City Council, Regular Meeting

AGENDA

6:30 pm – 9:30 pm
September 6, 2016 Council Chambers

Call to Order

Roll Call

Pledge of Allegiance

Approval of Agenda

Presentations/Proclamations

- Eastside Baby Corner Diaper Derby Update
- Planning Commission Handoff – Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan

Student Liaison Reports

Public Comment

Note: *This is an opportunity for the public to address the Council. Three-minutes limit per person or five-minutes if representing the official position of a recognized community organization. If you would like to show a video or PowerPoint, it must be submitted or emailed by 5 pm, the end of the business day, to the City Clerk, Melonie Anderson at manderson@sammamish.us. Please be aware that Council meetings are videotaped and available to the public.*

Consent Calendar

- Payroll for period ending July 15, 2016 for pay date July 20, 2016 in the amount of $ 374,407.46
- Payroll for period ending July 31, 2016 for pay date August 5, 2016 in the amount of $ 388,393.18
- Payroll for period ending August 15, 2016 for pay date August 19, 2016 in the amount of $367,183.44

1. **Approval:** Claims For Period Ending July 28, 2016 In The Amount Of $ 1,953,630.71 For Check No. 44939 Through 45086
2. **Approval:** Claims For Period Ending August 17, 2016 In The Amount Of $ 3,651,283.71 For Check No. 45087 Through 45242

3. **Approval:** Claims For Period Ending September 6, 2016 In The Amount Of $ 1,008,695.12 For Check No. 45243 Through 45351
4. **Proclamation:** Mayor's Month of Concern Food Drive
5. **Proclamation:** 2016 National Recovery Month
6. **Ordinance:** Renewing And Continuing The Beaver Lake Management District #1
7. **Resolution:** Appointing Two Members To The Beaver Lake Management District # 1 Advisory Board
8. **Resolution:** Accepting The Big Rock Park: Well Replacement Project As Complete /JKA Construction
9. **Resolution:** Authorizing And Supporting The City's Request For Port Of Seattle Economic Development Partnership Program Funds
10. **Approval:** Purchase Replacement of Gator Utility Vehicle and Two Sander Units
11. **Bid Rejection:** Sammamish Landing Driveway Repair
12. **Approval:** Notes for July 12, 2016 Study Session
13. **Approval:** Minutes for July 19, 2016 Regular Meeting

Public Hearings - None

Unfinished Business - None

New Business

14. **Ordinance:** Amending Sections 20.05.030, 20.05.040, 20.05.060, 20.05.100 And 20.10.180 Of The Sammamish Municipal Code Relating To Permitting Procedures; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date

Council Reports/ Council Committee Reports

City Manager Report

- Noise Regulations and Enforcement

Executive Session – Litigation pursuant to RCW 42.30.110 (i)

Adjournment

AGENDA CALENDAR

Meeting Date	Packet Material Due	Time	Meeting Type	Topics
Sept 2016				
Tues 9/13	09/07	6:30 pm	Study Session	Presentations & Discussion: 2017-18 Biennial Budget Discussion: Public Works Standards Discussion: Storm and Surface Water Management Comp Plan
Tues 9/20	09/14	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Proclamation: National Diaper Awareness Public Hearing: First Reading Storm and Surface Water Management Comp Plan Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Public Works Standards Public Hearing: Resolution BLMD Assessment Role Contract: Interim Maintenance Director and Maintenance Strategic Plan/Demarche Consulting Resolution: Approving Facility Rental Fees Update: Mars Hill (CM) <u>Consent Agenda</u> Contract: Sammamish Landing Completion Phase Design/HDR Engineering Contract: Fire Protection Services/FPI Interlocal Agreements: School Resource Officers/LWSD & ISD
Oct 2016				
Tues 10/4	09/28	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentations & Discussion: 2017-18 Biennial Budget Ordinance: Second Reading Adopting Storm and Surface Water Managemnet Comp Plan Second Reading Adopting Public Works Standards <u>Consent Agenda:</u> Contract: Beaver Lake Drive Neighborhood Traffic Management Project Design/TBD Contract: Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project Consultant
Tues 10/11	10/05	6:30 pm	Study Session	Presentations & Discussion: 2017-18 Biennial Budget
Tues 10/18	10/12	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentations & Discussion: 2017-18 Biennial Budget <u>Consent Agenda:</u> Bid Award: 2016 Patching Projects/TBD Bid Award: 2016 Guard Rail Repair/TBD Approval: 2017-2018 Human Service Grants
Nov 2016				
Tues 11/1	10/26	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentations & Discussion: 2017-18 Biennial Budget Presentation PC Handoff: Surface Water Design Manual Presentation PC Handoff: Low Impact Design Code Update <u>Consent Agenda:</u>

Tues 11/8	11/02	6:30 pm	Study Session	Presentations & Discussion: 2017-18 Biennial Budget Discussion: 2017-18 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Docket Discussion: Surface Water Design Manual Discussion: PC Handoff: Low Impact Design Code Update
Tues 11/15	11/09	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentations & Discussion: 2017-18 Biennial Budget Public Hearing/Resolution: 2017-18 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Docket Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading of School Impact Fee Updates Public Hearing: First Reading Surface Water Design Manual Public Hearing: First Reading: Low Impact Design Code Update <u>Consent Agenda:</u> Contract: 2017 Water Quality Monitoring Ebright Creek/TBD Contract: YMCA Property Development Plan Consultant/TBD Contract: Non-Motorized Plan Consultant/TBD Approval: 2017-2018 Human Service Grants
Dec 2016				
Mon 12/5		5:30 - 8:00 pm	Volunteer Recognition Dinner	
Tues 12/6	11/30	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Second Reading Adopting Surface Water Design Manual Second Reading Adopting Low Impact Design Code Update <u>Consent Agenda:</u> Resolution: Final Acceptance Inglewood Trunkline Project Resolution: Final Acceptance 2016 Asphalt Overlay Program Resolution: Final Acceptance 212th Avenue Non-motorized Project Resolution: Final Acceptance Intelligent Transportation System Phase 1 Project Contract: Beaver Lake Drive Neighborhood Traffic Management Project Construction/TBD Approval: 2017/2018 Human Service Grants Ordinance: Second Reading of School Impact Fee Updates
Tues 12/13	12/7	6:30 pm	Special Meeting	Parks, Public Works & Facilities Maintenance Contracts Parks & Public Works Engineering Support Services Contracts
Tues 12/20	12/14	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	
	To Be Scheduled		**Parked Items**	**Parked Items**

•	• Puget Sound Energy Franchise • Economic Development Plan • Traffic Impact Fee Update • Department Reports • Discussion: Concurrency Ordinance • Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element (2017) • Contract: SE 24th St Sidewalk Design/TBD • Lake Sammamish Water Level • Connectivity Model Process • Bid Award: 212th Way Repair (Snake Hill)/TBD • Contract: 212th Way Repair Construction Support/TBD	• Review of regulations regarding the overlay areas, low impact development and special protection areas for lakes • Discussion: Inner City Bus Service • Good Samaritan Law • Contract: Major Stormwater Facility Repair/TBD	• Mountains to Sound Greenway • Sustainability/Climate Change

If you are looking for facility rentals, please click **here**.

August **October**

September 2016

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 9 a.m. **Volunteer at Sammamish Landing** 9 a.m. **Finance Committee Meeting** 6:30 p.m. **Planning Commission Meeting**	**2** 9:30 a.m. **Transportation Committee Meeting**	**3**
4	**5**	**6** 5 p.m. **City Council Office Hour** 6:30 p.m. **City Council Meeting**	**7** 10:30 a.m. **Health/Human Services Committee Meeting** 4 p.m. **Sammamish Farmer's Market** 6:30 p.m. **Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting**	**8** 7 p.m. **Round-table meeting on growth**	**9**	**10** 10 a.m. **Mayor's Month of Concern Food Drive**
11	**12**	**13** 6:30 p.m. **City Council Study Session**	**14** 4 p.m. **Sammamish Farmer's Market** 7 p.m. **Ladies Musical Club Concert**	**15** 9 a.m. **Finance Committee Meeting** 6:30 p.m. **Planning Commission Meeting**	**16** 9:30 a.m. **Transportation Committee Meeting**	**17** 10 a.m. **Mayor's Month of Concern Food Drive** 10 a.m. **Sammamish Walks**
18 9 a.m. **Sammamish Fall Recycling Collection Event & Bin Sale**	**19**	**20** 8:30 a.m. **Trail Work at Beaver Lake Preserve** 6:30 p.m. **City Council Meeting**	**21** 8:30 a.m. **Trail Work at Beaver Lake Preserve** 4 p.m. **Sammamish Farmer's Market**	**22** 8:30 a.m. **Trail Work at Beaver Lake Preserve**	**23** 8:30 a.m. **Trail Work at Beaver Lake Preserve**	**24** 10 a.m. **Mayor's Month of Concern Food Drive**
25	**26** 6:30 p.m. **Arts Commission Meeting**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	

If you are looking for facility rentals, please click **here**.

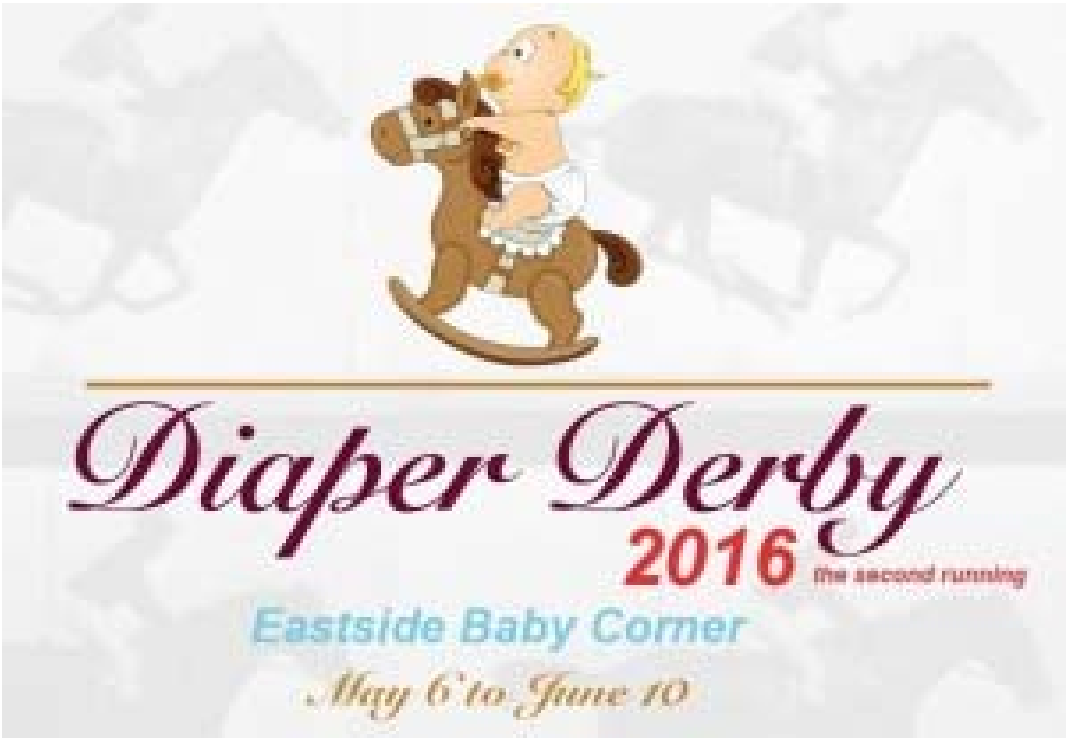
September **November**

October 2016

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 10 a.m. **Sammamish Walks**
2	**3**	**4** 6:30 p.m. **City Council Meeting**	**5** 6:30 p.m. **Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting**	**6** 9 a.m. **Finance Committee Meeting** 6:30 p.m. **Planning Commission Meeting**	**7** 9:30 a.m. **Transportation Committee Meeting**	**8** 10 a.m. **Mayor's Month of Concern Food Drive** 10 a.m. **10th Annual Sammamish Arts Fair**
9 10 a.m. **10th Annual Sammamish Arts Fair**	**10** 10 a.m. **City Hall Special Event**	**11** 6:30 p.m. **City Council Study Session**	**12**	**13**	**14** 8:30 a.m. **Art Exhibit**	**15**
16	**17**	**18** 6:30 p.m. **City Council Meeting**	**19** 9:30 a.m. **Transportation Committee Meeting**	**20** 6:30 p.m. **Planning Commission Meeting**	**21**	**22**
23	**24** 6:30 p.m. **Arts Commission Meeting**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**
30	**31** 3 p.m. **Halloween Happening**					

Presentation:

Diaper Derby Update



Eastside Baby Corner

Giving kids what they need to thrive

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: August 30, 2016

Originating Department: Public Works

Clearances:

☑	Attorney	☐	Community Development	☐	Parks & Recreation
☐	Admin Services	☐	Eastside Fire and Rescue	☐	Police
☑	City Manager	☐	Finance & IT	☑	Public Works

Subject: 2016 Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan

Action Required: Acceptance of the Planning Commission Recommendations

Exhibits:
1. Planning Commission (PC) Handoff memorandum
2. PC Recommended Draft Plan 6-2-16

Budget: N/A

Summary Statement:
On June 2, 2016, the Planning Commission completed their review of the *2016 Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan* and recommended that the City Council adopt the draft Plan. The proposed Plan is an update of the 2001 *Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan*.

Background:
The *2016 Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan* updates and expands upon the adopted *2001 Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan,* which described the historical stormwater infrastructure and conditions inherited by the City of Sammamish following incorporation. The 2016 Plan provides a comprehensive description of current natural resources and stormwater infrastructure, describes the stormwater management structure, and recommends goals and levels of service for the stormwater program. The plan includes program objectives and action items for maintenance and operations, development review and inspection, capital improvement projects, education and outreach, and local and regional coordination efforts that meets the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

The Public Hearing was opened on May 19, 2019 and closed on June 2, 2016. A Public Open House was held on July 27, 2016 with over 30 participants. Public and Planning Commission comments can be found in Appendix A of the recommended 2016 Plan to facilitate the City Council's review.

Financial Impact:
There is no financial impact directly associated with adoption *2016 Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan*; however, operational and maintenance related recommendations presented in the plan would add to annual operational costs in order to perform the work and tasks associated. The policies, program levels of service, and action items detailed in the Plan include estimated resources needed for future stormwater program budgeting to accomplish the recommendations.

Recommended Action:
Receive the Planning Commission's handoff of the *2016 Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan.*

Exhibit 1

Memorandum

Date: **September 6, 2016**

To: **City Council**

From: **Frank Blau, Planning Commission Chair**

Re: **Recommendation for *2016 Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan***

On behalf of the Planning Commission, I am pleased to transmit the Commission's recommendations on the *2016 Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan*. The 2016 Plan describes the City's stormwater management structure and provides a comprehensive description of current natural resources, stormwater infrastructure and the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The 2016 Plan includes recommended goals and program levels of service with objectives and action items in five program areas: maintenance and operations, development review and inspection, capital improvement projects, education and outreach, and local and regional coordination efforts.

The first Plan was adopted in 2001 but has never been updated. It described the drainage system that was inherited from King County and included recommendations that were largely reactive to many stormwater issues and regulations at the time. The updated 2016 Plan builds on information in the original plan, but seeks to provide a proactive stormwater management approach to meet current State and Federal regulations. The Plan also describes goals, objectives, and actions that meet enhanced levels of surface and stormwater service.

The Planning Commission and staff discussed the 2016 Plan on April 7, May 5, May 19, and June 2 of 2016. A public hearing was opened on May 19, 2016 and closed on June 2, 2016. Deliberations were completed on June 2, 2016. The Planning Commission's recommendations passed unanimously.

Thank you for your consideration of our recommendations. If you have any questions, please contact Tawni Dalziel at 425.295.0567 or tdalziel@sammamish.us.

Exhibit 1

Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan

City of Sammamish Washington

Final Draft August 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What is the Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan?

The Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan is a functional document that provides direction for management of the City's surface and stormwater system to benefit the community and meet the City's overriding goal of health and sustainability.

The Plan provides information about the City's existing physical stormwater system, current operations and maintenance, staffing, funding, regulatory obligations, and policies. Current and potential future issues are discussed along with recommendations for actions that address policies and meet desired levels of service.

Why Plan Now?

The City's last Plan was completed in 2001. Since then, the City has almost doubled in size. Stormwater infrastructure inherited from King County during initial annexation in 1999 is aging and regulatory requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permit are necessitating more action by the City. Maintaining existing infrastructure, keeping pace with new development, and complying with stormwater regulations requires planning to ensure that resources are allocated and needs are met.

What does Stormwater Management Involve?

- 40 inches of rain per year
- 185 miles of stormwater pipes
- 5 kokanee spawning streams
- $4.1M operating budget
- >400 publicly-owned stormwater facilities
- $4.04M Capital Improvement Budget
- Population ~60,000
- 30 miles of streams
- 5 large lakes
- >800 acres of wetlands
- >100 customer inquiries
- 102 private stormwater facilities
- 1 NPDES Phase II Permit
- 14 sub-basins

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What are the City's stormwater program goals?

The City currently provides a basic level of stormwater service that meets NPDES Phase II Permit requirements and addresses other established City goals and objectives necessary to maintain the public stormwater infrastructure, promote public health, safety, and welfare by reducing negative stormwater impacts, and comply with relevant regulations.

It is the City's goal to provide an enhanced stormwater level of service that targets problems and takes advantage of opportunities that further reduce stormwater-related impacts to property, and the environment for the well-being of the residents of Sammamish.

What are the stormwater problems?

The stormwater problems in Sammamish are typical of those of other jurisdictions in the region, including:

- Resources to maintain existing systems (e.g., ditches)
- Lack of stormwater conveyance or treatment in some areas of the City (e.g., need to retrofit)
- Beaver activity
- Lack of maintenance on private stormwater facilities (e.g., need for better enforcement)
- Aesthetically unpleasing stormwater facilities (e.g., need to improve appearance and work with community)
- Groundwater seepage
- Aging infrastructure (e.g., condition and planning for repair and replacement)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What are the recommended actions?

Recommended actions include one-time and annual projects that address stormwater problems. These actions include those that are (1) required by the NPDES Phase II Permit (e.g., adoption of a new Surface Water Design Manual), (2) clarify or develop policies and strategies (e.g., code enforcement, beaver management), (3) fund opportunities (e.g., property acquisition, water quality treatment), (4) plan for repair and replacement of assets (e.g., basin planning, stormwater asset management), and (5) continue and enhance education and outreach (e.g. education and outreach program, development of LID outreach materials). Capital projects that address site-specific issues, such as flooding or necessary repairs are included in the City's six-year Stormwater CIP.

Where does the money come from?

The City's storm and surface water capital improvement projects and operational activities are primarily funded through the Stormwater Utility. The revenue sources are based on the extent of property characteristics that contribute to the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff. The Utility consists of the Surface Water Management Fund, which covers operational programs and services, and the Surface Water Capital Improvement Program Fund.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

AKART

All Known Available and Reasonable Technology

Basin

Any area draining to a point of interest and generally containing a water body or stream system, such as Ebright Creek, Laughing Jacobs Creek, or Pine Lake Creek. Basins of interest to City of Sammamish are those that drain to Lake Sammamish, Evans Creek to the North, Issaquah Creek to the South, or drainage areas which drain east to the Snoqualmie Valley.

Basin plan

A plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including but not limited to capital projects, public education activities, land use management regulations adopted by ordinance for managing surface and stormwater management facilities, and features within individual subbasins.

B-IBI

Benthic Index of Biologic Integrity. Index of stream health and water quality based on collection and analysis of aquatic insects.

BMP

Best Management Practice. Includes structural and non-structural approaches for managing surface and stormwater runoff and pollutants.

Conveyance System

Drainage facilities and features that collect, contain, and provide for the flow of surface and storm water from the highest points on the land down to a receiving water. Conveyance systems are made up of natural elements and of constructed facilities.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Culvert

Pipe or concrete box structure which drains open channels, swales, or ditches under a roadway or embankment typically with no catch basins or manholes along its length.

CARA

Critical Aquifer Recharge Area

CCTV

Closed Circuit Television

CIP

Capital Improvement Program

CMP

Corrugated Metal Pipe. Material commonly used for stormwater pipes.

CSGP

Construction Stormwater General Permit. NPDES permit required for developments to discharge site stormwater during construction.

CWA

Clean Water Act. The federal environmental law that includes the management of stormwater.

Detention facility

A facility that collects water from developed areas and releases it at a slower rate than it enters the collection system. The excess of inflow over outflow is temporarily stored in a pond or a vault and is typically released over a few hours or a few days.

Discharge

Runoff, excluding offsite flows, leaving the proposed development through overland flow, built conveyance systems, or infiltration facilities.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Ditch

A constructed channel with its top width less than 10 feet at design flow.

Drainage

The collection, conveyance, containment, and/or discharge of surface and stormwater runoff.

DMR

Discharge Monitoring Report. Reporting required for NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit and other NPDES permits.

DNR

Department of Natural Resources (Washington)

ESA

Endangered Species Act

Erosion

The detachment and transport of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, etc.

Flow control facility

A drainage facility designed to mitigate the impacts of increased surface and stormwater runoff generated by site development pursuant to the drainage requirements in Sammamish Municipal Code Chapter 13. Flow control facilities are designed either to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration, and/or infiltration into the ground, or to hold runoff a short period of time and then release it to the conveyance system.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Flow control standards

Core Requirement No. 3 of the 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual (SWDM) describes basic, conservation, and flood control flow control standards (page 1-39). The level of flow control required is based on the resource value of the receiving system in terms of its hydrology, ecology, geology and water quality.

FTE

Full-time equivalent. Term used to describe staffing levels.

Groundwater

Underground water usually found in aquifers. Groundwater usually originates from infiltration. Wells tap the groundwater for water supply uses.

GIS

Geographic Information System

GMA

Growth Management Act

Habitat

The specific area or environment in which a particular type of plant or animal lives and grows.

IDDE

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Illicit discharges

Discharges of non-stormwater to the storm drainage system. Examples are discharges from internal floor drains, appliances, industrial processes, sinks, and toilets that are connected to the nearby storm drainage system. These discharges should be going to the sanitary sewer system, a holding tank, an on-site process water treatment system, or a septic system.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Impervious surface

A hard surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development; and/or a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development.

Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam, or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and storm water runoff.

KWG

Kokanee Work Group

Lake

An area permanently inundated by water in excess of two meters (7 ft) deep.

LID

Low Impact Development

LOS

Level of Service

MS4

Municipal separate storm sewer systems.

MSL

Mean Sea Level

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

NFIP

National Flood Insurance Program

NPDES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The part of the Clean Water Act which requires point source discharges to obtain permits. These permits, referred to as NPDES permits, are administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

QAPP

Quality Assurance Project Plan

Receiving waters

Bodies of water or surface water systems receiving water from upstream man-made or natural systems.

Riparian

Pertaining to the banks of rivers and streams, and sometimes also wetlands, lakes, or tidewater.

Runoff

Water originating from rainfall and other precipitation that ultimately flows into drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes, and wetlands as well as shallow groundwater.

RCW

Revised Code of Washington

RSMP

Regional Stormwater Management Program

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Salmonid

A member of the fish family Salmonidae. In King County salmonid species include Chinook, Coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon; cutthroat, rainbow, and brown trout and steelhead; Dolly Varden, brook trout, char, kokanee, and whitefish.

Sphagnum bog wetlands

Unique wetlands having a predominance of sphagnum moss creating a substrate upon which a distinctive community of plants is established. Some of these include ledum groenlandicum (Labrador tea), Kalmia occidentalis (bog laurel), Drosera rotundifolia (sundew), and Vaccinium oxycoccos (cranberry). Stunted evergreen trees are also sometimes present. In addition to a distinctive plant community, the water chemistry of sphagnum wetlands is also unique. It is characterized by acidic waters (pH 3 to 5.5), low nutrient content, low alkalinity, and a buffering system composed predominantly of organic acids. In the Puget Sound area, mature sphagnum bog wetlands are typically very old, often dating back thousands of years.

Stormwater

Stormwater is the water that runs off surfaces such as rooftops, paved streets, highways, and parking lots. It can also come from hard grassy surfaces like lawns, play fields, and from graveled roads and parking lots.

Stormwater Management

The application of site design principles and construction techniques to control flow and prevent sediments and other pollutants from entering surface or ground water; source controls; and treatment of runoff to reduce pollution.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

SDC

System Development Charge

SMC

Sammamish Municipal Code

SEPA

State Environmental Policy Act

SMA

Shoreline Management Act

SWDM

Surface Water Design Manual

TESC

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

TMDL

Total Maximum Daily Load

WAC

Washington Administrative Code

WRIA

Water Resources Inventory Area

Wetland

An area inundated or saturated by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulation 33 CFR 328.3 (1988)).

Glossary terms from King County (http://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/water-and-land/stormwater/glossary.aspx

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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

Why is a Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan important?

The City of Sammamish (City) is a desirable suburban community located on the outskirts of the Seattle and Bellevue metropolitan areas (Figure 1-1). The rapid growth that occurred on the Sammamish Plateau in the 1980s and 1990s (Figure 1-2), and that continues today, contributes to changes in hydrologic characteristics that can lead to surface and stormwater impacts.

Bird's eye view of Lake Sammamish

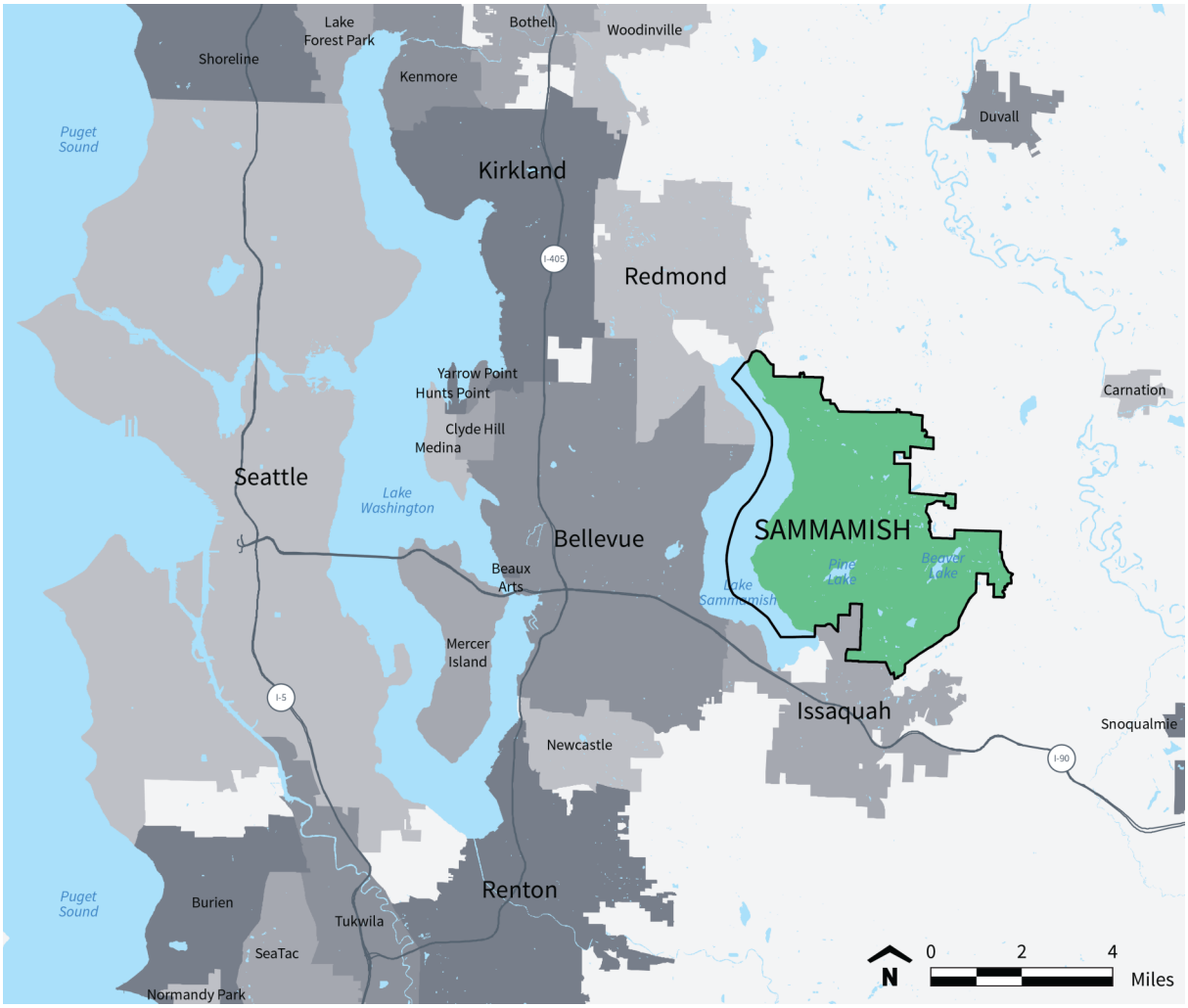
Shortly after incorporation in 1999, the City formed a surface water management program to ensure a stable source of funding to provide stormwater-related services, projects, and programs that promote public health, safety, and welfare; and to protect and enhance the environment. It is intended that establishing and implementing a comprehensive stormwater management program to address common surface water-related issues such as-flooding, erosion, habitat loss, and water quality degradation-will allow the City to allocate its resources to address its highest priorities.

This Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan (Plan) is a guide and a tool to be used by City staff to define capital projects, work programs, and strategies for meeting current and future surface and stormwater management needs. The City's first Plan was prepared in 2001 (CH2MHill 2001) and describes the drainage system that was largely inherited from King County and the existing issues and alternatives for meeting the immediate surface and stormwater needs at the time. This Plan update builds on information presented in the original plan, incorporating elements related to current City goals, projects, and future plans, as well as new regulatory requirements and current stormwater management techniques.

Allen Lake from 224th Avenue

The City's Community Development Department is responsible for enforcing city, state, and federal regulations that support the City's ability to manage stormwater. The Parks and Recreation Department manages the City's forested open space, and provides volunteer opportunities that help further the City's goals of environmental sustainability.

Figure 1-1 Vicinity map



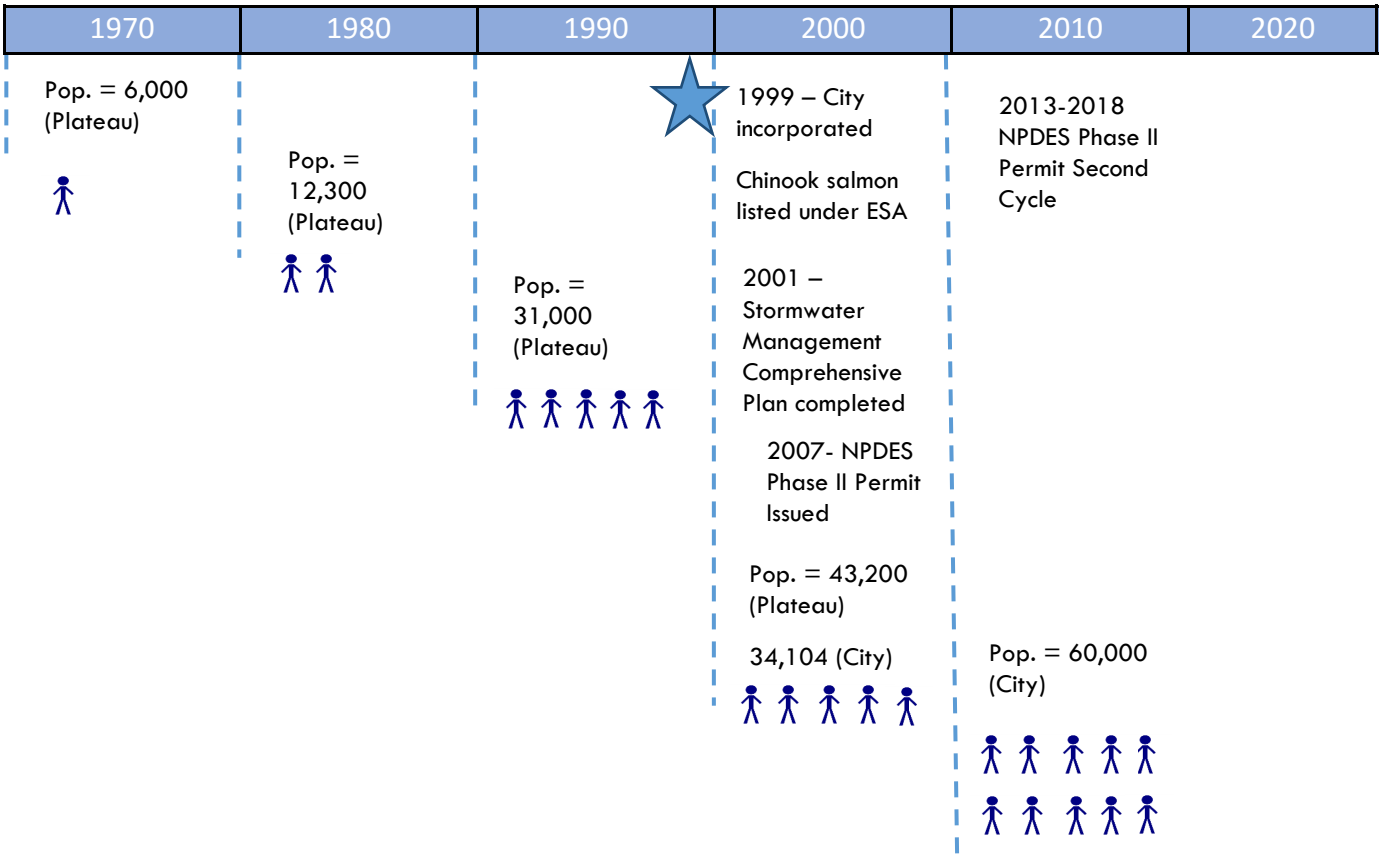


Figure 1-2 Timeline of population growth on Sammamish Plateau, City incorporation, and stormwater-related events

How is the stormwater program staffed?

The City implements the majority of the Stormwater Management Program components within the Public Works Department, which is "committed to providing quality service to the community by building, maintaining and overseeing a growing infrastructure." (City of Sammamish Public Works webpage, accessed April 16, 2016). Three permanent Public Works staff are assigned to the stormwater program, including a Senior Stormwater Program Manager, a Stormwater Technician, and a Stormwater Inspector (Figure 1-3). Additional program support is provided by Public Works' Operations and Maintenance personnel, Development Review Engineers, and Construction Inspectors. Some maintenance activities, such as mowing and vegetation control are contracted to private vendors.

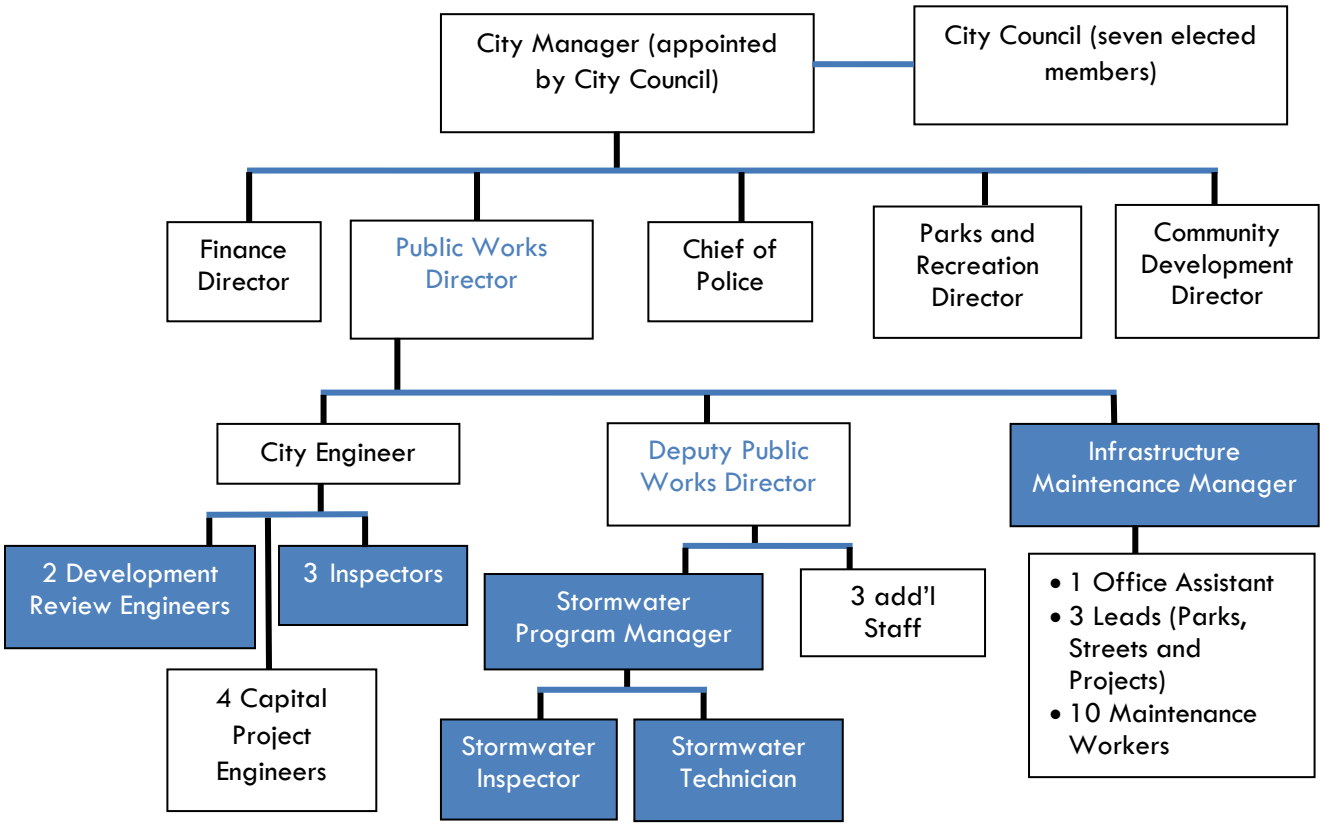


Figure 1-3 Simplified organizational structure showing stormwater management program staff

What City-sponsored commissions work with stormwater staff?

In addition to City staff in the stormwater management program and other departments that work closely with stormwater staff, there are public-oriented commissions and groups that provide input and support for surface and stormwater issues. These include:

- Beaver Lake Management District

  Mission: To track environmental conditions at Beaver Lake and to promote actions and behaviors among area residents that will minimize negative impacts on the lake and its surrounding ecosystems.

- Planning Commission

  Mission: To make planning policy recommendations to the City Council and offer advice on development regulations. The commissioners will also make recommendations on periodic adjustments to the City's comprehensive plan.

How is the stormwater program funded?

The City's Enterprise Fund consists of two funds whose revenue sources are based on property characteristics that contribute to the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff. The Surface Water Management Fund is a self-supporting fund that primarily comes from fees charged to customers and provides for the operation and maintenance of publicly-owned stormwater conveyance, detention and treatment facilities, and to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit requirements.

The Surface Water Capital Improvement Program was established to finance capital projects for the surface water utility system. Revenues are derived from the system development fees, transfers from the Surface Water Management Fund, state and federal grants/loans, Real Estate Excise Taxes and contributions.

The City's Surface Water Management Fund is $3.6 million annually, and is generated by stormwater fees.

The overall goals of the City's stormwater program is to be in alignment with overall City goals, comply with state and federal regulations, and be responsive to citizen concerns.

What are the City goals?

In the City's 2015 Comprehensive Plan (City of Sammamish 2015), there are a number of elements, goals, and policies that relate to storm and surface water management. The City prioritized sustainability and health as the overriding goals in the Comprehensive Plan. It is the intent of this Plan and the City's Stormwater Management Program to be consistent with goals and policies outlined in the Comprehensive Plan.

The sustainability and health goals that relate to storm and surface water management are listed below:

- Goal EC.2 Protect people, property, and the environment in areas of natural hazards.
- Goal EC.3 Protect wetlands and other water resources from encroachment and degradation and encourage restoration of such resources.
- Goal EC.5 Maintain and protect surface water and groundwater resources that serve the community and enhance the quality of life.
- Goal UT.6 Encourage conservation of water and protect water quality.
- Goal CF.4 Design and locate capital facilities with features and characteristics that support the environment, energy efficiency, aesthetics, technological innovation, cost effectiveness, and sustainability.

Additionally, shoreline goals and policies that address the following topics are listed in the City's Comprehensive Plan:

- Conservation
- Shoreline Restoration and Enhancement
- Critical Areas and Environmental Protection
- Flood Hazard Reduction
- Restoration and Enhancement
- Shoreline Vegetation Conservation
- Site Planning
- Water Quality
- Stormwater and Nonpoint Pollution

Program and project recommendations that support 2015 Comprehensive Plan policies for the goals listed above are noted in this Plan.

Why is an updated plan needed?

There are several reasons for updating the City's Stormwater Comprehensive Plan now. It has been more than a decade since the last plan was completed in 2001, and there have been several regulatory changes and new directions in stormwater management since then. In addition a number of new stormwater technologies: materials, operational improvements, and design approaches have been developed since 2001, and the City wants to position itself to take advantage of these changes.

In addition, the City has grown and continues to expand in both population (Figure 1-2) and area. Most recently, the City annexed the Klahanie neighborhood, adding approximately 1,200 acres to the City's geographic footprint and approximately 11,000 new residents. As the City is maturing, so is its stormwater infrastructure, much of which was constructed prior to incorporation. These are some of the challenges and opportunities that will be addressed in subsequent sections.

The City's Vision Statement (2015 Comprehensive Plan) is:

Sammamish is a vibrant bedroom community blessed with a well-preserved natural environment, a family-friendly, kid-safe culture, and unrivaled connectedness. From its expanding tree canopy, to its peaceful neighborhoods, to its multi-modal transportation resources, Sammamish captures the best of the past even as it embraces a burgeoning digital future and meets housing affordability through balanced, sustainable housing. It is a state-of-the-art community—engaged, responsive, and generous in its support for the full range of human endeavor.

What has been accomplished?

In the intervening years since completion of the last Plan in 2001, the City has accomplished a multitude of surface and storm water improvements, including those listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Summary of major surface and stormwater improvements

Category	Then (pre-2001)	Now (2016)
Personnel	No dedicated stormwater staff	3 full time stormwater staff
Aerial mapping	1996 – 1997 LandSat images	Participation in regional aerial mapping program for 5 years, including impervious surface mapping; will receive new LiDAR maps in 2016.
Stormwater system mapping	Incomplete record	Mapped more than half the system in GIS
Ownership of public stormwater facilities	Most owned and operated by King County	Ownership and maintenance responsibilities and facilities transferred to the City
Codes and ordinances	King County's Surface Water Management Code was adopted and enforced	Adoption of the City's Title 13 Surface Water Management Municipal Code, (SMC 21A.50) Critical Areas Update
Maintenance	Contracted with King County for inspection and maintenance	City staff conducts inspections and ensures maintenance of stormwater assets
Watershed planning	Reliance on 1990s-era King County basin plans	Updated 2009 Thompson and Inglewood sub-basin plans in 2011 for Town Center
Capital Improvement Projects	Stormwater projects associated with development and transportation projects	Capital projects to improve capacity, water quality, and salmon recovery
Protection of natural resources	Staff resources not available for education and outreach; salmon recovery efforts; and collaboration with City, community and regional partners to protect natural resources	Extensive public education and outreach program, including participation in regional efforts
		Land acquisitions in environmentally sensitive areas, such as the Pigott property that was gifted to the City
		Participation in regional salmon recovery efforts
		New open space parks (including Evans Creek Preserve, Sammamish Landing, and Big Rock Park) with significant natural resources established, protecting valuable resources for the future

SECTION 2– REGULATORY AND COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK

How does this Plan fit in with other plans and regulations?

The City's Stormwater Management Program is guided by the community's vision and goals and the regulatory framework imposed by federal, state, and local regulations and requirements. This section describes the input from the community in the development of this Plan, as well as the regulatory framework under which stormwater management is accomplished in Sammamish.

Plans and programs under the Departments of Community Development and Parks and Recreation complement this Plan and the stormwater management program. Figure 2-1 shows general departmental responsibilities for implementation of codes and regulations in Sammamish and the surface and stormwater-related plans.

Sammamish Town Center Plan

The Sammamish Town Center Plan, adopted 2008 (City of Sammamish 2008) and its companion City of Sammamish Town Center Draft Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan (Parametrix 2009) provides general goals and specific approaches for how stormwater should be managed in the Town Center to protect downstream natural resources, consistent with this Plan.

Urban Forestry Plan

The City is developing an Urban Forestry Plan that will include an emphasis on tree retention that supports surface and stormwater functions, complementing and supporting the City's overall stormwater management goals.

In the development of this Plan, the following outreach events were held:

- *Planning Commission Public Hearings (April 7, May 5, and May 19, 2016)*
- *Public Open House (July 27, 2016)*
- *City Council Meetings (September—October 2016)*

Specific comments related to the Plan content and suggestions are included in Appendix A.

