

Storm and Surface Water Comprehensive Plan Comments

No.	Commentor	Section	Comment Received	Response	No further Clarification Needed
1	Gerend	1	On page 9 note is made of the Town Center Draft Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan done by Parametrix in 2009; could you point us to where this can be found on line, or have a copy made available to Council in the Council's expansive office?	A copy has been placed in the Council's office and the link to the online version has been sent to each of the Councilmembers.	Y
2	Huckabay	1	Introduction – Par. 2 I would like to see 'impacts to downstream property owners' added on line 7	Will add.	Y
3	Huckabay	1	Page 3 – I would like to see some language related to storm water staffing to 'in the future, there will be a close relationship between public works and parks to create rain gardens and other LID demonstration projects in the parks'.	This section is intended to describe at a very high level the general role the other city departments have in helping the city meet the goals of this Comprehensive Plan. Will add some language that highlights the importance of interdepartmental coordination that is currently happening.	Y
4	Huckabay	1	Change Pickett to Pigott in the land acquisition section.	Changed to Pigott.	Y
5	Huckabay	1	Page 6 – EC3 add bogs	This section was intended to show that this Plan supports and provides detailed actionable recommendations based on the goals listed in the City's Comprehensive Plan. EC3 was therefore copied directly from the City's Comprehensive Plan. Will add text that includes protection of bogs.	
6	Huckabay	1	UT6 – How do we encourage conservation when the SP water district doesn't promote conservation through its water pricing.	UT6 is directly from the City's Comprehensive Plan. Sammamish Plateau Water charges water rates in an increasing rate block structure over and above the fixed base charge as of 1/1/16. For example, the cost is \$1.82 per 100 cubic feet (cf) for the first 600 cf used. The cost is \$2.22/100 cf for 601-1,200 cf consumed; \$3.58/100 cf for 1,201-2,500 cf consumed and \$5.95/100 cf for >2,500 cf used.	
7	Huckabay	1	Page 7 – Add an additional bullet point to address the special overlays – Erosion Hazard area, Drain to Erosion Hazard area and the Slide Hazard area.	Will do.	Y
8	Huckabay	1	P 8 – When will the remaining one-half of the stormwater system be mapped. Conveyance System Map – how complete is this map? I don't see markings for open channels or ditches around my neighborhood.	This is an ongoing process as development continuously adds new publically-owned stormwater assets. We plan to request budget to hire a consultant to scan and digitize a backlog of about 225 privately constructed stormwater assets that the City has taken on ownership. We have hired interns to map ditches and culverts and have the capability for crews to send the GIS staff the location of existing but unmapped assets electronically.	
9	Keller	1	Stated earlier parks is responsible for the forested areas of the city. Since LID is being emphasized by PWD should the Parks be involved with LID as well	Noted. Parks has been a leader in including LID in their capital projects. For example, the Community Center installed a number of LID best management practices. The Lower Commons has a series of stormwater ponds, dispersion trenches and pervious pavement to manage and treat stormwater runoff.	
10	Malchow	1	The picture of Allen Lake is labeled as being on 224 <sup>th</sup> , I believe it should say 244th	Noted. This will be changed in the final version.	Y
11	Hornish	2	P 14—is this the most updated info re the Culvert case(s)—I think you reference the more recent decision later in the plan, towards the back.	Staff will confirm before the plan is finalized	Y
12	Huckabay	2	P 9 - Par. 2 I would like to see 'impacts to downstream property owners' added under Regulatory Framework	Will add.	Y
13	Huckabay	2	P11 – Second box on right – can you give us examples of such activities and pollutants	Examples added to text.	Y
14	Huckabay	2	P12 Monitoring – What specifically would change if we had within city monitoring? Given the potential risks of not effectively capturing stormwater on downstream impacts and water quality, why would we pay into the RSMP fund rather than focus on local monitoring?	Text was added on page 60 describing the permit requirements if the City were to opt out of contributing to the RSMP.	Y
15	Huckabay	2	P13 – Illicit discharge – what is the MS4 field – the city or something less.	Replaced MS4 with city-owned stormwater system for better clarity.	Y
16	Huckabay	2	P14 – Can we set out, in simple language, some of the development codes that provide more protection to these areas – perhaps is an appendix.	Will add additional text.	Y

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17	Huckabay	2	P17 – The tour of ‘failing’ LID systems shows us that design, education and significant ongoing monitoring are some of the keys to success but I don’t see these included in the policies.	Education and outreach are keys to success and is included in Action item G.3.1.D, Develop LID and Stormwater Standards Educational Material. Goal 6 promotes compliance with surface and stormwater regulations, including LID.	
