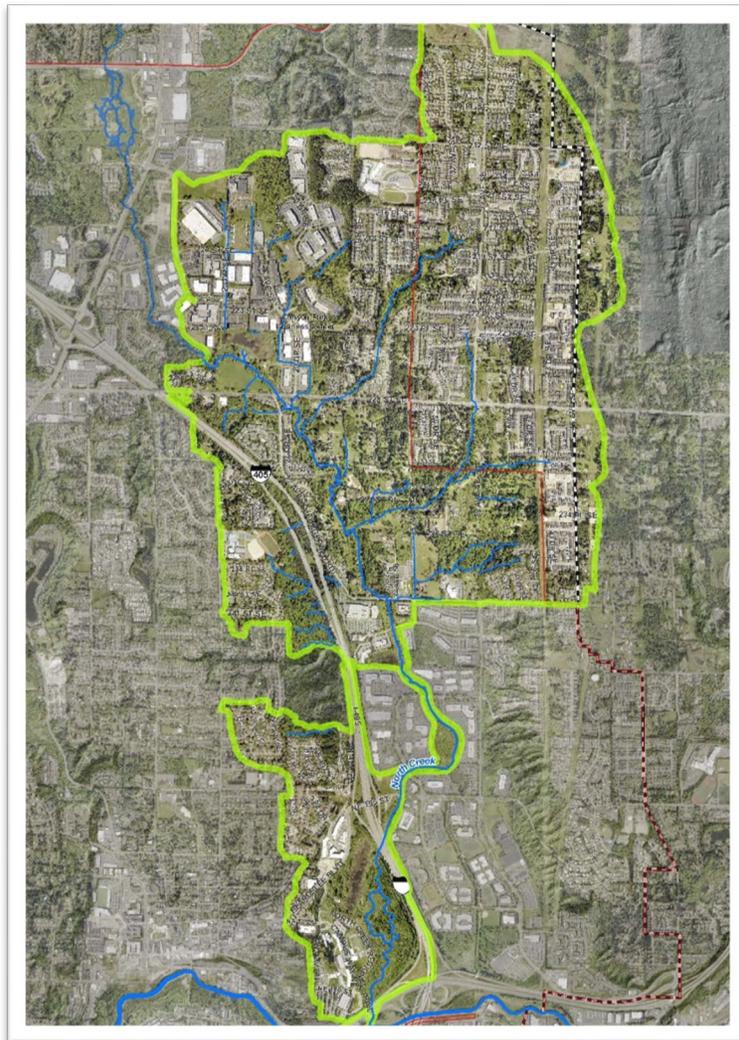




City of Bothell™

Lower North Creek Surface Water Management Area

Response to community feedback



Prepared March 2021

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Introduction

City of Bothell held a virtual open house for the Lower North Creek (LNC) Surface Water Management Area (SWMA), from November 16, 2020 through December 31, 2020. The City advertised the virtual open house and community meeting on social media, City of Bothell website, eNews, the Bothell Bridge, through email to those who commented on the Storm and Surface Water Master Plan Update earlier in 2020, and through public engagement opportunity announcements at City Council meetings.

The open house website, www.bothellwa.gov/Incopenhouse, included the following:

- Link to online SurveyMonkey form to submit feedback about LNC SWMA's existing, land management and future, and programmatic strategies
- Link to register for December 17, 2020 one-hour Zoom meeting with Surface Water staff to provide more information about the LNC SWMA and answer questions about strategies
- Tabbed information about LNC
 - General and physical character
 - Land use and development
 - Stormwater infrastructure
 - Surface Water Management strategies
 - Possible efforts and activities
 - Data table for LNC SWMA
 - Data dictionary
- Images of LNC SWMA
 - Aerial map of LNC SWMA (PDF)
 - Map of SWMA delineation within Bothell (PDF)
- PDFs related to LNC, including
 - Aerial map of LNC SWMA
 - Characteristics of LNC SWMA
 - LNC SWMA data table
 - SWMA data dictionary and explanations
 - Bothell SWMA descriptions
 - Workflow to perform land use analysis on Bothell's SWMAs

