Appendix B

Public Outreach Event Summaries
When asked to come up with a one-word description, participants reported “Storm Water” is ...

Complicated
Health
Valuable
Clean

Prepared by
Stepherson & Associates
Communications

March 25, 2013
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BACKGROUND

In 2005, the first Surface Water Master Plan was developed with the overriding goal to recommend focus and direction for the next six years of Surface Water Utility. In the seven years since completing its last Surface Water Master Plan, the City of Kirkland annexed a very large part of unincorporated King County, increasing Kirkland’s population and area by almost 40 percent. With this in consideration, the City is interested in developing an updated Surface Water Master Plan (SWMP) that defines priorities, builds on the previous Plan, specifies programs and projects needed to meet Plan goals, and evaluates required revenue and rates to successfully deliver the Plan elements.

Held on March 12, 2013, an internal stakeholder meeting for the Surface Water Master Plan (SWMP) update was the first of a series of public involvement meetings for the Master Plan update.

EVENT INFORMATION

Speakers: Jenny Gaus, Surface Water Engineering Supervisor
Erin Nelson, Senior Water Resources Engineer, Brown and Caldwell

Facilitator: Chris Hoffman, Public Involvement Lead, Stepherson & Associates

Attendees: 12 representatives from the City of Kirkland, primarily with the Surface Water Division of the Public Works Department; other departments represented include Planning, IT/GIS, City Manager’s Office (Neighborhoods Department), and the Parks Department,

Date and Time: Tuesday, March 12, 2013
1 – 3 p.m.

Location: Peter Kirk Room
Kirkland City Hall
123 5th Ave
Kirkland, WA 98033

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Raise awareness within the City of Kirkland of the Master Plan update
- Inform city staff about the contents of the Surface Water Master Plan and the objectives for the update
- Clearly communicate project schedule, anticipated impacts, and opportunities for engagement
- Discuss problems, potential solutions, and performance measures
- Answer questions and take comments.
- Gather input from city staff regarding the successes and challenges associated with the existing plan.
EVENT NOTIFICATION

An invitation to the meeting was sent via email. Jenny Gaus maintained a list of RSVPs.

STAFF

In addition to the speakers, those staffing the briefing were:

Stepherson & Associates
    Raffaela Oeler

Brown and Caldwell
    Pratistha Kansakar
MATERIALS

An agenda was attached to the meeting invitation email and was available at the sign-in desk. Attendees were also provided with a set of draft performance measures and a meeting evaluation form.

AGENDA AND OUTCOMES

The meeting was structured to elicit input from city staff, and consisted of two presentations followed by discussions. The first presentation provided and overview of the SWMP elements, process, and problem areas. In the following discussion participants were asked to identify what is working well related to surface water management and to identify and then prioritize surface water management challenges. The second presentation described the purpose of performance measures, surface water management goals, and what the City can do to achieve those goals. The following discussion consisted of small groups assessing the draft performance measures and suggesting modifications to those measures. Participants included City of Kirkland representatives, primarily from the Public Works department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 - 1:15 p.m.</th>
<th>Introductions and Ice-Breaker</th>
<th>Jenny Gaus, Chris Hoffman</th>
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<tr>
<td>1:15 - 1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Presentation, Part I</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:55 - 3 p.m.</td>
<td>Wrap-up &amp; Adjourn</td>
<td>Chris Hoffman, Pam Bissonnette</td>
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Presentation, Part I, and Discussion

A discussion was facilitated after the first presentation to identify current successes and challenges. This discussion began with a brainstorm of what is currently working well, and resulted in the following list:

“What works”

- Providing creative solutions for residents
- GIS mapping systems and procedures
- Executive summaries of larger documents
- CCTV program (closed-circuit television)
- Low-impact development
• Organization/structure within department: Good communication and working relationships that foster proactive responses.
• The standards manual
• Education and outreach activities, including publications and community group meetings.
• Relationship with mayor and mayor’s prioritization of GSI