18	Keller	2	Fig 10: Add sidewalks to bikes, pathways and trails plan	Will do. The updated Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan is being changed to Nonmotorized Transportation Plan.	Y
19	Keller	2	As far as NPDES, are there any hurdles for Sammamish to assume the responsibility for the quality of water leaving the system?	Ecology will not provide complete assurance that if the City complies with 100% of its permit conditions, that we will meet the water quality standards and won't be at risk of a third party lawsuit. However, all the permittees have been operating under the assumption that as long as permit conditions are met, the goals of the permit are also met.	
20	Keller	2	Please comment on May require TMDL monitoring. Is it document/tested now? Do we have the staff to assume this requirement?	If a TMDL were to be developed for any of the streams or lakes on the 303(d) list, Ecology would take the lead and would involve Sammamish and/or other jurisdictions in the development of the water quality cleanup plan and monitoring required. If we had to take on this project, staff would have to reprioritize their workload.	
21	Hornish	3	P 19—3d paragraph, last sentence. Is this meant to say “northwestern and southwestern” (not “north and southwestern”)? I was confused then I first read it vs how it had been described earlier in the draft as to where the water flows.	Text will be revised to indicate areas in the northwest and southwest of the City flow to Patterson Creek.	Y
22	Huckabay	3	P23 – What does the plan and our codes elaborate on how interflow and lateral groundwater ‘should’ be considered.	Action Item G.1.1.B, Groundwater Seepage Strategy and Implementation is intended to address this issue.	Y
23	Huckabay	3	P 35 – Incomplete sentence at end of P. 3	Corrected.	Y
24	Huckabay	3	P. 38 – Where are the solutions to reduce violations?	Action item G.1.3.A is to review and potentially modify implementation and enforcement of development-related policies, standards and codes to improve outcomes and be consistent with best available science.	Y
25	Huckabay	3	P 39 and 40 – Add pictures. Who and how do we monitor noxious weeds particularly near and in Lake Sammamish especially since there is a small window of time to remove plants?	Added photos. We do not currently monitor noxious weeds near Lake Sammamish. The Parks Commission recently hosted a speaker from King county	Y
26	Keller	3	Page 35 incomplete sentence- Lake Sammamish	Noted. This will be corrected in the final version.	Y
27	Keller	3	P. 30 ELS09 – Wetland, Septic Systems. How does the Water District get involved in the restoration of Wetlands when septic’s may be a factor?	Not sure if the District does do any wetland restoration.	Y
28	Hornish	4	P 51—2d para, 3d sentence “The City has been actively...” doesn’t read well—is there something missing? Also, can you help me understand what pp59-60“the recent permit appeal” referenced at the end of that sentence?	Thanks for the catch. That sentence can just be deleted. Additional detail will be provided explaining the permit appeal in the final Plan.	Y
29	Hornish	4	Pp 59-60 (& p 76)—broad policy question, given our specifics re SSWM and lakes, should we consider doing more of our own monitoring instead of just paying into a regional monitoring program? I realize that it’d be much, much more expensive, but without us monitoring what’s happening to our streams, lakes over time as development continues, it seems like we’re just feeling our way around without really knowing. Fun discussion, I’m sure.	Text was added on page 60 describing what would be required for local monitoring under NPDES (vs. contributing to the RSMP) and the cost comparison of RSMP funding vs. monitoring Ebright Creek (one location). The permit would require multiple monitoring locations in Samammish and Ecology, not the City, would decide what is monitored and the locations to monitor. Increased monitoring in the City could be done to address specific Sammamish questions, like long term water quality in Mystic Lake or Wetland 9, but staff suggests it should be on City terms, not Ecology's.	