- Storm and Surface Water Master Plan Update, Section 3 – Watershed Management
- 2021 Storm and Surface Water Master Plan Update

Feedback received

The comments and questions included in pages 5-18 of this document include:

- Contents of Zoom chat box from LNC SWMA community meeting on December 17, 2020 from 7 - 8 p.m. (PST)
- Feedback submitted through the LNC SWMA online feedback form, open from November 16, 2020 through December 31, 2020

The majority of feedback staff received came through the online feedback form. If comments or questions came from the Zoom chat box on December 17, 2020, the comment or question is followed by “(from Zoom chat).”

Responses from City of Bothell

The City would like to thank all who participated in this early planning phase of strategizing activities for the Lower North Creek SWMA. Staff received thoughtful comments and questions, some of which include responses in the following pages.

If a comment does not include a response directly below it, it simply means that staff appreciates the comment and will consider it for inclusion in planning and program efforts.

If the response to a comment or question is “See FAQs,” scroll to FAQ section, beginning on page 19 of this document, for a response.

Next steps in the process

Surface Water staff will begin to make changes to our plan based on feedback, update our project lists based on 2020 information, and create policy and code amendment recommendations for other divisions and departments to consider. Recommendations for code amendments, policy changes, project lists, and program activities will go through the Planning Commission and City Council as separate items, part of the budget process, or as a component of the *Imagine Bothell...* Comprehensive Plan amendment process.

Existing Development Strategies

- Address any flooding or fish passable issues through project identification and planning
- Seek funding for retrofitting existing systems or creating new regional facilities to enhance flow control and water quality benefits
- Inspect and enforce existing stormwater system maintenance at a higher frequency

Comments received related to Existing Development Strategies

- Cole/Woods Creek, Palm Creek and North creek need cooler water temperatures and improved oxygen levels, particularly for the salmon. This would require protection of the high water table, more and wider riparian buffers, and increased wetlands. This is even more critical due to our changing weather patterns and warming climate.
 - We will work with the Community Development Department to improve clarity and bring forward recommendations to the critical areas code for Planning Commission and Council consideration.
- I want the City of Bothell to enforce stormwater system maintenance at a higher frequency as well as fining those who violate the stormwater manual. Continue to seek funding to enhance flow control and water quality. Make updating culverts and revegetating fish passage ways/habitat a priority including the maintenance of noxious weeds. Please consider these for Cole Creek (Woods Creek) Palm Creek, and North Creek.
- Such a huge tree loss in this area! Keep tree coverage at 60% and don't increase pavement!
 - We will provide recommendations to the Community Development Department to reduce tree loss from new development and will add a planting program for existing development. We can't prevent property owners from increasing impervious surface amounts, but we require them to follow the design manual for flow control and water quality.
- Stormwater discharge volumes, along with the attendant contamination present in stormwater runoff (particulates as well as dissolved contaminants) negatively impact water quality in North Creek and the Sammamish River. So any efforts to

improve to better manage flow and water quality impacts should be a high priority for the city.