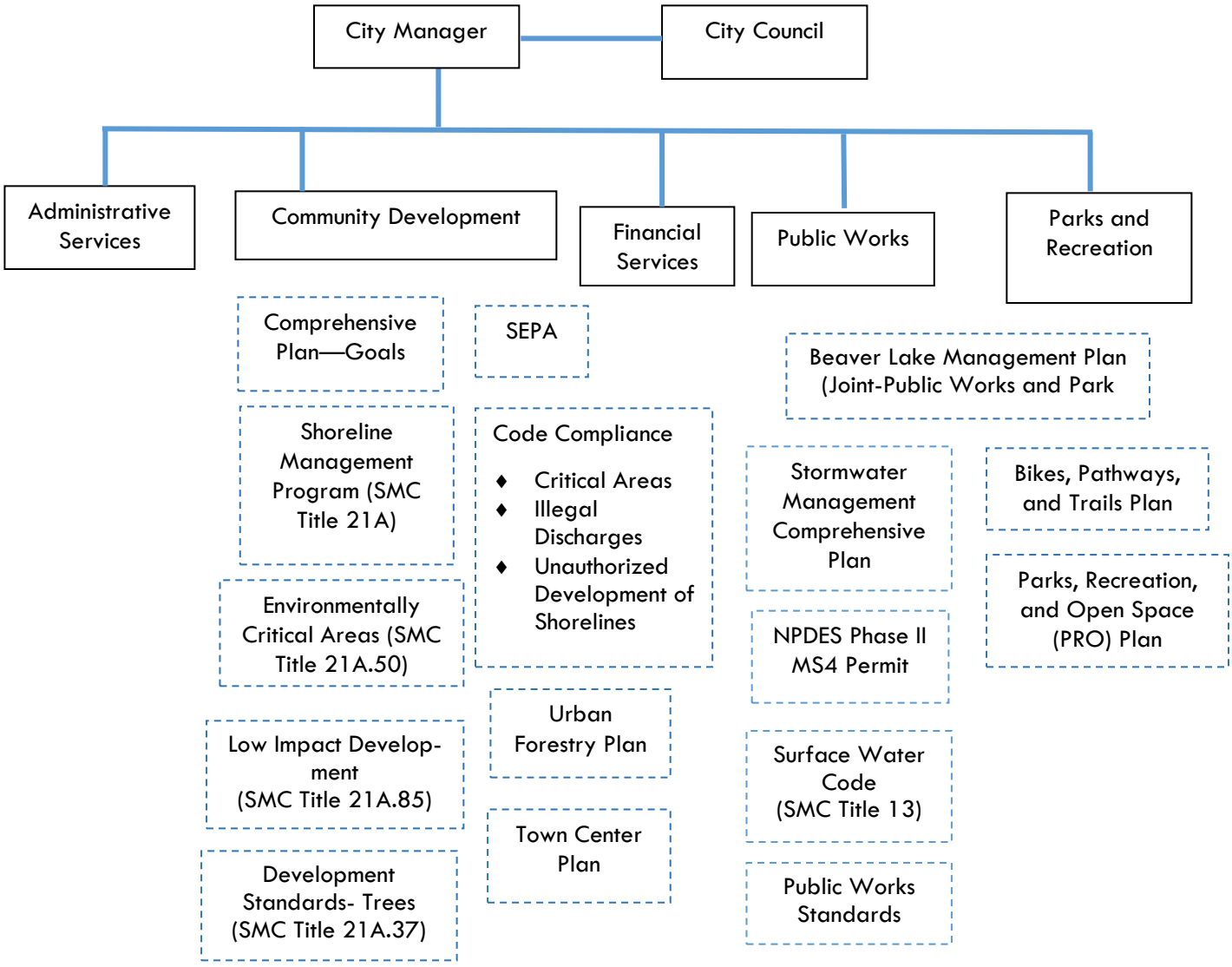


Figure 2-1 Schematic of Sammamish departmental regulatory responsibilities and surface- and stormwater-related plans

Other Plans

The Bikes, Paths and Trailways Plan and the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan also involve surface and stormwater management in the development, maintenance and management of trails and paths and park resources. Both Plans have shared goals of environmental stewardship of surface water resources, consistent with this Plan.

What is the regulatory framework within Sammamish?

Sammamish must comply with a variety of federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations in the management of surface and stormwater. The intent of these regulations is to protect the public, natural resources, and infrastructure from direct and indirect stormwater impacts, including flooding, pollution, erosion, and landslides.

Many of the City's codes and municipal requirements are the result of state and federal conditions for compliance with broader state and federal laws. Table 2-1 summarizes applicable regulations and permits that relate to surface and stormwater management, and their relevance to Sammamish. Recent revisions or planned future changes to permits or regulations are highlighted in bold with key provisions summarized in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Summary of regulations

Regulation	Program	Intent	Relevance to Sammamish
Federal regulations and tribal agreements			
Clean Water Act (CWA)	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems Permit (MS4)	Eliminate discharge of pollutants to nation's water, and achieve water quality that supports beneficial uses (fishable and swimmable).	NPDES permit delegates to Sammamish the responsibility for quality of water leaving the City's system. **A new NPDES permit became effective August 1, 2013, with new requirements that will be phased in over the 5-year permit window.**
	Other NPDES Permits (Industrial, Sand and Gravel, Boatyard, Construction, etc.)		Requires entities in Sammamish that conduct certain pollutant-generating activities, such as land clearing, to obtain a permit to discharge and to implement a plan to minimize discharge of pollutants, such as Phosphorus, to Sammamish receiving waters.
	Water quality standards (303 (d) list)	Describe status of water quality in state's water bodies.	Requires development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for each pollutant documented to be in water bodies at levels greater than the water quality standards. Sammamish has several streams and lakes on the state's 303(d) list that may require a TMDL.
	Sections 401 and 404	Protect water resources from alterations that could occur with dredging and/or filling in or adjacent to water bodies.	Requires a permit for activities that discharge or dredge fill material to or from waters of the United States.
Tribal Agreements and Related Case Law	"Culvert Case"- March 29, 2013 US District Court ruled that the State of Washington must replace culverts that impede the passage of fish to their spawning grounds	Protect fish populations in traditional fishing grounds of Indian Tribes.	Muckleshoot Indian Tribes are party to State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)review of development proposals and programs. **March 29, 2013 US District Court ruling could lead to future implications for counties and cities with culverts that impede fish passage.**
National Flood Insurance Act, Flood Disaster Protection Act	National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Reduce property damage and public safety threats from flooding.	City enacts restrictions/requirements on development in floodplain and residents get reduced flood insurance rates in return. **The National Marine Fisheries Service issues a biological opinion requiring changes to the NFIP to comply with ESA.**
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Listing of Chinook salmon as a threatened species	Prevent further decline of Chinook salmon populations through prohibition on "take" of the fish or their habitat.	City participates in Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8 Salmon Conservation Planning. Chinook salmon are present in Lake Sammamish.

Table 2- 1 Summary of regulations (continued)

Law	Program	Intent	Relevance to Sammamish
State and local regulations			
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)	City of Sammamish reviews proposals and issues SEPA determinations	Identify and require mitigation for the environmental impacts or proposals and programs.	SEPA is used to address impacts that are not covered in other City requirements.
Shoreline Management Act (SMA)	City of Sammamish Shoreline Master Plan	Protect use and functions (economic, ecological, aesthetics) of shoreline areas; implemented by Title 25 of Sammamish Municipal Code	Shoreline Master Program was updated in 2011.
Hydraulic Code	Revised Code of Washington	Set requirements for placement of culverts and other hydraulic devices that may impact fish use.	Project proposing work within the wetted perimeter of a stream must obtain Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA).
Growth Management Act (GMA)	City Comprehensive Plan, City zoning and critical areas regulations	Regulate land use to meet growth targets while providing necessary services and protecting sensitive environmental resources.	City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan was recently updated (2015-2035). The Environmentally Critical Areas code (Title 21A) was recently updated in 2013. Surface Water Management is implemented under Title 13 of Sammamish Municipal Code.
Water Rights-Environment	Puget Sound Water Quality Protection	Restore the health of Puget Sound by 2020.	Sammamish is in the Sammamish and Cedar River Watershed, which makes up WRIA 8 and is part of the greater Puget Sound Basin.

NPDES Phase II Permit

The most recent NPDES Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) permit (Phase II Permit), effective August 1, 2013, has a number of modifications that need to be implemented by Sammamish. The primary changes are:

Monitoring—The Phase II Permit includes monitoring and assessment requirements that allow permittees to conduct individual monitoring or pay into a Regional Stormwater Management Program (RSMP) fund that is used for (1) status and trends monitoring data, (2) stormwater program effectiveness studies, and (3) source identification and diagnostic monitoring. Sammamish has opted to pay into the RSMP fund.

What is NPDES and why does it matter to Sammamish?

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Permit is the permit that allows Sammamish to discharge stormwater from its stormwater system to receiving waters such as Lake Sammamish and other natural water bodies if the City follows the conditions of the permit. NPDES permit conditions are comprehensive and have largely shaped jurisdictional stormwater management programs in the region.

Low Impact Development (LID)—The Phase II Permit requires permittees to adopt LID site-scale standards and update development -related codes, as well as to adopt Ecology's 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2014 Ecology Manual) or an equivalent manual that emphasizes the incorporation of LID standards and has a new LID performance standard for flow control. Sammamish currently uses the 2009 King County Surface Water Design Manual (SWDM) and can choose to adopt the 2014 Ecology Manual or a manual that has been deemed equivalent.

Operations and maintenance—The Phase II Permit has new inspection and maintenance frequencies, increasing catch basin inspections from once a permit cycle to every two years and maintenance within 6 months of inspection.

Threshold for sites requiring flow control—The Phase II Permit changes the site size threshold for controlling runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction from 1 acre to all sites regardless of size.

Illicit discharge detection and elimination—The Phase II permit requires 40% of the City-owned stormwater system to be field screened by December 31, 2017, and 12% of the City-owned stormwater system to be screened each year thereafter.

Education and outreach—Requires measureable behavior changes and modifications to outreach program.

"Culvert case" and fish passage

In March 2013, the U.S. District Court ruled that Washington State was not fulfilling its obligations to remove barriers that impede fish movement. This ruling, has become known as the "culvert case," requires the state to accelerate its program to upgrade and replace state-owned culverts. The ruling is under appeal, but nonetheless many jurisdictions around the state are assessing their culverts in anticipation of future rulings.

In March 2014, the Washington State Senate passed a bill (2SHB 2251) that requires all fish barrier removal projects sponsored by local governments to use a streamlined permit review process in RCW 77.55.181. The bill also establishes a fish barrier removal board to coordinate efforts to identify and prioritize fish barrier removals. Several Sammamish streams, including Ebright , Pine Lake , Zackuse , George Davis , and Laughing Jacobs Creeks, may have historically supported spawning for Lake Washington kokanee salmon. Currently, kokanee have only been observed in Ebright and Pine Lake Creeks, and the mouth of George Davis Creek.

The City should begin prioritizing culverts for removal and replacement for fish passage, and to benefit Lake Sammamish kokanee salmon in anticipation of future rulings.

A high-priority barrier on Ebright Creek was replaced in 2012, opening up new habitat. A recent report by the Kokanee Work Group, *Blue Print for the Restoration and Enhancement of Lake Sammamish Kokanee Tributaries* (Lake Sammamish Kokanee Work Group, 2014), identified three other culvert replacement opportunities on Ebright Creek, two culvert modification or replacement opportunities on Pine Lake Creek, and three culvert replacement opportunities on Zackuse Creek to support fish passage.

Other related regulations

In addition to directly related regulations, such as NPDES, which is a program under the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Growth Management Act (GMA) (Chapter 36.70A RCW), and the Shoreline Management Act (SMA) have significant overlap with surface and stormwater management programs. The GMA requires jurisdictions within urban growth areas, such as Sammamish, to conduct comprehensive City planning, and develop policies and regulations that protect the functions and values of critical areas (Chapter 36.70A.172 RCW). The SMA of 1971 (Chapter 90.58 RCW) requires local governments to develop shoreline management programs that protect the public interest associated with shorelines of the state while, at the same time, recognizing and protecting private property rights consistent with the public interest.

Wetland in Sammamish

Growth Management Act and environmentally critical areas

The City regulates environmentally critical areas under Sammamish Municipal Code 21A.50, as required by the Washington State GMA (Chapter 36.70A.172 RCW). These include erosion hazard areas, erosion hazard near sensitive water body overlay areas, frequently flooded areas, landslide hazard areas, seismic hazard areas, critical aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, fish and wildlife habitat corridors, streams, and lake management areas. These critical areas are, more often than not, linked to the built and natural surface and stormwater system. The City's wetlands, streams, and critical aquifer recharge areas provide beneficial surface water functions, and stormwater regulations are designed to protect these important functions.

Beaver Lake shoreline

Shoreline Management Act

The western boundary of Sammamish abuts Lake Sammamish, and all of the Lake Sammamish, Beaver Lake and Pine Lake shorelines are designated shorelines of the state within the SMA. The City's Shoreline Management Program was updated in 2011 (City of Sammamish 2011). Conservation goals listed in the Shoreline Management Program that are directly or tangentially related to surface and stormwater management include:

- Preserve, enhance, and/or protect shoreline resources (i.e., wetlands and other fish/wildlife habitats) for their ecological functions and values and aesthetic and scenic qualities.
- Maintain natural dynamic processes of shoreline formation and sustainability through effective stewardship, management, and use of shorelines.
- Where feasible, enhance or restore areas that are biologically and/or aesthetically degraded while maintaining appropriate use of the shoreline.

- Maintain or enhance shoreline vegetation to protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other ecological functions and processes.
- Implement policies that can help reverse impacts caused by existing or past development activities, such as untreated stormwater discharges, that adversely affect ecological or shoreline functions.
- Manage the City's programs, services, and operational infrastructure in a manner that achieves no net loss of ecological or shoreline functions.
- Achieve no net loss of ecological functions of Sammamish shorelines.

The City's environmental principles are evident in the goals outlined in its Shoreline Management Program. Effective stormwater management helps achieve these goals.

Development code

Land use and activities conducted in Sammamish directly affect surface and stormwater management through the creation of impervious surfaces and pollution-generating activities. The City's development code is designed to ensure that development is carried out in locations and using methods that are safe, do not negatively impact public resources, and fit within the overall context of the City's neighborhoods. The City's comprehensive plan lays out goals and policies related to development activities, and the development code outlines how the goals and policies are to be met. Surface water management is included in Chapter 13 of the Sammamish Municipal Code.

Cartoon schematic of community with LID facilities

Sammamish Community and Aquatic Center green roof

Low Impact Development

The Phase II Permit requires the City to review, revise, and make effective its local development-related codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents to incorporate and require low LID principles and LID best management practices (BMPs). In addition to the Phase II Permit, the City's 2015 Comprehensive Plan provides the foundation and policies to support updates to the Sammamish Municipal Code. Relevant LID policies in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan are listed below:

Policy EC.5.42 Promote low impact development (LID) measures that preserve natural discharge patterns.

Policy CF.4.1 Design natural infrastructure into projects whenever feasible to mimic ecological processes and minimize the need for built infrastructure.

Policy CF.4.5 Use environmentally sensitive building techniques and low impact surface water methods.

Policy CF.4.10 Promote water reuse and water conservation opportunities that diminish impacts on water, wastewater, and surface water systems.

Policy T.4.2 Require where feasible the use of rain gardens and other techniques to reduce pollutants in storm drains.

Policy T.4.5 Design and operate transportation facilities in a manner that is compatible with and integrated into the natural and built environment including features, such as natural drainage, native plantings, and local design themes.

SECTION 3– NATURAL RESOURCES AND EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

This section describes the current conditions of the natural and constructed surface and stormwater system within Sammamish, as well as the characteristics that influence surface and stormwater runoff.

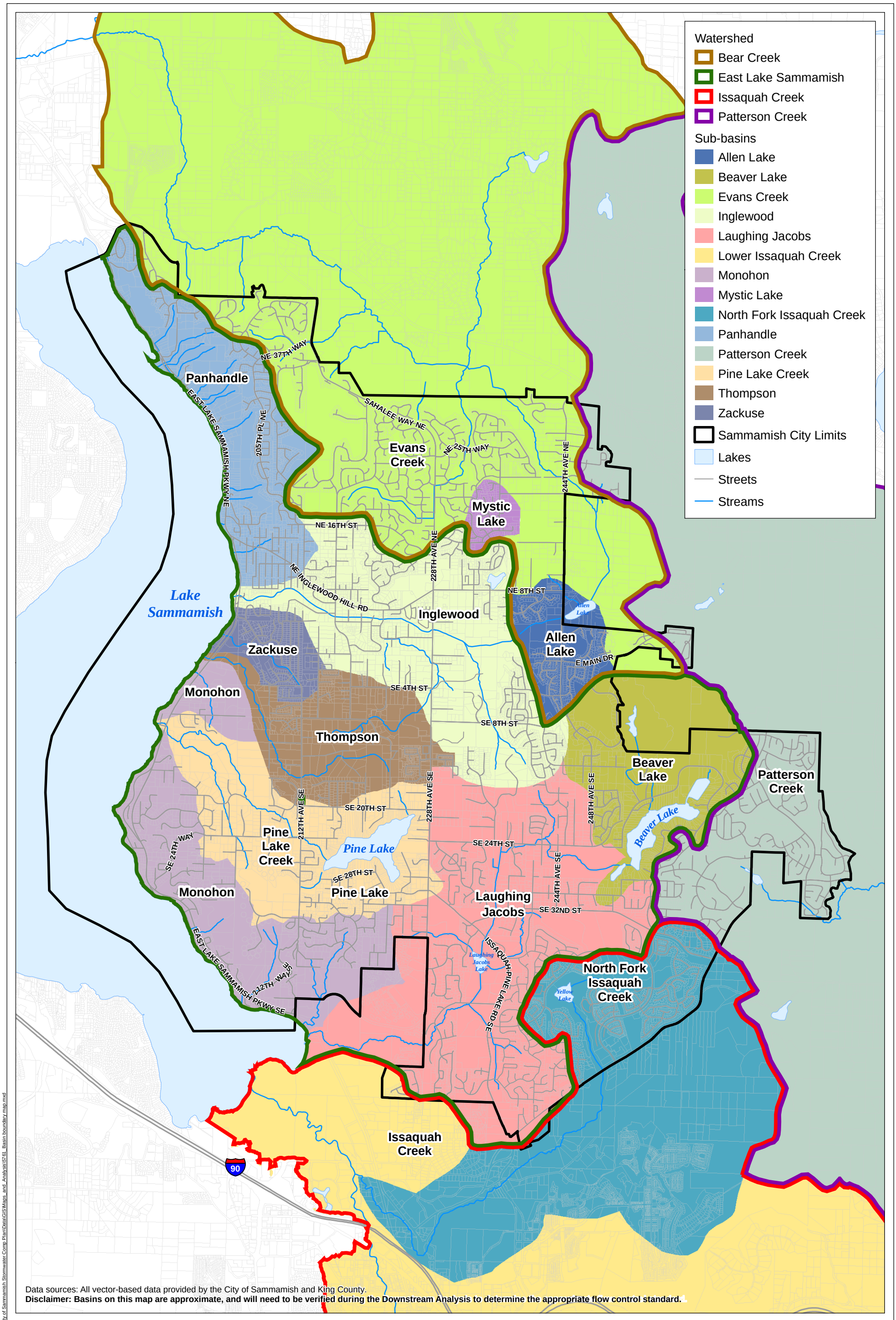
The City is 24 square miles in size and ranges in elevation from about 500 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the eastern part of the City, to about 50 feet above MSL at Lake Sammamish, which forms the western City border. The physical, biological, and built environment all affect and are affected by surface and stormwater runoff, and are important considerations in how stormwater is managed in Sammamish.

The City includes several small drainage basins, most of which drain to Lake Sammamish (Figure 3-1). A small area on the north side of the City flows to Evans Creek and then to the Sammamish River downstream of Lake Sammamish. The north and southeastern edges of the City flow to Patterson Creek and then to the Snoqualmie River.

Over 95% of Sammamish is zoned residential. Rooftops and roads are the primary impervious surfaces that contribute to stormwater runoff.

How does land cover and zoning affect surface and stormwater?

Land cover and zoning conditions in Sammamish relate directly to surface and stormwater runoff characteristics, as impervious surfaces like roads, roofs, and parking lots change hydrologic conditions. These changes in land cover result in more surface water runoff than is generated under Pacific Northwest pre-development conditions, wherein infiltration and shallow in-flow are more typical. In order to prevent flooding and other drainage problems, the runoff is conveyed away from the built environment to constructed drainage systems, which are managed and maintained. In newer developments, stormwater management facilities are part of the constructed drainage system, and are designed to mimic existing runoff peaks and durations and remove pollutants before the stormwater discharges to streams or other water bodies.


Watershed
Bear Creek
East Lake Sammamish
Issaquah Creek
Patterson Creek
Sub-basins
Allen Lake
Beaver Lake
Evans Creek
Inglewood
Laughing Jacobs
Lower Issaquah Creek
Monohon
Mystic Lake
North Fork Issaquah Creek
Panhandle
Patterson Creek
Pine Lake Creek
Thompson
Zackuse
Sammamish City Limits
Lakes
Streets
Streams
Panhandle
Evans Creek
Mystic Lake
Lake Sammamish
Inglewood
Zackuse
Allen Lake
Monohon
Thompson
Beaver Lake
Patterson Creek
Pine Lake Creek
Pine Lake
Monohon
Laughing Jacobs
North Fork Issaquah Creek
Issaquah Creek
NE 37TH WAY
SAHALEE WAY NE
NE 25TH WAY
NE 16TH ST
NE INGLEWOOD HILL RD
NE 8TH ST
E MAIN DR
SE 4TH ST
SE 8TH ST
SE 20TH ST
SE 24TH WAY
SE 24TH ST
SE 28TH ST
SE 32ND ST
EAST LAKE SAMMAMISH PKWY NE
EAST LAKE SAMMAMISH PKWY SE
205TH PL NE
212TH AVE SE
228TH AVE NE
228TH AVE SE
244TH AVE NE
244TH AVE SE
248TH AVE SE
ISSAQUAH-PINE LAKE RD SE
90
Data sources: All vector-based data provided by the City of Sammamish and King County.
Disclaimer: Basins on this map are approximate, and will need to be verified during the Downstream Analysis to determine the appropriate flow control standard.
City of Sammamish Washington
Windward environmental LLC
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0 0.5 1 Miles
0 2,000 4,000 Feet
Figure 3-1. Sub-basins
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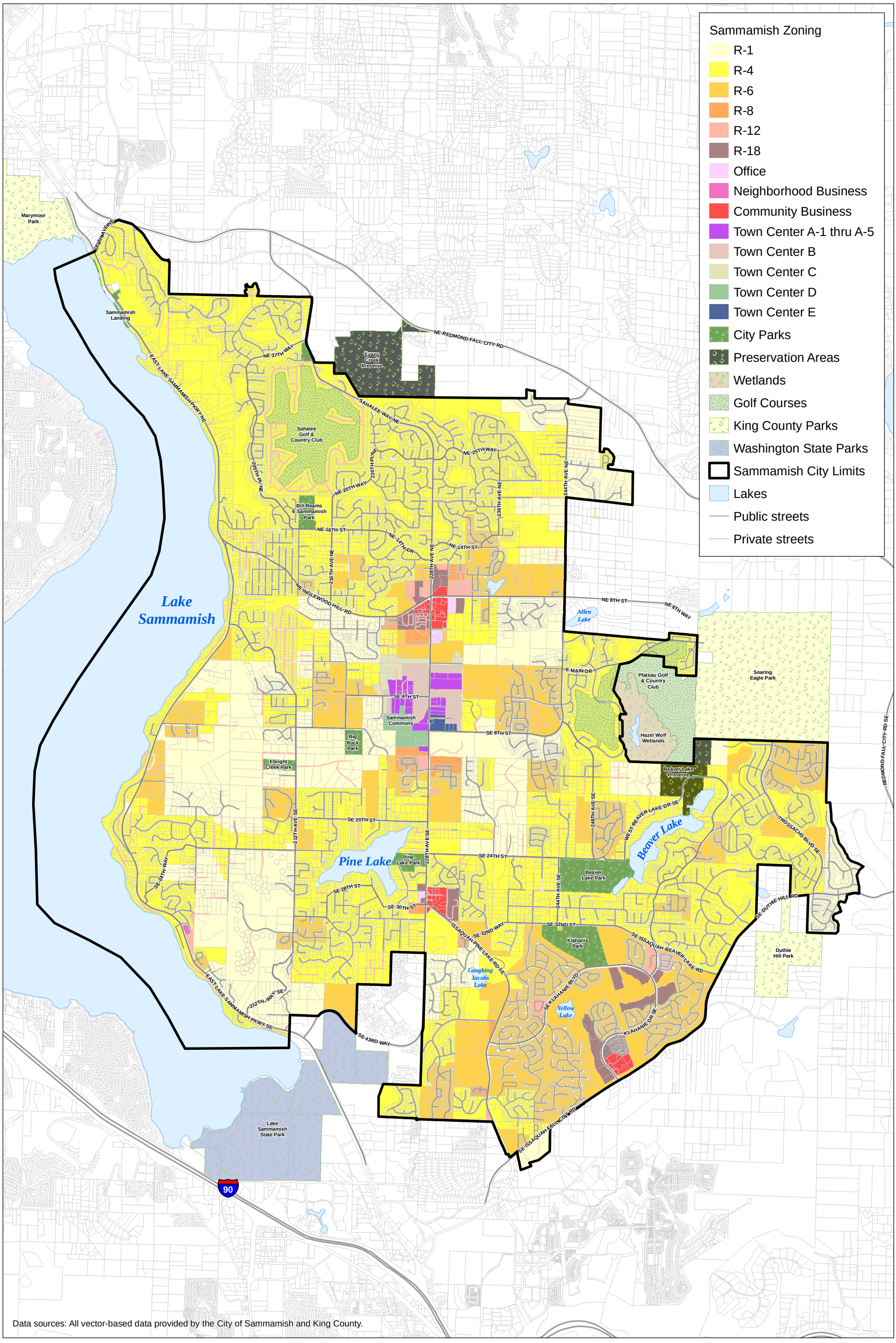
The City is primarily residential (more than 95%) and is zoned in that regard (Table 3-1 and Figure 3-2). Rooftops and roads are the primary impervious surfaces that contribute to stormwater runoff. Over 75% of the City is zoned for four units or fewer per acre. Over 19% of the City is zoned between six and eighteen units per acre. Only about 2% of the City is zoned commercial, office, or Town Center (land uses that typically have higher percentages of impervious surfaces) and 2% is zoned for Parks (Special Districts).

Table 3-1 Summary of land area by zoning classification

Comprehensive Plan Description	Acres	Percent of City
Residential- 1 units/acre	2,460	21
Residential- 4 unit/acre	6,287	54
Residential- 6 units/acre	2,117	18
Residential- 8 units/acre	91	<1
Residential- 12 units/acre	65	<1
Residential- 18 units/acre	140	1
Commercial	60	<1
Office	12	<1
Town Center B	76	<1
Town Center C	37	<1
Town Center A-1	27	<1
Town Center A-2	19	<1
Town Center A-3	10	<1
Town Center A-4	7	<1
Town Center A-5	2	<1
Town Center D	39	<1
Town Center E	13	<1
Neighborhood	2	<1
Parks (Special Districts)	226	2
Total	**~11,690**	**100**



Data sources: All vector-based data provided by the City of Sammamish and King County.

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City of Sammamish Washington

Windward LLC environmental

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0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 3-2. Zoning

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Sammamish has made efforts to develop and preserve open space and parks for its residents. The City owns and operates a variety of open space and park properties that provide over 200 acres of outdoor recreational opportunities for residents, and that preserve natural areas that enhance aquatic habitat and provide surface water management functions such as flow attenuation (wetlands), temperature regulation (riparian vegetation), and water quality treatment (filtration of pollutants through vegetation). Additionally, protected wetlands both inside and outside City boundaries provide surface water management benefits. Table 3-2 lists the parks and open space in the City and bordering areas, and the surface water connection.

Table 3-2 Summary of parks and open space properties

Park or Open Space	Surface Water Connection	Size (acres)
Beaver Lake Preserve	Headwaters of Beaver Lake and Laughing Jacobs Creek	72.4
Ebright Creek Park	Upland adjacent to Ebright Creek	12.3
Big Rock Park	Headwaters of Ebright Creek	15.9
Sammamish Commons	Headwaters of Ebright Creek	38.9
Pine Lake Park	Headwaters of Pine Lake and Pine Lake Creek	18.9
Beaver Lake Park	Headwaters of Beaver Lake and Laughing Jacobs Creek	79.2
Hazel Wolf Wetlands*	Headwaters of Beaver Lake and Laughing Jacobs Creek	115.9
Evans Creek Preserve	Evans Creek	179.1 (Borders Sammamish' northern boundary in unincorporated King County)
Bill Reams E. Sammamish Park	None	19.3
NE Sammamish Neighborhood Park	Critical aquifer recharge	4.2
Sammamish Landing	Lake Sammamish	5.2
	Total	**~561 acres**

*Hazel Wolf Wetlands are located in unincorporated King County.

What are the geologic conditions in Sammamish?

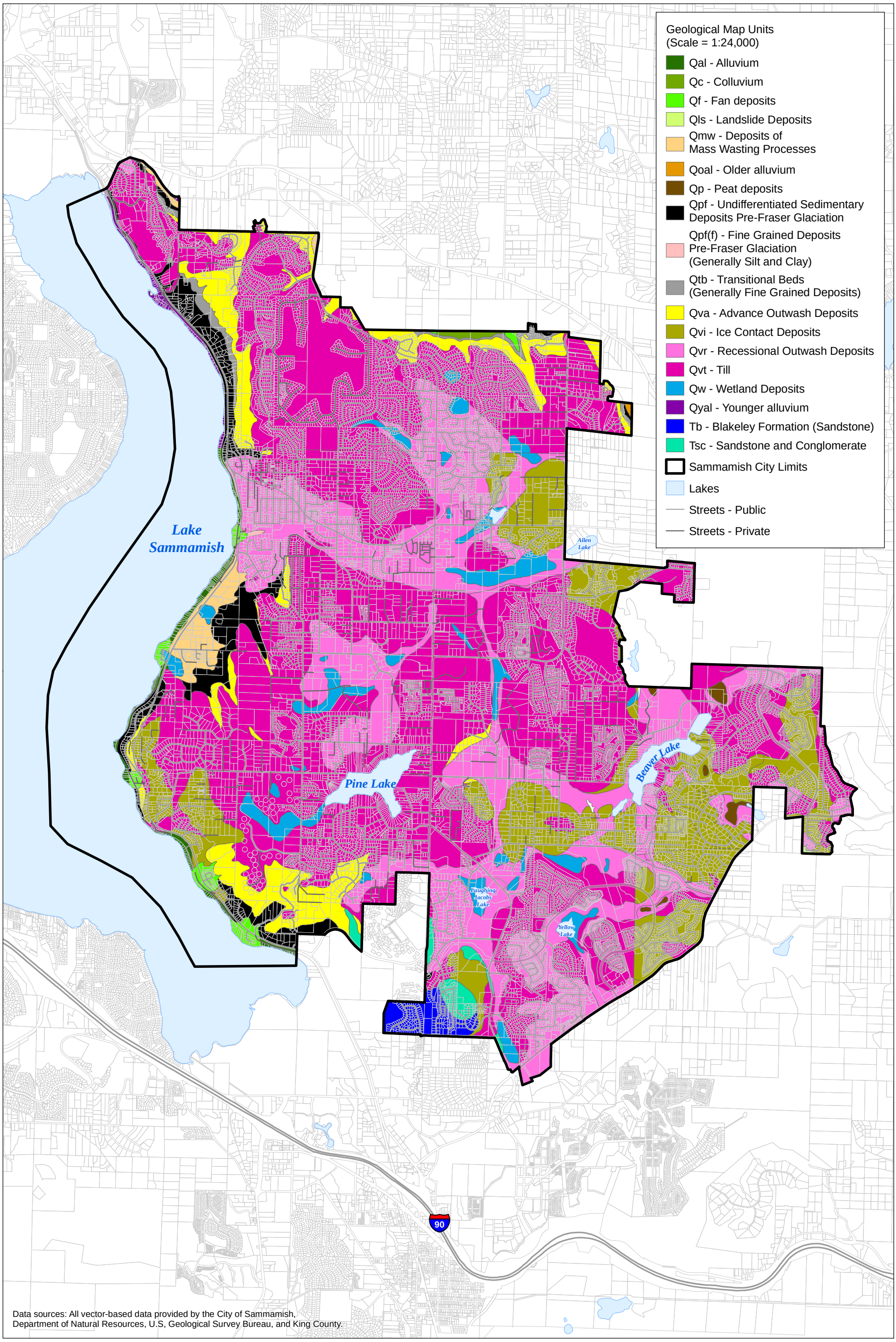
Geologic conditions in Sammamish influence how surface water is naturally conveyed across the landscape, and also influence stormwater management alternatives and stormwater impacts. Geologic features of the East Lake Sammamish Plateau have been mapped by Derek B. Booth and others at the U.S. Geological Survey (Booth et.al. 2012). A simplified surficial geologic map compiled from Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) on-line 1:24,000 scale surface geology (Washington DNR 2016) is shown in Figure 3-3. The geology of the Puget Sound region is influenced by its glacial history; the Fraser Glaciation reached its maximum extent approximately 15,000 years ago covering Puget Sound and Sammamish. Most of the geologic features in Sammamish are a result of the Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation. The upland areas of the Sammamish Plateau are mantled by Vashon Till, a densely compacted, poorly sorted mixture of boulders, cobbles, gravel, and sand in a matrix of silt and clay, often identified in drillers' logs as "hardpan." The till is as thick as 150 to 200 feet thick in some upland areas of the Sammamish Plateau; the presence of till is an important consideration for stormwater management techniques because it is more difficult, though not impossible, to infiltrate stormwater in these areas due to the compact nature and low permeability of the till.

The Vashon Till is locally overlain by Vashon Recessional Outwash deposits; a poorly to well-sorted, light gray, stratified gravel and sand with minor amounts of silt and clay deposited behind the receding glacier.

Why does geology matter for stormwater management?

Geologic conditions influence infiltration, erosion, and hillslope and stream processes that can be affected by or affect surface water runoff.

Interflow and lateral groundwater seepage should be considered in areas where Infiltration occurs in recessional or advance outwash, especially in erosion and landslide hazard areas.



Data sources: All vector-based data provided by the City of Sammamish, Department of Natural Resources, U.S, Geological Survey Bureau, and King County.

City of Sammamish Washington

Windward environmental LLC

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0 0.5 1 Miles

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 3-3. Geology

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Landslide adjacent to George Davis Creek

Underlying the Vashon Till is Vashon Advance Outwash that consists of variably compacted sand and gravel deposited by streams and rivers ahead of the advancing glacier. Vashon Advance Outwash is typically variable in grain size, fluctuating from silt to gravel and from well sorted to unsorted. The Vashon Advance Outwash is generally more compacted than the recessional outwash due to the pressure of overriding glaciers.

Pre-Vashon glacial deposits, including both glacial and non-glacial units, underlie the Vashon Advance Outwash. These units are generally finer grained, and this is commonly where groundwater seepage is observed: at the interface between the overlying advance outwash and the finer-grained older deposits.

Other surficial units include alluvium, wetland deposits, and mass-wastage deposits that result from landslide activity.

What types of drainage impacts do landslides cause?

In addition to property hazards, landslides contribute sediment and debris to stream channels, clogging culverts and pipes, and blocking drainage pathways, resulting in flooding.

Landslide Hazards and Landslide Hazard Drainage Areas

Landslide hazard areas in Sammamish are present along most of the western flank of the plateau adjacent to Lake Sammamish, predominately in the steep ravines that carry stream channels from their points of origin on top of the plateau to Lake Sammamish. Erosive advance outwash is exposed in the ravines and contributes to landslide activity, especially under saturated conditions or where surface water discharges have been directed to these slopes. Most commonly, landslides occur where there is a veneer of looser soils (advance outwash) overlying the denser soils (pre-glacial fine, denser materials) on steeply inclined hillsides. Slide hazard areas are shown on Figure 3-4. Sammamish protects landslide hazard areas by establishing buffers and restricting activities within the buffers, and current stormwater management manuals outline guidelines for stormwater drainage near landslide hazard areas and landslide hazard drainage areas.

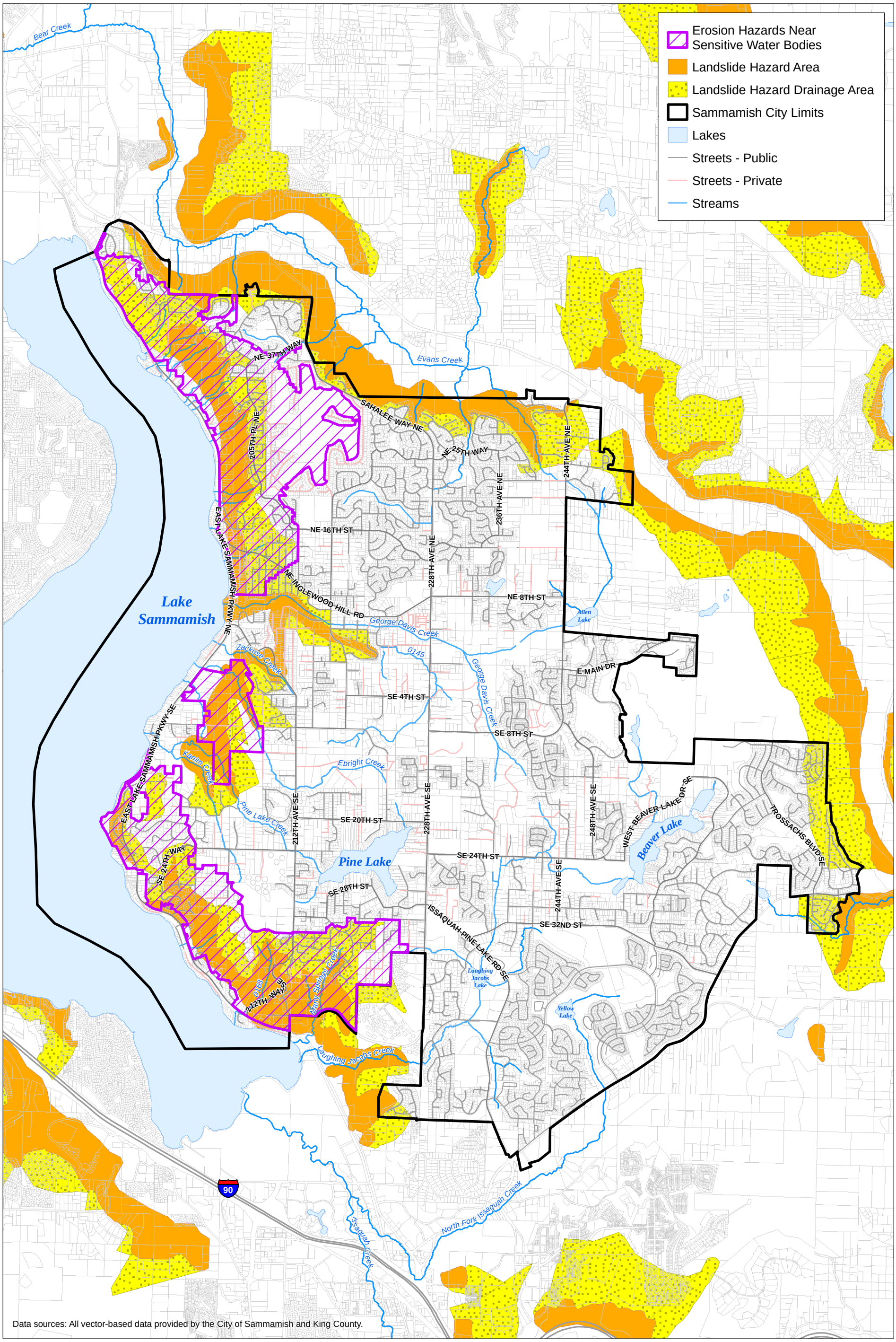

Figure 3-4. Erosion and Landslide Hazard

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Prepared by mikey, 4/19/2016, W:\Projects\City of Sammamish Stormwater Comp Plan\Data\GIS\Maps and Analysis\6098 Landslide drainage hazards.mxd

Erosion Hazards and Erosion Hazards near Sensitive Water Bodies

Erosion is linked to a variety of characteristics including surface water runoff, geology, and topography. Erosion is often attributed to surface and stormwater runoff, and it has implications for stormwater managers. Sediment eroded and deposited in stream channels or stormwater infrastructure can reduce conveyance capacity and lead to flooding, degrade habitat, and degrade water quality conditions. Because erosion is linked to stormwater management and land development activities, stormwater management manuals include prescriptions for temporary erosion and sediment control plans for new construction, and stormwater management BMPs are often designed to remove sediment. Geologic conditions make many areas of the City susceptible to erosion because of steep slopes and erodible soils. Erosion hazard maps have been prepared for the environmentally critical areas code, and development standards have been established for erosion hazards near sensitive water bodies (SMC 21A.50.225(3)(a) (Figure 3-4). The code restricts development in a no-disturbance area to prevent sediment transport from sites with highly erodible soils to sensitive receiving waters. The erosion overlay includes most of the steep slopes on the western border of the City. Erosion hazards near sensitive receiving waters overlay is also shown in Figure 3-4.

What is the erosion hazard near sensitive waterbody overlay?

This critical areas overlay is specific to sensitive lakes that could be damaged by erosion hazards in areas that drain directly to these water bodies.

How do natural resources connect the City's surface and stormwater system?

The City Comprehensive Plan reflects a strong emphasis on the value of and need to protect environmentally sensitive areas as discussed in Section 1. Natural resources, particularly aquatic natural resources, are part of the City's surface and stormwater systems, as flows from the built systems ultimately end up in the natural systems, whether through outfalls to the City's streams, wetlands, or lakes or through groundwater connections to these same water bodies. The riparian, shoreline, and upland areas adjacent to the aquatic natural resources are also important contributors to water quality and habitat conditions. In addition to flood prevention, surface and stormwater regulations are designed to protect ecological functions that support beneficial uses for both aquatic life and humankind.

The City of Sammamish has high-quality natural resources, including over 800 acres of wetlands and over 30 miles of stream corridor.

Lakes and Shorelines

Sammamish is bounded to the west by Lake Sammamish, one of the region's largest freshwater lakes, which is also the ultimate receiving water for approximately 2/3 of the entire City area. Other lakes in Sammamish include Beaver and Pine Lakes. Laughing Jacobs, Yellow, and Mystic Lakes are large wetlands that are commonly referred to as lakes. Shorelines for most of these lakes are dotted with homes and private parcels. Table 3-3 lists the lakes in Sammamish and special considerations with regard to water quality or stormwater management.

Sammamish is fortunate to have high-quality natural resources, including over 800 acres of wetlands, 10 sphagnum bogs, 30 miles of streams (5 streams support kokanee spawning), and 3 large lakes.

Allen Lake

Are there any mapped flood-plains in Sammamish?

The only designated 100-year floodplain in Sammamish is Lake Sammamish. Localized flooding has been reported in wetlands and streams in the City.

The two largest lakes fully contained within Sammamish, Beaver Lake and Pine Lake, have established lake management areas under the environmentally critical areas code (Section 21A.50.355). The edges of these lakes are also considered shorelines of the state, and as such are managed under the City's Shoreline Master Program which was approved by Ecology in 2011 (City of Sammamish 2011). Plans have been developed for both Beaver Lake and Pine Lake to manage water quality, particularly phosphorus inputs that contribute to algal blooms and consequent lake eutrophication. Stormwater BMPs that can achieve 80% reduction in phosphorus are among the recommended methods for controlling phosphorus inputs to these sensitive lakes, along with source control methods.

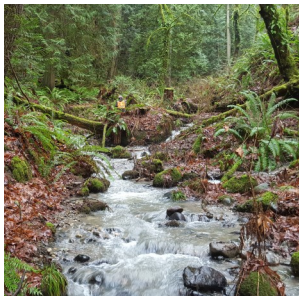
Table 3-3 Lakes in Sammamish

Lake	Area (acres)	Special Considerations
Lake Sammamish	4,849	Phosphorus sensitive and listed on 2012 303(d) for Category 5 impairment by fecal coliform and phosphorus
Beaver Lake	71.2	Phosphorus sensitive
Pine Lake	85.7	Phosphorus sensitive and listed on 2012 303 (d) for Category 5 impairment by fecal coliform
Laughing Jacobs Lake*	7.7	Phosphorus sensitive
Yellow Lake*	8.8	To be determined; recently annexed
Mystic Lake*	10.9	To be determined; recently annexed

*Technically a wetland, but more commonly referred to as a lake.

The City's Final Shoreline Restoration Plan, completed as part of the Shoreline Master Program update (ESA Adolfson 2008), recommends several stormwater management programmatic alternatives and restoration projects to meet program goals, including:

- Implementation of City-wide LID BMPs
- Implementation of BMPs to reduce erosion and sediment inputs
- Retrofit existing roads to provide water quality treatment
- Protect and restore wetlands in upper watershed to provide water quality benefits



George Davis Creek

Streams

There are 19 mapped stream channels that enter Lake Sammamish, draining the upland Sammamish plateau. Flow in some of these stream channels is supplied by large wetlands located near the headwaters. Table 3-4 lists streams and lengths that are in open channel or pipes; these are also shown in Figure 3-5.