30	Hornish	4	Pp 63-64—I think I understand that you’re trying to say that we have fewer full-time non-maintenance employees than our peers, but the numbers at the top of p 64 reference “full-time equivalent staff” and if I compare that to our FTEs on the prior page, we have more FTEs than our peers, not less. I’d suggest clarifying.	Will clarify in the final version.	Y
31	Huckabay	4	P 46 – What is IDDE?	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. Acronym spelled out and added to glossary of terms.	Y
32	Huckabay	4	Figure 4-4 What is Level 2 conservation flow?	Added text on flow control.	Y

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33	Huckabay	4	P. 57 – We do street sweeping on roads with only roadside ditches.	Text has been revised to state that street sweeping is performed on streets with roadside ditches as well.	Y
34	Keller	4	Page 51 Sammamish will be contributing to Regional monitoring. Curious how we are doing on the list of Comp Plan specific required monitoring?	Public Works will work with Community Development to provide a comprehensive list of monitoring required by the City Comprehensive Plan.	
35	Keller	4	P. 60 In the side note and body it talks about the benefit of the Regional monitoring. We recently had a problem on Lake Sammamish. It was determined after people were sick. Are we monitoring enough and should we be up stream in wetlands as well?	Noted. Assume the problem referenced was at Tibbetts Beach Park. The City regularly tests water samples from each of the sanctioned city-owned swimming beaches for fecal coliform bacteria. If the levels exceed the standards, the beach is closed until it is safe for swimming.	
36	Keller	4	Page 50 The recent tour of LID techniques illuminate some failing LID implementations. Is there a significant risk in the learning curve of these new approaches? What do we need to bring our current staff or additional staff up to speed?	There is a learning curve, and one of the action items in the Plan is to conduct education and outreach specific to LID.	
37	Huckabay	5	Regional funding versus local monitoring – pros and con in light of the new stricter rules.	Text was added on page 60 describing what would be required for local monitoring under NPDES (vs. contributing to the RSMP) and the cost comparison of RSMP funding vs. monitoring Ebright Creek (one location). The permit would require multiple monitoring locations in Sammamish and Ecology, not the City,	
38	Gerend	6	The Plan calls for the first two basin plans being Zackuse Creek Basin and Laughing Jacobs Basin Plans because of the nexus with kokanee recovery. This is a good idea and on the Laughing Jacobs Basin Plan we should coordinate closely (and perhaps somehow encourage participation from) with Issaquah since a lot of the Laughing Jacobs Basin is in Issaquah.	Will do.	Y
39	Gerend	6	If the Actions are to be listed in any priority, then certainly Actions G.6.1.A (Adopt New Surface Water Design manual..) and G.6.1.B (Conduct City-wide Development Code Review and Revision) should be at the top of the list since these must be done by December 31, 2016 per the NPDES Phase II permit process.	Agreed. Those are the other two near-term priorities for the stormwater program. We are working towards presenting both of those documents to the City Council later this year with the goal of adoption by the end of December.	Y
40	Gerend	6	P. 71 Action G.1.2.A “.....and to retrofit existing facilities encourage for better functionality and aesthetics” Comment: needs a little clarification.	Noted: Will add clarifying text in Final version. Better functionality could mean adding increased capacity to existing facilities to detain more water or provide additional water quality treatment. Better aesthetics might involve revegetating stormwater pond buffers with native vegetation to look more natural, rather than having mowed grass edges.	
41	Gerend	6	P.72 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.” Comment: Not sure what this means; does it mean that if we pay into DOE for regional monitoring, it meets our Phase II requirements? And, if so, how much do we have to pay in?	Yes. All jurisdictions who pay into Ecology's regional monitoring program meets their permit requirements. Permit fees are based on population so the amount fluctuates year to year. Sammamish's permit fee was \$28,287 this year which includes the monitoring contribution.	