- We require projects to detain flow to forested conditions and require water quality treatment with Low Impact Development (LID) as a first required consideration in design.
- Existing systems/ or new systems that use open concrete vaults should be prohibited. Retrofit any open concrete vaults with underground vaults. Funding to retrofit existing systems/ regional facilities to decrease water temperatures and increase oxygen in all three creeks/ Palm Creek/ Cole-Woods Creek/ North Creek should be a top priority. Purchase lands that are flooding. Increase the riparian buffers along all these three streams from the currently adopted CAO buffer widths. Buffers should be required that meet site potential tree height for all three streams. Tree canopy (now 46.3%) should be increased to 60%. Impervious surface (now 33.13 % - page 109 of BSSWMP) should be decreased to 25% by purchasing available land where impervious surface could be removed.
 - Open concrete vaults are prohibited in our standards. We cannot require existing development to pay to an underground system but will keep them in mind as retrofit options for future development projects.
- Small scale retrofits such as rain gardens and storm drain filters should be included in the program. Coordination with other jurisdictions upstream will be needed to ensure adequate water quality. Enforcing at all stages of development will be important. This includes ensuring designs comply with regulations, as-built is consistent with designs, and that mitigation work is carried out and maintained. Collaborations with non-profits on seeking funds has proven successful for North Creek Forest and the former Wayne Golf Course, and is a good way to make the city more competitive for grants. Testing effluent from artificial turf sports fields should be carried out, and retrofits installed if necessary to prevent discharge of chemicals harmful to coho salmon or other aquatic life.
 - We will consider these retrofits for inclusion in planning and program efforts.
- Maximum effort should be made to make this portion of NC fully passable for salmon since it is the gateway to the rest of watershed. Storm water facility maintenance is a MUST - we need to reduce pollution flowing into the stream.

- The biggest issues are those that result in warming streams with reduced oxygen. The current trajectory will prove disastrous for salmonids.
- In spite of current strategies, stream health has deteriorated and salmon numbers have declined, so it hasn't been enough.
- Lower North Creek appears to be doing better than other sub basins in the City. While it's important to pursue potential activities for Existing Development Strategies, other areas in worse condition should be identified for priority, with caveats, of course.
- Anything you guys can do to aid in the regrowth of the salmon population as your ultimate goal will be helpful to the overall management of this water system. That includes noxious weed mitigation and prevention throughout the Bothell City Limits and unincorporated areas.

Land Management and Future Development Strategies

- Require level three flow control for all new and redevelopment
- Require enhanced water quality treatment for new and redevelopment
- Encourage clustering to reduce impervious surfaces and protect native vegetation
- Map wildlife corridors and work to ensure these are protected
- Reserve green space or identify impervious surfaces that can be converted to green space
- Review for transfer of development rights or zoning changes to protect critical areas
- Review existing codes for ways to encourage preservation of open space

Comments received related to Land Management and Future Development Strategies

- Transferring development rights out of critical areas would be an important addition to Bothell policy, and superior to clustering. It would make acquiring land and conservation easements less expensive (as perhaps 75% of the value of land is in the development rights), and could be paired with a low income housing policy to incentivizing environmentally friendly and equitable development. This would require the city to adopt a no up-zones without the use of development rights policy, to minimize the cost of acquisition. Parcels should be identified that could be acquired and restored to enhance wildlife corridors, in addition to their protection. The Snohomish-Camano ECONet piloted a program for working with homeowners in riparian areas to replace impervious surfaces with shrubs and trees, and this experience could be built upon. Reducing reliance on cars for transportation would be a good way to minimize impervious surface. E.g., banning the construction of parking at new residences and businesses near water, and increasing shuttle service so that parking structures could be built away from water, would be an approach. Promoting bicycle access to businesses would allow conversion of parking spaces to new structures rather than require construction of new impervious surfaces. A net ecological gain policy should be implemented to expedite retrofits.
- Wetland protections need to be prioritized and conserved. Climate change is threatening to "dry up" wetlands. These wetlands include mature forested

wetlands with high value habitat suited for wildlife, good riparian conditions, and a mature western red cedar forest with trees in excess of 21 inches diameter (dbh). Please continue to prioritize habitat conservation over development. Cole Creek (Woods Creek) Palm Creek, North Creek reach between 240th and 228th S.E. has the best riparian/spawning habitat of all creeks in Bothell/ Snohomish County. Salmon need cool water. Protection of the high ground water table which provides cool water to Cole/Woods Creek requires pervious surfaces and low density zoning (currently in place in Bothell's North Creek Habitat Protection Area).

