ATTACHMENT E

Watershed March 1, 2023, Response Letter



March 1, 2023

Brad Strauch P.O. Box 97034, PSE 9N Bellevue, WA 98009 Bradley.Strauch@pse.com

Re: North Bellevue Segment for PSE Energize Eastside, Comment Response Letter

The Watershed Company Reference Number: 111103.12

Conditional Use File Number: 21-104991-LB

Critical Areas Land Use Permit File Number: 21-104989-LO

Dear Brad:

The following information is provided in response to comments from City of Bellevue Land Use staff in a letter from November 1, 2022 (see reference file numbers listed previously). Comments are copied below (italicized), followed by responses.

Comments that suggest updating the Vegetation Inventory & Management Plan Report for North Bellevue (hereafter "VMP Report") have been fully addressed within the body of this response letter and associated attachments. The VMP Report has not been modified or reissued.

Wetland/stream and buffer impact mitigation

1. The Bellevue City Code (BCC) allows for compensatory mitigation to occur off-site and outside of the drainage sub-basin for impacts to wetlands and wetland buffers (BCC 20.25H.105) only after other options have been exhausted and the locational requirements in BCC 20.25H.105.B have been demonstrated. The CAR in the application provides a discussion of code compliance in Section 9. For Section 20.25H.105.A.2, it refers the reader to Section 8.1.1. This section does not directly address the criterion A.2.d. Please supplement the application with a justification of the use of the KFMB as functionally equivalent to being in the same basin.

Response: The Project is located within the Keller Farm Mitigation Bank (KFMB) Service Area. As documented in the Bank Use Plan, the KFMB has undergone an extensive permitting and

review process which involved input and direction from multiple agencies and reviewing groups to determine the appropriate Service Area and functions the bank will provide.

The following is excerpted or paraphrased from the Bank Use Plan and Mitigation Banking Instrument for the KFMB:

In the Lake Washington-Sammamish Watershed, there are relatively little restoration or mitigation opportunities available that provide meaningful functional lift of existing aquatic resources. There are limited mitigation opportunities when looking "on-site" versus locating mitigation in a more sustainable and effective part of the watershed. The KFMB is situated in the landscape using criteria found in the joint guidance from the USACE and Washington Department of Ecology "Selecting Mitigation Sites Using a Watershed Approach" to targeting restoration actions in a Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) or watershed. The Keller Farm Bank Site has been identified as a high priority stream and wetland restoration project in WRIA 8 for the last thirty years, beginning with the Bear Creek Basin Plan in the 1980's. The bank site is identified as a 'Near Term Action' important to regional salmonid habitat restoration efforts as part of the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Salmon Conservation Plan for WRIA 8 adopted by NOAA Fisheries and implemented by local stakeholders to achieve Chinook salmon recovery consistent with the Endangered Species Act (Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan (CSCP), 2005; ESA 16 U.S.C. S 1531).

The KFMB is located at the confluence of two regionally significant, salmon-bearing streams, Bear Creek and Evans Creek. Another smaller stream, Perrigo Creek, flows adjacent to a portion of the western Bank boundary and will be rerouted and daylighted onto the bank site. The Bank design goals were developed as part of the Project Prospectus (Habitat Bank, 2015) and Basis of Design Report (Shannon and Wilson. Inc., 2018). The design goals are consistent with Ecology, Corps, and U.S. Environmental Protection agency guidelines for establishing mitigation bank goals and criteria, as well as with Bear Creek Basin restoration planning efforts and WRIA-8 restoration goals as established by the WRIA-8 Salmon Recovery Council. Wetland and habitat restoration goals on the Bank site were developed to address the limiting factors in the watershed related to the loss of wetland hydrology, the loss of wetland habitat and vegetation communities, and the alteration of topography affecting wetlands, floodplain, and stream habitat conditions. Implementation of the KFMB will result in substantial gains in aquatic ecosystem functions as compared to baseline conditions present on the site.

The priority location of the KFMB, together with the benefits of long-term maintenance and protection of the restoration areas that the bank provides, ensure that the functional

improvements provided by the bank will benefit the entire Service Area and watershed, and exceed those anticipated to be possible under any traditional permittee-responsible mitigation approaches which would be available in the same basin.

Furthermore, where quality in-basin opportunity is available (the Richards Creek Substation site), it has been proposed. However, the in-basin area available is not enough to provide all the mitigation needed. To compensate for all impacts in the basin would require several, small, fragmented mitigation areas which would provide less functional improvement overall and would likely have a higher long-term potential for failure. Therefore, the most ecologically responsible mitigation approach is to use the KFMB.

2. The EIS for the Energize Eastside project did not evaluate the effects of using the KFMB for wetland mitigation. Please provide analysis showing that use of this off-site mitigation is consistent with the assumptions in the EIS and would not result in significant impacts to wetlands.

Response: The proposed mitigation is consistent with the assumptions in the EIS. All impacts to wetlands will be mitigated such that no net loss of wetland function will occur. Impacts have first been avoided and minimized to the extent possible, and on-site mitigation opportunities at the Richards Creek site have been exhausted. The remaining mitigation proposed through purchase of credits from the KFMB will result in high quality, priority restoration as documented in the Bank Use Plan. Mitigation Bank projects are highly regulated with multiple agencies overseeing their development and monitoring. Extensive analysis has been conducted as part of the KFMB establishment to document the wetland and stream functions provided at KFMB.

The assumption of the EIS is that the project would comply with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, some of which would mitigate the potential for long-term adverse impacts on water resources (Section 4.3.6.1). It goes on to specify that before any direct wetland impacts occur, PSE would obtain the necessary state and federal authorizations, including a mitigation plan for unavoidable wetland impacts following the standards in Wetland Mitigation in Washington State – Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance (Ecology, 2006), and would comply with local critical areas ordinance.

The proposed mitigation does comply with all federal, state and local regulations, including the Bellevue Critical Areas Ordinance which allows for "innovative mitigation" based on best available science (LUC 20.25H.225). Use of mitigation banks is the preferred mitigation option

based on the best available science¹. The USACE's 2008 Final Rule "Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources" establishes a preference for the use of certified mitigation banks to compensate for permitted impacts to aquatic resources:

"Since a mitigation bank must have an approved mitigation plan and other assurances in place before any of its credits can be used to offset permitted impacts, this rule establishes a preference for the use of mitigation bank credits, which reduces some of the risks and uncertainties associated with compensatory mitigation."

The USACE rule goes on to read:

"when the permitted impacts are located within the service area of an approved mitigation bank, and the bank has the appropriate number and resource type of credits available, the permittee's compensatory mitigation requirements may be met by securing those credits from the sponsor" (33 CFR part 332.3b[2]).

Washington State's Mitigation Banking Rule provides similar support for the use and establishment of Mitigation Banks in Washington State in WAC 173-700-100. Use of mitigation banks is also supported in the Ecology guidance cited in Section 4.3.6.1 of the EIS (Wetland Mitigation in Washington State – Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance (Ecology, 2006)), as well as the updated version of this guidance (Wetland Mitigation in Washington State- Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance, Version 2 (Ecology 2021)).

Critical Areas

3. One perennial stream (EB15) and three seasonal streams (EB16, EB17, EB18) were identified in the March 2021 North Bellevue Critical Areas Report but not in the EIS or Delineation Report from 2016. Please identify separately any impacts to streams that were not identified in the EIS and provide the reasons that these were not covered in the study supporting the EIS.

Response: Project critical area impacts are not affected by adding Streams EB15-EB18 to the Project data set.

Stream EB15 begins at a culvert outlet west of 130th Place SE and flows west. It was mapped as an "unnamed stream" in the Critical Area Assessment Maps in the 2016 Delineation Report. The stream and its buffer are located outside of the Project corridor. No impacts to this feature are proposed.

¹ Wetland Mitigation in Washington State Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance Version 2 April 2021 Publication 21-06-003. Pp 54.

Stream EB16 is located east of the Project corridor and within the boundaries of Wetland EB05 near the Project area. This small, seasonal stream feature was likely not evident during the original, June 2015 delineation of Wetland EB05 (or was assumed to be seasonal ponding rather than streamflow). After 2016, it was added based on subsequent site visits to verify wetland boundaries and update wetland ratings to characterize hydrology conditions. The addition of this feature to permitting documentation does not change critical area impacts because Stream EB16 is located outside of the Project area and entirely within the boundaries of Wetland EB05. Furthermore, it has a less encumbering buffer than Wetland EB05.

Stream EB17 is located west of the Project corridor and flows west. It is associated with Wetland EB12. Stream EB17 is small and seasonally flowing. It is located outside of the managed utility corridor where unmaintained vegetation obscures visual access. During the original delineation of Wetland EB12 (in June 2015), this feature likely conveyed little-to-no flow. Stream EB17 was detected aurally during subsequent site visits and was added to better characterize how water leaves this wetland. The addition of Stream EB17 to permitting documentation does not change critical area impacts because it is located outside of the Project area and Wetland EB12, and its associated buffer are more encumbering.

Like Streams EB16 and EB17, Stream EB18 is located within wetland boundaries. Stream EB18 is a small, seasonal feature that flows west through Wetland EB18 and discharges west of the Project area within the estimated boundaries of Wetland EB19. Presumably, during June 2015 field work, Stream EB18 had low flows that were characterized as wetland area rather than stream; and off-site critical areas west of Wetland EB19 (on private property, excluded from delineation study areas) were not investigated. Stream EB18 was added based on observations from additional site visits and access to better publicly available data (not previously available in 2015/2016). The addition of Stream EB18 to permitting documentation does not change critical area impacts because Wetlands EB18 and EB19 (and their associated buffers) are more encumbering.

To summarize, Project critical area impacts are not affected by adding Streams EB15-EB18 to the Project data set. These features were added to better characterize hydrology conditions within and adjacent to the corridor. These additions were largely based upon observations made during site visits that occurred after the original delineation field work. Furthermore, the addition of these features does not change the outcome of the EIS. All critical area impacts will be appropriately mitigated.

4. Wetland EB 21 and Wetland I were identified in the March 2021 North Bellevue Critical Areas Report in Appendix C: Delineation Report Update, but not in the EIS. Please clarify whether that difference is due to the rating system used (2014 Rating System for the March 2021 North Bellevue Critical Areas Report and the 2004 Rating System (Hruby) in the Critical Areas Delineation Report for the EIS) or some other reason. Please show the critical area and buffer boundaries in the Vegetation Management Plan Appendix A, Outreach Maps and Public Tree Removal Maps.

Response: Wetland EB21 and Wetland I are located outside the study area corridor. Likely, their respective locations adjacent to and outside of the study area corridor contributed to their omission. Furthermore, their omission was not due to the rating system used. Regardless, EIS analyses are commonly based upon high-level data which are refined at the time of permitting. As described in the Delineation Report Update, Watershed ecologists spent a significant amount of time in 2018 and 2020 updating the Project's critical area data for permitting documentation. At this time, all known critical areas located within the vicinity of the Project area were included to adequately calculate Project impacts and mitigation needs. Wetlands EB21 and Wetland I were captured during this time. The addition of these wetland features does not change the outcome of the EIS. Wetland/buffer impacts will be appropriately mitigated.

Critical area boundaries and associated buffers have been added to the updated Outreach Maps and Public Tree Removal Maps (attached).

Trees

5. PSE proposes removal of 433 significant trees, while the EIS analyzed removal of 445 significant trees. The number of significant trees proposed for removal from critical areas is three times what was analyzed in the EIS (19 trees [application] vs. 3-6 trees [EIS]). The number of significant trees proposed for removal from critical area buffers is 35 percent higher than what was analyzed in the EIS (93 trees [application] vs. 69 trees [EIS]). Please confirm whether this difference is due to changes from using the 2004 Rating System (Hruby) in the EIS and the 2014 Rating System for the application documents, or some other reason.

Response: There are multiple factors that changed between the EIS and the application stage of the Project that could account for this difference:

The original Vegetation Impact Assessment (VIA) methodology used to determine tree removal at the EIS stage was refined at the application stage of the project to include an additional removal criterion including three-dimensional parameters. The full VIA methodology used to determine impacts in North Bellevue is described in the VMP Report.

- 2) Application impacts were based on the most up to date PSE site plan at the time of the application. Some elements such as pole work areas and access routes continued to be revised as the project progressed from the EIS to the application stage.
- 3) Yes, the wetland ratings were updated from the 2004 Ecology rating system used at the time of the EIS, to the 2014 Ecology rating system. As the original delineation neared its expiration date in 2020, ratings and delineation boundaries were updated a second time, to confirm the 2014 Ecology rating, and apply the latest Bellevue buffer requirements. These revisions resulted in much larger buffers for many wetlands compared to the buffers in place at the time of the EIS. More buffer area present throughout the project would logically result in more tree removal from buffers. Some of the trees to be removed may not have initially been mapped in buffers, but later were when the buffers were enlarged.
- 6. PSE proposes planting at least 739 trees to serve as tree replacement mitigation. However, the placement of these trees is undetermined at this time. <u>Please confirm that the only reason trees would be planted off-site rather than on-site is if the private property owner refuses the trees. Please provide more specific information on where the trees would be planted.</u>

Response: PSE's first priority is to mitigate tree and vegetation losses within the Project corridor. Even if individual private property owners refuse PSE's offer of new vegetation, PSE will endeavor to find other locations for replacement plantings within the corridor. While implementing the construction phase of the Project in South Bellevue, the Project team has learned that in practice, most property owners take advantage of the opportunity to add trees and other vegetation to their landscape. To support on-site planting of private properties, PSE provides landscaping and arboriculture consultation to all private property owners within the corridor, regardless of the level of construction impacts or tree removal taking place on a given property. For more information on the property owner meeting process, see PSE's Property Owner Engagement for Energize Eastside Vegetation Management document, attached.

If trees cannot be replaced on-site, PSE will identify off-site tree replacement options as outlined in Section 7 of the VMP Report. In response to the request for more specific information on replacement tree locations, specifically for off-site trees, PSE proposes that potential off-site planting locations be provided to the City prior to issuance of the required clear and grade permit. This was the same approach that was taken as part of the South Bellevue CUP.

7. To mitigate for the removal of 433 significant trees, PSE proposes planting at least 739 trees, all of which would be larger than 6 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) when removed, and more than 40 percent would be larger than 12 inches dbh when removed. Applying the same ratios that were used in the South Segment results in an overall replacement ratio of 1.7:1. Please clarify the type of trees that would be planted, the size when planted, and the expected size at maturity.

Response:

Tree type and species: PSE developed a project specific plant palette (see VMP Report, Appendix E and the attached, updated Plant Palette from summer 2022) to educate and guide plant selection and replacement with the transmission corridor. The plant palette includes a diversity of tree types and species including Pacific Northwest native plants, flowering ornamental trees, fruit and nut bearing trees, and a variety of low-growing deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, appropriate for planting in western Washington's maritime climate. Property owners can also request tree species or cultivars not included in the plant palette, which PSE will accommodate if (1) the expected height at maturity is compatible for the proposed tree location, (2) the tree is not considered an invasive tree, (3) will not pose infrastructure conflicts, (4) the growing conditions are suitable for the tree to grow to maturity (e.g., Zone 8 of the USDA plant hardiness map), and (5) is commercially available. It is important to note that it is not uncommon for property owners to change their plant selections during the landscape planning process. This makes it difficult to provide certainty regarding the exact tree and other vegetation types to be installed until the time of planting.

Size at time of planting: PSE contracts with a local wholesale plant broker to procure tree and plant material for landscape installation projects. Plant stock size and type may vary based on the tree or plant species and what is commercially available. The minimum tree size specified for most trees is a height of 4 feet, 1.5" Caliper, and #1 grade (See American Standard for Nursery Stock, ANSI Z60.1-2014). Trees may come in 3- to 5-gallon container stock or balled and burlapped. Evergreen arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) is procured at a height of 6 feet. Evergreen and deciduous shrubs come in 2- to 3-gallon container stock while perennials and ground covers come in 4-inch to 1-gallon container stock.

<u>Expected size at maturity:</u> Most tree species planted throughout the wire zone and managed right-of-way (ROW) are expected to reach 15 feet at maturity. Trees planted within the legal ROW or outside the PSE easement may be greater than 15 feet at maturity depending on species. The PSE plant palette includes the expected mature height for each species (see VMP Report, Appendix E and the attached, updated Plant Palette from summer 2022).

8. Compensatory mitigation is proposed in the CAR for the removal of 202 trees from wetlands and combined buffer critical areas. Table 3 in the application's Vegetation Management Plan indicates that 112 significant trees would be removed from critical areas and buffers. Please provide the correct number and recalculate mitigation needs if necessary, in addition to showing critical area and buffer boundaries in Appendix A, Outreach Maps and Public Tree Removal Maps, in requested above in 2.c.

Response: Impacts reported in the CAR included both significant and non-significant trees: 112 significant trees and 80 non-significant trees are proposed for removal from wetlands and combined buffer critical areas (202 trees total). Therefore, mitigation needs have not been recalculated based upon this comment. Per Comment #4, critical area boundaries and associated buffers have been added to the updated Outreach Maps and Public Tree Removal Maps (attached).

- 9. Update the Vegetation Management Plan to address Bridle Trails tree retention and replacement requirements in BCC 20.20.900 (the transmission corridor is the "site"):
 - i. The trees in the corridor need to be shown and evaluated based on their location in the interior or in relation to the perimeter, according to BCC 20.20.900.E.2 and E.3.
 - ii. According to BCC 20.20.900.E.4, replacement of trees is required on any lots that are left with eight or fewer trees after proposed project construction. Identify parcels that would be left with eight or fewer trees, including those parcels on which only a portion of the parcel is located within the corridor (on site). Provide analysis in the Vegetation Management Plan and propose tree replacement according to BCC 20.20.900.E.4.
 - iii. Note that conformance with these Bridle Trails requirements can be achieved through a request for alternative tree retention/replacement per BCC 20.20.900.G, demonstrating that one of the criteria in part G is met.

Response: To meet the intent of Bellevue's tree regulations (LUC 20.20.900), PSE has developed an Adaptive Tree Replacement approach, which has been successfully implemented in similar 115 kV to 230 kV upgrade projects. As outlined in Chapter 7 of the VMP Report, the Adaptive Tree Replacement plan is a multifaceted approach that prioritizes on-site mitigation, while utilizing off-site mitigation and programmatic strategies (e.g., Fee in lieu, Energy Saving Trees program) when needed to meet proposed tree replacement ratios. This approach is identical to the one approved by the City of Bellevue for the South Bellevue section of this project.

The Adaptive Tree Replacement approach is proposed as an alternative tree retention or replacement option to the Bridle Trails Subarea standards (LUC 20.20.900.G). PSE cannot meet the requirements specified in LUC 20.20.900.E *Retention of Significant Trees in the R-1 Land Use District in the Bridle Trails Subarea for Any Type of Land Alteration or Development* because PSE does not have the legal right to access all portions of the parcels affected by the Project. Full

parcel access would be necessary to address the site interior tree retention requirement (LUC 20.20.900.E.3) and the tree replacement requirement (LUC 20.20.900.E.4). With respect to the perimeter tree retention requirement, areas to be cleared for utilities are exempt (LUC 20.20.900.E.2).

Therefore, PSE has proposed the Adaptive Tree Replacement approach, as detailed in the VMP Report, to fulfill the requirements of the alternative tree retention or replacement option (LUC 20.20.900.G). The following outlines compliance with administrative approval criteria for modification of the perimeter or interior tree retention requirements (LUC 20.20.900.G.2):

a. The modification is consistent with the stated purpose of this section; and

The proposed Adaptive Tree Replacement approach is consistent with the stated purpose of this code section. The proposal would maintain and protect property values by removing vegetation that grows too large to be safely retained within the corridor; and offering property owners various compatible plants for installation after construction work is complete. The proposal will not significantly alter the character of the Project area based on existing conditions, with respect to trees. Presence of large trees within the corridor is already limited by existing utilities. As part of the Adaptive Tree Replacement approach, property owners are offered various plants for installation that will serve to preserve the character of the area, improve aesthetics, and reduce development impacts.

- b. The modification proposal either:
- i. Incorporates the retention or replacement of significant trees equal in equivalent diameter inches or incorporates the increased retention or replacement of significant trees and naturally occurring undergrowth to what would otherwise be required; or
- ii. Incorporates the retention or replacement of other natural vegetation in consolidated locations which promotes the natural vegetated character of the site and neighborhood including use as pasture land or for agricultural uses.
- iii. Where a modification proposal includes supplemental or replacement trees in lieu of retention, the applicant shall utilize plant materials which complement the natural character of the Pacific Northwest, and which are adaptable to the climatic, topographic, and hydrologic characteristics of the site.

The proposal satisfies both the first and last criteria (*i* and *iii*). PSE cannot retain significant (or non-significant) trees that conflict with 230 kV vegetation management

standards; under these circumstances significant tree removal is unavoidable. However, where existing trees are compatible with the upgraded lines (e.g., there is enough vertical clearance due to topography or trees are located outside of the wire zone or managed right-of-way), they will be retained.

The proposal incorporates greater retention and replacement of significant trees than is required under the site interior tree retention requirement (LUC 20.20.900.E.3), which requires retention of at least 25 percent of the cumulative diameter inches of significant trees, provided that alder and cottonwood are discounted by a factor of 0.5. As documented in the VMP Report, approximately 1,842 trees and large shrubs were mapped/inventoried in North Bellevue. Of those, approximately 681 met the definition of significant; and 433 significant trees are proposed for removal. Therefore, over one-third of the significant trees in the dataset are proposed for retention. Retention of the corresponding diameter inches of retained significant trees (excluding red alder and black cottonwood) exceeds 35 percent. Non-significant trees and other vegetation will also be retained or restored.

Relevant to LUC 20.20.900.E.4, the Project is unlikely to result in individual lots being left with eight or fewer significant trees at completion for two main reasons. First, the Project corridor is composed of existing utilities that limit the presence of woody vegetation, particularly large trees. Second, PSE is committed to replacing trees in accordance with the ratios outlined in Table 4 of the VMP Report. As outlined in the Adaptive Tree Replacement approach, PSE prioritizes replanting on-site by offering transmission-line compatible vegetation for installation to all interested property owners along the corridor, regardless of vegetation impacts. Based on Project experience in South Bellevue, most property owners utilize this opportunity to add more trees and other vegetation to their landscapes. Tree size at the time of planting is described in the response to Comment #7. Furthermore, PSE has committed to a minimum 1:1 replacement ratio for trees as small as six inches DBH, exceeding the minimum significant tree replacement requirement.

With respect to the third criterion, PSE develops site-specific landscape plans for each interested landowner that considers landowner species selection preferences as well as the topographic and hydrologic characteristics of the site. To aid in the development of landscape plans, PSE has developed a project specific plant palette as a tool for communicating potential planting options with property owners. The plant palette consists of species that complement the natural character of the Pacific Northwest, and

includes a diversity of tree types and species suitable for long-term management under power lines and successful establishment in western Washington's maritime climate. The updated plant palette document is attached.

10. Provide more specifics in the Vegetation Management Plan on the planting proposed within the corridor and within Bellevue city limits.

Response: The Adaptive Tree Replacement approach to replanting is the same approach used for the South Bellevue segment of the Project. PSE has been regularly meeting with property owners along the Project corridor to discuss construction and vegetation management and will continue to work to develop comprehensive property-specific landscape plans to interested landowners through the North Bellevue segment of the corridor. See the attached Vegetation Management Process Overview document for more information. It is anticipated that some trees cannot be replaced on-site due to property owners' preferences. In those cases, replacement trees will need to be planted outside the corridor. One benefit of off-site planting is the option to plant larger trees that will contribute to habitat quality and area aesthetics. Off-site options may include city parks, and neighborhood groups/HOAs. PSE will work with the City to identify other off-site areas that would benefit from these trees. Although not all landowners will elect to have trees planted on their property, based on Project experience in the south half of the corridor, many landowners welcome the opportunity to add trees and other vegetation to their landscapes. As stated in the VMP Report, PSE has proposed that they will provide additional information on potential off-site tree planting locations prior to the clear and grade permit. PSE's goal is that the proposed project will result in a net increase in the number of trees, which should assist the City in achieving its tree canopy cover goals.

11. Please provide descriptions and maps of maintenance access routes. Show access routes in relation to private properties and septic fields.

Response: Existing or historic access routes that were used for initial pole installation and/or maintenance activities will be used to the greatest extent possible. However, in some locations, additional access routes will be needed to reach the transmission line corridor or improvements to existing access routes may be needed. Improvements may include vegetation clearing, widening, or laying gravel. BMPs will be used to minimize ground disturbance, and post construction all disturbed areas will be re-vegetated in compliance with vegetation management requirements, if necessary, and left to return to their pre-construction condition.

Proposed construction access routes will be refined by the contractor closer to Project construction. Preliminary access route alignments are shown in the site plan (resubmitted with this letter). Access routes and property features like septic systems will be discussed with property owners during pre-construction site meetings and mapped in site-specific landscape plans to the extent feasible. See the attached Vegetation Management Process Overview document for more information.

12. Please provide the volume of grading to be conducted. If an exact amount is not known, provide a range with an upper limit.

Response: A very approximate estimate of grading is 30,000 cubic yards.

13. Provide Vegetation Management Standards figures for Pole Type C-18 and for Pole Type C-1B, similar to those provided in the application for Pole Type C-1 and C-2.

Response: Figures for Pole Types C-18 and for Pole Type C-1B are provided in the attached Vegetation Management Standards figures.

14. Please add a note to the site plan clarifying that the south segment is already approved and add the associated CUP permit number (City comment received after initial letter was issued).

Response: A site plan, including this clarifying note with the corresponding South Bellevue segment CUP permit number, has been resubmitted with this letter (see Sheets 37, 38, 39 and Appendix C).

Sincerely,

Katy Crandall, PWS

Ecologist / Arborist

Clover McIngalls, PWS Environmental Planner

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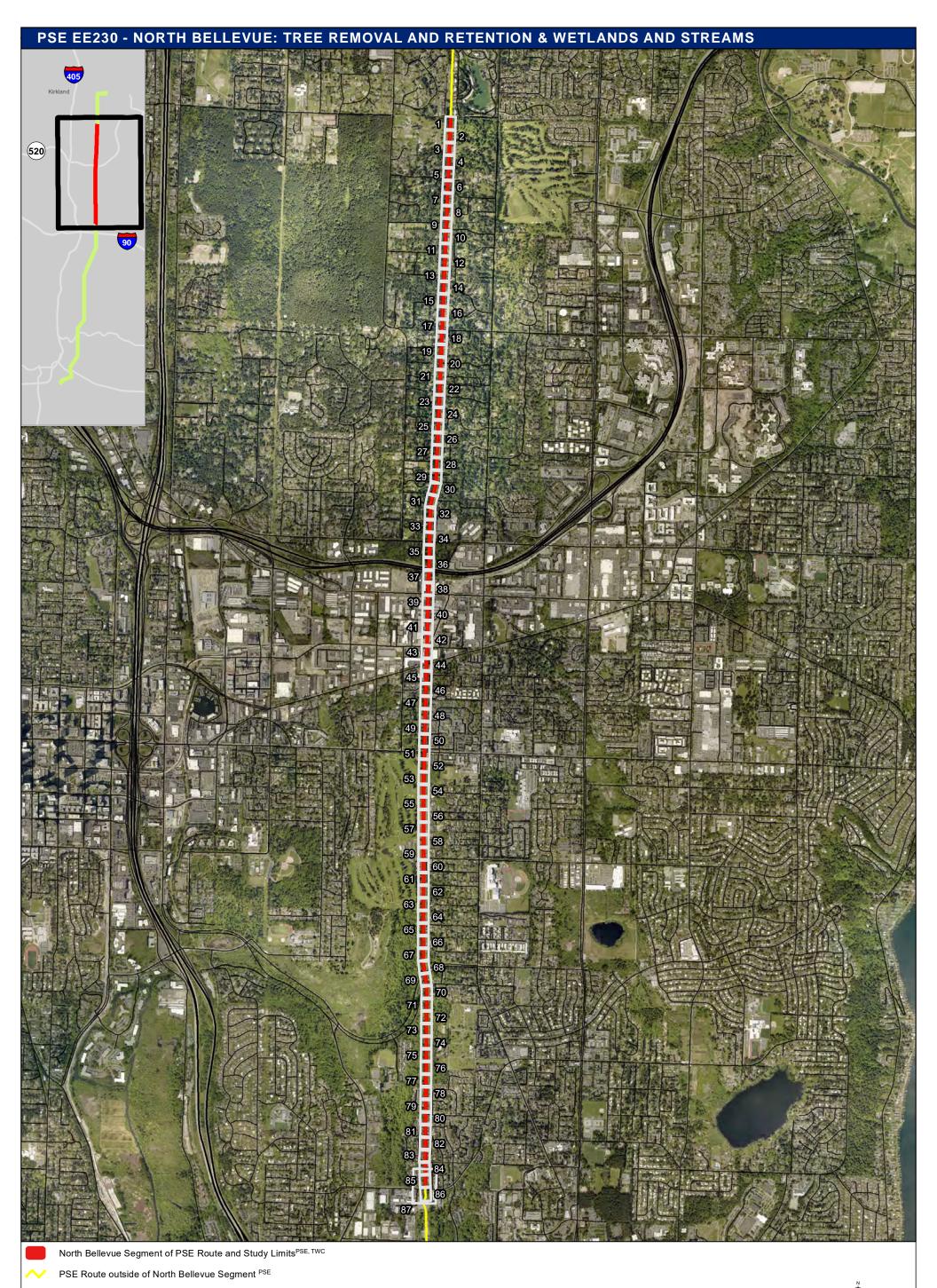
Kim Frappier

Environmental Planner / Arborist

Kinkerly Trappier

Attachments:

- Outreach Maps and Public Tree Removal Maps, with critical area boundaries and buffers
- PSE's Vegetation Management Process Overview Document
- Updated Plant Palette, summer 2022
- Vegetation Management Standards
- Site Plan



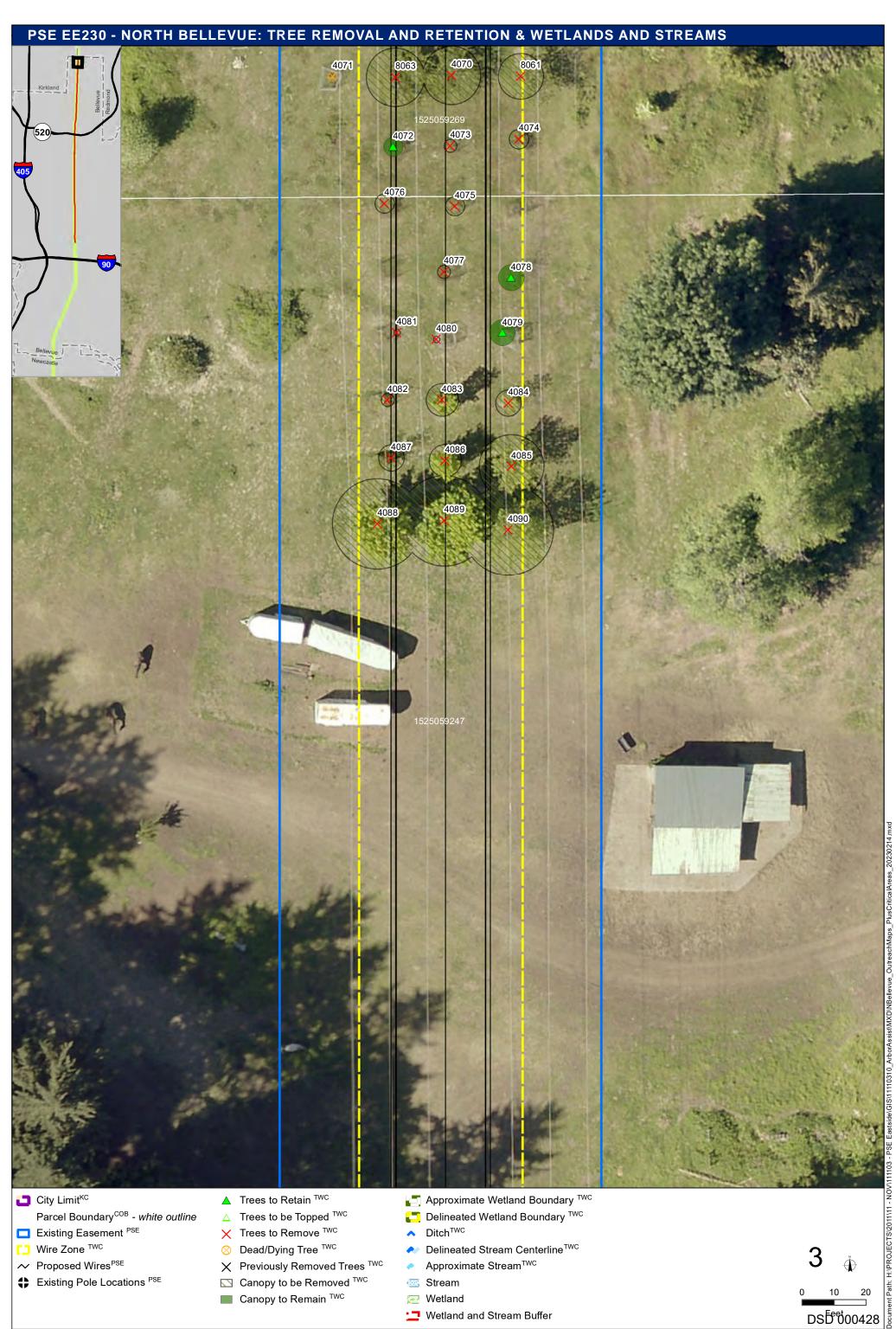
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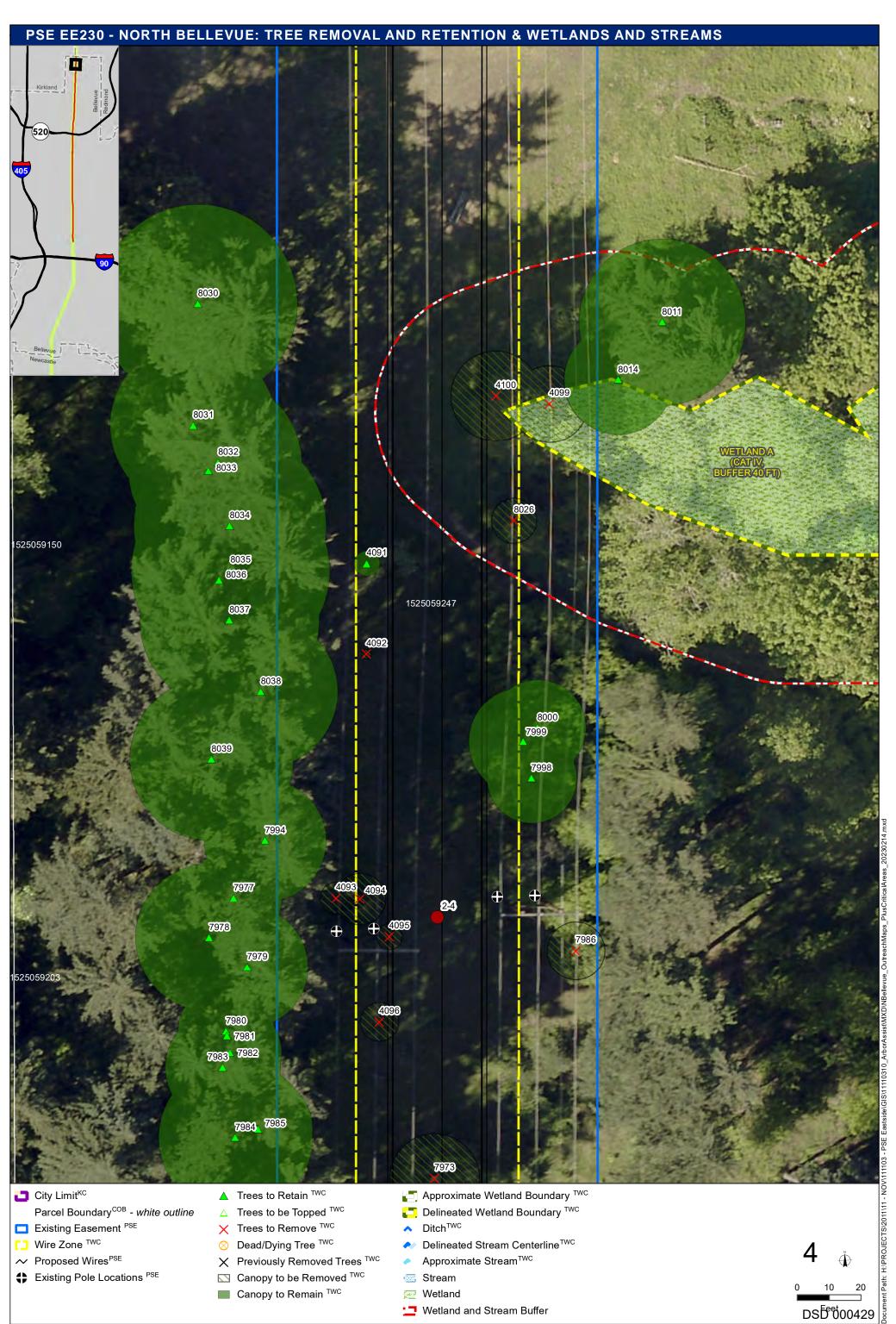
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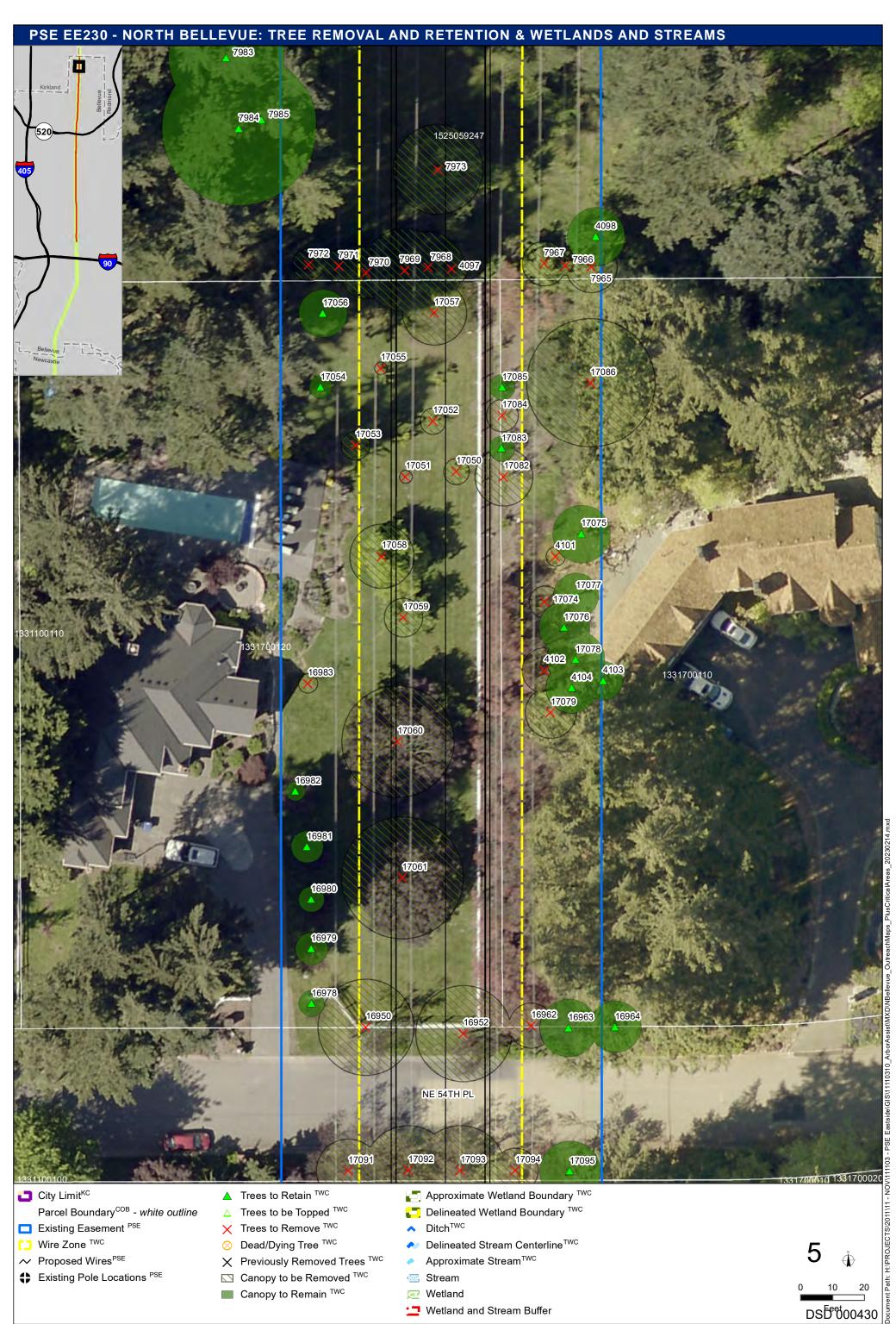
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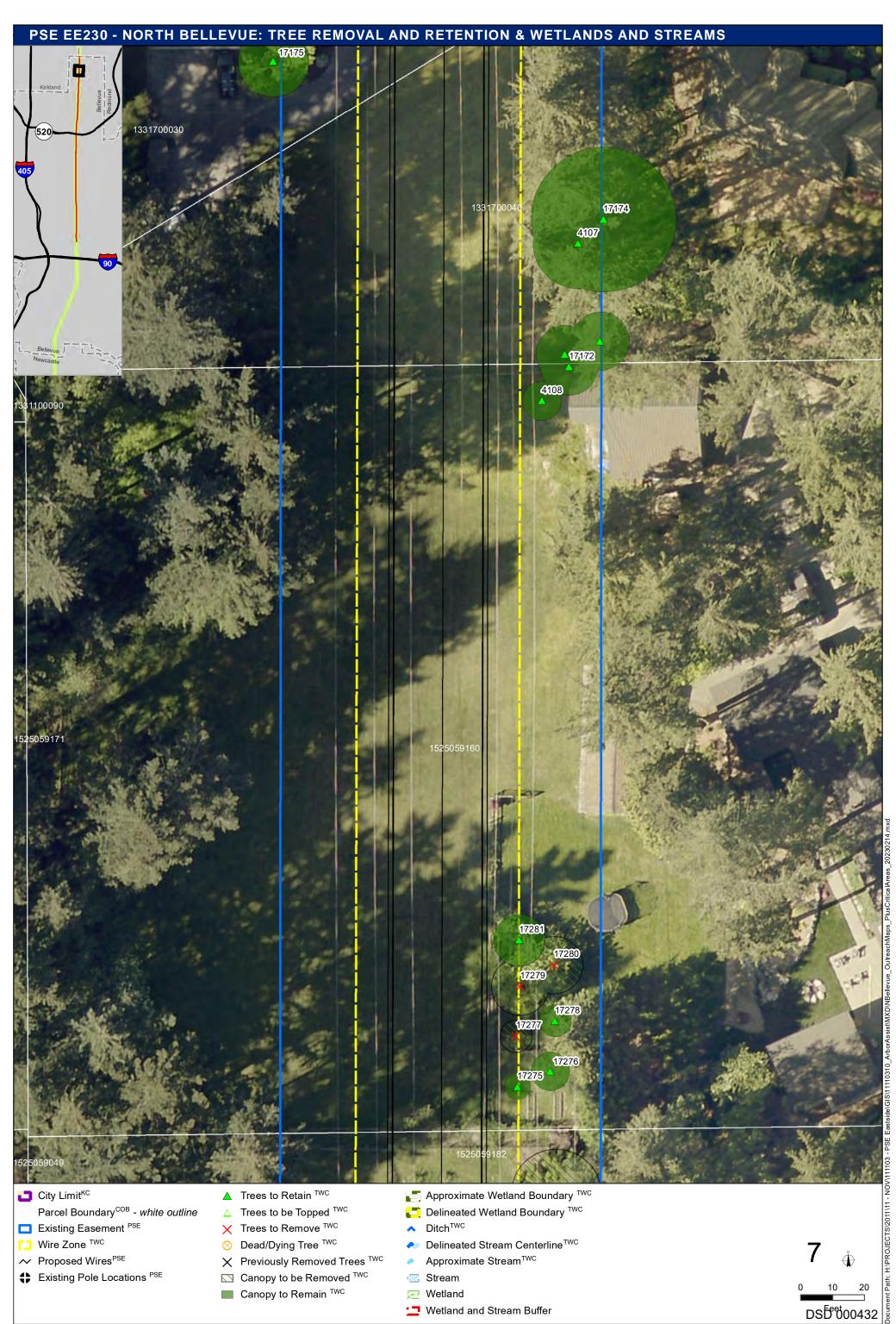