Participants were then asked to brainstorm surface water management challenges. The list of challenges they developed was then posted in the back of the room. From there, participants were provided three sticky dots and directed to place them on the three challenges they viewed as priorities. Once complete, the challenges with the most dots were identified for further discussion. The following list represents all of the identified challenges and the number of dots they received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of dots</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>City-funded low-impact development projects and funding for on-going maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lack of staffing and resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Land-use and planning integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Retrofitting infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Getting capital projects completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Addressing the need for a decant facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Departmental and organizational challenges resulting from the growth of the city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Impacts to water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In addition to larger capital projects, identify new smaller projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Legal challenges to the NPDES permit</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Maintaining systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asset location and placement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Guidance on permitted activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Invasive species control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maximizing opportunities for GSI in parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Beavers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Charging surface water fees to roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Customer interactions and customer education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Funding/clarity on allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Good use of education and outreach. Additional funding to do more?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Impacts of surface water on parks and Lake Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Impacts of climate change</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Integrating and connecting GSI with traditional stormwater infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>More organized and regular communications between operations and engineering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a final activity of the first discussion, the group brainstormed potential solutions to the top three challenges: (1) Lack of staffing and resources, (2) Land-use and planning integration, and (3) City-funded low-impact development projects and building funding for on-going maintenance into the projects. The participants’ input is as follows:

**Lack of staffing and resources**
- Balance between capital projects and maintenance projects
- Local legislation to get state and federal funds for surface water improvements
- More staff dedicated to green infrastructure

**Land-use and planning integration**
• Incentive programs and other ways to make it easier to do green development
• Regional facilities
  o Developing partnerships, corporations, and cities
  o See: Microsoft campus as a good model
• Incorporating into annual overlay
• Design solutions  Juanita Basin: needs both low-impact development and grey infrastructure to make more progress
• Levy road maintenance (“Portland approach”)
• Streets - work from Puget Sound Partnership, Bellevue as one example
  o Show that 95 of drainage that comes off of the basin is from the street system
  o Is there a way to redesign streets to infiltrate water from right underneath the street? Other than a ditch?
  ▪ Land acquisition

City-funded low-impact development projects and funding for on-going maintenance
• LID Crew for constructing and maintaining LID facilities
• Funding
• Equipment

Presentation, Part II and Discussion
Erin Nelson provided an overview of performance measures, what they are intended to achieve, and how they are used. Following her presentation the performance measures were distributed among four small groups for review and discussion. Each group considered two to three performance measures as well as the related “indicators of success.” The discussion groups were asked if they thought the measures were on track, if they had any changes to suggest, and if they thought there were other measures that should be considered.

The groups’ input from the performance measures discussions is included in the pages that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Assigned Performance Measures</th>
<th>Location in this report</th>
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GROUP 1

Development Review
Goal: Provide consistent, timely review of development proposals and encourage use of LID

Performance Measures:
- Turnaround time for review (less is better)
- # of revisions (less is better)
- Materials are clear, helpful and concise and available on-line
- # of electronic applications
- # of applications incorporating LID

Indicators of success:
- Planning department and public is happy with response time (survey)
- Revisions are minor
- # of developments using LID (when feasible)
- Increase in electronic permit review
- Degree of application completeness
- Degree of “self-help” facilitated by Kirkland materials

Regulatory Compliance

Goal: Comply with NPDES Phase II permit and other regulatory requirements that pertain to surface water management

Performance Measures:
- Compliance with meeting permit deadlines
- Compliance in meeting permit requirements
- Provide good information/materials
- On-line and clear materials

Indicators of success:
- # of illicit discharges reported
- # of streams on 303(d) list (target?)
- B-IBI scores (target/diversity/time?)
- Meeting inspection and maintenance requirements
- # of water quality related complaints
- See NPDES Annual Report for more....
GROUP 2

Capital Projects

Goal: Construct surface water capital projects to reduce flooding, and improve water quality and aquatic habitat

Performance Measures:

- # of surface water capital projects designed and constructed
- # of LID projects functioning well
- Area of impervious surface treated for water quality or flow control
- # of culverts upgraded for fish passage
- # of grant applications secured
- What is the cost/benefit of LID vs. traditional?