- See above comment RE: enhanced water quality treatment. Do NOT use/and or eliminate open concrete vaults. Clustering allowed only outside the NCFWCHPA (designated Fitzgerald Protection Area). Yes, convert areas to pervious surfaces-- see above, high priority. NO USE OF TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS IN THIS AREA. Permanently protect critical areas by purchase, or increasing riparian buffers to site potential tree height. Increase Tree Canopy to at least 60%. Review existing significant tree protection ordinance to preserve "Heritage trees" on single family lot development as well as subdivisions. Protect the cool groundwater that feeds Cole/Woods Creek and North Creek. Do NOT allow excavations that impact the ground water flow. Maintain the one acre density in the NCFWCHA and the 9600 as currently zoned.
- Maximum effort required here. All development in the watershed should be held to the HIGHEST standards - no shortcuts or sweet deals. Make the developers cover all necessary costs. Open space in the corridor is extremely important to preserving/enhancing the ability of the stream to protect salmon and other species.
 - We do not allow anyone to deviate from the requirements without a formal deviation or variance process. Deviations are equivalent to the standards and are only allowed when site constraints to do allow for typical process. A variance is a more extensive process, must be signed by the Public Works Director, and is not typically allowed anywhere in Bothell.
- Many jurisdictions (e.g. Kirkland, Bellevue, Seattle) map stormwater infiltration feasibility in their interactive maps. I'd be interested to see which sub-basins in Bothell have higher or lower potential for infiltration and low-impact design based on the surficial geology; glacial till or Lawton Clay areas don't have as

much potential for infiltration. Infiltration is also difficult on steep slopes and in areas of shallow groundwater. It'd be nice to see each sub-basin broken down by surficial geology, at the very least. I think it's already part of the COB Map, it would just be a quick overlay function by the GIS department!

- Yes, general soil data from University of Washington is available on COBMap. Site specific data is also available through the United States Geological Survey (USGS). We considered a more targeted mapping of infiltration several years ago, but infiltration in Bothell is so very site specific that it can't be used to show whether a site has the ability to infiltrate. We were concerned that the mapping would be used for purposes other than intended, which could result in localized flooding.
- Wetland Protection: Climate change may negatively impact our wetlands (due to a decrease in rainfall and increase in air temperatures/evapotranspiration). The Lower North Creek Surface Water Management Area in King County includes all 53 acres of wetlands directly east of the Cascadia College/University of WA Bothell campus in addition to over wetlands in the City of Bothell/ unincorporated Snohomish County. These wetlands include mature forested wetlands with high value habitat suited for wildlife and with strong riparian conditions. These wetlands need thoughtful strategies to both protect them from encroaching development and to enhance their functionality now and into the future.

Protection and Improvement of Water Quality in Cole Creek (Woods Creek), Palm Creek and North Creek: North Creek is a critical salmon habitat and salmon-bearing creek. Salmon need cool water to live and spawn successfully, A 25-year (1979 – 2004) trend analysis was conducted with water quality data from station 0474 in North Creek. Results indicated that water quality has declined over this 25-year period with significant increases in water temperatures and conductivity. Cole Creek (Woods Creek) and Palm Creek provide important cooling surface water flow into North Creek. Since salmon depend on cool water to spawn and survive, all these three creeks must be thoughtfully and strategically protected with the implementation of wider riparian buffers (to continue to ensure the contribution of cool surface water to North Creek). In addition, ground water discharge into North Creek helps keep the instream water cooler during in the warm summer months than it otherwise would be. Therefore, protecting the

water table and ensuring that groundwater flow is not diverted away from discharging into North Creek (as a result of development) will be a critical factor in protecting North Creek water quality. The North Creek reach between 240th and 228th SE has the best riparian conditions and salmon spawning habitat of all the creeks in the City of Bothell and Unincorporated Snohomish County. Consequently, this critical reach should be permanently protected. I understand that public funds/ grants such as the Salmon Recovery Funds (used to purchase the Wayne Golf course) might be available for this type of permanent protection.