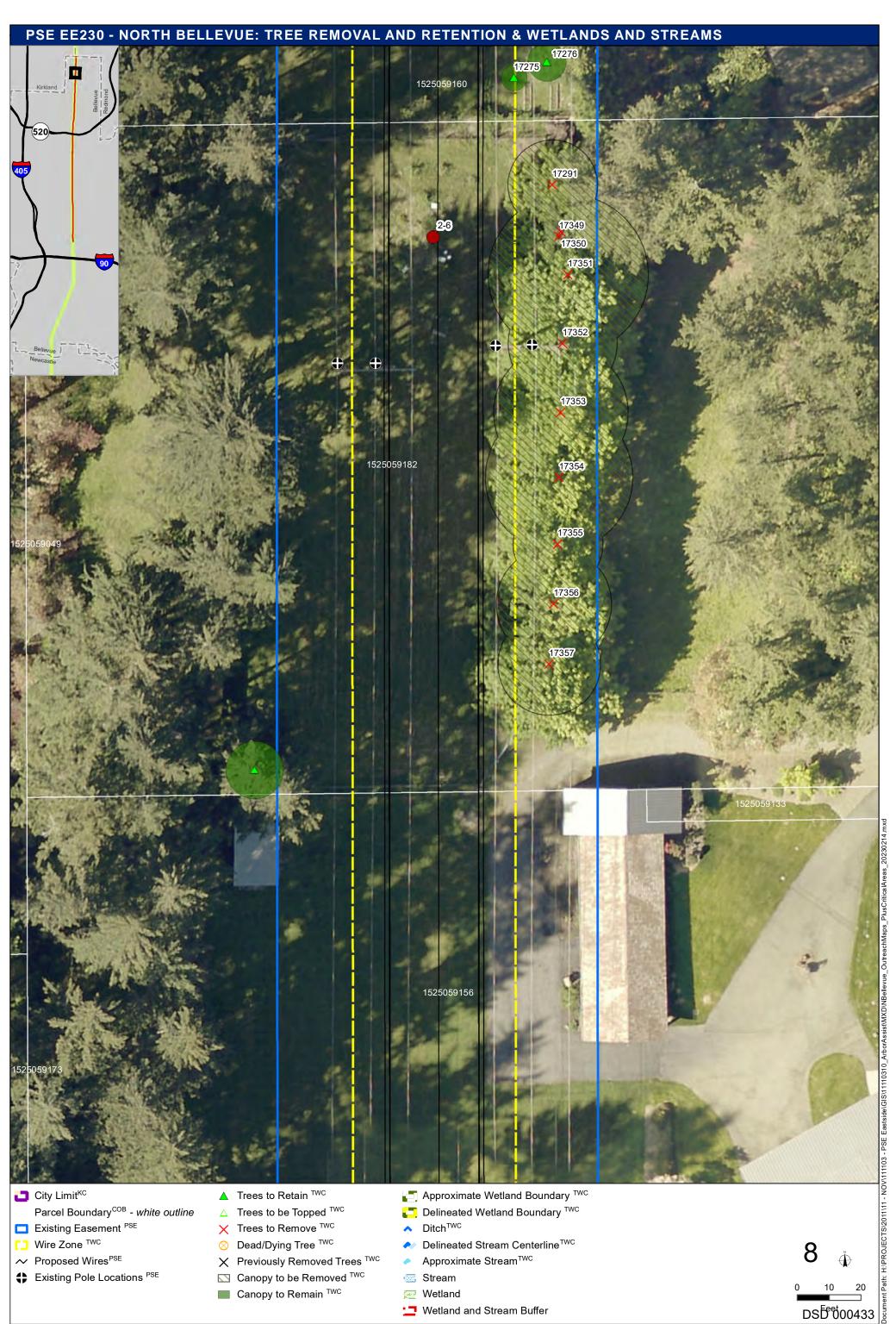


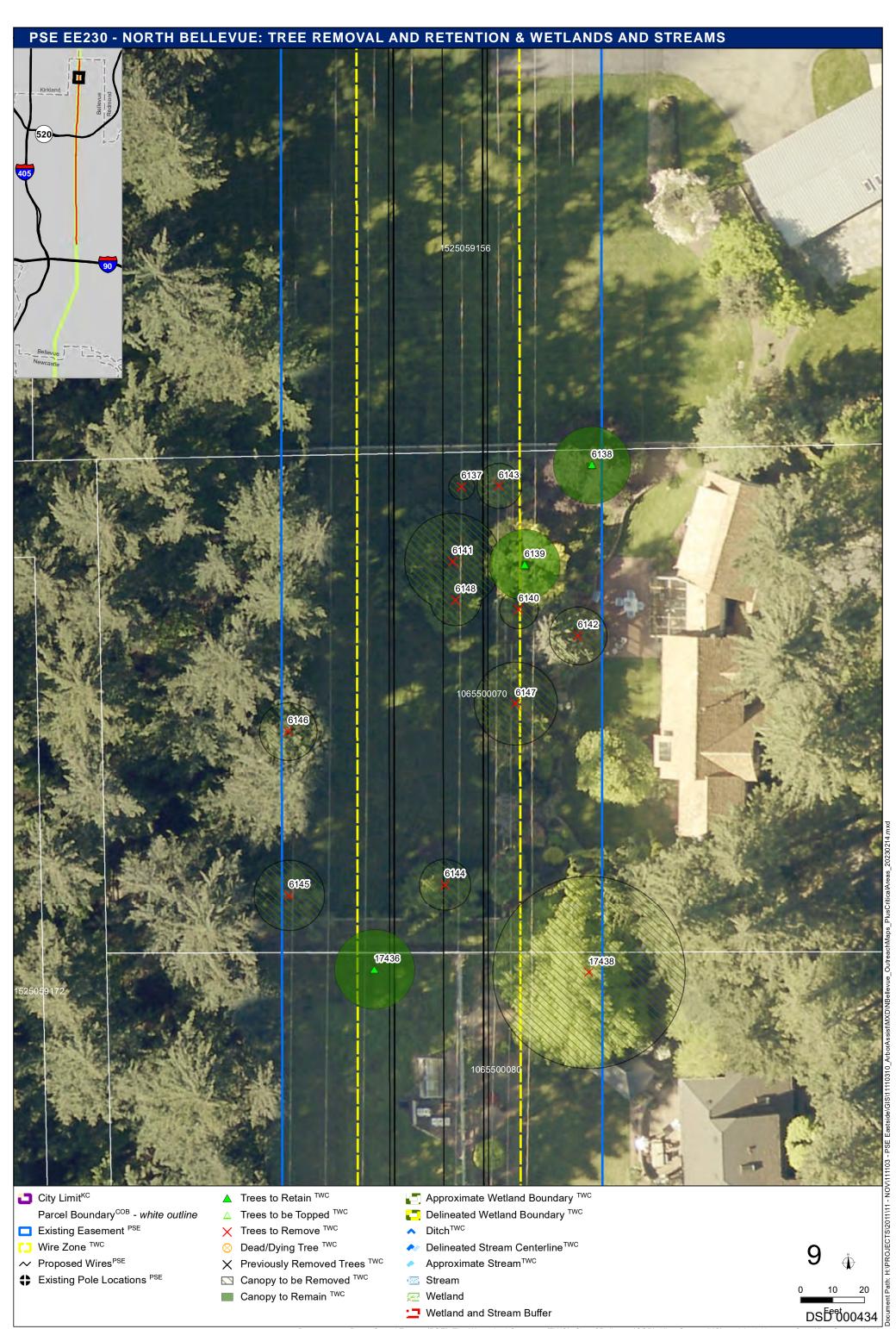






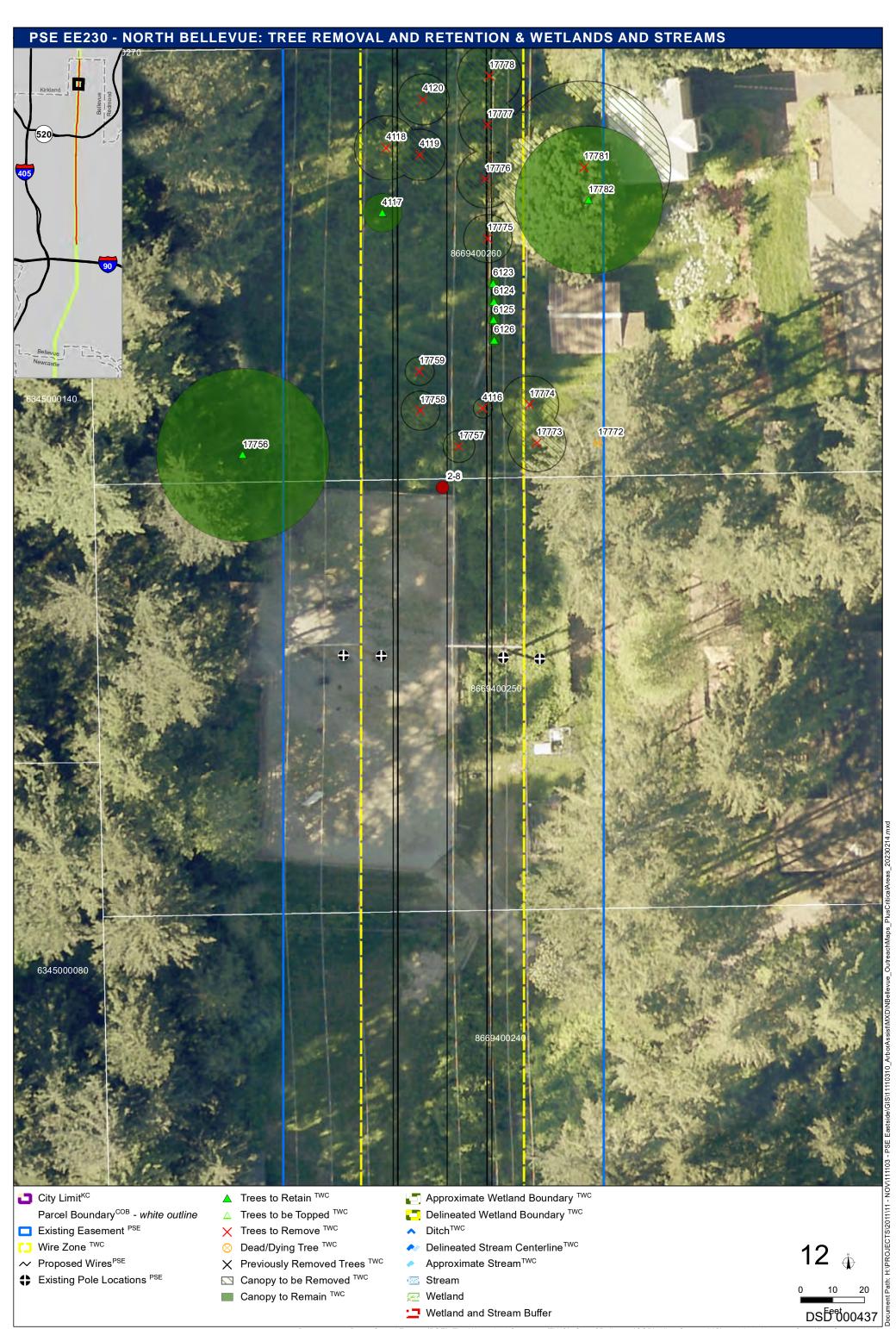


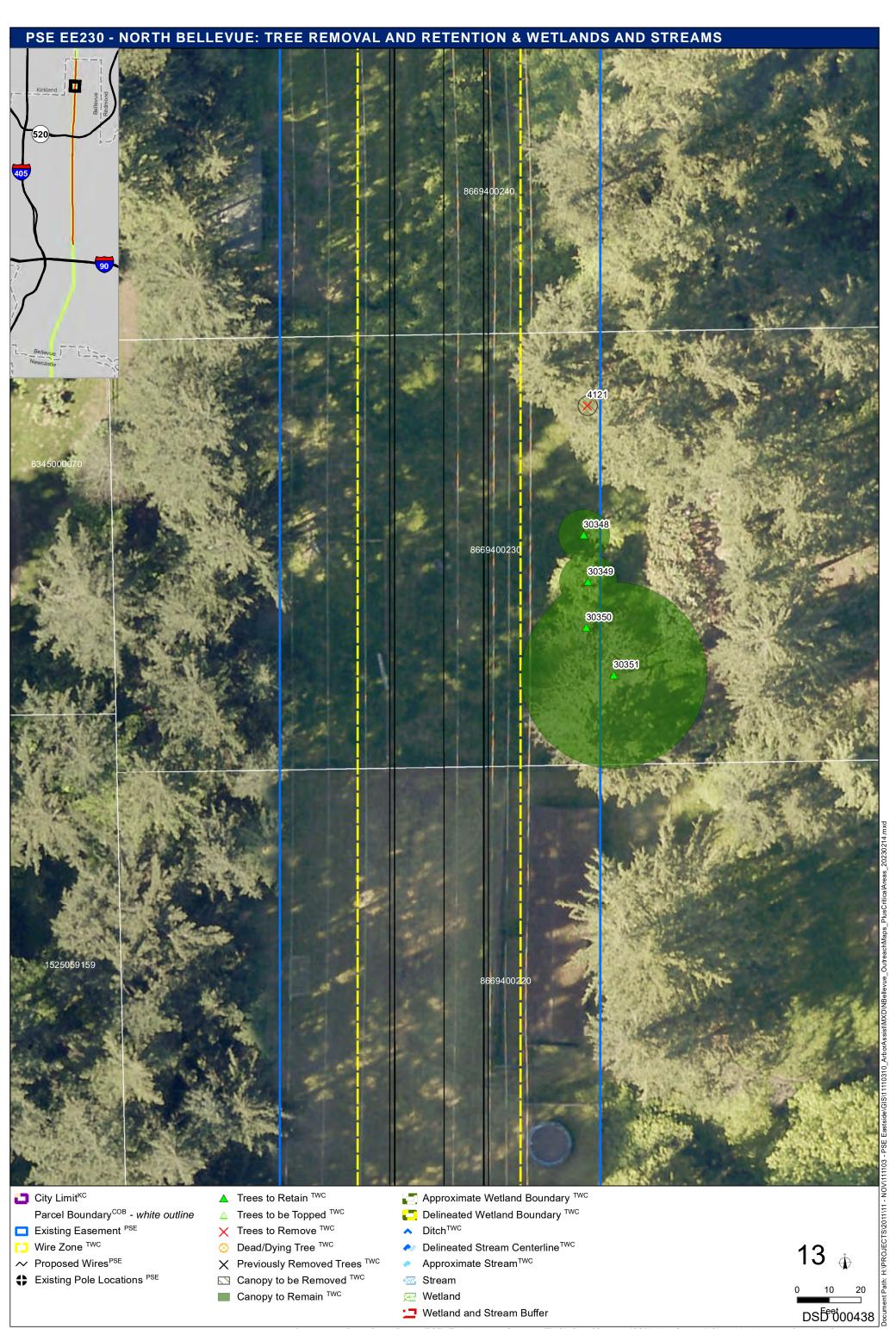


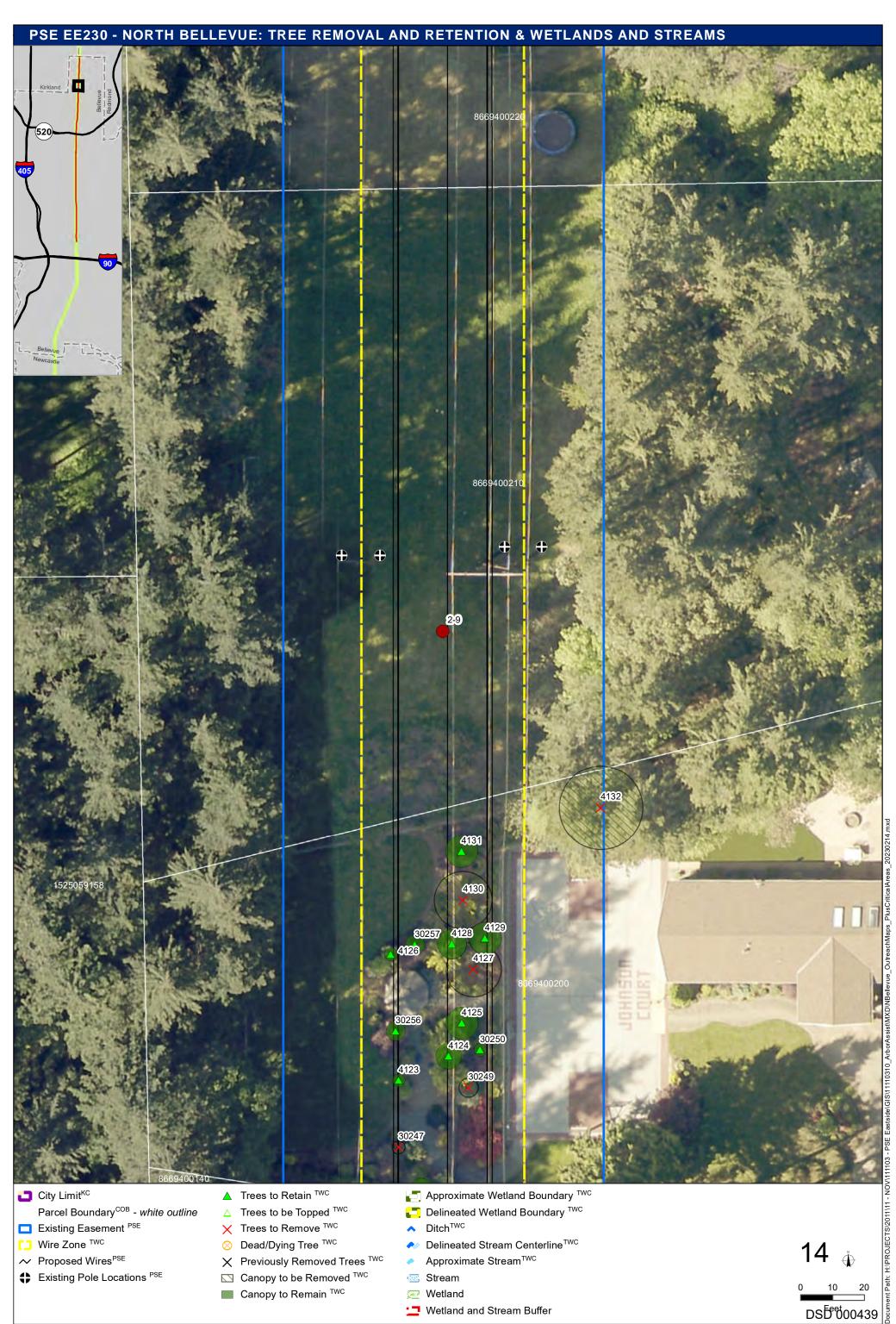












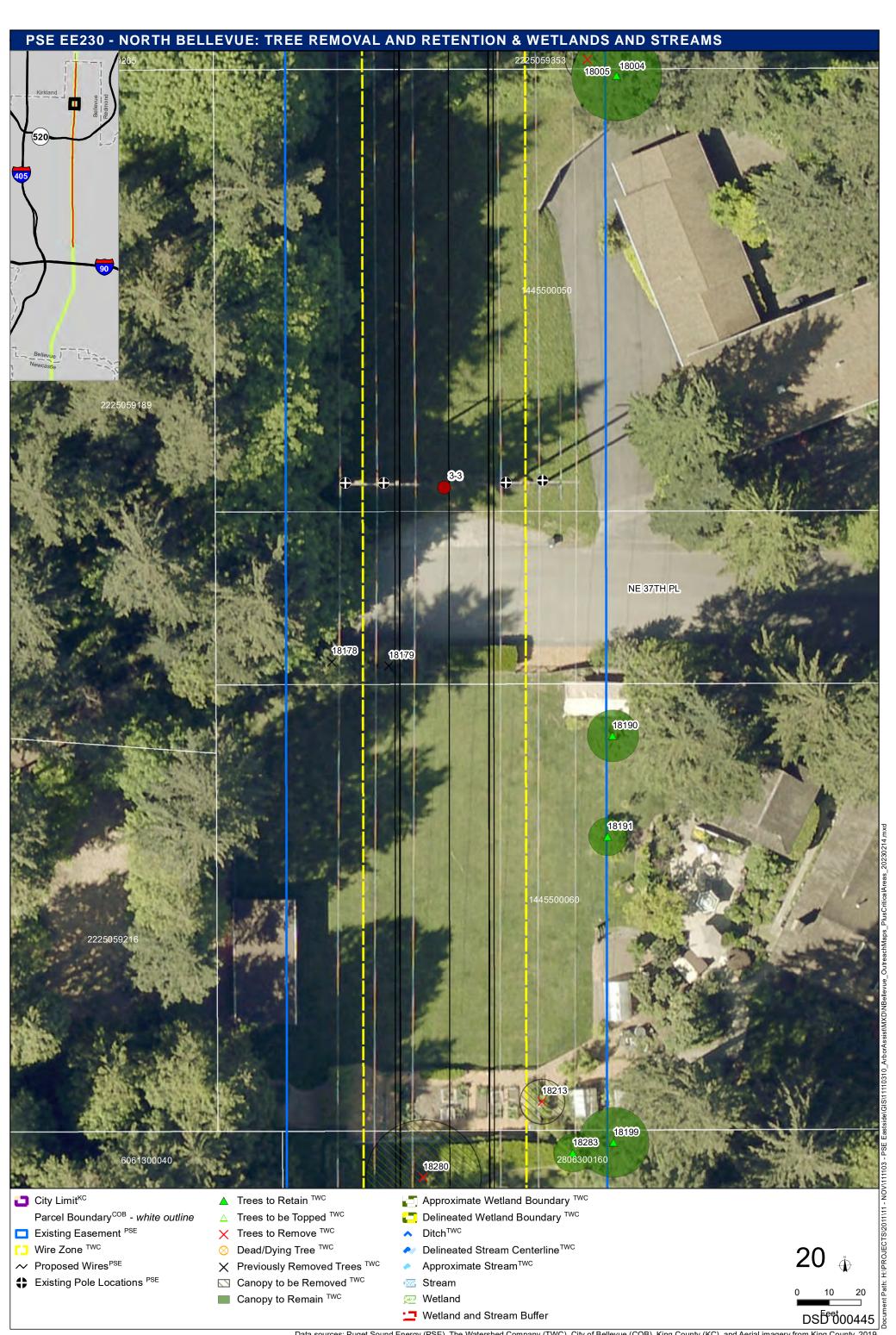




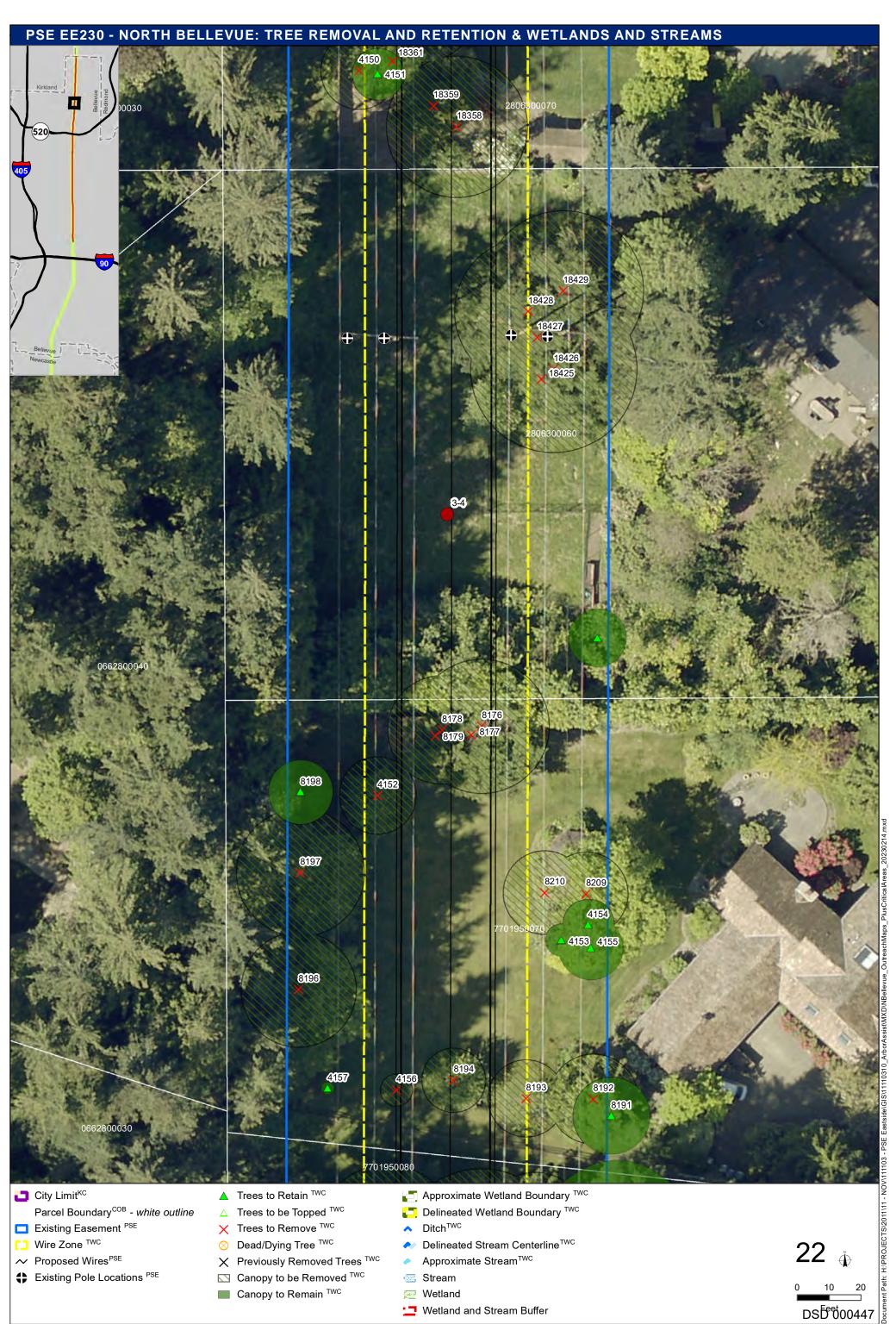


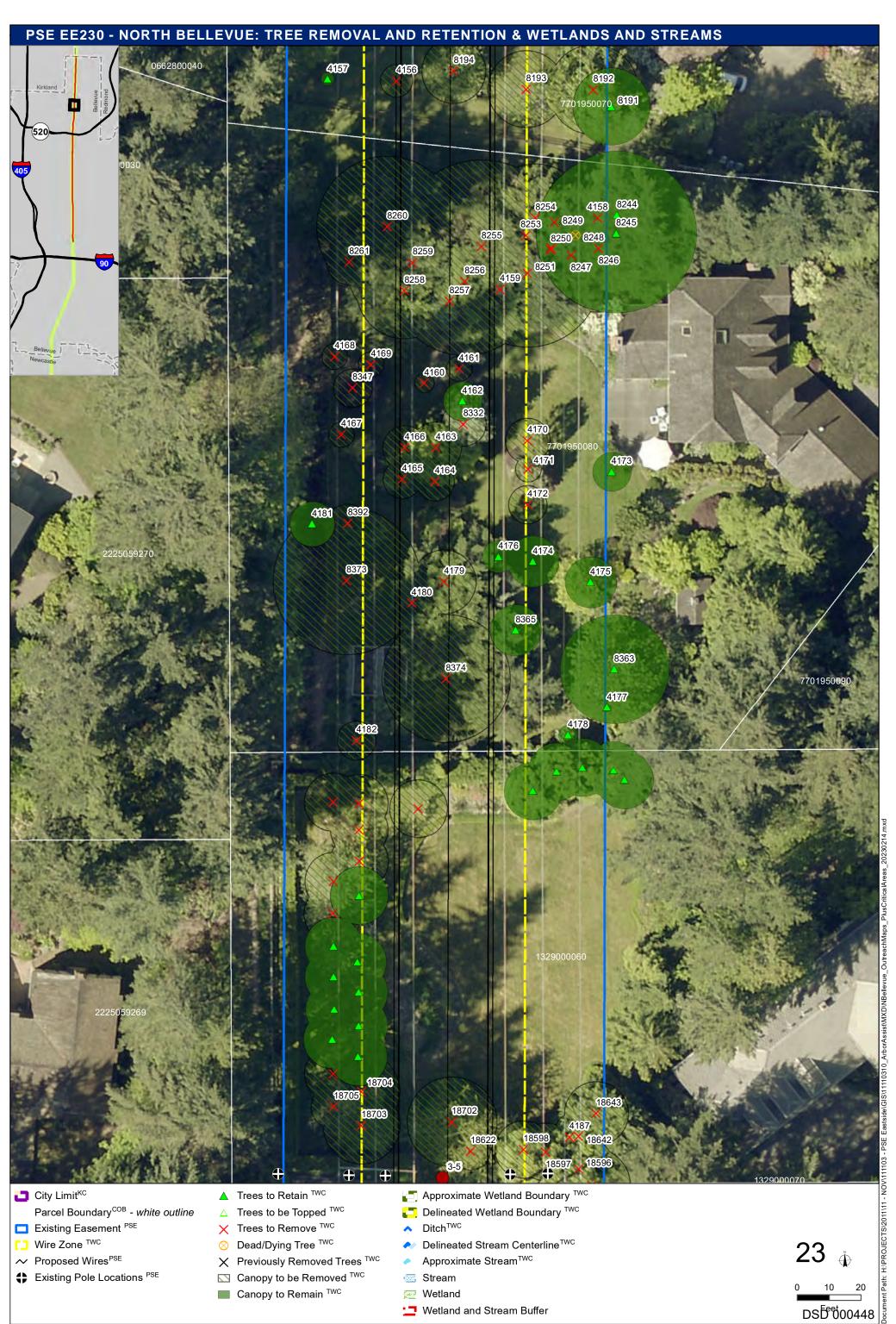


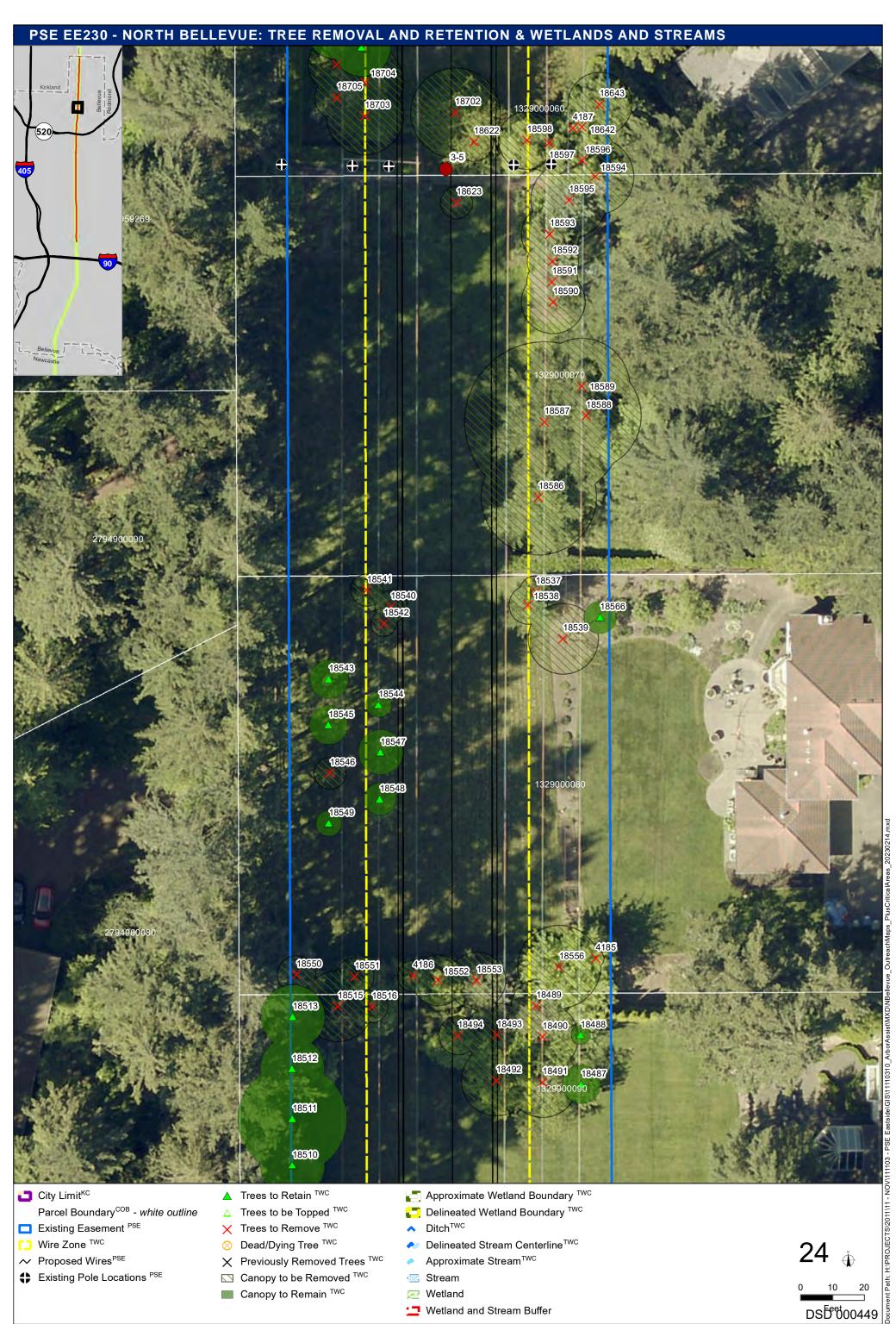




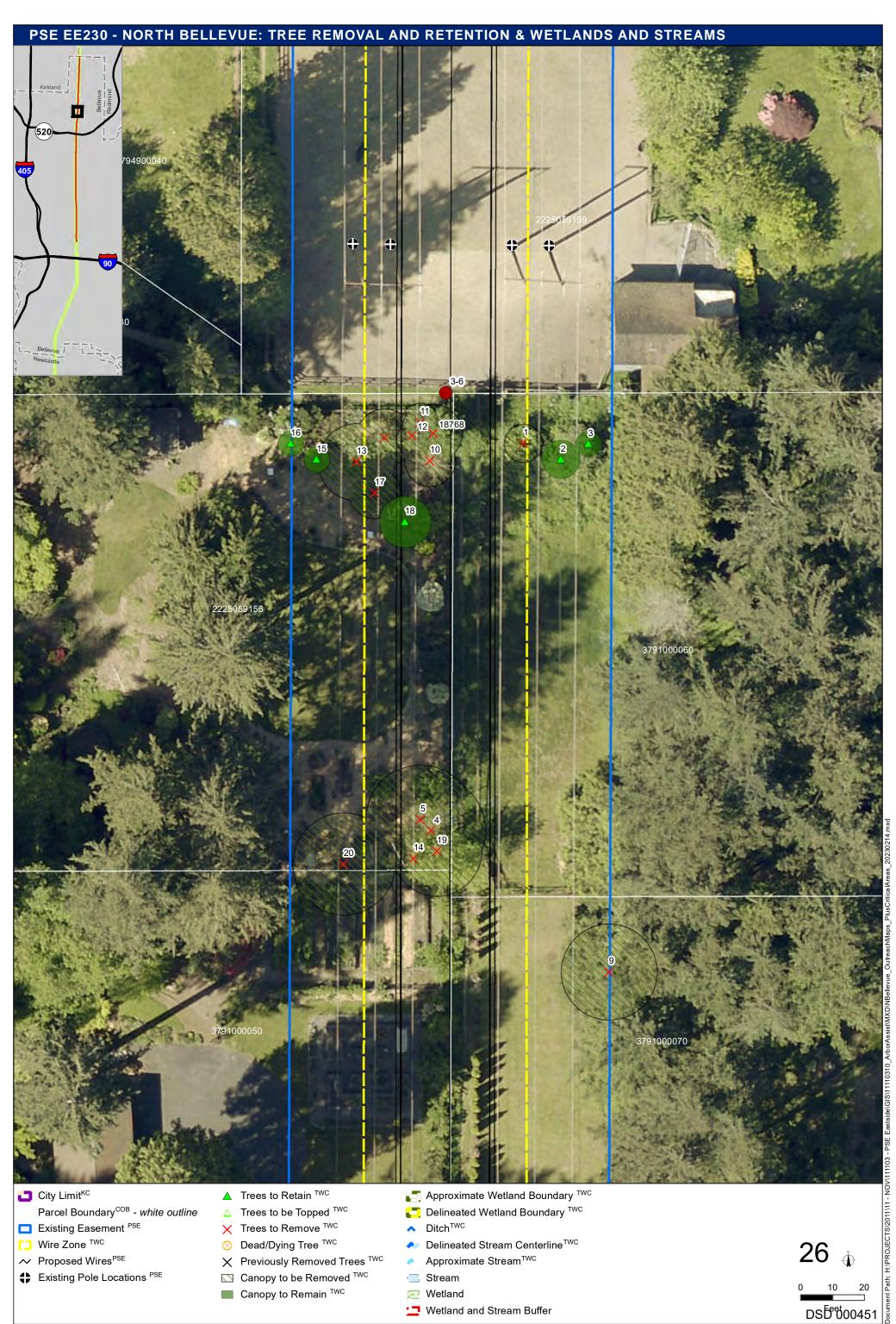


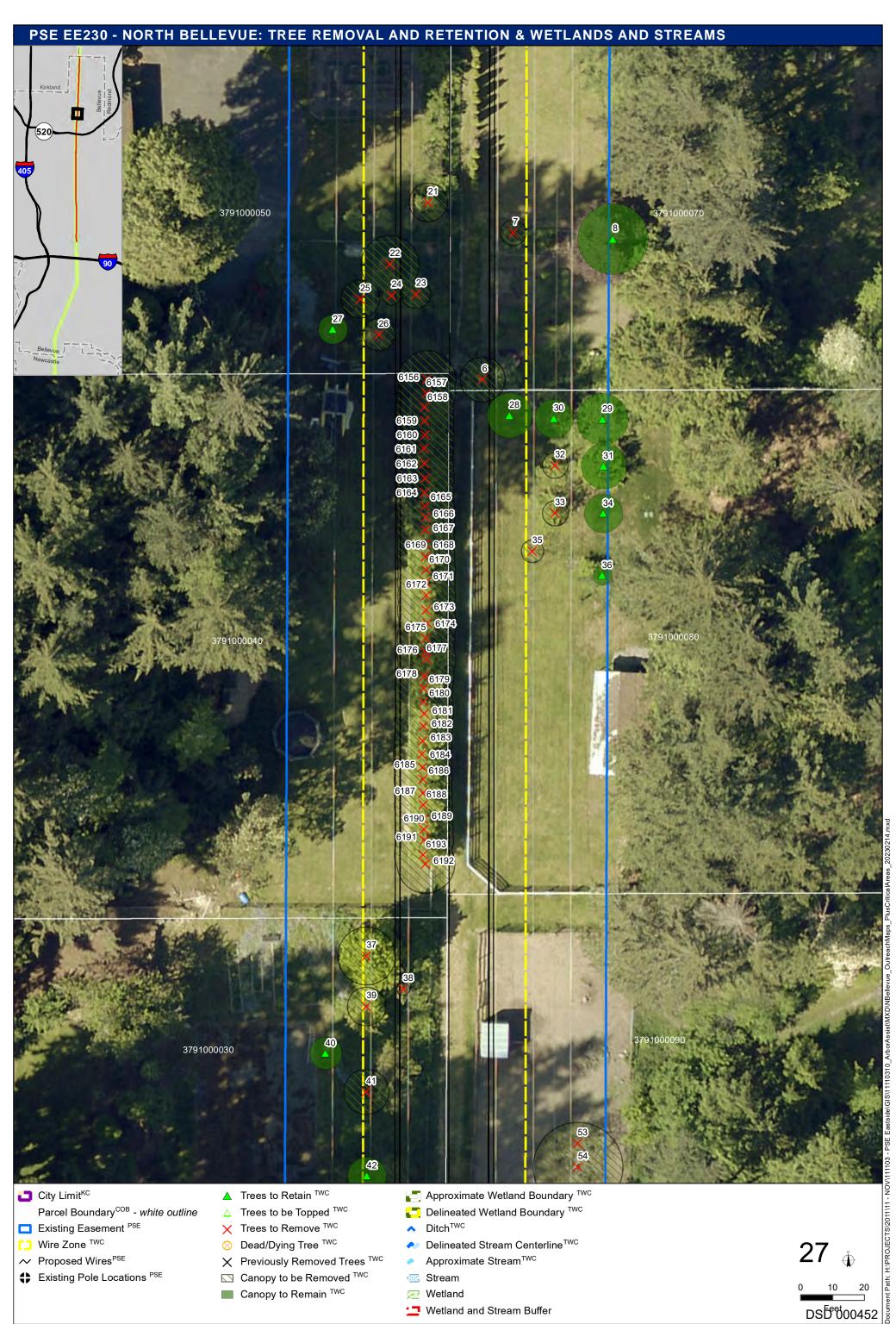


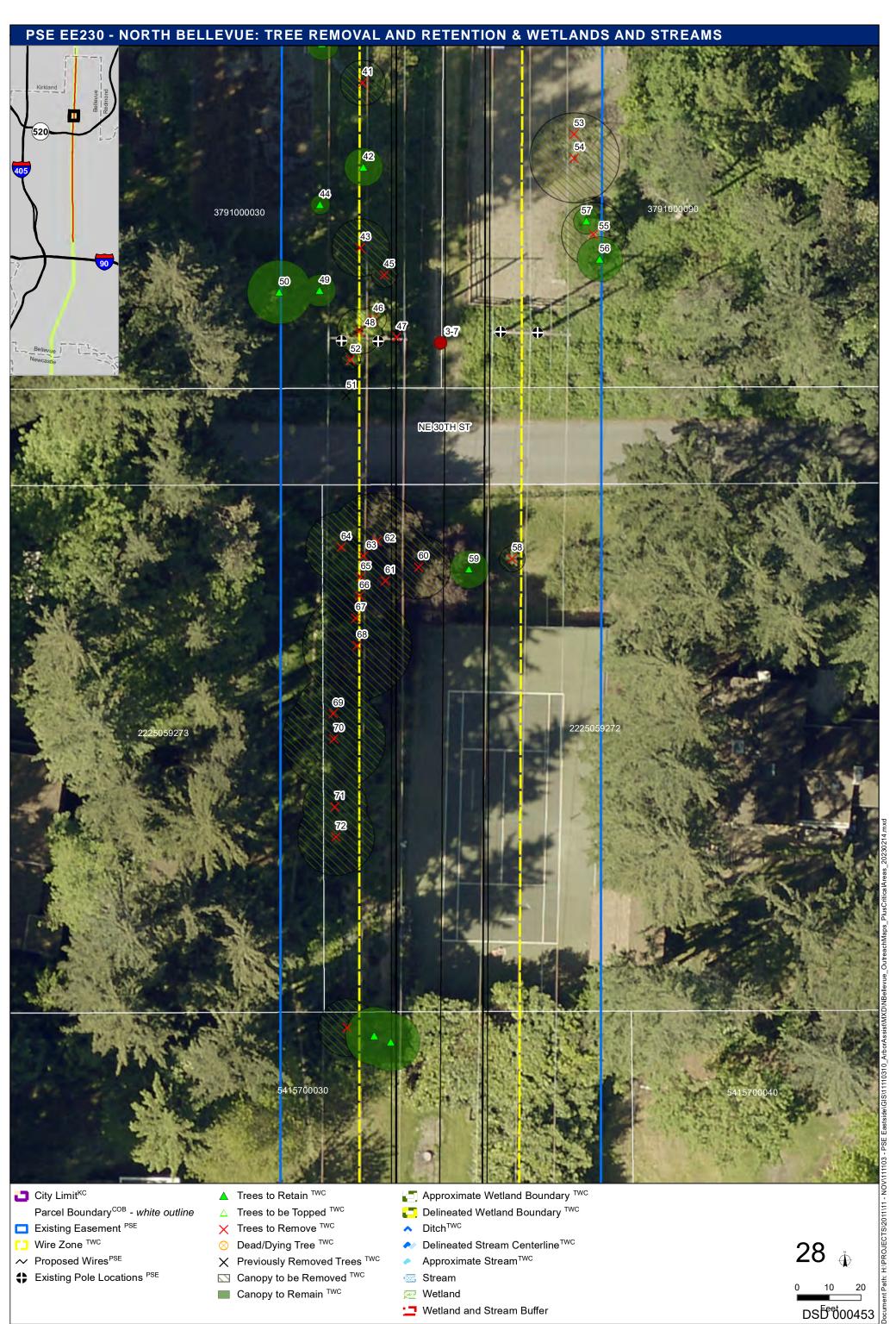






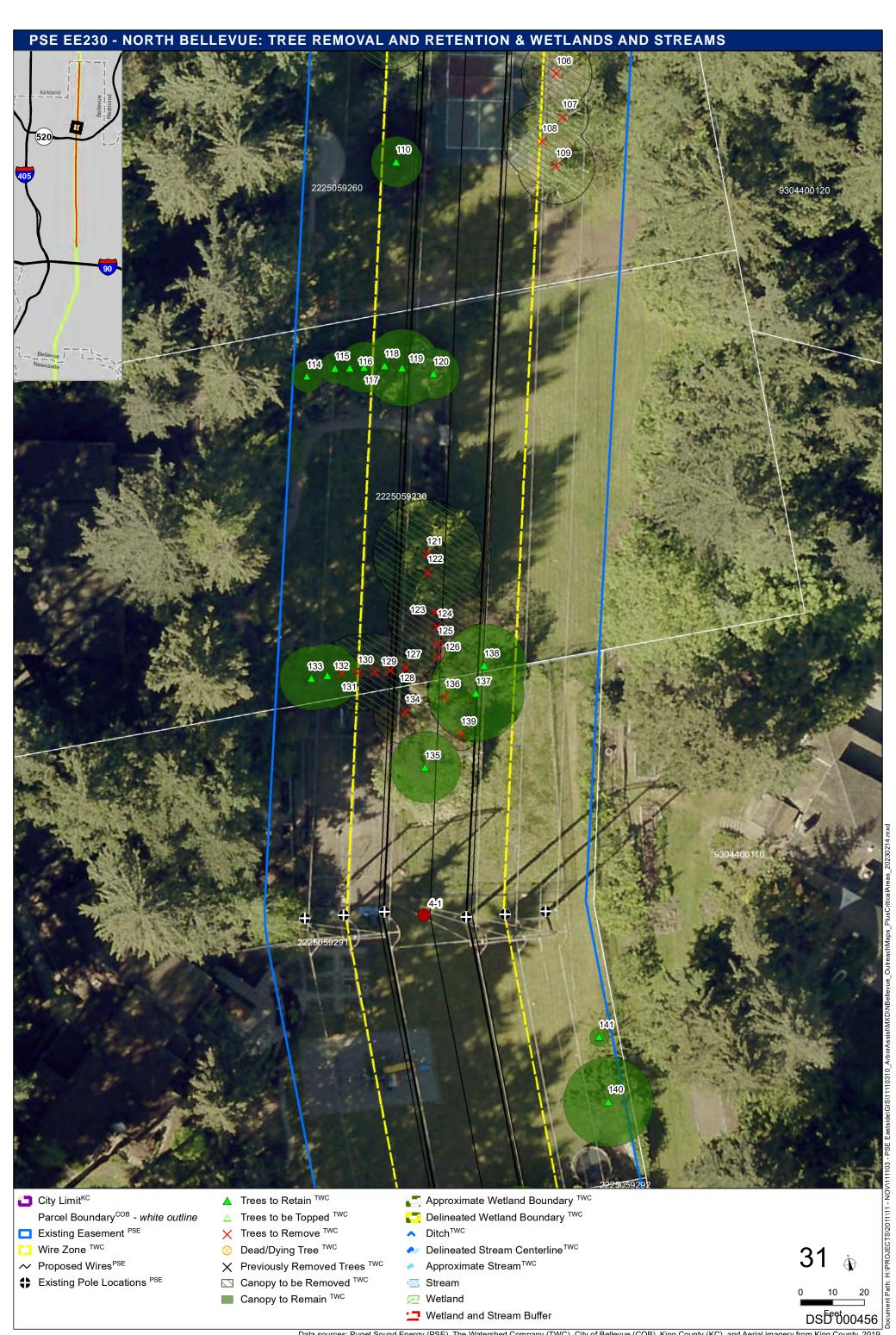


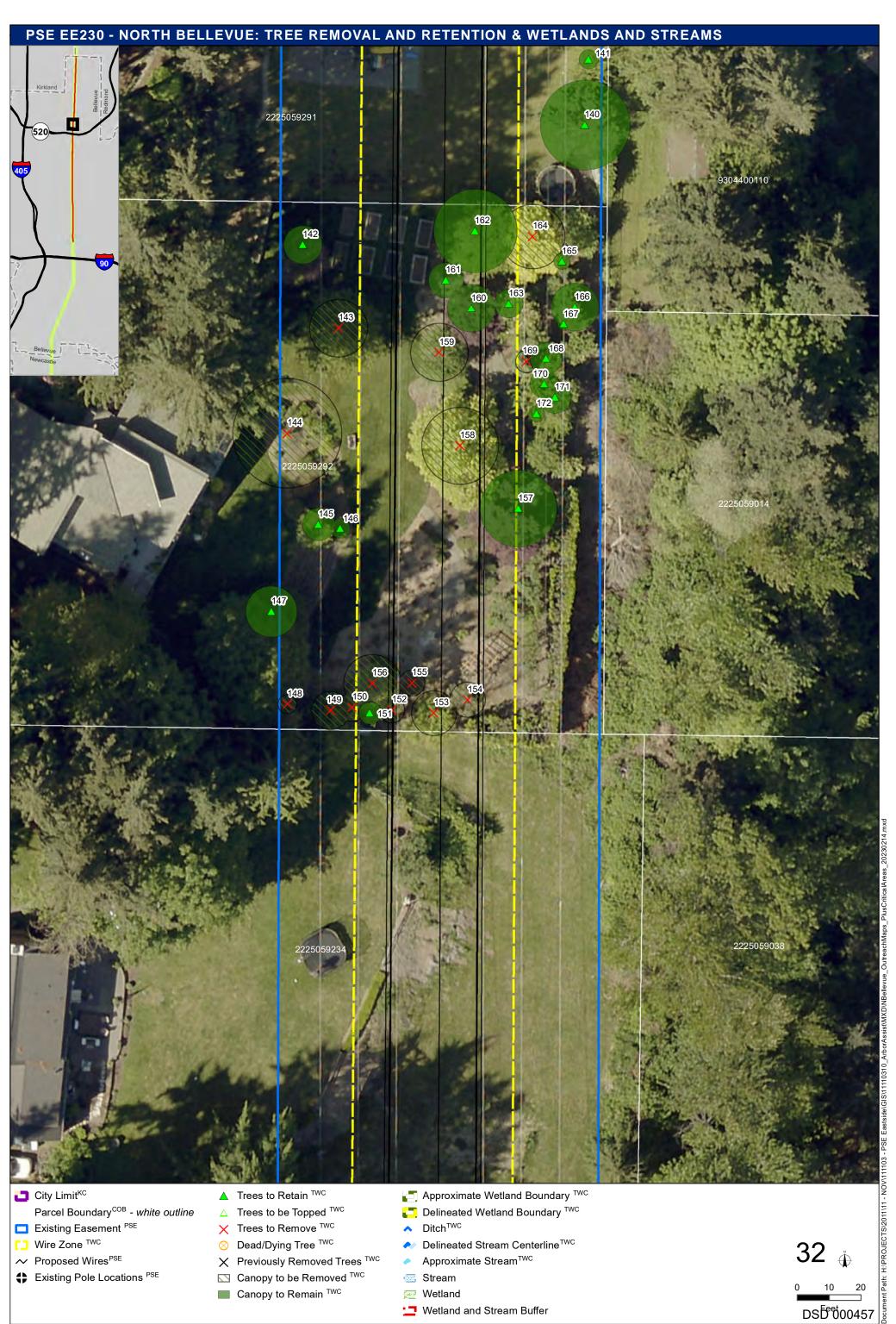




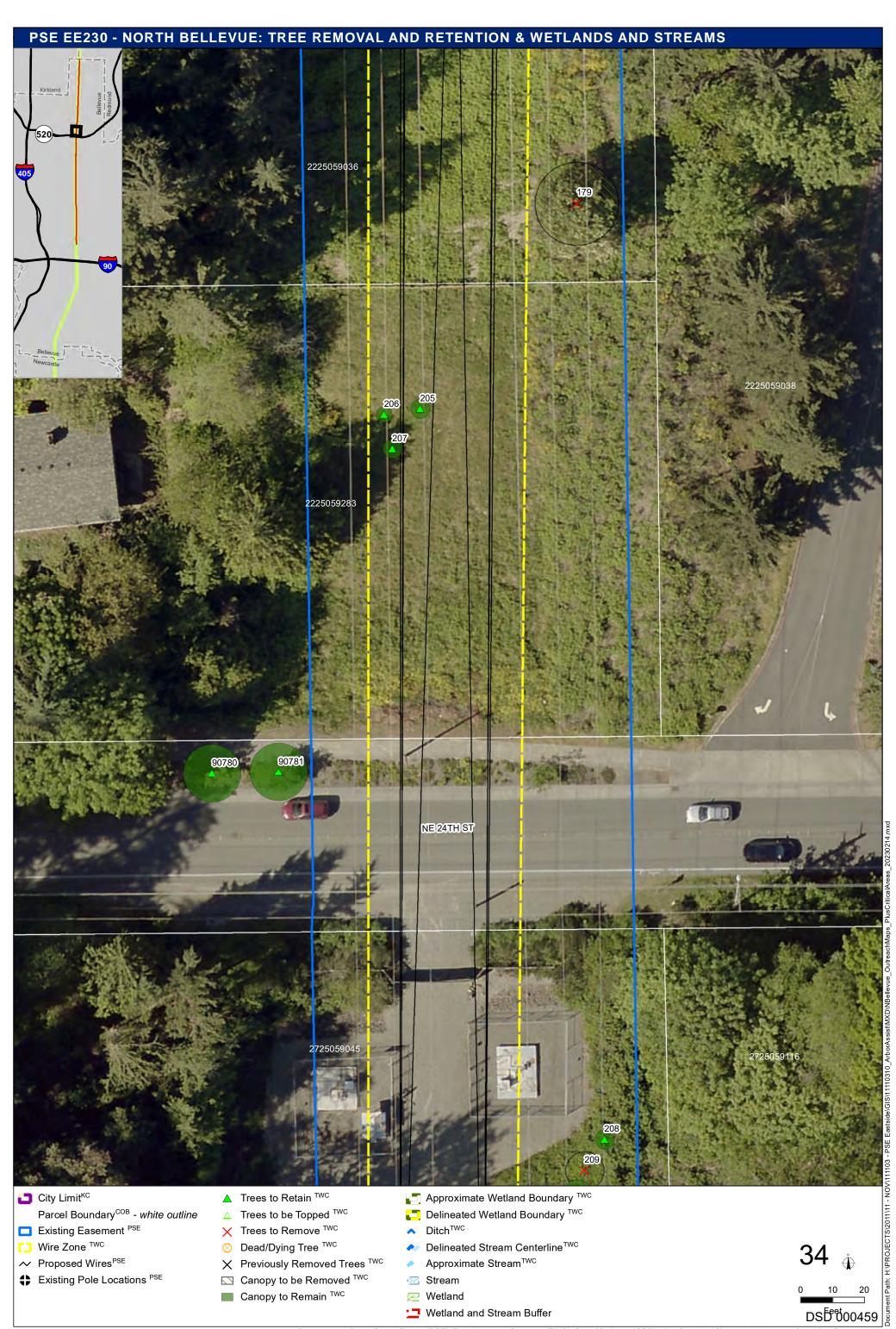


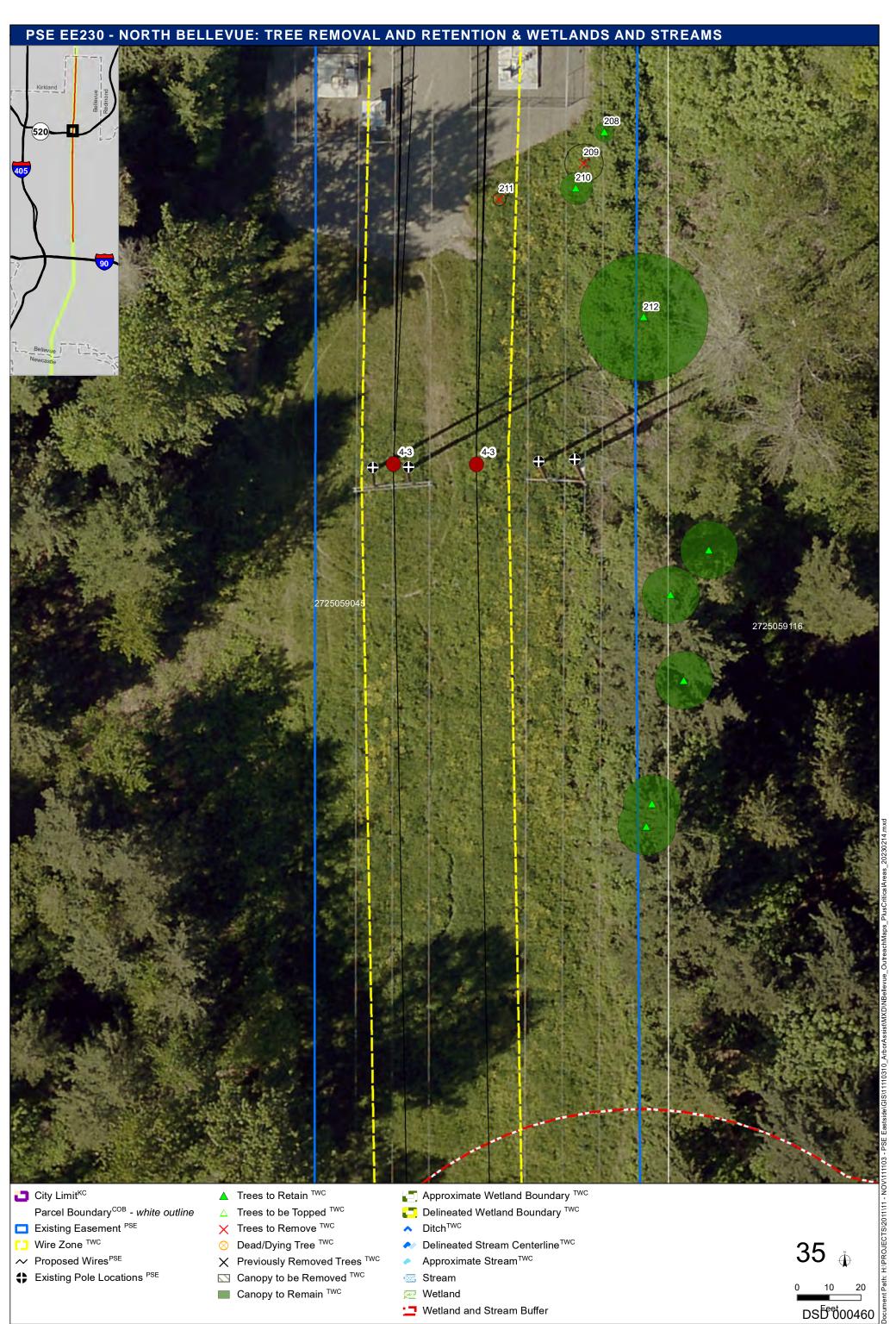


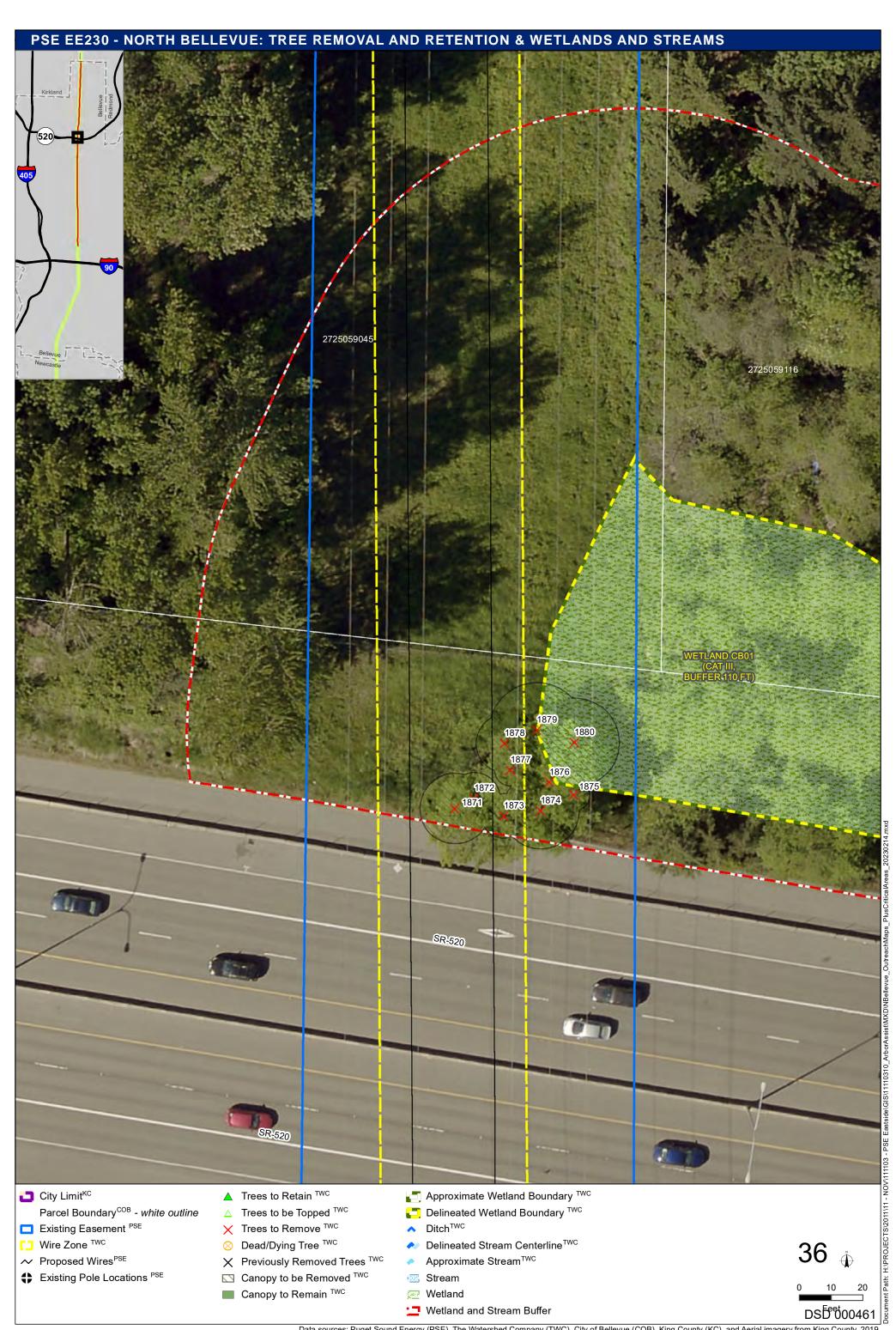


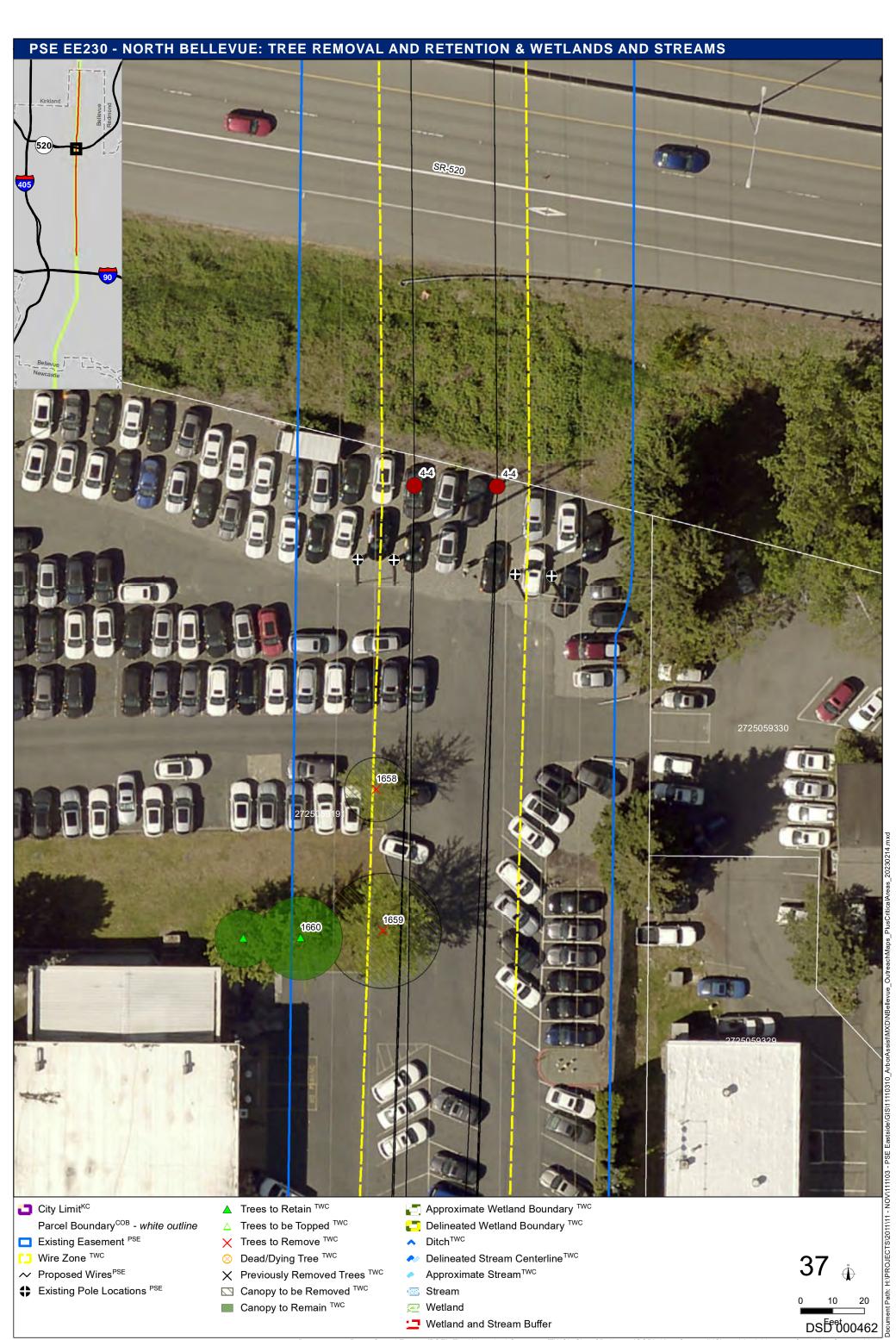


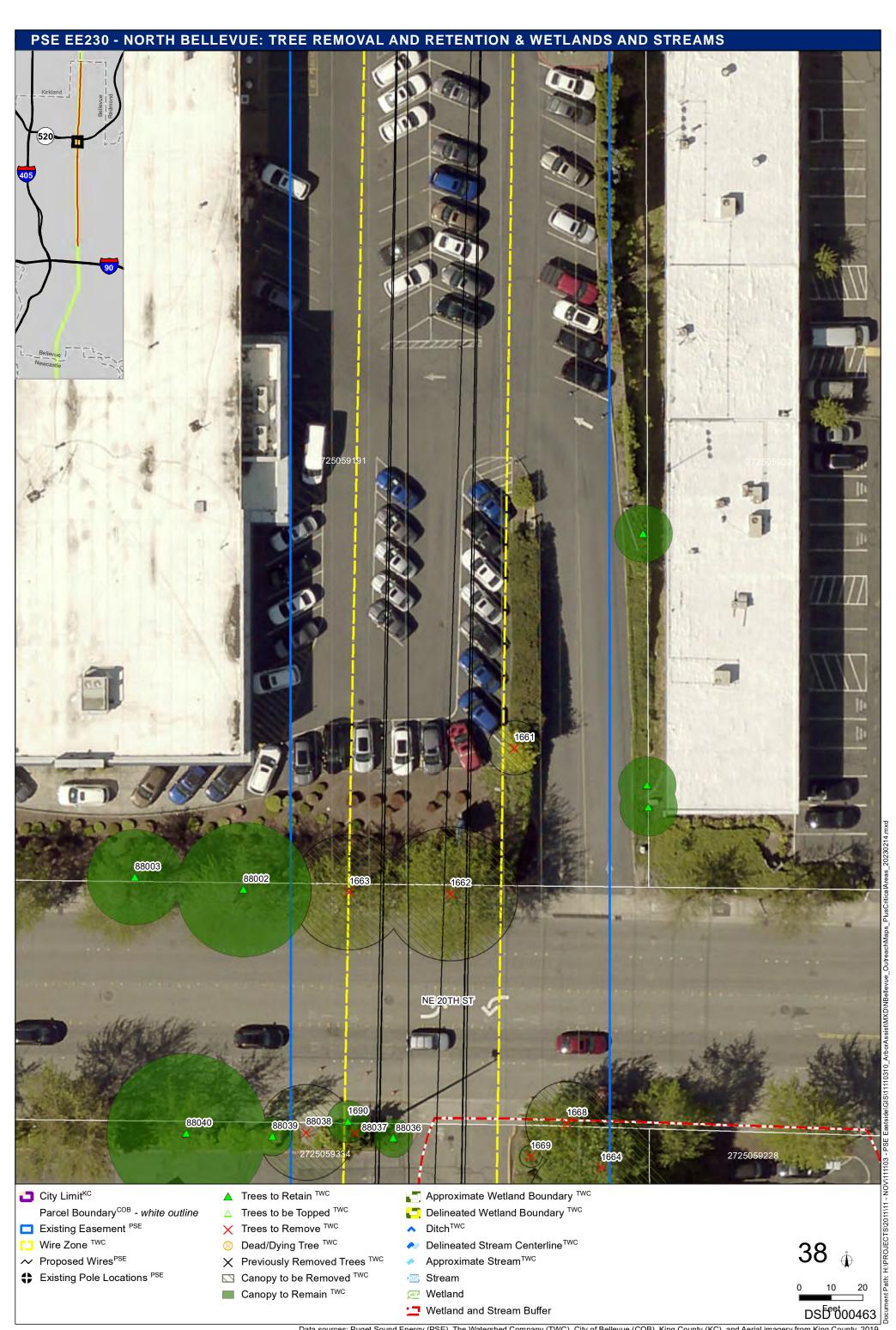




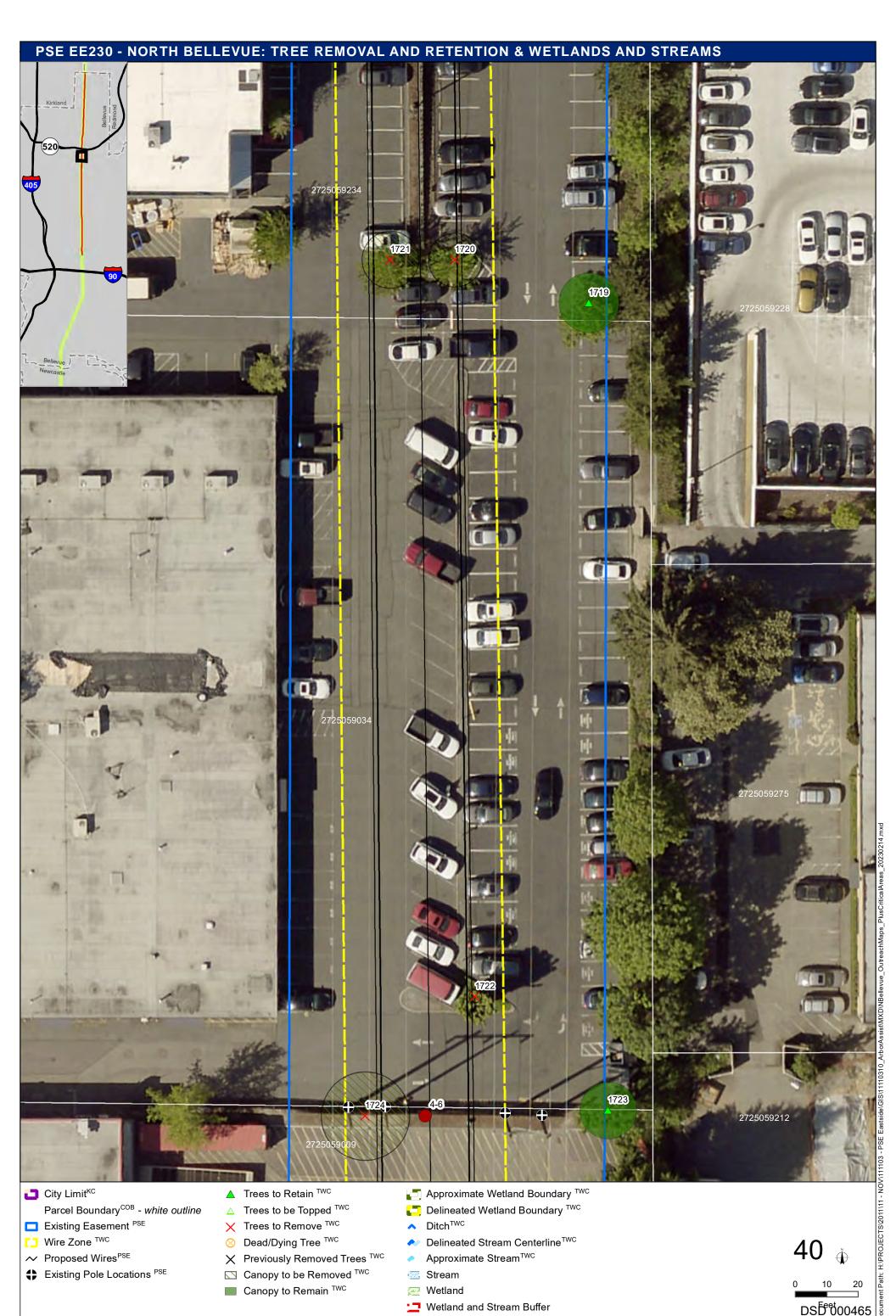




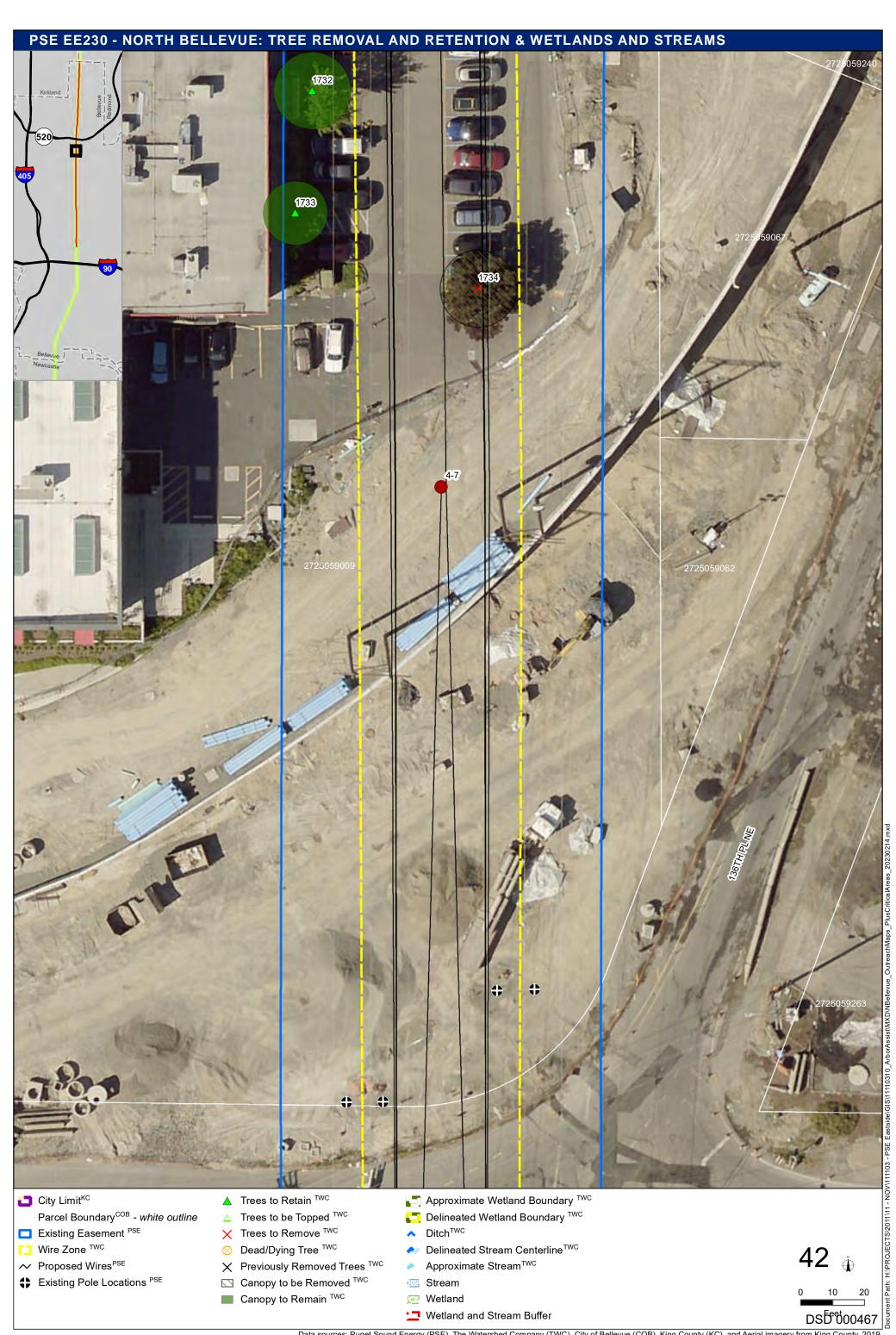




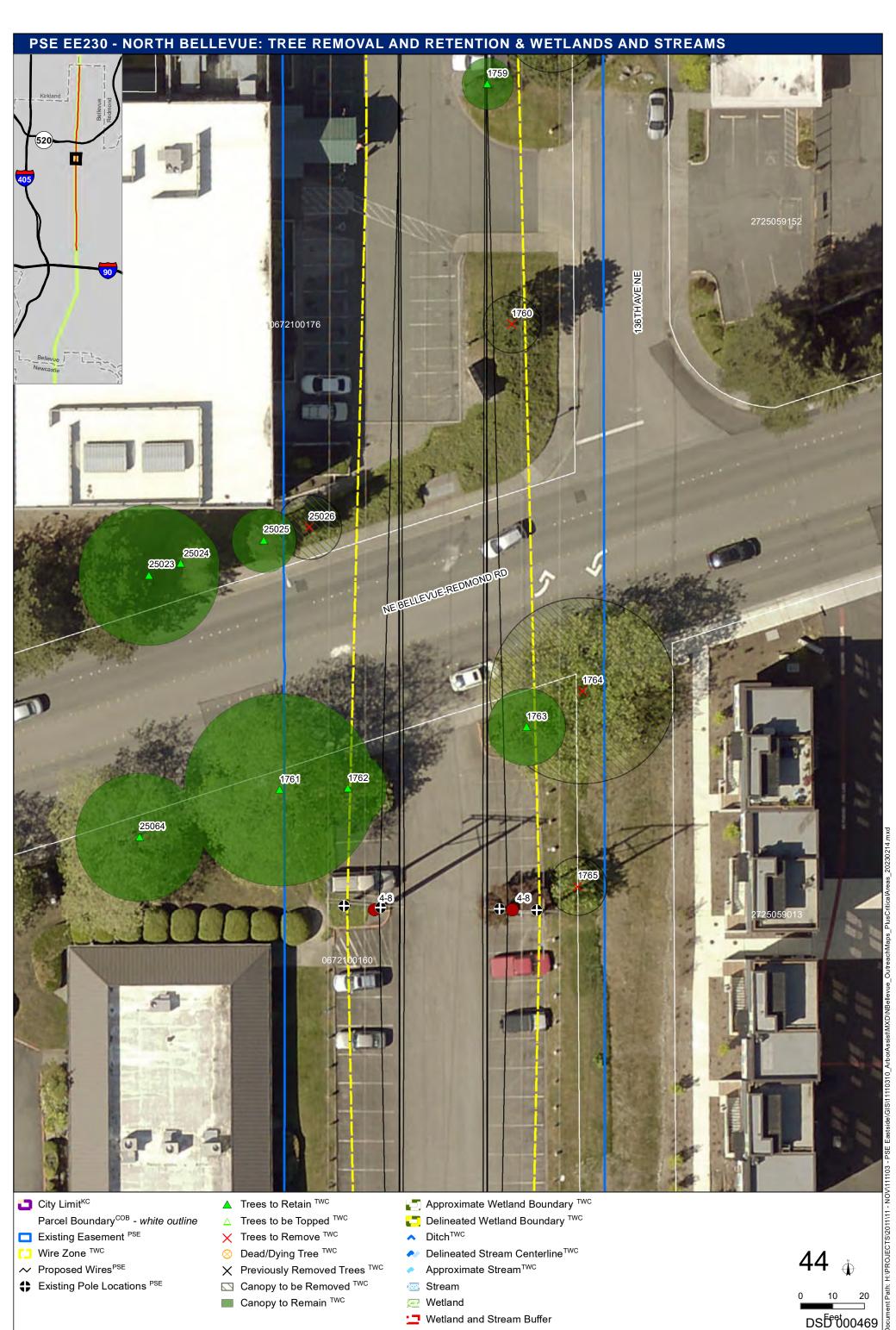


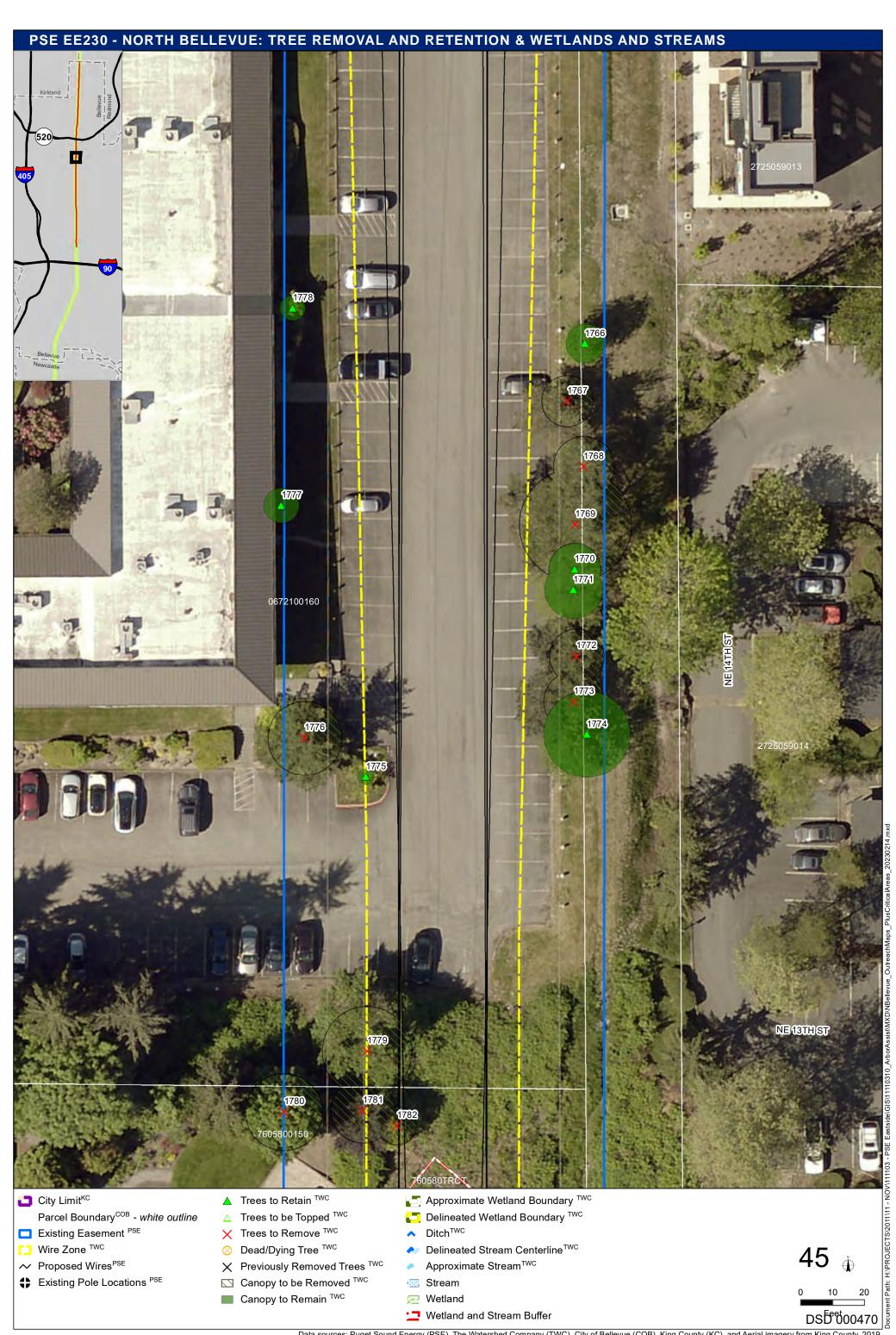


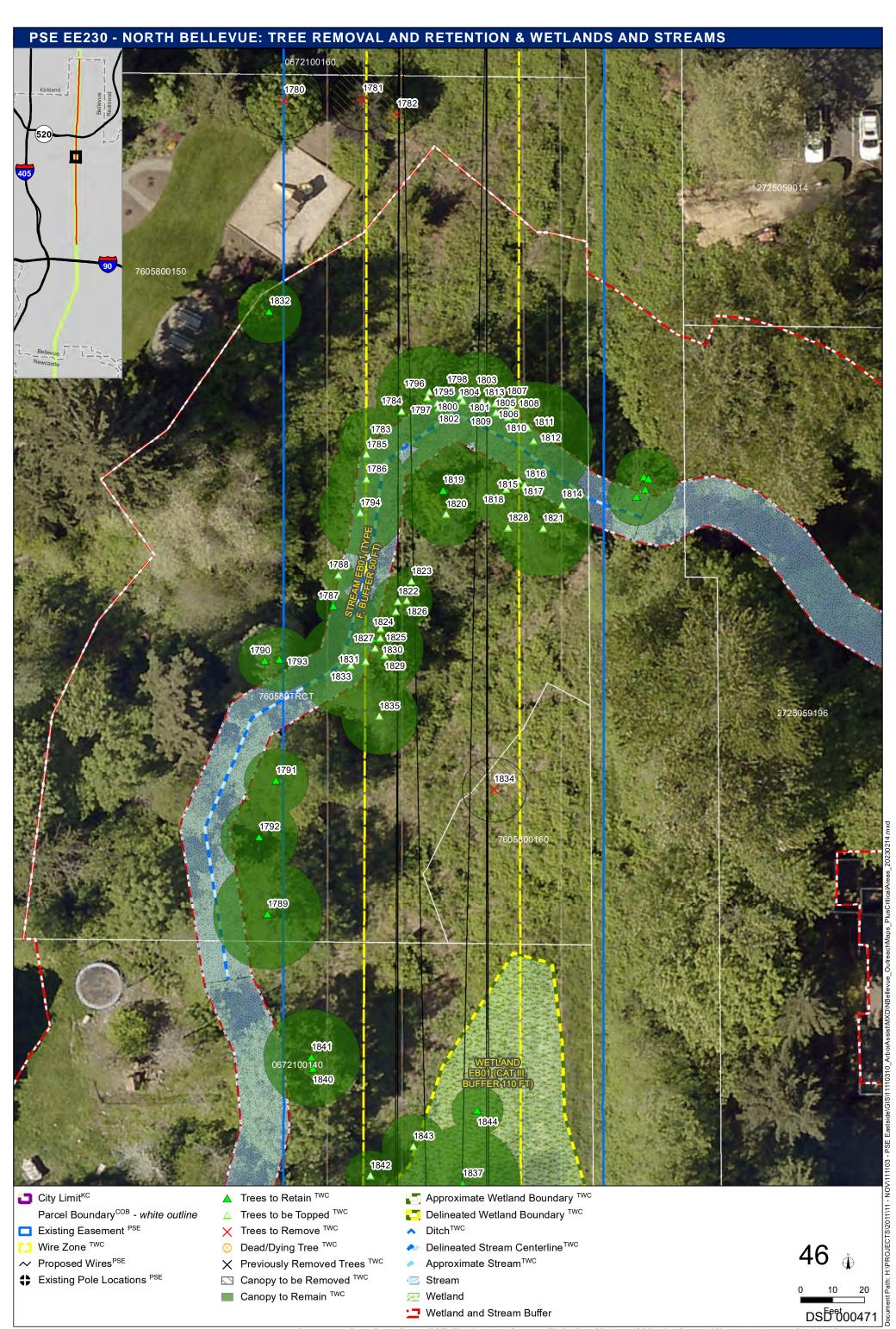


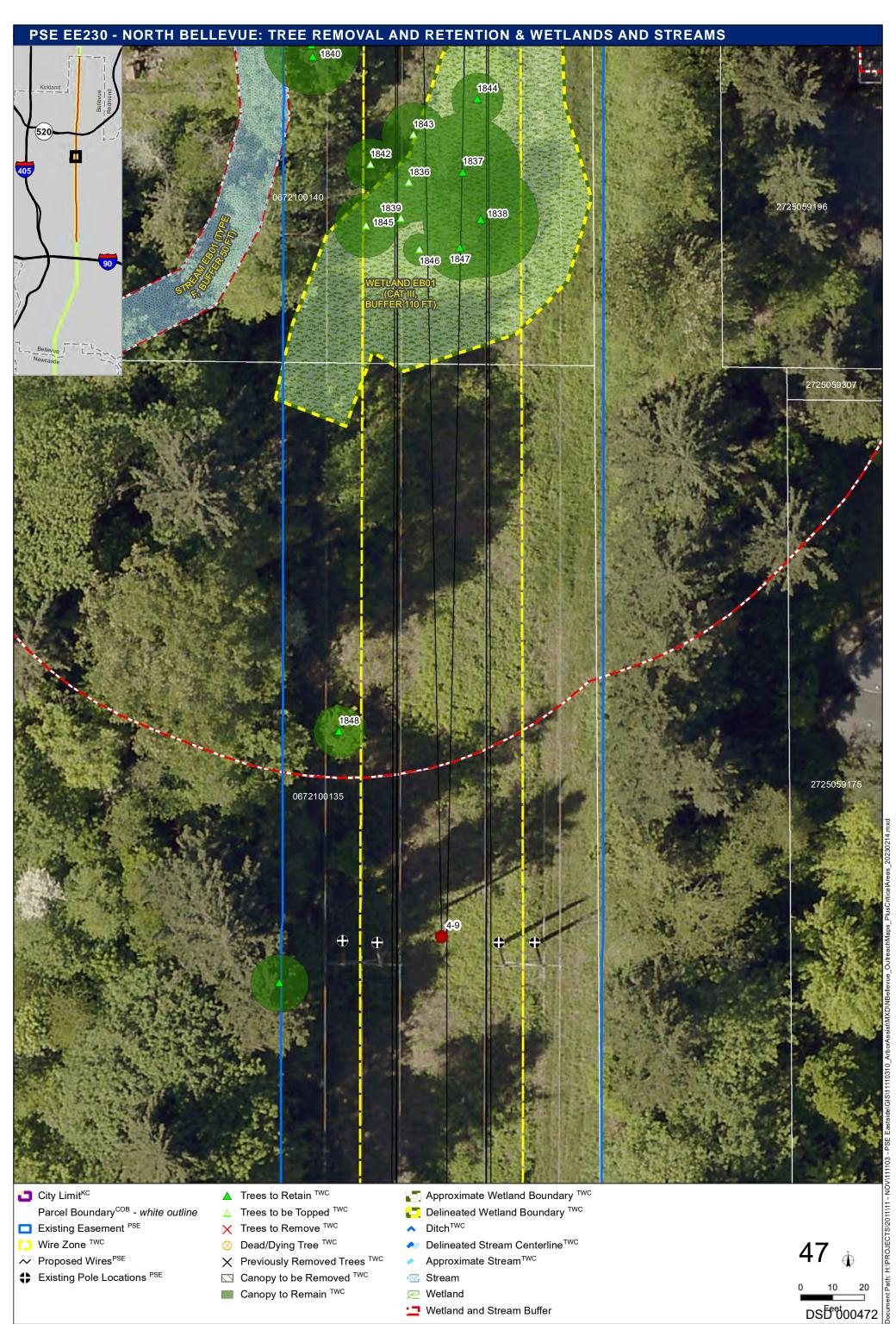




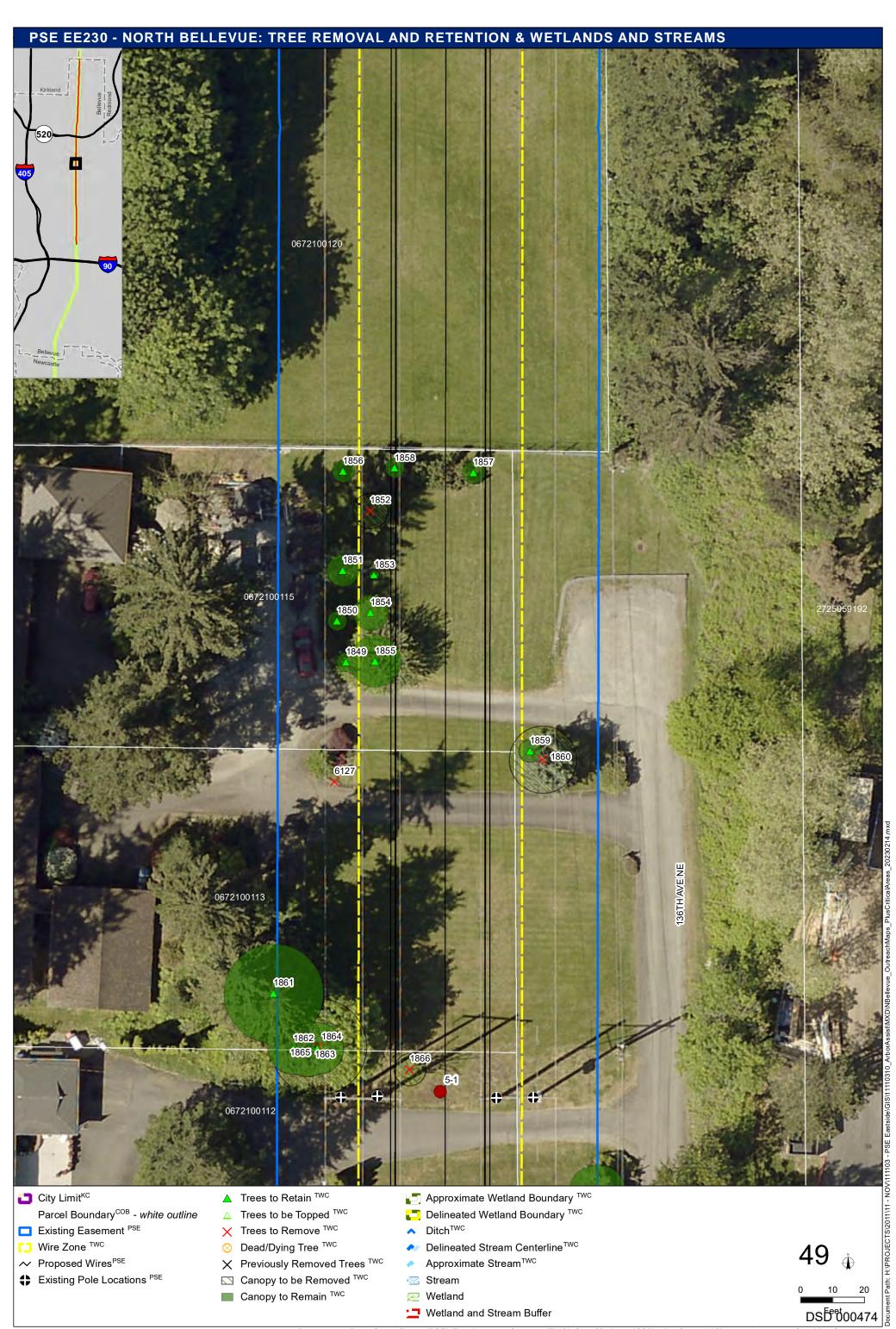


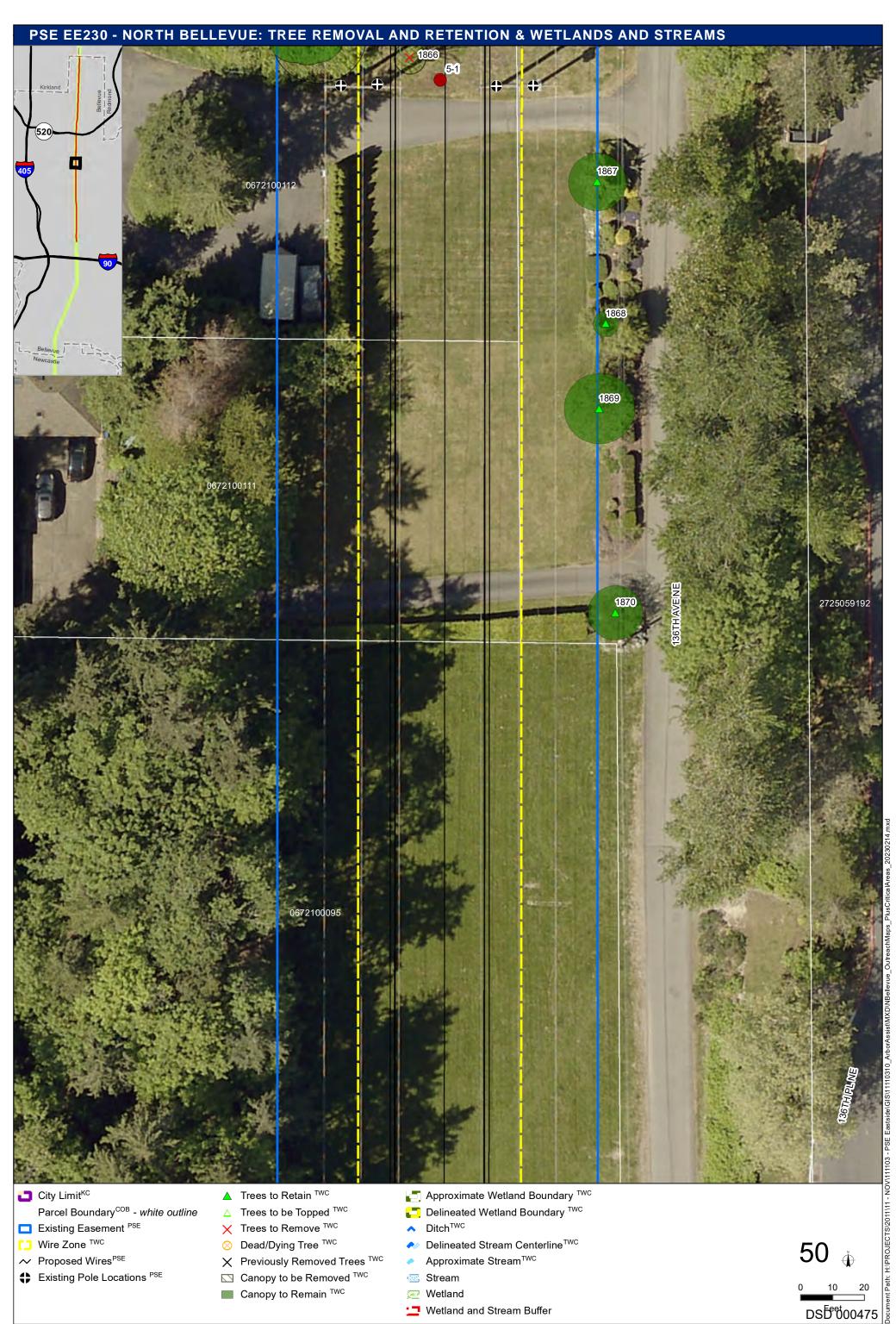


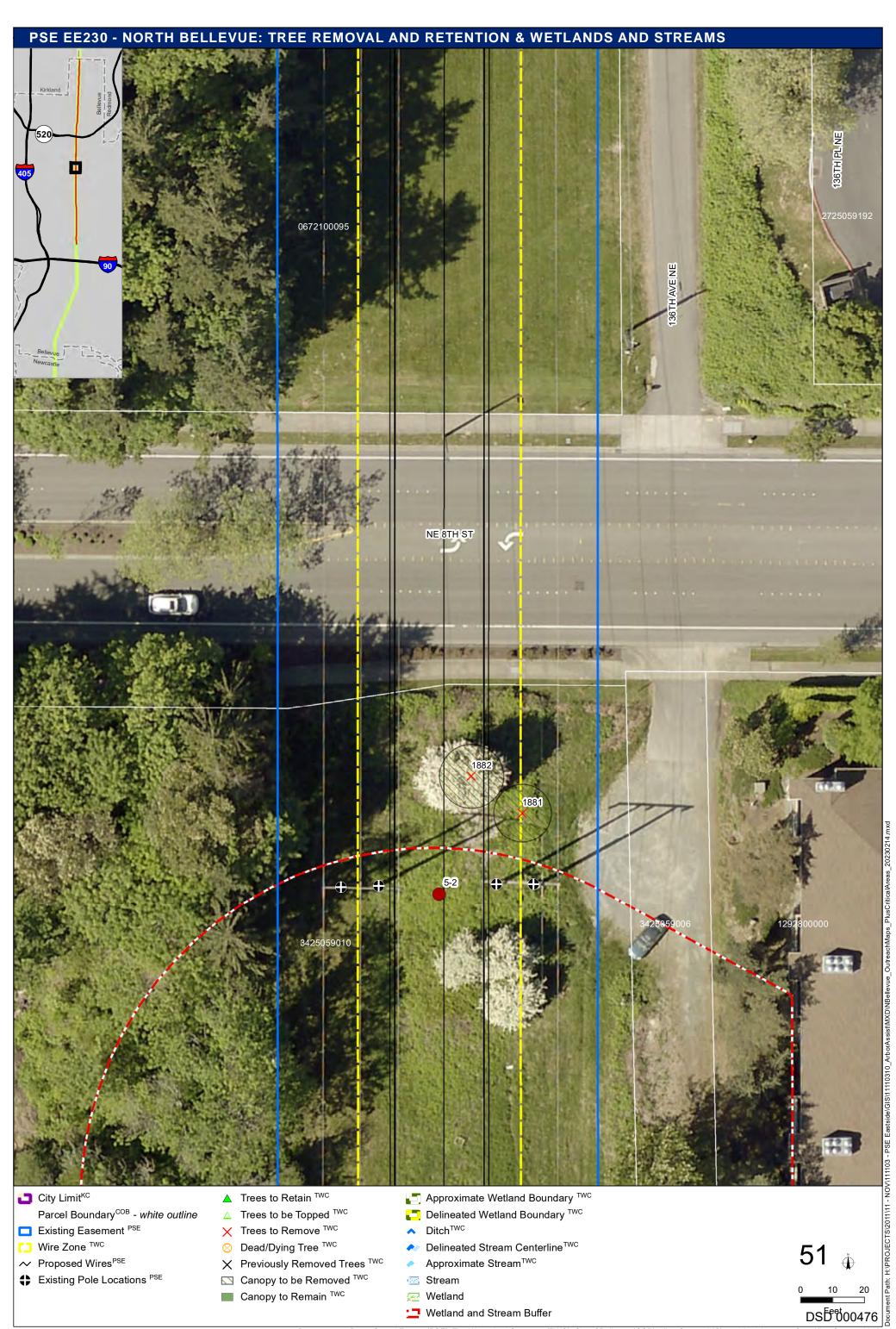








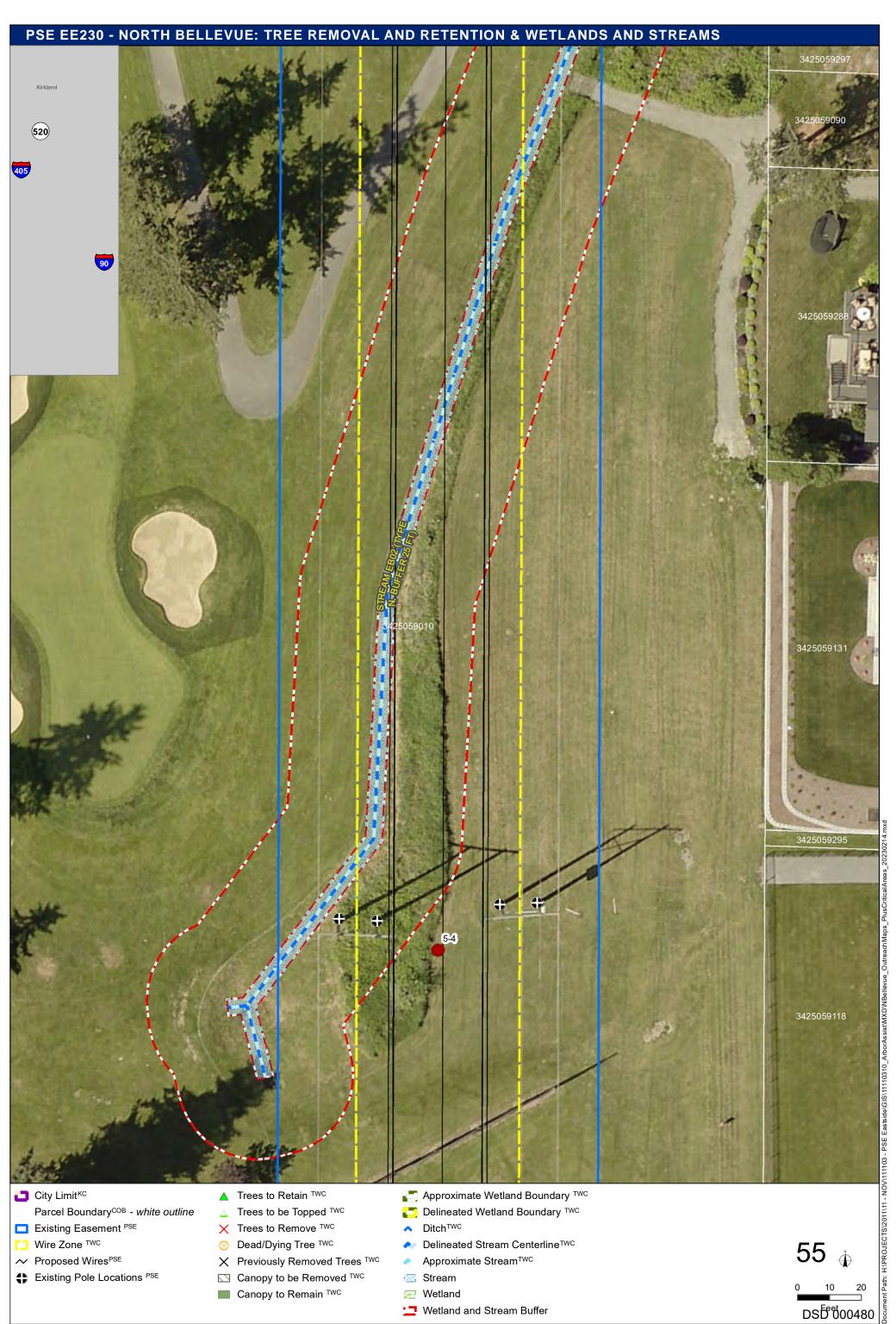




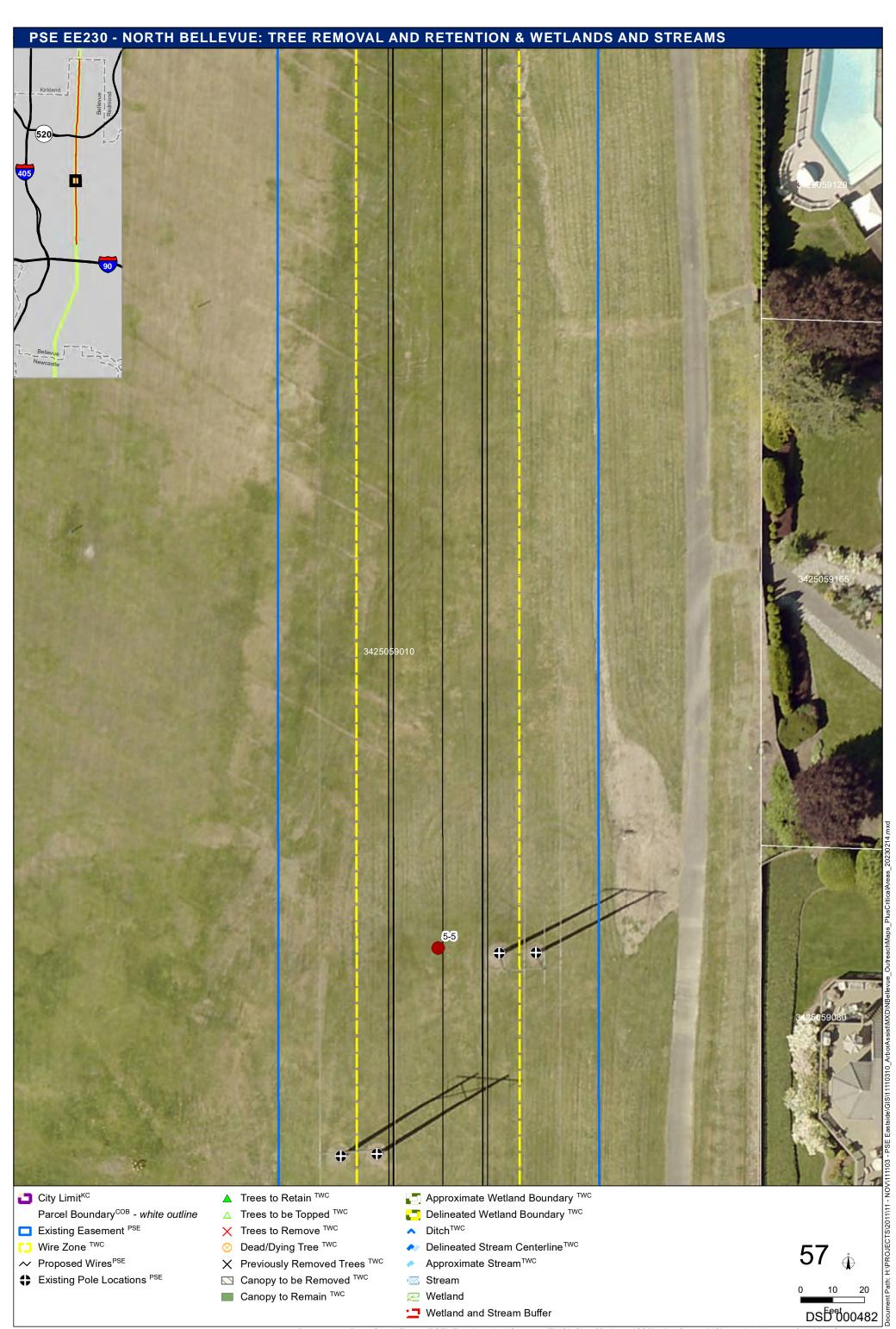






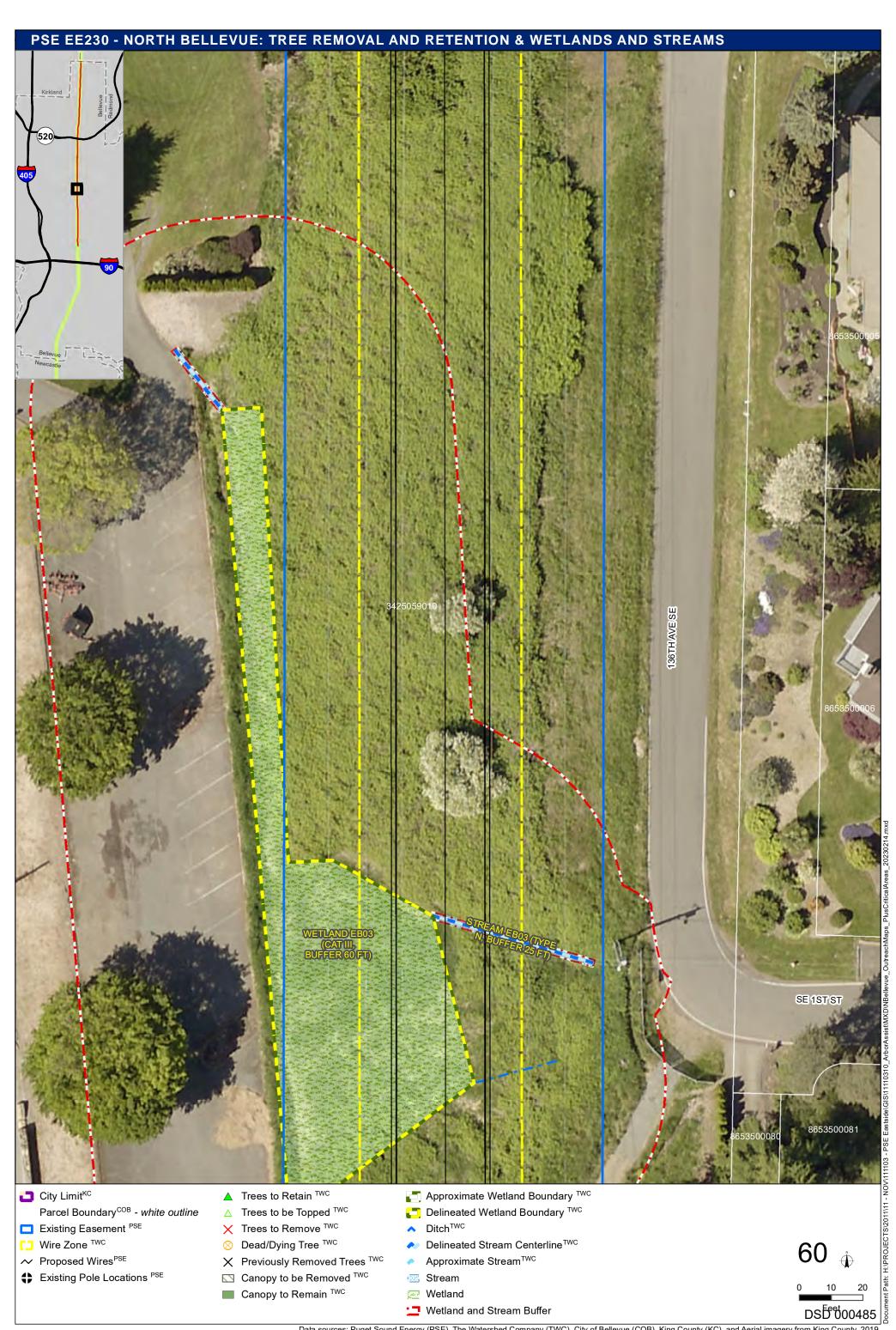


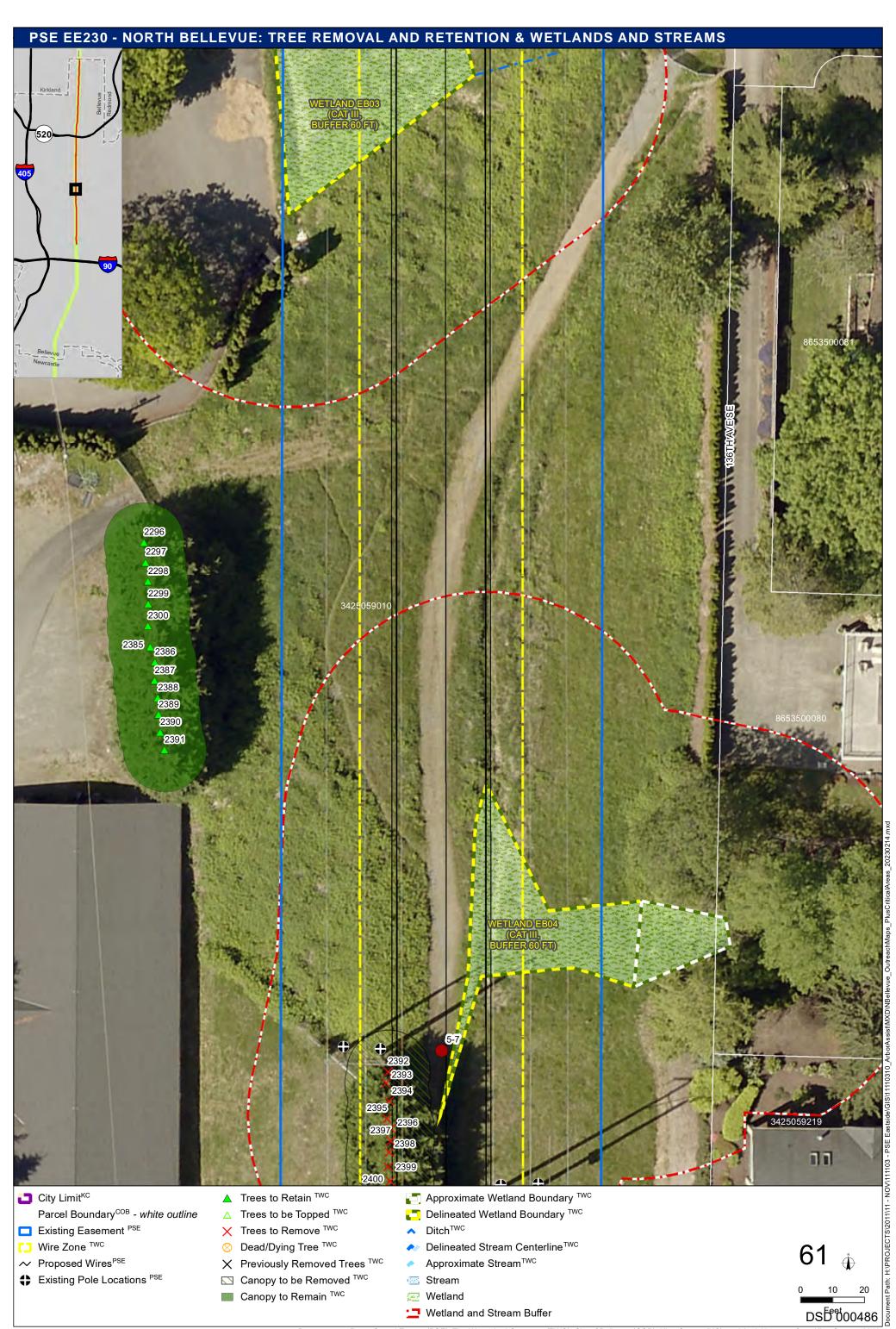


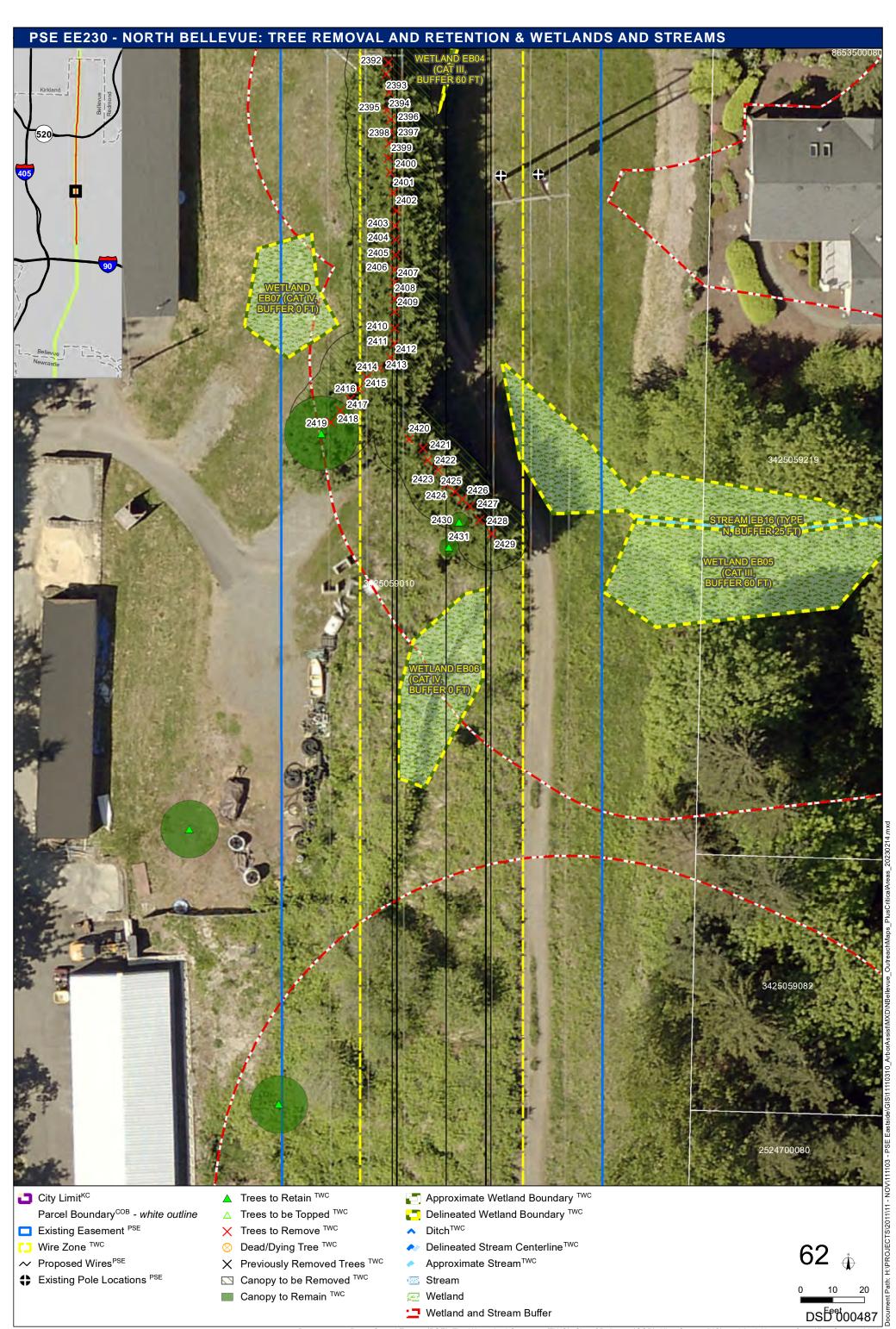


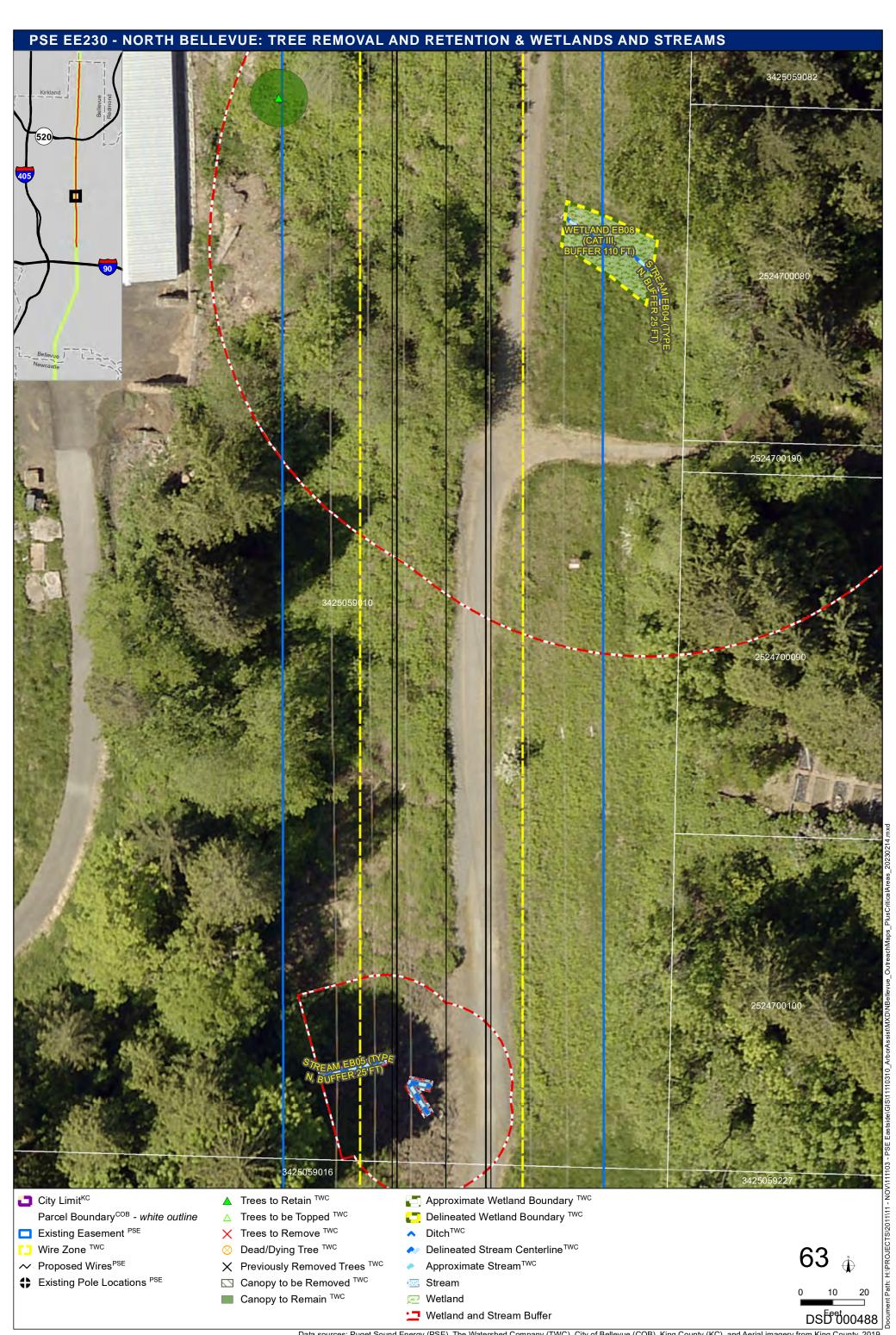


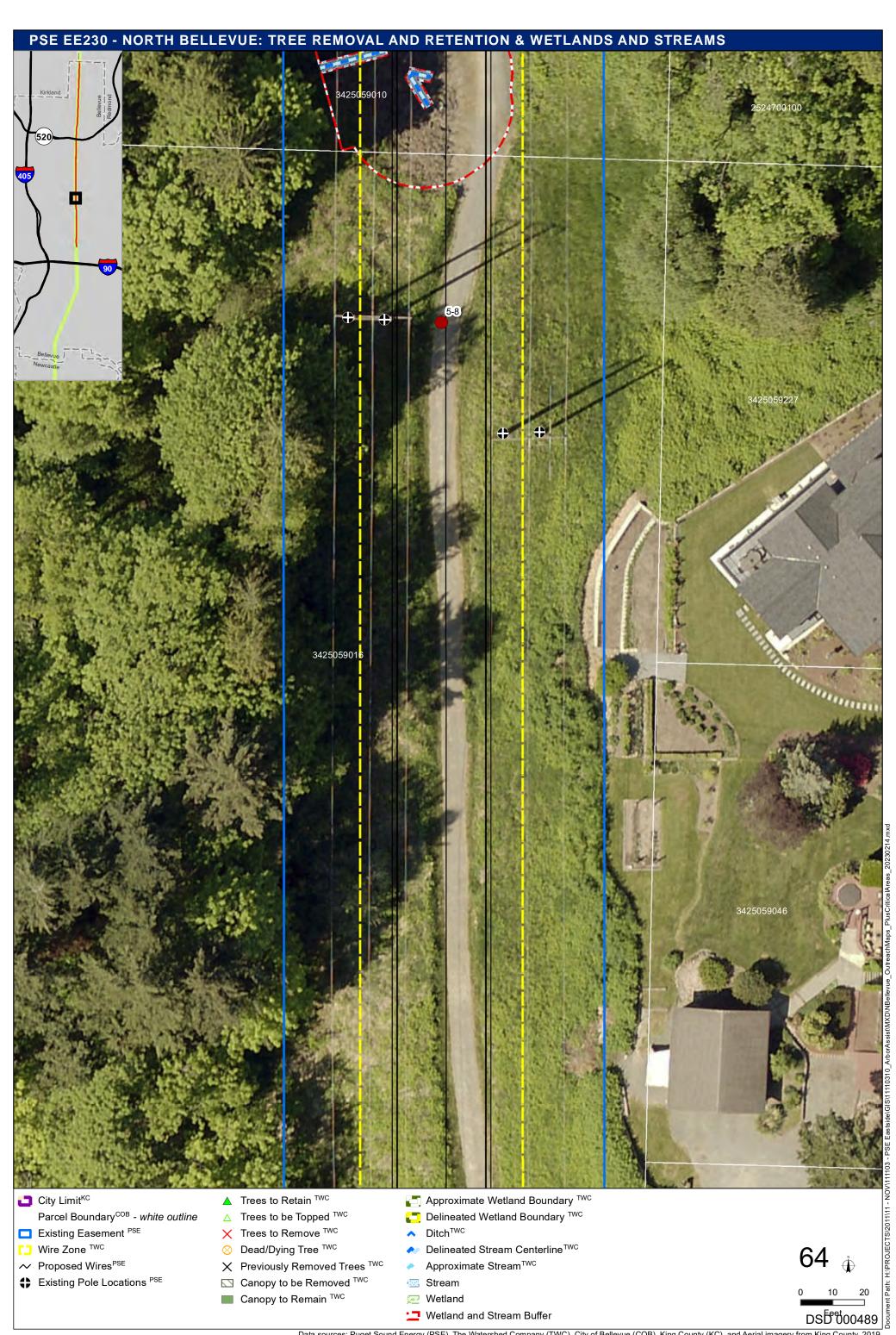




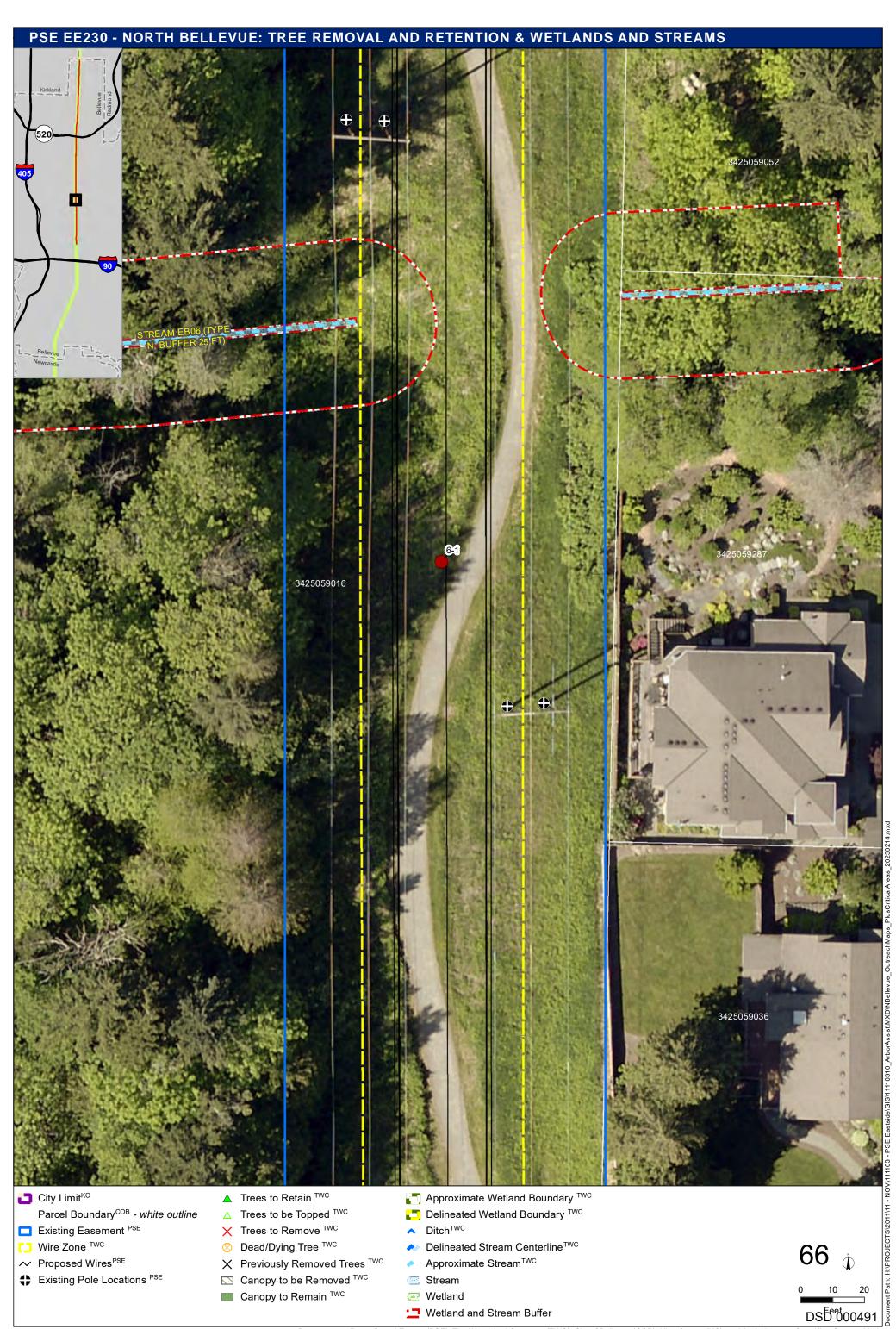


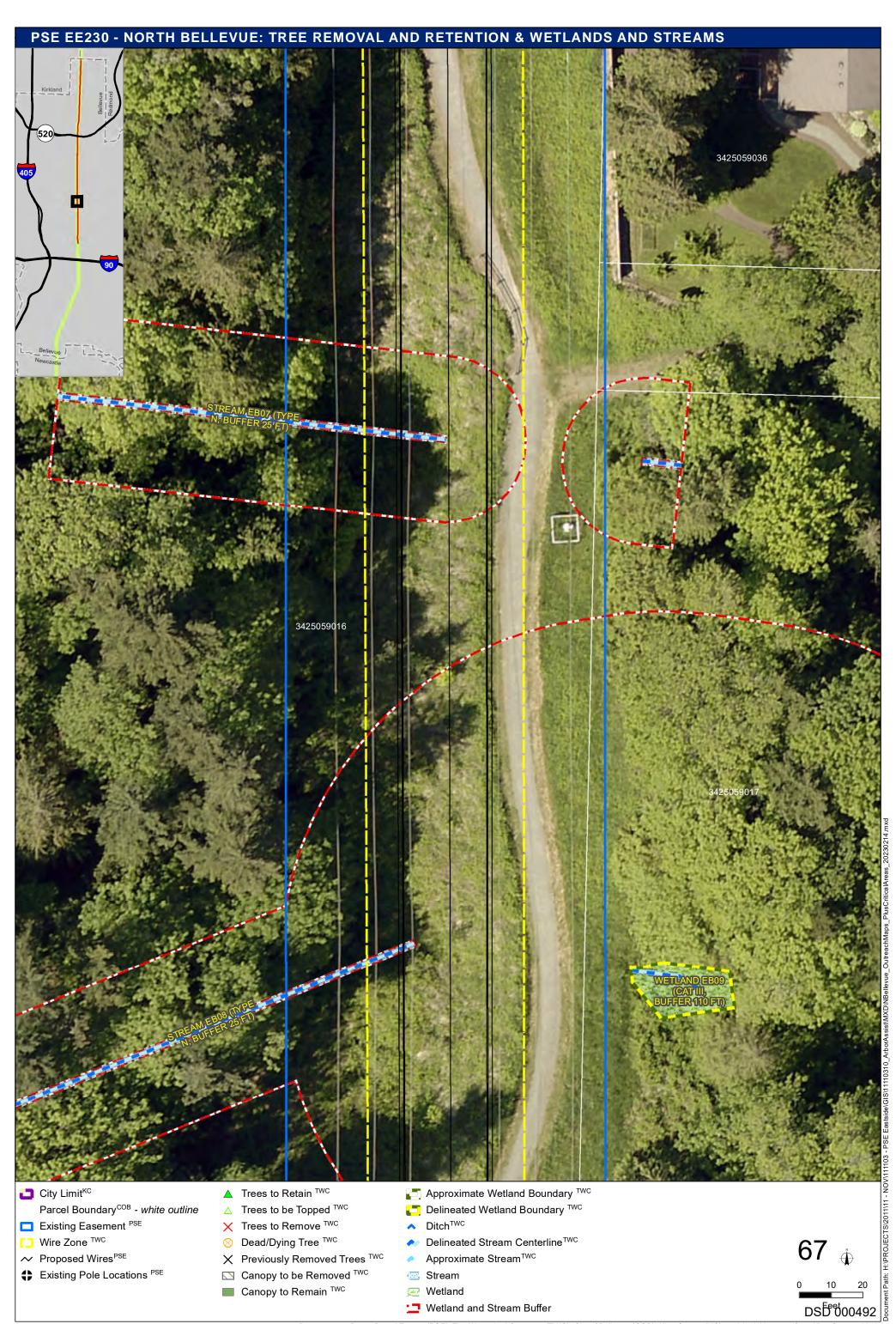


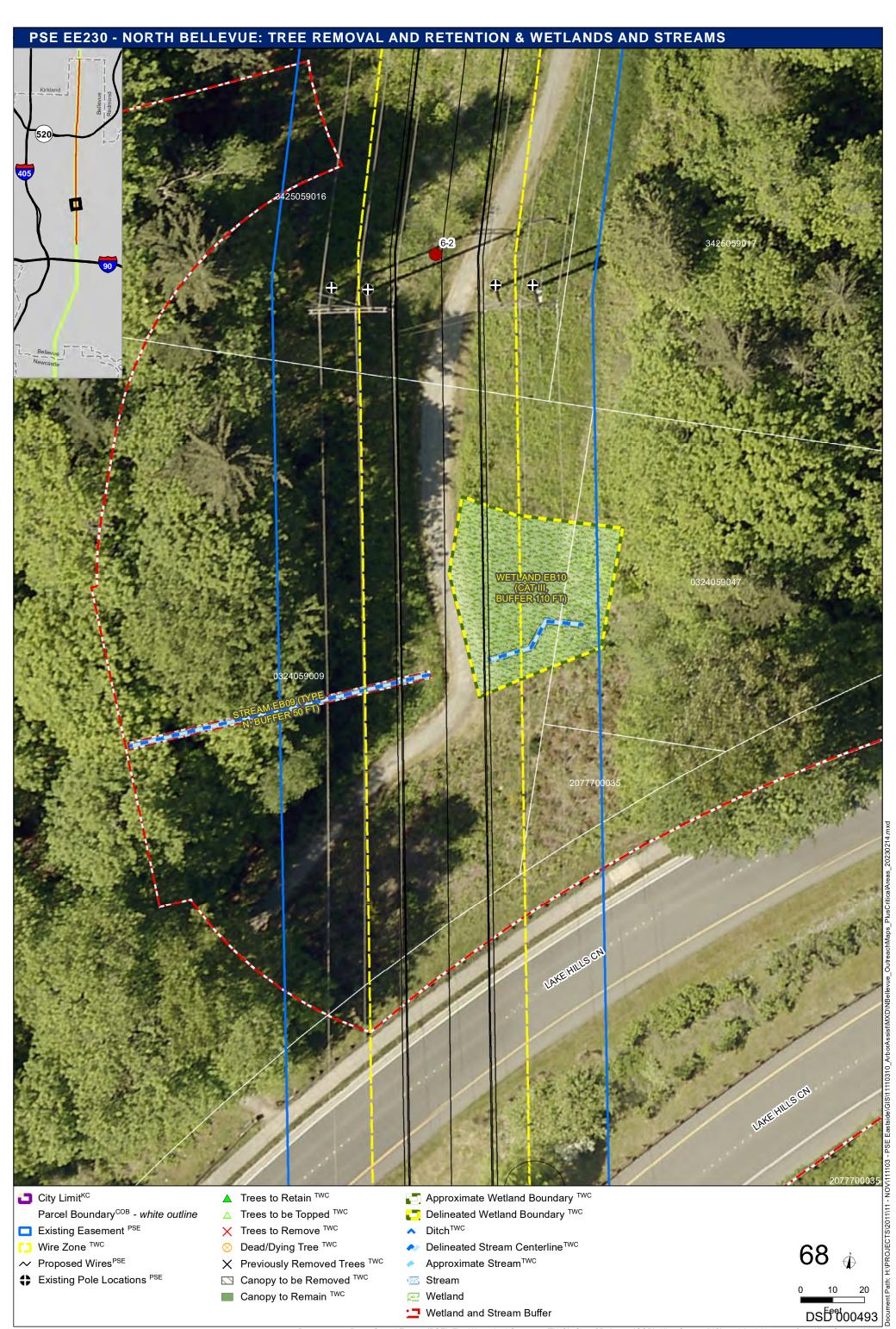


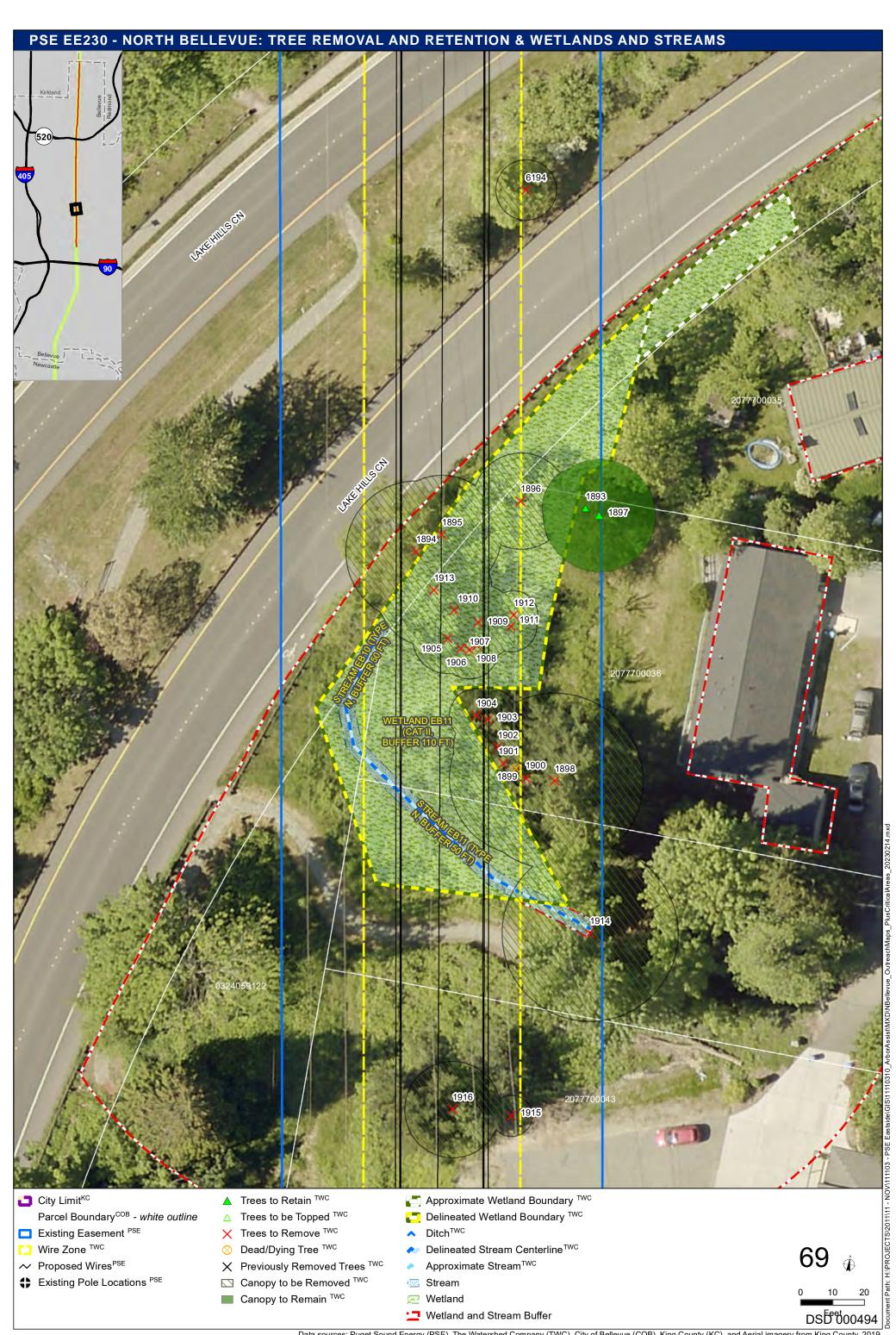


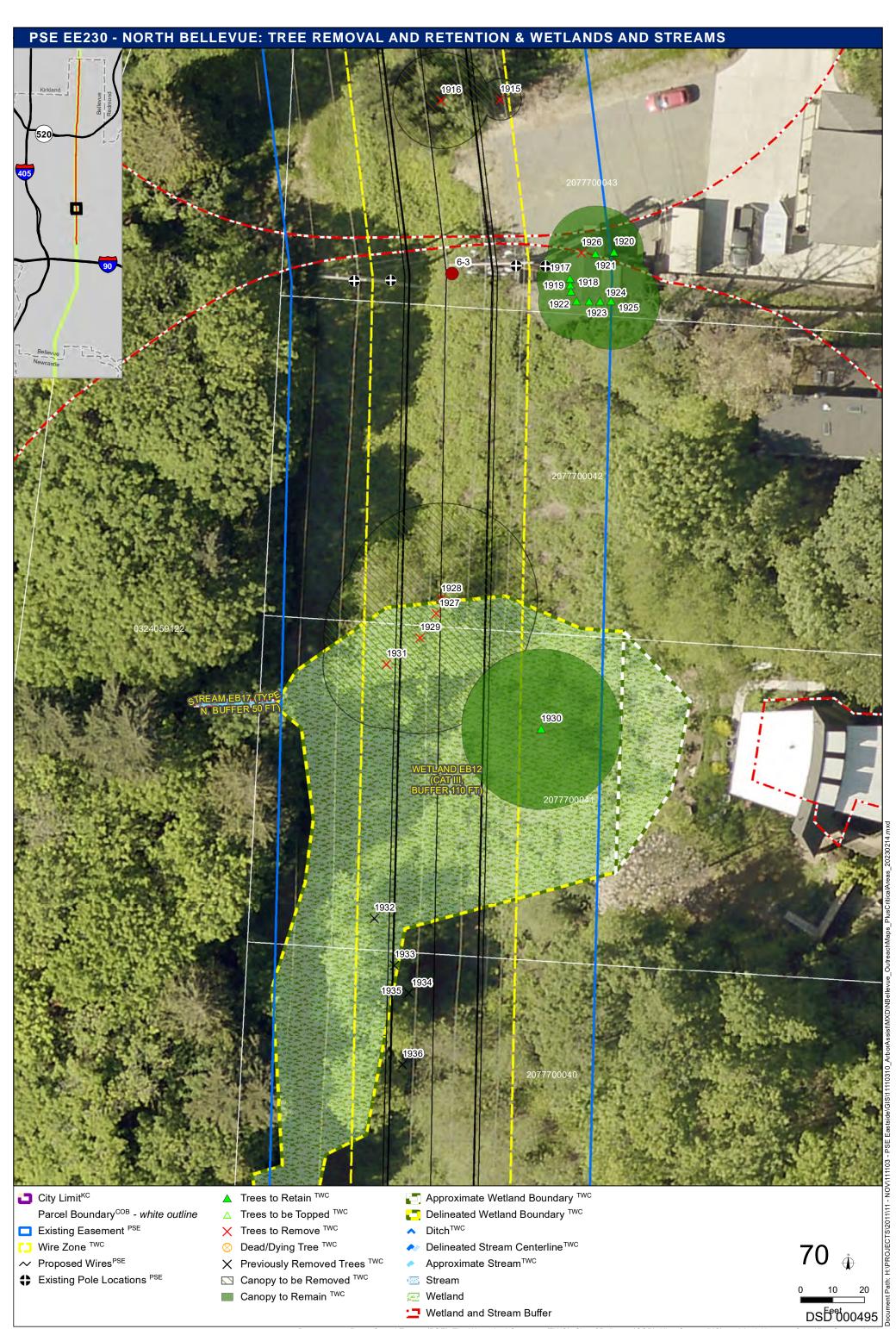


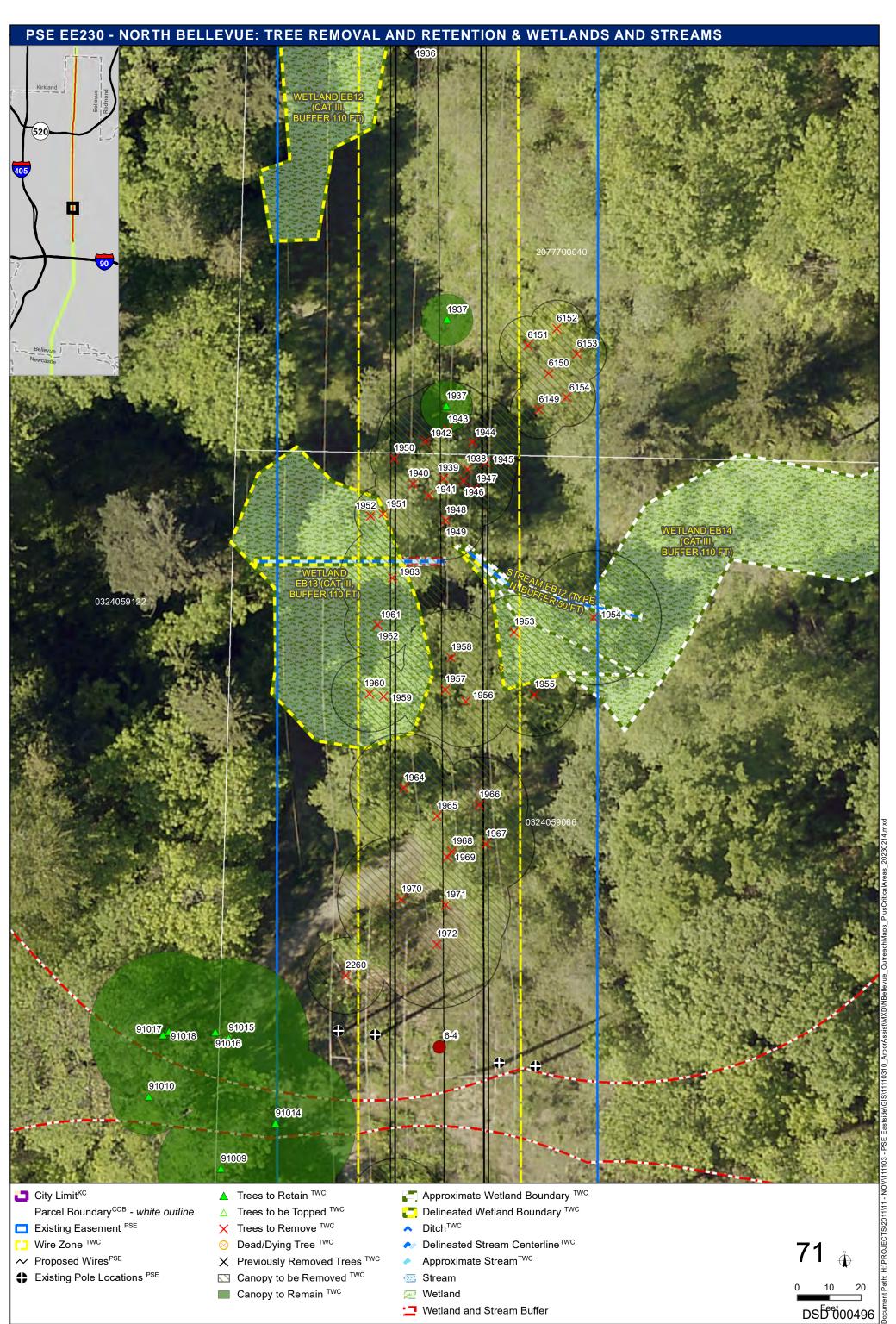


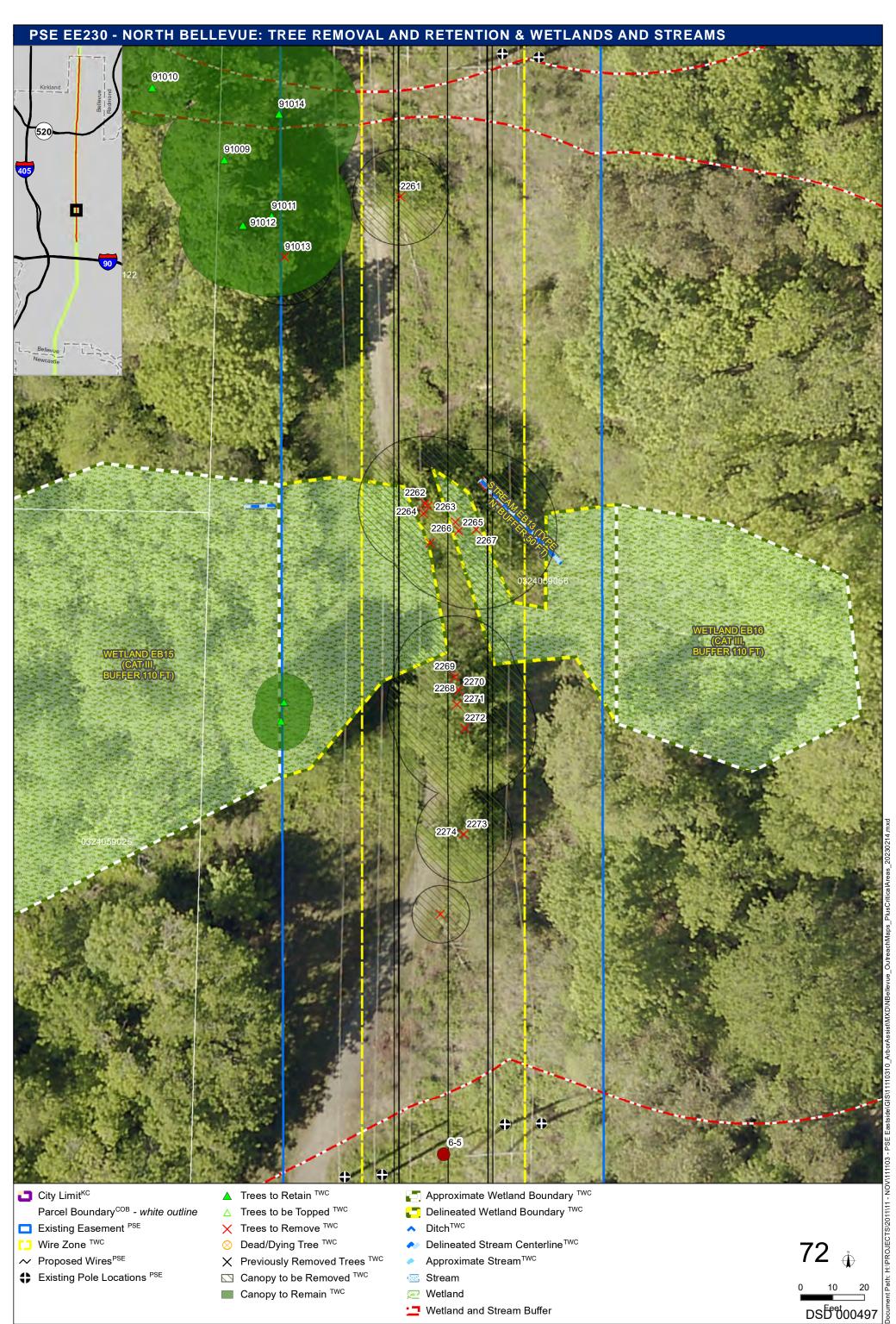


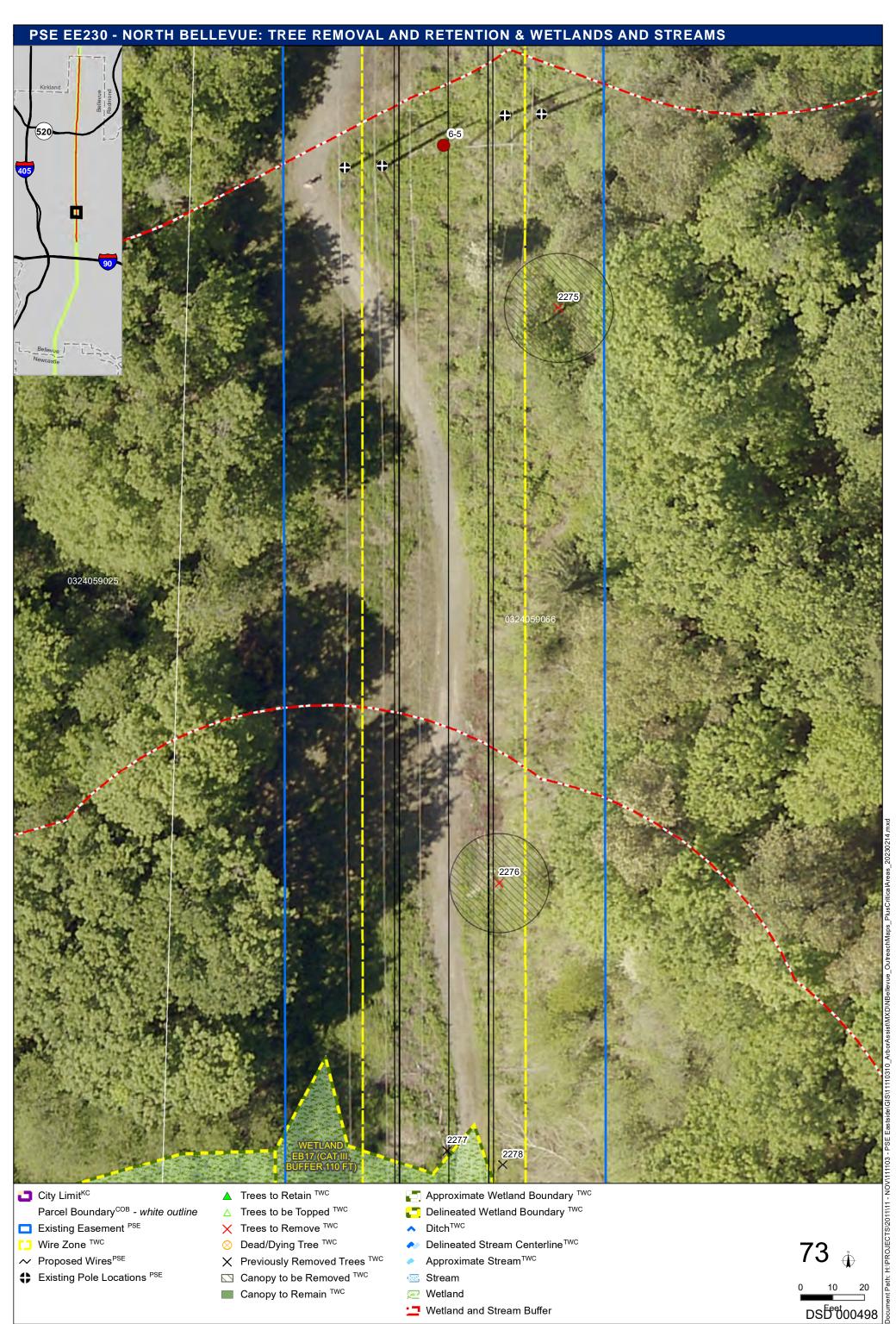






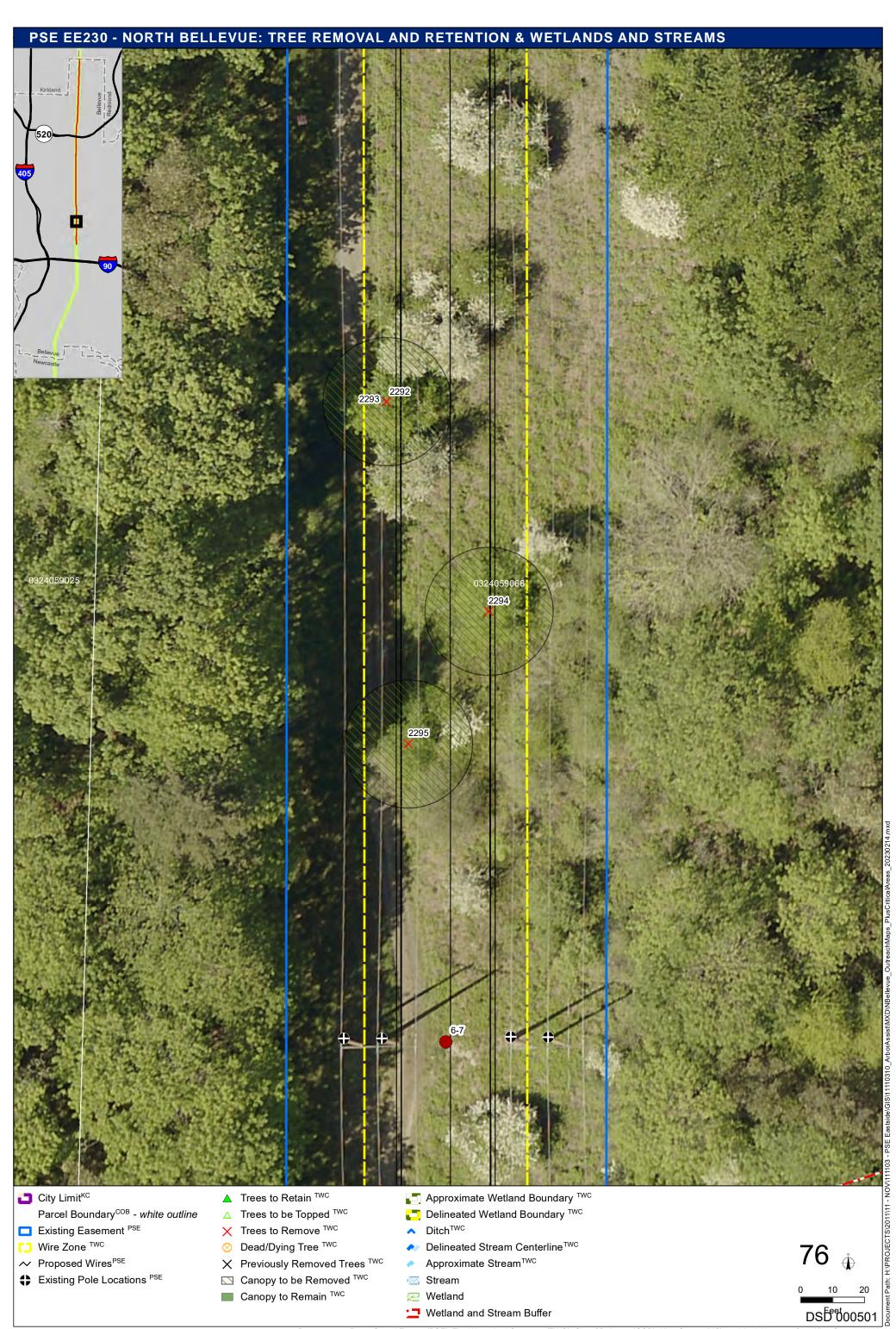


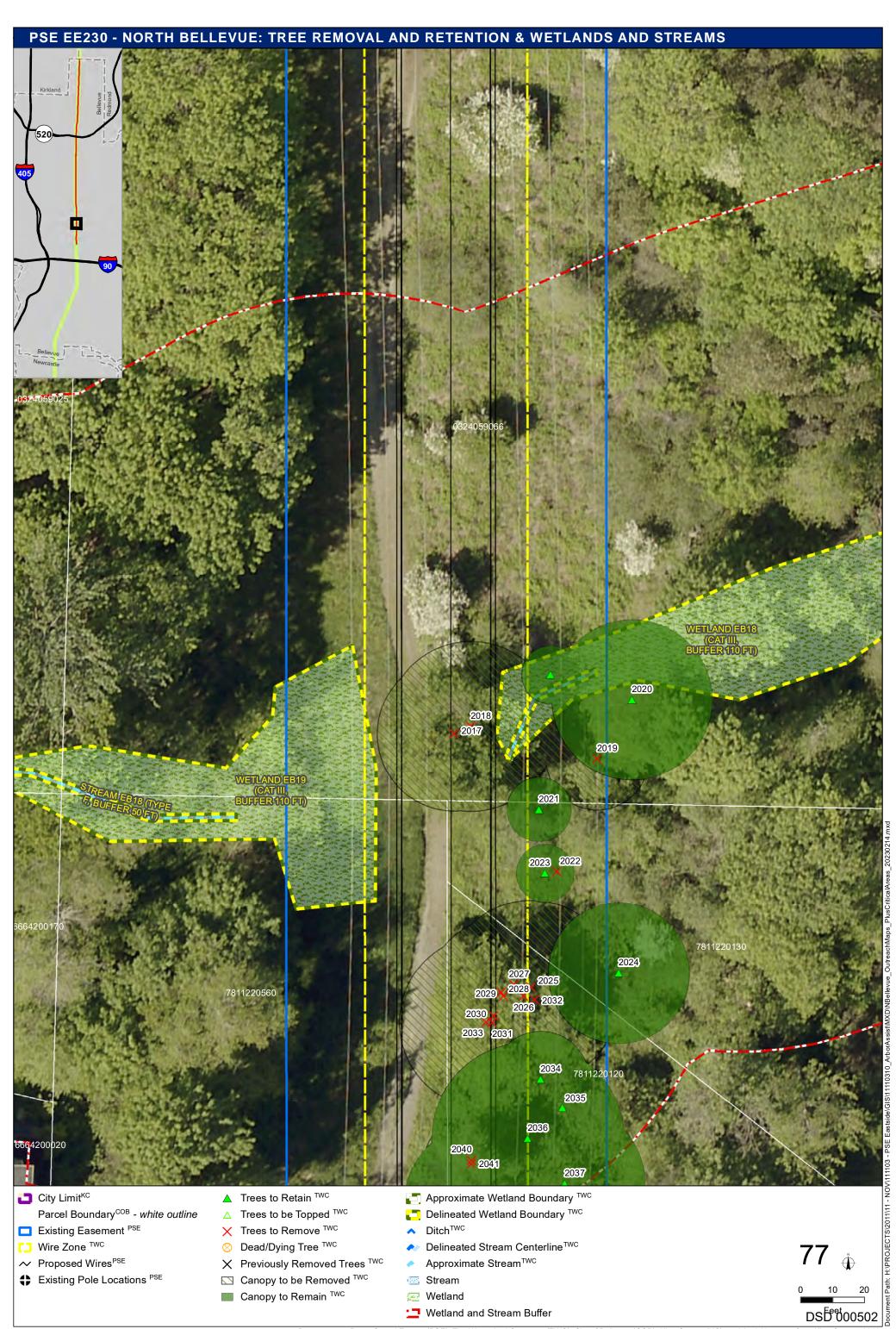


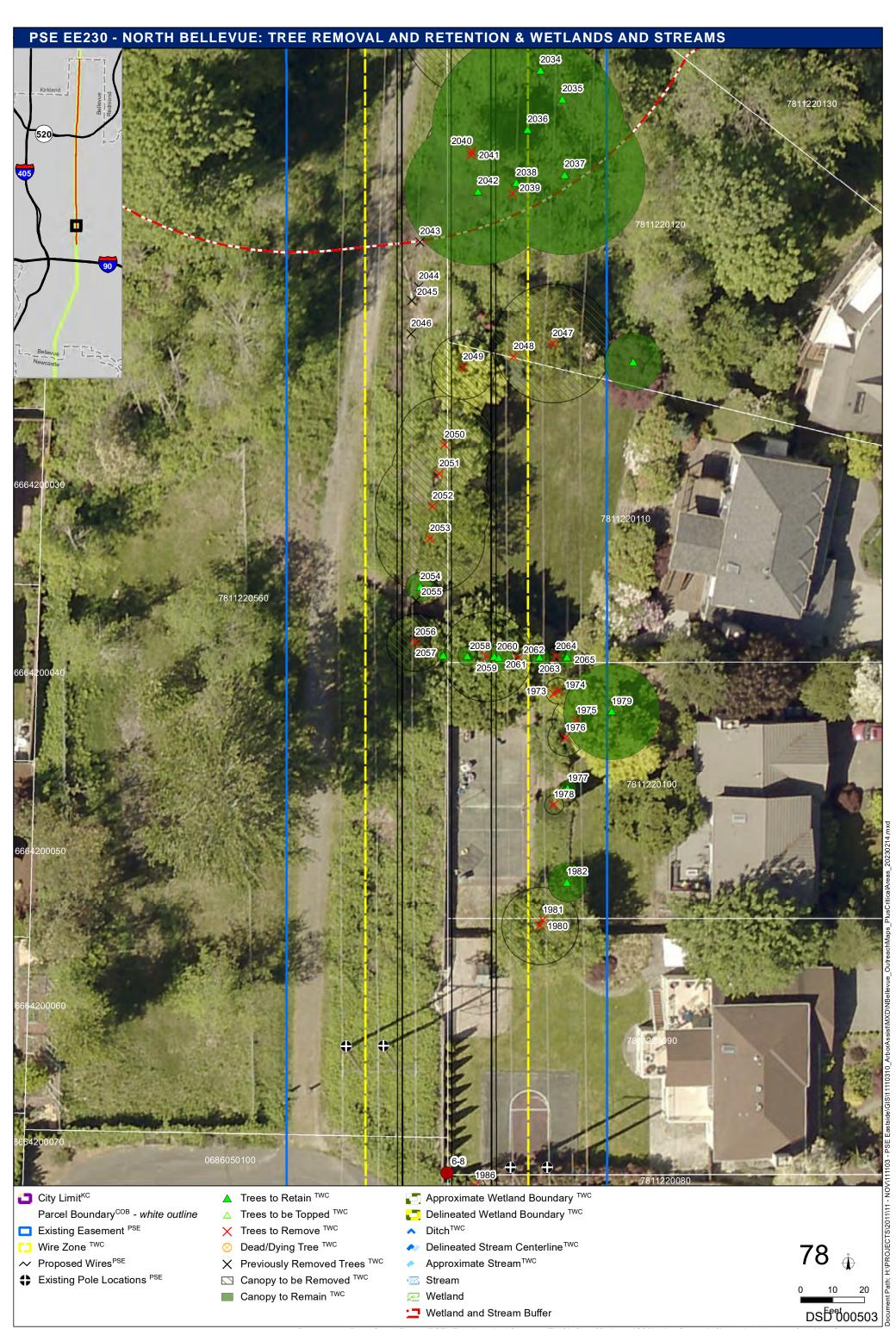




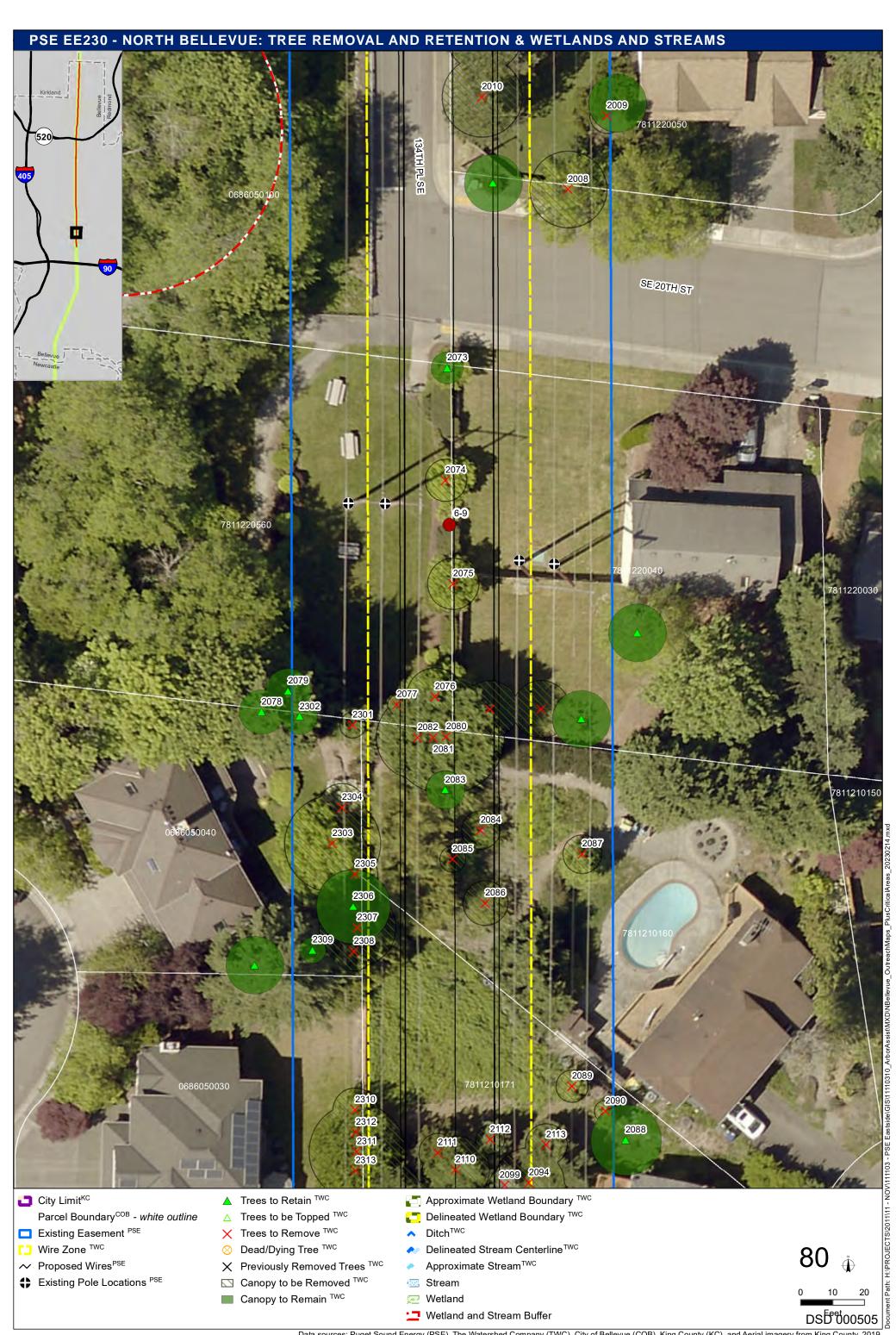


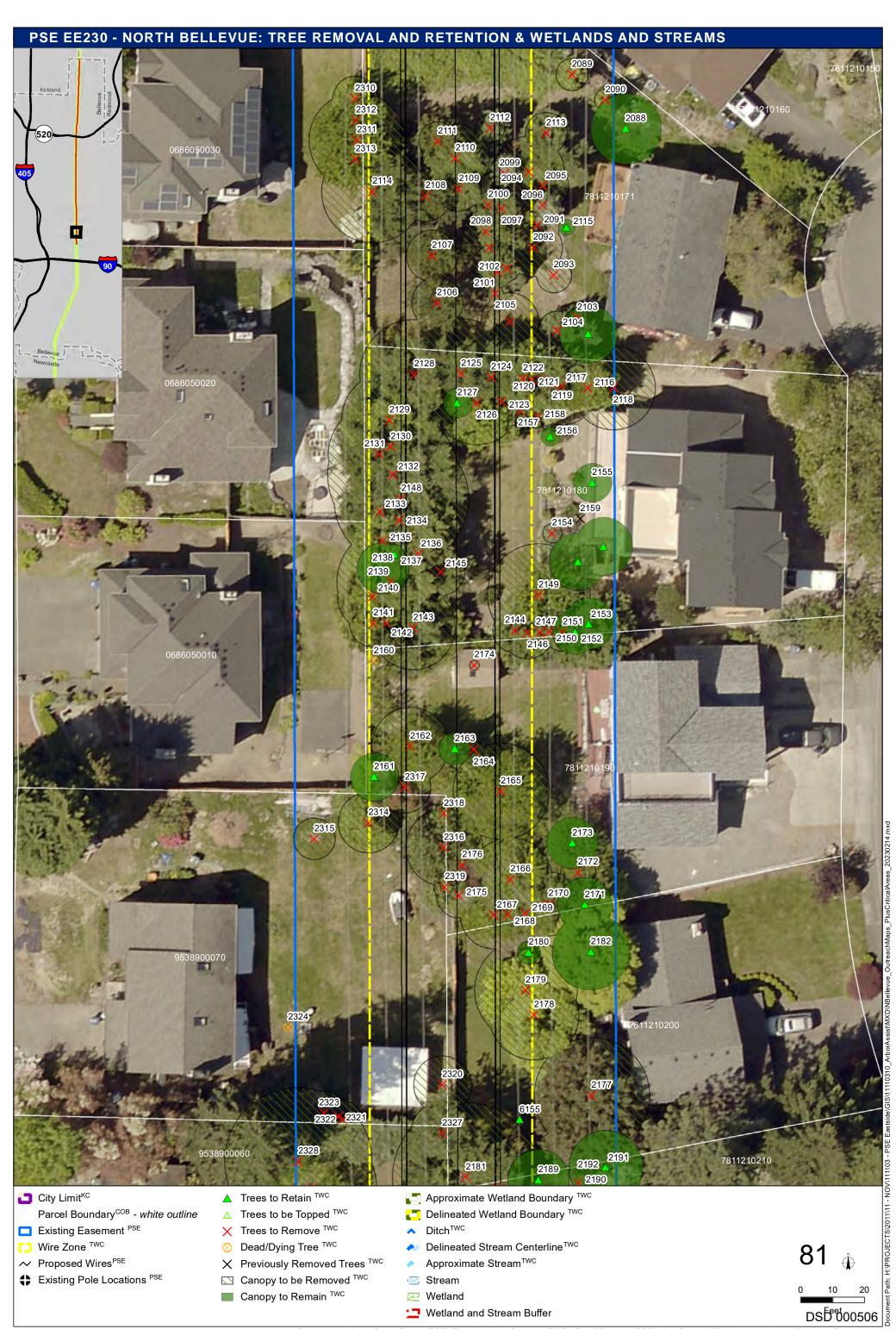


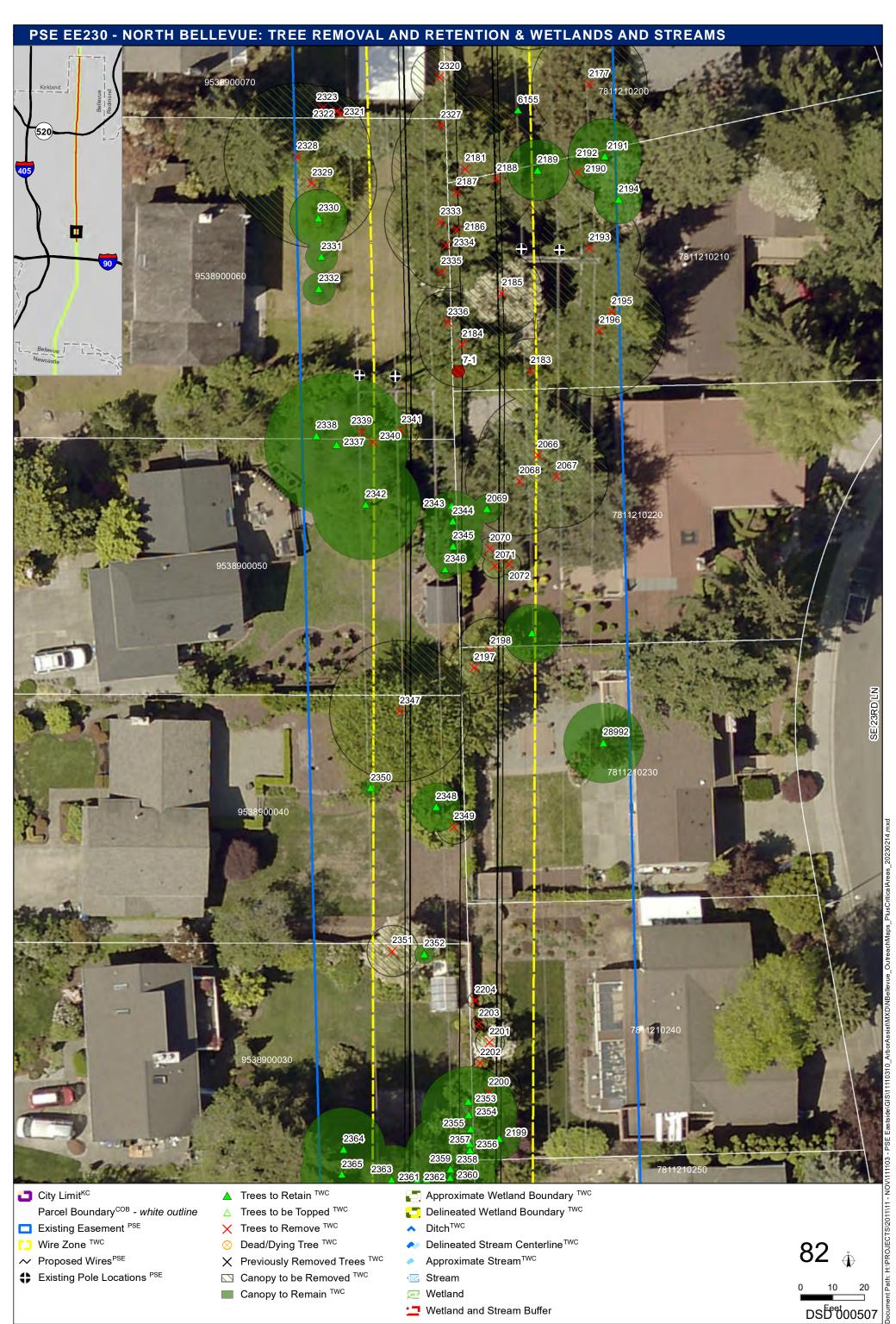


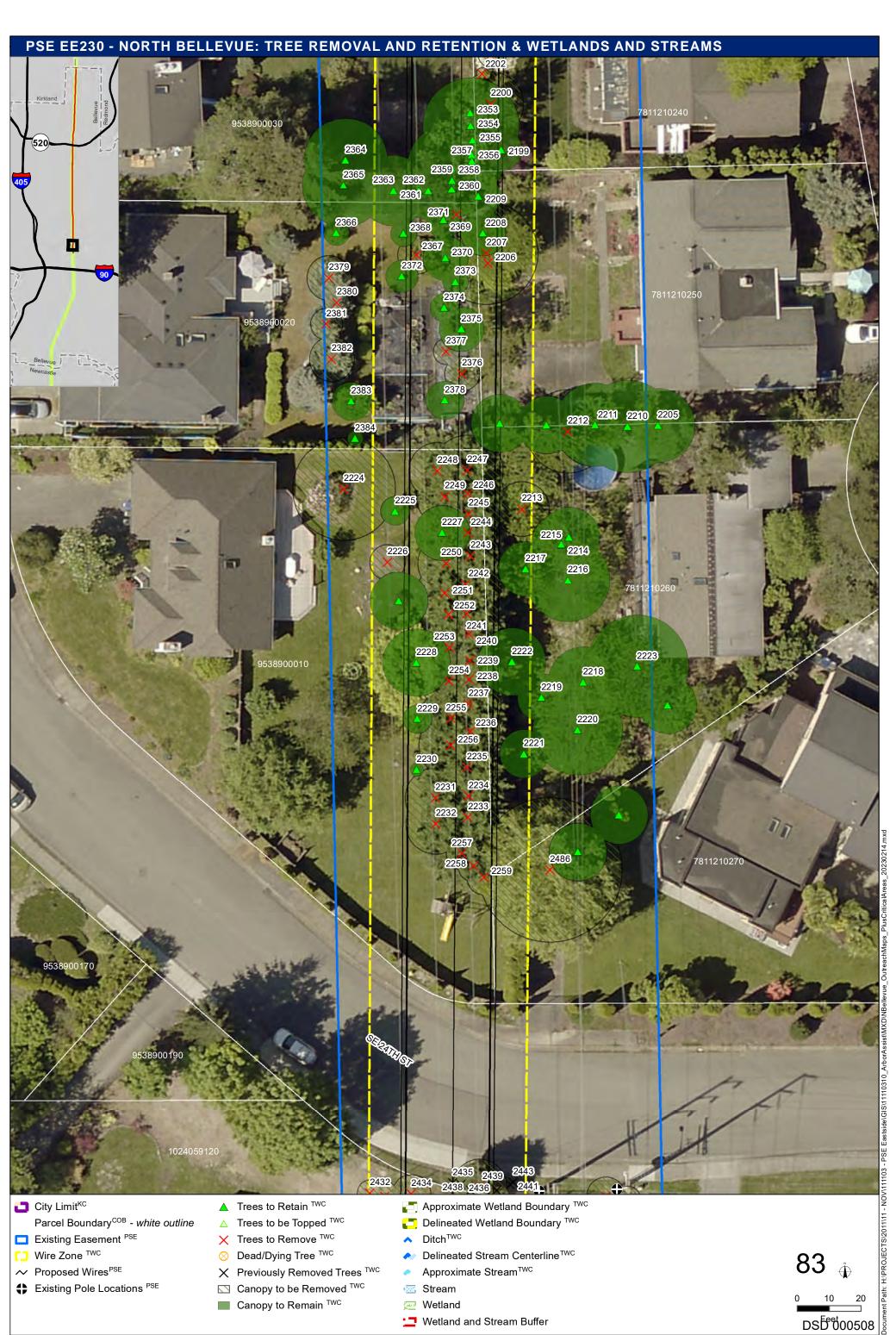




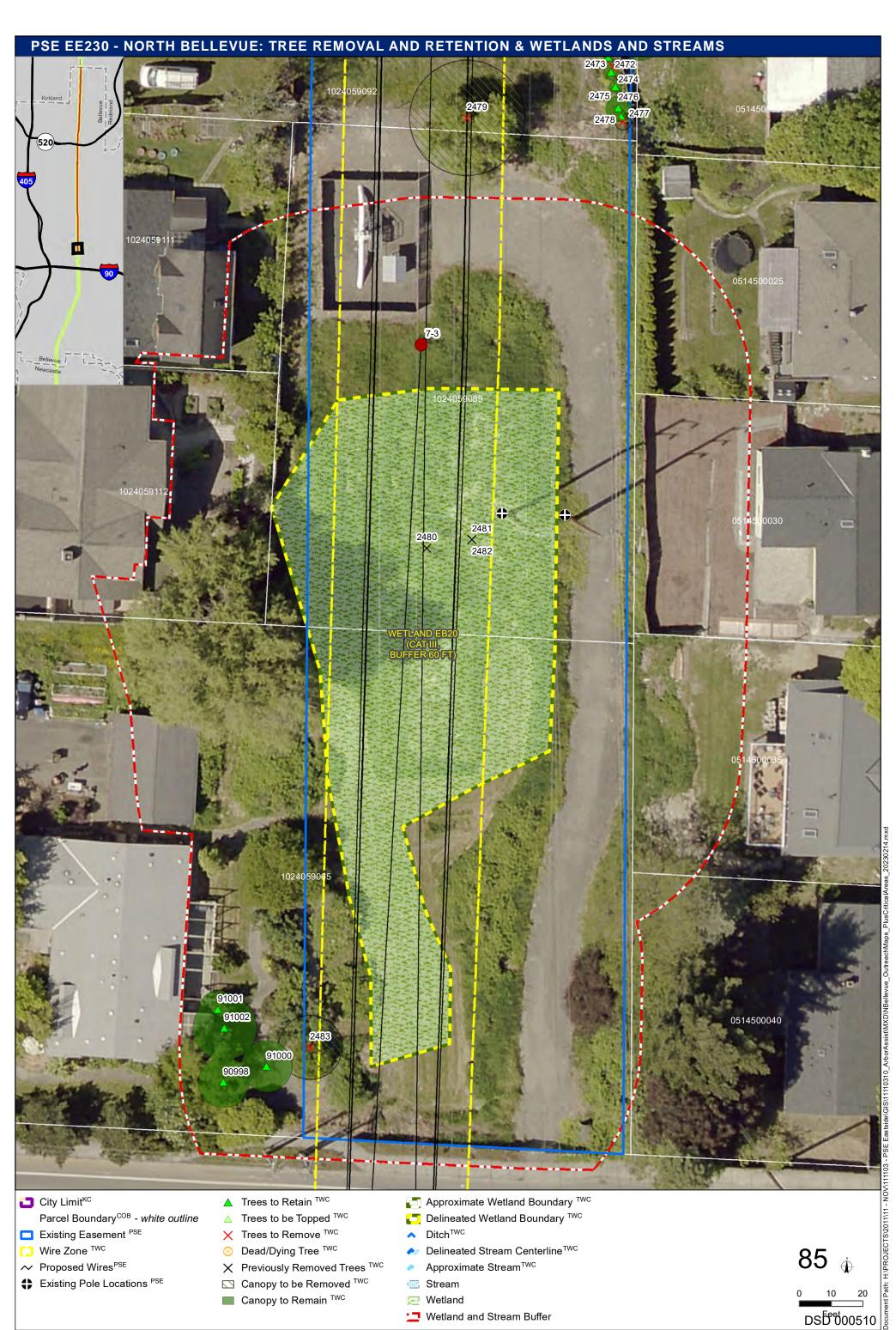


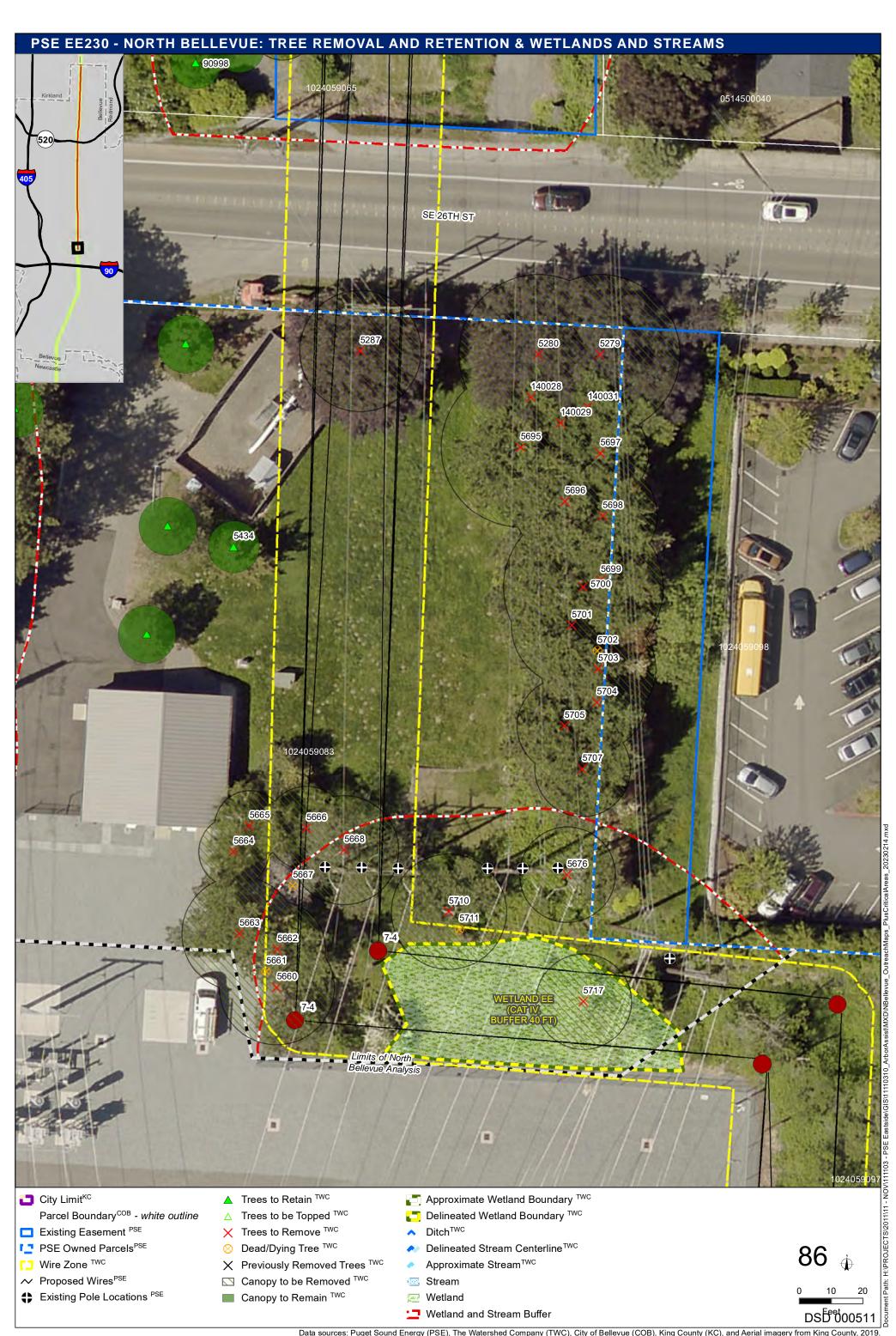
















Property Owner Engagement for Energize Eastside Vegetation Management

Background

According to federal regulations, PSE is required to maintain safe clearances between vegetation and lines over 200 kV. With the upgraded transmission lines, compliance with PSE's 230 kV vegetation management standards is required.

In general, trees directly under or near the lines with a mature height of more than 15 feet must be removed. Outside of that zone, but within the easement area, PSE may need to selectively trim and/or remove trees to comply with the vegetation management standards.

PSE's Vegetation Management team ultimately decides which trees can stay or be removed. They will work with each property owner to verify vegetation that must be removed and discuss potential plant installation options that would be compatible with site conditions and the 230 kV transmission lines.

Note: this document only outlines engagement with property owners around vegetation management and landscaping plans. As part of the pre-construction and construction phases, property owner engagement includes a significant number of other important issues, including but not limited to location of septic systems and irrigation systems, pets or animals that use the corridor, and documentation of pre-construction property conditions.

Process

PSE meets with property owners directly along the existing transmission line corridor to talk about property-specific design, vegetation removal, and plant installation options for the Energize Eastside project. At these meetings, property owners can meet with a PSE representative either at their property or virtually to:

- Discuss property-specific design plans
- Share thoughts on landscaping at their property
- Begin developing a landscaping plan