Indicators of success:

- % impervious surface treated for water quality
- % impervious surface treated for flow control
- # of fish passage barriers
- Length of accessible fish habitat
- # of roads closed due to flooding
- For LID projects, plants are alive, looks good, and no complaints from neighbors
- B-IBI results improve
- # of awards
- Projects are improving environmental conditions

Stormwater Operation and Maintenance

Goal: Maintain stormwater infrastructure such that it functions as intended

Performance Measures:

- # of catch basins inspected and cleaned
- length of pipe video inspected
- # of SW facilities inspected
- # of SW facilities cleaned
- % of maintenance needs completed
- % condition ratings that are good
- Budgets are accurate compared to actuals
- Kirkland’s rates compared to other similarly sized utilities?

Indicators of success:

- Tonnage of debris removed
- # of work orders processed
- Water quality testing results
- # and diversity of bugs (B-IBI scores)
GROUP 3

Education

**Goal:** Raise awareness of stormwater problems, and encourage behaviors that promote and protect water quality, improve aquatic habitat, and reduce flooding

**Performance Measures:**

- # of attendees at educational workshops and events
- # of outreach plans developed for each required topic in the NPDES stormwater permit
- # of drains adopted per year
- # of drains stenciled per year
- # of attendees at events
- # of stewards and neighborhood associations that participate in events
- # of outreach events and workshops held each year
- # of outreach materials produced

**Indicators of success:**

- Citizens are aware of stormwater problems (survey)
- % of citizens implementing environmentally friendly behaviors
- City’s reputation in promoting and sustaining environmentally friendly behaviors?
- Number of people taking advantage of incentives for reduction in stormwater rates (example- establish a functioning rain garden and get a discount on SWM fees)

**Water Quality and Pollution Prevention**

**Goal:** Improve water quality to provide fishable swimmable waters that meet State Water Quality standards and support aquatic life

**Performance Measures:**

- # of private and public maintenance inspections completed
- # of pollution prevention business visits
- # of spills cleaned up (see M&O?)
- Mapping of system complete and maintained
- # of outfalls/% of system screened for illicit discharges
- # of trees planted
- # of creeks restored
- # of workshops on water quality and how homeowners can improve water quality (rain garden workshop on May 18th)

All the stuff that M&O does also supports water quality...

**Indicators of success:**

- # of parks closed due to beach contamination or water quality issues (targets- history and now)
- #/miles of stream on 303(d) list
- Businesses that are aware of and implementing BMPs (survey)
- Maps are accurate and user-friendly
- # of roads treated (currently 4%)
- Amount of pollution generating surfaces treated and untreated
- B-IBI scores
- # of public maintenance inspections completed
GROUP 4

Monitoring

Goal: Gather data that supports understanding of how well surface water program is working

Performance Measures:

- # of streams monitored for water quality
- # of volunteer hours monitoring water quality
- # of wetland and stream restoration projects monitored
- % of streams/lakes monitored for water quality parameters
- % of stream restoration projects monitored
- % of tree canopy coverage in watersheds (correlation to water quality)
- Cost and benefit of collection vs. use (value) of data
- How to monitor CIPs?

Indicators of success:

- Data collection procedures are such that resulting information can be used regionally as well as locally
- The quantity/type of information allows for useful reporting on Utility metrics
- Are habitats thriving?

Stormwater studies and planning

Goal: Advance innovative surface water management techniques and provide tools to efficiently plan and implement surface water projects and strategies

Performance Measures:

- # of studies completed
- Budget to actual being spent (is budgeting accurate)
- Rate comparison (cost-benefit)
- Meshing with overlay program
- Condition rating of assets
- Identify systems in need and condition ahead of CIP

Indicators of success:

- Studies and planning result in action
- Actions suggested result in improvement in watershed and utility function

Customer Service

Goal: Provide timely and efficient technical assistance to the public and other city departments

Performance Measures:

- Turnaround time for providing assistance
- # of inquiries addressed
- # of claims
- # of compliments
- Connection of public and customers to the system (edible plants as an example)

Indicators of success:

- High rate of customer satisfaction (survey)
- Do customers relate to facilities (stewardship)
- CIP understands customer needs of surface water department
ATTENDEE FEEDBACK

Twelve attendees completed meeting evaluation forms before departing the briefing reporting an overall positive response from the participants. Respondents’ replies and comments are summarized below.