- We are not allowed to let developers discharge to another drainage point, so projects will follow the natural drainage path. The argument should be that this will likely move faster through the system, which is why we require infiltration and detention to forested conditions.
- What is "enhanced water quality?" (*from Zoom chat*)
 - See FAQs
- What does the "transfer of development rights mean" as it relates to protecting critical areas? This is not clear to me? (*from Zoom chat*)
 - See FAQs
- Transferring development rights out of protected areas would be a good thing, transferring rights into protected areas would be a bad thing. (*from Zoom chat*)
- During the SWMA Open House on 12/17, and through discussion with other residents, I learned more about three areas -- Palm Creek, Cole Creek and the North Creek reach between 240th and 228th S.E. I heard that North Creek reach between 240th and 228th S.E. has the best riparian/spawning habitat of all creeks in Bothell/ Snohomish County. Salmon need cool water. The salmon need protection of the high ground water table which provides cool water to Cole/ Woods Creek.
- North Creek's critical reach between 240th and 228th S.E. has the best spawning habitat of all creeks in Bothell/ Snohomish County. Salmon need cool water, requiring increased/wider riparian buffers for Cole, Palm and North Creeks. Protection of the high ground water table requires pervious surfaces and low density zoning (currently in place in Bothell's North Creek Habitat Protection Area] should be permanently protected with public funds/grants such as

Conservation Futures Tax Funds, Salmon Recovery Funds (fused to purchase Wayne Golf Course).

- Retaining and improving tree cover is extremely important.
- When I first moved here, over 25 years ago, a lot of time was spent on developing a comprehensive plan for Bothell, that included protecting wildlife corridors & critical areas. It's discouraging that we don't seem to have done very well, so hopefully these strategies will actually improve conditions rather than just keep them from getting worse. Since Lower North Creek doesn't stand alone and is impacted by the Sammamish River & the adjoining creeks, I hope some attention is given to them, even though North Creek is your current priority, so whatever progress is made doesn't get undone. I assume that saving salmon is one of the priorities, and if they die before they get to North Creek, or don't make it to their spawning spot, these strategies will not have helped enough. Also what are the plans for the large field (wetland) bordered by 228th St SE, the apartment complex, and the business park? Is that in the lower North Creek area? Will it remain as an undeveloped wetland?
- It would be appropriate to consult with the Shoreline Board as policy options are being developed.

Programmatic Development Strategies

- Identify potential parcels that would benefit from restoration efforts within buffer areas
- Increase monitoring of creeks within area to increase knowledge concerning existing conditions
- Increase water quality sampling within storm system corresponding to creek monitoring to assure early detection of issues
- Focus outreach on residential activities that are impacting water quality such as pet waste, low impact development installation, and streamside landowners
- Prioritize illicit discharge inspections in this area to protect streams
- Increase business inspection frequency to inspect and enforce best management practices based on use

Comments received related to Programmatic Development Strategies

- The city should collaborate with local non-profits. E.g., Sno-King Watershed Council Water Watchers program could be used to increase the number of locations monitored, or the frequency of monitoring in locations already monitored by the city. Friends of North Creek Forest has education programs tied to water quality and does restoration work. Whale Scout leads restoration efforts in many locations. Orca Conservancy has been working with Cascadia College to develop a program to incentivize businesses to use BMPs. Monitoring should include physical properties (e.g., flow, temperature), chemical properties, and biological properties (e.g., bacteria, macroinvertebrates, vertebrates).
 - [See FAQs](#)
- How do you find illicit discharges? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- For item #3: under current monitoring frequencies, what's the average rate or number of 'flagged' infrastructure or systems that need to be fixed or maintained per monitoring cycle? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)