- Discuss next steps and what can be expected before, during and after construction of the Energize Eastside project

Specifics about the various phases and types of outreach, documentation, and engagement with property owners is listed in more detail below.

Pre-Construction

Initial Outreach

PSE began outreach to property owners regarding possible vegetation impacts on their properties in the 3rd quarter of 2016. The first phase of invitations included a letter and a door hanger, and a follow-up email and phone call for property owners who did not initially respond. The time in between these methods of contact was between 1-3 weeks. These invitations



requested them to schedule a meeting with the project team on their property in one of three different ways:

- Online Scheduling a link to an online scheduling tool was provided, where property
 owners could request a time convenient to them when the project team was available to
 meet.
- Phone property owners could call the Energize Eastside project phone line to request a meeting, and a project team member would return the call to schedule.
- Email property owners could email the Energize Eastside project email to request a meeting, and a project team member would contact them to schedule.

Property Owner Meetings

Initial property owner meetings included representatives from the Energize Eastside project team, contractors, and certified arborists that were able to provide information and answer questions about both the project and vegetation. Information provided included:

- a project fact sheet and contact information;
- a compiled document which showed various possible 230 kV transmission line compatible plants offered for installation as part of the project;
- a base map of the property which showed information from an earlier corridor field survey of all vegetation, delineating both compatible vegetation that would be able to remain and incompatible vegetation that would need to be removed, and other characteristics of the property.

In addition to providing the property owner, and in some cases the tenants, with information about the project, arborists field-verified that the vegetation identified for removal on the base map matched what was currently planted and gathered information from the property owner as to the planting preferences for transmission line compatible vegetation. In some cases, property owners prefer to have no vegetation installed on their property, which is documented as well.

Post-Property Owner Meeting Process

Following these initial property owner meetings, arborists from PSE's contractor The Watershed Company ("Watershed") developed a draft landscape plan for the individual property that reflected which vegetation was incompatible, and the property owner's landscaping preferences. Once the landscape plan was developed, PSE would invite the property owners to meet again to review and provide feedback on the drafted landscape plan. If edits were required, the process was repeated until the property owner felt comfortable with the drafted landscape plan.

Unresponsive Property Owners

Property owners who did not respond to our initial invitations have received at least two additional rounds of follow-up invitations via email and phone call between 2018 and 2020.



Post-Permit Acquisition

After a jurisdictional Conditional Use Permit is secured, PSE reaches out to all property owners with vegetation impacts again.

- For property owners who previously met with PSE and developed a landscape plan, a PDF of that landscape plan is emailed via MailChimp to that property owner. Through that format, property owners are asked to select one of two options:
 - Option 1: "this landscape plan reflects my preferences and I have no updates at this time". If selected, PSE then marks the plan as ready to provide to the construction and landscape contractors at the appropriate time.
 - Option 2: "I would like to meet with PSE to make changes to this landscape plan". If selected, PSE then contacts the property owner to schedule a meeting to review and update the plan.
- For property owners that never responded to PSE's initial three rounds of meeting