**Why or Why not?**

- Excellent slides and packaging
- History
- Important to hear other departments thoughts and ideas

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**Were the discussions helpful?**

- Yes 100%
- No
- Somewhat

**Why or Why not?**

- Another maybe 10 minutes would have been good
- Very open and frank discussion
- Helpful to clarify purpose of discussions
- Yes but needed more time
- Collaboration across departments

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**How would you rate the value of this meeting?**

- Excellent 50%
- Good 50%
- 1 - Poor
- 2 - Fair
- 3 - Average
- 4 - Good
- 5 - Excellent

**Is there anything that would have made this event more useful for you?**

- Can’t think of anything
- Helpful to learn about other challenges as well as what others view as being “well done”
- Understanding how results and discussion issues will be implemented/presented
- More time for discussion
- More time on each issue
- Link to current Master Plan prior to meeting to familiarize self
Event Summary
May 1, 2013 Open House
Surface Water Master Plan Update

Prepared for the City of Kirkland’s Department of Public Works
May 20, 2013

Stepherson & Associates
Communications
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BACKGROUND

In 2005, the first Surface Water Master Plan was developed with the overriding goal to recommend focus and direction for the next six years of Surface Water Utility. In the seven years since completing its last Surface Water Master Plan, the City of Kirkland annexed a very large part of unincorporated King County, increasing Kirkland’s population and area by almost 40 percent. With this in consideration, the City is interested in developing an updated Surface Water Master Plan (SWMP) that defines priorities, builds on the previous Plan, specifies programs and projects needed to meet Plan goals, and evaluates required revenue and rates to successfully deliver the Plan elements.

Held on May 1, 2013, an Open House for the Surface Water Master Plan (SWMP) update was the first of two public involvement meetings for the Master Plan update.

Event Information

Speakers: Jenny Gaus, Surface Water Engineering Supervisor (City of Kirkland)
Erin Nelson, Senior Water Resources Engineer (Brown and Caldwell)

Facilitator: Chris Hoffman, Public Involvement Lead (Stepherson & Associates)

Project Representatives: Kelli Jones, Surface Water Utility Engineer (City of Kirkland), and Joan Lieberman-Brill, Senior Planner (City of Kirkland)

Attendees: 13 attendees from the public

Date and Time: Wednesday, May 1, 2013
6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Location: Finn Hill Middle School (8040 NE 132nd St, Kirkland, WA 98034)

Objectives

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Raise awareness within the City of Kirkland of the Master Plan update
- Explain the elements of the current Surface Water Master Plan, and the objectives for the update, with display boards and project representatives on hand to answer questions
- Discuss problems and potential solutions
- Clearly communicate project schedule, anticipated impacts, and opportunities for engagement and feedback
- Answer questions and take comments
OPEN HOUSE

The event commences...

At 6:30 p.m., a table was set-up at the main entrance to the Finn Hill Middle School gymnasium. Ample signage was placed on the street, and throughout the building to help attendees navigate the hallways and walkways from the parking lot to the location where the meeting was held. A total of 13 attendees arrived. They were greeted at the sign-in table, and handed an agenda, comment form, and meeting evaluation form.

While attendees signed in, they were also asked to place a thumbtack in their area of residence on a large map of Kirkland (image on right).

Display boards
Upon entering the gymnasium, a line of display boards were set-up in the front half of the room. The display boards featured information from the presentation, and a map of Potential Capital Projects in Kirkland. The City Planning Department also hosted a table with information pertaining to the Comprehensive Plan Update.

Presentation
A presentation was scheduled for 6:45 p.m., and at that time, attendees were asked to take a seat. A PowerPoint presentation was delivered by Jenny Gaus and Erin Nelson, which included information on the program, what has changed since the last plan, and the importance and need for surface water management in Kirkland. The presentation also touched on the process for the plan update.

Discussion
Facilitator Chris Hoffman took the stage after the PowerPoint presentation to begin a group discussion. He led a quick ice-breaker with the group, having them come up with a few words to describe surface water. The group offered the words: Run-off, Aquifer recharge, Rain gardens, and Erosion.

Chris then asked the group to bring up any surface water issues that they wished to discuss. As attendees took turns sharing their concerns, their issues were noted on a flip chart and project representatives Erin Nelson and Jenny Gaus responded to question and comments.
PUBLIC RESPONSE

What we heard...

The Open House offered attendees many different options for engaging with the project—by way of the presentation and display boards; and, for submitting feedback—through discussion and in writing. What we heard from the audience was recorded during the post-presentation discussion, and at an interactive display board station.