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42	Gerend	6	P. 73 Action G.2.1.C “Establish a fund to be used to purchase property that meet the City’s criteria.” Comment: This is a different fund from the one on p. 76 Action G.5.1.B “Finance an ongoing Water Quality Opportunity Fund.....” as explained in the table on p. 84. But on p. 91 it refers to “The Surface Water Capital Fund includes drainage projects as well as the stormwater components of transportation CIP projects.” So the question is do we have three funds or only two and if two, which is the Surface Water Capital Fund?	<p>We inadvertently caused confusion by using the term "fund" to mean two different things. The term as used in Actions G.2.1.C and G.5.1.B was intended to mean earmarking some money in the City's Surface Water Capital Fund for each of the new recommendations. Action G.2.1.C would set aside money to purchase property for stormwater use/benefit. Action G.5.1.B would set aside money to implement certain water quality enhancements on projects over and above what is required. The money for these two new actions would come out of existing or projected revenues.</p> <p>The term as used in the City's existing <i>Surface Water Capital Fund</i> describes a list of projects and programs and their associated budgets which are approved by Council and implemented by staff. This fund pays for the stormwater features of transportation CIP projects and stormwater CIP projects. The City's other existing Fund is the Surface Water Management Fund which pays for operations and maintenance activities.</p>	
43	Gerend	6	P. 74 Action G.3.1.A “ Continue to conduct education and outreach as required by the City’s NPDES Phase II Permit.....” Comment: is this another possible topic for the Virtual Town Hall?	Yes. Great idea. Staff is also planning to host a new advisory group made up of staff, residents, members from local non profit groups such as Sammamish Friends, and school educators to provide recommendations on improved ways to provide stormwater outreach and education in Sammamish. The new committee is tentatively named SOAC - Stormwater Outreach Advisory Committee.	
44	Gerend	6	P. 76 Action G.6.1.C “Develop and implement a policy requiring privately-owned stormwater facilities that drain stormwater facilities in the City? On p. 82 we assume one in-house full time stormwater inspector will do this task. Does that mean that this is his/her only job? The next row on that page says that “respond to citizen action requests? Will be performed by one in-house full time stormwater inspector, one stormwater technician, and maintenance crew as needed. Is that full time stormwater inspector the same one as the one that review the privately owned stormwater facilities? i.e. does this mean that we have only one full time stormwater inspector.	Correct. There is only one full time stormwater inspector who inspects publicly and privately owned stormwater facilities, responded to citizen action requests, and manages contracts for stormwater facility maintenance such as catch basin vactoring.	
45	Gerend	6	Action G.4.1.B on B-17 seems to be duplicated by including it in Action G.7.1.B on page B-27.	Yes, Action G.7.1.B page B-27 includes staff attendance in WRIA 8 Planning. We will revise Aciton G.7.1.B by elminating time to attend WRIA 8 meetings since there is a specific Action G.4.1.B to address this work.	
46	Hornish	6	P 75—I’m struggling with a chicken/egg problem. We have a SSWM CIP (that doesn’t include any basin plans if I recall correctly), yet we’re saying in this comp plan that we should do the basin plans to help derive the CIP. I’m not sure how to address this, but thought we could discuss.	Good question. Timing is important. The Storm Comp Plan informs the Storm CIP and should have been adopted prior to Storm CIP.	