 invitations, PSE begins one additional round of outreach to notify property owners that
 PSE is preparing for construction and would like to meet to discuss plans for their
 property via letter, email, and phone call. The time between letter, email, and phone call
 is approximately two weeks.
- For properties where PSE initially met with the property owner but the property has since changed ownership, PSE contacts the property owner the same as if a meeting hasn't occurred (via letter, email, and phone call).

PSE makes a good faith effort to schedule meetings with all property owners to discuss vegetation impacts via this landscape plan development process in advance of the construction phase in that area.

During Construction

Pre-Construction Outreach

The construction contractor for Energize Eastside, Wilson Construction ("Wilson"), begins direct engagement with property owners during the pre-construction phase, when surveys, fieldwork, and other pre-construction activities take place. The Wilson Land Liaison reaches out to each property owner along the corridor to schedule a meeting in advance of construction activities and confirm contact information. Outreach occurs in succession via door knocking, phone call, and email until the Land Liaison is able to communicate with the property owner.

For properties that require vegetation removal, the Wilson Land Liaison ensures that an arborist from PSE or Watershed is able to attend the meeting at the property. Once on-site, the Land Liaison and arborist field verify vegetation that has been identified as incompatible and discuss planting options. During this phase, the base map or a PDF of an aerial image of the site is marked up during the meeting. An image of that marked up document may be sent to the property owner for their review and records, if construction is imminent. If time allows, landscape plan design files are updated based on site visit notes to create an updated PDF for final review and approval by property owners.



During this pre-construction phase, removal of vegetation in the corridor that is incompatible with the 230 kV transmission lines begins, but only after the Wilson Land Liaison has been in contact with a property owner, or has made a good faith effort and has consulted with the project team about how to proceed.

Construction Outreach

During construction, property owners with questions are encouraged to contact the Wilson Land Liaison, though are still welcome to contact the Energize Eastside project team. This remains the case until construction in the area is complete and all work has concluded.

Vegetation Installation

Vegetation is installed during appropriate planting seasons, which in the Northwest depends on the weather but typically is fall through early spring. If the property is used for construction or access to construction, or if the property owner prefers to wait until after construction, then the landscape plan that is approved by the property owner is put on hold until the post-construction planting season.

If the property is not used for construction or access to construction, installation of compatible vegetation can begin immediately after incompatible vegetation is removed during an appropriate planting window.

When possible, prior to plant ordering and procurement, representatives from Wilson, Watershed, the landscape contractor assigned to that planting, and the property owner schedule an on-site "pin flag" meeting. During this meeting, pin flags are used to mark locations where vegetation will be installed, according to the approved landscape plan. Property owners have the opportunity to confirm these locations or make small adjustments.

After the pin flag meeting has occurred, Wilson and the landscape contractor schedule a day for vegetation installation, subject to the plant delivery schedule and the owner's agreement.

Monthly Update

Throughout construction, a spreadsheet is emailed monthly to the City of Bellevue's Environmental Planning Manager, summarizing the status (e.g., conceptual, preliminary, or approved) of property owner landscape plans.