Post-presentation Discussion
Altogether, a few common sentiments emerged from the audience regarding negative impacts of development. Because many audience members represented newly annexed areas of Kirkland, ineffective or negligent surface water management issues were reported, along with the need for clear guidelines and enforced oversight from municipal authorities. These and the other topics of discussion are listed below:

- Development issues (regarding private developers and their contractors), and the need for independent review of the surface water management plans
- Watershed planning standards and impact mitigation
- Failed run-off plans (particularly with new construction)
- Plantings and species selection for rain gardens
- Design aesthetics regarding green storm water infrastructure components, such as rain gardens.
- Septic tanks’ impact on streams. How the need to install sewer systems is determined.
- Invasive species near creeks: which species are OK to remove, and replacements
- What to do about flooding on personal properties
- What to do about garbage trucks leaking oil on streets
- City policy on cisterns
- Planning process: what is the timeline? When will the goals be put out for public comment? When will there be opportunities for comment on the draft plan?
- Can information be communicated on a listserv?

Interactive Display Board Station
Among the display boards, a station with the map of Potential Capital Projects in Kirkland was set up with orange dot stickers, and a flip chart offering attendees the opportunity to write out site-specific feedback. Visitors to this station also had the option to discuss these with project representatives.

The numbered dots (●) on the map correspond to the flip chart’s comments. Attendees reported the following areas of concern:
1. Request change in land use classification from wetland to fishless channel has allowed increase in allowable lots for a residential subdivision → increase from three residences to six residences. The allowable setback for this new residential project should remain at 60 – 75 ft. per wetland requirements. Reduced setback at 25-40 ft. will encroach on stream bank, making residences vulnerable to flooding. Furthermore, the green space in this riparian area is active Pileated woodpecker habitat and, as such, should be managed as a sensitive/critical area with increased set-backs, additional buffers, etc. Note how close the southernmost lot is to the stream bank. Way too close!

2. Steep unstable terrain on the west side of Finn Hill and high volumes of run-off from uphill development overwhelms basements, backyards, and homemade stormwater conveyance structures. Probably needs new retention pond development to hold off time-release run-off in this area.

3. High volumes of run-off have a flash response in this section of the creek, scouring the streambed of Denny Creek just downstream from Juanita Drive. Need a comprehensive plan to do sub-basin analysis or install rain gardens to minimize run-off reaching pipes or other man-made conveyance.

4. 124th St ends in a cul-de-sac; insufficient drainage at this point. Water flows down steep hillside (now park property: Juanita Heights Park). Water flows down private drive and pools around a drain in front of park at 89th Pl NE.

5. Water run-off from Chatham Ridge that has now made new wet spot in the Juanita woodlands. Email me, I'll show you. Tchilelli-White

6. Water from spring or broken pipe at 12011 93rd Ave flows down gravel drive and onto 93rd; catch basins do not capture flow due to topography. Many catch basins further north on drainage problems further north. Excess water at 12009 93rd

(no number) Culvert under 8th St at Everest Park needs to be cleaned out.

Written feedback was also received by way of comment forms and meeting evaluations.

**Comment Forms**

Two attendees completed comment forms at the event. The first discussed development challenges, while the other included some personal sentiments regarding her history with a citizen’s committee for surface water management and water shortages in Juanita Creek. Comment forms are appendixes at the end of this report (page 10 and 11).
Meeting Evaluation

Seven of the 13 attendees completed the meeting evaluation form. 100 percent of the attendees who filled out an evaluation form plan to continue to participate in the project. On that point, many favorable comments were received, including: “Very interesting. Lots of work to do!”; “Very interested in presenting to our neighborhood”; and, “Stream quality is important.”