47	Huckabay	6	Goal 1 Add ‘proactively address problems related to nonexistent, aging, and poorly functioning current assets’.	Will add “evaluate and address priority problems related to the existing storm water system.”	Y
48	Huckabay	6	Goal 2 – This approach seems to imply working on a basin to basin basis. Would prefer to discuss elevating the assessment of current conditions across all basins to identify the most significant vulnerabilities.	The intent is to develop basin plans for all of the basins in the city which will include an assessment of their current conditions and recommendations for improvement and protection. As they’re completed, we’ll be able to begin prioritizing across the basins to allocate resources to address the biggest problems. Text box added to clarify that the most significant vulnerabilities and opportunities should rise in priority regardless of whether they are being specifically looked at in a particular basin.	Y
49	Huckabay	6	Goal 3 – I would like to see a much more robust education and outreach program targeting larger and then smaller communities as a way of promoting stormwater stewardship over neighborhood ‘beauty and	Additional education and outreach action items have been added.	Y

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50	Huckabay	6	Objectives G.4.1.C – Add the specific steps Sammamish will need to take to improve our shores, water quality, etc. to protect the little red fish and others.	Will add text in the 1 <sup>st</sup> para of Goal 4 that talks about how lake conditions are critical to supporting kokanee.	Y
51	Huckabay	6	Goal 5 – How do we prioritize projects? Impact, partnerships, as development occurs etc.?	Prioritization of projects occurs through staff discussions with Council using criteria such as severity of flooding, risk of failure to city infrastructure (e.g. road, bridges, emergency routes, etc), prior commitments to take action, opportunity for a grant, etc.	Y
52	Huckabay	6	Goals 1 & 7– Comprehensive management should include systems owned by other agencies as well as monitoring of private systems to insure compliance and reduce negative impacts resulting from lack of maintenance.	The City coordinates with other jurisdictions on shared systems or systems that feed into one another. Private stormwater facilities that discharge to the City’s system are inspected. Action G.6.1.C is designed to improve what has been a lack of maintenance at some commercial facilities. Will add that we’ll coordinate with private entities such as the two golf courses.	Y
53	Huckabay	6	Working with water districts to assess impact of aging, failing water systems.	Coordination with local jurisdictions is how this assessment is anticipated to occur (Action item G.7.1.A). Will add some language in the seepage strategy and general educational outreach.	Y
54	Huckabay	6	Additional staffing for education, LID, construction and on-going monitoring	Staffing needs will be assessed during the stormwater rate study (Action item G.8.2.A)	Y
55	Huckabay	6	Additional details for LID designs/additional training to better interpret drawings to predict success or failure/closer monitoring to catch issues early on in construction process.	This will be addressed in the Stormwater Design Manual Adoption and Development of LID and Stormwater Standard Educational Materials (Action Items G.6.1.A and G.3.1.D)	Y
56	Huckabay	6	Additional funds for capital projects	This will be addressed in the stormwater rate study (Action Item G.8.2.A) and biennial budget processes.	Y
57	Huckabay	6	Why would we provide incentives to a developer for required Lid systems?	We will not provide incentives to meet the minimum requirements but are looking into incentivizing developers to do more. Additional discussion with the Council will be facilitated during the LID Code amendment update in November regarding this issue.	Y
58	Huckabay	6	Policy issues related to variances for challenging sites particularly how should variances in the critical areas be limited so that the storm water goals of reduced flooding, erosion, habitat loss or water quality degradation can still be met.	Staff requests further clarification on the comment.	
59	Huckabay	6	Action G.6.1.C – How can we put some teeth into this section to ensure that they are maintained?	The intent of this action is to develop a plan with meaningful consequences that will ensure these facilities are properly maintained.	
60	Malchow	6	Sec 6: G.1.2.B: should have a “functionality <b>and</b> /or aesthetics of existing stormwater facilities.”	Noted. This will be changed in the final version.	Y
61	Malchow	6	G.3.A.D: suggest adding in social media here, printable versions online as well.	Noted. This is a good idea and the materials will be available online, as discussed in Appendix B. Text changed to “ update print and online materials” for clarity.	Y
62	Malchow	6	G.4 Goal- we mention Chinook salmon & bull trout in reference to endangered species, while there are Chinook salmon in Lake Sammamish, to my knowledge (and reading on the WDFW site), there are not bull trout in Lake Sammamish (brown bullhead, but no bull trout). If they aren’t in the lake, I’m not sure referencing them is appropriate in this context.	Bull trout have the potential to be in Lake Sammamish and incidental native char (bull trout) have been observed by fisheries biologists in Issaquah Creek, Lake Sammamish and Lake Washington in the past 20 years (King County Department of Natural Resources Literature Review and Recommended Sampling Protocol for Bull Trout in King County. 2000).	
63	Malchow	6	G.6.1.C- question – have we inventoried privately owned facilities? How many are there?	Yes. We inspect private facilities annually per our NPDES permit requirements. There are 102.	
64	Odell	6	How much does the Enhanced LOS cost? How much is capital vs. O&M?	The annual capital cost is ~\$750,000 and annual O&M cost is ~\$412,000 for the Enhanced LOS. This assumes the lowest end where there are cost ranges.	