Post-Construction

Establishment Phase – Watering

Prior to installation, a plan for plant watering is determined in coordination with the property owner to promote successful plant establishment. After plants are installed, follow-up site visits may occur to implement the agreed upon watering plan.

Monitoring Phase

Approximately one-year from final installation of all the plants on the property, PSE and Watershed arborists will notify the property owner that they will visit the property to assess the

energize**EASTSIDE**



health of the plants. If any of the installed plants are determined to be in very poor condition or dead, PSE and its contractors will work with property owners to determine an appropriate time for removal and replanting once the replacement vegetation is procured.

Sample plant palette for vegetated screen

Plants outlined in green are Wire Zone Compatible (WZ $\sqrt{}$); the rest are subject to location-specific approval. Plants will be installed at less mature heights than shown below.



Four-season interest; edible summer fruit; evergreen foliage















Great early-spring flowers with fragrance; glossy, dark evergreen foliage













Flowers mid-June; evergreen foliage













Evergreen or semi-evergreen shrub; pink/ white blooms begin in May and continue through summer















to grow in loose mounds





Small, evergreen leaves; can be sheared or left Upright form; can be sheared; evergreen needle-like leaves

























Tight, pyramidal, evergreen form













Evergreen foliage, often blue-green color; cultivars in columnar and pyramidal forms











Dark, evergreen foliage; fragrant blue / purple blooms











Plant Characteristics Legend



Approximate Mature Size



Requirement



Water Requirement



Friendly to **Pollinators**



Native Planting



Edible Parts



DSD 000519

pse.com/energizeeastside



Updated summer 2022

Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Plants outlined in green are Wire Zone Compatible (WZ $\sqrt{}$); the rest are subject to location-specific approval. Plants will be



Dense, compact round tree; tolerant of urban settings; does not produce fruit/seeds form, attractive branching pattern



Lace-like leaves in green or purple, mounding



Star-shaped white flowers, attractive fall color; edible fruit































Small tree or deciduous shrub; blooms yellow Disease resistant; pink flowers in June October - December





Deciduous tree with nice fall color; exfoliating bark on mature trees



































Small deciduous tree with pink or white blossoms in spring; weeping variety pictured golden fall color



Compact deciduous tree with white flowers;



Compact, deciduous tree with white flowers which bloom May - June

































Approximate Mature Size



Requirement



Water Requirement



Friendly to **Pollinators**



Native Planting



Parts



Requirement

DSD 000520

pse.com/energizeeastside



Updated summer 2022

Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Plants outlined in green are Wire Zone Compatible (WZ $\sqrt{}$); the rest are subject to location-specific approval. Plants will be



Small, rounded, upright spreading canopy; purple foliage; hardy with strong trunk and branch form













Upright, moderately spreading canopy; four-season interest; vibrant white flowers and vivid red fall color







Amelanchier grandiflora

Princess Diana Serviceberry

excellent long-lasting fall color

'Princess Diana'







Slow-growing, deciduous small tree; attractive, fragrant, flowers in spring













Deciduous, small tree; purple foliage changing to green/red/orange in fall; pink flowers in spring





















A gracefully spreading small tree with











large, white blossoms



Little Gem Magnolia



Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'

Evergreen leaves; compact, narrow form;





Cultivars come in a variety of forms with various foliage and flower colors

















Acer circinatum

Vine Maple



with upright form; nice fall color