The results of the survey portion of the evaluation are displayed in the graph below:

Other comments received--regarding what could make the meeting “better or more useful”--include the following:

- “Thank you. Need more participation from the community”
- “Good job. Thanks”
- “Better advertising for the meetings.”
- “A better description of key problems/objectives for Finn Hill”
NOTIFICATION

In the weeks leading up to the Open House, several communications mechanisms were used to notify the public about the Open House. These included:

- Press release transmitted on April 25, 2013
- Advertisements—print and online
- Email blasts—to a number of city lists
- Website updates
- Social Media Notification—28 organizations were sent an email asking them to help spread the word with their audiences. The email contained posts prepared for Facebook and Twitter, and an image file of the postcard
- Postcard (see image below)—posted at City Hall and provided at city events
Media Coverage

Other listings:

Event Listing (City of Kirkland: City Calendar)
http://www.kirklandwa.gov/City_Calendar/SurfWaterMP0501.htm

Press release (City of Kirkland: Newsroom)
http://www.kirklandwa.gov/News_Room/NR0425SurfaceWaterIssues.htm

Webpage update (City of Kirkland: Surface Water Master Plan)
http://www.kirklandwa.gov/depart/Public_Works/Storm___Surface_Water/About_Surface_Water/Surface_Water_Master_Plan.htm
Comment form #1

Teresa Chilielli-White
tchilelli@aol.com

Comment Form
Surface Water Master Plan - Open House
May 1, 2013

Name (optional) Teresa Chilielli-White
Contact information (optional) Phone number: Email address: tchilelli@aol.com

Please share any comment you have about the SWMP update, regarding
• Ideas for projects or programs
• Problem areas that need to be addressed
• Other priorities or challenges

Better education & Stormwater is more important to it.

Independent Storm Drainage Studies for Developments
Studies not conducted by engineers hired by the
by the developers. Have a plan for an independent
study - have a repeat price & have developers use
the independent study prior to their layout.

Chateau Ridge Development 117th Pl & 82nd Ave NE
This new system has caused there to be new wet
areas in the Juanita woodlands. These new
wet areas will eventually cause tree

Disease & trees fall.

THE Ravine in between Juanita Drive
a Hanses Point.

You can also send your comments by email:
Jenny Gaus, Senior Surface Water Utility Engineer, Public Works Department at jgaus@kirklandwa.gov

Please visit the project webpage for more information on the Surface Water Master Plan, http://www.kirklandwa.gov
(search: “Surface Water Master Plan”)
Comment Form
Surface Water Master Plan - Open House
May 1, 2013

Name (optional) Inge Theisens
Contact information (optional) Phone number: (425) 823-5710
Email address: 

Please share any comment you have about the SWMP update, regarding
- Ideas for projects or programs
- Problem areas that need to be addressed
- Other priorities or challenges

As a former NPS park ranger, I had to learn how to use each type of boat present. Sometimes it
should be held about 5/9 from where
the motor is tied like a rock. Some sing, some practically loud
I would understand the man of the lake.

Other comments:
I was only able to access #15 for short
period of partial fruit in one area,
occasionally I could hear some of Jenny's
words win the lake.

You can also send your comments by email:
Jenny Gaus, Senior Surface Water Utility Engineer, Public Works Department at jgaus@kirklandwa.gov

Please visit the project webpage for more information on the Surface Water Master Plan, http://www.kirklandwa.gov (search: "Surface Water Master Plan")

In 1962-63 I took minutes for the water
shortages at the boat #15 fill and sawed in the
citizens' limits for potatoes in 86-87.
Event Summary

April 26, 2014 - Community Future Day
Surface Water Master Plan Update

Prepared for the City of Kirkland’s Department of Public Works
May 10, 2014

Prepared by:

Stepherson & Associates
Communications

2014 Surface Water Master Plan  B-25  November 2015
INTRODUCTION
In 2005, the first Surface Water Master Plan was developed with the overriding goal to recommend focus and direction for the next six years of Surface Water Utility. In the seven years since completing its last Surface Water Master Plan, the City of Kirkland annexed a very large part of unincorporated King County, increasing Kirkland’s population and area by almost 40 percent. With this in consideration, the City is interested in developing an updated Surface Water Master Plan (SWMP) that defines priorities, builds on the previous Plan, specifies programs and projects needed to meet Plan goals, and evaluates required revenue and rates to successfully deliver the Plan elements.

With the Draft Plan update nearing completion, the project team staffed a table at the City of Kirkland’s April 26 Community Future Day to share information about the Plan and receive feedback on programs and projects addressed in it.