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65	Gerend	7	Stormwater Pond Mowing: I brought this up before, but I'd like to revisit this need. \$220K per year is what we're allocating, but Redmond has a very different policy on mowing (from their website): "mowed pond to the waters edge is not providing its full ecological value. Unmowed vegetative buffers are essential to long term health of ponds and waterways." Can someone remind me why we're mowing the ponds? I can't recall the answer Tawni gave in the meeting. Can we chat with Redmond to compare notes? I'm seeing the potential for healthier ponds with cost savings here.	The maintenance of stormwater ponds depends on how they were designed. The City of Redmond has a goal of modifying facilities that were designed with mowed landscape edges to more native vegetated buffers. The City of Redmond states on their website, "Within the limits of staff time and budgets, the City is working with contractors and volunteer crews to convert some older ponds from the old "mowed buffer" to the more contemporary native landscaped buffer."  Simply not mowing facilities that are landscaped with grass will not provide increased ecological value for City of Sammamish facilities. Mowing is a maintenance requirement for grass/ground cover in detention ponds per the KCSWDM. It helps control aggressive plants and weeds such as alders and blackberry vines.	
66	Gerend	7	P. 84 Action G.4.2.A Map and prioritize fish passage culverts and implementation. Comment: \$54,000 one time and \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 annually seems excessive and doesn't say for how many years we would fund this level. It doesn't also take into account matching grant money or how many expensive culverts will need to be replaced.	Noted. The number of culverts replaced and frequency of replacement will be adjusted based on available funding, whether from the City or from grants, thereby reducing the annual estimate of \$500K to \$1,000K for replacement. Note that the current planning level cost for the Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Culvert project is \$1.2M, including habitat enhancement. If the City had to purchase the land to do the habitat work, the cost would be quite a bit higher.	
67	Gerend	7	P. 92 Action G.1.2.A: " 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." Comment: What does that mean; private or public funds or combination? Where do these monies come from, one of our funds?	Funding to retrofit publically-owned projects would be a combination of public (City) funding and/or grants. By proactively identifying priority assets for retrofit and having projects in mind, the City will be in better position to apply for grants when City funds are made available or to collaborate with other jurisdictions or departments to add a stormwater retrofit to another project in the same vicinity to leverage resources.	
68	Gerend	7	P. 95 Local and Regional Coordination. "The City should continue to coordinate.....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. " Comment: Perhaps there should be another role "(4) Assure that water in the lakes remain safe for human recreation." This might mean dealing with aquatic weeds and/or algae bloom conditions.	Suggest rephrasing a fourth role as "cooperate with the King County Health Department and the City's Parks Department to help assure that local lakes and streams are safe for human recreation." Public Works and the Parks Department share resources and responsibility in sampling at each of the City's sanctioned swimming beaches for bacteria on a weekly basis during the summer. They also respond to reports of algal blooms. Public Works also participates on the Beaver Lake Management District Board.	
69	Hornish	7	P 81—If I'm understanding correctly, we are already monitoring/maintain some private drains. Should this rate analysis also include maintenance costs for those private systems we've agreed to maintain?	Any stormwater facilities located on private property have public easements documenting conditions of the easement. The rate analysis should include all maintenance costs associated with stormwater facilities for which the City is responsible to maintain.	
70	Keller	7	p. 85 K-12 SW education on face value seems like a great investment. Please provide an example of how you will track behavior changes. Is this coordinated with the School Districts?	Behavior changes in intermediate school age children (4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> grade classes) are tracked annually by the number of pledges children make to influence water quality. The Kokanee Challenge competition last year allowed schools to compete amongst each other and promote water quality. The City visited local businesses to educate them on best stormwater management practices. We also provided general stormwater educational materials at several City-sponsored community events and frequently publish storm and surface water-related articles in the City newsletter.	