Table 3-4 Summary of streams and pipe/open channel lengths

Stream Name	Length (miles)	
	Pipe	**Open Channel**
Trib 145	0.04	0.77
Trib 163		0.67
George Davis Creek	0.02	3.01
Ebright Creek		2.33
Kanim Creek		1.31
Laughing Jacobs Creek		3.14
Many Springs Creek		0.65
North Fork Issaquah Creek		1.16
Pine Lake Creek		1.86
Zackuse Creek		0.84
Un-named Channels	0.29	18.58
Total Lengths	**0.35**	**34.33**

Wetland 61—view from above

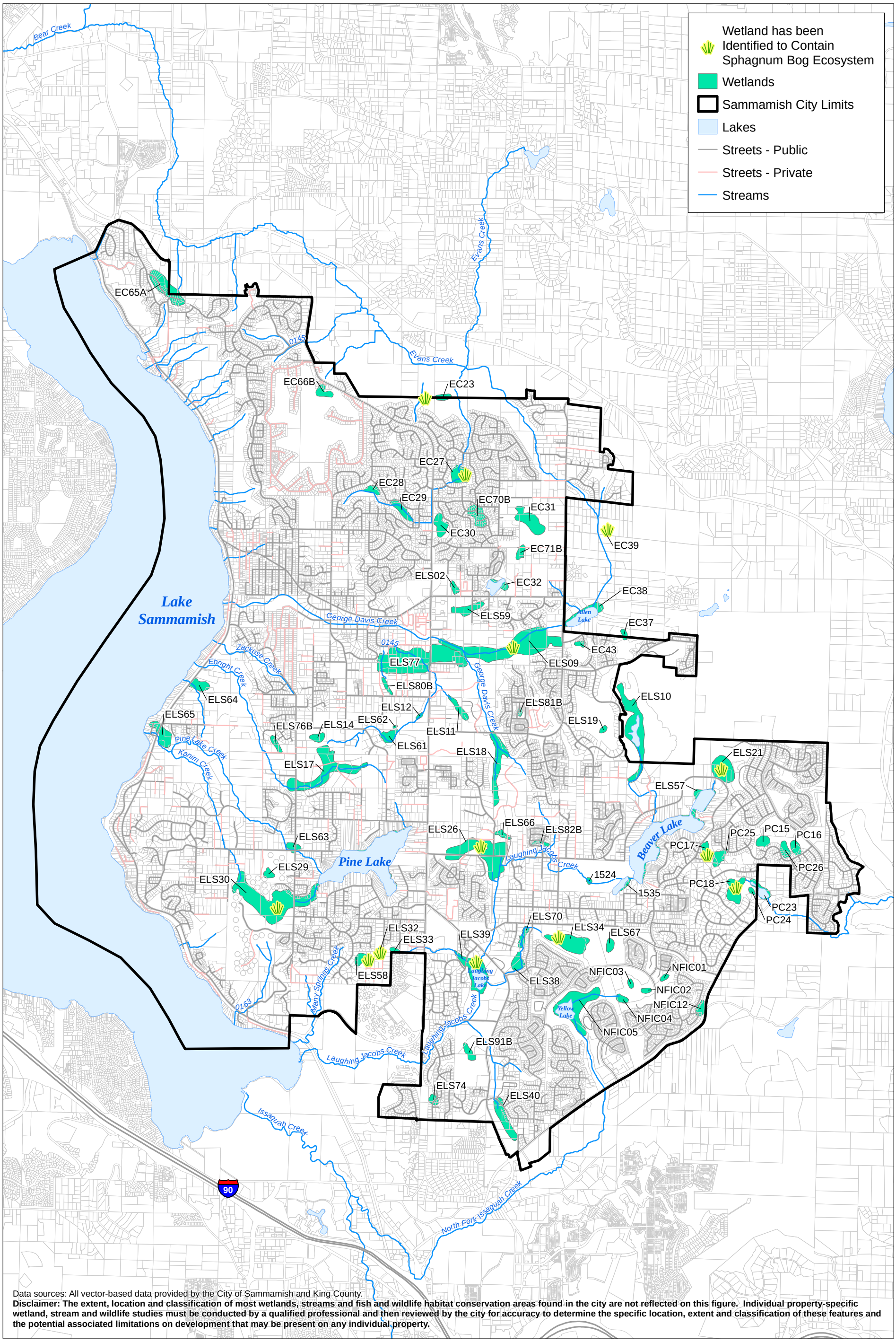
Wetlands

There are over 160 mapped wetlands in Sammamish, ranging from less than 1 acre in size to over 100 acres. Over ten of the City's wetlands have been mapped to include sphagnum bog ecosystems, and two additional bogs are located outside of the City limits within the City's urban growth boundaries (AMEC 2012a). Bogs are recognized for their unique characteristics that require hundreds to thousands of years to form (U.S. EPA 2012), and as such are irreplaceable within the average human lifespan.

Bogs are also very sensitive to changes in water chemistry that can result from stormwater inputs (Horner et al. 1997). Wetlands in Sammamish support a variety of wildlife, including amphibians, deer, small mammals, songbirds, woodpeckers, waterfowl, and mammals. Table 3-5 lists the acreage of wetlands in each drainage basin, and Figure 3-5 shows the wetland locations and identification numbers (King County ID).

Table 3-5 Summary of wetland acreage in Sammamish

Basin	Total Wetland Acreage
Allen Lake	47.6
Beaver Lake	132.7
Evans Creek	68.2
Thompson (Ebright)	49.8
Inglewood (George Davis)	136.5
Laughing Jacob's	126.2
Monohon-North	8.4
Monohon-South	5.9
Mystic Lake	12.5
North Fork Issaquah Creek	45.9
Panhandle	8.6
Patterson Creek	40.2
Pine Lake	155.4
Total	**837.9**



Data sources: All vector-based data provided by the City of Sammamish and King County.

Disclaimer: The extent, location and classification of most wetlands, streams and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas found in the city are not reflected on this figure. Individual property-specific wetland, stream and wildlife studies must be conducted by a qualified professional and then reviewed by the city for accuracy to determine the specific location, extent and classification of these features and the potential associated limitations on development that may be present on any individual property.

City of Sammamish Washington

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Figure 3-5. Wetlands and Streams

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Why do critical aquifer recharge areas matter for stormwater management?

Surface water is connected to ground water through infiltration and groundwater seepage; it is important to understand these connections and linkages when developing stormwater management alternatives.

Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas

Critical aquifer recharge areas (CARA) are areas in Sammamish where groundwater could be most vulnerable to contamination from surface activities due to specific aquifer characteristics. There are several deep municipal water wells in Sammamish that provide drinking water to Sammamish Plateau Water and District and Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District customers. Wellhead protection zones have been formed around these municipal wells. The wellhead protection zones correlate with critical aquifer recharge classes identified in the City's environmentally critical areas code. Some domestic wells are also completed in the shallower aquifer that is present in the advance outwash.

The City's environmentally critical areas code designates the area with surficial geology mapped as advance outwash as a category 3 CARA (Figure 3-6). On-site infiltration of 75% of all stormwater generated on-site for new developments is required in all CARAs in order to replenish aquifers, unless it is shown that water quality will be diminished or other consequences of infiltration may arise. However, deep injection of stormwater is not allowed in class 1 and 2 CARAs, rather only in class 3 CARAs where appropriate water quality BMPs are in place.

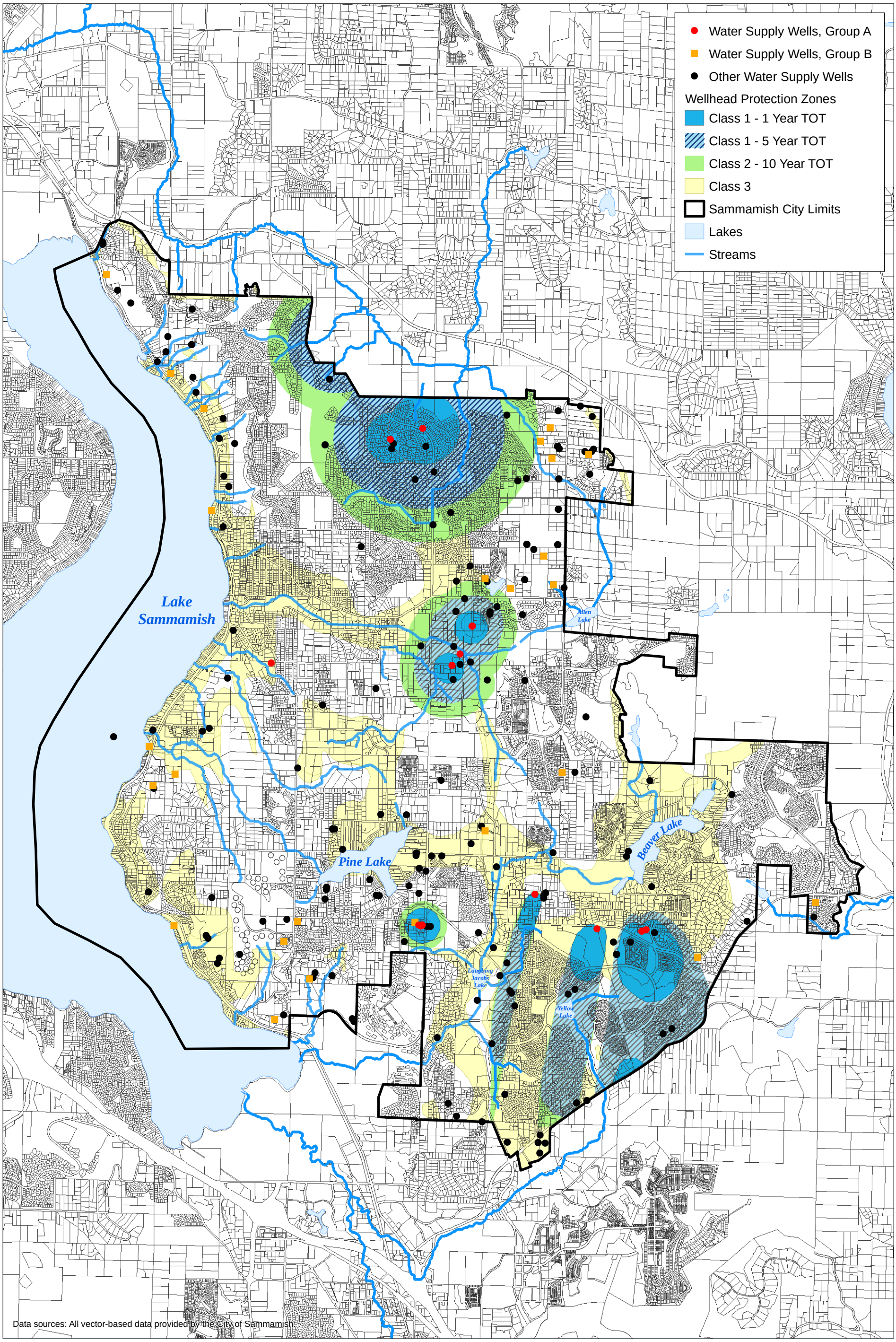

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Figure 3-6. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas

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Kokanee salmon spawning in Ebright Creek

What fish species do the City's water bodies support?

Lake Sammamish and the surrounding watershed is home to a unique population of kokanee salmon (Lake Sammamish kokanee), and streams within Sammamish, including Ebright Creek, Pine Lake Creek, Zackuse Creek, George Davis Creek, and Laughing Jacobs Creek, provide important spawning habitat.

Other fish species known to be present in Sammamish streams include coho salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout (AMEC 2012b), and pea-mouths (observed).

Puget Sound Chinook salmon were listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Although not known to spawn in Sammamish stream channels, Chinook salmon are present in Lake Sammamish and do migrate through the lake to reach spawning habitat in Issaquah Creek. Therefore, the shoreline of Lake Sammamish is potentially important Chinook rearing habitat (AMEC 2012b).

What are the water quality conditions of the City's water bodies?

The State of Washington lists the water quality status of water bodies in Washington to meet the federal requirements of Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the Clean Water Act. Water quality is assessed to determine attainment of state surface water quality standards (WAC 173-201A) and sediment management standards (WAC 173-204). The State's most recent water quality assessment was reported in 2012.

Draft listings are reported for 2014 but have not been finalized. The water bodies are classified into categories ranging from 1 to 5, based on data collected. Category 1 waters meet tested standards for water quality; Category 2 indicates waters of concern; Category 3 indicates insufficient data; and Category 4 waters are of concern, but do not require a total maximum daily load (TMDL) because one is already in place, another pollution control program is in place, or a TMDL is not appropriate for the type of impairment (i.e., dams, low flow). Waters on the 303(d) Category 5 list require a cleanup plan such as a TMDL, which identifies how much pollutants need to be reduced to achieve surface water quality standards. Ecology is the lead entity in the development of TMDL cleanup plans. If a plan were to be developed for one of the water bodies in Sammamish, Ecology would work with the City, other local jurisdictions, and the community to develop an appropriate implementation plan to achieve water quality improvement and meet water quality standards.

Three streams (Ebright, George Davis, and Pine Lake Creeks) that are entirely within Sammamish's jurisdiction are on the 2012 Ecology 303(d) Category 5 list for water quality impairment by bacteria and/or dissolved oxygen. However, the state's candidate 2014 list recommends Ebright Creek be moved to Category 1 for bacteria because of improving conditions based on more recent data. Additionally, Laughing Jacobs Creek is on the Category 5 303(d) list for bacteria and dissolved oxygen. The 2014 candidate listings include bioassessment data from the benthic index of biologic integrity (B-IBI) data collected by King County. Ebright, George Davis, Laughing Jacobs, and Pine Lake Creeks, as well as a tributary to Evans Creek are also listed as candidate Category 5 streams for poor B-IBI scores, which is indicative of water quality. Table 3-6 lists the stream reach, pollutant, and category of impairment. Common sources of bacteria are fecal matter from wildlife, domestic pets, and sewage.

What is the quality of water in Sammamish streams?

Generally speaking, the quality of water in Sammamish streams is typical of urban and suburban areas, with the primary concerns being fecal coliform bacteria, elevated temperature, and low dissolved oxygen.

Table 3-6 Summary of stream reaches on 2012 Ecology 303(d) list and 2014 candidate listings

Stream	Category (2014 Candidate Category)	On the List Since:	Type of impairment								
			T	Hg	FC	pH	DO	NH3	B-IBI	P	Other
Ebright Creek	1	2004				X		X			
Ebright Creek	5 (1)	2004			X						
Ebright Creek	2	2004					X				
Ebright Creek	(5)	new							X		
Tributary to Evans Creek	(5)	2004							X		
George Davis Creek	5	1996			X						
George Davis Creek	2	2004				X					
George Davis Creek	(5)	new	X						X		
George Davis Creek	(2)	new					X				
Pine Lake Creek	1	2004				X		X			
Pine Lake Creek	5	1996			X						
Pine Lake Creek	5	2004					X				
Pine Lake Creek	(5)	new	X						X		
Pine Lake	2*	2004			X						
Pine Lake	5 (1)	2004								X	
Laughing Jacobs Creek	5	2004					X				
Laughing Jacobs Creek	(5)	new	X						X		
North Fork Issaquah Creek	2 (5)	2004	X								
North Fork Issaquah Creek	1 (5)	2004					X				
North Fork Issaquah Creek	4A	2004			X						
Lake Sammamish	5	2004			X						
Lake Sammamish	5	2004									X**
Lake Sammamish	2	2004								X	

Notes: T = temperature, Hg = mercury, FC = fecal coliform bacteria, DO = dissolved oxygen, NH3 = ammonia, B-IBI = benthic index of biologic integrity, P = phosphorus

*Was Category 5 in 2004, downgraded to Category 2 in 2008.

**Tissue – PCB

Water Quality and NPDES Permit Holders

The Ecology Permit Reporting and Information System (PARIS) database was reviewed for a list of NPDES permit holders within Sammamish. In addition to the City's Phase II NPDES MS4 permit, there are 39 sites that have active Construction Stormwater General Permits (CSGP) in 2016. These would include Site Development Permits that have site disturbances greater than 1 acre.

The PARIS database provides information regarding each site's permit, discharge monitoring reports (DMRs), permit violations, inspections, and enforcements. Permit violations include administrative violations such as failure to submit timely DMRs and benchmark exceedances for pollutants of concern. Only 8 of the 39 sites with active CSGPs had no permit violations, and the remaining 31 sites had between 1 and 54 violations. In many cases, the violations were administrative, but benchmark exceedances were also reported for turbidity and pH, common construction site stormwater issues that are attributed to earth and cement work. This information illustrates how it is not uncommon for construction sites to discharge pollutants to receiving waters in Sammamish, and that there is a need for enforcement and other mechanisms to ensure that the construction industry follows through on permit conditions.

Erosion control features to prevent water quality issues during construction of the Sammamish Community and Aquatic Center

Why should noxious weeds be considered in a stormwater management program?

Noxious weeds are commonly found in stormwater management facilities and noxious weed management needs to be part of long-term maintenance of vegetated facilities so that these weeds don't spread and impact other natural ecosystems.

Purple loofestrife, a common noxious weed.

What are some of the threats to natural resources?

Noxious Weeds

King County's noxious weed program conducted an assessment of noxious weeds in Sammamish in 2012. Results were mapped in the County GIS system (King County 2013). There are nine Class B designated noxious weeds identified in Sammamish are listed in Table 3-7. Class B noxious weeds are non-native species whose distribution is limited to portions of Washington State. The Washington State Noxious Weed Board or a County Noxious Weed Board can designate a Class B noxious weed for mandatory control (Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board 2016). As shown in Table 3-7, noxious weeds are commonly found associated with aquatic resources (wetlands, lakes, and streams) and constructed stormwater drainage facilities. Operations and maintenance of facilities with open water or open space require the management of noxious weeds, and as LID facilities are constructed more frequently on a City-wide basis, the need for noxious weed management may need to be part of the long-term maintenance of these vegetated stormwater facilities.

Noxious Weed Management

The King County Noxious Weed Control Board requires control of garden loosestrife (Class B noxious weed in Washington). The Board reports that small areas of garden loosestrife seedlings can be dug up, and larger isolated plants can be removed by hand if care is taken to remove all rhizomes. The Board does not recommend only pulling this plant because it breaks off easily, leaving rhizomes behind to regrow. Garden loosestrife has been covered with black plastic on at least one site on Lake Sammamish. This can be effective for controlling seedlings or on very small populations. It can also serve as a suppression tool where herbicides are not desired.

King County reports that the aquatic formulations of glyphosate, triclopyr, and imazapyr are effective on garden loosestrife. No biological control agents are presently known and no research to discover biological control agents is currently being conducted.

Table 3-7 Summary of noxious weed inventory in Sammamish

Noxious Weed	Area (acres)	Locations Identified in Sammamish
Brazilian elodea	0.05	Shorelines
Garden loosestrife	6.16	Shorelines, streams, wetlands
Meadow knapweed	<0.01	Parks
Orange hawkweed	<0.01	Road right-of-way
Policeman's helmet	2.12	Forest lands, residential, streams
Purple loosestrife	1.46	Drainage ponds, lakes, light industrial, open space, residential, road right-of-way, shorelines, streams, wetlands
Spotted knapweed	0.12	Parks, road right-of-way
Tansy ragwort	3.11	Drainage ponds, lakes, land under development, open space, parks, pastures, residential, road right-of-way, streams
Yellow hawkweed	0.33	Parks, road right-of-way
Grand Total	**13.35**	

Mud Snails

New Zealand mud snails have been identified in several Puget Sound area streams, however, they have not been found in Sammamish stream channels yet. New Zealand mud snails are an invasive species that can dominate river and lakebed habitat, outcompeting native aquatic snails and insects, leading to implications for fish and other species that rely on these insects as their food source. Regional efforts are being made to stop the spread of mud snails.

Evans Creek HDPE pipe outfall energy dissipation

244th Avenue NE stormwater facility

What types of stormwater infrastructure does the City own and operate?

The built infrastructure that conveys and treats surface and stormwater runoff in Sammamish is a mix of open ditches, closed pipes, culverts, streams, and a variety of stormwater facilities that have been installed prior to and post-Sammamish incorporation. Stormwater conveyance facilities including catch basins, manholes, and ditches. The City's stormwater system was inventoried and mapped in GIS in 2014, and a summary of the data is provided below. Known system components include approximately:

- 427 publicly owned stormwater facilities (detention and water quality facilities)
- 120 privately owned stormwater facilities
- 218 miles of stormwater conveyance pipe
- 8,120 structures (e.g. catch basins)
- 64 miles of open ditches and swales

Stormwater Facilities

According to Sammamish GIS records, at least 174 of the City's stormwater ponds were built in 2000 or before, and 52% of those were constructed prior to 1990 (Figure 3-7). Rapid growth in Sammamish occurred in the 1990s prior to incorporation, about the same time that stormwater management regulations were rapidly changing to address stormwater impacts on small stream channels and aquatic habitat conditions. As stormwater management techniques have evolved, so have the stormwater BMPs implemented in Sammamish. Figure 3-7 shows the types and numbers of stormwater facilities in Sammamish and the period of installation. Facility locations are shown in Figure 3-8.

As the City's stormwater treatment facilities age, there could be a greater need for additional maintenance. Additionally, these facilities could be potentially retrofitted to achieve enhanced stormwater benefits that are in line with current regulations that require improved design standards. These retrofits would include using continuous flow modeling and/or all known available and reasonable technology (AKART) standards for water quality treatment. An appearance to mimic more natural open water bodies and wetland conditions could also be considered.

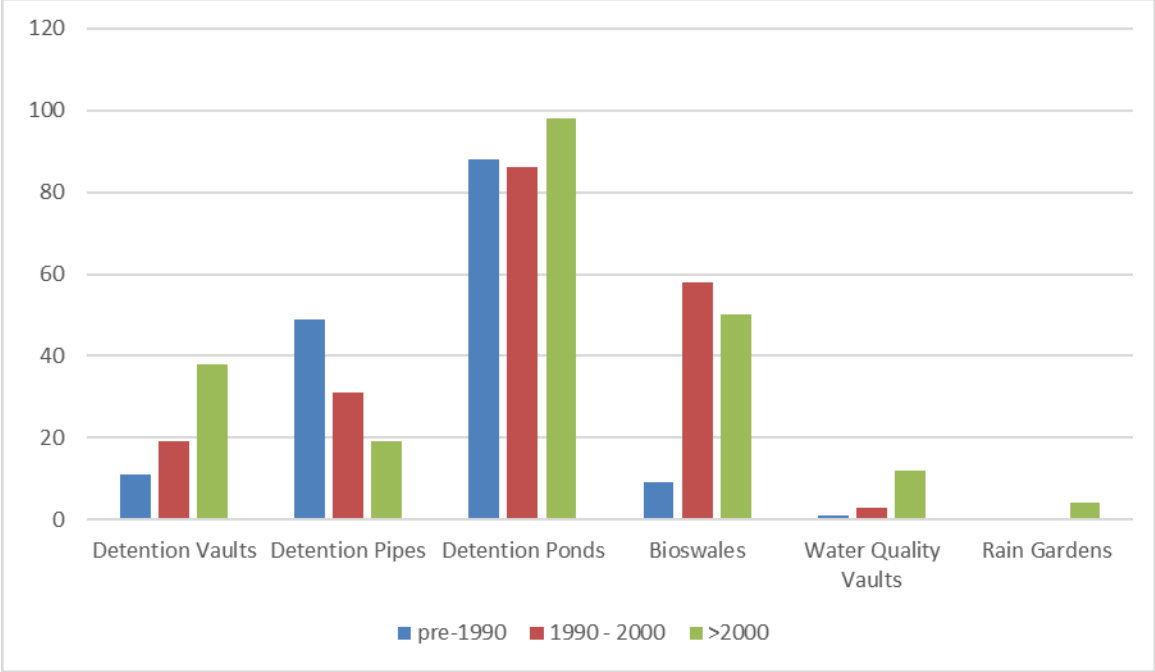

Figure 3-7 Types and numbers of stormwater treatment facilities in Sammamish and time period of installation

Stormwater Facilities
Private
Public
Sammamish City Limits
Lakes
Streets - Public
Streets - Private
Streams

Lake Sammamish
Allen Lake
Pine Lake
Beaver Lake
Laughing Jacobs Lake
Yellow Lake
90

Data sources: All vector-based data provided by the City of Sammamish and King County.

City of Sammamish Washington

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Figure 3-8. Stormwater Facilities

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Stormwater Conveyance

The type of conveyance infrastructure generally matches the level of development in Sammamish. Rural areas primarily still have ditch systems to convey roadway runoff, whereas newer developments have curb, gutter and sidewalk, and stormwater pipe systems that convey stormwater. The types of pipe material used in Sammamish and the general date of installation is shown in Figure 3-9. Figure 3-10 shows locations and types of Sammamish stormwater conveyance infrastructure recently inventoried. In the past decade, there has been a shift toward synthetic-based materials, rather than metal and concrete as shown in Figure 3-9. Corrugated metal pipes (CMP) are known to have corrosion issues under certain conditions, and the condition of old pipes constructed with this material is often poor. Over 75% of the CMP pipes in Sammamish were installed prior to 1990.

Example of ditch and culvert stormwater conveyance in Sammamish

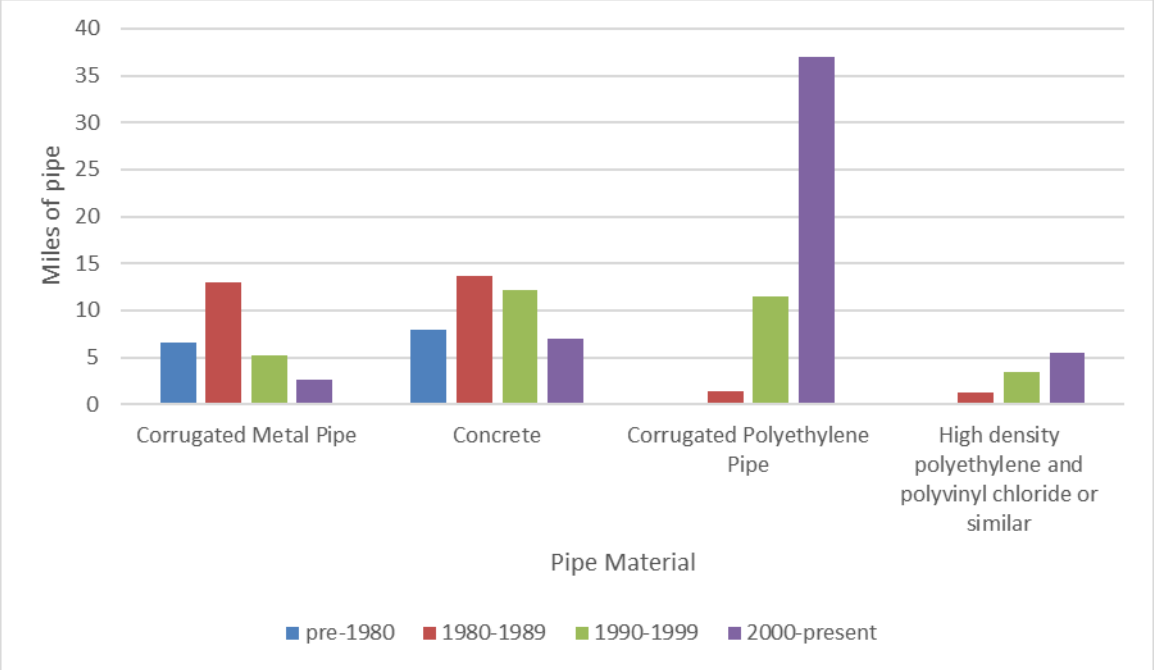

Figure 3-9 Lengths of pipe material and decade installed

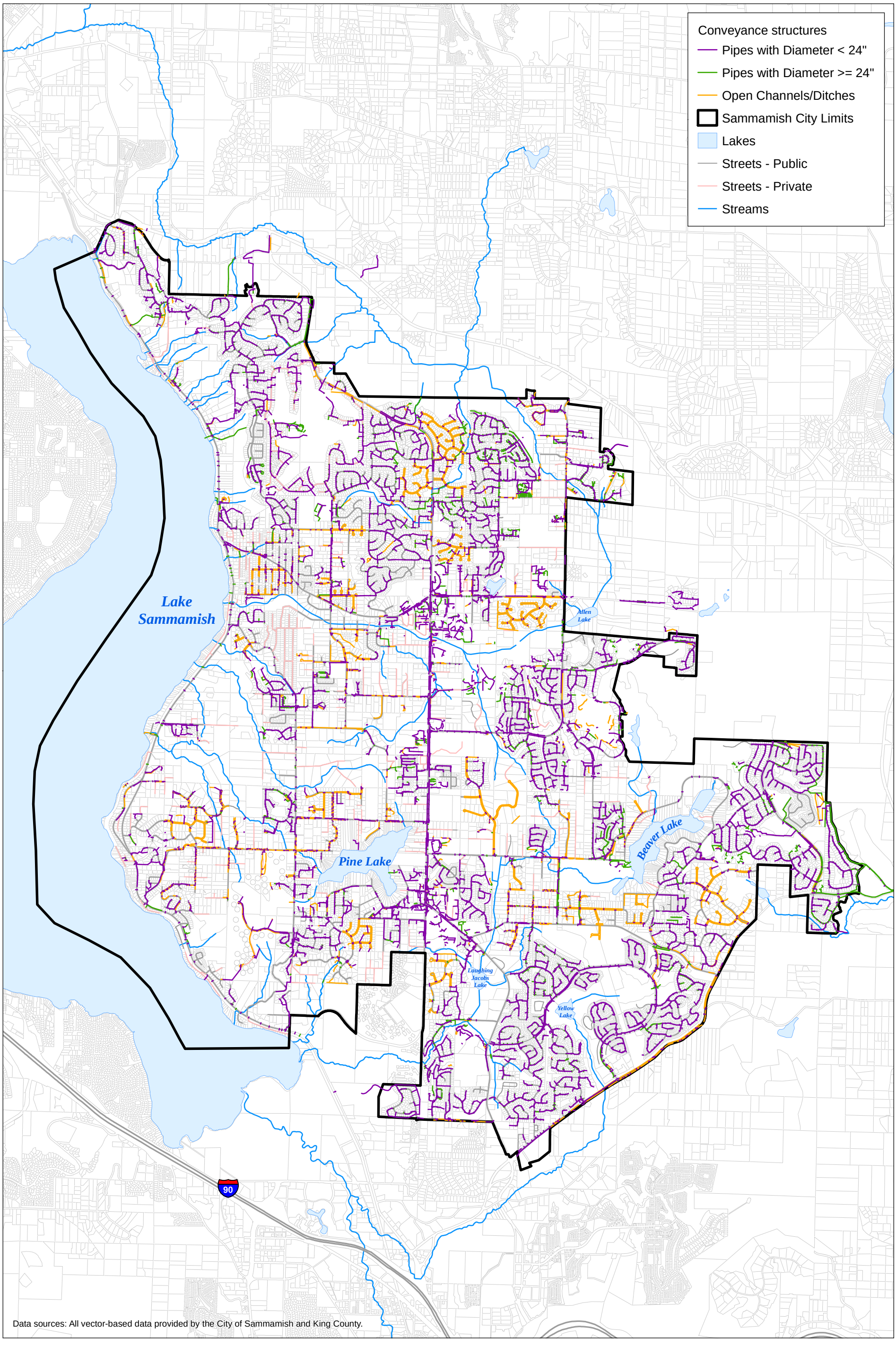

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Figure 3-10. Conveyance System

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SECTION 4– EXISTING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Stormwater management in Sammamish is accomplished through the planning and implementation of multiple program efforts that involve coordination with staff in most other areas of City government as well as neighboring jurisdictions. It also involves management of outside resources such as grants and volunteers that help meet the City's stormwater goals.

In its mission to promote public health, safety, and welfare, and to protect the environment by managing surface and stormwater to reduce negative impacts, the Sammamish stormwater management program implements the following program elements:

- Customer Service and Public Involvement
- Stormwater-related Code Development
- Stormwater Development Review and Code Compliance
- Construction Inspection
- Infrastructure Inspection
- Operations and Maintenance
- IDDE
- Water Quality Monitoring
- Education and Outreach
- Local and Regional Coordination
- Capital Drainage Improvement Projects

The City's maintenance and operations center incorporated many LID features including a green roof (above) and infiltration pond (below)

City staff respond to stormwater-related inquiries from customers every year. Many of these inquiries trigger stormwater improvements.

Example of dead trees in a wetland that has been impacted by beaver activity

How is customer service and public involvement accomplished?

City staff respond to an average of over 100 inquiries from customers per year not related to the review of new development projects. Inquiries range from site-specific drainage issues that are sometimes private issues, to questions about the application of individual surface water fees.

What types of surface water or drainage problems have been reported?

An evaluation of drainage inquiries, or "Citizen Action Requests," received in Sammamish between 2001 and 2015 shows the range of issues reported by citizens (Table 4-1). Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show the number of inquiries by year and month to show seasonality and annual variability.

Table 4-1 Range of drainage citizen action requests

Type of Complaint	Number of Complaints
Beavers	11
Drainage	151
Erosion	7
Facility maintenance	54
Flooding	24
Other	98
Water Quality	14
Grand Total	**369**

Drainage inquiries in the "other" category were primarily associated with inquiries related to stormwater rates or land classifications. In general, the drainage requests received were relatively minor. Stormwater facility maintenance calls included calls about facility fences, animals in the enclosures, or too little or too much vegetation (in the opinion of the caller).

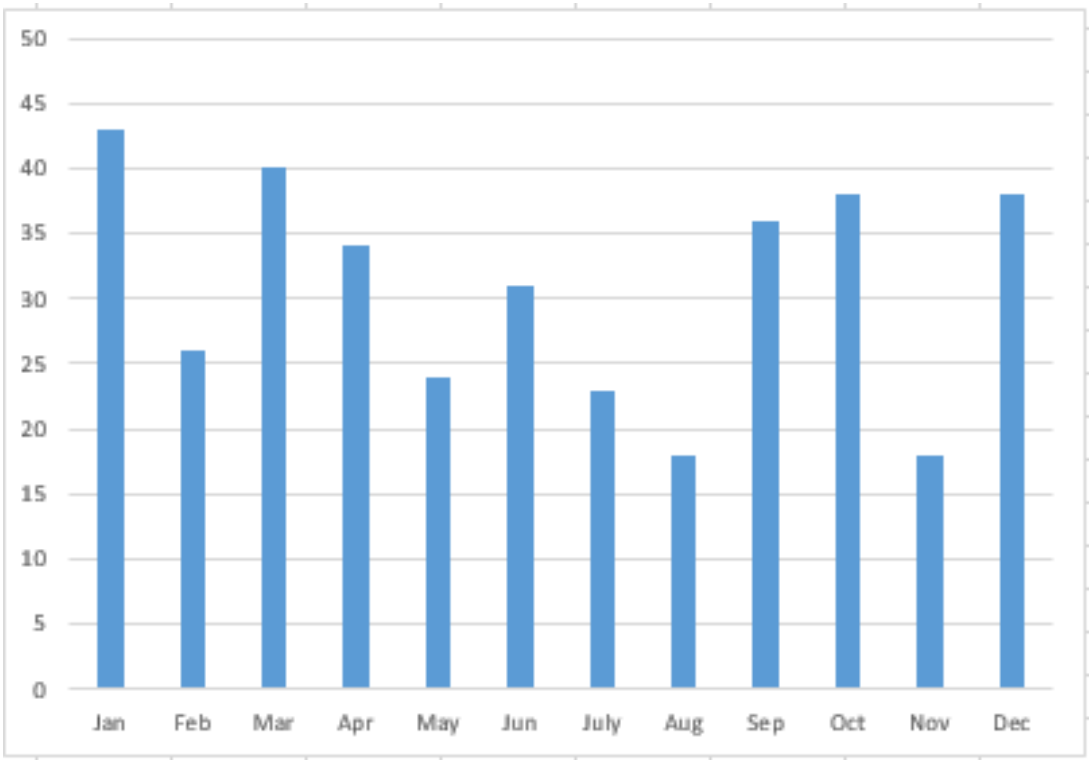

Figure 4-1 Summary total of drainage citizen action requests received each month between 2001 and 2015

Example of groundwater seepage

Calls also included reports on sediment and erosion control at new developments and groundwater seepage concerns. Beavers were a problem at several stormwater pond facilities, and other locations where residents often took care of the situation themselves but called to report the problem. In a review of the inquiries, drainage ditches are a common topic. Some callers have had concerns over maintenance or flooding, and others have wanted permission to fill in the ditches to gain parking space or other property amenities.

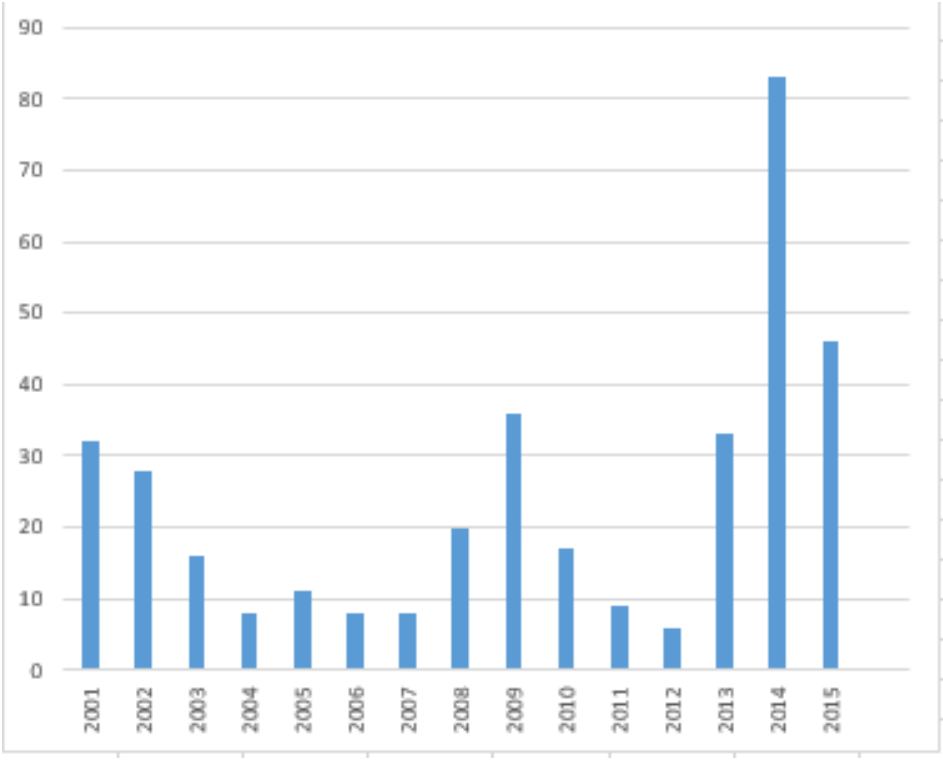

Figure 4-2 Summary of drainage citizen action requests between 2001 and 2015

How does the City comply with and implement stormwater regulations?

As outlined in Section 2, there are a variety of regulations and permits under which the City stormwater program both enforces and fulfills compliance obligations. The NPDES Phase II Permit guides much of the City's stormwater program, because it is an all-encompassing permit that touches all aspects of stormwater management. Some permit requirements are passed on to residents and businesses within the City through stormwater development standards and permit-driven ordinances.

The first NPDES Phase II Permit (effective 2007 through 2012) resulted in significant changes in how the City conducted its stormwater management program. The current permit has additional requirements, as well as modifications to previous requirements and a phased implementation period. The City has been actively participating in the review process, both through to the effective date of the current permit and the recent permit appeal. The primary approaches and modifications to the current NPDES Phase II Permit are the requirements for LID for new development, and redevelopment, monitoring, and area thresholds for which stormwater controls are required.

The permit requires adoption of a new stormwater management manual by December 31, 2016, that is equivalent to Ecology's 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (Ecology Manual). The Ecology Manual incorporates LID standards and criteria. The City will also need to review and update development-related codes to allow for and be consistent with LID principles and BMPs. This will require a city-wide code review and update effort. Additionally, it may be necessary to develop tools that developers and city reviewers can use to efficiently determine when and where LID is not appropriate.

The City has opted to pay into the regional monitoring fund, rather than develop its own monitoring program. The result is a budgetary increase for water quality monitoring, but no labor resources needed to implement a city-specific program.

The City will adopt a new Stormwater Management Manual in 2016. This is one way it implements stormwater regulations.

Rain garden at King County Library, Sammamish Branch

Example of new development under construction. City staff review permits for compliance with stormwater codes and standards, and conduct construction site inspections.

There are many other regulations that City stormwater staff deal with in the management of surface and stormwater, including those discussed in Section 2.

How does the City implement stormwater development review and code compliance?

City stormwater staff review development permits for compliance with stormwater codes and standards. Currently the City uses a bifurcated approach, with the 2009 King County Surface Water Design Manual (2009 KCSWDM) and the City of Sammamish Surface Water Design Manual Addendum, which outlines minor changes that the City opted to make when adopting the 2009 KCSWDM. For site development that disturbs 1 acre or more, the 2009 KCSMDM design standards are applied. For site development that disturbs less than 1 acre, the 1998 KCSWDM design standards are applied as outlined in the addendum.

In addition to the 2009 KCSWDM, the City has prepared flow control and water quality applications maps that depict the types of treatment standards that apply in different areas of the City. For instance, in frequently flooded areas, more stringent flow control standards are required from new developments. The entire City is subject to fairly stringent flow control standards in order to protect small streams from erosion (Level 2 flow control) and prevent flooding (Level 3 flow control). Stormwater management techniques to meet these standards include BMPs such as stormwater detention ponds, vaults, infiltration facilities, and low impact development features such as bioretention.

Areas that discharge to phosphorus-sensitive lakes require additional water quality controls and considerations. The flow control and water quality applications maps are shown in Figures 4-3 and 4-4.

In 2015, 351 plans were reviewed for new development and redevelopment sites.

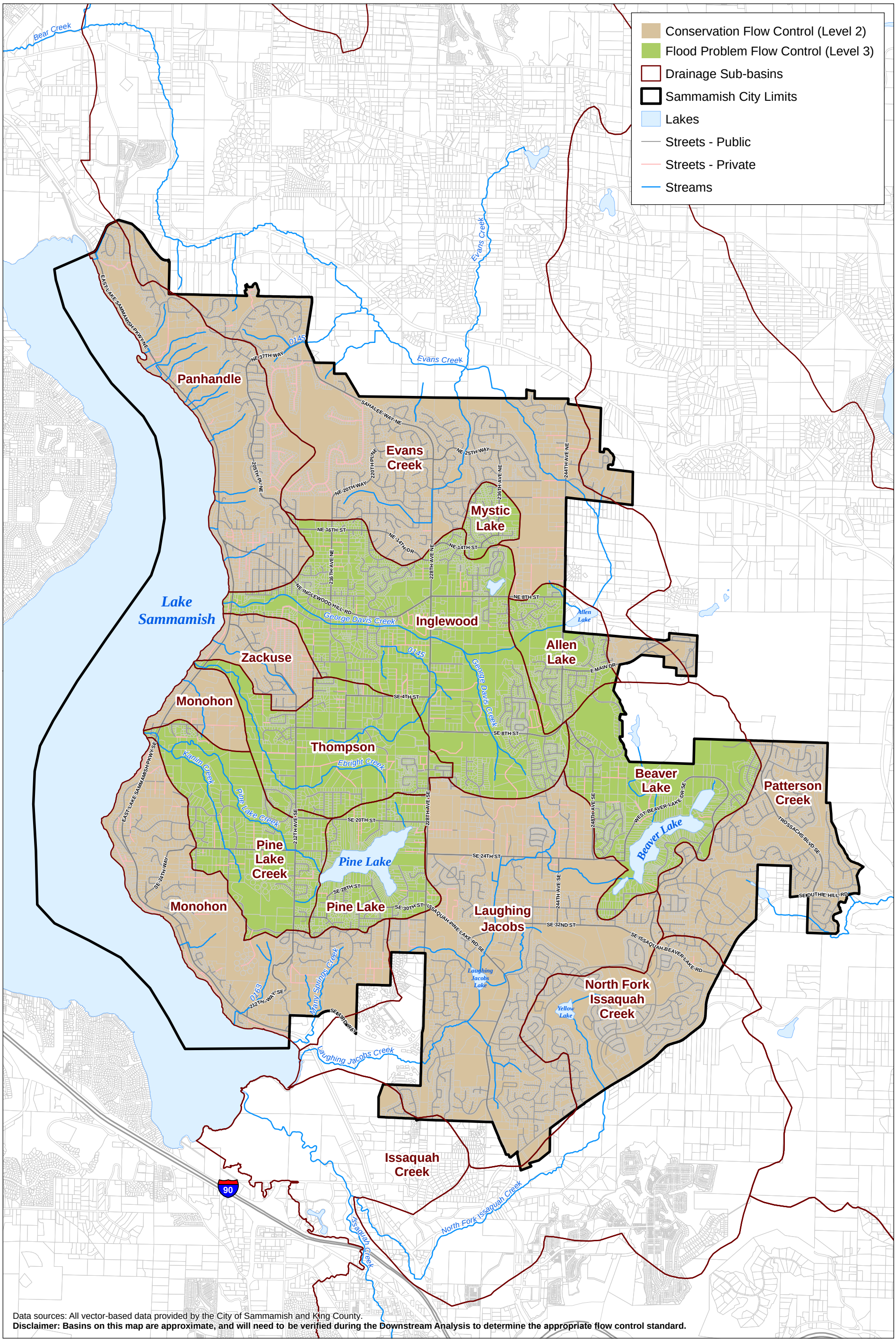

Figure 4-3. Flow Control Application Areas

DRAFT

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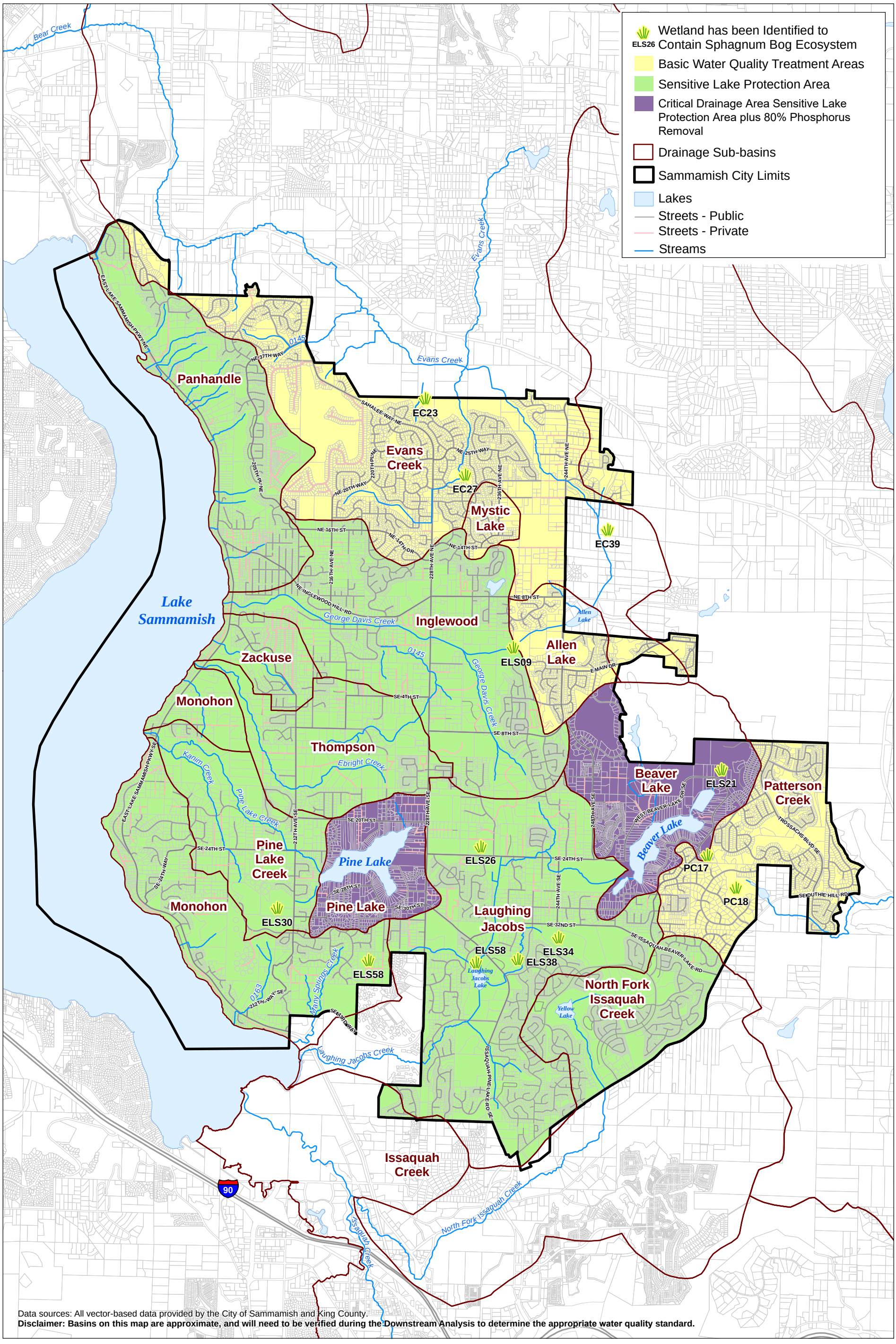

Data sources: All vector-based data provided by the City of Sammamish and King County.
Disclaimer: Basins on this map are approximate, and will need to be verified during the Downstream Analysis to determine the appropriate water quality standard.

