

AGENDA

Little Bear Creek Basin Planning Snohomish County Public Works Technical Workshop

Tuesday, February 14, 2017, 9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
Brightwater Community Meeting Room, Woodinville, Washington

Workshop Purpose

We want your feedback on:

- Potential solutions to improve and protect water quality
- Feasibility of those solutions
- Best approach to prioritizing and sequencing the strategies within the solutions

9:30-9:35	Welcome, Introductions and Workshop Purpose <i>Tamie Kellogg, Kellogg Consulting</i>
9:35-9:45	Presentation: Plan Background and Context <i>Arthur Lee, Snohomish County</i>
9:45-10:30	Presentation: Input on Potential Solutions <i>Patty Dillion, NHC</i>
10:30-10:40	Break
10:40-11:40	Table Group Discussion Input on Potential Solutions (Scenarios and Supplemental Strategies) <i>Tamie Kellogg, Kellogg Consulting</i>
11:40-11:55	Individual Take-aways <i>All, table by table</i>
11:55-12:00	Next Steps in Plan Development <i>Arthur Lee, Snohomish County</i>

Thank you for participating!

If you have additional feedback for us, please contact:
Arthur Lee, Project Manager
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DEFINITIONS

Adaptive Management: A systematic process for continually improving management policies and practices by learning and making changes based on the outcomes of previously employed policies and practices.

B-IBI (Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity): A measurement recognized as an indicator of the biological condition of a stream.

BMPs (Best Management Practices): BMPs are defined in Washington State's Stormwater Manual as "schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices, that when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants to waters of Washington State."

Buffer: A buffer, as it relates to streams and wetlands, is the area of land adjacent to critical areas (such as streams and wetlands), usually of a variable fixed width (such as 50 – 150 feet), and regulated for functions and values (such as stream shade).

LID (Low Impact Development): A broad range of distributed stormwater treatment measures and site design and construction practices designed to slow, disperse, infiltrate, store and filter surface runoff. In the Little Bear Creek Plan, LID typically refers to infiltration-based stormwater facilities applied in a distributed (i.e. site-scale) manner through the watershed.

Potential Solutions: Combinations of a modeled scenario and selected supplemental strategies that will fully meet goals of the Plan.

Scenarios: Combinations of strategies (including structural and selected non-structural) that have been modeled to determine the types and quantities of individual strategies that will combine to most cost-effectively meet targeted water quality and flow-based B-IBI standards

Strategies: Individual BMPs, programs, and projects intended to address one or more of the water quality or B-IBI deficiencies in Little Bear Creek. Strategies being considered have been classified into three categories:

- a) Structural strategies are constructed BMPs, including both LID-type facilities and more traditional storage and conveyance facilities. Structural strategies are most readily modeled and are the primary component of the model scenarios.
- b) Non-structural strategies encompass programs, actions, code/policy changes that affect runoff and/or pollution generation and treatment. Impacts of selected non-structural strategies were modeled for Little Bear Creek; but in general, these strategies are more difficult to quantify. Both modeled and non-modeled non-structural strategies may be included in the plan.
- c) Instream strategies are in-stream or near stream projects or actions that have a more direct (usually local) impact on the stream itself. Instream strategies (often characterized as "stream restoration") are generally targeted at improving physical habitat conditions at a stream reach scale. Instream strategies were not modeled as part of this study, but may be included in the plan.

Supplemental Strategies: Additional strategies, beyond those included in selected model scenario(s), which could be included in the plan. Some supplemental strategies will be needed to make up for shortfalls relative to water quality targets in the modeled scenarios. Other supplemental strategies may benefit the system in different ways (e.g. instream strategies) or provide alternative approaches to addressing water quality issues.

Tree Canopy: The area of land covered by trees (evergreen and/or deciduous) six feet in height or greater, excluding invasive species or noxious weeds. A quantity of tree canopy retained by a parcel may be regulated and can be modeled for purposes of estimating influence on flow.