71	Keller	7	p. 89 Action G.6.1.C if there is a maintenance requirement identified and tied to a property will it be on title?	Maintenance requirements of private property related to stormwater is provided through a declaration of covenant.	Y

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72	Hornish	App A	P A-4—I like the idea of including reference to the rights of the property owners in the education materials (see Weems comment). Just think it'd be good to get everyone to understand this delicate balance sooner rather than later, and it might even make it easier for everyone to better understand the difficulty of balancing all the competing interests.	Agreed. Will include in the appropriate educational materials as described in Goal 3 Promote surface and stormwater education and outreach, and Goal 6 Promote City-wide compliance with sotrm and surface water regulations	Y
73	Gerend	App B	Action G.4.1.A on page B-16 doesn't consider grants that we have made in the past and might be called to continue to make for the kokanee supplementation program or the kokanee work group support staffer. This is in addition to the staff time that is included in Action G.4.1.A. Or is this what Action G.4.2.B on page B-19 is supposed to cover?	We will include staff time to provide grant support of KWG Blueprint items under Action G.4.1.A.	Y
74	Huckabay	App B	Assessing costs to replace aging or deficient systems	The City's asset management program (Cityworks) will be useful tool for assessing costs of repair and replacement of aging and deficient system. Cost was added to text in the description of the condition assessment and asset management program action items in the narrative and Appendix B.	Y
75	Keller		How does the storm water plan protect wildlife habitat as outlined in the Comp Plan? (Mammals)	The Storm and Surface Water Comprehensive Plan is principally focused on protecting and enhancing aquatic wildlife habitat. Many of the proposed Goals, Objectives and Actions help us achieve that vision as do our current and enhanced levels of service. Ensuring fresh, clean surface water will provide benefits to all wildlife.	
76	Keller		Various pages. Septic system inventory and monitoring. Are we doing this? Is this the Water Districts responsibility? In particular wetlands.	King County is responsible for overseeing septic systems. We do not know if the County monitors wetlands that are downstream of septic systems.	
77	Ilene Stahl Friends of Pine Lake	3	<p>Having attending the final LID Stakeholder meeting yesterday, it came to our attention that the Stormwater Comp Plan process has omitted any reference to the Erosion Hazard Overlay, or as it used to be called under King County, the Erosion Hazards Near Sensitive Water Bodies Special District Overlay, or the SO-190. The Erosion Hazard Overlay was included as a special addendum to the 1998 Surface Water Design Manual, for the East Lake Sammamish Basin and as such deserves to be included in the Sammamish addendum to the Stormwater Comp Plan update.</p> <p>The SO-190, or Erosion Hazard Overlay was so important that King County included the conditions in the King County Zoning Code 21A.38.200, and in the Sensitive Areas Ordinance so that there would be no doubt as to its importance and application. It is supported by the best available science and is no less important today.</p> <p>To my previous comments concerning the fact that the original language of the overlay has been changed so drastically by the city, the staff simply refutes the idea. <b>We are asking the council to direct staff to include the Erosion Hazard Overlay in the Sammamish addendum to the Stormwater Comp Plan.</b></p>	<p>There is some confusion in the stormwater documents proposed for adoption. There are three primarily documents as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Storm and Surface Water Comprehensive Plan</li> <li>2. Surface Water Design Manual</li> <li>3. Low Impact Development Code Amendments</li> </ol> <p>The Sammamish Addendum is a document that supports the Surface Water Design Manual and provides Sammamish specific clarification of the adopted Surface Water Design Manual.</p> <p>Regarding the Erosion Hazard Near Sensitive Water Body Overlay, the Sammamish Addendum refers to SMC 21A.50.225 Erosion Hazard Near Sensitive Water Body Overlay and SMC 21A.15.417 Definition of Erosion Hazard Near Sensitive Water Body Overlay. This is in a section of the Sammamish Addendum titled "City Equivalents for County Ordinances". No changes to these SMC sections are proposed as part of the adoption of the three stormwater documents listed above. If changes are needed to provide further clarification, staff need direction from Council to include this in future work program.</p> <p>The Storm and Surface Water Comprehensive Plan includes the Erosion Hazard Near Sensitive Water Body Overlay map in Figure 3-4.</p>	
78	Ilene Stahl Friends of Pine Lake	3	Commercial properties are not shown in any of the mapping to detemine how they affect critical areas.	Zoning is shown on Figure 3-2. To show the aerial photos underlying the critical areas would make hatching and shading unclear. The City is currently working on a website that will enable the public to create their own semi-custom maps by selecting from a number of GIS layers to show various types of information including zoning, critical areas, stormwater facilities, etc.	