Deciduous foliage; often multi-stemmed









Large, white plumes of flowers smother the branches in early spring; round upright canopy









Plant Characteristics Legend



Approximate Mature Size



Requirement



Water Requirement



Friendly to **Pollinators**



Native Planting



Parts



Updated summer 2022

Sample plant palette for edible landscape

Plants outlined in green are Wire Zone Compatible (WZ $\sqrt{}$); the rest are subject to location-specific approval. Plants will be installed at less mature heights than shown below.



Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub; cross pollination required













Deciduous; spreading form; cross pollination not needed











Deciduous small tree; requires pollination; many proven varieties in PNW















Trained table apple to grow horizontally; great for small spaces



















Relatively low-maintenance fruit tree; some self-pollinating varieties available













MED.





Prunus spp.

Dwarf Cherry



from sweet to bitter (pie cherry)



Deciduous dwarf tree; numerous varieties





Deciduous tree; requires cross-pollination



Best in acidic, well-drained soils; crosspollination recommended

Slow-growing evergreen shrub; edible, small dark berries in late summer

































Vaccinium ovatum

Evergreen Huckleberry







Plant Characteristics Legend



Approximate Mature Size



Requirement



Water Requirement



Friendly to **Pollinators**



Native Planting



Maintenance Parts Requirement





Sample plant palette for pollinator landscapes

Plants outlined in green are Wire Zone Compatible (WZ $\sqrt{}$); the rest are subject to location-specific approval. Plants will be installed at less mature heights than shown below.



Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms June - September















Herbaceous perennial; attracts birds and butterflies; blooms June - August













Evergreen shrub with winter interest; attracts bees; blooms in May















Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms June - August



















Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms July - August















Herbaceous perennial; attracts bufferflies, bees; blooms June - August













Broadleaf deciduous; attracts bees; blooms May - June

















Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms September - October













Deciduous shrub; attracts butterflies; blooms June - July











Photo credits available upon request.

Plant Characteristics Legend



Approximate Mature Size



Requirement



Water Requirement



Friendly to **Pollinators**



Native Planting



Edible Parts



Maintenance Requirement

pse.com/energizeeastside

PUGET SOUND ENERGY DSD 000523

Sample habitat snag features

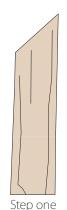






A habitat snag is an alternative where the lower portion of the tree remains. The upper portion of the tree is removed and the tree is then 5 feet to 15 feet above the ground. The coronet cut (see below) at the top of the tree can then provide habitat for birds, amphibians, bees, bats and small mammals as it decomposes in place.

How the habitats are created





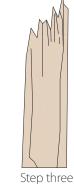




Photo example

Coronet cut notes:

A coronet cut is a technique for producing a natural fracture effect in cut stub ends:

- 1. Cut at an angle to height as individually confirmed in the field by restoration consultant;
- 2. After slicing, cut down into the tree to create crevices at the top; and
- 3. Cut further by "bouncing" the chain saw on the top to create multiple incisions to encourage decay and colonization by insects and fungi.

Chain saw / tool notes:

1. Use biodegradable bar and chain oil such as "motion lotion" or "Stihl."

(Brown, Timothy K. 2002. Creating and Maintaining Wildlife, Insect, and Fish Habitat Structures in Dead Wood. U.S. Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-GTR-181; Missouri Department of Conservation. 1994. Forest and Wildlife Benefits on Private Land, Snags and Den Trees.)