City of Sammamish Washington

Windward environmental LLC

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Figure 4-4. Water Quality Treatment Application Areas

DRAFT

Prepared by mikey, 3/24/2016, W:\Projects\City of Sammamish Stormwater Comp Plan\Data\GIS\Maps and Analysis\6326 Water Quality Map.mxd

What are the primary operations and maintenance functions?

Operations and maintenance of City-owned stormwater facilities is overseen jointly by the Operation and Maintenance Manager and the Senior Stormwater Program Manager. It is accomplished by City inspectors, maintenance crews, and contractors.

The types of stormwater facilities and infrastructure inspected and maintained include:

- Stormwater ponds (retention/detention and water quality)
- Stormwater tanks and vaults (typically underground)
- Vegetated swales (bioswales and bioinfiltration facilities)
- Roadside ditches
- Stormwater conveyance pipes
- Catch basins and manholes
- Stormfilters (catch basin and manhole cartridges)
- Sand filters
- Infiltration facilities
- Sedimentation ponds
- Bioretention systems

Maintenance activities at these facilities include (1) vegetation management, (2) sediment and debris removal, (3) cartridge replacement, (4) filtration material replacement (sand filters, bioswales), (5) infrastructure replacement (structures such as catch basins, manholes, inlets, and outlets), and (6) grading and stabilization to repair erosion.

SE 8th Street stormwater pond

Manhole with cover removed

Roadside ditch in need of maintenance. Vegetation is blocking inlet to pipe.

Example of energy dissipation to prevent erosion. This technique is used for both construction and permanent stormwater controls

Construction Site Inspection

In addition to stormwater site plan review for proposed development activities, City staff inspect sites that have a high probability of sediment transport off-site prior to clearing and construction. During construction, City inspectors verify proper erosion and sediment control BMPs, and following completion of construction, inspectors ensure proper installation of permanent stormwater controls.

The City uses a progressive enforcement procedure for non-compliance. The current NPDES Phase II Permit requires that inspection of permanent stormwater facilities continue every 6 months until 90% of the lots associated with a single development are constructed.

City-owned Facility Routine Inspection and Maintenance

Sammamish owns and operates over 427 stormwater facilities. The City contracts some of the maintenance work to a private contractor. All of the inspections are conducted by the City's Stormwater Inspector, and the majority of maintenance is conducted by the City crews.

The City has over 8,000 structures that require inspection and cleaning, if deemed necessary. The current Phase II NPDES Permit requires that all City-owned catch basins, manholes, and inlets be inspected prior to August 1, 2017, and every two years thereafter. The City has a contract with a vactor company to inspect and clean catch basins, manholes, and structures associated with other stormwater facilities. The budget for this contract will need to be augmented in order to meet increased inspection and vactor cleaning frequency required by the NPDES permit and future annexations.

Private Facility Inspection

There are 120 privately owned stormwater facilities (i.e., ponds, tanks, and associated infrastructure) associated with commercial, educational, and recreational entities in Sammamish. City staff inspect these facilities on an annual basis, and if deficiencies are identified, owners/operators are informed of the deficiencies in writing and given a timeframe to correct the issues and provide evidence that they were corrected.

Stormwater fee discounts are provided to entities that properly maintain their facilities.

Non-routine Facility Operations and Maintenance

Extreme weather events and unanticipated flow conditions can result in the need for emergency repairs or cleaning to prevent flooding or damage to infrastructure or private property. The City conducts spot checks of facilities and problem areas after major storm events (greater than 24-hour, 10-year recurrence interval rainfall). If spot checks indicate the need for emergency repairs, appropriate action is taken. The City maintains an emergency on-call contract with a vactor company to provide emergency vactor services as needed.

Street Sweeping

Sammamish hires a contractor to conduct street sweeping at a frequent interval between October and December (three times/week), and less frequently the rest of the year. Street sweeping removes debris (leaves and sediment) from the road that could otherwise end up in catch basins and stormwater infrastructure, increasing the need for structure cleaning. Currently, the streets that are swept include arterials and streets with curb and gutters and roadside ditches.

Example birdcage structure used to prevent large debris from getting into and clogging stormwater pipes. City crews inspect and maintain these facilities

How does street sweeping benefit stormwater management?

Street sweeping helps reduce the amount of pollutants that get into the stormwater system and keeps pipes and catch basins cleaner and able to convey flow.

Vegetation Management

LID facilities may require a greater degree of landscaping skills to maintain the vegetated components than is typically needed for traditional stormwater facilities.

Many stormwater facilities and open conveyance systems have a vegetated component that is either purposeful (grass or other vegetation that has a specific filtering or pollutant uptake function), or accidental (plants take root in exposed soil).

In either case, functionality can be impaired by lack of maintenance. The City manages vegetation at stormwater ponds through annual mowing (some of this is performed by a private contractor). Roadside ditches that convey stormwater runoff also require vegetation maintenance and trash removal. City street crews are responsible for maintenance of road-side ditches.

LID BMPs, such as rain gardens, Filterra™ tree boxes, and bioinfiltration swales, are constructed with a variety of plants that require differing maintenance techniques and in some cases, irrigation. Currently, vegetation in LID facilities owned by the City are maintained by a contractor.

The current NPDES Phase II Permit emphasizes the use of LID techniques unless proven to be infeasible. As more LID facilities are constructed in Sammamish, a different approach to operations and maintenance will be required, because these facilities generally require a greater degree of landscaping skills than is typically needed for traditional stormwater facilities.

IDDE

The City implements an IDDE program that includes procedures for responding to spills and illicit discharges, locating and removing illicit connections, and assessing potential public or environmental threats posed by illicit discharges to the stormwater system. A hotline is published for residents to report spills or water quality concerns.

What types of water quality monitoring does the City conduct?

The City conducts a variety of water quality and flow monitoring activities of its natural resources and receiving waters for the purposes of (1) establishing baseline conditions to measure improvements, (2) ensuring safe swimming beaches, and (3) monitoring ecological changes.

The City just finished its first year of water quality, ecological, and flow monitoring on Ebright Creek to better understand the relationship between ecological health in Ebright Creek and upstream development activities (48North Solutions 2015). Monitoring included the following parameters:

- B-IBI (Benthic Index of Biologic Integrity)
- Water levels
- Flow
- Temperature
- Turbidity

King County, through its Lakes and Streams Monitoring Group, works with volunteers to collect water quality data at Beaver and Pine Lakes. Physical parameters such as water level, precipitation, temperature, and water clarity have been collected at frequencies ranging from daily to bi-weekly since about 1995. Water samples are also collected between May and October (the growing season) for analysis of phosphorus, nitrogen, chlorophyll, and other parameters to evaluate productivity and indicators of trophic state or potential for algal blooms. Sammamish provides monetary support to King County for this program.

Collecting macroinvertebrate samples

Why monitor water quality?

The primary reason to monitor water quality is to measure changes that help to explain the effects of particular actions, such as treatment technologies, development, or land management practices.

What does the City get out of Ecology's RSMP?

By contributing to the RSMP, the City avoids having to implement a more costly monitoring program itself, and benefits from the data collected by the program that will help further the understanding of regional stormwater practices.

How much does the City contribute to the RSMP?

Currently, the City contributes ~$35,000 annually to Ecology for the RSMP. This compares to ~$100,000 annually for monitoring Ebright Creek alone.

The City through an interlocal agreement with King County also monitors water quality at local swimming beaches during the summer months for fecal coliform bacteria. Beaver Lake, Pine Lake, and Sammamish Landing beaches are all monitored approximately every other week during the summer months. If results exceed certain criteria, beaches are posted for closure until water quality improves.

The City also contributes to Ecology's Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program (RSMP) through its NPDES Phase II Permit and participates in a municipal caucus related to the program. The amount Sammamish contributes is based on population, so with the increase in population due to annexation, this contribution is expected to increase in the future. The water quality monitoring fund is used for status and trends monitoring to evaluate water quality in small streams and nearshore marine areas, stormwater program effectiveness monitoring, and implementation of the Source Identification Information Repository (SIDIR) program. The City does not have any streams or stormwater facilities included in the regional water quality monitoring program.

If the City opted to conduct its own monitoring, rather than contribute to the RSMP, it would be required to do the following:

- Conduct wadeable stream water quality, benthos, habitat and sediment chemistry monitoring according to an Ecology-approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) at 12 monitoring locations.
- Conduct stormwater discharge monitoring at three discharge monitoring locations to evaluate stormwater management effectiveness. Flow monitoring gauges would also be required at the three locations.

Prior to initiating the RSMP, Ecology required larger municipal NPDES Permittees (Phase I Permit holders) to conduct water quality monitoring. Monitoring was onerous and expensive for individual jurisdictions to implement on their own. The RSMP was established to provide a more cost effective method of gaining regional data.

How is stormwater education and outreach implemented?

Watershed education outreach event

The behavior of residents and businesses can greatly affect stormwater conveyance and water quality in Sammamish. The stormwater system is a mix of private and public infrastructure that is both above and below ground. The actions taken on private property and bordering City rights-of-way can greatly affect runoff characteristics. For this reason, education and outreach is a very important component of the City's stormwater program. It is also required to be in compliance with the NPDES Phase II Permit.

The City conducts a variety of targeted public education events, ranging from posting educational material and helpful advice on the City's website to public outreach events at the local farmer's market and other City events. In 2014 and 2015, the City conducted over 60 public education and outreach activities. Sammamish also participates in the regional Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM) group, a collective group of NPDES Phase I and II cities and counties that share education and outreach resources, including implementation of the Puget Sound Starts Here (www.pugetsoundstartshere.org) campaign.

The types of education and outreach activities currently being conducted and offered by Sammamish include:

- Web-based outreach materials for pollution source control (e.g., car care, yard care, waste disposal, pet waste disposal, pool and spa care, and drainage)
- The *Kokanee Classroom Challenge,* a program teaching elementary students pollution prevention with an emphasis on saving the Lake Sammamish kokanee. Over 759 elementary school students participated in 2015.
- Car wash kits
- Opportunities to volunteer (such as storm drain marking)
- Information on LID
- Stormwater protection articles in the City's monthly newsletter
- Site visits to investigate citizen action requests frequently include on-site education of local residents.

Does the City coordinate with other jurisdictions on stormwater-related issues?

City staff participate in regional forums to stay current on innovative techniques, learn approaches of other jurisdictions, and collaborate on topics of joint interest.

Watersheds cross jurisdictional boundaries, so comprehensive management of water resources within those drainage basins requires cross-jurisdictional coordination and outreach. Sammamish is located at the headwaters of several small drainage basins whose boundaries extend to other jurisdictions. Examples are Laughing Jacobs and North Fork Issaquah Creeks, for which the outlets are in Issaquah, or tributaries to Patterson and Evans Creeks in unincorporated King County.

The Kokanee Work Group, which consists of regional representatives from King County and cities that border Lake Sammamish, is an example of regional coordination in order to fulfill a common goal of preserving and enhancing habitat for Lake Sammamish kokanee salmon.

City stormwater staff participate in other regional stormwater and watershed forums, including:

- Watershed Resource Inventory #8 (WRIA 8) Planning
- Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM)
- NPDES Permit Coordinators Group
- Local Jurisdiction Stormwater Monitoring Caucus
- Regional Operations and Maintenance Program (ROADMAP)
- Kokanee Work Group

Participation in these groups is a very effective means to learn how other jurisdictions are managing stormwater and NDPES Phase II Permit requirements, new and innovative stormwater BMPs, mistakes that are avoidable, and future permit or regulatory requirements that could affect Sammamish.

How are stormwater capital projects funded and implemented?

Stormwater staff recommend and implement elements of the city-wide capital improvement program (CIP) that deal with stormwater issues. Potential projects are identified by the City council, City staff, or residents. Projects are evaluated and may be recommended for inclusion in the CIP depending on specific criteria, including availability of funds, cost, severity of problem, or opportunities for capitalizing on external partnerships.

$1.3M is allocated annually for stormwater CIPs.

Approximately $1.3M is allocated annually to stormwater CIPs as well as stormwater components of transportation projects. System development charges (SDC's) are applied toward new stormwater infrastructure and facilities.

What are the stormwater staffing levels?

The Surface Water Management Fund Organization Chart (Figure 4-5) shows positions within the Public Works Department that are supported by the Surface Water Management Budget. From 2013 to 2016 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees increased slightly from 10.18 FTE to 10.88 FTE (Table 4-2). Within these positions, three full-time positions provide one hundred percent service to the Stormwater Management Program. They include the Sr. Stormwater Program Manager, the Stormwater Technician, and the Stormwater Inspector. Other staff funded under the Surface Water Management Fund provide stormwater program related work as directed by their managers.

Current population in Sammamish is nearly 60,000. Other similarly sized cities maintain larger staffing ratios to meet their stormwater management needs. For non-maintenance-oriented job functions, Shoreline (population 55,000) has seven full-time equivalent staff, Marysville (population 63,000) has four full-time equivalent staff, Kirkland (population 84,000) has eight full-time equivalent staff, and Puyallup (population 39,000) has three full-time equivalent staff.

A comprehensive comparison of staffing levels in other jurisdictions should include a review of overall Surface Water Management budget, jurisdictional population, and number and type of infrastructure.

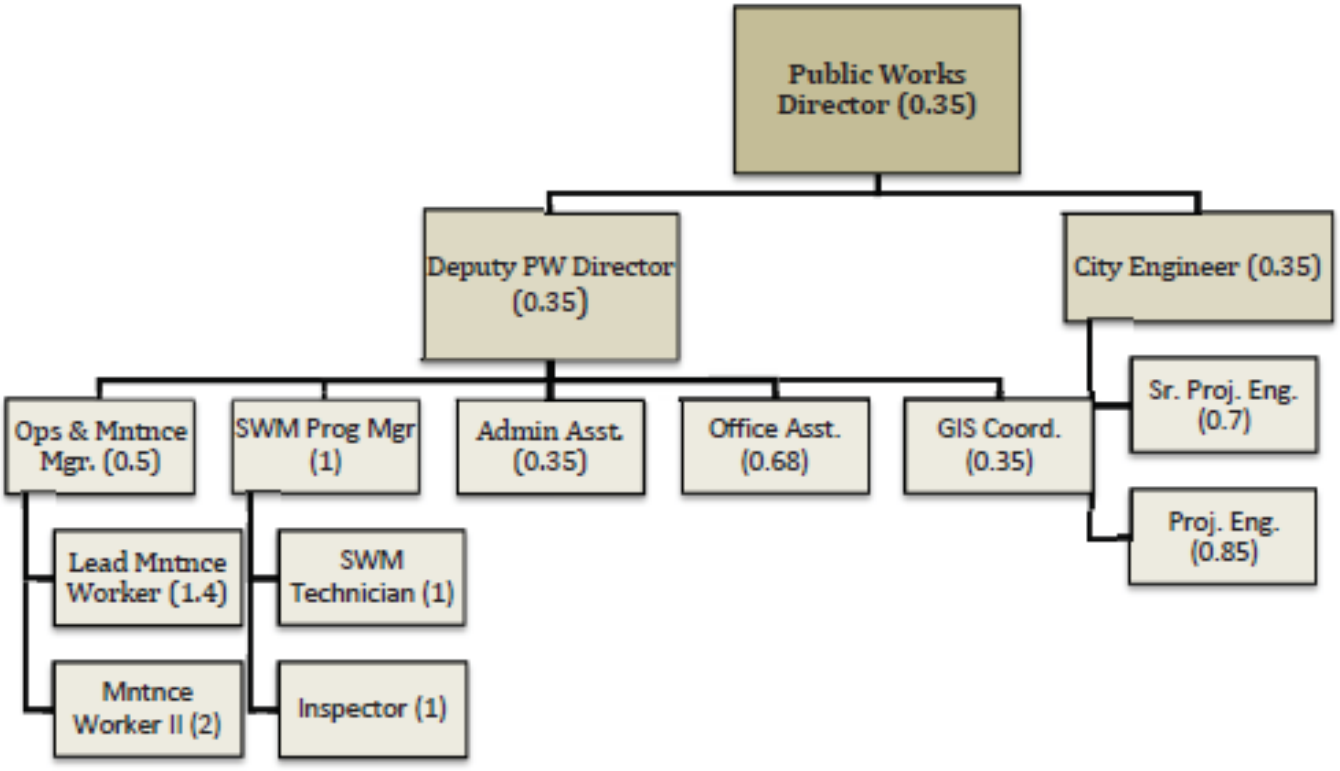

Figure 4-5 Surface Water Management Fund Organizational Chart

Table 4-2 Surface Water Management Fund position history (FTEs) between 2013 and 2016

Position	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015	2016
Public Works Director/Assistant City Manager	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Deputy Public Works Director	0	0.35	0.35	0.35
Operation & Maintenance Manager	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lead Maintenance Worker	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Administrative Assistant	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
City Engineer	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
S. Project Engineer	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Project Engineer-Development Review	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Project Engineer	0	0	0.35	0.35
Surface Water Program Manager	1	1	1	1
Surface Water Technician	1	1	1	1
GIS Coordinator	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Inspector	1	1	1	1
Office Assistance	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
TOTAL	**10.18**	**10.53**	**10.88**	**10.88**

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SECTION 5 – ANTICIPATED FUTURE CONDITIONS

This Plan in expected to be implemented over the next six to 10 years, through the current NPDES Phase II Permit, and to extend into the next permit cycle. Citywide changes-including new development within the existing City boundary, annexations that increase the City in both land area and population, and changing demographics will affect the stormwater program. Additionally, as stormwater infrastructure ages, more resources will need to be put into repair and replacement.

Trees in Sammamish

Expected NPDES permit modifications in the next Phase II permit cycle can be anticipated from the current Phase I permit requirements. Additionally, as new facilities are designed and constructed, implications of potential changes to weather patterns resulting from climate change should be factored into design considerations. These are all considerations that should be addressed to position the Stormwater Management Program to adjust to future conditions.

Where is development occurring?

Development is occurring throughout Sammamish on undeveloped parcels that allow for greater zoning than what is currently there. Some of these areas do not have formal stormwater infrastructure or adequate conveyance systems in place. For instance, development is currently occurring in the Inglewood Hill and Tamarack neighborhoods, and formal or updated conveyance infrastructure is being planned for these areas using a comprehensive, rather than piecemeal, approach.

Sammamish is expected to grow in population and area, potentially increasing the City's operation and maintenance needs.

Parking lot runoff

As cities grow, the more difficult parcels are the last to be developed. This is true of Sammamish, and future new development will likely occur on more challenging sites that are steep, small, or have other less desirable traits. Stormwater management approaches will require innovative techniques, and more variances to standards will probably be requested. The City should identify approaches to handle these situations.

Is population expected to increase in Sammamish?

Annexations could result in an area increase of approximately 10% and a population increase of 20%. The Klahanie annexation on January 1, 2016, increased the City's population to approximately 60,000 people.

With annexation and new development, the population in Sammamish will grow, and the impact on the existing stormwater program is not known. It is certain that increased development means more impervious surface, which translates into greater and more intense stormwater runoff and potentially greater pollutant discharges to surrounding waterbodies. The City will need to increase its resources to continue to meet the NPDES permit requirements.

Greater operations and maintenance resources will be needed, but there should also be a commensurate increase in revenue to partially off-set costs. The City should assess the future impacts of an aging infrastructure, the unknown condition of existing infrastructure in the newly annexed areas, and on-going surface and stormwater problems.

What are the expected regulatory changes?

As discussed elsewhere in this Plan, regulatory changes will undoubtedly occur over the implementation period of this Plan. In the previous two decades, stormwater management approaches have changed significantly in the Puget Sound region, and can be expected to continue changing as more is learned about current LID techniques, and new technologies are identified. Regulatory requirements tend to become more onerous, not less, and it is likely that the next NPDES Phase II Permit will follow the NPDES Phase I Permit; it could require that permittees begin to retrofit existing impervious surfaces for which no stormwater treatment currently exists. The current NPDES Phase I Permit, for which larger cities and counties are permittees, requires that Phase I permittees implement structural stormwater controls that prevent or reduce impacts on waters of the state.

Example of curb cuts and porous concrete stormwater retrofit on 233rd Avenue NE

The current permit has taken a first step in this direction by establishing lower thresholds for which redevelopment projects must add stormwater treatment for new and existing impervious surfaces. Additionally, Ecology has been encouraging stormwater retrofit through grant awards to jurisdictions that propose stormwater retrofit projects, particularly projects that incorporate LID techniques. It would be worthwhile for the City to identify a stormwater retrofit strategy ahead of requirements, and potentially take advantage of grant-funded opportunities as they arise.

What about the City's stormwater infrastructure?

Sammamish is now 16 years old, having inherited much of its stormwater infrastructure and system from King County in 2000. In 2013, over 350 stormwater facility signs were purchased and installed to clearly identify the City as a contact should there be a problem with the facility.

Much of the major development on the Sammamish plateau occurred in the early to late 1990s, and stormwater infrastructure that was put in place at the time is approaching an age of 20 to 30 years. Other jurisdictions are starting to evaluate the condition of stormwater pipes through closed circuit television (CCTV) video inspection. This can be a very useful tool to not only identify pipe conditions, but also to identify improper connections or sources of illicit discharges. Pipe condition rating systems are used to schedule immediate repairs or follow-up evaluations as far out as 10 years. This information is being used in the overall management of stormwater assets, and helps program budgetary needs in the future. The City should consider conducting pipe condition assessments on its pipes. Pipe cleaning and illicit discharge detection and elimination tasks could be coordinated with the overall assessment.

The City has purchased a new asset management software program, City Works™. This tool will be very useful to track stormwater system assets and develop an asset management plan for how and when the assets will be repaired or replaced in the future and how much it will cost.

What is CCTV inspection?

CCTV (closed circuit television) inspection is a method used to evaluate underground pipes. It involves using a camera mounted on a remotely operated tractor. Video footage is collected that is reviewed by a qualified inspector for defects.

Are there new technologies, equipment, or approaches that could be employed in Sammamish?

Just as stormwater management has evolved over the last 20 years, new stormwater treatment technologies are being developed and tested in order to meet regulatory requirements. The City should keep abreast of technological development through ongoing participation in regional stormwater work groups, attending conferences, and subscribing to technical journals. The Department of Ecology administers the Technical Assessment protocol-Ecology (TAPE) program that evaluates and certifies new stormwater treatment technologies. The City should be aware of new certified technologies and evaluate long term maintenance needs before allowing use within the City.

How might climate change affect stormwater management in Sammamish?

Climate changes that could affect Sammamish are related to the predicted increase in the frequency and intensity of precipitation events. In the Pacific Northwest, heavy rainfall events are projected to become more severe (Snover et al. 2013). This could lead to increased periods of flooding in lowland areas, or in the vicinity of wetlands or constructed ponds that are designed to store water. Stormwater infrastructure designed to convey water from a certain size storm event may not be adequate if more frequent, high-intensity or longer-duration, storms become commonplace. Additionally, unstable slopes may experience more frequent slope failures due to prolonged saturated conditions. As the City upgrades its piped infrastructure and replaces culverts, there are opportunities to upsize systems to accommodate predicted future flow increases.

SECTION 6 – GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIONS

This section discusses a set of overarching storm and surface water goals, objectives and actions that together will help ensure accomplishment of the City's vision, goals and outcomes described in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan, policies, and regulations as well as meeting the NPDES permit requirements.

Construction is one activity that requires temporary stormwater management controls.

Goal 1 (G.1) – Comprehensively manage storm and surface water systems to ensure longevity of assets and proactively address problems related to development

The storm and surface water systems consist of a complex set of natural and constructed features and processes. Part of the complexity is due to the fact that parts of the system are constantly changing, either due to natural processes beyond our control such as the weather, or because of human activity (e.g. construction, channeling water through pipes or along roadways, and increasing impervious surfaces). Anticipating and effectively managing those complexities requires an understanding of their interrelationships and what can reasonably be done to protect our natural resources and mitigate the negative impacts while ensuring that human activity can safely occur.

For example, development often results in increased stormwater runoff and pollution, and creates or exacerbates other problems such as flooding or degradation of water quality and habitat. Mitigating problems associated with development requires a comprehensive approach that includes education and outreach; adequate development review, inspection and approvals; construction of capital projects; operations and maintenance of facilities; and interdepartmental and interjurisdictional coordination to effectively reduce impacts.

A beaver management strategy will help provide guidance on this persistent problem in Sammamish.

The Sammamish Stormwater Stewards has a desire to enhance and restore functionality and aesthetics of existing stormwater facilities such as this one.

Objective G.1.1 Provide guidance to address persistent problems in the natural surface water environment.

Action G.1.1.A Develop a beaver management strategy that includes guidance and criteria for passive versus active management.

Action G.1.1.B Develop a groundwater seepage strategy that focuses on management of ongoing seepage-related drainage issues that impact public assets to minimize maintenance requirements, protect the safety of motorized and nonmotorized traveling public, and prevent future problems.

Objective G.1.2 Provide opportunities to retrofit existing stormwater facilities to enhance their effectiveness and/or aesthetics.

Action G.1.2.A Develop City-wide stormwater retrofit strategies to implement water quality and/or flow control treatment where none currently exists and to retrofit existing facilities encourage for better functionality and aesthetics.

Action G.1.2.B Support partnerships with interested stakeholders such as Sammamish Stormwater Stewards to enhance and restore the functionality or aesthetics of existing stormwater facilities.

Objective G.1.3 Revise and update the City's policies, regulations, and development standards as appropriate.

Action G.1.3.A The City should review existing development-related policies, standards and codes and evaluate whether implementation and enforcement is effective or if modifications should be made to improve outcomes and best available science.

Objective G.1.4 Participate in regional research activities in the treatment of stormwater runoff, development of new Best Management Practices, and protection of natural resources.

Action G.1.4.A Conduct water quality monitoring, including providing funds for Ecology's regional water quality monitoring program as an alternative to conducting an individual water quality monitoring program in accordance with the City's NPDES Phase II Permit.

Goal 2 (G.2) - Use drainage basin planning to allocate limited resources to address priority problems and opportunities

Comprehensive basin planning is essential to assess current conditions, identify problems and opportunities related to maintenance, operations, preservation and restoration of natural resources, and development of integrated strategies for surface and stormwater management within the basin. This work will also identify potential capital investments the City may wish to fund in the future.

Objective G.2.1 Use basin planning as the primary tool to identify, prioritize and schedule surface water capital projects and identify surface water management strategies that support protection and/or restoration of the City's natural resources.

Action G.2.1.A Conduct basin planning on one or more of the City's drainage basins including condition assessment of pipes, hydrologic analysis of flow conditions in stream channels, biological and geomorphic assessment of natural resources, and identification of capital projects and maintenance management strategies.

Basin planning is a tool to comprehensively and systematically identify problems and develop solutions in logical geographic areas. System vulnerabilities and surface and stormwater issues outside of the areas identified for initial basin studies will be addressed outside of the basin planning effort, such as the multi-year Stormwater CIP.

Education is a key component of Sammamish' stormwater management program.

Action G.2.1.B Establish criteria to help guide land use acquisition to facilitate the City's storm and surface water program goals or to meet regulatory requirements. Criteria should include alignment with the City's priorities, mission and vision; and cost benefit analysis for leveraging other resources, costs of development, operation and maintenance, and benefit to the environment.

Action G.2.1.C Establish a fund to be used to purchase property that meet the City's criteria.

Goal 3 (G.3) - Promote surface and stormwater education and outreach

Technical assistance and community education regarding environmental, storm and surface water stewardship enables the City to protect its quality of life and natural water resources, and enables its residents and businesses to comply with related federal, state, and local mandates. The promotion of stewardship is an integral part of a comprehensive storm and surface water management program and is required by the City's NPDES Phase II Permit.

Objective G.3.1 Provide education and outreach opportunities that support the City's stormwater management goals.

Action G.3.1.A Continue to conduct education and outreach as required by the City's NPDES Phase II Permit, and expand the program by offering different types of events across multiple sectors, such as educational opportunities for homeowners and developers.

Action G.3.1.B Provide leadership in a regional stormwater outreach group such as the Stormwater Outreach Group (SOGGIES) regional forum.

Action G.3.1.C Update the City's stormwater webpage to include new information on Low Impact Development code updates and revised drainage standards.

Action G.3.1.D Update educational brochures and handouts on changes to Low Impact Development codes and revised stormwater standards.

Objective G.3.2 Work with community members to promote stewardship of local storm and surface water resources.

Action G.3.2.A Provide education, outreach and support to community volunteer groups such as the Boy Scouts to promote Drain Ranger program.

Goal 4 (G.4) - Promote the recovery of Lake Sammamish kokanee and other threatened or endangered salmonids

Adult Kokanee spawning in Ebright Creek. Photo by Richard Tabor, USFWS.

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, Chinook salmon were listed as a threatened species in March 1999, and bull trout were listed as a threatened species in November 1999. Additionally, Lake Sammamish kokanee are a species of high importance to the City and region. These fish and listings emphasize the need for continued focus on effectively managing storm and surface water through the City's regulations, policies, projects and programs.

Objective G.4.1 Preserve and protect habitat that supports Lake Sammamish kokanee salmon and other threatened salmonid species.

Action G.4.1.A Provide active staff membership to support the Kokanee Work Group (KWG) in its efforts to improve habitat and remove fish passage barriers for Lake Sammamish kokanee salmon.

Action G.4.1.B Provide active staff membership to support the WRIA 8 in its efforts to improve habitat for Chinook salmon.

Objective G.4.2 Conduct habitat improvement projects that support salmon recovery.

Action G.4.2.A Review and map culverts for fish passage on fish-bearing streams and prioritize culverts for repair and replacement.

Action G.4.2.B Support Kokanee Work Group Blueprint and WRIA 8 Implementation Plan projects in the storm and surface water program.

Goal 5 (G.5) – Prepare a multiyear list of Capital Improvement Projects that address the City's storm and surface water priorities

Developing a multiyear list of storm and surface water Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) will provide a blueprint for moving forward to address priority issues and problems. The City's stormwater capital assets will be planned and financed to ensure that the benefits of the facilities and their costs are balanced over time.

Objective G.5.1 Identify opportunities and needs for surface and storm water capital improvements that address the City's priorities.

Action G.5.1.A Identify grant-eligible capital projects and pursue grants and other partnerships as a source of funding.

Action G.5.1.B Finance an ongoing Water Quality Opportunity Fund to implement water quality improvements beyond what is required in partnership with other city projects, other agency-sponsored projects or with special interest groups.

Objective G.5.2 Identify maintenance projects that improve the functionality of the surface and stormwater system.

Action G.5.2.A Conduct ditch and culvert maintenance on up to 2 miles of the City's ditch system per year.

Goal 6 (G.6) - Promote City-wide compliance with storm and surface water regulations

The Federal Clean Water Act, implemented through the municipal stormwater NPDES permit, mandates a wide variety of local programs to manage surface and storm water and improve water quality. Compliance is measured by the effectiveness of the City's surface water and water quality programs, which impact operations in Parks, Public Works, and other departments.

Concurrent with the writing of this Plan, the City is in the process of adopting a new Stormwater Design Manual.

Objective G.6.1 Educate, implement and enforce City storm and surface water codes and standards in accordance with applicable local, Federal and State laws and permits.

Action G.6.1.A Adopt a new Stormwater Design Manual in accordance with the City's NPDES Phase II Permit.

Action G.6.1.B Conduct a City-wide review of development codes, standards and guidance documents and revise as needed to incorporate and require Low Impact Development (LID) principles and LID BMPs in accordance with the City's NPDES Phase II Permit.

Action G.6.1.C Develop and implement a policy requiring privately-owned stormwater facilities that drain to the City's storm system be properly maintained. This will help ensure that they continue to function as designed and not become an eyesore to the surrounding community.

Goal 7 (G.7) - Coordinate surface and stormwater management services with neighboring jurisdictions

Many of the City's drainage basins cross jurisdictional boundaries, including Evans, Laughing Jacobs, and North Fork Issaquah Creeks. In order to achieve a comprehensive approach to surface and stormwater management, the City should coordinate surface and stormwater management services with neighboring jurisdictions.

Objective G.7.1 Coordinate with other jurisdictions to discuss regionally significant topics and cross-watershed issues.

Action G.7.1.A Regularly meet with staff from King County, City of Issaquah, City of Redmond, Sammamish Plateau Water, NE Sammamish Plateau Sewer and Water District and other organizations to coordinate development projects, capital improvement projects, maintenance issues, and basin plans and studies related to storm and surface water.

Action G.7.1.B Participate in regional work groups such as Lake Washington/ Cedar/ Sammamish Watershed Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8, American Public Works Association Stormwater Manager's Group, Local Jurisdictional Stormwater Monitoring Caucus, NPDES Permit Coordinators Group, Regional Operations and Maintenance Program (*ROADMAP*), *Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM), and Kokanee Work Group (KWG)*.

Goal 8 (G.8) - Develop storm and surface water rates and charges based on present and future revenue needs

Comprehensive management of storm and surface water should include anticipation of future growth, maintenance, operations and changing requirements of the system. Cost estimates should be based upon the present and future requirements of the system and should be one of the main sources for determining the rates and charges of the program.

Objective G.8.1 Assess condition of storm and surface water systems, operating and capital needs to maintain functionality and meet regulatory and discretionary requirements.

Action G.8.1.A Develop stormwater asset management program to inventory publicly-owned storm and surface water assets; establish appropriate levels of service for maintenance, repair and replacement.

Objective G.8.2 Plan, prioritize and implement capital projects and programs to meet the goals and objectives of this Comprehensive Plan.

Action G.8.2.A Conduct stormwater rate study and adjust rates or system development charges, as necessary, to meet current and projected revenue needs.

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SECTION 7 – RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MOVING FORWARD

This section provides information about the recommended programmatic work elements to be implemented in the context of Levels of Service (LOS). It also describes the available funding sources and mechanisms to carry out the required and discretionary storm and surface water related capital projects, and maintenance and operational activities.

The following high level program work elements make up the City's stormwater management program:

- Operations and Maintenance
- Development
- Capital Projects
- Public Education and Outreach
- Local and Regional Coordination

The NPDES Permit has minimum requirements in each program work element. Other programs are implemented because the City Council has deemed them to be important as they provide value to the residents of Sammamish in other ways, such as supporting the City's environmental goals.

Additional activities are proposed for each work element that are not required under the City's NPDES permit, but would further accelerate progress towards the City's environmental goals as outlined in the City's Comprehensive Plan. These constitute the Enhanced Levels of Service.

Sammamish Community Center Rain Garden.

The City's definition of a basic level of service (LOS) in the context of surface and stormwater management is the level of service provided to meet NPDES Permit requirements and meet other City established goals and objectives.

What are levels of service?

NPDES Permit requirements are the minimum levels of service (LOS) needed to maintain the public stormwater infrastructure; promote public health, safety, and welfare by reducing negative stormwater impacts; and comply with relevant regulations. The City's existing LOS provides work elements that go beyond the minimum level of service to meet other City established goals and objectives. This comprises the basic LOS.

Each work element also has a set of enhanced LOS and estimated annual costs that are proposed for consideration. The enhanced LOS goes even further than the basic LOS activities by targeting problems and opportunities specific to current Sammamish storm and surface water issues.

What are the recommendations for moving forward?

The recommended levels of service for each work element is to fund and implement the enhanced LOS. This includes continuation of the existing programs which meet the NPDES permit requirements and other priority storm and surface water management needs.

Tables 7-1 through 7-5 provide a summary of each work element currently being performed by the City and recommended enhancements for the following types of activities:

- Operations and Maintenance
- Development Support
- Capital Improvement
- Education and Outreach
- Local and Regional Coordination

For more details and the basis for annual estimated budgets, see Appendix B.

Table 7-1 Operations and maintenance level of service

NPDES Permit Required	Existing Levels of Service	Enhanced Levels of Service	Annual Estimated Budget	Assumptions
CB inspections and maintenance	CB inspections and maintenance	Same	$172,000	All City owned catch basins are inspected every two years and cleaned at time of inspection. CBs on arterials are inspected and cleaned annually. Assume 5,000 catch basins cleaned.
Stormwater facility inspection	Stormwater facility inspection	Same	in house staff	Annually performed by one in house full time stormwater inspector. Assume 427 stormwater facilities
Illicit Discharge, Detection, and Elimination Program	Illicit Discharge, Detection, and Elimination Program	Same	in house staff	Investigated by stormwater inspector and stormwater technician. Maintenance crew performs clean-up when needed. Training is provided by Stormwater Program Manager. Responded to 24 complaints in 2015. See Section 4 for more information.
	Emergency response	Same	$6,000	Some work performed by in house maintenance crew and stormwater inspector.
	Street sweeping	Same	$55,000	See Section 4 for more information.
	Pond mowing	Same	$220,000	Each pond is mowed once per year. 291 mowed in 2015.
	Inspection of privately owned stormwater facilities	Same	in house staff	Performed by one in house full time stormwater inspector.
	Respond to citizen action requests	Same	in house staff	Performed by one in house full time stormwater inspector, one stormwater technician, and maintenance crew as needed.
		Action G.1.1.A: Beaver Management Strategy and implementation	$15,000 one time cost + $15K annually	See Appendix B
		Action G.5.2.A: Ditch maintenance	$100,000	See Appendix B
		Action G.6.1.C: Enforcement policy for commercial properties and implementation	$20,000 one time cost + $30K annually	See Appendix B
		Action G.8.1.A: Stormwater Asset Management Program	$25,000 one time cost	See Appendix B

Table 7-2 Development level of service

NPDES Permit Required	Existing Levels of Service	Enhanced Levels of Service	Annual Estimated Budget	Assumptions
Review all stormwater site plans for proposed development activity	Review all stormwater site plans for proposed development activity	Same	In house staff	Two full time in house development reviewers plus professional services support by contract
Inspect construction sites all permitted development sites during construction for TESC and permanent stormwater facilities	Inspect all permitted development sites during construction for TESC and permanent stormwater facilities	Same	In house staff	Two full time in house Public Works construction inspectors plus 9 month seasonal employee
Adopt new design manual	Action G.6.1.A: Adopt new design manual	Same	$45,000, one time cost	See Appendix B
Update LID code	Action G.6.1.B: Update LID code	Same	$50,000, one time cost	See Appendix B
	Action G.1.3.A: Implementation and enforcement of development-related policies, standards and codes	Same	In house staff	See Appendix B
		Action G.3.1.D: Develop LID and design manual educational material	$15,000, one time cost	See Appendix B

Table 7-3 Capital Improvement Program levels of service

NPDES Permit Required	Existing Levels of Service	Enhanced Levels of Service	Annual Estimated Budget	Assumptions
Provide water quality treatment in accordance to standards for all CIP projects.	Provide water quality treatment in accordance to standards for all CIP projects.	Same	Varies	CIP program as approved by City Council
	Design and construction of Inglewood Stormwater Retrofit and stormwater componet of several motorized and nonmotorized transportation projects including Sahalee, SE 4th and IFCR.	Continue to onboard new projects as current ones are completed	Varies	Based on total project costs including design, construction and construction management.
	Action G.2.1.A: Basin Planning	Same	$150,000 - $400,000 per plan	See Appendix B
	Action G.5.1.A: Pursue Grants	Same	$5,000 -$10,000	See Appendix B
		Action G.1.1.B: Groundwater seepage strategy and implementation	$40,000, one time cost + $50K annually	See Appendix B
		Action G.1.2.A: Stormwater Retrofit strategy and implementation	$50,000 one time cost + $50K annually	See Appendix B
		Action G.2.1.B: Establish criteria for land acquisition	In house staff	See Appendix B
		Action G.2.1.C: Property acquisition fund	$250,000 - $1,000,000 per biannual	See Appendix B
		Action G.4.2.A: Map and prioritize fish passage culverts and implementation	$54,000, one time cost + $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually	See Appendix B
		Action G.4.2.B: Support KWG Blueprint and WRIA 8 projects	varies	See Appendix B
		Action G.5.1.B: Stormwater Opportunity Fund	$250,000 - $500,000 per biannual	See Appendix B
		Action G.8.2.A: Stormwater Rate Study	$83,000 one time cost	See Appendix B

Table 7-4 Education and Outreach levels of service

NPDES Permit Requirement	Existing Levels of Service	Enhanced Levels of Service	Annual Estimated Budget	Assumptions
Education and Outreach to target audiences such as K-12 and track behavior changes	Action G.3.1.A: Education and Outreach	same	$30,000	One target audience K-12 has been identified and provide watershed and surface water education. Metrics are documented to determine behavior changes as a result of program. In 2015 and 2016, the City received grants from King Conservation District for program. See Appendix B for information.
	Action G.3.2.A: Provide education and outreach to support community volunteer groups such as Drain Rangers	Increase level of support to volunteer groups	In house staff	See Appendix B
		Action G.1.2.B Support partnerships with interested stakeholders such as Sammamish Stewards	In house staff	See Appendix B
		Action G.3.1.C: Update Storm water Webpage	$10,000 one time cost	See Appendix B

Table 7-5 Local and Regional Coordination levels of service

NPDES Permit Requirement	Existing Levels of Service	Enhanced Levels of Services	Annual Estimated Budget	Assumptions
Water quality monitoring	Action G.1.4.A: Water quality monitoring	Same	$170,000	See Appendix B
	Action G.4.1.A: Support Kokanee Work Group	Same	In house staff	See Appendix B
	Action G.4.1.B: Support WRIA 8	Same	In house staff	See Appendix B
	Action G.7.1.A: Regularly meet and coordinate with staff from Local Jurisdictions	Same	In house staff	See Appendix B
	Action G.7.1.B: Partici-pate in Regional Work Groups	Same	In house staff	See Appendix B
		Action G.3.1.B: Leadership role in stormwater regional outreach program	In house staff	See Appendix B

Operations and Maintenance

Condition assessment of pipes would help "see" what's inside and help guide maintenance crews for better asset management

Much of the City's routine operations and maintenance activities on publicly owned storm and surface water infrastructure assets are largely dictated by the NPDES Phase II Permit and associated maintenance standards referenced in the *Ecology 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* and the *Guidance Document for Western Washington Low Impact Development Operation and Maintenance* (Herrera Environmental Consultants Inc. and Washington Stormwater Center 2013).

The City currently uses a combination of City crews and contractors to complete stormwater infrastructure inspection and maintenance. This approach should be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure it is the most cost effective, meets permit requirements and minimizes risk to the City. It is working well at the time of this writing and utilizing contractors should be continued.