- What is frequency of "increased monitoring? How much more sampling? And of what parameters? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- How are residents receiving the rain garden information? I haven't seen any publications or emails? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- I might have missed it, but are there stream gauges to monitor flow events and scour, these might be more limiting than summer flows. *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- Our neighborhood has several homes adjacent to a North Creek green belt. It was mentioned that signage is available to educate people about pet waste disposal. I haven't noticed such a sign in our neighborhood, and I think it would be beneficial. My address is [REDACTED] & our association is Village Homeowners Assoc. if you need to check with them. The zoom meeting was very informative. Thanks for this opportunity for input.
 - [See FAQs](#)
- I'd like to see the City encourage Low Impact Development strategies among commercial and residential landowners. Part of this may include applying for grants for incentives for homeowners to install raingardens, etc. Kirkland got some \$ from King County to do this a few years back, if there's any money left over. Also, includes educating permit department about permeable pavers, etc. so they can process these permits expeditiously.
- The Lower North Creek Surface Water Management Area in King County includes all 53 acres U. of Washington wetlands, and additional King County wetlands. Plus, there are over 27 additional wetlands in Bothell/ unincorporated Snohomish County. These wetlands include mature forested wetlands with high value habitat suited for wildlife and good riparian conditions. Changes in our climate will "dry up" wetlands. Continued and better protection of wetlands is needed.
- All of the above points should be vigorously pursued. All within the watershed should be made aware of the best practices and encouraged to apply them. BUT, also need an aggressive enforcement program for those who don't.

- In my opinion, Programmatic Management strategies should also include direct mention and focus (as objectives) on the management and increased protection of 1) wetlands, 2) protection and strategies to improve water quality in salmon-bearing streams, such as North Creek, 3) wider riparian buffers to allow for the input of cooler surface water into salmon-bearing waterways.
- Yes, identify parcels for restoration or purchase. Use the Conservation Futures funding that is being proposed for Snohomish County. Yes, increase monitoring/ water quality sampling on all three streams in this area. Make information available to residents/ public RE: results. I understand that there are some issues regarding stormwater discharges from nearby developments approved by the City of Bothell that are impacting the University of Washington wetlands. The adjacent development should be made responsible for monitoring/and treatment of their stormwater. Adjacent development should be required/ for a LID/ to purchase land for retrofitting stormwater treatment as necessary.
- Cole Creek (Woods Creek) Palm Creek, and North Creek, a state shoreline under the Shoreline Management Act), need increased/wider riparian buffers to cool the waters (due to climate change). North Creek's critical reach between 240th and 228th S.E. should be permanently protected with public funds/grants such as Conservation Futures Tax Funds, Salmon Recovery Funds (used to purchase Wayne Golf Course).
- Excellent - seem like these strategies could catch issues before they become large problems.
- Seems like the City is doing a great job with monitoring, and has good record-keeping habits. Keep up the good work!
- Inspect and enforce regulations on properties on east and west sides of north creek between 240th and 228th for low and high impact from residences and businesses. Eliminate concrete vaults.
- Might want to include scour chains at monitoring sites. *(from Zoom chat)*

Additional comments received

- I was heartened to learn about the good water conditions in the Palm Creek area. Palm Creek, Cole Creek and North Creek need strong buffers to keep the streams cool.
- Water issues are very important and all measures to protect wetlands, water, salmon etc. are extremely important.
- Already stated my view that we need to do all we can to protect and enhance the water quality and fish carrying potential for this stream.
- I've been involved in water quality monitoring projects in North Creek for the last three years. Water quality as I've measured it shows low oxygen levels in the creeks at times when salmon are migrating to spawn. Saving these critical habitat to aid with Sam and recovery are very critical. We must do everything we can to improve water quality within the lower North Creek area.
- We need to substantially improve water quality essential to fish, especially to lower stream temperature and increase dissolved oxygen content.
- Protect all three streams/ North Creek/ Cole-Woods Creek/ Palm Creek. Purchase land by use of Conservation Futures. Monitor salmon recovery. This should be a high priority area. Hundreds walk/ use the area and are interested in salmon and open space. Increase open space access and usage as more citizens (from adjacent currently under review projects on Seattle Times property) will be biking, walking, recreating in the area. I would like to be contacted for future meetings on all SWMA, including Lower and Upper Sammamish River. The cool water temperatures in North Creek/ Cole-Woods Creek/ Palm Creek are critical for improving the water temperature in the Sammamish River which is currently far above fish tolerant levels and detrimental to salmon passage. With increased temperatures from Climate Change predicted reducing the water temperatures in all Creeks is critical. The best/only way to accomplish this now is to increase the width of riparian buffers significantly to Site Potential Tree Height!
- Protection of our wetlands, streams and salmon has got to be at the top of our priority list. Especially with the ever increasing number of development projects going in and around Bothell. Thank you for the work you are doing in this critical area!