230 kV transmission lines

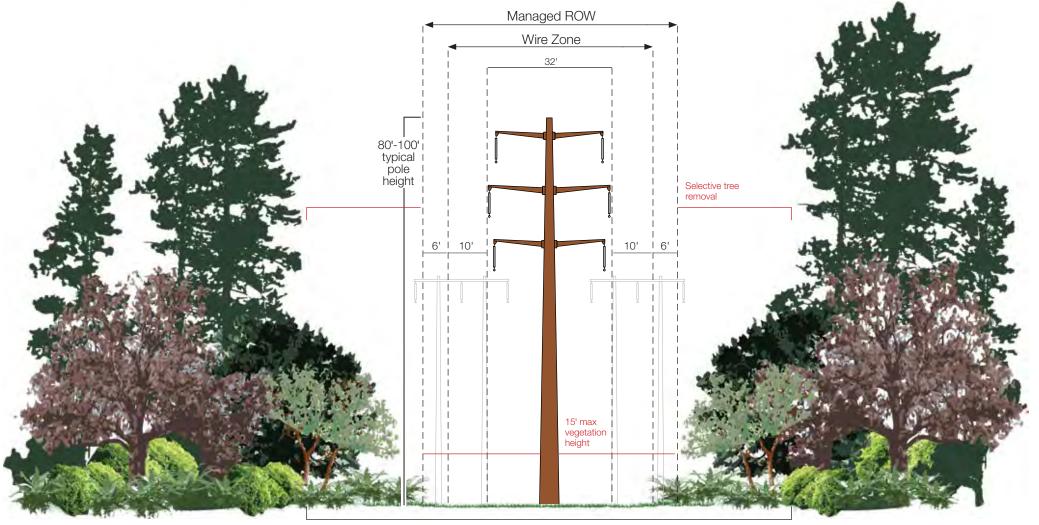
Pole Structure Type: C-1

NOTE: Existing poles are shown in gray for reference.

PSE's 230 kV transmission vegetation management standards generally requires removing trees located in the wire zone that have a mature height of more than 15 feet.

Wire Zone: Section of a utility transmission right of way extending to 10 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.

Managed Right of Way (ROW): The section of a transmission right of way that extends roughly 16 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.



230 kV transmission lines

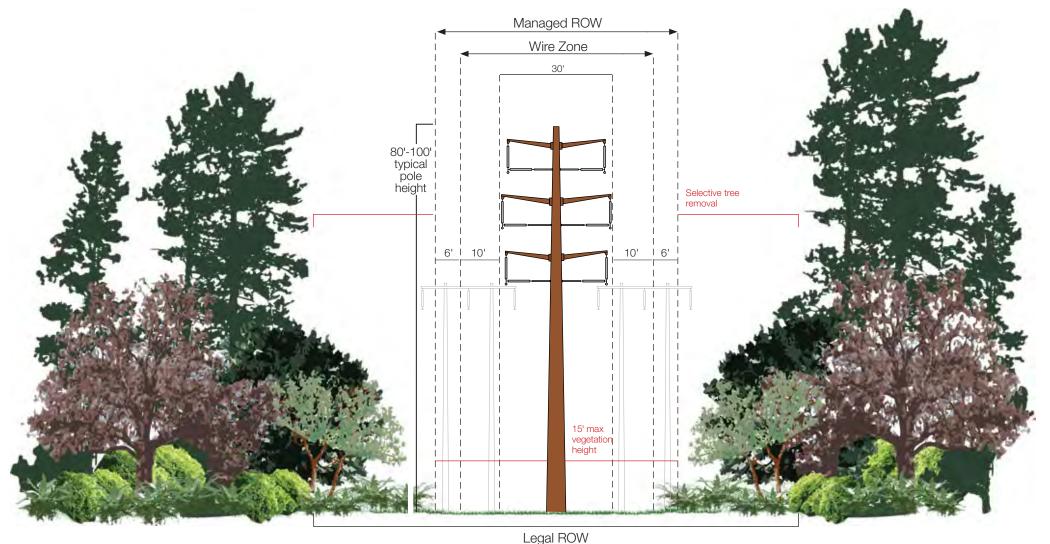
Pole Structure Type: C-1B

NOTE: Existing poles are shown in gray for reference.

PSE's 230 kV transmission vegetation management standards generally requires removing trees located in the wire zone that have a mature height of more than 15 feet.

Wire Zone: Section of a utility transmission right of way extending to 10 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.

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230 kV transmission lines

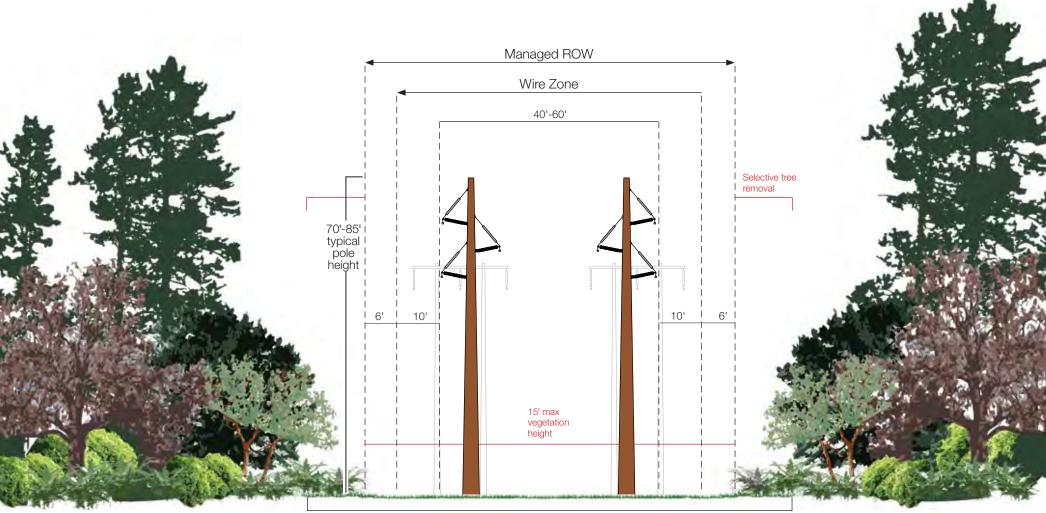
Pole Structure Type: C-16

NOTE: Existing poles are shown in gray for reference.

PSE's 230 kV transmission vegetation management standards generally requires removing trees located in the wire zone that have a mature height of more than 15 feet.

Wire Zone: Section of a utility transmission right of way extending to 10 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.

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230 kV transmission lines

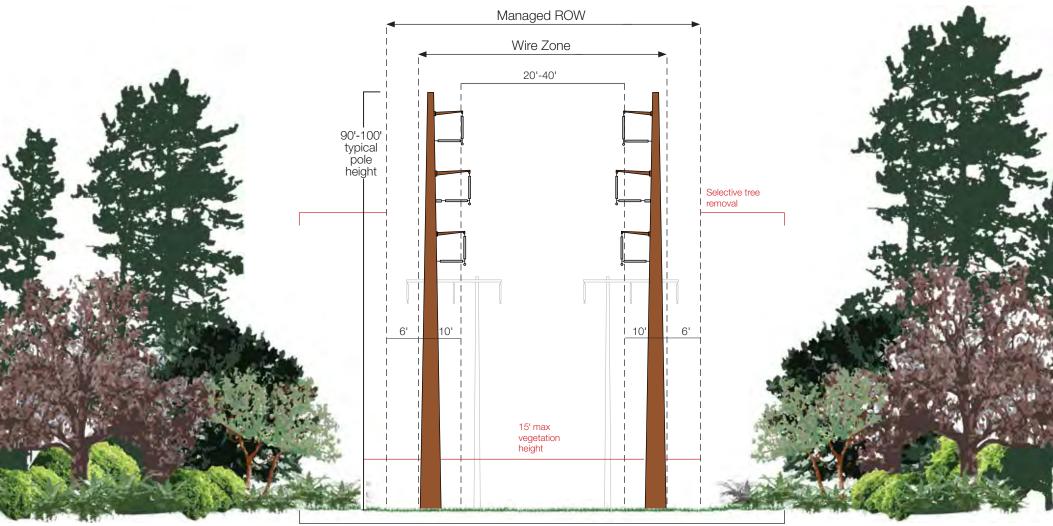
Pole Structure Type: C-2

NOTE: Existing poles are shown in gray for reference.

PSE's 230 kV transmission vegetation management standards generally requires removing trees located in the wire zone that have a mature height of more than 15 feet.

Wire Zone: Section of a utility transmission right of way extending to 10 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.

Managed Right of Way (ROW): The section of a transmission right of way that extends roughly 16 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.



230 kV transmission lines

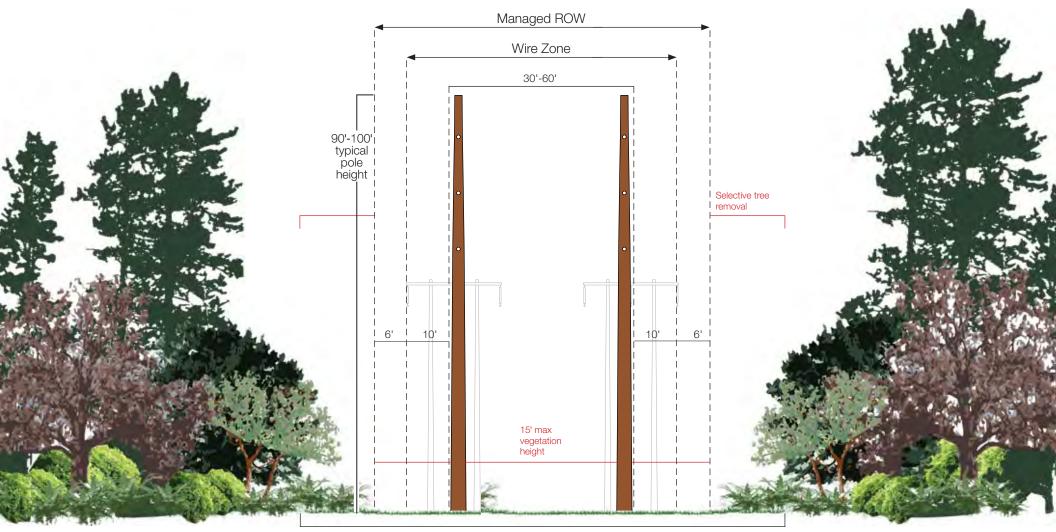
Pole Structure Type: C-18

NOTE: Existing poles are shown in gray for reference.

PSE's 230 kV transmission vegetation management standards generally requires removing trees located in the wire zone that have a mature height of more than 15 feet.

Wire Zone: Section of a utility transmission right of way extending to 10 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.

Managed Right of Way (ROW): The section of a transmission right of way that extends roughly 16 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.



230 kV transmission lines

Pole Structure Type: C-17

NOTE: Existing poles are shown in gray for reference. If the Managed ROW exceeds the Legal ROW, then vegetation management will be limited to the Legal ROW.

PSE's 230 kV transmission vegetation management standards generally requires removing trees located in the wire zone that have a mature height of more than 15 feet.

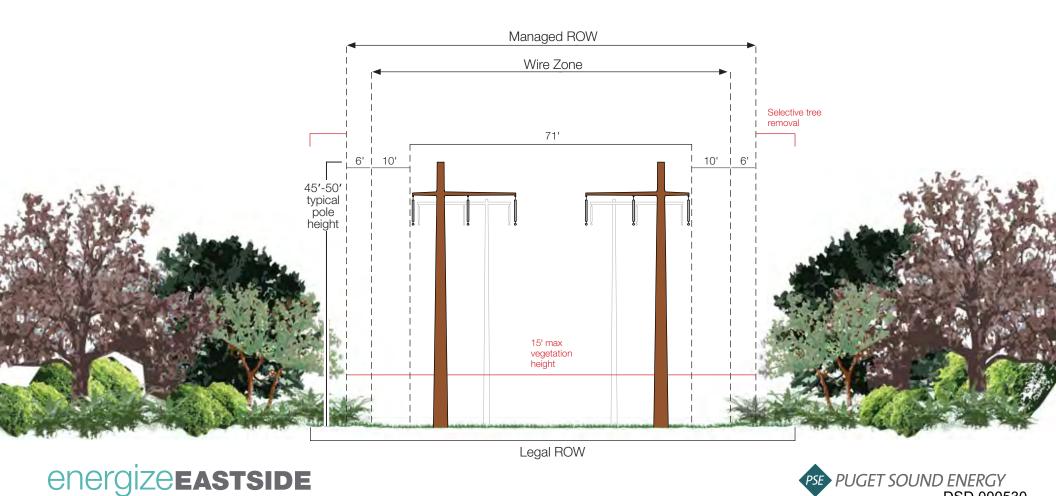
Wire Zone: Section of a utility transmission right of way extending to 10 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.

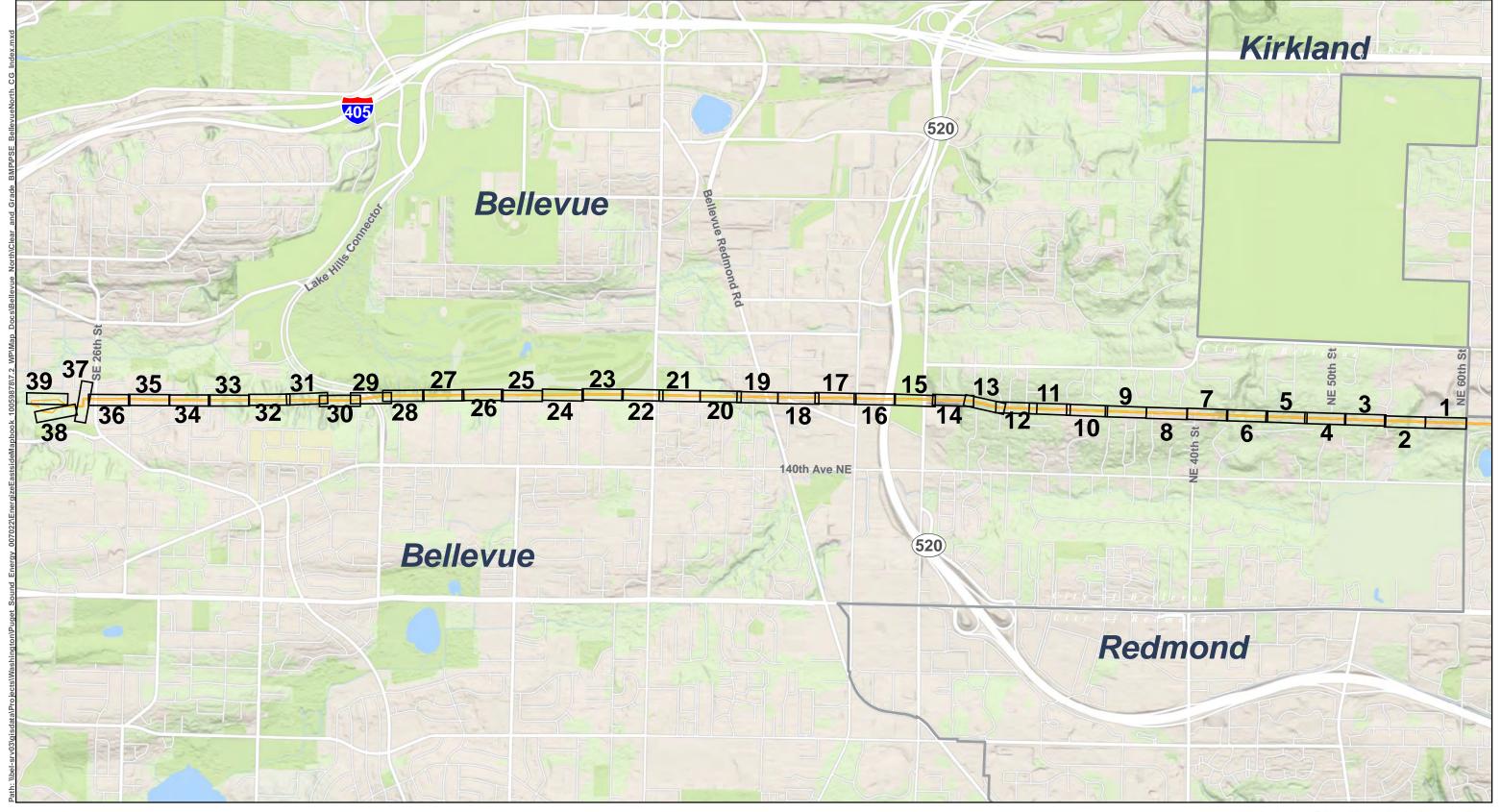
Managed Right of Way (ROW): The section of a transmission right of way that extends roughly 16 feet from the outside transmission wire(s). Vegetation with a mature height of 15 feet or less is allowed in this zone.

Legal Right of Way (ROW): The full width of the easement. Maximum height of mature vegetation between the Managed ROW and Legal ROW is dependent upon tree species, tree health, and distance from the wires.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY

Updated: Fall 2017







MAP CREATED BY: **F**

SOURCES:
Topo Basemap - ESRI Online, Transmission Line - PSE

APPLICANT:

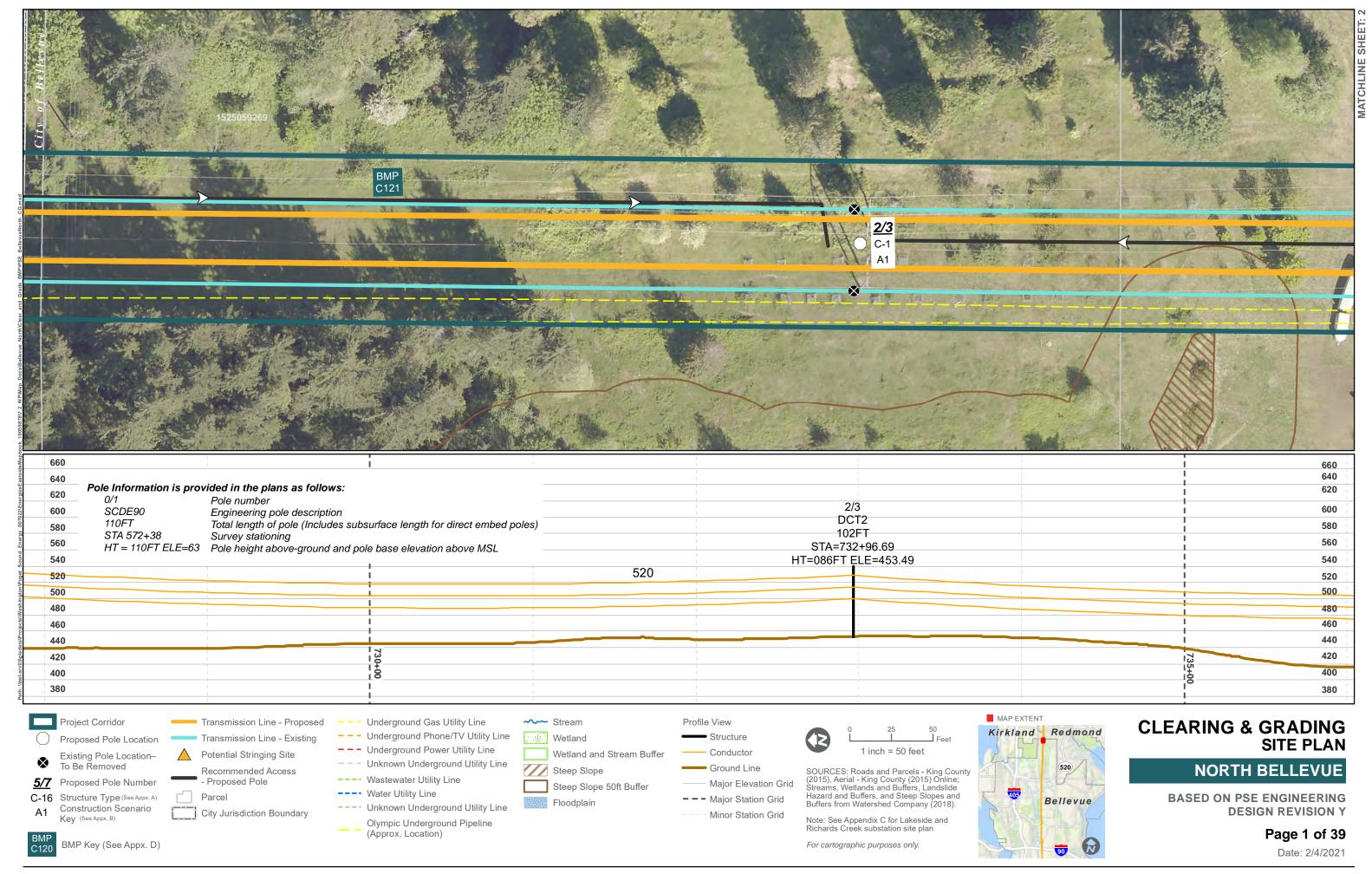
Brad Strauch Puget Sound Energy P.O. Box 97034, Bellevue WA 98009-9734 (425) 456 - 2556

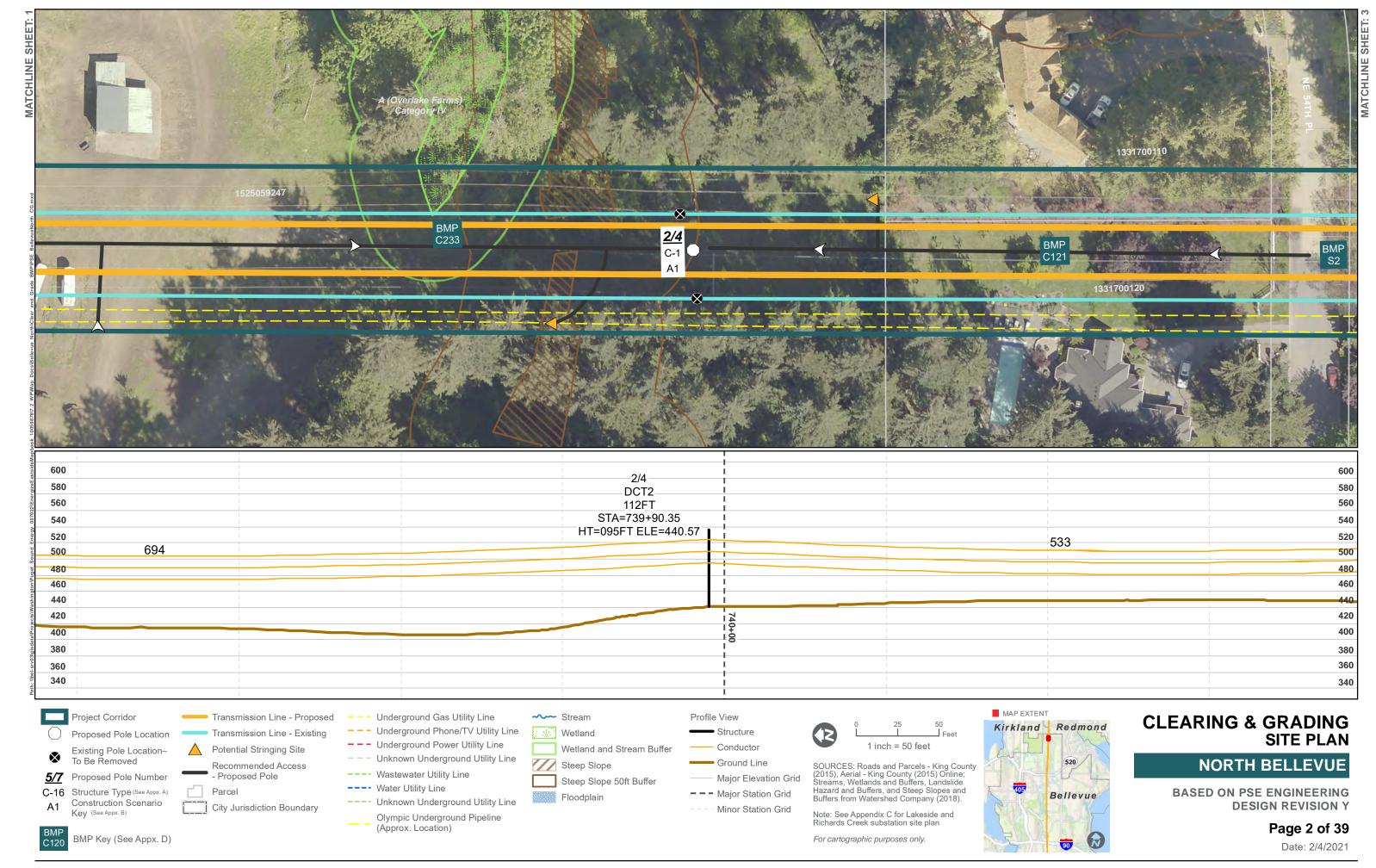
energizeEASTSIDE

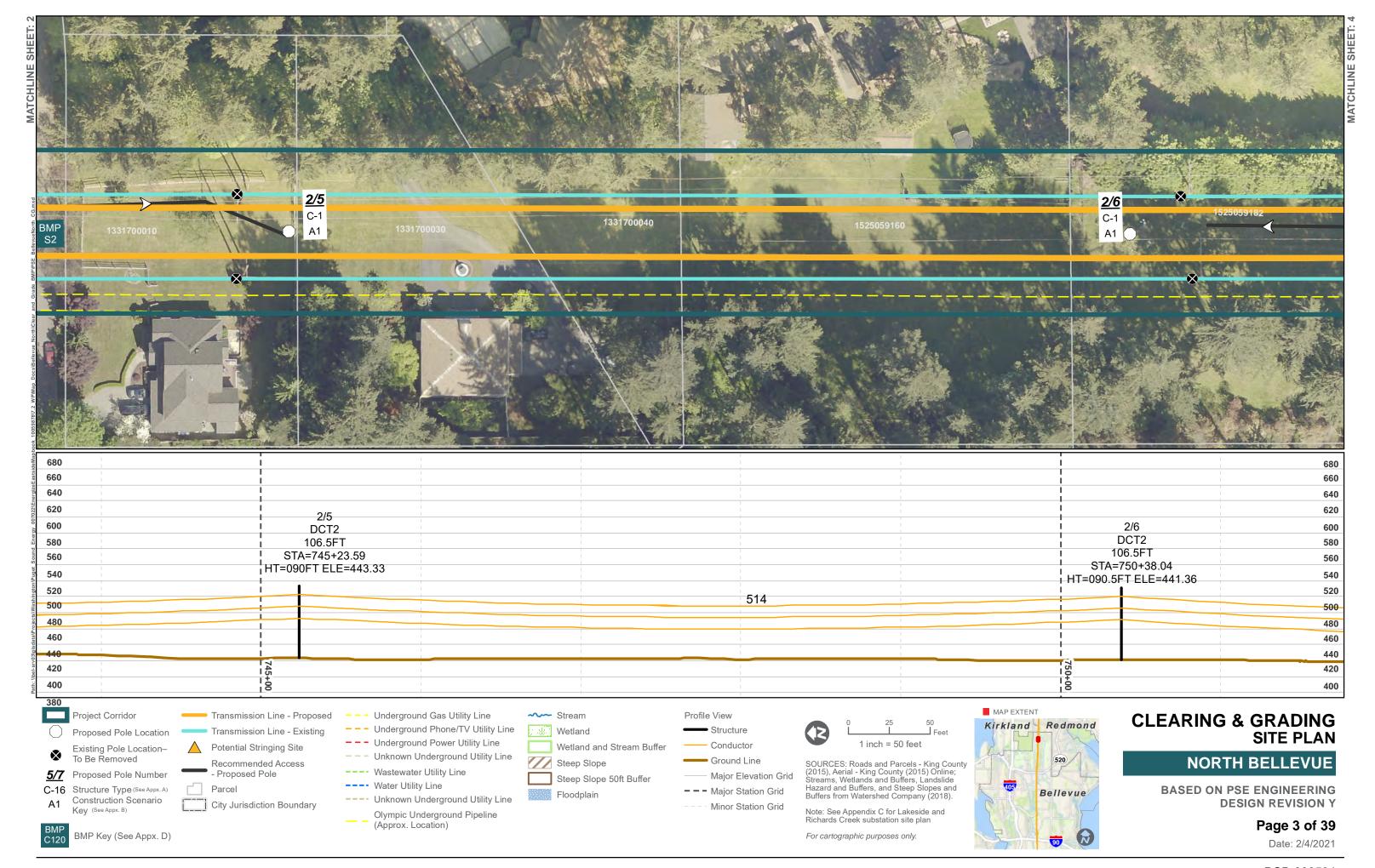
CLEARING AND GRADING PLAN INDEX

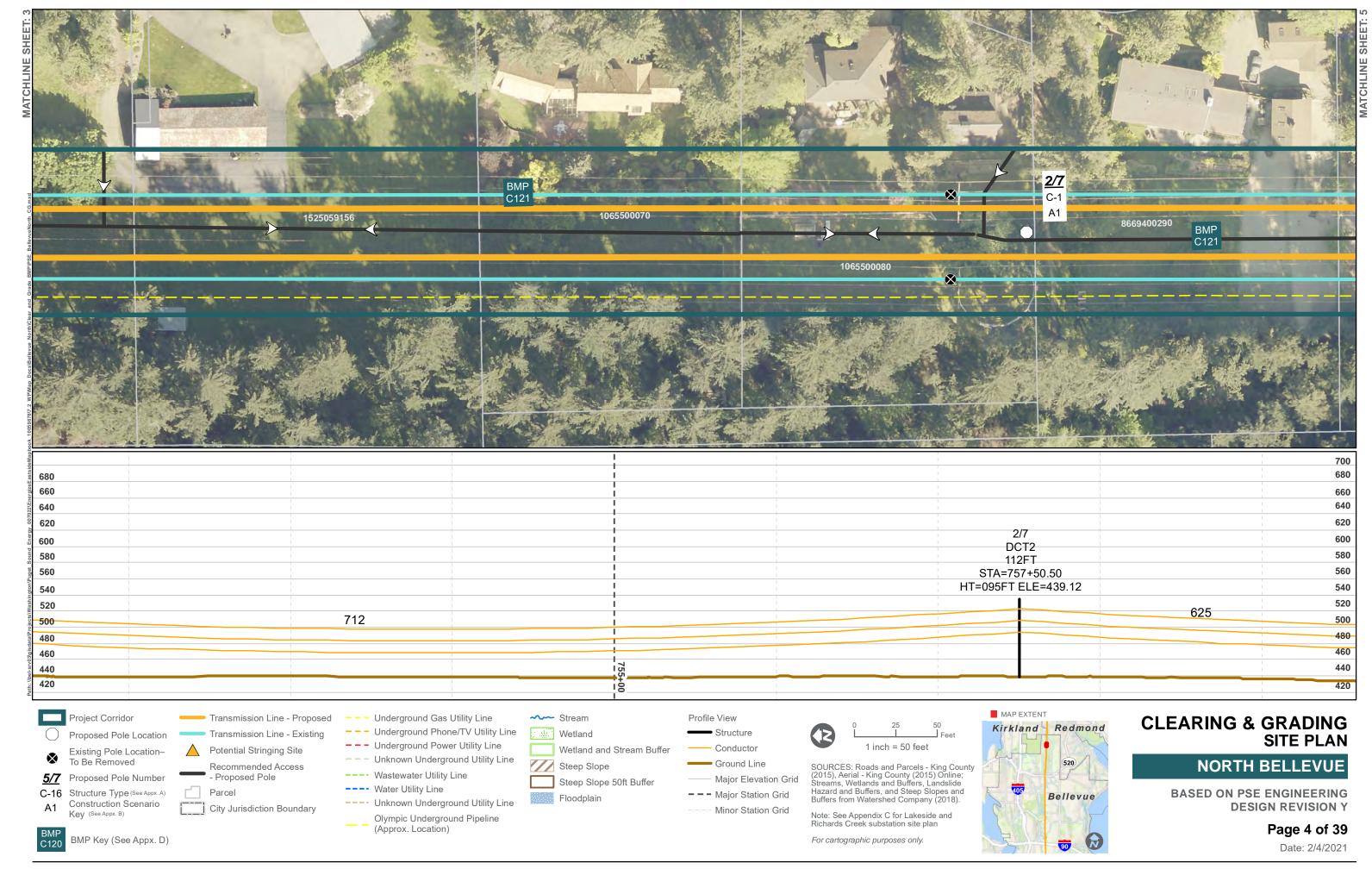
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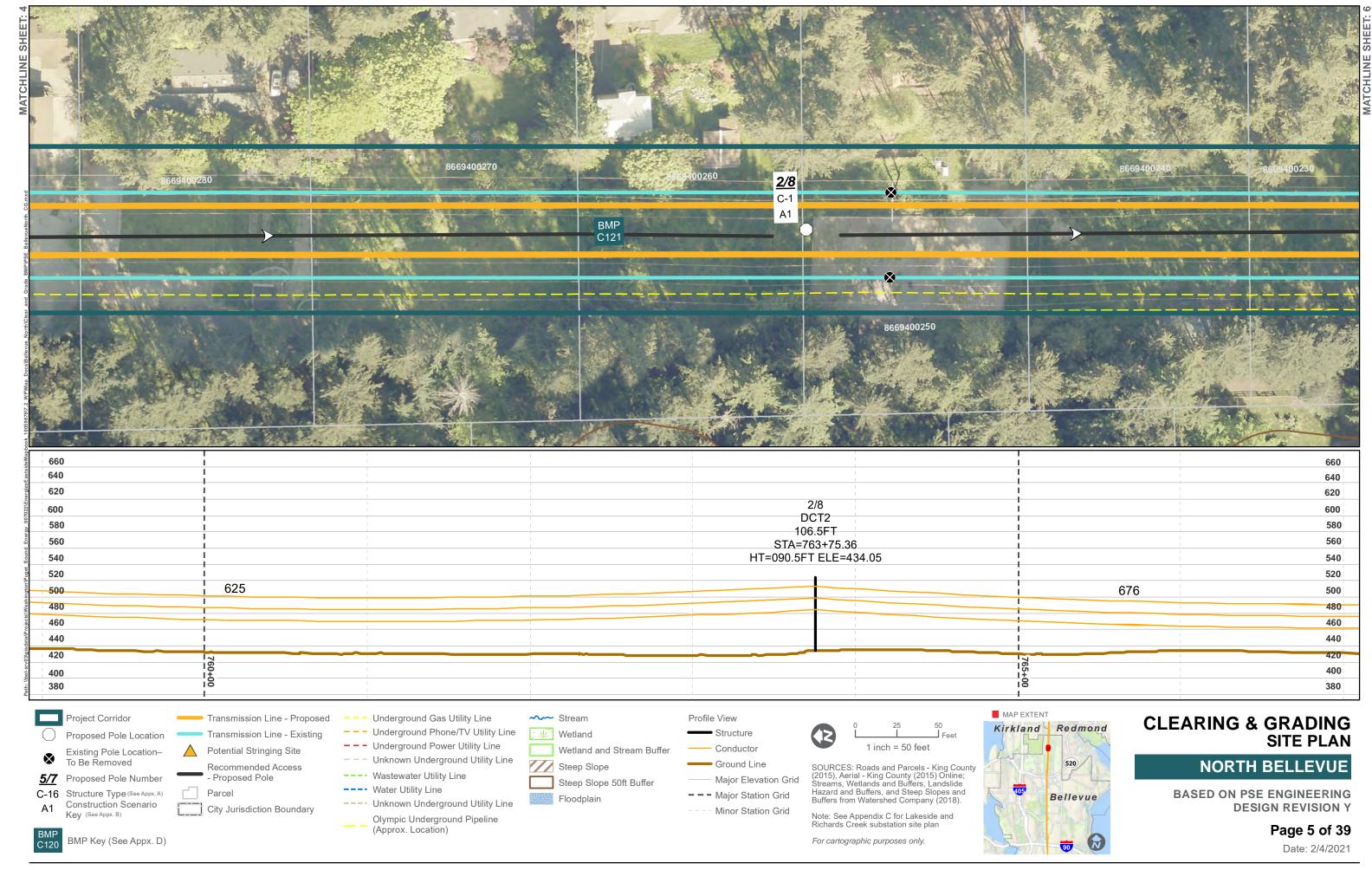
Date: 2/4/2021 DSD 000531