Event Information
Project Representatives: Jenny Gaus (City of Kirkland Surface Water Engineering Supervisor)
                        Erin Nelson (Consultant Project Manager, Brown & Caldwell)
                        Chris Hoffman (Public Involvement consultant, Stepherson & Associates)

Attendees: Approximately 50 people visited the SWMP table

Date and Time: Saturday, April 26, 2014
               10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

Location: Kirkland City Hall (123 Fifth Avenue, Kirkland, WA 98034)

Objectives
The objectives of participation in the event were to:

- Raise awareness within the City of Kirkland of the Master Plan update
- Explain what the utility currently manages, the elements of the current Surface Water Master Plan, and the objectives for the update
- Present and get feedback on programmatic options
- Identify how people think the utility’s goals should be prioritized
- Identify potential capital improvement projects
- Answer questions and take comments
OPEN HOUSE
The Surface Water Master Plan table was located in the Peter Kirk Room in City Hall. Other planning efforts represented in the room included the Cross Kirkland Corridor Master Plan, The Transportation Master Plan and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. Jenny Gaus, Erin Nelson, and Chris Hoffman staffed the table and responded to questions and comments from participants. Information about various utility programs, and comment forms, were provided at the table.

Display boards
Six display boards were used to convey information and get feedback. These consisted of:

1. A schedule of the SWMP Update process
2. The role of the surface water utility (what it manages)
3. Existing surface water utility programs
4. The four goals of the surface water utility
5. Proposed programmatic options
6. A map of proposed capital improvement projects

Participants were asked to provide feedback on boards four and five. On board four, participants were asked how the City should prioritize efforts to meet its goals, and were instructed to allocate four dots to the four goals in any way they saw fit. For example, they could allocate one dot to each of the goals or allocate all of their dots to one goal.

Participants placed dots on the board to identify their priorities.
Table 1 provides a summary of how participants prioritized surface water utility goals.

**Table 1: Surface water utility goals prioritization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th># of dots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protect and enhance Kirkland’s aquatic resources for current residents, aquatic life and future generations.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect and maintain the City’s surface and stormwater infrastructure for optimal performance.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect and enhance water quality for current residents, aquatic life and future generations.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce threats to public infrastructure or private property due to flooding.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On board five, participants were asked to identify a preferred programmatic option. They were presented with four options and were instructed to place one dot on the options they thought should be implemented. Table 2 summarizes the results of participant input on programmatic options.

**Table 2: Programmatic options preferences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th># of dots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Surface water support of overly program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LID Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Street sweeping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ditch maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maintenance on Goat Hill – equipment rental</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Development review evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LID code scrub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LID implementation and manual adoption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needed (Option 1)</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stormwater facility inspection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Service truck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spill response truck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Beaver management policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Address prioritized fish barriers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Evaluation of incentives and rebate programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Utility rate study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Proactively avoid TMDL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• City-specific water quality monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Watershed planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop LID feasibility tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Incorporation on LID into city capital projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>It Can Wait (Option 2)</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stream habitat and fish monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• O&amp;M CIP consultation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Environmental permitting for maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Property acquisition policy and priority areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Evaluation of dredging in Lake Washington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Urban forestry and tree inventory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Climate change evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Streamside restoration maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Noxious weeds and invasive pants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Juanita Creek floodplain mapping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nice to Have (Option 3)</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maintenance on Goat Hill – Equipment purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stormwater system rehabilitation catch-up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stormwater pond edibles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Retrofit opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Leaf pick-up program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Private streambank stabilization program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poop scoop laws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Volunteer use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMENT FORMS

Six participants completed comment forms at the event. The following provides a summary of the comments; the comment forms are provided in an appendix to this report.

- My neighborhood (Everest – 8th Street) experiences flooding regularly and many have installed sump pumps to deal with this.
- I have standing water in my beds and lawn for the last two years which I believe is due to high water table and clay soils.
- I am concerned that a large planned development (at approximately 732 8th Street) will increase the flooding problem.
- Filter stormwater before it goes into Lake Washington along Lake Street.
- 128th Avenue, north of 80th (between 80th and 85th): overflow situation on school property (Rose Hill Elementary); new development (not constructed) did underground surface water utility.
- What is the potential effect of new development on existing problem?
- In the fall after big windstorms, sweeping should be prioritized on roads with bike lanes
  - If not swept, bike lanes are unusable and bicyclists are in lanes with traffic, which is a safety issue that trumps flooding
- Move volunteer use out of “nice to have” into other categories because effective use of volunteers can address some of the needs of other categories.
- Surface water is showing up in our backyard and side yard and along my retaining wall. It has already washed out another retaining wall on my property. It comes from the South.
Additional Information from Community Future Day