Existing LOS work elements required by the NPDES Permit, and recommended actions for an enhanced LOS are described below. Appendix B provides more detail for the new recommended actions.

Existing LOS work elements

NPDES Permit Requirements

- Annual inspection of all stormwater treatment and flow control Best Management Practices (BMP) facilities. Provide maintenance of all publicly owned and operated facilities within one year of inspection as needed.
- Inspect all catch basins every two years. Provide maintenance of catch basins within six months of inspection as needed.
- Implement an Illicit Discharge, Detection and Elimination Program to respond to illicit discharges to the publicly-owned stormwater system.

Other Programs

- Emergency Response
- Street sweeping
- Pond mowing
- Inspection of privately-owned stormwater facilities
- Respond to storm and surface water-related complaints

Enhanced LOS work elements

There are several ongoing operational problems that the City has historically dealt with on an individual basis. However, these issues continue to pose an uncertain amount of risk to public and private infrastructure, public health and safety. The City may want to assess the magnitude and frequency with which the problems continue to arise and develop strategies to address the priority ones. There are also opportunities to expand existing operational efforts on which the City should take advantage.

Example of a beaver deceiver.

- Action G.1.1.A: Develop a Beaver Management Strategy

  Flooding problems caused by beaver dams are a persistent problem in Sammamish. Staff have resorted to installing beaver deceivers, and trapping and relocating the beavers as needed. There are several very large dams in the City that are cause for concern about public safety and risks to public infrastructure or private property if they should fail.

- Action G.5.2.A: Perform proactive ditch maintenance

  Much of the drainage system in the City consists of ditches and culverts. These get filled with sediment and vegetation over time due to natural processes or improper erosion and sediment control on construction sites. This significantly reduces their capacity and can result in flooding of property, roadway or shoulder damage.

- Action G.6.1.C: Develop an enforcement policy for privately-owned stormwater facilities

  The City is responsible for ensuring that the entire stormwater system is inspected and properly maintained. Many businesses do not follow through on the necessary maintenance of their facilities to ensure they continue to function as designed and therefore may be contributing pollutants to receiving water bodies.

- Action G.8.1.A: Develop storm and surface water Asset Management Program

  The City recently purchased and implemented the Cityworks™, a GIS-based asset management program which tracks labor, equipment and material costs. Creating customized reports and analyzing the data will help maximize efficient deployment of limited resources and create a database of historical costs.

Development Review

The City is responsible for establishing, reviewing and enforcing development policies, codes, standards and processes to meet local, State and Federal regulations, as well as the vision that the Council adopted for the community described in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Existing LOS work elements required by the NPDES Permit or necessary to meet City goals, and recommended actions for an enhanced LOS are listed below. Appendix B provides more detail for the new recommended actions.

Existing LOS work elements

NPDES Permit Requirements

- Review stormwater site plans for all proposed developments
- Inspect all permitted development sites during construction for compliance with approved temporary erosion and sediment control plans
- Action G.6.1.A: Update Stormwater Design Manual
- Action G.6.1.B: Update relevant codes to require implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) on new construction projects

Other Programs

- Action G.1.3.A: Implementation and enforcement of development-related policies, standards and codes

Enhanced LOS work element

The NPDES permit requires the City to make significant changes to its codes and design manual. It is important to provide assistance to the development and engineering community on how to be in compliance with the new requirements.

- Action G.3.1.D: Update educational and technical material explaining the changes to LID and Stormwater Design Manual requirements

Capital Improvement Projects

The City designs and constructs Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) to protect public health and safety, enhance the environment and facilitate the movement of people and commerce. The Surface Water Capital Fund includes drainage projects as well as the stormwater components of transportation CIP projects.

Existing LOS work elements required by the NPDES Permit or necessary to meet City goals, and recommended actions for an enhanced LOS are listed below. Appendix B provides more detail for the new recommended actions.

Stormwater detention vault at Sammamish Community and Aquatic Center

Existing LOS work elements

NPDES Permit requirement

- Ensure the required minimum water quality treatment components are included in CIP projects

Other Activities

- Construct CIP projects currently funded in the 2015-2016 Surface Water CIP
- Action G.2.1.A: Conduct basin planning on priority basins
- Action G.5.1.A: Continue to pursue grants and other sources to help fund the stormwater CIP

Enhanced LOS work elements

The City infrastructure is aging, significant development and infill is taking place. Water resource practitioners are taking a quite different approach than what was thought to be state-of-the-art best practices in the past due to more thorough research and new available data. All of this has created a need to assess existing facilities and retrofit selected stormwater assets to ensure their continued functionality and efficiency either per their original design or to bring them up to current design and regulatory standards.

- Action G.1.1.B: Develop and implement groundwater seepage management strategy

  Groundwater seeps are very prevalent in the City even during the summer due to the topography and geology of the plateau. These often are just nuisance problems until they emerge onto the roadway or sidewalk and cause a hazard to drivers, pedestrians and bicyclists.

- Action G.1.2.A: Stormwater Retrofit strategy and implementation

  It is well-documented that urban stormwater runoff is a significant source of nonpoint pollution to the surrounding waterbodies. There are older, fairly built out areas in the City that have inadequate to no stormwater treatment facilities which are potentially a source of pollutants. The City should conduct an assessment of these areas, field verify and implement priority retrofits as funds are made available.

- Action G.2.1.B: Establish criteria for land acquisition

- Action G.2.1.C: Property acquisition fund

  The City is experiencing rapid development with significantly greater densities than in the past. Several residents have expressed a strong desire to encourage design and construction of open, more natural-looking stormwater treatment facilities.

  These typically require appreciably more land than an underground tank so the City should create a fund to purchase property for future stormwater treatment facilities as funds allow.

- Action G.4.2.A: Map and prioritize fish passage culverts and implementation

  The US District Court recently ruled that Washington State was to accelerate their program to replace culverts that are fish barriers with ones that are fish-passable. As a result, jurisdictions around the state anticipate future rulings targeted towards local agencies so it is recommended that the City fund an ongoing program to inventory, plan and replace priority culverts to make them fish-passable.

- Action G.4.2.B: Support Kokanee Work Group Blueprint and WRIA 8 Implementation Plan projects

- Action G.5.1.B - Stormwater Opportunity Fund

  One of the key values articulated in the City's Comprehensive Plan is one of environmental awareness, enhancement and protection. As funds are available, the City should set aside monies to do more than the minimum water quality treatment requirements on its capital projects, use it to leverage regional or community partnerships on storm and surface water projects, or as matching funds for grant opportunities.

- Action G.8.2.A - Stormwater Rate Study

  The Stormwater Capital Plan proposes several capital projects to be implemented over the next 6 to 10 years. In addition, the City's NPDES Phase II Permit requires inspection and maintenance of the City's catch basins and stormwater facilities, education and outreach and other expenditures that go toward operating and maintaining the City's surface and stormwater system. This project is to conduct a surface water rate study to determine if the existing surface water fees and system development charges are appropriate to cover the current and projected revenue needs.

Education and Outreach

With the adoption of a new stormwater manual by December 31, 2016, City staff and developers alike will need to become familiar with new requirements and development standards.

Educational materials should be created for use by developers and City staff to more efficiently process development applications according to new requirements and standards. These resources should be made available on-line on the City's website.

Existing LOS work elements required by the NPDES Permit or necessary to meet City goals, and recommended actions for an enhanced LOS are listed below. Appendix B provides more detail for the new recommended actions.

Education and outreach should be expanded to reach more residents

Existing LOS work element

NPDES Permit requirement

- Develop education and outreach materials that are targeted towards specific groups, including K-12, developers and the general public and track behavior changes

Other Activities

- Action G.3.1.A: Education and Outreach targeted at elementary school children.
- Action G.3.2.A: Provide education and outreach to support community volunteer groups such as the Drain Rangers.

Enhanced LOS work elements

- Action G.1.2.B: Support partnerships with interested stakeholders such as Sammamish Stormwater Stewards
- Action G.3.1.C: Update City's stormwater webpage.

  There are a number of changes to the City's regulations, processes, codes and standards which must be made readily available to the public on the City's webpage. Posting materials on line is an effective way to education individuals about ways they can make a positive impact on the environment.

Local and Regional Coordination

The City should continue to coordinate with WRIA 8, NPDES permit managers, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to explore local government roles in (1) protecting and enhancing ecological and biological processes related to storm and surface water runoff, (2) protecting and restoring aquatic habitat to support kokanee and threatened or endangered salmonid species , (3) promoting storm and surface water Best Management Practices for operations and maintenance.

Existing LOS work elements required by the NPDES Permit or necessary to meet City goals, and recommended actions for an enhanced LOS are listed below. Appendix B provides more detail for the new recommended actions.

Existing LOS work elements

NPDES Permit requirements

- Water Quality Monitoring—The City is required to contribute to Ecology's Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program (RSMP). The water quality monitoring fund is used for status and trends monitoring to evaluate water quality in small streams and nearshore marine areas, stormwater program effectiveness monitoring, and implementation of the Source Identification Information Repository (SIDIR) program.

Other activities

- Action G.1.4.A: Conduct water quality monitoring
- Action G.4.1.A: Support Kokanee Work Group
- Action G.4.1.B Support WRIA 8
- Action G.7.1.A: Coordinate with local jurisdictions
- Action G.7.1.B: Participate in Regional Work Groups

Enhanced LOS work element

The Storm water Outreach Group (SOGGIES) is a regional forum comprised of storm water managers and technical staff from over 80 Puget Sound public agencies. Their purpose is to work together to meet the challenges of managing storm water and its impacts in an effective, consistent and cost effective manner. The City has been an active participant for several years.

- Action G.3.1.B: Take a more prominent leadership role

  The annual Storm water Symposium brings storm water educators together to share lessons learned from local and regional education and outreach efforts. Helping to organize and run the conference will provide leadership skills and experience for staff and more visibility for the City's storm and surface water programs and activities.

Where does the money come from?

The City's storm and surface water capital improvement projects and operational activities are primarily funded through the Stormwater Utility. The revenue sources are based on the extent of property characteristics that contribute to the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff. The Utility consists of the Surface Water Management Fund, which covers operational programs and services, and the Surface Water Capital Improvement Program Fund.

Operation and Maintenance

The Surface Water Management Fund is a self-supporting fund that primarily comes from fees charged to customers. It provides for the operation and maintenance of publicly-owned stormwater conveyance, detention and treatment facilities, and to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit requirements. Other sources of funding for these activities includes the City's General Fund, a minor amount of investment interest, grants, and contributions through private sources and partnerships.

Capital Improvement Projects

The Surface Water Capital Improvement Program (CIP) allocates funds for the renewal and replacement of the publicly-owned storm drain system, stormwater-related elements of the Transportation Improvement Plan projects, and projects that construct new stormwater assets. Sources of revenue come from one-time system development fees, stormwater rates, transfers from the Surface Water Management Fund, state and federal grants and loans, Real Estate Excise Taxes or private contributions/partnerships.

Other possible sources of revenue for the CIP include bond financing, Councilmanic (Limited Tax) bonds, and special assessments.

System Development Charge

The system development charge (SDC) is a one-time charge imposed on new development. The rapid increase in the number of customers has increased the City's burden to provide adequate storm and surface water infrastructure to support this growth. To mitigate the cost of financing these new facilities, the City has implemented SDCs to provide a way to balance the cost requirements for new utility infrastructure to meet customer growth between existing and new customers. New utility connections, under SDCs, are required to "buy-in" to the system in terms of both existing capacity and future capacity in order to bear their equitable share of the cost of such systems.

The City adopts a schedule of fees during adoption of the budget which includes the current SDC of $1,491 per dwelling unit or commercial building that has less than 2,500 sf of impervious surfaces. Additional charges are imposed for buildings with 2,500 sf or more of impervious coverage.

Surface Water Management Fund Transfers

The City routinely transfers monies from the Surface Water Management fund to help pay for CIP projects and varies from year to year.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)

REET is collected from the sale of all real estate in the city and is based on the full selling price including the amount of any liens, mortgages and other debts used to secure the purchase. Cities are authorized to impose this local tax of 0.5 percent on property sales. The funds collected may be spent on local capital improvements that are identified in the capital facilities plan element of the City's Comprehensive Plan as identified by State law.

Grants

The City has obtained grants from King County, the State and Federal Government to design and construct storm and surface water projects.

Private contributions/partnerships

Partnerships with public, private or nonprofit entities can stretch the City's dollars for construction of new storm and surface water infrastructure, operations and maintenance or acquisition. Examples include providing property for free or minimal cost to construct a habitat improvement project.

Bond Financing

There are several bond mechanisms available to pay for storm and surface water improvements. The creation and payment of bond revenues involve public debt financing and in some instances require legal approval, voter approval or both.

Councilmanic (Limited Tax) Bonds

The council can vote to issue limited tax bonds. These bonds do not need a dedicated source of payment but is secured by pledge of the city to pay debt service from existing revenues. State law limits the amount of limited tax bonds that a city can issue up to 1.5 percent of the city's assessed value.

Special Assessment

The City may establish Local Improvement Districts which is a financing mechanism to enable private property owners to help fund their share of new drainage infrastructure as long as a public benefit can be clearly defined and the total assessment does not exceed the cost of the improvement and related bond financing.

SECTION 8 – REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A– PUBLIC AND PLANNING COMMISSION COMMENTS ON DRAFT PLAN

Proposed Policies, Programs and Strategies, and Levels of Service for the Draft 2016 Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan

Summary proposed through May 10, 2016

"Normal Text" is existing proposed Draft 2016 Plan

"~~Strikethrough Text~~" is existing draft 2016 Plan language that will be deleted

"Underline Test" is draft 2016 Plan language that will be added

"…" indicates that there is additional Plan language that has been omitted

#	Commenter	Code Section	PC Recommended Draft Language	Comments
1	Planning Commissioner Nancy Anderson Public Comment Arn Thoreen Public Comment Ron Cornwall	Section 7 Policy 1	Policy 1 - Coordinate surface and stormwater management services with neighboring jurisdictions ***Rationale:*** Many of the City's drainage basins cross jurisdictional boundaries, including Evans, Laughing Jacobs, and North Fork Issaquah Creeks. In order to achieve a comprehensive approach to surface and stormwater management, the City should coordinate surface and stormwater management services with neighboring jurisdictions. In addition, the program may contract for services with interested municipalities or special districts including, but not limited to, sewer and water districts, school districts, or other governmental agencies.	**Commissioner Anderson Comment:** Coordination with neighboring jurisdictions is important. Discuss what coordination the City is currently doing. Is Sammamish coordinating with schools? **Thoreen Public Comment:** Allen Lake, located just outside of Sammamish, has seen an increase of lake levels during the last decade of development. King County has worked with downstream property owners to maintain vegetation in ditches, but the City of Sammamish should address problems with the City infrastructure that may be contributing the increased lake levels.

				Mr. Thoreen wants the City to monitor water quality and quantity leaving stormwater facilities in Sammamish. He believes ponds are leaking and contributing toward the increased water levels in Allen Lake. **Cornwall Public Comment:** Allen Lake property owner. Mr. Cornwall has concerns about a pipe under NE 3rd St that is draining to Allen Lake from the Klineburger pond. He believes ponds are leaking and contributing toward the increased water levels in Allen Lake. **Staff Response:** Staff coordinates with School Districts in new and redevelopment of schools, often accelerating reviews to keep with school funding timelines. We have also coordinated extensively with them on educational outreach activities on protecting water quality and salmon habitat. Staff coordinated with King County during annexations. Staff coordinates with the City of Issaquah on development

				projects that border our common jurisdictional boundaries. Staff coordinates with Sammamish Plateau Water in capital improvement projects such as Inglewood Hill Stormwater Retrofit and development projects through joint pre-application meetings and the development review. Regarding Allen Lake, King County is currently modeling Allen Lake tributary areas and downstream conveyance constrictions. According to County staff, a report is due by the end of 2016. City staff will review the recommendations from the report, make comments, and address stormwater facility issues as they are identified. Development within Sammamish upstream of the lake mostly built out. The City will evaluate the potential for reducing stormwater volumes by retrofitting existing city-owned storm facilities in the future. Our current inspection of our facilities indicate that facilities are operating as designed.

				Staff recommended draft language: No changes.
2	Planning Commissioner Larry Crandall Public Comment Jeff Weems	Section 7 Policy 2	Policy 2 - Promote surface and stormwater education and outreach ***Rationale:*** Technical assistance and community education regarding environmental and stormwater stewardship enables the City, its residents, and its businesses to comply with federal, state, and local mandates, and enables the City to protect its quality of life and natural resources. The promotion of stewardship is an integral part of a comprehensive surface and stormwater management program and is required by the City's NPDES Phase II Permit.	**Commissioner Crandall Comment:** Appreciates outreach and education policy **Weems Public Comment:** Add a goal similar to "Address the property development rights of land owners, and the legally required growth in GMA urban areas, balanced with environmental concerns." **Staff comment:** This policy has been revised to include language that would support technical assistance to homeowners and developers. **Staff recommended draft language:** Policy 2 - Promote surface and stormwater education and outreach ***Rationale:*** Technical assistance and community education regarding environmental and stormwater stewardship enables the City, its residents, <u>developers</u>, and businesses

				to comply with federal, state, and local mandates, and enables the City to protect its quality of life and natural resources. Providing technical assistance to homeowners and developers while ~~The~~ promoting sustainable environmental stewardship is an integral part of an effective comprehensive surface and stormwater management program and is required by the City's NPDES Phase II Permit.
3	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau	Section 7 Policy 3	Policy 3 - Develop surface water rates and charges based on present and future revenue needs ***Rationale:*** Comprehensive management of surface and stormwater runoff should include anticipation of future growth and development in the design and improvement of the surface and stormwater management system. Service charge revenue needs should be based upon the present and future requirements of the surface and stormwater management system, and these needs should be considered when determining the rates and charges of the program.	**Chair Blau Comment:** What assumptions define the future needs? **Staff comment:** Section 5 of the draft 2016 Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan documents anticipated future conditions such as climate change and aging infrastructure that will drive long term needs. Basin planning will identify future stormwater capital improvement projects. Additionally,

				the proposed programs and strategies, and the 6 year stormwater capital improvement projects show the projected future needs of the program. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
4	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau Planning Commissioner Larry Crandall	Section 7 Policy 4	Policy 4 - Use basin planning as a comprehensive approach to surface water management ***Rationale:*** Basin plans are essential to establishing a comprehensive approach to Capital Improvement Projects (CIP), maintenance of facilities, preservation and restoration of natural resources, and development of integrated strategies for surface and stormwater management within an individual drainage basin.	**Chair Blau Comment:** What is a basin plan? What information was used to determine the priority of basin plans to be completed in the future? **Commissioner Crandall Comment:** Appreciates "comprehensive" approach to basin planning. **Staff comment:** Two basin plans have been completed by the City to date (Inglewood and Thompson basin plans). These plans can be found on the City's website and have also been provided to the Planning Commissions. Basins plans review and analyze specific watersheds in the City to describe natural resources and City

				infrastructure, make recommendations for future programs, maintenance needs, property acquisitions, and stormwater capital improvement projects, and take a comprehensive approach to the preservation and restoration of natural resources. See Staff response to Strategy S-15 The Zackuse Creek Basin and the Laughing Jacobs Basin Plans are the next planned basin studies. **Staff recommended draft language:** Policy 4 - Use basin planning as a comprehensive approach to surface water management ***Rationale:*** Basin plans are essential to establishing a comprehensive approach to Capital Improvement Projects (CIP), maintenance of facilities, preservation and restoration of natural resources, and development of integrated strategies for surface and stormwater management within an individual

				drainage basin. Basins plans review and analyze specific watersheds in the City to describe natural resources and City infrastructure, make recommendations for future programs, maintenance needs, property acquisitions, and stormwater capital improvement projects, and take a comprehensive approach to the preservation and restoration of natural resources.
5	none	Section 7 Policy 5	Policy 5 - Promote City-wide compliance with surface and stormwater regulations ***Rationale:*** The federal Clean Water Act, implemented through municipal stormwater NPDES permits, mandates a wide variety of local programs to manage surface water and improve water quality. Compliance is measured by the effectiveness of the City's surface water and water quality programs, which impact operations in parks, public works, and other departments.	**Comments:** none **Staff comment:** none **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
6	Planning Commissioner Nancy Anderson	Section 7 Policy 6	Policy 6 - Manage surface and stormwater to promote the recovery of Chinook Salmon and Lake Sammamish kokanee ***Rationale:*** Under the federal Endangered Species Act, Chinook salmon were listed as a threatened species in March 1999, and	**Commissioner Anderson Comment:** Appreciates kokanee focus but would like to learn more about Patterson Creek and tributaries. There are extinct runs of fish on other side of

			bull trout were listed as a threatened species in November 1999. Additionally, Lake Sammamish kokanee are a species of high importance to the City and region. These fish and listings bring into focus the need for higher standards in managing surface water, including new, expanded and more intensive programs to control the quantity and quality of runoff. Programs responding to these imperatives have included the design, permitting, and construction of facilities; facility retrofitting and maintenance; habitat acquisition and restoration; monitoring; regulation development; and coordination with other agencies on transboundary issues.	Plateau and hydrologically connected bogs and wetlands. Would like more attention to east side of Plateau. **Staff comment:** Basin planning in Patterson Creek would identify state of existing natural resources and make recommendations for protection and restoration of built and natural resources. King County has published the Snoqualmie Water Quality Synthesis Report that includes a broad description of Patterson Creek. Coho, steelhead, and Chinook Salmon can be found in Patterson Creek and a major tributary, Canyon Creek that flows through Duthie Hill Park and the Aldarra golf course. A tributary to Canyon Creek originates in the High Country neighborhood of Sammamish (see Figure 3.1 Draft 2016 Plan) **Staff recommended draft language:** Policy 6 - Manage surface and stormwater to promote the recovery of ~~Chinook Salmon and~~ Lake Sammamish kokanee and threatened

				and endangered? aquatic species in all City regions.
7	Mayor Don Gerend Planning Commissioner Nancy Anderson Public Comment Sharon Steinbis Sammamish Stormwater Stewards Public Comment Ilene Stahl Friends of Pine Lake	Section 7 Policy 7	Policy 7 - Manage surface and stormwater comprehensively to address problems related to development ***Rationale:*** In general, increased development results in increased stormwater runoff, pollution, and surface and stormwater problems such as flooding, habitat impacts, and water quality degradation. Development-related problems require a comprehensive approach that includes education and outreach, development reviews and approvals, capital projects, operations and maintenances of facilities, and interdepartmental and interjurisdictional coordination to effectively reduce impacts.	**Mayor Gerend Comment:** Is incorporation of regional facilities in the Town Center part of Stormwater Comprehensive Plan? The Council has also heard comments from Sammamish Stormwater Stewards about promoting green infrastructure and getting rid of "stormwater prisons". **Commissioner Anderson Comment:** Philadelphia is removing stormwater systems to let nature take over natural functions. Sammamish is moving in the right direction. **Steinbis Public Comment:** Envisions a "Green Sammamish" as opposed to a "Gray Sammamish". Would like the City to adopt a green stormwater pond program in which the "stormwater prisons" are retrofitted and new development be required to design more natural

				looking stormwater ponds to support habitat and open space. **Stahl Public Comment:** Concerned that the City has not adopted legislation that keeps the intent of the wetland management overlay districts and the erosion hazard overlay districts that was originally adopted from King County under City incorporation. **Staff comment:** The "comprehensive" emphasis in this policy would address the incorporation of regional stormwater facilities. It also addresses the desire to manage stormwater to compliment natural resources by creating more natural looking stormwater facilities. More explicit language can be incorporated into this policy. Regarding wetland management and erosion hazard overlay districts, the proposed stormwater manual for discussion with the Planning Commission later in the year, has

				language requiring that wetland hydrology be met. However this comment may be better addressed through SMC 21A. 50 which addresses the critical areas code update with language that addresses wetland management and erosion hazard overlay districts. Staff believes the current critical areas regulations meets the intent the overlay districts that were originally adopted from King County under City incorporation. **Staff recommended draft language:** Policy 7 - Manage surface and stormwater comprehensively to address problems related to development ***Rationale:*** In general, increased development results in increased stormwater runoff, pollution, and surface and stormwater problems such as flooding, habitat impacts, and water quality degradation. Development-related problems require a comprehensive approach that includes education and outreach, development reviews and approvals,

				capital projects, operations and maintenances of facilities, and interdepartmental and interjurisdictional coordination to effectively reduce impacts. <u>As opportunities arise, regional stormwater facilities should be encouraged and facilitated. Green stormwater infrastructure should be encouraged through implementation of design standards and retrofitting programs.</u>
8	none	Section 7 Policy 8	Policy 8 - Revise and update regulations and development standards to protect the surface and stormwater management system and natural resources as new research becomes available that indicates better methods ***Rationale:*** The surface water management program, through reconnaissance studies, basin plans, and other special studies, will continuously provide valuable information on the existing problems and areas of the natural drainage system that need special protection. Regional research is being conducted and new BMPs are being developed to treat stormwater runoff and protect natural resources. The City should keep abreast of the latest research and when appropriate, be prepared to update or modify development standards and codes to reflect the most current and best available science.	**Comments:** none **Staff comment:** none **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.

9	none	Section 7 Policy 9	Policy 9 - Surface and stormwater program capital and operating expenditures will be covered by service charges and other revenues generated or garnered by the program ***Rationale:*** By funding all capital and operating expenses through service charges generated by the surface water management program, the program will maintain long-term fiscal viability and solvency for all of its related funds. All required capital and operating expenditures will be covered by service charges and other revenues generated or garnered by the program. The program will pay all current operating expenses from current revenues, and will maintain an operating reserve to minimize service impacts due to revenue or expenditure variances during a fiscal year.	**Comments:** none **Staff comment:** none **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
10	Planning Commissioner Larry Crandall	Section 7 Policy 10	Policy 10 - Prepare a multiyear CIP that encompasses all of the program's activities related to acquisition, construction, replacement, or renovation of capital facilities or equipment and special projects ***Rationale:*** A multiyear surface and stormwater CIP will provide the mechanism for implementing surface and stormwater improvements in the City. The program's capital facilities will be	**Commissioner Crandall Comment:** Appreciates policy. **Staff comment:** none **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.

			planned and financed to ensure that the benefits of the facilities and their costs are balanced over time.	
11	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau Planning Commissioner Larry Crandall	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-1	S-1 Support Kokanee Work Group Provide support in efforts to improve habitat and fish passage for kokanee salmon • Related policies: P1, P2, P6, P7, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $10,000 per year • Schedule: Ongoing	**Chair Blau Comment:** Does this program support more than the KWG, for example, Sammamish Stormwater Stewards? **Commissioner Crandall Comment:** The vision statement for the Plan discusses health, safety, properties, and people. There is a newly formed Human Resources Commissioner that focuses on many of the same issues and a liaison between this Commissioner and the KWG is suggested. **Staff Response:** The program specifically targets support of the goals of the KWG. Staff has been supporting this group since its formation in 2007. Approval of the recommended program is confirmation that the City wishes to continue our support of this program.

				Staff recommended draft language: No changes.
12	Planning Commissioner Nancy Anderson	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-2	S-2 Regional Coordination Continue participation in regional forums to promote best practices and research on salmon recovery, water quality, habitat improvement, cross-watershed interests • Related policies: P1, P6 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $10,000 per year • Schedule: Ongoing	**Commissioner Anderson Comment:** What kinds of regional coordination is the City currently doing? **Staff Response:** The City participates in the following regional work groups: • WRIA 8 Planning - salmon • APWA Stormwater Manager's Group • Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities – • Stormwater Outreach Group (SOGGIES) • Stormwater Permit Coordinators Group • Local Jurisdiction Stormwater Monitoring Caucus • ROADMAP - Maintenance **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.

Proposed Policies, Programs and Strategies, and Levels of Service for the Draft 2016 Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan

13	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau Planning Commissioner Larry Crandall Planning Commissioner Vice Chair Shanna Collins Public Comment Jan Bird Sammamish Stormwater Stewards	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-3	S-3 Update Stormwater Web Page Keep information current on LID codes, revised drainage standards and Surface Water Design manual • Related policies: P1, P2, P5, P6, P7 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $10,000 one-time cost • Schedule: 2016	**Chair Blau Comment:** If this is a one-time cost, how is webpage going to be updated as codes change, ie LID next year? **Commissioner Crandall Comment:** Would like a dashboard added to the web page. **Vice Chair Collins Comment:** Would also like a dashboard added to the web page that would be for each strategy/program and a sense of where staff was in the process of completing program. **Bird Public Comment:** Supports a better website. **Staff Response:** The one-time cost will be used to revamp the current webpage to be more user friendly. The ongoing updates to the website will be done as needed and is not included in planning level costs. The website can include a dashboards for all programs.

				Staff recommended draft language: No changes. See Appendix B description and assumptions.
14	Planning Commissioner Larry Crandall Planning Commissioner Nancy Anderson Public Comment Jan Bird	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-4	S-4 Create Low Impact Development (LID) and stormwater educational material Continue education and outreach focused on LID, habitat protection and improving water quality • Related policies: P1, P2, P5, P7 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $15,000 one time cost • Schedule: 2017	**Commissioner Crandall Comment:** Partnerships and coalitions can be formed with Ecology groups and Master Builders to develop best strategies for education. This is an opportunity for the City to be a leader in developing education materials for rain gardens and bioretention ponds. **Commissioner Anderson Comment:** Suggests that partnerships with programs such as the International Baccalaureate Program at Skyline HS which requires essays of their participants could be developed to allow students to work with consultants and City staff. This could provide for very innovative education and outreach materials. **Bird Public Comment:** Would like to see more signage on Park facilities that explain green stormwater features.

				Staff Response: The program would have a focus on creating fact sheets and web material on changes to the stormwater requirements with Low Impact Development, specifically targeting homeowners and developers. Staff coordination with the Department of Ecology, King County, and other stormwater educators in the region will help provide educational material. Coordination with stakeholders such as Master Builders, local developers, and homeowners will allow feedback to improve the material. Staff have been approached by STEM programs and schools like Eastside Catholic HS to help with their education programs. Staff resources have not allowed much participation in these programs. As opportunity allows, partnerships with the IB program at Skyline will be explored. Regarding stormwater educational signage in the City's Park facilities, Public Works will work with Park

				planners on feasibility of adding signage. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
15	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-5	S-5 Beaver management strategy Develop strategies to minimize impacts of beavers on public safety and property protection • Related policies: P1, P4, P5, P7, P8, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $15,000, one time cost • Schedule: 2017-2018	**Chair Blau Comment:** Are there cases in which beavers are harmless? We want to be thoughtful when engaging with wildlife habitat. **Commissioner Crandall Comment:** As a caution, I have heard of cases where deep springs have been identified with removal of obstructions only to later find that branches needed to be placed back into the spring. **Staff Response:** The beaver management strategy would include criteria for when to (1) leave them alone, (2) protect their environment (e.g., protect the environment they live in to lessen the damage they do), (3) manage their activity (e.g., beaver deceivers, or

				actively removing their dams), and (4) remove the beavers themselves. The Department of Fish and Wildlife Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) is required to do any work on beaver dams. They review and question all proposals that disrupt existing habitat. Our strategy will have to meet their expectations and conditions. The placement of large woody debris in stream channels is a common practice to provide aquatic habitat and is often part of a mitigation plan when impacts are necessary. The beaver management strategy would include mitigation options as part of work in any stream, lake, or wetland. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
16	none	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-6	S-6 Develop stormwater asset management program Use asset management data to improve maintenance and operational efficiency and cost effectiveness • Related policies: P3, P7, P9, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $25,000 • Schedule: 2017-2018	**Comments:** none **Staff Response:** none **Staff recommended draft language:**

				No changes.
17	Planning Commissioner Larry Crandall	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-7	S-7 Education and outreach (LID, stormwater) Provide education and outreach consistent with the NPDES permit requirements targeting K-12. • Related policies: P1, P2, P5, P6, P7 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $30,000 per year • Schedule: ongoing	**Commissioner Crandall Comment:** Education and outreach is important before standards are adopted. **Staff Response:** Agreed. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
18	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-8	S-8 Pursue grants Actively pursue grants to help fund priority stormwater management needs • Related policies: P1, P2, P6, P7, P9, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $30,000 per year • Schedule: ongoing	**Chair Blau Comment:** Amount of grant should be greater than $30,000. **Staff rResponse:** Agreed. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
19	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B	S-9 Groundwater seepage strategy Develop approach to assess and manage groundwater on publically owned property	**Chair Blau Comment:** It will be important to engage the public during this development as it is an important issue to many.

		S-9	• Related policies: P4, P7, P8, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $40,000 • Schedule: 2019-2020	**Staff Response:** The strategy would include solicitation of public comments. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
20	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau Public Comment Jeffrey Weems Public Comment Enayat Aziz Public Comment Gary Tobiason Public Comment Lorraine LaPenna Public Comment John Schien	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-10	S-10- Adopt new surface water design manual and revise city standards Update City's Stormwater Design Manual to be in compliance with Ecology's requirements • Related policies: P5, P8 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $45,000 • Schedule: 2016	**Chair Blau Comment:** I am confused on the adoption of the 2016 King County Manual with the specific Sammamish addendum. **Weems Public Comment:** Lives on 206th Pl NE in Inglewood Historic Plat. Mr. Weems is concerned that the current restrictions for new and replaced impervious surface in the Inglewood Historic Plat pose blanket restrictions over the area. The stormwater retrofit program on Inglewood Hill Road will not benefit his property and many other properties in the area. His issues include requirements for stormwater control on new and replaced impervious surfaces on his property.

				Feels that homeowners doing a simple 500 SF remodel project on their home are unfairly restricted. Consider allowance for private geotechnical studies on each property be done to allow for modifying the required stormwater provisions in the current code. **Aziz Public Comment:** Lives on 206th Pl NE in Inglewood Historic Plat. Site specific geology is important to consider when determining land use decisions associated with stormwater. Mr. Aziz is a registered geotechnical engineer. **Tobiason and LaPenna Public Comment:** Both live on 206th Pl NE in Inglewood Historic Plat. Consider allowing individual homeowners to determine if geotechnical evaluation on each property can change the stormwater requirements. **Schien Public Comment:**

				Lives on 206th Pl NE in Inglewood Historic Plat. Concerned about the "repair" language in current drainage code for Inglewood Historic Plat area. **Staff comment:** Under the City's current 2013-2018 NDPES Phase II Permit, by December 31, 2016, the City is required to adopt the 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington or a surface water design manual that is deemed equivalent by the Department of Ecology. The 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual (KCSWDM) has been deemed equivalent. Staff intends to recommend the adoption of the 2016 KCSWDM with a Sammamish specific addendum. Currently, the City's adopted surface water manual is the 2009 KCSWDM with a Sammamish addendum that allows for the use of the 1998 KCSWDM for all development projects that have less than 1 acre of site

				disturbance. Ecology no longer has this exemption for projects that are less than 1 acre in disturbance. Maintaining a bifurcated surface water manual will no longer be allowed under the City's existing NDPES permit requirements. The Sammamish specific addendum would include recommendations on design standards such as maximum pond embankment slopes, plantings, etc, if applicable. The addendum will also review and make recommendations on existing Inglewood Historic Plat requirements. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
21	Planning Commissioner Eric Brooks	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-11	S-11 Conduct city-wide development code review and revision for Low Impact Development Assess and revise City's current codes and to make LID the preferred option for managing stormwater • Related policies: P5, P8 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $50,000 • Schedule: 2016	**Commissioner Brooks Comment:** Is LID more expensive to maintain? It seems like if the use of Low Impact Development techniques is designed to mimic the natural environment – trees for example, wouldn't maintenance be less?

				Staff comment: Depending on the LID technique, more expensive maintenance may be needed. For example, proper maintenance of porous pavement requires specialized expensive machines to jet, sweep, and vactor the pavement. Weed control in bioretention facilities may require more frequent maintenance by hand in addition to annual pond mowing. The level of maintenance is often a policy and budget decision, because greater maintenance may provide extra benefits such as beautification or other public use. One of the principles of LID is to distribute the collection and discharge of stormwater generated by development related impervious surfaces. This translates to more facilities, smaller in nature, but greater in number. If we adopt new LID code, we will need to closely examine the maintenance needs of different techniques and determine what maintenance obligations would be

				more appropriate to maintain as public infrastructure or require maintenance by the property owner. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
22	Planning Commission Vice Chair Shanna Collins Public Comment Sharon Steinbis Sammamish Stormwater Stewards Public Comment Kathryn Love Sammamish Stormwater Stewards Public Comment Jan Bird	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-12	S-12 Develop city-wide stormwater retrofit strategy Create plan to prioritize and retrofit existing stormwater facilities to improve functionality and aesthetics • Related policies: P2, P4, P5, P6, P7, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $50,000 • Schedule: 2017-2018	**Vice Chair Collins Comment:** Appreciates the Green Sammamish concept from the Sammamish Stormwater Stewards and would like language in this strategy to specifically support this group and other groups who want to help in the retrofit of stormwater facilities in the City. **Steinbis, Love and Bird Public Comments:** All are members of the Sammamish Stormwater Stewards and support this program. **Staff response:** Staff agrees in the Green Sammamish concept and has provided some support to the Sammamish Stormwater Stewards. We have

	Sammamish Stormwater Stewards			worked with this group to identify a stormwater pond facility next to Big Rock Park on Lancaster Way, and have provided education on stormwater functions and maintenance considerations when planting. We have given the group permission to improve this mostly grassed pond into a natural area with native plants. We look forward to working with the group and this pilot project for stormwater retrofit. **Staff recommended draft language:** Appendix B, S-12 **Assumptions:** ♦ Stormwater retrofit strategy would be primarily an office-based mapping exercise, with field validation to follow. ♦ New stormwater treatment would focus on LID alternatives, where appropriate. ♦ Existing stormwater treatment facilities would be improved for better function and aesthetic appearances. ♦ <u>Work with local groups such as Sammamish Stormwater Stewards to implement retrofit</u>

				projects to meet the vision of a Green Sammamish.
23	none	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-13	S-13 Develop enforcement policy for commercial properties Strengthen City's ability to enforce proper maintenance of privately owned stormwater facilities • Related policies: P2, P4, P5, P7, P9, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $50,000 • Schedule: 2017-2018	**Comments:** None **Staff comment:** None **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
24	Planning Commission Vice Chair Shanna Collins	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-14	S-14 Map and prioritize culverts for repair and replacement Inventory, assess and prioritize culverts for replacement to enhance fish passage • Related policies: P1, P4, P5, P6, P7, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $54,000 • Schedule: 2019-2020	**Vice Chair Collins Comment:** Does this make more sense to combine with S-6 Develop stormwater asset management program? **Staff response:** This program is different because it is very focused on assessing culverts for fish passage. S-6 is more related to data management. For example, how should we use the information that is part of data base to determine

				maintenance frequency? This strategy is also being recommended for implementation sooner. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
25	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau Planning Commissioner Nancy Anderson Planning Commission Vice Chair Shanna Collins	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-15	S-15 Basin Planning Complete basin plans (10 total) • Related policies: P1, P4, P5, P6, P7, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $100,000-$300,000/basin • Schedule: 2017-2018, two basins (Zackuse and Laughing Jacobs)	**Chair Blau Comment:** More information is needed on how basins were selected. Also, what is included is a basin plan? Can we get a copy of the basin plans that have been completed? The cost estimates seem high. **Commissioner Anderson Comment:** How were the basins identified and chosen? **Vice Chair Collins Comment:** Agrees that basin planning is important as a first step to identify maintenance needs, capital projects, and property acquisition to support natural surface water resources. **Staff comment:**

				Please refer to draft 2016 Plan Figure 3-1 to see basin names and boundaries. Two basin plans have been completed by the City to date (Inglewood and Thompson basin plans). These plans can be found on the City's website and have also been provided to the Planning Commissions. Basins plans review and analyze specific watersheds in the City to describe natural resources and City infrastructure, make recommendations for future programs, maintenance needs, property acquisitions, and stormwater capital improvement projects, and take a comprehensive approach to the preservation and restoration of natural resources. Staff would recommend completing studies on all the basins within the City. However, as part of our workload and resources, we would be unable to complete all basin studies in the next two years. We have instead recommended two basin studies to complete between 2017 and 2018:

				1. Zackuse Creek Basin 2. Laughing Jacobs Basin Both these basins include creeks that support or have historically supported Lake Sammamish kokanee. A number of surface water issues have caused significant problems recently in the Zackuse Basin, including a road landslide on Louis Thompson Hill Road in 2015 and development related drainage issues in Tamarack. Laughing Jacobs Basin is the largest basin in Sammamish (4.6 sq miles) and contains Beaver Lake and Laughing Jacobs lake/wetland. Development and redevelopment is likely to occur on a larger scale in Laughing Jacobs Basin than in any other basin. The costs of the basin studies are estimates based on proportionality to previous basin studies performed. In 2008, the City contracted the completion of the following basin studies at the listed amount: Thompson Basin Study - $267,504 Inglewood Basin Study Update - $78,368

				Town Center Comprehensive Stormwater Plan - $115,024 TOTAL $474,723. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
26	Planning Commission Chair Frank Blau Planning Commission Vice Chair Shanna Collins Public Comment Kathryn Love Public Comment Jan Bird Sammamish Stormwater Stewards	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B S-16	S-16 Property acquisition fund Establish fund to purchase properties in strategic locations for priority stormwater management or transportation projects (e.g. habitat improvement, flow control, water quality treatment) • Related policies: P4, P6, P7, P10 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $250,000 to $1,000,000 • Schedule: TBD	**Chair Blau Comment:** This is a new program and budget request that the City Council would need to consider. **Vice Chair Collins Comment:** Agrees that properties need to be identified in basin studies that would provide benefits to surface water management and agrees that the City should purchase such properties as opportunities arise. However, a separate fund for property acquisition does not seem to be needed given the nature of property acquisition historically in the City. **Love Public Comment:** Parks Department has a draft CIP that includes property acquisition. Are

				there synergies that can be developed between parks and stormwater? **Bird Public Comment:** Supports a property acquisition fund. **Staff Response:** The City Council may choose to reallocate funds at any time from/to this fund. Establishing a fund to acquire property for stormwater management emphasizes the importance of proactively looking for opportunities to reserve strategic properties for future stormwater needs. Public Works will coordinate with the Parks Departments to develop plans for property acquisition that would be mutually beneficial. **Staff recommended draft language:** No changes.
27	none	Section 6 Table 6-2	S-17 Water Quality Monitoring Establish fund to continue water quality monitoring programs.	**Comments:** none

		Appendix B S-17	• Related policies: P4, P6, P7, P8 • Planning Level Cost Estimate: $100,000 per year • Schedule: ongoing	**Staff response:** S-17 is a recommended program that was added after the draft Plan was submitted to the Planning Commission. Water quality monitoring is required by the NPDES Phase 2 permit. The City paid Ecology $56,574 for 2015/2016 for participation in the Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program with fees expected to increase to $70K to account for annexation population growth. Water quality monitoring is also conducted on Beaver Lake, Pine Pine Lake, City beaches areas, and Ebright Creek. **Staff recommended draft language:** S-17 added.
28	Planning Commission Vice Chair Shanna Collins	Section 6 Table 6-2 Appendix B	Order of presentation	**Vice Chair Collins Comment:** Would like to see S-1 through S-17 order changed so that basin planning, groundwater seepage, retrofit strategy, and commercial property enforcement are more toward

				beginning of program list. The importance of these programs are high and should be listed higher in list. Basin planning should be first. **Staff Response:** The order was by cost estimate and can be rearranged to most expensive to least expensive. This order would bring those programs higher in list. Basin planning could be first. **Staff recommended draft language:** Order will be as directed by Planning Commission.
29	Public Comment Mary Wictor	Draft 2016 Plan		**Wictor Public Comment:** The City should work with sewer districts and other utilities on draft Plan. She is excited about asset management and pleased that the City is proposing to investigate culverts. **Staff Response:** Staff will provide draft Plat to Sewer and Water Districts for their comments.

				Staff recommended draft language: No changes.

APPENDIX B – RECOMMENDED ACTION DETAILS

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Action G.1.1.A
Beaver Management Strategy and Implementation

Description: Beaver activity is attributed with some of the flooding problems that occur in Sammamish in areas where streams, wetlands, and ponds intersect road crossings or areas adjacent to the built environment. Sammamish has employed various techniques to protect infrastructure and minimize flooding due to beaver activity, including installation of "beaver deceiver" culvert systems and live-trapping and relocating the beavers. The techniques have generally been implemented as needed. A more thoughtful strategy that includes specific criteria for when certain techniques would be employed would be helpful for City staff and the public. A city-wide beaver management strategy would provide a consistent approach.

Assumptions:

- Beaver management strategy would include criteria for when to (1) leave them alone, (2) protect their environment (e.g., protect the environment they live in to lessen the damage they do), (3) manage their activity (e.g., beaver deceivers, or actively removing their dams), and (4) remove the beavers themselves.
- Environmental permits and approvals needed may include SEPA, and hydraulic project approval from WDFW.
- City staff would develop the strategy, including staff from maintenance and planning (critical areas).

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Develop beaver management strategy. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 150 hours. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hr.	$15,000
Beaver deceivers, beaver removal, or resource protection (implementation of beaver management strategy).	$15,000
Total	$30,000

Action G.1.1.B
Groundwater Seepage Strategy and Implementation

Description: Groundwater seepage contributes to drainage problems in many areas and is a difficult problem to address since the sources are not easily traced. It would be helpful for the City to develop a strategy for dealing with the various drainage issues that are clearly associated with groundwater seepage by (1) understanding the nature and extent of the problem (e.g., locations and seasonality), (2) developing a strategy for dealing with existing ongoing problem locations, and (3) preventing future problems that could occur with additional surface water infiltration (e.g., LID infiltrative facilities in the vicinity of potentially problematic areas based on geologic conditions).