- Woods/Cole; North Creek/ Palm Creek need improved Oxygen levels, and Cooler water temperatures to support salmon.
- Thanks for hosting the meeting on 12/17, it was informative and helpful to get the information presented. I liked that it was virtual; really easy for me to join remotely. Q&A can be difficult when both written and oral comments are requested, but it was handled nicely. Well done and many thanks!
- I'm curious about whether the WSDOT 405 stream culverts from North Creek Forest will feed into Lower North Creek or Parr Creek (or both) and what the implications/opportunities are.
- Preserve wetland complexes adjacent to upper Cole Creek (upstream from 35th Ave SE) that supply year round cold water to North Creek.
- This is a beautiful nature area flanked by numerous businesses and business park occupants. I use the trails south of 240th street on a weekly basis to walk with my young child. This area is perfect for families with young children, and it may also create an opportunity for a small nature area to be included in your plans along the trail just north of 190thst. Your work in protecting and restoring this area is very much appreciated. Thank you for giving us the time to provide input.
- Will we be notified for additional Management Areas? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- Please identify the specific sites on your charts i.e. BIBI where you talked about Palm Creek. *(from Zoom chat)*
- We should maintain the Fitzgerald/35th SE and seek to apply these to other areas in the Lower Creek M.A. *(from Zoom chat)*
- Please explain how the large concrete vaults meet LID standards. *(from Zoom chat)*
- Clustering should not be permitted R40,000. *(from Zoom chat)*
- The impervious surface coverage should not increase within the Lower North Creek SWA. The Tree Canopy should increase to 60%. *(from Zoom chat)*

- The large concrete vaults that are installed in new projects. How do these meet LID requirements for Surface Water Treatment? How do these reduce stream temperatures? *(from Zoom chat)*
- It would be helpful to have a map showing where Palm Creek is. *(from Zoom chat)*
- Having impaired Temperature and Dissolved oxygen means that salmon and fish are impaired. It's not okay to be "the same as" other jurisdictions...in my opinion... *(from Zoom chat)*
- Thanks for your efforts on the presentation. I appreciate it! *(from Zoom chat)*
- Are all these subdivisions of Lower North Creek defined on the map? *(from Zoom chat)*
- Are you working with the college to study and improve water along North Creek? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- How can we find the specific projects - as the culvert project - that you are working on? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- I got a plan regarding the 405/522 intersection. What are plans for that area, or how can I find the details? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- Good to be proactive right up front - thanks! *(from Zoom chat)*
- Great Q and what do these pollutants tend to be? *(from Zoom chat)*
 - [See FAQs](#)
- 240th for NCreek or Horse Creek? *(from Zoom chat)*
- Thank-you - looking forward to tracking this work and conversation. *(from Zoom chat)*
- Thanks, looking forward to hearing about your progress! *(from Zoom chat)*

FAQs

Q: What are the most common pollutants found in Bothell streams?

A: The most common pollutants found in Bothell streams are sediment, fecal coliform, metals, nutrients, and a number of chemicals, including petroleum products and pesticides.