April 26, 2014
Board comments from Community Future Day- April 26, 2014
Surface Water Utility Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Rain gardens reduce coverage of lots by houses that create runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Rain gardens along greenway routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Rain gardens on greenways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General spending trends

- Participants chose to redistribute significant funds to spend on the CKC, with a mix of transportation, general fund, and parks money being spent on corridor projects. Parks had the largest percentage of funding redirected to the CKC, while Transportation dollars made up the most of the CKC funding.

General purpose $ redistribution

- Both Transportation and Parks experienced reduction in general purpose dollars, with the majority being moved to the CKC. Participants moved about 25% of their general purpose dollars out of transportation on average and moved 65% of their general purpose dollars out of parks on average. Sixty-nine percent of the redistributed general purpose money was spent on the CKC, while the remaining 31% was redirected to surface water.

Preferences within Transportation

- The majority of transportation funds were spent on transportation, but 15% was moved to the CKC. Spending choices on transportation projects were mostly balanced between the four major transportation modes – Autos (21%), Bikes (26%), Pedestrian (26%) and Transit (27%).

Preferences within Parks

- Parks lost about half of its starting funds to other projects – with 33% of the dedicated parks money being moved to the CKC and 75% of park’s general purpose money being moved for both the CKC and Surface water projects. Spending on parks projects revealed preferences for open space & forest restoration (33%), community and waterfront parks (25%), while other projects received less of the funding with neighborhood park renovations collecting 20%, new neighborhood parks taking in 15% and new sports fields finished with 7% of the parks spending.

Preferences within Surface Water

- Participants spent all of the surface water funds that they were allocated within surface water since it couldn’t be spent anywhere else, with the final tally revealing preferences to spend more on water quality (33%) and infrastructure replacement (28%), while fish habitat (21%) and flooding (18%) received fewer project dollars.

Preferences within CKC

- The CKC was a popular spending choice among participants, drawing funds from transportation, parks, and general purpose dollars. The CKC spending options offered a choice between building the fully developed “Character Zones” along the corridor or a simple paving project, 60% of the CKC funds received were for the “Character Zones”, while the other 40% were for the paving project.
Aquatics Center bonds

- An aquatics center bond option was offered as part of the exercise that allowed participants to indicate if they would like to tax themselves to build an aquatics-only center for $30 million or an aquatics/rec center for $50 million. Out of 63 participants 9 indicated that they would vote for a bond for a $30 million aquatics-only center and 22 said that they would choose the $50 million aquatics/rec center. All together 31 people showed interest in some sort of aquatics center, which is slightly below 50%.

Additional Property taxes

- The exercise gave participants the option to tax themselves through property taxes or increased fees in order to buy more projects. This proved to be a relatively rare choice, with only seven participants choosing to add general purpose taxes.

Returned Money

- Like the additional property taxes, returning tax dollars to the “bank” was a relatively rare choice, with 7 participants opting to do this. The reasons varied, two people were only interested in spending on a certain type of project and decided not to do the rest of the exercise, while five others decided that they had more money than they wanted to spend and gave it back with the intent of reducing their taxes.
SPENDING CHOICES

- Transportation: 58%
- Parks: 12%
- Surface Water: 14%
- CKC (Trans): 8%
- CKC (Parks): 3%
- CKC (Gen): 5%
Movement of General Fund $ (in millions)
PARKS SPENDING CHOICES

- Community and Waterfront Parks: 25%
- Neighborhood Park Renovation: 20%
- Open Space & Forest Restoration: 33%
- New Neighborhood Parks: 15%
- Sports Fields: 7%
TRANSPORTATION SPENDING CHOICES

- Transit: 27%
- Autos: 21%
- Pedestrian: 26%
- Bikes: 26%
SURFACE WATER SPENDING CHOICES

- Infrastructure Replacement: 28%
- Fish Habitat: 21%
- Flooding: 18%
- Water Quality: 33%