Assumptions:

- City staff would develop the strategy by developing understanding of the nature and extent of the problem through review of drainage complaints and discussions with maintenance staff.
- Strategy would focus on how to manage ongoing problems (e.g., capital solutions, programmatic fixes), and preventative strategies so that future groundwater seepage does not contribute to new drainage problems.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Research nature and extent of existing problem. Develop strategy. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 400 hours. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hr.	$40,000 One time cost
Design and construction small projects to implement strategy recommendations.	$50,000 annually
Total	$40,000 one time cost plus $50,000 annually

Action G.1.2.A
Stormwater Retrofit Strategy and Implementation

Description: The City's stormwater facilities are aging, and there are areas that do not have any stormwater treatment at all. At the same time, regulations are moving toward requiring jurisdictions to implement structural stormwater controls in areas where none exist. Larger cities and counties that are permitted as an NPDES Phase I MS4 currently have a structural stormwater control condition in their permit. Additionally, grant funds have been available specifically for stormwater retrofit in the past five years. It would be beneficial for Sammamish to develop a city-wide stormwater retrofit strategy to (1) implement stormwater treatment where none exists, (2) upgrade or improve existing stormwater treatment facilities, and (3) be in a better position to take advantage of grant funding opportunities.

Assumptions:

- Stormwater retrofit strategy would be primarily an office-based mapping exercise, with field validation to follow.
- New stormwater treatment would focus on LID alternatives, where appropriate.
- Existing stormwater treatment facilities would be improved for better function and aesthetic appearances.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Conduct GIS map analysis of treated vs. untreated areas and age of facility (to assess level of treatment based on design standard at the time of construction). Assume consultant. Level of effort is assumed to be 200 hours. For budgeting purposes assume average $130/hr.	$26,000
Field visits to validate map findings. Assume consultant. Level of effort is assumed to be 40 hours. For budgeting purposes assume average $130/hr.	$5,200
Documentation of retrofit strategy. Level of effort is assumed to be 125 hours. Assume consultant. For budgeting purposes assume average $150/hr.	$18,800
Design and construction small projects to implement strategy recommendations.	$50,000 annually
Total	$100,000

Action G.1.2.B
Support Partnerships with Interested Stakeholders

Description: In order to comprehensively manage storm and surface water systems to ensure longevity of assets and proactively address problems related to development partnerships must be supported with interested stakeholders such as Sammamish Stormwater Stewards to enhance and restore the functionality or aesthetics of existing stormwater facilities.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

This work will be completed by existing staff and will vary in efforts based on interested stakeholders.

Action G.1.3.A
Implementation and Enforcement of Development-related Polices, Standards and Codes

Description: The City should review existing development-related policies, standards and codes and evaluate whether implementation and enforcement is effective or if modifications should be made to improve outcomes and be consistent with best available science. This action involves City staff staying current with the latest developments in surface and stormwater research.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

This work will be completed by existing staff and will vary in effort, depending on whether modifications need to be made.

Action G.1.4.A
Water Quality Monitoring

Description: Water quality monitoring is required by the NPDES Phase 2 permit. The City has opted in a payment to the Department of Ecology for participation in the Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program . Fees are expected to increase to $35K annually to account for annexation population growth. Water quality monitoring is also conducted on Beaver Lake, Pine Lake, City beach areas, and Ebright Creek.

Assumptions:

- City will continue to pay into the Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program as part of the NPDES Phase 2 permit requirements.
- Beaver Lake and Pine Lake will continue to be monitored for water quality.
- Staff will continue to support the Beaver Lake Management District.
- City beach areas will continue to be monitored for water quality.
- Ebright Creek will continue to be monitored for water quality.

Item	Total
Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program (opt in NPDES Phase 2 Permit)	$35,000 annually
Lake Stewardship for Pine and Beaver Lakes	$26,000 annually
Interlocal Agreement with King County for beach water quality monitoring	$9,000 annually
Professional Services contract for Ebright Creek monitoring (estimate does not subtract reimbursement from Crossings at Pine Lake and Chestnut Lane HOA)	$100,000 annually
Total	$170,000

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Action G.2.1.A
Basin Planning

Description: Basin plans provide comprehensive analysis of surface water characteristics, issues and solutions to identified problems within the framework of the area where water naturally drains (i.e., the drainage basin). The East Lake Sammamish Basin Plan was completed by King County in the early 1990s and Sammamish updated two of the basin included in that plan (Inglewood and Thompson) in 2009. Additional plans are needed to update conditions that have changed since the 1990s to provide new analysis and recommendations to protect natural resources and improve water quality and drainage concerns.

The basin plans would include assessment of stormwater conveyance pipes that are primarily belowground. Using CCTV tools, the City would assess the condition of stormwater pipes and develop a repair, replacement, or maintenance schedule based on the results of the assessment. The data gathered during a CCTV assessment can be used for other purposes, such as evaluation of illicit discharges or connections to the stormwater system.

Assumptions:

- Basin planning would include description of physical and biological conditions and problem areas, and recommendations to address identified issues. Hydrologic and hydraulic modeling may also be conducted depending on basin conditions and whether modeling is needed for identification of problems or development of solutions.
- Lengths of pipes for condition assessment are assumed, based on an estimated average per basin.

Item	Total
Basin plan and recommendations for solutions to identified problems.	$150K to $300K
CCTV inspection and review (assume 40,000 linear feet at $2.50/LF for CCTV, cleaning, and disposal)	$100,000
Total	$150K to $400K per basin plan

Action G.2.1.B
Establish Criteria to Help Guide Land Acquisitions

Description: Establish criteria to help guide land use acquisition to facilitate the City's storm and surface water program goals or to meet regulatory requirements. Criteria should include alignment with the City's priorities, mission and vision; and cost benefit analysis for leveraging other resources, costs of development, operation and maintenance, and benefit to the environment.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

This work will be completed by existing staff.

Action G.2.1.C
Property Acquisition Fund

Description: The City is fortunate to have high-quality natural resources that provide value to the residents of Sammamish and the region in multiple ways. Many of the City's natural resources are complementary to the surface water network, providing beneficial aspects including temperature regulation, slope stability, flow attenuation, water filtration, and other functions. Occasionally, properties that would be beneficial to the functionality of the system become available for purchase. This fund would be used to purchase properties that preserve natural resources that provide a surface water benefit.

Assumptions:

- Biannual placeholder fund.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Placeholder per biannual	$250K to $1,000,000
Total	$250K to $1,000,000

Action G.3.1.A
Education and Outreach

Description: The City conducts education and outreach as required by its NPDES Phase II Permit. Currently, a consultant is hired to assist in providing outreach services, as requested by the City. The outreach and education program targets K-12 as the target audience in order to educate and track behavior changes. The general public is reached through two educational booths per year. This outreach should continue at the current funding level.

Assumptions:

- Continued consultant at the current funding level.
- The King Conservation District grant should continue to be used for funding.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Assume consultant is hired at the current funding level to provide the range of public outreach and education services currently offered. Budget is assumed to be $30,000/	$30,000
Total	$30,000

Action G.3.1.B
Leadership Role in Regional Stormwater Outreach

Description: This project is to assume a leadership role in the Stormwater Outreach Group (SOGGIES) regional forum. This group is a subgroup of Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM) who recently hired a full time coordinator through grants. The City has been an active participant in both outreach forums for several years. By assuming a leadership role in the SOGGIES group, the City will establish itself as a leader in stormwater public education and outreach and establish a stronger regional presence. Each year, these groups sponsor and organize a Stormwater Symposium that brings stormwater educators together to share local and region education and outreach efforts.

Assumptions:

- Leadership role will require attendance at all STORM and SOGGIES meetings, as well as meeting preparation and follow-up time (e.g., lining up speakers, preparing agendas).
- Assume 50—100 additional hours per year will be necessary for one City staff person to assume a leadership role in SOGGIES.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Prepare meeting agendas, line up speakers, and attend meetings. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hr.	$5,000-$10,000/year
Total	$5,000-$10,000/year

Action G.3.1.C
Update Stormwater Webpage

Description: There are a number of significant changes that will be occurring in the City's stormwater management program, including revised codes and standards and adoption of a new Surface Water Design Manual. A revamped webpage would be useful to present online resources, such as education and outreach materials, to the public. The website would include a dashboard for each Stormwater Management program element that would provide current project status.

Assumptions:

- City staff will update the webpage.
- This is a one-time update, however, the webpage will need to be periodically refreshed with new information.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Assume City staff will update the webpage with readily available content. Assumed any new content (such as educational materials) would be developed in other tasks. Level	$10,000
Total	$10,000

Action G.3.1.D
Develop LID and Revised Stormwater Standard Educational Materials

Description: New LID standards, a new Surface Water Design Manual, and revised City design standards could result in some confusion for those who need to implement, guide, or enforce the standards. Educational materials that explain the changes and what they mean for residents and builders in Sammamish would be helpful during the transition.

Assumptions:

- Education and outreach materials would be developed from publically available materials, but tailored to Sammamish-specific codes, rules, and standards.
- Outreach materials would be made available online.
- Anticipated one-page fact sheets include (1) development code changes (then vs. now), (2) new stormwater requirements, and (3) summary of which City stormwater design standards have changed.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Preparation of up to 3 fact sheets outlining changes resulting from code updates and revisions, and adoption of a new Surface Water Design Manual (City staff or consultant). Level of effort is assumed to be 80 hours. Consultant at $150/hr. is assumed in planning-level cost estimate.	$12,000
Coordination time with City IT staff to make fact sheets available online. Level of effort is assumed to be 30 hours (City staff time). For budgeting purposes $100/hour is assumed.	$3,000
Total	$15,000

Action G.3.2.A
Education and Outreach to Support Community Volunteer Groups

Description: Provide education, outreach and support to community volunteer groups such as the Boy Scouts to promote Drain Ranger program.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

This work will be completed by existing staff.

Action G.4.1.A
Support Kokanee Work Group

Description: Lake Sammamish kokanee salmon are an important aquatic species that are celebrated by the community and region. The City has actively participated in the Kokanee Work Group, and should continue to do so through both meeting attendance, and support initiatives to improve access to spawning habitat.

Assumptions:

- The City of Sammamish has three of the four primary kokanee spawning streams in Lake Sammamish: Ebright, Laughing Jacobs, and Pine Lake Creeks. There are opportunities for fish passage and habitat improvement on all of these stream systems.
- Staff from multiple departments are needed to support the goals of the Kokanee Work Group.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Attend up to 4 half a day meetings per year with Kokanee Work G. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 20 hours. For budgeting purposes assume average $100/ hr.	$2,000
Coordinate Kokanee Work Group initiatives with internal City staff. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 80 hours. For budgeting purposes assume average $100/hr.	$8,000
Total	$2,000 to $10,000

Action G.4.1.B
Support WRIA 8

Description: Chinook salmon is listed as a threatened species under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Provide active staff membership to support the WRIA 8 in its efforts to improve habitat for Chinook salmon.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Attend up to 4 half a day meetings per year. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 20 hours. For budgeting purposes assume average $100/hr.	$2,000
Total	$2,000

Action G.4.2.A
Map and Prioritize Culverts for Repair and Replacement and Implementation

Description: The recent "Culvert Case" related to treaty rights has prompted the Washington State Department of Transportation and other jurisdictions to review their culverts for fish passage and begin the process of prioritizing culverts for replacement. The City would benefit from reviewing its culvert crossings for streams that are presumed to have fish habitat according to the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). A prioritized list would be prepared for culverts to be replaced or modified as resources are available or other projects are conducted in the vicinity.

Assumptions:

- A consultant with fisheries expertise would conduct this task.
- Up to 20 culverts would be evaluated in the field.
- A report would be developed documenting findings and prioritizing culverts for modification or replacement based on fish passage improvements needed and upstream habitat potential.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Review DNR data and City GIS layer for fish-bearing F-type streams, conduct field evaluation, prioritize culverts, and prepare report. Assume consultant. Level of effort is assumed to be 360 hours. For budgeting purposes assume average $150/hr.	$54,000 one time cost
Design and construct to remove fish passage barriers	$500K to $1M,
Total	$54,000, one time cost + $500,000 to $1M annually

Action G.4.2.B

Support Kokanee Work Group Blueprint and WRIA8 Implementation Plan Projects

Description: As City budget allows, include When KWG Blueprint and/or WRIA 8 projects in the 6 Year Stormwater Capital Project List. Otherwise, support projects

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

varies

Action G.5.1.A
Pursue Grants

Description: Ecology solicits proposals from municipalities to fund projects that support watershed protection and restoration; prevention, reduction and control of toxic and nutrients; and implementation of stormwater retrofit projects. In the past, Ecology has offers non-competitive capacity building grants to implement the stormwater municipal permit program. However, this funding ($50,000 annually) is not expected to continue. Other grant applications take a significant amount of time and effort to prepare, however, the reward of a successfully funded project can be worth the time and money. Time should be allocated for City staff to identify appropriate grant opportunities and prepare grant applications.

Assumptions:

- City staff would develop a list of projects that would be appropriate for grant funding, should the opportunity become available.
- City staff would develop up to two grant application submittals per year.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Develop list of potentially grant-eligible projects, including list of typical information needs for grant applications. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 50 hours.	$5,000
Develop 2 grant application per year. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 50 hours. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hr.	$5,000
Total	$5,000 to $10,000

Action G.5.1.B
Stormwater Opportunity Fund

Description: Projects that replace or construct new pollution-generating impervious surfaces, such as transportation improvements are required to install water quality treatment for certain portions of the project. This project would establish a fund to provide additional water quality beyond the minimum requirements for already planned City transportation projects, or other projects being implemented by regional partners, such as neighboring jurisdictions or other governmental organizations (e.g., Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District). This fund would provide additional benefits to projects, while minimizing construction costs and disruptions.

Assumptions:

- Fund would only be used for additional water quality improvements, not for water quality improvements that are required as part of the base project.
- Surface water staff in conjunction with transportation engineering staff would jointly determine most appropriate use of funds for City projects.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Opportunity fund to be established at $250,000 to $1,000,000 per biannual.	$250K - $500K
Total	$250K - $500K,

Action G.5.2.A
Ditch and Culvert Maintenance

Description: Ditch and culvert maintenance work is not required by the City's current NPDES Phase II Permit, however, it is essential to the functionality of the stormwater conveyance system. The City has over X miles of open water ditches that are integral to the stormwater conveyance system. In addition to conveyance, these ditches can provide other functions such as water quality treatment through vegetative growth in the ditches (e.g., filtering pollutants and sediment). However, the ditches require maintenance when they become overgrown with vegetation, filled with sediment or debris, or experience erosion. This project is to conduct ditching activities to clean out sediment, mow vegetation, and otherwise re-establish ditches to their original functions. Culvert maintenance (e.g., cleaning, removing debris) is also included.

Assumptions:

- This work would be contracted out.
- It is assumed that 2 miles of ditches and/or culverts is maintained per year.
- Culvert repair or replacement is not included in the planning level cost estimate.
- The first two phases of ditch maintenance will be:
  - Phase 1: Sammamish Landing to north end of ELSP project Phase 1b
  - Phase 2: Louis Thompson to Snake Hill

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Conduct maintenance activities on 2 miles of ditches and/or culverts per year. Assume $10 per linear foot.	$100,000
Total	$100,000

Action G.6.1.A
Adopt New Surface Water Design Manual and Revise City Standards

Description: The City's NPDES Phase II Permit requires permittees to adopt a new Surface Water Design Manual that is equivalent to Ecology's 2014 *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*. Sammamish has typically used King County's Surface Water Design Manual, rather than the Ecology Manual. King County recently updated their 2009 KCSDWM, and has issued the 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual to replace the 2009 KCSWDM. The 2016 Manual will be effective April 24, 2016, and is equivalent to the 2014 Ecology Manual.

Assumptions:

- City staff will conduct this task.
- The new Surface Water Design Manual will need to be adopted by December 31, 2016, according to the City's Phase II NPDES Permit.
- It is anticipated that up to four meetings will be held with the Planning Commission and/or City Council leading up to final adoption and approval of the manual and updated standards.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Determine which design manual the City wants to use, and review changes relative to 2009 KCSWDM. Level of effort is assumed to be 100 hours. For budgeting purposes $100/hr is assumed.	$10,000
Determine which City design standards will need to be revised based on new Surface Water Design Manual criteria, and make revisions. Level of effort is assumed to be 250 hours. For budgeting purposes $100/hr is assumed.	$25,000
Brief the Planning Commission and City Council. Assume up to four meetings, with preparation. Level of effort is assumed to be 100 hours. For budgeting purposes $100/hr is assumed.	$10,000
Total	$45,000

Action G.6.1.B
Conduct City-wide Development Code Review and Revision

Description: The City's NPDES Phase II Permit requires permittees to "review, revise, and make effective their local development-related codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents to incorporate and require LID principles and LID BMPs." The Puget Sound Partnership, in collaboration with Ecology, has developed a guidebook, *Integrating LID into Local Codes: A Guidebook for Local Governments* (AHBL 2012), to help assist in this task. Additionally, Ecology has been conducting training sessions throughout western Washington. This task will involve staff across multiple departments, but primarily from Public Works and Planning.

Assumptions:

- City staff will conduct this task.
- Codes, rules, standards, and enforceable documents must be reviewed, revised, and made effective by December 31, 2016.
- It is anticipated that up to four meetings will be held with the Planning Commission and/or City Council leading up to final adoption and approval of revised or updated codes.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Review City codes, rules, and standards for compatibility with LID. Level of effort is assumed to be 80 hours. For budgeting purposes $100/hr is assumed.	$8,000
Coordinate revisions, updates, and changes. Level of effort is assumed to be 200 hours. For budgeting purposes $100/hr is assumed.	$20,000
Brief Planning Commission and City Council. Assume up to 4 meetings, with preparation. Level of effort is assumed to be 220 hours. For budgeting purposes $100/hr. is assumed.	$22,000
Total	$50,000

Action G.6.1.C
Develop Enforcement Policy for Commercial Properties and Implementation

Description: The City is responsible for the entire drainage system under its NDPES Phase II MS4 Permit, including commercial properties that drain to the City's system. The City inspects the facilities that are privately owned and operated by commercial properties, and informs the businesses of what types of maintenance are required, and when the maintenance should be accomplished. Many businesses are not following through with their maintenance obligations, and as a result, their stormwater facilities are not functioning as intended and may be contributing pollutants to the City's system. The City needs to clarify its enforcement policy for commercial properties, including when it might be appropriate for the City to conduct the maintenance activity needed and bill the business for the work.

Assumptions:

- City staff would clarify enforcement policy for commercially owned and operated stormwater facility maintenance.
- Any change to the existing policy would need to be approved by the Planning Commission or City Council.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Clarify enforcement policy for commercially owned and operated businesses. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 200 hours. For budgeting purposes assume $100/ hr.	$20,000 One time cost
Provide repairs and facility maintenance. Assume small work contract.	$30,000 annually
Total	$20,000, one time cost + $30K

Action G.7.1.A
Coordination with Local Jurisdictions

Description: Regularly meet with staff from King County, City of Issaquah, City of Redmond, Sammamish Plateau Water, and NE Sammamish Plateau Sewer and Water District to coordinate development projects, capital improvement projects, maintenance issues, and basin plans and studies related to storm and surface water.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Assume 24 half day meetings per year for City staff to attend. Level of effort is assumed to be 50 to 100 hrs. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hr.	$5,000 to $10,000
Total	$5,000 to $10,000

Action G.7.1.B
Participate in Regional Work Groups

Description: Managing stormwater involves being a multi-faceted practitioner with knowledge of regulations, engineering principles, aquatic resource and fisheries issues, and treatment technologies. It also involves coordination with multiple agencies and jurisdictions because surface water is not confined to jurisdictional boundaries. The City has taken an active role in regional stormwater and water resource forums, staying current on regulations and partnering where appropriate to reduce costs for elements of the NPDES Phase II Permit. For instance, the STORM group provides education and outreach materials that can be used for the public education and outreach component of the NPDES Phase II Permit. The City should continue to participate in regional coordination efforts.

Assumptions:

- The City participates in the following regional work groups:
  - WRIA 8 Planning
  - APWA Stormwater Manager's Group
  - STORM
  - Stormwater Permit Coordinators Group
  - Local Jurisdiction Stormwater Monitoring Caucus
  - ROADMAP
- Assume each group meets quarterly for half a day, and City's role is participatory only (not a leadership role).

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Assume 24 half day meetings per year for City staff to attend. Level of effort is assumed to be 50 to 100 hrs. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hr.	$5,000 to $10,000
Total	$5,000 to $10,000

Action G.8.1.A
Develop Stormwater Asset Management Program

Description: Sammamish recently purchased the City Works™ asset management software program. This GIS-based software will be very useful for tracking the stormwater system inventory, condition, citizen action requests, and maintenance. The City should develop a plan for how it wants to manage its stormwater assets, including assessment of their condition, maintenance frequencies and cost of repairs and replacement. The City Works™ software is a useful tool to track this information and develop a program that works for City staff.

Assumptions:

- City staff will conduct this task.
- It is assumed that data migration from GIS or other sources into City Works™ has already been done, or will have been done before this task begins.
- Determine what data is available, data gaps (e.g., condition of assets, age of assets, maintenance frequency), and how or if data gaps will be filled.
- Develop strategy for managing assets (e.g., how often should certain features be maintained, when should replacement be scheduled or planned)

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Evaluate stormwater asset data. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 150 hours. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hour.	$15,000
Develop strategy for managing assets. Assume City staff. Level of effort is assumed to be 100 hours. For budgeting purposes assume $100/hour.	$10,000
Total	$25,000

Action G.8.2.A
Stormwater Water Rate Study

Description: The Stormwater Capital Plan proposes several capital projects to be implemented over the next 6 to 10 years. In addition, the City's NPDES Phase II Permit requires inspection and maintenance of the City's catch basins and stormwater facilities, education and outreach and other expenditures that go toward operating and maintaining the City's surface and stormwater system. This project is to conduct a surface water rate study to determine if the existing surface water fees and system development charges are appropriate to cover the current and projected revenue needs.

Assumptions:

- A consultant is needed to assist with the rate and fee study.

Planning-level Cost Estimate:

Item	Total
Consultant cost to conduct rate study (estimate).	$75,000
City staff time to coordinate with Consultant and provide required information. Assume 80 hours at $100/hr.	$8,000
Total	$83,000

City of Sammamish Washington

MEMORANDUM

TO: Melonie Anderson/City Clerk

FROM: Marlene/Finance Department
DATE: July 28, 2016
RE: Claims for August 2, 2016

$	28,020.25
	91,539.71
	20,868.55
	350,759.88
	1,428,042.25
	34,400.07

Top 10 Over $10,000 Payments

King County Sheriff's Office	$625,489.47	Police Services - + PGA Golf Tournament
Coast to Coast Turf	$410,567.32	EHS Turf Replacement
Hartford Fire Insurance Co	$334,743.45	Porter Brothers Payments - SCAC
Transmap Corp	$37,689.63	Assets Inventory
Eversons Econo Vac	$29,188.49	Vactor Service
KBA	$27,854.84	2016 Pavement Overlay Program
Badgley Landscape	$23,561.30	ROW & Parks Landscape
Perteet	$21,837.96	SE 4th Improvements
Wa State Auditor's Office	$20,944.29	Auditor Services - June 2016
U.S. Bank - Visa Card	$20,868.55	Visa Card Purchases - citywide

TOTAL $ 1,953,630.71

Check #44939 - # 45086

28,020.25 +
91,539.71 +
20,868.55 +
350,759.88 +
1,428,042.25 +
34,400.07 +
1,953,630.71 +

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 7/15/2016 - 9:30 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
44939	07/15/2016	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	12,472.56	44,939
44940	07/15/2016	SAM	Sammamish Plateau Water Sewer	15,547.69	44,940
			Check Total:	28,020.25	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 7/20/2016 - 9:14 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
44941	07/20/2016	Altus	Altus Traffic Management	1,687.51	44,941
44942	07/20/2016	CENTURY	Century Link	52.80	44,942
44943	07/20/2016	HIGASHYA	George Higashiyama	125.00	44,943
44944	07/20/2016	ICMA401	ICMA 401	43,368.11	44,944
44945	07/20/2016	ICMA457	ICMA457	11,118.21	44,945
44946	07/20/2016	IDHW	Idaho Child Support Receipting	200.00	44,946
44947	07/20/2016	NAVIA	Navia Benefits Solution	1,172.44	44,947
44948	07/20/2016	NESAM	NE Sammamish Sewer & Water	543.67	44,948
44949	07/20/2016	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	2,725.93	44,949
44950	07/20/2016	WALAB	Wa State Dept of Labor & Indus	30,496.04	44,950
44951	07/20/2016	WASUPPOR	Wa State Support Registry	50.00	44,951
			Check Total:	91,539.71	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 7/25/2016 - 9:52 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
44952	07/25/2016	US BANK	U. S. Bank Corp Payment System	20,868.55	44,952
			Check Total:	20,868.55	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 7/27/2016 - 10:10 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
449583	07/27/2016	HARTFORD	Hartford Fire Insurance Co	334,743.45	449,583
449584	07/27/2016	HERITAGE	Heritage Bank	16,016.43	449,584
			Check Total:	350,759.88	

Accounts Payable

Checks by Date - Summary by Check Date

User: mdunham
Printed: 7/28/2016 12:25 PM

Check No	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Date	Check Amount
44955	ALDWORTH	Kurt Aldworth	08/02/2016	233.04
44956	ALTUS	Altus Traffic Management	08/02/2016	1,629.32
44957	AMSOLUTI	American Solutions For Business	08/02/2016	2,054.22
44958	GEORGETO	Orion Anderson	08/02/2016	1,000.00
44959	ATWORK	At Work!	08/02/2016	787.50
44960	ATHLETES	Athletes for Kids	08/02/2016	2,500.00
44961	BACKGROU	Background Source Intl	08/02/2016	214.00
44962	BADGLEY	Badgley Landscape LLC	08/02/2016	23,561.30
44963	BRS	Barker Rinker Seacat Architecture	08/02/2016	1,243.00
44964	BERGERPA	Berger Partnership	08/02/2016	632.11
44965	BEST	Best Parking Lot Cleaning, Inc	08/02/2016	301.13
44966	BHC	BHC Consultants, LLC	08/02/2016	6,110.00
44967	BMC	BMC West Corp	08/02/2016	159.78
44968	BOBS	Bob's Heating & Air	08/02/2016	186.00
44969	CADMAN	Cadman, Inc.	08/02/2016	5,217.20
44970	CDW	CDW Govt Inc	08/02/2016	4,658.20
44971	CENTURY	Century Link	08/02/2016	119.52
44972	KENT	City of Kent	08/02/2016	500.00
44973	REDMOND	City Of Redmond	08/02/2016	222.30
44974	CLEAN	Clean & Sober Softball Assoc	08/02/2016	902.50
44975	CNI	CNI Locates LTD	08/02/2016	212.50
44976	COASTTUR	Coast To Coast Turf Inc	08/02/2016	410,567.32
44977	CODEPUB	Code Publishing Inc	08/02/2016	1,033.46
44978	CONSOLID	Consolidated Press	08/02/2016	3,262.77
44979	COSTCO	Costco Wholesale	08/02/2016	1,085.66
44980	COTA	Jeff Cota	08/02/2016	150.00
44981	CUI	XI CUI	08/02/2016	930.25
44982	CURBPROS	Curb Pros Parking Lot Repairs & Maintena	08/02/2016	1,943.63
44983	CURRY	Kathy Curry	08/02/2016	110.16
44984	DAILY	Daily Journal of Commerce	08/02/2016	222.30
44985	EVANS	David Evans & Associates, Inc	08/02/2016	7,518.44
44986	DIJULIO	DiJulio Displays, Inc	08/02/2016	1,185.34
44987	EASTFRIE	Eastside Friends of Seniors	08/02/2016	2,500.00
44988	INTEGRA	Electric Lightwave	08/02/2016	1,891.58
44989	WAEMP	State of Wa Employment Security Dept	08/02/2016	1,251.92
44990	ENCOMPAS	Encompass NW	08/02/2016	1,750.00
44991	ENGBUS	Engineering Business Systems Inc	08/02/2016	568.31
44992	ENTERPRI	EnterpriseSeattle	08/02/2016	745.98
44993	ESA	ESA	08/02/2016	2,262.15
44994	EVERFORD	Evergreen Ford	08/02/2016	1,959.00
44995	EVERSONS	Everson's Econo Vac, Inc.	08/02/2016	29,188.49
44996	FASTENAL	Fastenal Industrial Supplies	08/02/2016	686.98
44997	FASTSIGN	Fastsigns Bellevue	08/02/2016	27.38
44998	FOLSPARK	Friends Of Lk Sammamish State Park	08/02/2016	2,000.00
44999	GILLES	Gilles Consulting	08/02/2016	500.00
45000	GOBBLE	Gobble Restaurant Group	08/02/2016	300.00
45001	GRAINGER	Grainger	08/02/2016	1,026.31

Check No	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Date	Check Amount
45002	GRAYOS	Gray & Osborne, Inc.	08/02/2016	14,665.03
45003	GREENWOC	Greenwood Heating	08/02/2016	93.00
45004	HDSUPPLY	HD Supply Waterworks	08/02/2016	339.34
45005	HEROHOUS	Hero House	08/02/2016	660.00
45006	ALLEYOOP	Allan Hirsch	08/02/2016	350.00
45007	HOLLYWOC	Hollywood Lights Inc	08/02/2016	7,419.11
45008	HOMEDE	Home Depot	08/02/2016	1,583.30
45009	HONEY	Honey Bucket	08/02/2016	5,475.48
45010	HOPEEMSV	Hopelink Emergency Financial	08/02/2016	1,250.00
45011	HSU	Andy Hsu	08/02/2016	183.00
45012	HWA	HWA GeoSciences, Inc	08/02/2016	12,188.13
45013	IBSEN	IBSEN Towing	08/02/2016	297.30
45014	ILAND	Iland Internet Solutions	08/02/2016	1,800.00
45015	ISSCHURC	Issaquah Community Services	08/02/2016	250.00
45016	ISSAQ1	Issaquah Press, Inc.	08/02/2016	4,471.88
45017	ISSFOUND	Issaquah Schools Foundation	08/02/2016	2,500.00
45018	JCWILDLI	JC Wildlife Consultant	08/02/2016	3,150.00
45019	JIRSA	Barbara Jirsa	08/02/2016	362.47
45020	KBA	KBA Inc	08/02/2016	27,854.84
45021	KIMSEY	Sarah Hawes Kimsey	08/02/2016	1,963.94
45022	KINGFI	King County Finance A/R	08/02/2016	72.47
45023	KCFLEET	King County Fleet Admin	08/02/2016	2,746.15
45024	KINGSH	King County Sheriff's Office	08/02/2016	625,489.47
45025	KIRKBRIA	Brian Kirkland	08/02/2016	197.10
45026	LKSAMBAS	Lake Sammamish Baseball Assoc.	08/02/2016	560.00
45027	LWSFOUND	Lake Wa Schools Foundation	08/02/2016	1,250.00
45028	LASERTEC	Laser Technology Inc	08/02/2016	2,591.69
45029	LIFEENRI	Life Enrichment Options	08/02/2016	1,000.00
45030	LIVESOU	Live Sound & Stage LLC	08/02/2016	1,040.25
45031	LIVESOU	Live Sound & Stage LLC	08/02/2016	1,040.25
45032	MALLORY	Mallory Paint Store	08/02/2016	118.63
45033	MARTINJO	Joanna Martin	08/02/2016	88.99
45034	MASCO	Masons Supply Company	08/02/2016	170.57
45035	MINUTE	Minuteman Press	08/02/2016	947.42
45036	NAMI	NAMI Eastside	08/02/2016	750.00
45037	NC MACH	NC Machinery Co	08/02/2016	3,251.84
45038	NWENVTEC	NW Envirotech LLC	08/02/2016	1,722.65
45039	NWNUISAN	NW Nuisance Wildlife Control	08/02/2016	547.50
45040	PACAIR	Pacific Air Control, Inc	08/02/2016	1,129.84
45041	POA	Pacific Office Automation	08/02/2016	112.05
45042	PACRIM	Pacific Rim Equipment Rental	08/02/2016	1,085.04
45043	QBS	Quality Business Systems Inc.	08/02/2016	64.68
45044	RAINIER	Rainier Wood Recyclers Inc	08/02/2016	45.00
45045	RICH	Rich Landscapiing, Inc.	08/02/2016	5,246.87
45046	SAM	Sammamish Plateau Water Sewer	08/02/2016	12,872.79
45047	SECUREAS	Secure A Site, Inc	08/02/2016	94.61
45048	SHANNONV	Shannon & Wilson Inc	08/02/2016	5,660.00
45049	SHERWIN	Sherwin-Williams Company	08/02/2016	334.99
45050	SITEONE	Site One Landscape Supply LLC	08/02/2016	119.88
45051	SOULPURP	Soul Purpose	08/02/2016	1,250.00
45052	SOUNDPUB	Sound Publishing, Inc	08/02/2016	800.00
45053	STANTEC	Stantec Consulting Services	08/02/2016	9,828.00
45054	STAPLES	Staples Advantage	08/02/2016	5,511.69
45055	SWENSON	Brian Swenson	08/02/2016	122.00
45056	THERAPEU	Therapeutic Health Services	08/02/2016	1,250.00
45057	TOGETHER	Together Center	08/02/2016	500.00
45058	TOPTOBOT	Top To Bottom Janitorial, Inc	08/02/2016	11,434.62

Check No	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Date	Check Amount
45059	TRANSMAP	Transmap Corp	08/02/2016	37,689.63
45060	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey	08/02/2016	1,950.00
45061	ULINE	ULINE	08/02/2016	5,062.29
45062	UWBLANK	University of Washington	08/02/2016	504.92
45063	VACKER	Vacker	08/02/2016	2,164.50
45064	WAPOISON	Wa Poison Center	08/02/2016	625.00
45065	WAAUDIT	Wa State Auditor's Office	08/02/2016	20,944.29
45066	WAWORK	Washington Workwear Stores Inc	08/02/2016	10.91
45067	WATSONSE	Watson Security	08/02/2016	1,164.97
45068	WESTERNE	Western Entrance Tech LLC	08/02/2016	613.20
45069	WED	Western Equipment Distributors	08/02/2016	44.28
45070	WILLIAMK	Ken Williams	08/02/2016	262.14
45071	ZAYO	Zayo Group, LLC	08/02/2016	10,000.00
45072	ZUMAR	Zumar Industries, Inc.	08/02/2016	251.34
45073	ZUVELA	Steve Zuvela	08/02/2016	453.30
45074	PANDADIM	Panda Dim Sum	08/02/2016	240.00
45075	PAPE	Pape Machinery	08/02/2016	1,379.70
45076	PERTEET	Perteet, Inc.	08/02/2016	21,837.96
45077	PLCC	Pine Lake Covenant Church	08/02/2016	200.00
45078	PLANTSCA	Plantscapes, Inc	08/02/2016	7,469.24
45079	PLATT	Platt Electric Supply	08/02/2016	159.67
			Total for 8/2/2016:	1,428,042.25
			Report Total (125 checks):	1,428,042.25

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 7/29/2016 - 8:52 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45080	08/02/2016	DAY	Day Wireless Systems	328.50	45,080
45081	08/02/2016	DELL	Dell Marketing L.P.	7,248.77	45,081
45082	08/02/2016	KINGFI	King County Finance A/R	4,770.34	45,082
45083	08/02/2016	KUSTOM	Kustom Signals, Inc.	4,228.52	45,083
45084	08/02/2016	OER	Olympic Environmental Resource	2,170.00	45,084
45085	08/02/2016	POTENTIA	Potentia, Inc	10,142.25	45,085
45086	08/02/2016	STAPLES	Staples Advantage	5,511.69	45,086
			Check Total:	34,400.07	

City of Sammamish Washington

MEMORANDUM

TO: Melonie Anderson/City Clerk

FROM: Marlene/Finance Department
DATE: August 17, 2016, 2016
RE: Claims for August 23, 2016

$	581,886.74
	49,834.68
	2,198,541.73
	821,020.56

Top 10 Over $10,000 Payments

Marshbank Construction	$722,819.14	Inglewood Hill Stormwater Retrofit
Eastside Fire & Rescue	$561,292.92	Fire Services - August 2016
King County Sheriffs Office	$531,196.67	Police Services - July 2016
Watson Asphalt	$494,087.18	2016 Pavement Program - Overlays
Watson Asphalt	$287,589.48	2016 Pavement Program - Overlays
King County Water & Land	$107,720.69	Debt Service 1996, 1999, 2001, 2016
Hartford Fire Insurance	$88,778.14	Porter Brothers - Sammamish Aquatic Center
Lochner	$73,828.55	Iss Fall City Road Project
Perteet	$50,220.17	Inglewood Hill Project
Kenyon Disend	$45,727.85	Attorney Services - July 2016

TOTAL $ 3,651,283.71

Check #45087 - # 45242

581,886.74 +
49,834.68 +
2,198,541.73 +
821,020.56 +
3,651,283.71 +

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/5/2016 - 9:07 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45087	08/05/2016	AWCLIF	Association of Washington Cities	206.80	45,087
45088	08/05/2016	AWCMED	AWC Employee BenefitsTrust	145,816.74	45,088
45089	08/05/2016	COMCAST2	Comcast	378.35	45,089
45090	08/05/2016	DLT	DLT Solutions, LLC	5,917.15	45,090
45091	08/05/2016	FRONTIR2	Frontier	388.30	45,091
45092	08/05/2016	ICMA401	ICMA 401	46,745.17	45,092
45093	08/05/2016	ICMA457	ICMA457	13,615.68	45,093
45094	08/05/2016	IDHW	Idaho Child Support Receipting	200.00	45,094
45095	08/05/2016	ISD	Issaquah School District	34,770.00	45,095
45096	08/05/2016	KINGPET	King County Pet Licenses	260.00	45,096
45097	08/05/2016	LWSD	Lake Washington School Dist	33,910.50	45,097
45098	08/05/2016	PREPAIDL	LegalShield	83.70	45,098
45099	08/05/2016	NAVIA	Navia Benefits Solution	1,298.44	45,099
45100	08/05/2016	NELSON	Lola Nelson-Mills	56.90	45,100
45101	08/05/2016	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	10,068.96	45,101
45102	08/05/2016	WASUPPOR	Wa State Support Registry	580.57	45,102
45103	08/05/2016	WATSON	Watson Asphalt Paving Co	287,589.48	45,103
			Check Total:	581,886.74	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/15/2016 - 11:47 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45104	08/15/2016	LIVESOU	Live Sound & Stage LLC	1,040.25	45,104
45105	08/15/2016	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	12,090.77	45,105
45106	08/15/2016	SAM	Sammamish Plateau Water Sewer	35,303.66	45,106
45107	08/15/2016	SAMSYMPH	Sammamish Symphony Orchestra	1,400.00	45,107
			Check Total:	49,834.68	

Bill #2

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/17/2016 - 1:44 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45108	08/23/2016	48NORTH	48 North Solutions, Inc	1,613.18	45,108
45109	08/23/2016	ACENB	North Bend Ace Hardware LLC	14.14	45,109
45110	08/23/2016	ACTIONAP	Action Apparel	751.44	45,110
45111	08/23/2016	ALLBATTE	All Battery Sales & Service, Inc.	42.92	45,111
45112	08/23/2016	ANDERJU	Julie Anderson	500.00	45,112
45113	08/23/2016	APPLIEDC	Applied Concepts, Inc	6,597.38	45,113
45114	08/23/2016	BACKGROU	Background Source Intl	66.00	45,114
45115	08/23/2016	BATTERIE	Batteries + Bulbs	38.27	45,115
45116	08/23/2016	BEST	Best Parking Lot Cleaning, Inc	4,138.39	45,116
45117	08/23/2016	BHC	BHC Consultants, LLC	6,565.00	45,117
45118	08/23/2016	BMC	BMC West Corp	373.19	45,118
45119	08/23/2016	CADMAN	Cadman, Inc.	1,325.85	45,119
45120	08/23/2016	CDW	CDW Govt Inc	1,239.60	45,120
45121	08/23/2016	CENTURY	Century Link	52.80	45,121
45122	08/23/2016	CEZAR	Susan Cezar	20.20	45,122
45123	08/23/2016	COMCAST3	Comcast	1,284.67	45,123
45124	08/23/2016	CONSOLID	Consolidated Press	7,820.47	45,124
45125	08/23/2016	COSTCO	Costco Wholesale	829.74	45,125
45126	08/23/2016	CUNNINGH	J. A. Cunningham Consulting LLC	1,470.00	45,126
45127	08/23/2016	CURBPROS	Curb Pros Parking Lot Repairs & Mai	5,529.76	45,127
45128	08/23/2016	DAILY	Daily Journal of Commerce	514.80	45,128
45129	08/23/2016	DEMARCHE	Demarche Consulting Group Inc	6,300.00	45,129
45130	08/23/2016	DONOVAN	Darci Donovan	103.79	45,130
45131	08/23/2016	DRSI	DRSI	981.90	45,131
45132	08/23/2016	EASTBABY	Eastside Baby Corner	1,664.25	45,132
45133	08/23/2016	EASTFIRE	Eastside Fire & Rescue	561,292.92	45,133
45134	08/23/2016	ECOTONE	Ecotone Commissioning Group LL	5,865.00	45,134
45135	08/23/2016	ELTEC	Eltec Systems LLC	77.74	45,135
45136	08/23/2016	ENGBUS	Engineering Business Systems Inc	319.39	45,136
45137	08/23/2016	ENTERPRI	EnterpriseSeattle	2,348.54	45,137
45138	08/23/2016	EVERSONS	Everson's Econo Vac, Inc.	3,883.00	45,138
45139	08/23/2016	FASTENAL	Fastenal Industrial Supplies	410.00	45,139
45140	08/23/2016	FASTSIGN	Fastsigns Bellevue	227.21	45,140
45141	08/23/2016	FIREPROT	Fire Protection, Inc.	408.98	45,141
45142	08/23/2016	GALT	John E. Galt	467.50	45,142
45143	08/23/2016	GCH	Gail C. Harris	1,500.00	45,143
45144	08/23/2016	GOGREEN	Go Green Heating & A/C LLC	116.00	45,144
45145	08/23/2016	GOODSELL	Goodsell Power Equip Inc	143.19	45,145
45146	08/23/2016	GRAINGER	Grainger	141.71	45,146
45147	08/23/2016	GRAYOS	Gray & Osborne, Inc.	11,657.08	45,147
45148	08/23/2016	GREATAME	Great America Financial Services	130.31	45,148
45149	08/23/2016	HANDLOS	Lynne Handlos	21.71	45,149
45150	08/23/2016	HARTFORD	Hartford Fire Insurance Co	88,778.14	45,150
45151	08/23/2016	HDSUPPLY	HD Supply Waterworks	3,240.52	45,151
45152	08/23/2016	HERITAGE	Heritage Bank	4,247.76	45,152
45153	08/23/2016	HERMANER	Eric Herman Endres	850.00	45,153
45154	08/23/2016	HOGAN	D. A. Hogan & Assoc., Inc	8,136.29	45,154
45155	08/23/2016	HOMEDE	Home Depot	1,633.77	45,155
45156	08/23/2016	HONEY	Honey Bucket	3,920.00	45,156
45157	08/23/2016	HWA	HWA GeoSciences, Inc	13,993.15	45,157