Q: What is "enhanced water quality"?

A: "Enhanced water quality" involves removing specific pollutants like nitrogen, phosphorous, and heavy metals, specifically dissolved copper and zinc.

Q: What is the frequency of "increased monitoring"?

A: "Increased monitoring" would include the addition of more monitoring sites along Lower North Creek and would increase the overall monitoring to bi-weekly instead of monthly. Most ambient monitoring sites in the City are monitored monthly.

Q: Under current monitoring frequencies, what's the average rate or number of 'flagged' infrastructure or systems that need to be fixed or maintained per monitoring cycle?

A: Upon regular inspection, approximately 20 percent of public systems need to be maintained and nearly 80 percent of private systems require some form of repair or regular maintenance.

Q: Are there stream gauges to monitor flow events and scour, which might be more limiting than summer flows?

A: There is one gauge on North Creek near 228th St SE. It primarily measures flow, not scour.

Q: Are you working with the college to study and improve water along North Creek?

A: Although the City is not actively working with the college to improve the water along North Creek, we have open communication with the college staff about programs and annually provide opportunities to coordinate.

Q: How do you find illicit discharges?

A: We find illicit discharges through a variety of methods. Some are found through our inspection program, some through our monitoring program, many by reports from field staff carrying out their day-to-day tasks, and many from community members who call the City's Spill Hotline at 425-806-6750. We also receive notification from surrounding jurisdictions or other agencies when an illicit discharge has the potential to impact Bothell's storm system or local waterbodies.

Q: What does the "transfer of development rights mean" as it relates to protecting critical areas?

A: "Transfer of development rights" refers to a zoning technique that conserves land by redirecting development that would otherwise occur on the land to a receiving area suitable for denser development.

Q: How can we find the specific projects, such as the culvert project, that the City is working on?

A: City of Bothell's Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) is a six-year plan that lists current and upcoming projects. Staff update the CFP every two years to coincide with the City's biennial budget. The 2021-2027 CFP is available online at <http://www.bothellwa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/12819/CFP-2021-2027>.

Q: What are the plans for the 405/522 intersection? How can I find the details?

A: WSDOT is leading the project that would widen I-405 through the SR 522 interchange and build direct access ramps to the express toll lanes at SR 522. Information is available on WSDOT's website at <https://wsdot.wa.gov/projects/i405/sr-522-sr-527/home>.

Q: How can residents receive information about rain gardens?

A: We provide programs to our residents through a partnership with the Snohomish Conservation District (SCD) and the King Conservation District (KCD). SCD provides rain garden guidance and assistance for planning, installation, and maintenance. Our website provides information about rain

gardens and free publications for guidance at www.bothellwa.gov/raingardens.

Q: How do I request pet waste signs for my yard or HOA?

A: Visit www.bothellwa.gov/petwaste and click the image of the pet waste sign in the righthand column. This leads to an online form to complete to request pet waste signs. Please note that staff cannot place the pet waste signs themselves if they are to be installed on private property. Instead, requestors can schedule a time to visit City Hall and pick up the sign(s) from the Customer Service Center.

Q: Is the City collaborating with non-profits for water quality, restoration, and education related to stormwater?

A: The City currently collaborates with Friends of North Creek Forest, Whale Scout, and King and Snohomish conservation districts for stewardship opportunities. Surface Water staff also work with Nature Vision and Snohomish Conservation District to provide stormwater education programs to students in Bothell schools. Please contact the City's Volunteer and Special Event Coordinator for more information about getting involved in local stewardship or connecting a non-profit with the City. Contact information is available at www.bothellwa.gov/volunteer.

Q: Will we be notified for additional Management Areas?

A: Yes. If you provided us with an email address, we will notify you directly when we begin the outreach process for each additional SWMA. We will also advertise through social media, City website, eNews, Bothell Bridge, City Council public engagement opportunity announcements, and possibly direct mail (if funding is available).