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45158	08/23/2016	INTEGRA	Electric Lightwave	1,878.24	45,158
45159	08/23/2016	ISSAQ1	Issaquah Press, Inc.	729.00	45,159
45160	08/23/2016	ISSCEDAR	Issaquah Cedar & Lumber	298.75	45,160
45161	08/23/2016	ISSCITY	City Of Issaquah	9,917.65	45,161
45162	08/23/2016	ISSFOOD	Issaquah Food & Clothing Bank	2,500.00	45,162
45163	08/23/2016	JONESDB	D. Brent Jones	250.00	45,163
45164	08/23/2016	JRHOME	JR Home Cleaning Services	150.00	45,164
45165	08/23/2016	KCRADIO	King Cty Radio Comm Svcs	972.36	45,165
45166	08/23/2016	KELLER	Mike Keller	25.38	45,166
45167	08/23/2016	KENYON2	Kenyon Disend PLLC	45,727.85	45,167
45168	08/23/2016	KINGCT	King County District Court	14,259.00	45,168
45169	08/23/2016	KINGFI	King County Finance A/R	930.00	45,169
45170	08/23/2016	KINGJOEL	Joel King	98.54	45,170
45171	08/23/2016	KINGSH	King County Sheriff's Office	531,196.67	45,171
45172	08/23/2016	KINGWAT	King County Finance	107,720.69	45,172
45173	08/23/2016	KITSAPCO	Kitsap County Dept of Emergency Ma	4,776.83	45,173
45174	08/23/2016	KRIEGJIM	Jim Krieg	107.61	45,174
45175	08/23/2016	LAKESIDE	Lakeside Industries	300.04	45,175
45176	08/23/2016	LESSCHWA	Les Schwab Tire Center	590.22	45,176
45177	08/23/2016	LEXIS	Lexis Nexis Risk Data Mgmt	54.30	45,177
45178	08/23/2016	LIGHTLOA	Light Loads Concrete, LLC	1,468.42	45,178
45179	08/23/2016	LIVESOU	Live Sound & Stage LLC	1,040.25	45,179
45180	08/23/2016	MAILPO	Mail Post	1,945.14	45,180
45181	08/23/2016	MINUTE	Minuteman Press	405.15	45,181
45182	08/23/2016	MOBERLY	Lynn Moberly	11,650.00	45,182
45183	08/23/2016	NABARR	National Barricade Co., LLC	6,546.93	45,183
45184	08/23/2016	NAPA	NAPA Auto Parts	100.48	45,184
45185	08/23/2016	NC MACH	NC Machinery Co	3,306.39	45,185
45186	08/23/2016	NESAM	NE Sammamish Sewer & Water	219.70	45,186
45187	08/23/2016	NUVELOCI	Nuvelocity	4,685.40	45,187
45188	08/23/2016	NWPLAY	Northwest Playground Equipment	71.07	45,188
45189	08/23/2016	ODELL	Thomas Odell	100.58	45,189
45190	08/23/2016	OLDE	Julianna Olde	101.50	45,190
45191	08/23/2016	OSBORN	Osborn Consulting, Inc	7,559.19	45,191
45192	08/23/2016	PACRIM	Pacific Rim Equipment Rental	760.62	45,192
45193	08/23/2016	PACSOIL	Pacific Topsoils, Inc	3,835.24	45,193
45194	08/23/2016	PAPE	Pape Machinery	7,943.14	45,194
45195	08/23/2016	PASTON	Cheryl Paston	167.17	45,195
45196	08/23/2016	PERTEET	Perteet, Inc.	50,220.17	45,196
45197	08/23/2016	PIEDMONT	Piedmont Directional Signs	350.00	45,197
45198	08/23/2016	PLANTSCA	Plantscapes, Inc	31,249.54	45,198
45199	08/23/2016	PLATT	Platt Electric Supply	307.65	45,199
45200	08/23/2016	POA	Pacific Office Automation	12.73	45,200
45201	08/23/2016	PORTERFO	Porter Foster Rorick	727.49	45,201
45202	08/23/2016	PRASAD	Manoj Prasad	500.00	45,202
45203	08/23/2016	PRECCON	Precision Concrete Cutting	4,127.20	45,203
45204	08/23/2016	RAMACHAN	Veena Ramachanddran	128.00	45,204
45205	08/23/2016	REDMOND	City Of Redmond	197.10	45,205
45206	08/23/2016	ROTARSAM	Rotary Club of Sammamish	156.00	45,206
45207	08/23/2016	SAM	Sammamish Plateau Water Sewer	10,620.87	45,207
45208	08/23/2016	SB&MAC	Stewart MacNichols & Harmell Inc	11,320.00	45,208
45209	08/23/2016	SCA	Sound Cities Assoc	180.00	45,209
45210	08/23/2016	SEATIM	Seattle Times	3,085.56	45,210
45211	08/23/2016	SEQUOYAH	Sequoyah Electric, LLC	2,698.37	45,211
45212	08/23/2016	SHEEN	Leah Sheen	500.00	45,212
45213	08/23/2016	SITEONE	Site One Landscape Supply LLC	885.63	45,213
45214	08/23/2016	STEINBAC	Mari Steinbach	1,192.33	45,214
45215	08/23/2016	STOECKL	Jane C. Stoecklin	140.00	45,215
45216	08/23/2016	SUNBELT	Sunbelt Rentals	382.22	45,216

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45217	08/23/2016	TRIANGLE	Triangle Associates, Inc	1,387.17	45,217
45218	08/23/2016	TURNERTI	Tim Turner	1,000.00	45,218
45219	08/23/2016	UNITRENT	United Rentals NA, Inc	2,404.99	45,219
45220	08/23/2016	USBANKNA	US Bank N.A.	57.00	45,220
45221	08/23/2016	VERIZON	Verizon Wireless	3,455.42	45,221
45222	08/23/2016	VOYAGER	Voyager	5,284.05	45,222
45223	08/23/2016	WAAUDIT	Wa State Auditor's Office	139.50	45,223
45224	08/23/2016	WAECOL	Wa State Dept of Ecology	630.00	45,224
45225	08/23/2016	WAIBEL	Alex Waibel	453.30	45,225
45226	08/23/2016	WALIC	Wa Dept of Licensiing	174.00	45,226
45227	08/23/2016	WATERSH	The Watershed Company	2,741.25	45,227
45228	08/23/2016	WATSON	Watson Asphalt Paving Co	494,087.18	45,228
45229	08/23/2016	WATSONSE	Watson Security	1,085.64	45,229
45230	08/23/2016	WERRE	Lisa Werre	42.73	45,230
45231	08/23/2016	WESCOM	Wescom	229.95	45,231
45232	08/23/2016	WHITEHOR	White Horse Promotional Products	504.31	45,232
45233	08/23/2016	WOLVERIN	Wolverine West, LLC	25,000.00	45,233
45234	08/23/2016	WORKSAFE	A Work Safe Service, Inc	375.00	45,234
45235	08/23/2016	ZEE	Zee Medical Service	290.34	45,235
45236	08/23/2016	ZUMAR	Zumar Industries, Inc.	2,181.89	45,236
			Check Total:	2,198,541.73	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/18/2016 - 9:41 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45237	08/23/2016	DONOVANJ	Joe Donovan	75.00	45,237
45238	08/23/2016	LOCHNER	Lochner, Inc.	73,828.55	45,238
45239	08/23/2016	MARSHBAN	Marshbank Construction	722,819.14	45,239
45240	08/23/2016	PLANTSCA	Plantscapes, Inc	6,605.83	45,240
45241	08/23/2016	STANTEC	Stantec Consulting Services	14,698.87	45,241
45242	08/23/2016	STAPLES	Staples Advantage	2,993.17	45,242
			Check Total:	821,020.56	

MEMORANDUM

TO: Melonie Anderson/City Clerk

FROM: Marlene/Finance Department
DATE: September 1, 2016, 2016
RE: Claims for September 6, 2016

$	73,637.63
	25,373.46
	12,884.08
	871,149.82
	25,650.13

Top 10 Over $10,000 Payments

Coast to Coast Turf	$360,412.56	EHS Turf Replacement
King County Finance	$136,791.61	Stormwater Services 2012-2013-2014
Plantscapes	$104,275.77	Pond & Slope Mowing July & August 2016
Banner Bank	$37,961.41	Marshbank Conbsruction Retainage (Inglewood Hill Project)
Columbia Ford	$25,650.13	2017 Ford Escape - Building Dept
Badgley Landscapes	$23,561.30	ROW & Parks Landscape - August 2016
Sam Plateau Water	$19,776.86	Water & Sewer - citywide
KBA	$18,211.11	2016 Pavement Overlay Project -July 2016
Wa Dept of Ecology	$13,274.45	Stormwater Permit
Top to Bottom Janitorial	$11,434.62	Janitorial Services - August 2016

0.00G+

TOTAL $ 1,008,695.12

Check #45243 - # 45351

73,637.63 +
25,373.46 +
12,884.08 +
871,149.82 +
25,650.13 +
1,008,695.12G+

Bill # 3

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/18/2016 - 11:16 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45243	08/19/2016	BAILADOR	Bailadores De Bronce	400.00	45,243
45244	08/19/2016	DECAJON	Monica Rojas-Stewart	500.00	45,244
45245	08/19/2016	FROMWITH	Subhashini Santhanam	200.00	45,245
45246	08/19/2016	ICMA401	ICMA 401	44,271.46	45,246
45247	08/19/2016	ICMA457	ICMA457	13,758.09	45,247
45248	08/19/2016	IDHW	Idaho Child Support Receipting	200.00	45,248
45249	08/19/2016	LIVESOU	Live Sound & Stage LLC	4,599.00	45,249
45250	08/19/2016	MELODY	Melody Institute, Inc	200.00	45,250
45251	08/19/2016	NAVIA	Navia Benefits Solution	1,122.44	45,251
45252	08/19/2016	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	4,966.07	45,252
45253	08/19/2016	SCOILRIN	Robert Haley	250.00	45,253
45254	08/19/2016	TANGERIN	Tangerine Tales	1,590.00	45,254
45255	08/19/2016	TEFAREOT	Te Fare O Tamatoa, Inc	400.00	45,255
45256	08/19/2016	TOYBOX	Harlan Glotzer LLC	600.00	45,256
45257	08/19/2016	WASUPPOR	Wa State Support Registry	580.57	45,257
			Check Total:	73,637.63	

Bill # 3

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/23/2016 - 11:06 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45258	08/23/2016	ISNW	Industrial Solutions NW LLC	15,660.26	45,258
45259	08/23/2016	IVOXY	Ivoxy Consulting LLC	9,713.20	45,259
			Check Total:	25,373.46	

Bill # 3

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/24/2016 - 3:00 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45260	08/25/2016	US BANK	U. S. Bank Corp Payment System	12,884.08	45,260
			Check Total:	12,884.08	

Bill # 3

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 8/31/2016 - 5:28 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45261	09/06/2016	3SQUARE	3 Square Blocks	1,903.50	45,261
45262	09/06/2016	AICPA	AICPA	255.00	45,262
45263	09/06/2016	ALLBATTE	All Battery Sales & Service, Inc.	68.88	45,263
45264	09/06/2016	ANDERMEL	Melonie Anderson	15.00	45,264
45265	09/06/2016	AWC	Association of Wa Cities	10,000.00	45,265
45266	09/06/2016	BACKGROU	Background Source Intl	198.00	45,266
45267	09/06/2016	BADGLEY	Badgley Landscape LLC	23,561.30	45,267
45268	09/06/2016	BANNER	Banner Bank	37,961.41	45,268
45269	09/06/2016	BLUEBEAM	Blue Beam Software, Inc	9,000.00	45,269
45270	09/06/2016	BMC	BMC West Corp	8.63	45,270
45271	09/06/2016	BRS	Barker Rinker Seacat Architecture	10,231.49	45,271
45272	09/06/2016	BUCKEYE	Buckeye Mats	4,506.00	45,272
45273	09/06/2016	CADMAN	Cadman, Inc.	1,548.05	45,273
45274	09/06/2016	CENTEX	Centex Homes	3,407.90	45,274
45275	09/06/2016	CENTRALW	Central Welding Supply	57.29	45,275
45276	09/06/2016	CENTURY	Century Link	119.51	45,276
45277	09/06/2016	CERTLABS	Certified Laboratories	501.75	45,277
45278	09/06/2016	COASTTUR	Coast To Coast Turf Inc	360,412.56	45,278
45279	09/06/2016	COMCAST2	Comcast	368.91	45,279
45280	09/06/2016	CORT	Cort Party Rental	1,945.63	45,280
45281	09/06/2016	DEMARCHE	Demarche Consulting Group Inc	1,260.00	45,281
45282	09/06/2016	EMERALDI	Emerald, Inc	596.78	45,282
45283	09/06/2016	ENGBUS	Engineering Business Systems Inc	1,396.13	45,283
45284	09/06/2016	ENGECONO	Engineering Economics, Inc.	2,680.00	45,284
45285	09/06/2016	EVERFORD	Evergreen Ford	9.35	45,285
45286	09/06/2016	EWINGIRR	Ewing Irrigation	728.48	45,286
45287	09/06/2016	FASTENAL	Fastenal Industrial Supplies	798.38	45,287
45288	09/06/2016	FIREPROT	Fire Protection, Inc.	154.35	45,288
45289	09/06/2016	FRANCO2	USPS CMRS-FP	2,500.00	45,289
45290	09/06/2016	GENERATO	Generator Services NW	430.32	45,290
45291	09/06/2016	GLAUSER	Tami Glauser	500.00	45,291
45292	09/06/2016	GUARDIAN	Guardian Security	162.41	45,292
45293	09/06/2016	HANDLOS	Lynne Handlos	16.96	45,293
45294	09/06/2016	HDSUPPLY	HD Supply Waterworks	9,784.45	45,294
45295	09/06/2016	HONEY	Honey Bucket	4,303.43	45,295
45296	09/06/2016	HOWARD	Lyman Howard	34.40	45,296
45297	09/06/2016	HWA	HWA GeoSciences, Inc	623.00	45,297
45298	09/06/2016	ISD	Issaquah School District	816.15	45,298
45299	09/06/2016	ISSCEDAR	Issaquah Cedar & Lumber	298.75	45,299
45300	09/06/2016	KBA	KBA Inc	18,211.11	45,300
45301	09/06/2016	KCBLANK	King County Finance	3,889.05	45,301
45302	09/06/2016	KIMSEY	Sarah Hawes Kimsey	2,483.80	45,302
45303	09/06/2016	KINGFI	King County Finance A/R	5,322.34	45,303
45304	09/06/2016	KINGSH	King County Sheriff's Office	10,553.83	45,304
45305	09/06/2016	KINGWAT	King County Finance	136,791.61	45,305
45306	09/06/2016	LAKESIDE	Lakeside Industries	1,325.75	45,306
45307	09/06/2016	LESSCHWA	Les Schwab Tire Center	1,649.04	45,307
45308	09/06/2016	LINCOLNT	Lincoln Towing	198.20	45,308
45309	09/06/2016	MASCO	Masons Supply Company	271.40	45,309
45310	09/06/2016	MINUTE	Minuteman Press	109.52	45,310

Bill # 3

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
45311	09/06/2016	MRTRUCK	Mr. Truck Wash	4,822.89	45,311
45312	09/06/2016	MTVALLEY	Mountain Valley Heating A/C	151.00	45,312
45313	09/06/2016	MUSCO	Musco Sports Lighting LLC	1,450.07	45,313
45314	09/06/2016	NC MACH	NC Machinery Co	3,150.32	45,314
45315	09/06/2016	NWPLAY	Northwest Playground Equipment	932.99	45,315
45316	09/06/2016	OVERCHUR	Overlake Christian Church	612.00	45,316
45317	09/06/2016	PACAIR	Pacific Air Control, Inc	1,129.85	45,317
45318	09/06/2016	PACSOIL	Pacific Topsoils, Inc	2,137.88	45,318
45319	09/06/2016	PAPE	Pape Machinery	1,379.70	45,319
45320	09/06/2016	PICK9	Pick 9 Sports	595.20	45,320
45321	09/06/2016	PLANTSCA	Plantscapes, Inc	104,275.77	45,321
45322	09/06/2016	PLATT	Platt Electric Supply	139.28	45,322
45323	09/06/2016	POA	Pacific Office Automation	344.93	45,323
45324	09/06/2016	PRISM	Prism Microsystems, Inc	4,655.00	45,324
45325	09/06/2016	QBS	Quality Business Systems Inc.	9.74	45,325
45326	09/06/2016	RAINIER	Rainier Wood Recyclers Inc	40.00	45,326
45327	09/06/2016	RICH	Rich Landscapiing, Inc.	5,246.87	45,327
45328	09/06/2016	SAM	Sammamish Plateau Water Sewer	19,776.86	45,328
45329	09/06/2016	SAMCHAMB	Sammamish Chamber of Commerce	1,000.00	45,329
45330	09/06/2016	SECUREAS	Secure A Site, Inc	94.61	45,330
45331	09/06/2016	SECURITY	Security Contractor Services	477.42	45,331
45332	09/06/2016	SHANNONW	Shannon & Wilson Inc	402.50	45,332
45333	09/06/2016	SHERWIN	Sherwin-Williams Company	194.89	45,333
45334	09/06/2016	SITEONE	Site One Landscape Supply LLC	857.83	45,334
45335	09/06/2016	SOUNDPUB	Sound Publishing, Inc	2,100.00	45,335
45336	09/06/2016	SPATIAL	Spatial Development Int LLC	4,610.00	45,336
45337	09/06/2016	SUNBELT	Sunbelt Rentals	2,342.21	45,337
45338	09/06/2016	SWIFTTRE	Swift Tree Care	3,504.00	45,338
45339	09/06/2016	TOPTOBOT	Top To Bottom Janitorial, Inc	11,434.62	45,339
45340	09/06/2016	ULINE	ULINE Shipping Supplies	2,304.13	45,340
45341	09/06/2016	USHEALTH	U S Healthworks	234.00	45,341
45342	09/06/2016	VACULOVS	Christiana Vaculovschi	233.00	45,342
45343	09/06/2016	VIDES	Joshua Vides	15.00	45,343
45344	09/06/2016	WAAUDIOL	Washington Audiology Services	947.94	45,344
45345	09/06/2016	WAECOL	Wa State Dept of Ecology	13,274.45	45,345
45346	09/06/2016	WAEMP	State of Wa Employment Security Dep	13.39	45,346
45347	09/06/2016	WATERSH	The Watershed Company	279.70	45,347
45348	09/06/2016	WATSONSE	Watson Security	337.53	45,348
45349	09/06/2016	WAWORK	Washington Workwear Stores Inc	119.45	45,349
45350	09/06/2016	WRPA	Wa Recreation & Parks Assoc	1,553.00	45,350
			Check Total:	871,149.82	

Bill # 3

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 9/1/2016 - 8:46 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name		Amount	Voucher
45351	09/06/2016	COLUMBIA	Columbia Ford		25,650.13	45,351
				Check Total:	25,650.13	

Sammamish, Washington

~ Proclamation ~

MAYOR'S MONTH OF CONCERN FOR THE HUNGRY

WHEREAS, our King County cities recognize adequate nutrition as a basic goal for each citizen; and

WHEREAS, no parent should have to send a child to school hungry, no baby should be without the comfort of the feedings needed for mental and physical growth, no elderly person's health should be jeopardized by lack of appropriate foods; and

WHEREAS, food banks, emergency and hot meal programs working with our cities, local churches, social service agencies, and hundreds of volunteers are striving day in and day out to stem the rising tide of hunger, still more help is needed; and

WHEREAS, we believe that when citizens hear of the especially desperate needs of the hungry as winter approaches and their low incomes must stretch to cover increasing fuel, electricity and rental costs—leaving even less money for monthly food purchase, an outpouring of community assistance will follow; and

WHEREAS, the Emergency Feeding Program of Seattle & King County coordinates an annual food drive to help support the efforts of their program and the area's food banks in fighting hunger which will be held at grocery stores throughout King County on Saturday, September 17, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Cities of Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, Issaquah, Sammamish and Mercer Island would like to extend this effort into an entire Month of Concern for the Hungry, beginning on September 10, 2016;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Don Gerend, Mayor of the City of Sammamish do hereby proclaim,

SEPTEMBER 10th TO OCTOBER 8th, 2016 AS THE

EASTSIDE MONTH OF CONCERN FOR THE HUNGRY

in the City of Sammamish, and strongly urge all citizens to join the Emergency Feeding Program, Hopelink, Issaquah Food Bank and other area food banks to "share what they can" to nourish those who are hungry.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the City of Sammamish this 6th day of September, 2016.

Mayor, Donald J. Gerend

Bill # 4

Sammamish, Washington

~ Proclamation ~

National Recovery Month
Prevention Works · Treatment is Effective · People Recover
SEPTEMBER 2016

Whereas, behavioral health is an essential part of one's overall health and wellness, and

Whereas, preventing and treating mental and/or substance use disorders is effective, and people recover in Washington and around the nation; and

Whereas, National Recovery Month is an avenue to provide resources and information about how to prevent behavioral health problems, recognize the signs of a disorder, and guide those in need to appropriate treatment and recovery support services; and

Whereas, this year's National Recovery Month theme, *Join the Voices for Recovery: Our Families, Our Stories, Our Recovery!* Highlights the importance of families, communities, and individuals sharing their stories of recovery in order to help others; and

Whereas, to help more people achieve and sustain long-term recovery, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services invites all Washingtonians to participate in National Recovery Month;

Now and therefore, , I Don Gerend, on behalf of the Sammamish City Council, do hereby proclaim the month of September 2016 as

Recovery Month

in the City of Sammamish and call upon the people of Sammamish to observe this month with appropriate programs, activities and ceremonies to support this year's Recovery Month.

Signed this 6th day of September, 2016

Mayor Donald J. Gerend

Bill # 5

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: 8/29/2016

Originating Department: Community Development

Clearances:

☐ Attorney	☑ Community Development	☐ Public Safety
☐ Admin Services	☐ Finance & IT	☐ Public Works
☐ City Manager	☐ Parks & Recreation	

Subject: Renewing and Continuing Beaver Lake Management District #1

Action Required: First, second reading and adoption of an ordinance renewing and continuing the Beaver Lake Management District #1

Exhibits:
1. Ordinance
2. District Boundary Map

Budget: Not Applicable

Summary Statement: This ordinance recognizes the vote in favor of renewing and continuing Beaver Lake Management District No.1, which was conducted earlier this year.

Background: On April 5, 2016, following a public hearing on the formation of the Beaver Lake Management District, the City Council of the City of Sammamish passed Resolution R2016-682, declaring its intent to submit the question of renewing and continuing Beaver Lake Management District #1 to the owners of property within the proposed lake management district, including owners of publicly owned land. Ballots were mailed out in May, 2016, with a ballot return due date of June 8, 2016. On June 21, 2016, ballots were counted by City staff; the ballots are available for review and inspection upon request.

The law requires a simple majority vote to determine the fate of a lake management district vote. Each proposed assessed dollar of valuation for each property within the district constituted one vote. By a vote of 23,607 to 6,946 (77% to 23%), the vote favored the renewal and continuation of a lake management district for Beaver Lake.

Financial Impact: Fees generated by the special assessment will offset the costs of the program over the ten-year life of the district.

Recommended Motion: Staff recommends City Council forgo its standing policy of two readings of an ordinance and adopt the ordinance, included as Exhibit 1, to renew and continue the Beaver Lake Management District #1, as detailed in Exhibit 2, at first reading.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
ORDINANCE NO. 02016-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, RENEWING AND CONTINUING THE BEAVER LAKE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT #1

WHEREAS, Beaver Lake Management District #1 is created for the purpose of generating revenue to provide on-going water quality monitoring, community education and a quarterly newsletter, in addition to other projects.

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish conducted a public hearing on April 5, 2016, for the purpose of accepting testimony in support of and in opposition to the creation of the Beaver Lake Management District #1; and

WHEREAS, on April 5, 2016, the City Council passed Resolution R2016-682, submitting the question of renewing and continuing of Beaver Lake Management District #1 to the owners of property within the proposed lake management district, including owners of publicly owned land; and

WHEREAS, under RCW 36.61.090, a simple majority of the votes cast shall determine whether the proposed lake management district shall be approved or rejected; and

WHEREAS, the ballots were tabulated on June 21, 2016, and the proposal to create a lake management district has been approved by 77% of the votes received, which is a simple majority of the votes cast; and

WHEREAS, the ballots cast are available for public inspection at Sammamish City, 801 228th Avenue NE, Sammamish; and,

WHEREAS, the City desires to renew and continue Beaver Lake Management District #1 and proceed with establishing special assessments and performing lake improvement activities;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The preceding "WHEREAS" clauses constitute findings of fact and are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Section 2. Creation of District. Beaver Lake Management District #1 is hereby created. The boundaries of Beaver Lake Management District #1 are represented in Exhibit A, incorporated by this reference as if fully set forth herein. The duration of the district shall be for

ten (10) years, from calendar year 2017 through 2026. Special assessments totaling $643,260 shall be collected over the life of the district to finance district activities. By way of illustration and not limitation, the special assessments will generally be imposed as follows:

A. The proposed zones, for purposes of imposing special assessments, are generally set forth as follows:

1. **Zone 1** is the Beaver Lake water front properties, which have the largest frontage and use. Properties in Zone 1 will have an annual assessment amount of $306 and the largest percentage of total assessments to be imposed within the District.

2. **Zone 2** is comprised of all properties with non-lake frontage within the district boundaries, whose property values are strongly linked to the aesthetics of the lake. Properties in Zone 2 will have an annual assessment amount of $31, and total assessments imposed within this zone comprise the second-largest percentage of total assessments to be imposed within the District.

Section 3. Publication. Within ten (10) days of adoption of this Ordinance, the City of Sammamish shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Beaver Lake Management District #1 a notice indicating that this Ordinance has been adopted.

Section 4. Creation of District – Limitations on Appeals. Pursuant to RCW 36.61.110, no lawsuit may be maintained challenging the jurisdiction or authority of the City of Sammamish's legislative authority to proceed with lake improvement and maintenance activities and creating the lake management district, or in any way challenging the validity of the actions or decisions or any proceedings relating to the actions or decision unless the lawsuit is served and filed no later than forty (40) days after publication of a notice that the ordinance has been adopted ordering the lake improvement and maintenance activities and creating the lake management district. Written notice of the appeal shall be filed with the City Council and clerk of the Superior Court in King County.

Section 5. Special Assessment Roll to be Prepared. Upon passage of this Ordinance, the City of Sammamish shall cause to be prepared a proposed special assessment roll in accordance with RCW Chapter 36.61.

Section 6. Public Hearing. The City Council of the City of Sammamish shall hold a public hearing or hearings to consider the objections to the special assessment roll for the district, shall act as a board of equalization, and may correct, revise, raise, lower, change, or modify the special assessment roll or any part thereof, or set the proposed special assessment roll aside and order a new proposed special assessment roll to be prepared. The City Council shall confirm and approve a special assessment roll by adoption of a resolution. Notice of the proposed special assessment, the procedure for filing written objections thereto, and notice of the public hearing shall be mailed to the taxpayers of record of all property within the district by the City pursuant to RCW 36.61.140.

Section 7. Severability. If any section, clause or phrase of this Ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance.

Section 8. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be published in the official newspaper of the City. The ordinance shall take effect and be in full force five (5) days after publication.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE _____ DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2016.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Donald J. Gerend

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk: August 26, 2016
First Reading: September 6, 2016
Passed by the City Council:
Date of Publication:
Effective Date:

Exhibit 2

Beaver Lake Mgmt. District

2016 Zone Map

Zone 1 Parcels (131)

Zone 2 Parcels (992)

N

City of Sammamish

BM: 2016_BoundaryMap.mxd 8-25-2016

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: August 11, 2016

Originating Department: Admin Services

Clearances:

☑	Attorney	☑	Community Development	☐	Parks & Recreation
☑	Admin Services	☐	Eastside Fire and Rescue	☐	Police
☑	City Manager	☐	Finance & IT	☐	Public Works

Subject: Resolution: Appointing two member to the Beaver Lake Management Board

Action Required: Approve resolution appointing two member to the Beaver Lake Management Board

Exhibits: 1. Resolution

Budget: N/A

Summary Statement: Currently, there are two vacancies on the Beaver Lake Management District's five-member Board. Recruitment for these positions has been on-going. Del Goehner and John Burdekin have submitted applications for the Board. They both reside within the Beaver Lake Management District and are residents of the City of Sammamish. Staff recommends appointing both applicants to the Board, without going through the usual interview process, since the Board has been operating with only three members for several months. The terms will expire in January, 2017.

Background: On June 19, 2006 the City Council created the Beaver Lake Management District. RCW 36.61 requires the Council to establish a non-paid Advisory Board of watershed property owners. The members should be representative of the diversity among property owners within the Beaver Lake watershed. They are expected to oversee the implementation of the Lake Management District (LMD) program and to assist the City of Sammamish in establishing annual budgets and work plans for the use of LMD revenues and expenditures. Terms for the management district are five years in length.

Council is considering a new Beaver Lake Management District for years 2017 through 2027. When the new District is approved, Council will recruit and appoint five members to the BLMD Board for five year terms. This process will take place in January 2017.

Financial Impact: N/A

Recommended Motion: Adopt resolution appointing two members to the Beaver Lake Management District Board.

Exhibit 1

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. R2016-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH CITY COUNCIL APPOINTING TWO MEMBERS TO THE BEAVER LAKE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT #1 ADVISORY BOARD

WHEREAS, the Beaver Lake Management District #1 began operating in 2007 for a period of ten (10) years; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the District would benefit from a citizen advisory board working in conjunction with the King County Water and Land Resource Division and City staff; and

WHEREAS, there are currently two vacant Commission positions; and

WHEREAS, the City Council solicited applications for the vacant Commission positions; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has received and reviewed 2 qualified applications;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DO RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Appointment of Members. The following individuals are appointed to the Beaver Lake Management District Advisory Board:

Delbert Goehner	Term expires December 31, 2017
John Burdekin	Term expires December 31, 2017

Section 2. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution, or its application to any person or circumstance, be declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid for any reason, or should any portion of this Resolution be pre-empted by state or federal law or regulation, such decision or pre-emption shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or its application to other persons or circumstances.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE _____ DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2016

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Donald J. Gerend

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

_____

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk: August 11, 2016
Passed by the City Council:
Resolution Number R2016-_____

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: August 31, 2016

Originating Department: Parks and Recreation

Clearances:

☑	Attorney	☐	Community Development	☐	Public Safety
☐	Admin Services	☐	Finance & IT	☐	Public Works
☑	City Manager	☑	Parks & Recreation		

Subject: Big Rock Park Well Replacement Project, C2016-164

Action Required: Approve resolution accepting the construction of the Big Rock Park Well Replacement Project by JKA Enterprises, Inc. as complete.

Exhibits: 1. Resolution of Project Acceptance

Budget: City Council authorized $69,409.81 for the Big Rock Park Well Replacement Project

Summary Statement:

JKA Enterprises, Inc. was selected for the decommissioning of an existing well and installation and testing of one replacement irrigation well at Big Rock Park. The purpose of this well is to provide irrigation water for the newly installed landscaping completed as part of the Phase I improvements at Big Rock Park.

There were no contractor claims filed against the City and no liquidated damages were assessed against the contractor.

All work on the project has been successfully completed; a final inspection has been held and the contractor has completed the final punch list of deficiencies. Acceptance by City Council is necessary before the Department of Revenue is asked to close the project so that the contractor's retainage may be released.

Background:

The contract for the Big Rock Park Well Replacement Project was awarded by City Council on May 17, 2016 to JKA Enterprises, Inc. in the amount of $57,908.50 + WSST. The authorization included a $6,000 construction contingency for a total authorization amount of $69,409.81. The project has been successfully completed and City staff are ready to close out the project.

Financial Impact:

This project was funded from the 2015-2016 Parks Capital Replacement Budget. A summary of actual project construction expenditures is provided below.

Construction Costs, Contract (C2016-164)	
Total City Council Authorization:	$69,409.81
Total Construction Expenditures:	$50,455.96
Balance/Unspent Funds	$18,953.85

Recommended Motion:

Approve the resolution for acceptance of the construction of the Big Rock Park Well Replacement Project by JKA Enterprises, Inc.

Exhibit 1

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. R2016-____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, ACCEPTING THE BIG ROCK PARK: WELL REPLACEMENT PROJECT AS COMPLETE

WHEREAS, at the Regular Council meeting of May 17, 2016, the City Council authorized the City Manager to enter into a contract with the lowest bidder for the Big Rock Park Well Replacement Project; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager executed contract C2016-164 with JKA Enterprises, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, the project was substantially completed by the contractor on July 7, 2016;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DO RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Acceptance of the Big Rock Park Well Replacement Project as Complete. The City of Sammamish hereby accepts the Big Rock Park Well Replacement project as complete.

Section 2. Authorization of Contract Closure Process. The City of Sammamish Director of Parks and Recreation is hereby authorized to complete the contract closure process upon receiving appropriate clearances from the Department of Revenue, the Department of Labor and Industries and the Department of Employment Security.

Section 3. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon signing.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE ___ DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2016.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Donald J. Gerend

Exhibit 1

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk: August 30, 2016
Passed by the City Council:
Resolution No.: R2016-___

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: 8/31/2016

Originating Department: City Manager

Clearances:

☑	Attorney	☑	Community Development	☐	Parks & Recreation
☐	Admin Services	☐	Eastside Fire and Rescue	☐	Police
☑	City Manager	☑	Finance & IT	☐	Public Works

Subject: A Resolution authorizing and supporting the City's request for Port of Seattle Economic Development Partnership Program Funds.

Action Required: Approve the Resolution

Exhibits:
1. Resolution
2. Grant Information Sheet

Budget: Cost for the portion of work performed in 2016 will be funded by the General Fund Operating Contingency. Appropriation for 2017 work will be part of the 2017-18 Biennial Budget.

Summary Statement:
Staff recommends that the City Council pass a resolution supporting the City of Sammamish application for funding from the Port of Seattle Economic Development Partnership Program. The resolution of support is required by the Port as a condition of receiving the funds. The City's application to the Port identified an economic scoping analysis as an appropriate use for the Port's funding. The scoping analysis includes the development of a fact sheet for businesses and developers, development of business-focused content for the City's website and a strategy document with detailed recommendations for supporting economic development in Sammamish.

Background:
The Port of Seattle has established its Century Agenda to "add 100,000 jobs through economic growth led by the Port of Seattle, for a total of 300,000 port-related jobs in the region." The Port's Century Agenda identifies efforts to work with local jurisdictions to further partnerships and accomplish a number of strategic objectives, including:

- Position the Puget Sound region as a premier international logistics hub
- Advance this region as a leading tourism destination and business gateway

- Use their influence as an institution to promote small business growth and workforce development.

The Port of Seattle has issued a call for grant applications from 38 King County cities for economic development projects to be funded on a per capita basis. The Port will provide $1 per capita; therefore, the City is eligible for $49,980 based on Sammamish's 2015 population of 49,980.

The City is applying for grant support to develop an Economic Scoping Analysis and accompanying deliverables. The work will generally occur in two phases:

Phase 1

a) Review and update the Sammamish economic and demographic information prepared by Community Attributes in 2013 to reflect current data and trends.

b) Using the updated data, develop a fact sheet for distribution to businesses and developers that outlines the City's demographic and economic environment.

c) Develop webpage content with a focus on businesses for inclusion on the City's website that provides easy access to information about various aspects of doing business in Sammamish. The webpage will incorporate the updated demographic information along with an overview of economic conditions, links to partners, information about current businesses and economic development projects and a guide for starting a business in Sammamish (including permitting, licensing, taxes, etc.)

Phase 2

a) Meet with staff, elected officials, developers, small businesses and the Chamber of Commerce to develop recommendations as to how the City can improve its efforts to attract and retain businesses. The various community viewpoints will feed into the consultant's recommendations for next steps.

b) The consultant will develop specific and detailed recommendations, with corresponding strategies, to support and encourage economic development efforts in Sammamish. Each recommendation will be prioritized and include a timeline and cost estimate.

Pending approval of the City's application, work will begin in October 2016 and conclude in May 2017, with deliverables due to the Port no later than June 1, 2017.

Financial Impact:
The grant is based on the 2015 population for the City of Sammamish, which was 49,980 (Washington State Office of Financial Management). The Port will provide $1 per capita; therefore, the City is eligible for a grant of $49,980 requiring a 50% City match of $24,990, for a maximum grant expenditure of $74,970.

Staff estimate that the proposed project will require a total of $66,000 ($44,000 from the Port and $22,000 from the City).

Staff had previously identified an "Economic Analysis Update" as part of the overall scope of work for the Town Center Project. The cost estimate for a small-scale update was estimated at $20k-$30k. The

timing of this grant allows us to proceed with the originally planned work and the additional tasks described above.

The Economic Analysis Update was originally proposed to begin in 2017, but due to the time constraints of the grant, staff are proposing work begin in October necessitating the use of 2016 General Fund Contingency Funds to achieve the City's required match. Expenditures incurred in 2017, will be included in the 2017-18 Biennial Budget.

Recommended Motion:
Move to approve the Resolution authorizing and supporting the City's request for Port of Seattle Economic Development Partnership Program Funds.

Exhibit 1

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. R2016-

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING AND SUPPORTING THE CITY'S REQUEST FOR PORT OF SEATTLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FUNDS.

WHEREAS, in 2016, the Port of Seattle established the Economic Development Partnership Program ("Program") to help the Port advance regional economic vitality through focused partnerships with King County Cities; and

WHEREAS, the Program will provide 38 King County cities per capita funding to advance local economic development throughout the region, and requires a 50% local match by the cities that receive the grants; and

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish is eligible for $49,980 in funding based on its 2015 population, with the requirement that 50 percent of that amount shall be matched by the City; and

WHEREAS, the intent of the Program is to support City specific economic development projects that align with the Port's business interests and creates jobs, fosters business growth and improves local economic development assets; and

WHEREAS, the matching grant Program fosters effective economic development partnerships that stimulate region-wide prosperity; and

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish considers it in the best public interest to apply for the Port of Seattle Economic Development Partnership Program Grant, sign the Grant application for its Economic Development Partnership Program, accept the grant if approved by the Port, and complete the Project as described in the application;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Manager is authorized to make a formal application to the Port of Seattle Economic Development Partnership Program grant and to accept the grant if approved by the Port.

Section 2. Any grant assistance received will be used in accordance with the Grant requirements set forth in the application.

Section 3. The City certifies that it will match 50% of the grant amount received and acknowledges that the grant assistance will be paid by the Port on a reimbursement basis.

Section 5. Through this Resolution, the City acknowledges and supports the Port of Seattle's local community economic development activities.

EXHIBIT 1

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE _____ DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2016.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Donald J. Gerend

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:	August 31, 2016
Passed by the City Council:	September 6, 2016
Resolution No:	R2016-

Port of Seattle Economic Development Partnership Program

The Port of Seattle is establishing a cooperative economic development fund for King County cities that advances the Century Agenda, promotes the creation of middle class jobs, and supports local community economic development activities. The matching grant program fosters effective economic development partnerships that stimulate region wide prosperity.

Eligible Activities:

- Business recruitment initiatives designed to attract new companies to King County
- Small business development, including disadvantaged business assistance projects
- Industry retention and expansion assistance (ex. Maritime, Aerospace, etc.)
- Tourism development including collateral, advertising, and publications to attract destination visitors to increase tourism expenditures
- Downtown revitalization
- Commercial or industrial property development
- Other community or economic development projects that tie to Port business*

Program Guidelines:

- The awards are available to 38 cities in King County, based on $1 per capita formula.
- Awards are capped at $65,000 with a minimum of $5,000 for small cities.
- A 50 percent local match and a resolution of support/priority from the local jurisdiction is required.
- Funds cannot be used in capital projects.
- Cities may contract with local non-profits to deliver projects or manage initiatives
- Cities may collaborate or aggregate regionally to enhance impact or outcomes.
- Projects should align with city's economic development strategy and support the Port's Century Agenda or business interests.
- Specific deliverables and costs must be identified and documented.
- Port funds will be released on a cost reimbursement basis with documentation
- Cities are strongly encouraged to discuss proposed projects/used of funds with Port of Seattle staff early in concept. The Port will accept applications during July and August 2016. All projects must have approval and be under contract no later than mid-September.

Questions or further detail, contact: Susan Chamberlain at Chamberlain.s@portseattle.org

* Port business interests include: SeaTac airport development, maritime, logistics and tourism

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: August 29, 2016

Originating Department: Public Works

Clearances:

☐	Attorney	☐	Community Development	☑	Parks & Recreation
☐	Admin Services	☐	Eastside Fire and Rescue	☐	Police
☑	City Manager	☑	Finance & IT	☑	Public Works

Subject: Equipment Replacement: Utility Vehicle and two Snow & Ice Sander Units

Action Required: Authorize the City Manager to purchase one John Deere Utility Vehicle and two Snow & Ice Sander Units

Exhibits: N/A

Budget: Funds for the Utility Vehicle and Sander Unit replacements are allocated in the 2016 Equipment Rental and Replacement Fund (501-000-594-48-64-00)

Summary Statement:
The John Deere Gator Utility Vehicle will replace Vehicle E-118 which was purchased in 2006. This Utility Vehicle is used for parks maintenance. The two V-Hopper Sander Units will replace sanders E-107 and E-136, both purchased in 2004. The sander units are used during snow and ice events.

Background:
Sammamish has an Equipment Rental and Replacement Fund dedicated to equipment maintenance and replacement. Funds are set aside each year to cover the depreciation, maintenance, repair and future replacement cost. Public Works evaluated the ongoing costs of operating and maintaining Utility Vehicle E-118 and Sander Units E-107 and E-136 during the development of the 2015-16 budget. A decision was made at that time to include funds to replace these units due to the condition of the equipment and the increasing costs to maintain them.

All of the equipment will be purchased from Washington State Contracts.

Financial Impact:
The approved 2016 Equipment Rental and Replacement Fund Budget for these items is $35,300. The total cost of the John Deere Utility Vehicle is $16,585.23 and the two sander units are $8,264.89 each, for a total of $16,529.78. The total replacement cost for all equipment is $33,115.01. Prices are inclusive of sales tax.

Recommended Motion:
Authorize the City Manager to purchase one John Deere Gator Utility Vehicle and two V-Hopper Sander units (#MD3850SS) through Washington State Contracts for an amount not-to-exceed $33,200, including sales tax.

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: 8/31/16

Originating Department: Parks and Recreation

Clearances:

☑	Attorney	☐	Community Development	☐	Public Safety
☐	Admin Services	☐	Finance & IT	☐	Public Works
☑	City Manager	☑	Parks & Recreation		

Subject: Reject bid for the Sammamish Landing Driveway Repair Project

Action Required: Authorize the City Manager to reject the bid submitted for the Sammamish Landing Driveway Repair Project.

Exhibits:
1. Bid Tab
2. Project Scope Graphic

Budget: Approximately $100,000 was allocated in the 2015-16 budget for the Sammamish Landing Driveway Repair Project.

Summary Statement:

The Sammamish Landing Driveway Repair Project is in response to a slide that occurred during construction of the Sammamish Landing Parking Lot in 2014. The slide caused the upper driveway (used to access a private residence) to shift, separating the concrete panels and undermining the overall driveway. See attached exhibit. Geotechnical consultants visited the site after the slide and recommended the City wait at least a full year to replace the driveway to allow the area to settle.

The scope of the repair work consists of replacing a section of the existing concrete panel driveway and subgrade using reinforced concrete slabs with dowels. The project scope also includes temporary erosion and pollution control work, grading and drainage.

The project was bid on July 20, 2016, using the small works roster. Bids were opened on August 4, 2016 and only one bid was received. The bid proposal received from Spiritridge Construction, Inc. was in the amount of $115,950. This is significantly higher than the Engineer's Estimate of $55,000. Staff recommends that the bid be rejected and the project be re-bid along with the remaining ADA Access and Restroom Installation Project, early next year.

The difficulty in procuring concrete, challenging slopes on the site and the tight timeline to close off the driveway, all contributed to the high bid price. Staff will work with the consultant to take these factors into account when re-bidding the project.

Background:
The driveway upslope of the Sammamish Landing parking lot includes the existing residential driveway as well as the upper portion of the concrete curb and driveway that was constructed as part of the Sammamish Landing Parking and Pedestrian Improvement Project in December 2014. The driveway runs adjacent to the parking lot before heading up a 21-23% curved slope, all within an existing easement for ingress, egress and utilities.

During construction, the slope below the driveway experienced sliding and some movement of the driveway occurred, causing the concrete panels to separate. Additional movement to the driveway resulted from the installation of the soldier pile wall east of the parking lot in April 2015, which was designed and constructed to stabilize the slope above the parking lot.

Financial Impact:
There will be no expense to re-bid the project.

Recommended Motion:
Authorize the City Manager to reject the bid submitted for the Sammamish Landing Driveway Repair Project.

Exhibit 1

BID OPENING

Parks and Recreation Department

Sammamish Landing

Driveway Repair

August 4, 2016 @ 3:00 PM

BIDDER	SIGNED PROPOSAL	STATEMENT OF BIDDERS QUALIFICATIONS	BID BOND	RESPONSIBLE BIDDER CRITERIA	SCHEDULE A: BASE BID	TOTAL
Spiritridge Construction, Inc.	X	X	X	X	$115,950	$115,950

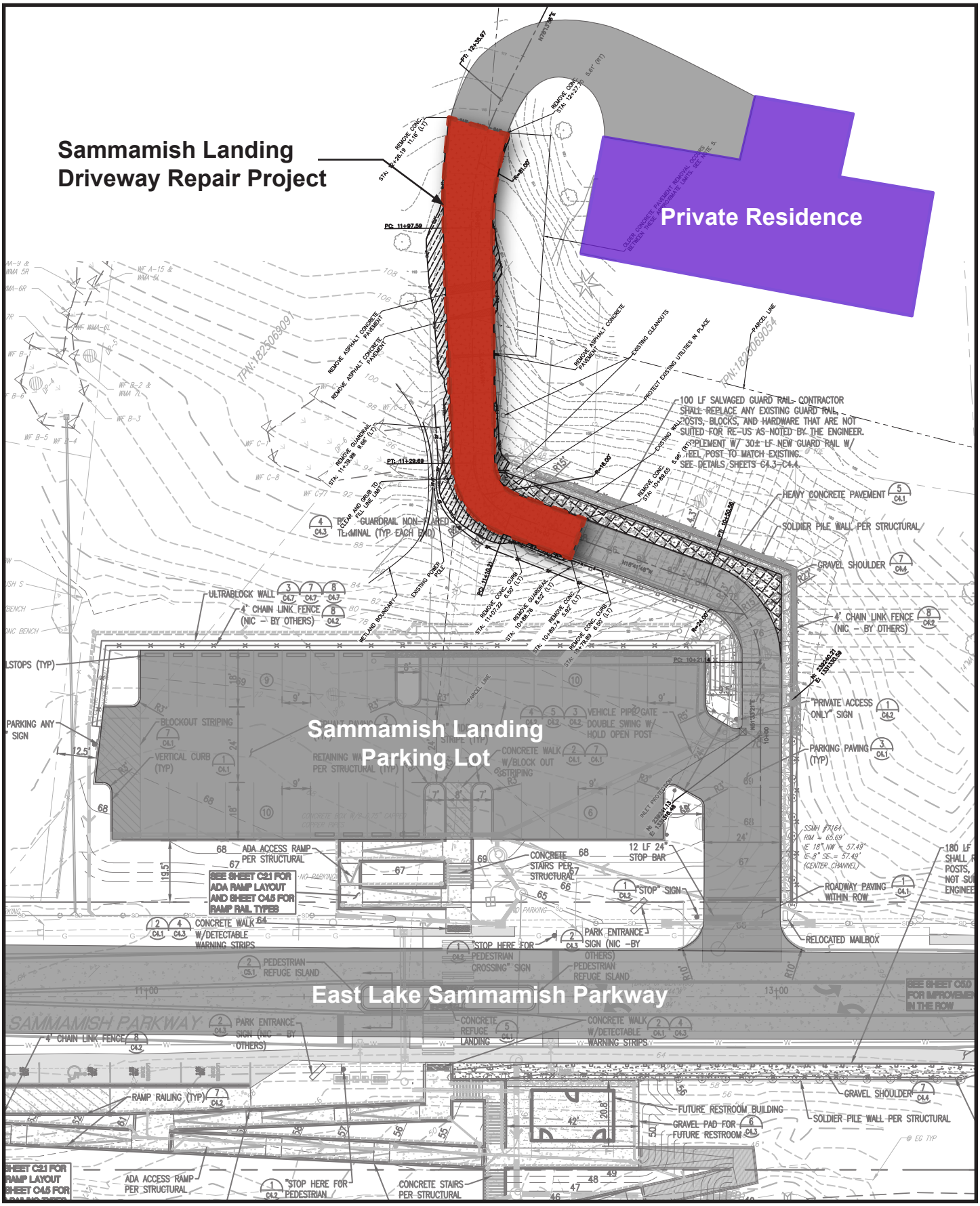
Engineers Estimate: $55,000

A contract will be awarded, if at all, based on the lowest responsible bidder for the **Total Bid Price** for all schedules. Bid alternative schedules may or may not be awarded.

Award date anticipated September 6, 2016.

EXHIBIT 2

Sammamish Landing Driveway Repair



STUDY SESSION NOTES

Study Session

July 12, 2016

Mayor Don Gerend opened the study session of the Sammamish City Council at 6:30 p.m.

Executive Session – Potential Litigation pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i)

Council returned from Executive Session and took no action.

Resume Open Session **6:55 pm**

Public Comment

*This is an opportunity for the public to address the Council. Three-minutes limit per person or 5 minutes if representing the official position of a recognized community organization***.**

Deb Sogge, President, Sammamish Chamber of Commerce, updated the Council on the activities of the Chamber and the Farmer's Market.

Mary Wictor, 408 208th Avenue NE, showed videos regarding the drainage issues in the Tamarack neighborhood *(videos available upon request of the City Clerk*).

Dan Young, 23109 SE 14th St, spoke regarding all of the new development going in and all the trees being removed.

Jan Bird, 3310 221st Avenue SE, commented on the Non-Motorized Trails Plan. She urged the Council to work with King County to complete the Eastlake Sammamish Trail in a timely manner.

Shelly Bowman, 6605 146th Avenue NE, Redmond, spoke in favor of expediting the Eastlake Sammamish Trail completion.

Lynette Hedburg, 6606 146th Avenue NE, Redmond, spoke regarding engaging developers in best practices and encourage connectivity.

Sunit Kavathekar, (no address given), requested a secondary access for the Trossachs neighborhood.

John Tremble, 2813 194th Place SE, urged Council to complete the Eastlake Sammamish Trail.

Daniel Gomez, 1708 250th Court, wanted to let the City know that a parcel near his house is going to be developed and they need to be aware of a stream that runs through the property.

Denise Darnell, 2121 200th Avenue SE, will be presenting the Council with a petition regarding all the development happening in the city.

David Gowing, 4051 232nd Avenue SE, attended a Planning Commission meeting and commented on the fact that it is very hard to define what the community should look like.

Topics

- Revenue Report
- Non-Motorized Plan Scoping Discussion
- YMCA Property Development

Adjournment 9:20 pm

COUNCIL MINUTES

Regular Meeting
JULY 19, 2016

Mayor Don Gerend called the regular meeting of the Sammamish City Council to order at 6:30 pm.

Councilmembers present:
Mayor Don Gerend
Deputy Mayor Ramiro Valderrama
Councilmember Tom Hornish
Councilmember Kathy Huckabay
Councilmember Bob Keller
Councilmember Christie Malchow
Councilmember Tom Odell

Staff present:
Lyman Howard, City Manager
Jessi Bon, Deputy City Manager
Steve Leniszewski, Public Works Director
Jeff Thomas, Community Development Director
David Pyle, Deputy Director Community Development
Mike Sugg, Management Analyst
Mike Kenyon, City Attorney
Lita Hachey, Deputy City Clerk

Roll Call/Pledge of Allegiance

Roll was called. Councilmember Keller led the pledge.

Approval of Agenda

Councilmember Malchow asked to remove **Bill #6** - Amendment: Blue Board Sign Placement/Piedmont. Councilmember Odell asked to remove **Bill # 3 -** Ordinance: Second Reading: Relating To The Deferral Of Impact Fees; Adding A New Sammamish Municipal Code Chapter 14A.25 Entitled Impact Fee Deferral; Amending Sections 14A.15.020 And 14A.20.020 And Chapter 21A.105 Of The Sammamish Municipal Code; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date (O2016-412) and **Bill#4**- Contract: Stormwater/Low Impact Development Design Manual/AHBL be removed from the Consent Agenda. Items will be placed before Public Hearing on the agenda.

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Valderrrama moved to approve the Agenda as amended. Councilmember Odell seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Presentations/Proclamations

Mayor Don Gerend read the following proclamations:

Eastside Catholic High School Football Team

Whereas *the Eastside Catholic High School Football Team culminated an impressive season by winning the 2015 State 3A Championship, and*
Whereas *these young men and coaches of the Eastside Catholic Football Team showed tremendous character in creating a winning tradition so early in the young school's history, and*
Whereas *their success is an example of the passion, commitment to excellence, and enthusiasm of this new city of Sammamish,*
Now and therefore, *we want to recognize the Coaches and Student Athletes of the Eastside Catholic Crusaders Football Program by awarding them with the City of Sammamish Achievement of Excellence Award. Congratulations!*
Signed this 19th day of July, 2016

Women's Equality Day

WHEREAS*, On August 26, 1920 the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was certified, securing for women the fundamental right to vote—a major victory for women's rights and gender equality; and*
WHEREAS*, On the anniversary of this historic civil rights milestone, we honor the character and perseverance of America's women and all those who work to make the same rights and opportunities possible for our sons and daughters; and*
WHEREAS*, We celebrate the progress that has been made toward securing women's full participation in our democracy and renew our commitment to securing equal rights, freedoms, and opportunities for all women, and*
WHEREAS*, When women are given the opportunity to succeed they do—from classrooms to boardrooms, and in the ranks of our Armed Forces, women are succeeding like never before; and*
WHEREAS*, Women's contributions are growing our economy and advancing our communities throughout our nation, and when women and girls are free to pursue their own measure of happiness in all aspects of their lives, they strengthen our families, enrich our communities and better our country.*
WHEREAS*, Despite many advances, persistent gender inequality remains pervasive throughout much of our country and women continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay; and*
WHEREAS*, Women are nearly half our workforce, and are increasingly the primary breadwinner for families; and*
WHEREAS*, The City of Sammamish is committed in upholding its policy of providing equal pay for women performing the same jobs as their male counterparts as well as granting family leave and workplace flexibility; and*
WHEREAS*, the City of Sammamish urges its citizens to recognize the full value of women's skills and their significant contributions serving the Sammamish community as employees, volunteers, business owners, and community leaders.*
NOW, THEREFORE*, the Sammamish City Council hereby proclaims* ***Friday, August 26, 2016,***
WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY
And calls upon Sammamish residents to recognize and celebrate the achievements of women and promote gender equality of our city on this 19th day of July, 2016.

Public Comment

Scott Jarvis, with Conner-Jarvis, - spoke about the history of the Jarvis property and the current development. *(Submitted comment sheet available upon request to the City Clerk, manderson@sammamish.us)*

Jeffrey Weems, 941 206th Pl NE, Inglewood Homeowners Group, showed a Powerpoint presentation regarding the Sammamish Stormwater Management Code. *(Presentation available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us.)*

Loreen LaPenna, 905 206th Pl NE, spoke about the Stormwater Master Plan (SWM) for the Inglewood Hill area.

Steve Stove, Principal, AFCO & Sons, LLC 23609 – 56th Avenue W, Suite 100, Mountlake Terrace, WA, spoke about the AFCO proposal for the Town Center on SE 4th Street. *(Handed out of copy of PowerPoint to each Councilmember and is available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us.)*

Mary Wictor, 408 208th Avenue NE, showed a Powerpoint presentation regarding the similarities between the Inglewood drainage issues and Tamarack drainage issues *(presentation available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us.)*

Charlie Conner, 3001 Mountainview Avenue N, Renton WA, spoke regarding the Conner-Jarvis development process.

Karen Moran, 20705 SE 3rd Way, spoke regarding the SE 4th Street Open House process and the design of the proposed road.

Steve Jamieson, 26425 SE 22nd ST, representing Eastridge Church, spoke regarding the Issaquah-Fall City Road project.

Dan Young, 23109 SE 14th St, spoke about community involvement in the growth of Sammamish. He would like to see more connectivity throughout Sammamish neighborhoods.

Consent Agenda
Payroll for period ending June 30, 2016 for pay date July 5, 2016 in the amount of $ 392,074.48
Approval: Claims For Period Ending July 19, 2016 In The Amount Of $ 1,912,571.00 For Check No. 44808 Through 44938
Ordinance: Second Reading: Amending Section 21A.55.030 Of The Sammamish Municipal Code Relating To Wireless Communication Facilities; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date (O2016-411)
~~**Ordinance:** Second Reading: Relating To The Deferral Of Impact Fees; Adding A New Sammamish Municipal Code Chapter 14A.25 Entitled Impact Fee Deferral; Amending Sections 14A.15.020 And 14A.20.020 And Chapter 21A.105 Of The Sammamish Municipal Code; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date (O2016-412)~~
~~**Contract:** Stormwater/Low Impact Development Design Manual/AHBL~~
Contract: Emergency Management Consulting Services/GCH Disaster Solutions
~~**Amendment:** Blue Board Sign Placement/Piedmont~~
Approval: 212th Ave Non-Motorized Project/TBD
Approval: Authorization to purchase Electronic Card Readers – Maintenance and Operations Center
Proclamation: Women's Equality Day
Approval: Minutes for the June 21, 2016 Regular Meeting.
Approval: Notes for June 28, 2016 Special Study Session
Approval: Minutes for July 7, 2016

MOTION Councilmember Huckabay moved to approve the Consent Agenda as amended. Councilmember Hornish seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Amendment: Blue Board Sign Placement/Piedmont

City Manager Lyman Howard gave the staff update on this accounting issue with the Blue Board Sign Placement services. Councilmember Malchow questioned why the City contracts out for this service. Mr. Howard stated this was for consistent and proper placement of the signs.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to authorize the City Manager to approve to the Blue Board Sign Placement amendment with Piedmont. Councilmember Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously
7-0.

Ordinance: Second Reading: Relating To The Deferral Of Impact Fees; Adding A New Sammamish Municipal Code Chapter 14A.25 Entitled Impact Fee Deferral; Amending Sections 14A.15.020 And 14A.20.020 And Chapter 21A.105 Of The Sammamish Municipal Code; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date (O2016-412)

Councilmember Tom Odell asked about traffic impact fees. He would like to have the City Manager work with those to lessen the impact in the City. City Manager Howard suggested having this a part of the Legislative Agenda. He stated that this issue was lobbied with Association of Washington Cities (AWC) to make this non-mandatory but optional for cities.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to authorize the City Manager to approve the Deferral Of Impact Fees; Adding A New Sammamish Municipal Code Chapter 14A.25 Entitled Impact Fee Deferral; Amending Sections 14A.15.020 And 14A.20.020 And Chapter 21A.105 Of The Sammamish Municipal Code; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date (O2016-412). Deputy Mayor Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Contract: Stormwater/Low Impact Development Design Manual/AHBL

Director of Public Works Steve Leniszewski assisted with question from Council.
Councilmember Odell asked about the King County (KC) 2016 Stormwater manual as the basis vs the 2012 Ecology manual. Mr. Leniszewski stated that staff is going to recommend approving an equivalent to the KC 2016 Stormwater manual, meeting the standards.

Deputy Mayor Valderrama would like an employee head count, to include in-house consultants, temporary and part-time staff. Directed the City Manager to bring back to Council a table or organization chart of all City employees. Mr. Valderrama would like to see all open positions too. Mr. Howard stated that an updated organization chart will be included in the City budget.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to authorize the City Manager to approve the contract for Stormwater/Low Impact Development Design Manual with AHBL. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Public Hearing

Ordinance: Second Reading: Amending Sections 19a.12.020, 19A.16.045, 20.05.030, 20.05.035, 20.05.100 21A.95.070, And 21A.100.060 Of The Sammamish Municipal Code Relating To Permitting Procedures; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date

Director of Community Development Jeff Thomas and Management Analyst Mike Sugg gave a PowerPoint presentation (*available on the City's website at www.sammamish.us*). Mr. Thomas noted that the Public Hearing was actually closed after the first reading at the July 5th Regular Meeting.

Council and staff reviewed the proposed changes as laid out on Table 3 in the packet material and came to an agreement on the terms and requirements.

- Public notification area to increase from 500 feet to 1,000 feet.
- Item # 10 will be modified and will be changed in September on Consent Agenda.
- No to item #4 and yes to Item # 8a
- New Item # 13 will be modified at a later date and will be changed at the next meeting in September on the Consent Agenda.
- To include 1-3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,12 excluding Item # 4

Deputy Mayor Valderrama stated that due to the fact that this permitting is being reviewed in response to the citizens input and that there are potential developments that are going to be affected in the next 60 day by these, he feels this should be passed as an emergency ordinance.

MOTION: Councilmember Huckabay moved to approve the ordinance (O2016-413) to include Items 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 and exclude Item # 4, included as Exhibit 1, to amend Chapters 19A.12, 19A.16, 20.05, 21A.95 and 21A.100 of the Sammamish Municipal Code as detailed in Attachments A through G and as further amended by the approval of items in Exhibit 3 by the City Council. Councilmember Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

MOTION: Valderrama moved that this Ordinance (O2016-413) be passed as an Emergency Ordinance, effective immediately. Councilmember Odell seconded. Motion passed unanimously 7-0.

Council recessed from 8:44 pm to 8:54 pm

Mayor Don Gerend would like to see a flow chart showing the proposed permitting process. Councilmember Malchow discussed the Blue board signs. She would like to see the notice on the sign be enlarged to a font size 3 inches, so it can be read from the roadway and include more information. Jeff Thomas stated staff will work with Christie Malchow on these issues.

Unfinished Business

Resolution: Providing Design Guidance for SE 4th St Improvement Project From 218th Ave SE To 228th Ave SE.

Director of Public Works Steve Leniszewski, City Engineer Andrew Zagars and City consultant with Perteet, Peter De Boldt answered Council questions and showed a presentation (*available on the City's website at www.sammamish.us*).

Mr. De Boldt stated that the information being presented is a concept that has been developed in concert with the Transportation Committee and the input received from the public. It is a slightly refined version based on this input.
Councilmember Odell gave an update on decisions made by the Transportation Committee.
Councilmember Keller added that he would like to know if there can be restrictions added to the trash

collection pick-up times. He stated that the design of the roundabout will be flat to assist larger vehicles and trucks.
Councilmember Malchow feels we, as a city, have not done of very good job of stating why we are doing what we are doing on this project.
Councilmember Huckabay questioned the width of the sidewalks and if they wide enough to accommodate all users. She also asked about a future extension road from 218th Ave NE to 228th Ave NE and how this would affect the traffic on SE 4th Street.
Deputy Mayor Valderrama feels we need to explain the proposed plans better to our citizens. He feels we need to hold off the development of this roadway till the public has had a chance to be involved and know what is going to happen. He feels we should wait and let the developers pay for everything.
Councilmember Hornish questioned the corridor travel times and the attendance at the Public meetings.
Mayor Gerend complimented the Transportation Committee for all the work they have done with this project. He suggested adding irrigation pipes and fiber under the road. He feels the roundabouts improve the travel times over having traffic lights. If we delay the project, we will lose the $4 million grant.
STCA Developer Group will need to incorporate their changes in the project once they submit and work with the City to implement them.
Councilmember Keller stated that if, during the final design phase of this roadway, an additional Town Center development is applied for on SE 4th Street, the final design will be coordinated with the private developer. At what stage will this be a final design? Andrew Zagars explained that up until they are out for construction, new development projects will be considered and the City will work with them on the street design.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to adopt the Resolution (R2016-690) establishing design guidance for the SE 4th St Improvement Project from 218th Ave SE to 228th Ave SE. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion passed with a vote of 4-3 with Deputy Mayor Valderrama and Councilmembers Hornish and Malchow dissenting.

Deputy Mayor Valderrama has problems with the costs of this project and relying on the developers for payment. He questioned the impact of the stormwater run-off for the SE 4th Street project and the Town Center. He would like to know who would pay for that mitigation.
Councilmember Hornish feels that the process was flawed. He feels that the entire design was not open for discussion at the public meetings and he feels we are not listening to our citizens.
Councilmember Malchow feels that the process has been too rushed and citizen's opinions were not taken into consideration.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to extend the meeting until 11:15 pm. Council Malchow seconded. Motion was approved unanimously 7-0.

Discussion: Public Works Standards was deferred until a meeting in September.

Council recessed from 10:30 pm to 10:38 pm

Discussion: Issaquah Fall City Road Project 30% Design Update.
(Note: presentation was actually a 10% design update)

Director of Public Works Steve Leniszewski, City Engineer Andrew Zagars and Project Engineer, Sam Parks gave a staff update and showed a Powerpoint presentation (available on the City's website at www.sammamish.us). A design consultant from Lochner was available in audience for questions if needed.

City Council was presented with an information summary sheet from the Community Workshop # 2. *(Information is available on the City website, www.sammamish.us)*

Council requested a copy of the options and charts from City Engineer, Andrew Zagars.

New Business - None

Council Reports/Committee Reports

Councilmember Bob Keller attended the Eastside Fire and Rescue (EF&R) Strategic Plan Community meeting on Wednesday, July 13th in the Council Chambers here at City Hall. There is a survey at www.eastsidefireandrescue.org for public input for the Strategic Plan.

Councilmember Christie Malchow submitted a written report on the following:

- Transportation Committee Meeting.
- Issaquah-Fall City Road Open House
- Sammamish Friends Kid's Mud Run, August 20th at 8:00 am for ages 5-10 years old. Register online at: www.sammamishfriends.org/kidsmudrun
- Rotary Challenge Series Race on SE 24th St, August 20th
- Requested a GIS update. Lyman Howard will be meeting in early August with the AWC Consortium and will report back on this in September.

(Report available upon request to the City Clerk, manderson@sammamish.us)

Councilmember Tom Hornish met with the Health and Human Services Committee two weeks prior.

Councilmember Kathy Huckabay will meet with the Finance Committee this Thursday, July 21st. METRO issues won't be addressed until September as the meeting tomorrow is cancelled.

Deputy Mayor Ramiro Valderrama attended the Public Safety committee meeting, the EF&R Strategy meeting and attended a Citizen's for Sammamish meeting. He would like to accelerate the process to hire a consultant for the Emergency Management issues. Mr. Howard will include this in the budget presentation to Council in September.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to extend the meeting until 11:45 pm. Councilmember Keller seconded. Motion passed unanimously 7-0.

Councilmember Tom Odell reported the Transportation Committee will meet tomorrow, July 20th at 9:30 am. They will be discussing the Issaquah-Fall City Road Open Houses and Sahalee Way Improvements. On July 27th there will be a special meeting of the Transportation Committee for a discussion on the Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) at 9:30 am.

Mayor Don Gerend attended the Public Issues Committee (PIC) meeting at Sound Cities Association last week.

City Manager Report- None

Councilmember Huckabay requested an update on the number of people who attended the 4th of July celebration.
Councilmember Hornish would like to know when the six-month deadline is for the Mars Hill Church.
Councilmember Huckabay would like to discuss the dates for the 2017 Council Retreat. Mr. Howard stated this would be discussed in September.

Executive Session – Potential Litigation pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i) and Potential Land Acquisition pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(b)

Council retired to Executive Session at 11:19 pm and returned at 11:33 pm with no action.

Meeting adjourned at 11:34 pm

_____ _____

Lita Hachey, Deputy City Clerk Donald J. Gerend, Mayor

City Council Agenda Bill

Meeting Date: **September 6, 2016** Date Submitted: 8/31/2016

Originating Department: Community Development

Clearances:

☑	Attorney	☑	Community Development	☐	Parks & Recreation
☐	Admin Services	☐	Eastside Fire and Rescue	☐	Police
☑	City Manager	☐	Finance & IT	☐	Public Works

Subject: An Ordinance to amend the Sammamish Municipal Code Chapters 20.05 and 20.10, related to process and procedure regulations

Action Required: Adopt Ordinance

Exhibits:
1. Ordinance with attachments
2. Table of proposed amendments

Budget: N/A

Summary Statement: On July 19, 2016, the City Council adopted Ordinance O2016-413 as an emergency ordinance and directed staff to further revise certain code sections for inclusion on the September 6, 2016 agenda. Redline Code language for the revisions is provided in Exhibit 2.

Background:

Staff compiled the following table that compares the mailing notice distance requirements of surrounding jurisdictions. The Sammamish row includes the updated requirement that was adopted by City Council on July 19, 2016.

Mailed Notice Requirements	
Jurisdiction	**Noticing Distance**
Sammamish	1,000 feet, 2,000 feet in EHNSWB overlay, or 20 property owners, whichever greater.
King County	500 feet or 20 property owners, whichever greater.
Redmond	500 feet or 20 property owners, whichever greater.
Shoreline	500 feet
Issaquah	300 feet
Renton	300 feet
Edmonds	300 feet

Financial Impact:
There is no financial impact directly associated with adoption of this Ordinance.

Recommended Motion:
Staff recommends City Council forgo its standing policy and adopt the Ordinance, included as Exhibit 1, to amend the Sammamish Municipal Code, Chapters 5 and 10 of Title 20 as detailed in Attachments A through E, by completing both first and second readings of the adopting Ordinance.

Exhibit 1

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON

ORDINANCE NO. O2016-

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, AMENDING SECTIONS 20.05.030, 20.05.040, 20.05.060, 20.05.100 AND 20.10.180 OF THE SAMMAMISH MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO PERMITTING PROCEDURES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, residents of the City of Sammamish have expressed concern to the City Council regarding the adequacy of notice and information provided by developers regarding continued growth and development within the city; and

WHEREAS, the City evaluated the provisions in the Sammamish Municipal Code relating to public noticing and other permitting procedures and identified recommended improvements (the "Proposed Amendments"); and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 2016, and June 16, 2016, the Proposed Amendments were presented to the Planning Commission for courtesy review, and the Planning Commission recommended that the Proposed Amendments be presented to the City Council for formal review; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with WAC 365-195-620, on June 20, 2016, the City submitted a Notice of Intent to Adopt Amendments to the Washington State Department of Commerce for expedited review (the "Commerce NOI"); and

WHEREAS, an environmental review of the proposed amendments has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act ("SEPA"), and a SEPA threshold determination of non-significance ("DNS") was issued on June 24, 2016, and sent to state agencies and interested parties; and

WHEREAS, after providing 30 days' public notice, the City Council held a public hearing on the Proposed Amendments on July 5, 2016; and

WHEREAS, on July 19, 2016, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. O2016-413 as an emergency ordinance, but directed staff to further revise certain code sections (the "Subsequent Revisions") and bring the revisions back to the Council for discussion; and

WHEREAS, the Subsequent Revisions arise from and were contemplated by the Commerce NOI, the DNS, and the public hearing referenced above; and

WHEREAS, on September 6, 2016, the City Council reviewed the Subsequent Revisions and completed the first and second reading of this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the Subsequent Revisions are reasonable and necessary in order to improve public noticing, streamline permit and land use processing, and to generally increase the clarity and predictability of the City Code; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the immediate adoption of the Subsequent Revisions is necessary to redress citizen concerns regarding public noticing prior to the vesting of additional development applications in the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The City Council adopts as findings of fact the recitals set forth above, which are incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. SMC 20.05.030, Feasibility conference – Preapplication conference, Amended. Sammamish Municipal Code Section 20.05.030, *Feasibility conference – Preapplication conference*, is hereby amended as set forth in **Attachment A**, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 3. SMC 20.05.040, Application requirements, Amended. Sammamish Municipal Code Section 20.05.040, *Application requirements*, is hereby amended as set forth in **Attachment B**, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 4. SMC 20.05.060, Notice of application, Amended. Sammamish Municipal Code Section 20.05.060, *Notice of application,* is hereby amended as set forth in **Attachment C**, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 5. SMC 20.05.100, Permit issuance, Amended. Sammamish Municipal Code Section 20.05.100, *Permit issuance*, is hereby amended as set forth in **Attachment D**, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 6. SMC 20.10.180, Notice, Amended. Sammamish Municipal Code Section 20.10.180, *Notice*, is hereby amended as set forth in **Attachment E**, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 7. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or its application to any person or circumstance, be declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid for any reason, or should any portion of this Ordinance be pre-empted by state or federal law or regulation, such decision or pre-emption shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or its application to other persons or circumstances.

Section 8. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be published in the official newspaper of the City, and shall take effect and be in full force five (5) days after the date of publication.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE ___ DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2016.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Donald J. Gerend

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk: August 31, 2016
First Reading: September 6, 2016
Passed by the City Council:
Date of Publication:
Effective Date:

ATTACHMENT A:
Amended SMC 20.05.030

20.05.030 Feasibility conference – Preapplication conference.

(1) Prior to the filing of ~~any permit~~a land use application, applicants shall contact the department for a feasibility conference and shall subsequently request a preapplication conference with the department as provided by subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(a) Feasibility conference. The purpose of the feasibility conference is to discuss the general scope of the proposed project prior to the preapplication conference. The feasibility conference may be an informal conversation between the department and the applicant.

(b) Preapplication conference. The purpose of the preapplication conference is to review and discuss the application requirements with the applicant and provide comments on the development proposal. The preapplication conference shall be scheduled by the department, at the request of an applicant, and shall be held in a timely manner within 30 days from the date of the applicant's request. The director may waive the requirement for a preapplication conference if it is determined to be unnecessary for review of an application. Except as provided in subsection (5) herein, nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require more than one preapplication conference or to prohibit the applicant from filing an application if the department is unable to schedule a preapplication conference within 30 days following the applicant's request. The provisions of subsections (2) through (5) of this section apply only to the preapplication conference and not to the feasibility conference.

(2) The applicant shall contact the department to schedule a preapplication conference prior to filing a permit application for a Type 1 decision involving any of the following:

(a) property that will have 5,000 square feet or greater of development and/or right-of-way improvements; or

(b) property in a critical drainage area; or

(c) property that has a wetland, steep slope, landslide hazard, or erosion hazard; or

(d) single-family residences and accessory buildings directly impacting critical areas and/or their buffers;

Provided, that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to structures where all work is in an existing building and no parking is required or added.

(3) Prior to filing a permit application requiring a Type 2, 3 or 4 decision, the applicant shall contact the department to schedule a preapplication conference that shall be held prior to filing the application, except as provided in subsection (1)(b) herein.

(4) For the purposes of this section, “applicant” means the person(s) with actual or apparent authority to speak for and answer questions about the property or project on behalf of the applicant as defined in SMC 19A.04.030.

(5) Information presented at or required as a result of the preapplication conference shall be valid for a period of 180 days following the preapplication conference. An applicant wishing to submit a permit application more than 180 days following the preapplication conference for that permit must schedule and participate in another preapplication conference prior to submitting the permit application, however, the director may waive this requirement for de minimus deviations or if it is determined to be unnecessary for review of an application.

(6) At or subsequent to a preapplication conference, the department may issue a preliminary determination that a proposed development is not permissible under applicable City policies or regulatory enactments. In that event, the applicant shall have the option to appeal the preliminary determination to the hearing examiner in the manner provided for a Type 2 permit, as an alternative to proceeding with a complete application. Mailed and published notice of the appeal shall be provided for as in SMC 20.05.060(7) and (8).

ATTACHMENT B:
Amended SMC 20.05.040

20.05.040 Application requirements.

(1) The department shall not commence review of any application set forth in this chapter until the applicant has submitted the materials and fees specified for complete applications. Applications for land use permits requiring Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 decisions shall be considered complete as of the date of submittal upon determination by the department that the materials submitted meet the requirements of this section. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, all land use permit applications described in SMC 20.05.020, Exhibit A, shall include the following:

(a) An application form provided by the department and completed by the applicant that allows the applicant to file a single application form for all land use permits requested by the applicant for the development proposal at the time the application is filed;

(b) Designation of who the applicant is, except that this designation shall not be required as part of a complete application for purposes of this section when a public agency or public or private utility is applying for a permit for property on which the agency or utility does not own an easement or right-of-way and the following three requirements are met:

(i) The name of the agency or private or public utility is shown on the application as the applicant;

(ii) The agency or private or public utility includes in the complete application an affidavit declaring that notice of the pending application has been given to all owners of property to which the application applies, on a form provided by the department; and

(iii) The form designating who the applicant is is submitted to the department prior to permit approval;

(c) A certificate of sewer availability from the Sammamish Plateau Sewer and Water District or site percolation data with preliminary approval by the Seattle-King County department of public health;

(d) A current certificate of water availability, as required by Chapter 21A.60 SMC;

(e) Review by Sammamish fire services;

(f) A site plan, prepared in a form prescribed by the director;

(g) Proof that the lot or lots are recognized as separate lots pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 19A.04 SMC, if required by SMC 21A.50.100;

(h) A sensitive areas affidavit if required by Chapter 21A.50 SMC;

(i) A completed environmental checklist, if required by Chapter 20.15 SMC, State Environmental Policy Act Procedures;

(j) Payment of any development permit review fees, excluding impact fees, as set forth by resolution;

(k) A list of any permits or decisions applicable to the development proposal that have been obtained prior to filing the application or that are pending before the City or any other governmental entity;

(l) Approved traffic impact analysis from the director or designee, if required by Chapter 14.15 SMC;

(m) Certificate of future connection from the appropriate purveyor for lots located within the City that are proposed to be served by on-site or community sewage system and/or group B water systems or private well;

(n) A determination if drainage review applies to the project pursuant to Chapter 9.04 KCC as adopted by SMC Title 13, and, if applicable, all drainage plans and documentation required by the King County surface water design manual adopted pursuant to Chapter 9.04 KCC as adopted by SMC Title 13;

(o) Current assessor's maps and a list of tax parcels to which public notice must be given as provided in this chapter, for land use permits requiring a Type 2, 3 or 4 decision;

(p) Legal description of the site;

(q) Variances obtained or required under SMC Title 21A to the extent known at the date of application;

(r) Verification that the property affected by the application is in the exclusive ownership of the applicant, or that the applicant has a right to develop the site and that the application has been submitted with the consent of all owners of the affected property; provided, that compliance with SMC 20.05.040(2)(d) shall satisfy the requirements of this subsection (1)(r); and

(~~r~~s) For commercial site development permits only, a phasing plan and a time schedule, if the site is intended to be developed in phases or if all building permits will not be submitted within three years.

A permit application is complete for purposes of this section when it meets the procedural submission requirements of the department and is sufficient for continued processing even though additional information may be required or project modifications may be undertaken subsequently. The determination of completeness shall not preclude the department from requesting additional information or studies either at the time of notice of completeness or subsequently if new or additional information is required or substantial changes in the proposed action occur, as determined by the department.

(2) Additional complete application requirements apply for the following land use permits ~~are set forth in the following sections of the SMC~~:

(a) Clearing and grading permit, as set forth in SMC 16.15.070;~~,~~

(b) Construction permits as set forth in SMC 16.20.215;~~,~~

(c) Mobile home permits as set forth in SMC 21A.70.170;~~,~~

(d) For all applications for land use permits requiring Type 2, 3, or 4 decisions, a title report from a reputable title company indicating that the applicant has either sole marketable title to the development site or has a publicly recorded right to develop the site (such as an easement); if the title report does not clearly indicate that the applicant has such rights, then the applicant shall include the written consent of the record holder(s) of the development site.

(3) The director may specify the requirements of the site plan required to be submitted for various permits and may waive any of the specific submittal requirements listed herein that are determined to be unnecessary for review of an application.

(4) The applicant shall attest by written oath to the accuracy of all information submitted for an application.

(5) Applications shall be accompanied by the payment of the applicable filing fees, if any, as set forth by resolution.

ATTACHMENT C:
Amended SMC 20.05.060

20.05.060 Notice of application.

(1) A notice of application shall be provided to the public for all land use permit applications requiring Type 2, 3 or 4 decisions or Type 1 decisions subject to SEPA pursuant to this section.

(2) Notice of the application shall be provided by the department within 14 days following the department's determination that the application is complete. A public comment period of at least 21 days shall be provided, except as otherwise provided in Chapter 90.58 RCW.

(3) If the director has made a determination of significance (DS) under Chapter 43.21 RCW prior to the issuance of the notice of application, the notice of the DS shall be combined with the notice of application and the scoping notice.

(4) All required notices of application shall contain the following information:

(a) The file number;

(b) The name of the applicant;

(c) The date of application, the date of the notice of completeness and the date of the notice of application;

(d) A description of the project, the location, a list of the permits included in the application and the location where the application and any environmental documents or studies can be reviewed;

(e) A site plan on eight and one-half by 14-inch paper, if applicable;

(f) The procedures and deadline for filing comments, requesting notice of any required hearings, and any appeal procedure;

(g) The date, time, place, and type of hearing, if applicable and scheduled at the time of notice;

(h) The identification of other permits not included in the application to the extent known;

(i) The identification of existing environmental documents that evaluate the proposed project;

(j) A statement of the preliminary determination, if one has been made, of those development regulations that will be used for project mitigation and of consistency with applicable City plans and regulations.

(5) Notice shall be provided in the following manner:

(a) Posted at the project site as provided in subsections (6) and (9) of this section;

(b) Mailed by first class mail as provided in subsection (7) of this section; and

(c) Published as provided in subsection (8) of this section.

(6) Posted notice for a proposal shall consist of one or more notice boards posted by the applicant within 14 days following the department's determination of completeness as follows:

(a) A single notice board shall be posted for a project. This notice board may also be used for the posting of the notice of decision and notice of hearing and shall be placed by the applicant:

(i) At the midpoint of the site street frontage or as otherwise directed by the department for maximum visibility;

(ii) Five feet inside the street property line except when the board is structurally attached to an existing building; provided, that no notice board shall be placed more than five feet from the street property without approval of the department;

(iii) So that the top of the notice board is between seven to nine feet above grade; and

(iv) Where it is completely visible to pedestrians.

(b) Additional notice boards may be required when:

(i) The site does not abut a public road;

(ii) A large site abuts more than one public road; or

(iii) The department determines that additional notice boards are necessary to provide adequate public notice.

(c) Notice boards shall be:

(i) Maintained in good condition by the applicant during the notice period through the time of the final City decision on the proposal, including the expiration of any applicable appeal periods, and for decisions that are appealed, through the time of the final resolution of any appeal;

(ii) In place at least 28 days prior to the date of any required hearing for a Type 3 or 4 decision, or at least 14 days following the department's determination of completeness for any Type 2 decision; and

(iii) Removed within 14 days after the end of the notice period.

(d) Removal of the notice board prior to the end of the notice period may be cause for discontinuance of City review until the notice board is replaced and remains in place for the specified time period.

(e) An affidavit of posting shall be submitted to the department by the applicant within 14 days following the department's determination of completeness to allow continued processing of the application by the department.

(f) Notice boards shall be constructed and installed in accordance with this subsection, and any additional specifications promulgated by the department pursuant to Chapter 2.55 SMC, Rules of City Departments.

(7) Mailed notice for a proposal shall be sent by the department within 14 days after the department's determination of completeness:

(a) By first class mail to owners of record of property in an area within 1,000 feet of the site, ~~or within 2,000 feet of the site~~ and, if the site lies within an erosion hazards near sensitive water bodies overlay, to owners of record of property within a 2,000-foot-wide column centered at the site and extending directionally with the natural drainage of the basin to the perimeter of the overlay, as determined by the director; provided, that such area shall be expanded as necessary to send mailed notices to at least 20 different property owners;

(b) To any utility that is intended to serve the site;

(c) To the State Department of Transportation, if the site adjoins a state highway;

(d) To the affected tribes;

(e) To any agency or community group that the department may identify as having an interest in the proposal;

(f) Be considered supplementary to posted notice and be deemed satisfactory despite the failure of one or more owners to receive mailed notice; and

(g) For preliminary plats only, to all cities within one mile of the proposed preliminary plat.

(8) Notice of a proposed action shall be published by the department within 14 days after the department's determination of completeness in the official City newspaper.

(9) Posted notice for approved formal subdivision engineering plan, clearing or grading permits subject to SEPA, or building permits subject to SEPA. Posted notice for approved formal subdivision engineering plans, clearing or grading permits subject to SEPA, or building permits subject to SEPA shall be a condition of the plan or permit approval and shall consist of a single notice board posted by the applicant at the project site, prior to construction as follows:

(a) Notice boards shall comport with the size and placement provisions identified for construction signs in SMC 21A.45.120(2);

(b) Notice boards shall include the following information:

(i) Permit number and description of the project;

(ii) Projected completion date of the project;

(iii) A contact name and phone number for both the department and the applicant; and

(iv) Hours of construction, if limited as a condition of the permit;

(c) Notice boards shall be maintained in the same manner as identified in subsection (6) of this section;

(d) Notice boards shall remain in place until final construction approval is granted. Early removal of the notice board may preclude authorization of final construction approval.

ATTACHMENT D:
Amended SMC 20.05.100

20.05.100 Permit issuance.

(1) Final decisions by the City on all permits and approvals subject to the procedures of this chapter should be issued within 120 days from the date the applicant is notified by the department pursuant to this chapter that the application is complete; provided, that the following shorter time periods should apply for the type of land use permit indicated:

New residential building permits	90 days
Residential remodels	40 days
Residential appurtenances, such as decks and garages	15 days
Residential appurtenances that require substantial site review	40 days
SEPA exempt clearing and grading	45 days
SEPA clearing and grading	90 days
Health department review (for projects pending a final department review and/or permit)	40 days

The following periods shall be excluded from this 120-day period:

(a) Any period of time during which the applicant has been requested by the department, hearing examiner or council to correct plans, perform required studies or provide additional information, including road variances and variances required under Chapter 9.04 KCC as adopted by Chapter 15.05 SMC. The period shall be calculated from the date of notice to the applicant of the need for additional information ("request for revision") until either the City advises the applicant that the additional information satisfies the City's request or 14 days after the date the information has been provided, whichever is the earlier date. If the City determines that the correction, study, or other information submitted by the applicant is insufficient, it

shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies, and the procedures of this section shall apply as if a new request for revision had been made.

(i) The department shall set a reasonable deadline for submittal by the applicant of corrections, studies, or other information in response to a request for revision, and shall provide written notification of the deadline to the applicant. The deadline may not exceed 90 days from the date of the request for revision; provided, that an extension of such deadline may be granted upon written request by the applicant providing satisfactory justification for an extension or upon the applicant's agreement to and compliance with an approved schedule with specific target dates for submitting the full revisions, corrections or other information requested.

(ii) Applications may be canceled for inactivity if an applicant fails to provide, by such deadline, an adequate response substantively addressing code requirements identified in the written request for revision.

(iii) When granting a request for a deadline extension, the department shall give consideration to the number of days between receipt by the department of a written request for a deadline extension and the mailing to the applicant of the department's decision regarding that request.

(b) The period of time, as set forth in SMC 20.15.060, during which an environmental impact statement is being prepared following a determination of significance pursuant to Chapter 43.21C RCW.

(c) A period of no more than 90 days for an open record appeal hearing by the hearing examiner on a Type 2 land use decision, and no more than 60 days for a closed record appeal by the county council on a Type 3 land use decision appealable to the county council, except when the parties to an appeal agree to extend these time periods.

(d) Any period of time during which an applicant fails to post the property, if required by this chapter, following the date notice is required until an affidavit of posting is provided to the department by the applicant.

(e) Any time extension mutually agreed upon by the applicant and the department.

(2) The time limits established in this section shall not apply if a proposed development:

(a) Requires an amendment to the comprehensive plan or a development regulation, or modification or waiver of a development regulation as part of a demonstration project;

(b) Requires approval of a new fully contained community as provided in RCW 36.70A.350, master planned resort as provided in RCW 36.70A.360, or the siting of an essential public facility as provided for RCW 36.70A.200; or

(c) Is substantially revised by the applicant, when such revisions will result in a substantial change in a project's review requirements, as determined by the department, in which case the time period shall start from the date at which the revised project application is determined to be complete.

(3) Permits or approvals subject to the procedures of this chapter may be denied if the applicant is unable to present satisfactory proof of ownership of the property or development site as required by SMC 20.05.040(1)(r).

(4) If the department is unable to issue its final decision within the time limits established by this section, it shall provide written notice of this fact to the project applicant. The notice shall include a statement of reasons why the time limits have not been met and an estimated date for issuance of the notice of final decision. Within fourteen (14) days of the date of such notice, a copy of the notice shall be provided to the public in the manner set forth in SMC 20.05.060(5).

ATTACHMENT E:
Amended SMC 20.10.180

20.10.180 Notice.

(1) Notice of the time and place of any hearing on an application before the hearing examiner pursuant to this chapter shall be mailed by first class mail at least 14 calendar days prior to the scheduled hearing date to all persons who would be entitled to receive notice under SMC 20.05.060(7) and to all persons who commented or requested notice of the hearing. The notice of decision or recommendation required by this title may be combined with the notice of hearing required hereby.

(2) Notice of the time and place of any appeal hearing before the hearing examiner pursuant to this chapter shall be mailed to all parties of record by first class mail at least 14 calendar days prior to the scheduled hearing date.

(3) If testimony cannot be completed prior to adjournment on the date set for a hearing, the examiner shall announce prior to adjournment the time and place said hearing will be continued. (Ord. O99-29 § 1)

Exhibit 2 – Table of Proposed Amendments

September 6, 2016 - City Council Meeting

#	Code Section	Commenter	Suggested Change to Staff Draft	Proposed Code Language
1.	20.05.060	Christie Malchow Kathy Huckabay Tom Odell	Councilmembers unsure if the 2,000 foot mailing requirement notifies everyone who will experience impacts from upslope development. Suggest requiring notification down to the bottom of the overlay.	**20.05.060 Notice of application.** (7) Mailed notice for a proposal shall be sent by the department within 14 days after the department's determination of completeness: (a) By first class mail to owners of record of property in an area within 1,000 feet of the site, ~~or within 2,000 feet of the site~~ and, if the site lies within an erosion hazards near sensitive water bodies overlay, to owners of record of property within a 2,000-foot-wide column centered at the site and extending directionally with the natural drainage of the basin to the perimeter of the overlay, as determined by the director; provided, that such area shall be expanded as necessary to send mailed notices to at least 20 different property owners;
2.	20.10.180	Staff	Consider applying the updated noticing requirements to public hearing notices.	**20.10.180 Notice.** (1) Notice of the time and place of any hearing on an application before the hearing examiner pursuant to this chapter shall be mailed by first class mail at least 14 calendar days prior to the scheduled hearing date to all persons who would be entitled to receive notice under SMC 20.05.060(7) and to all persons who commented or requested notice of the hearing. The notice of decision or recommendation required by this title may be combined with the notice of hearing required hereby.

3.	20.05.040 20.05.100	Tom Hornish	Revise the “proof of ownership” provision to state that a title report must be provided with land use applications.	**20.05.040 Application requirements.** (1) The department shall not commence review of any application set forth in this chapter until the applicant has submitted the materials and fees specified for complete applications. Applications for land use permits requiring Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 decisions shall be considered complete as of the date of submittal upon determination by the department that the materials submitted meet the requirements of this section. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, all land use permit applications described in SMC 20.05.020, Exhibit A, shall include the following: […] (r) Verification that the property affected by the application is in the exclusive ownership of the applicant, or that the applicant has a right to develop the site and that the application has been submitted with the consent of all owners of the affected property; provided, that compliance with SMC 20.05.040(2)(d) shall satisfy the requirements of this subsection (1)(r); and (sf) For commercial site development permits only, a phasing plan and a time schedule, if the site is intended to be developed in phases or if all building permits will not be submitted within three years. (2) Additional complete application requirements apply for the following land use permits ~~are set forth in the following sections of the SMC~~: (a) Clearing and grading permit, as set forth in SMC 16.15.070;~~.~~ (b) Construction permits as set forth in SMC 16.20.215;~~.~~ (c) Mobile home permits as set forth in SMC 21A.70.170;~~.~~ (d) For all applications for land use permits requiring Type 2, 3, or 4 decisions, a title report from a reputable title company indicating that the applicant has either sole marketable title to the development site or has a publicly recorded right to develop the site (such as an easement); if the title report does not clearly indicate that the applicant has such rights, then the applicant shall include the written consent of the record holder(s) of the development site. **20.05.100 Permit issuance.** (3) Permits or approvals subject to the procedures of this chapter may be denied if the applicant is unable to present satisfactory proof of ownership of the property or development site as required by SMC 20.05.040(1)(r).
4.	20.05.030	Staff	Replace the text “any permit application” with “a land use application” to define which types of applications must hold a feasibility conference.	**20.05.030 Feasibility conference – Preapplication conference.** (1) Prior to the filing of ~~any permit~~ a land use application, applicants shall contact the department for a feasibility conference and shall subsequently request a preapplication conference with the department as provided by subsections (2) and (3) of this section.