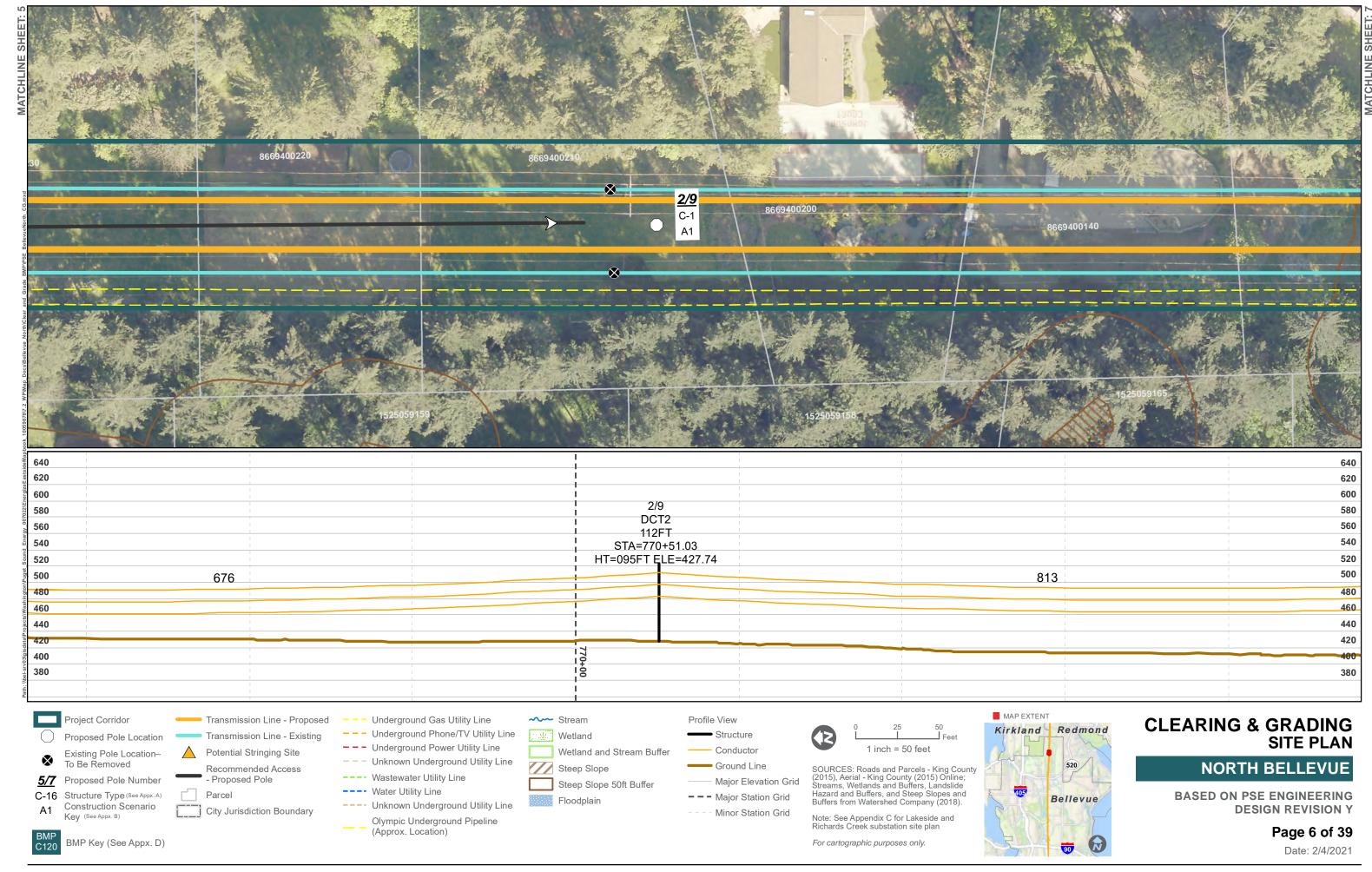


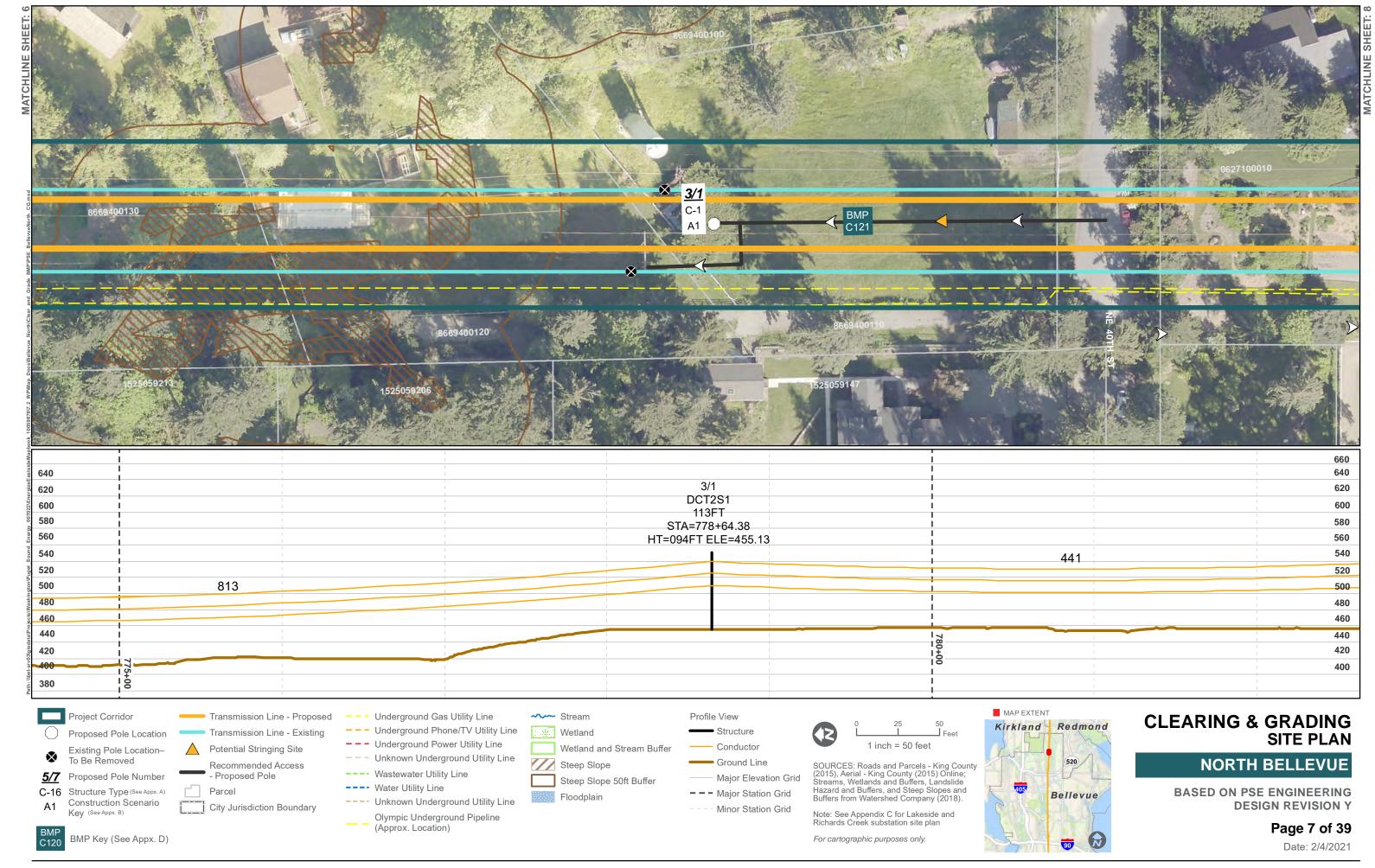


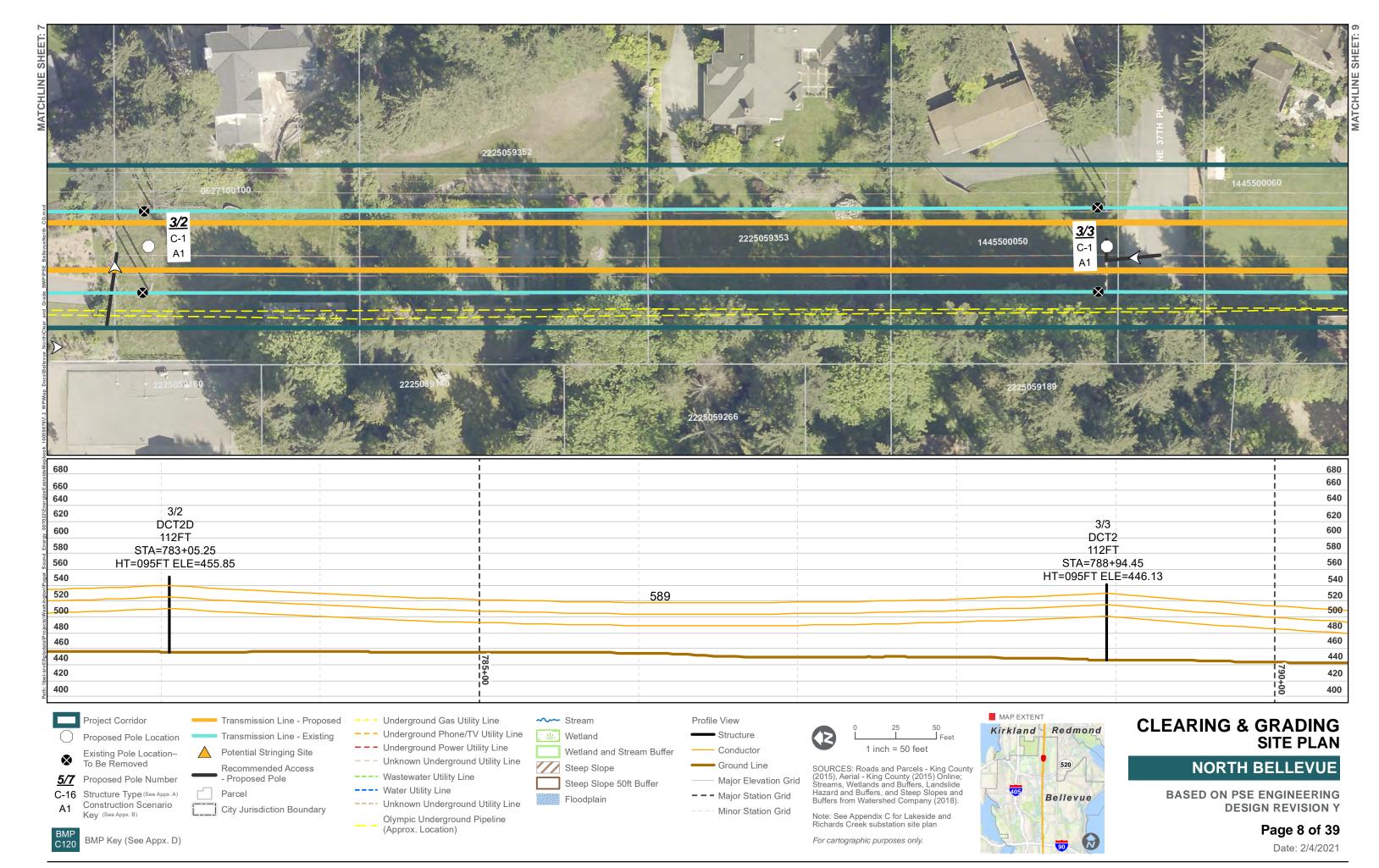


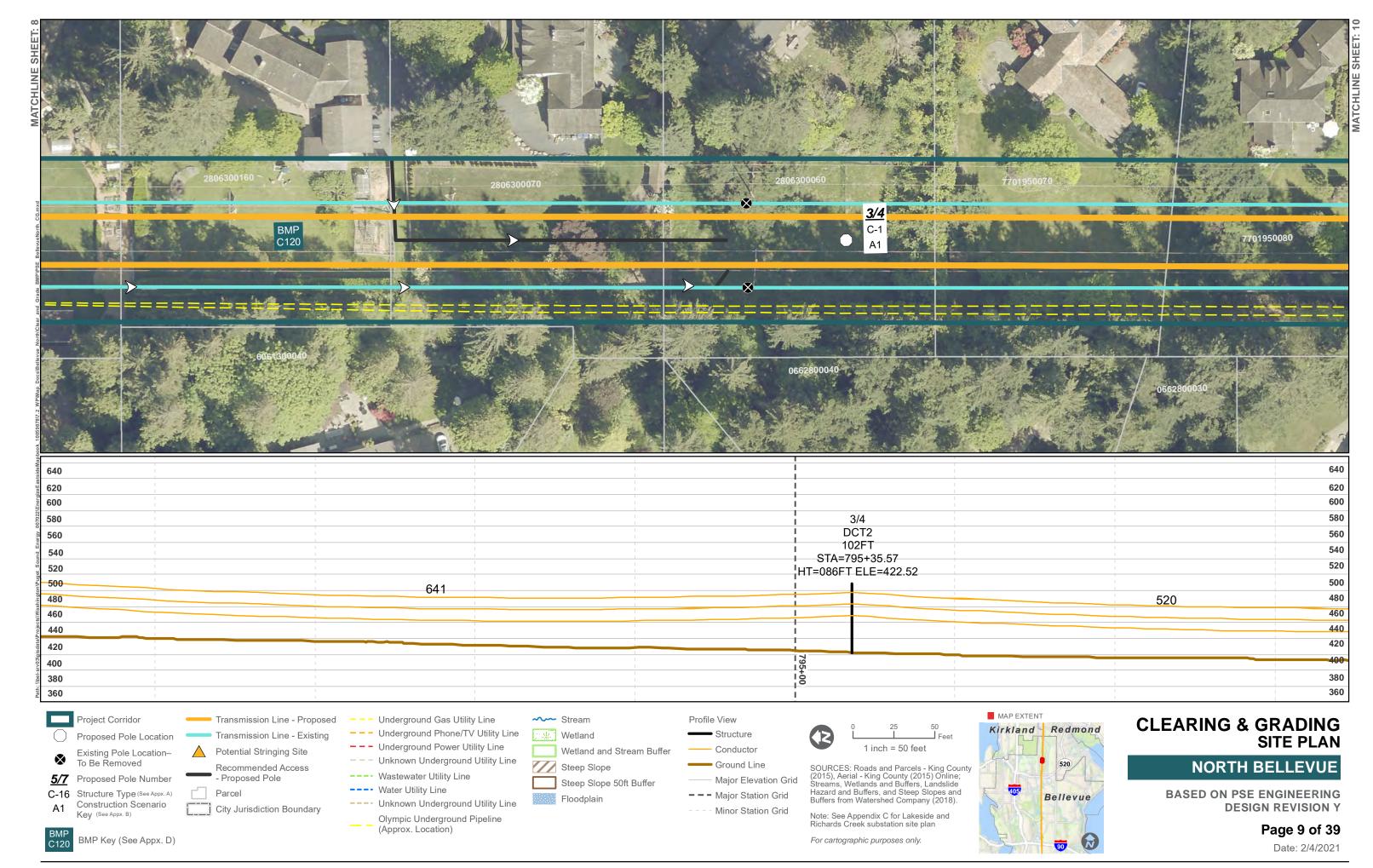


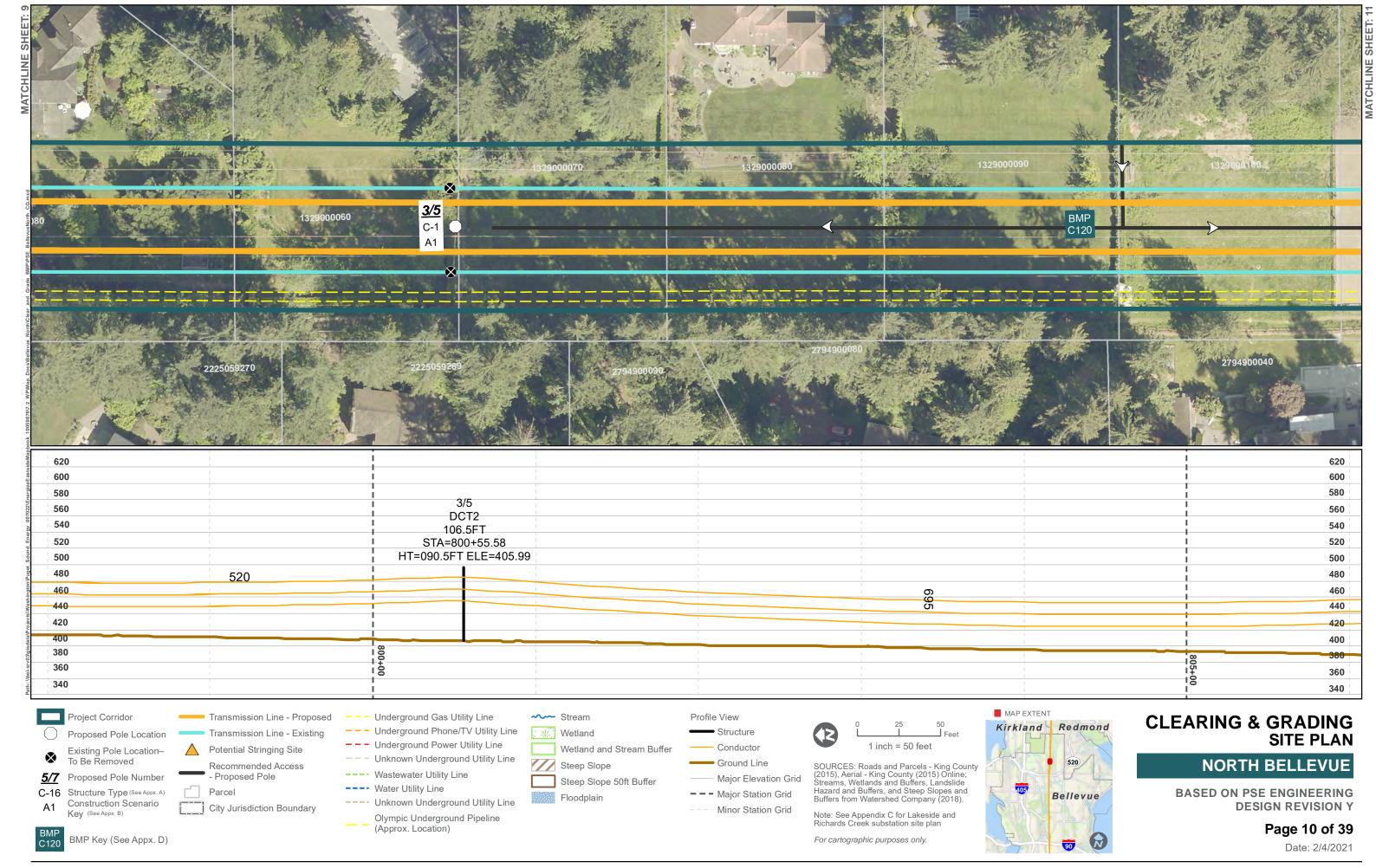


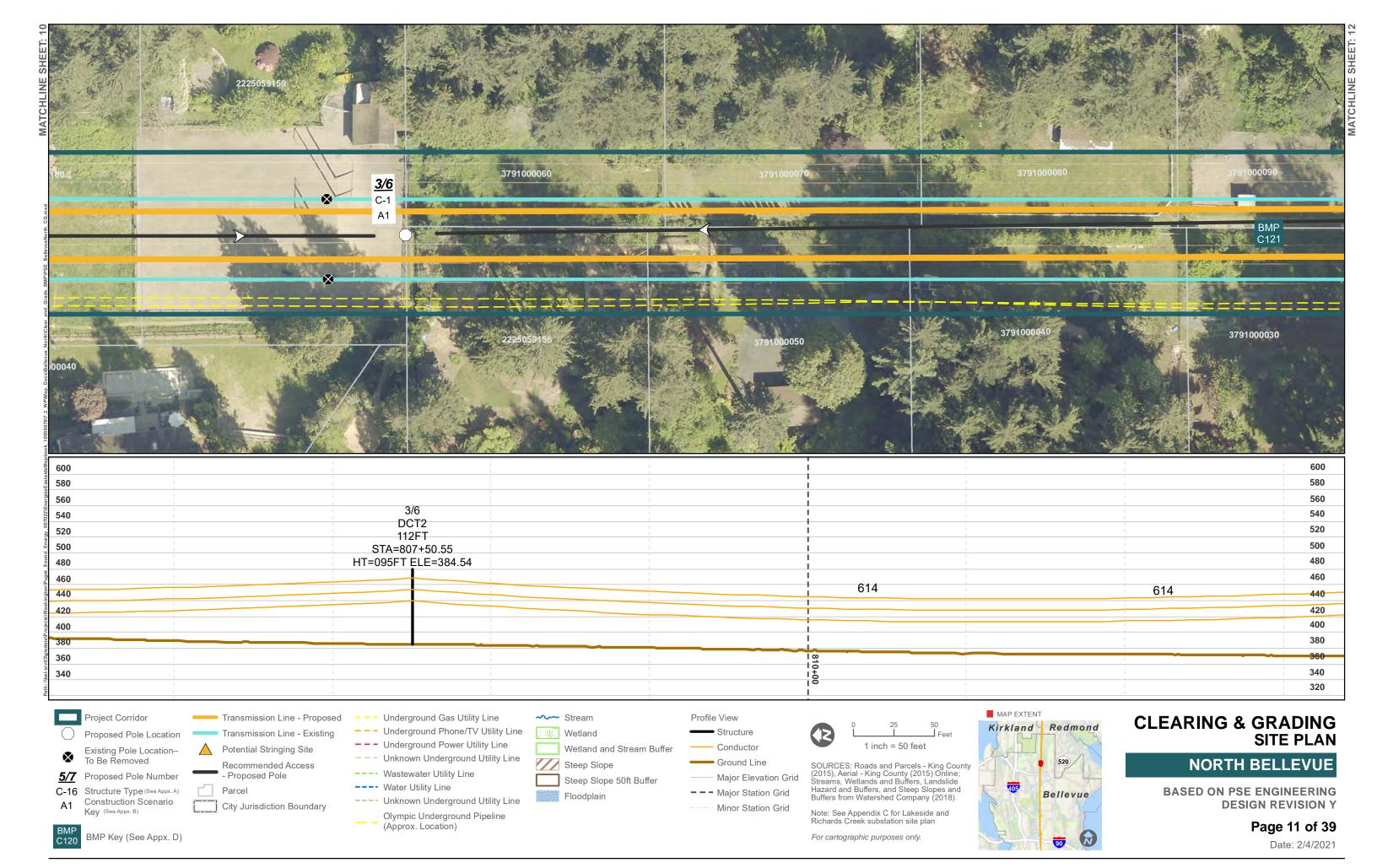


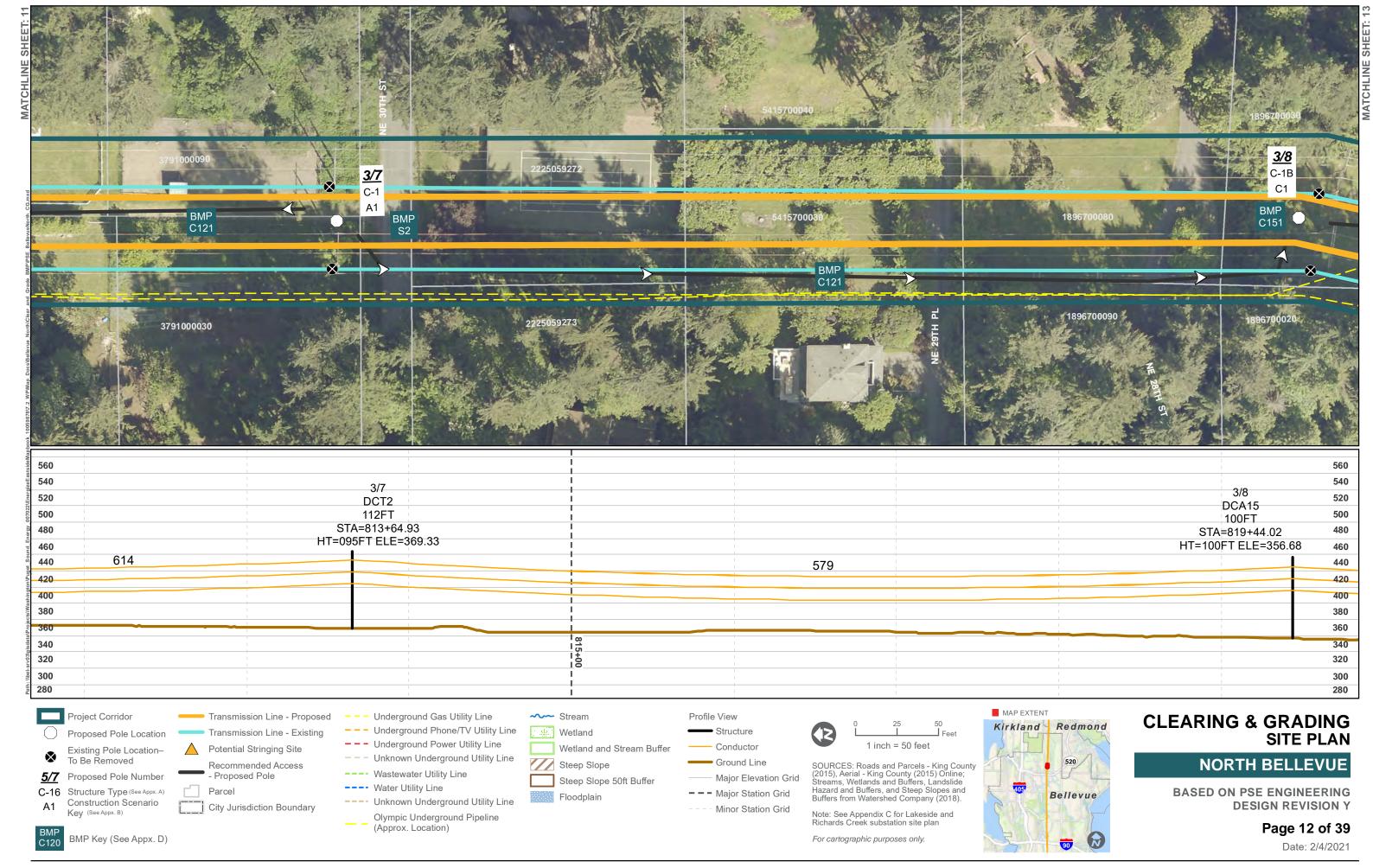


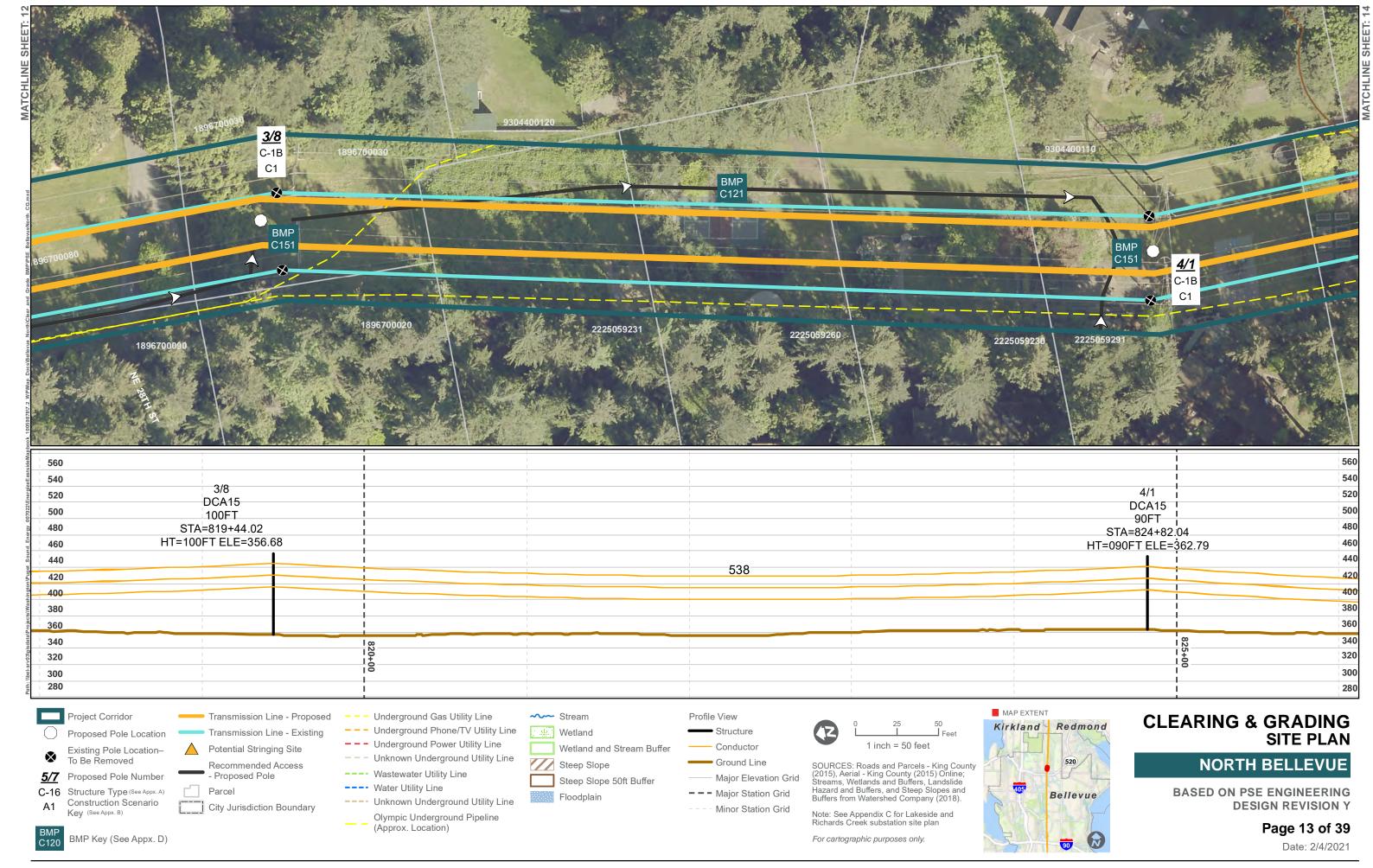


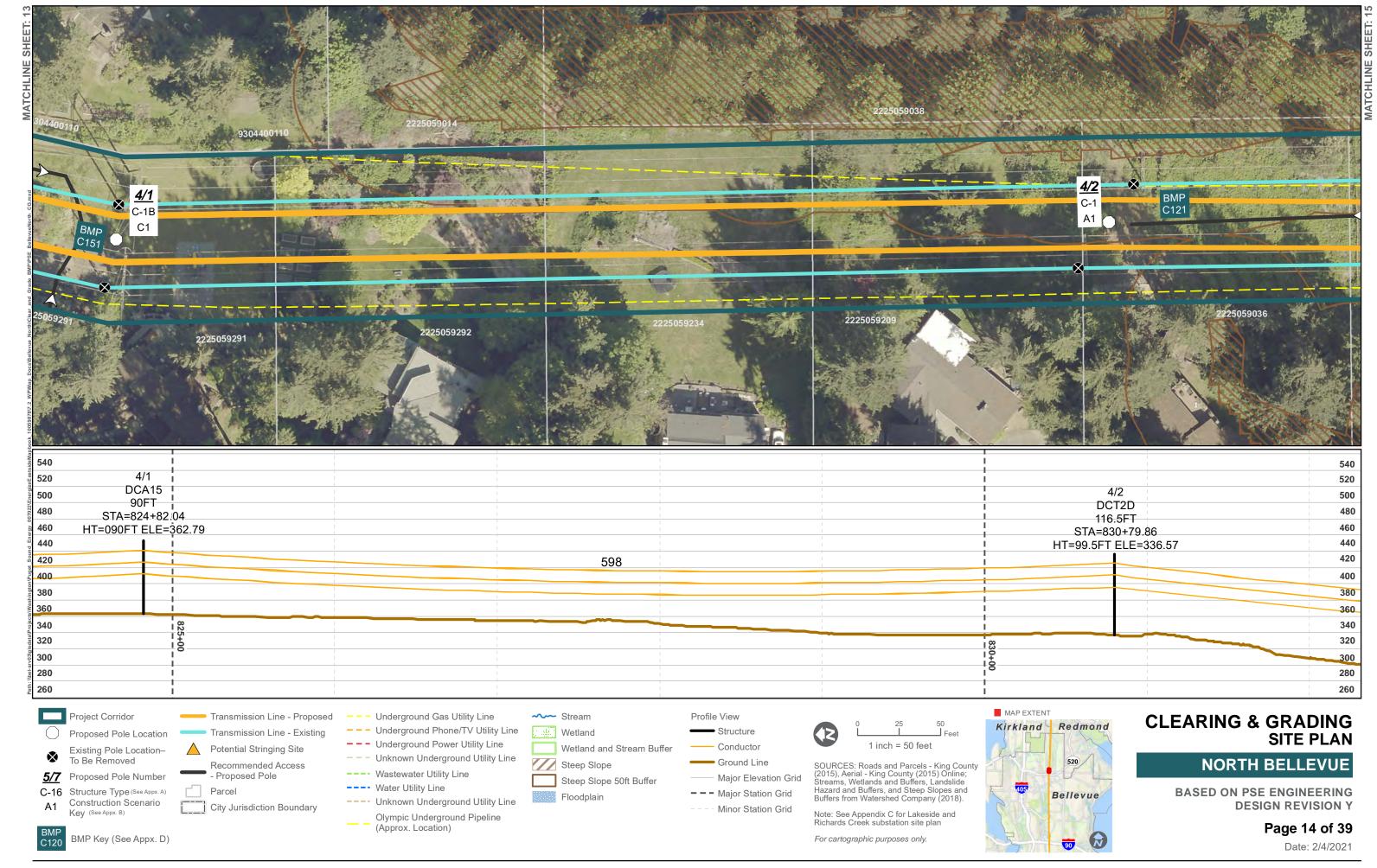


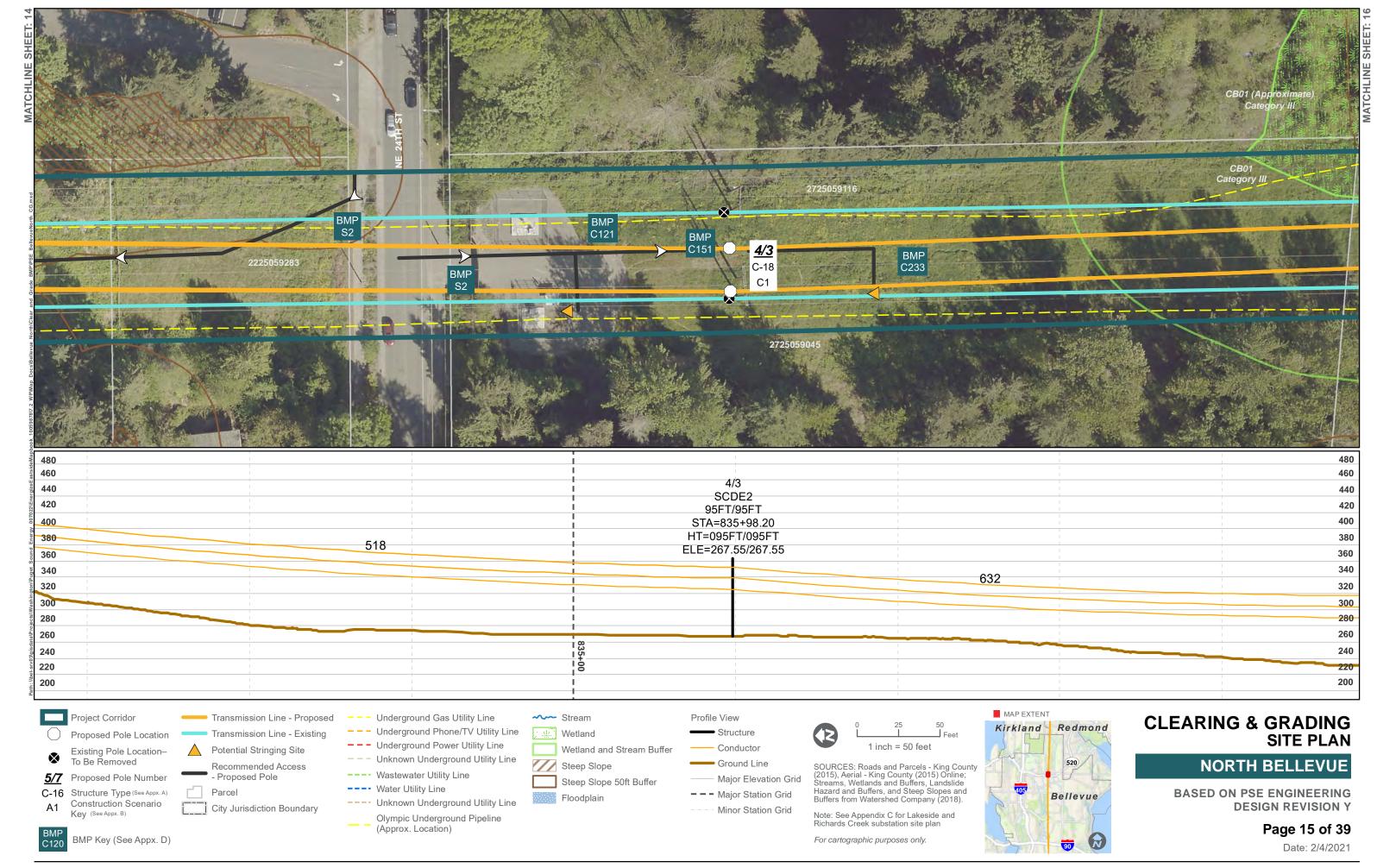


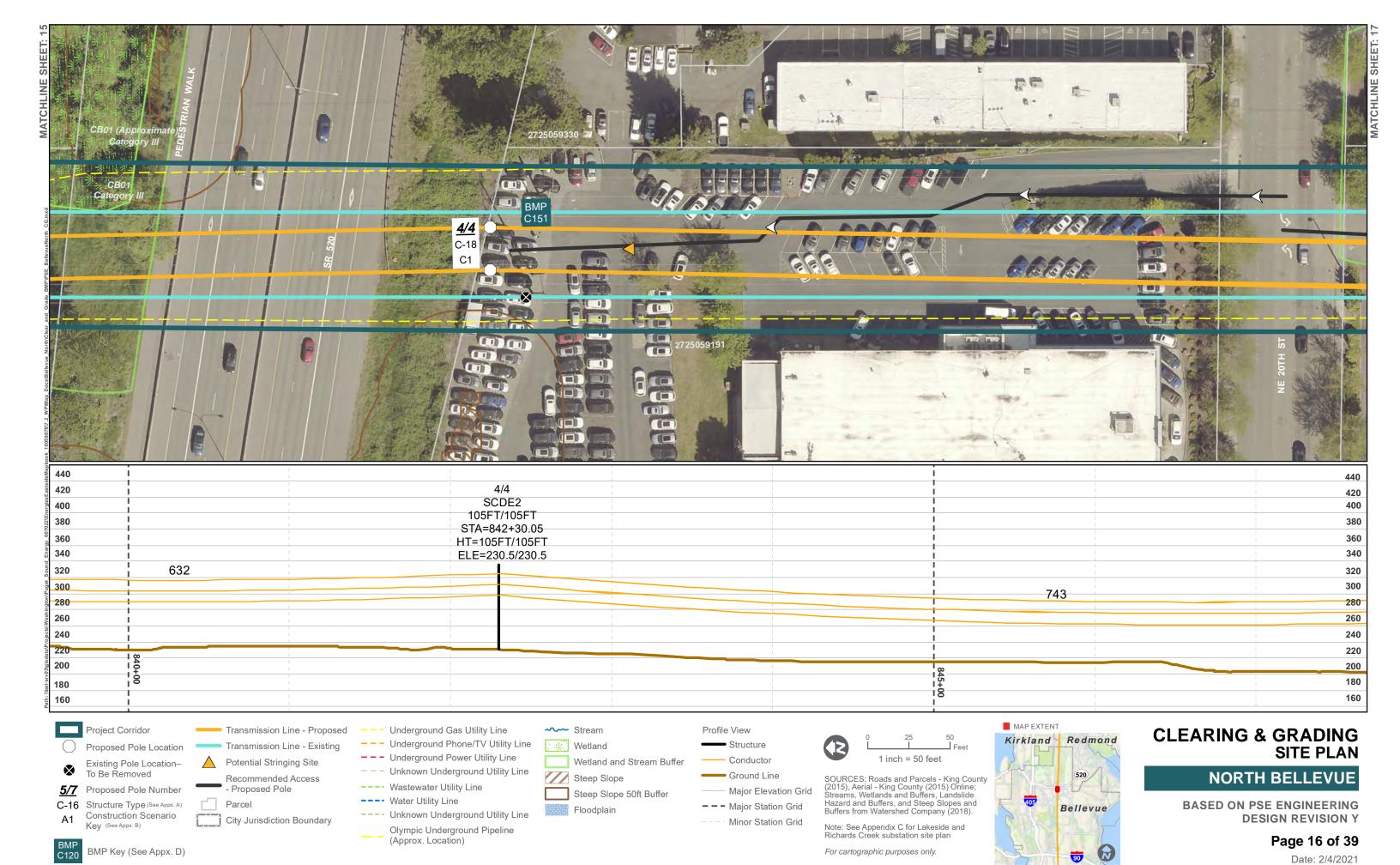


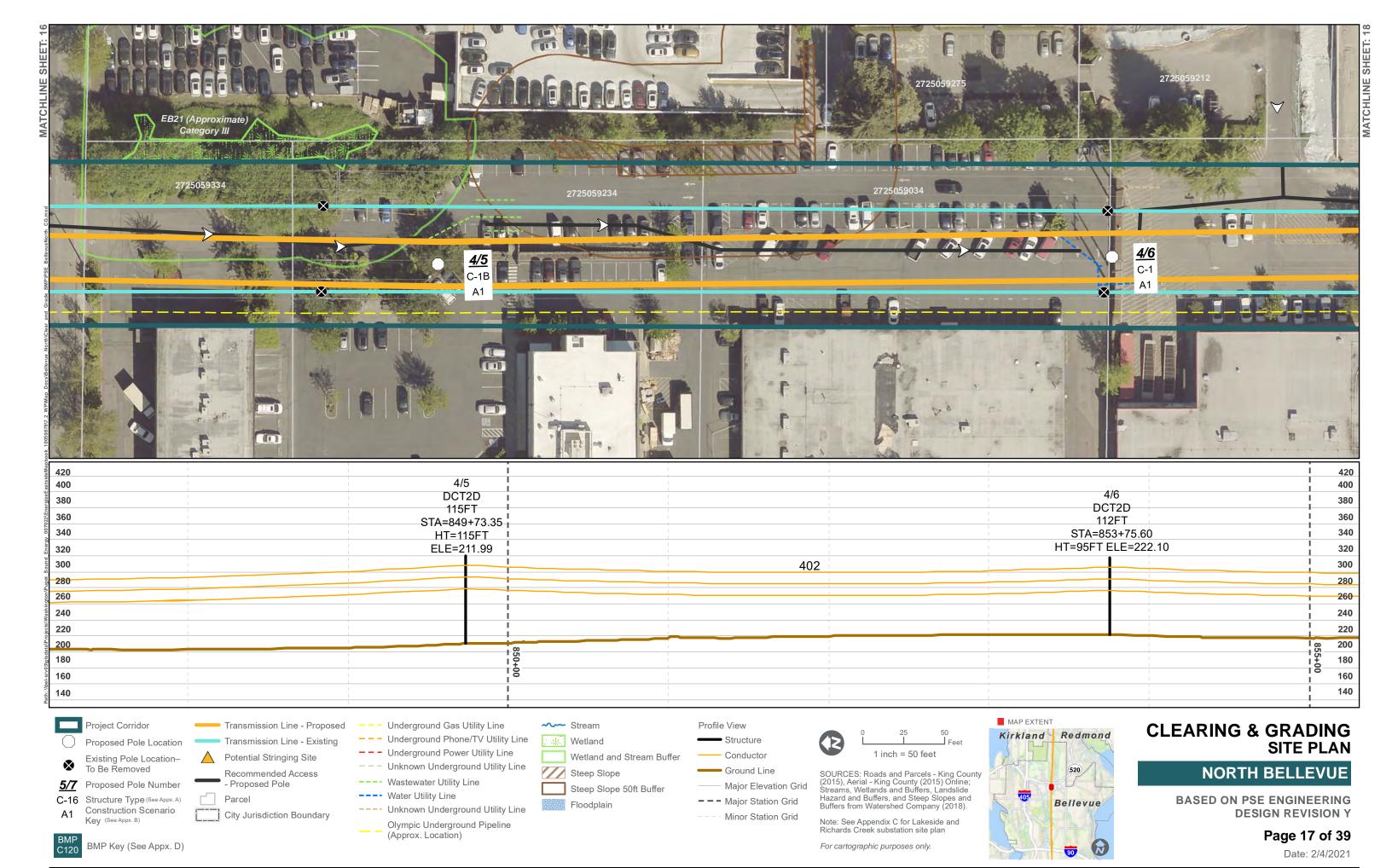


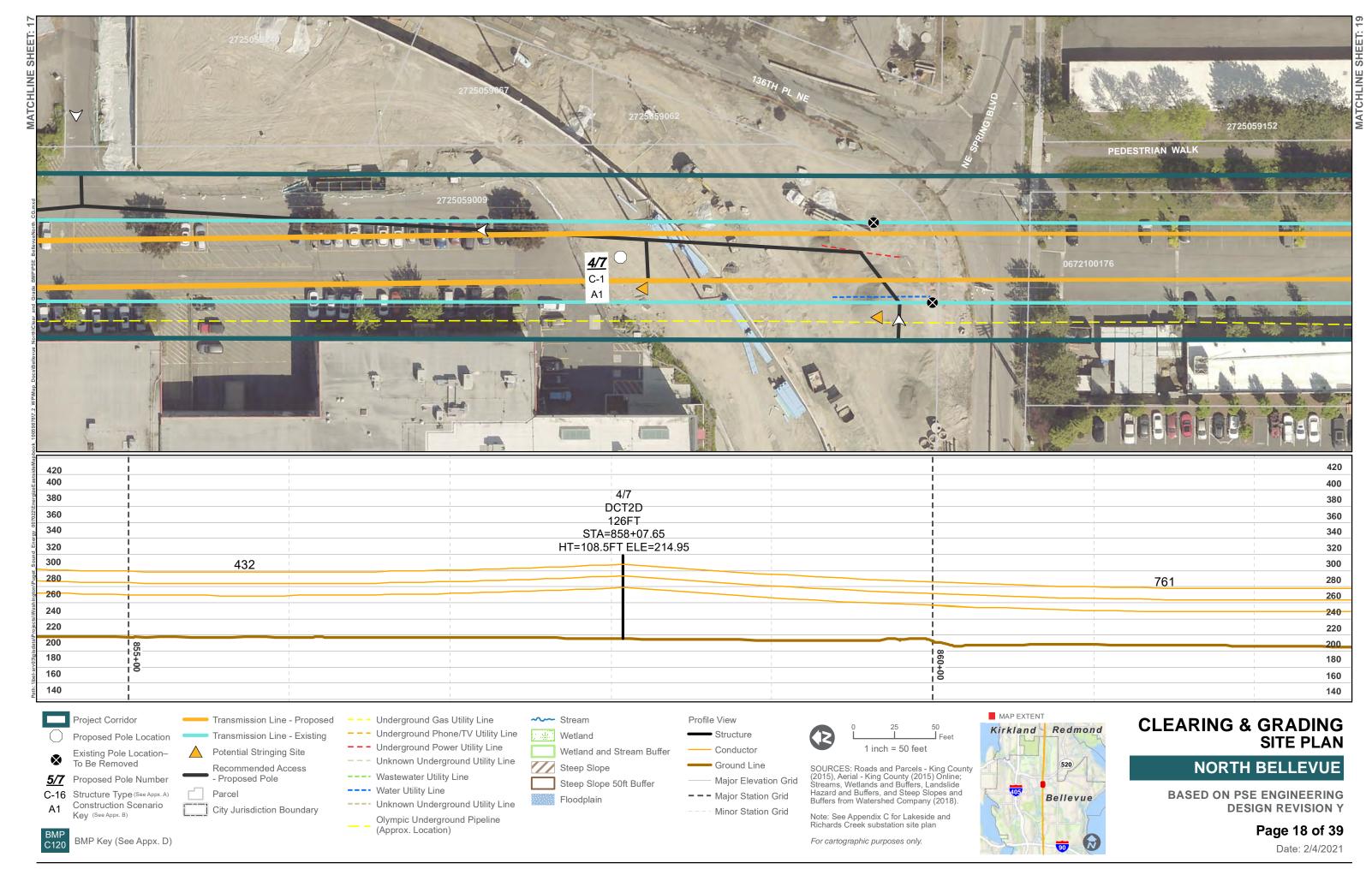


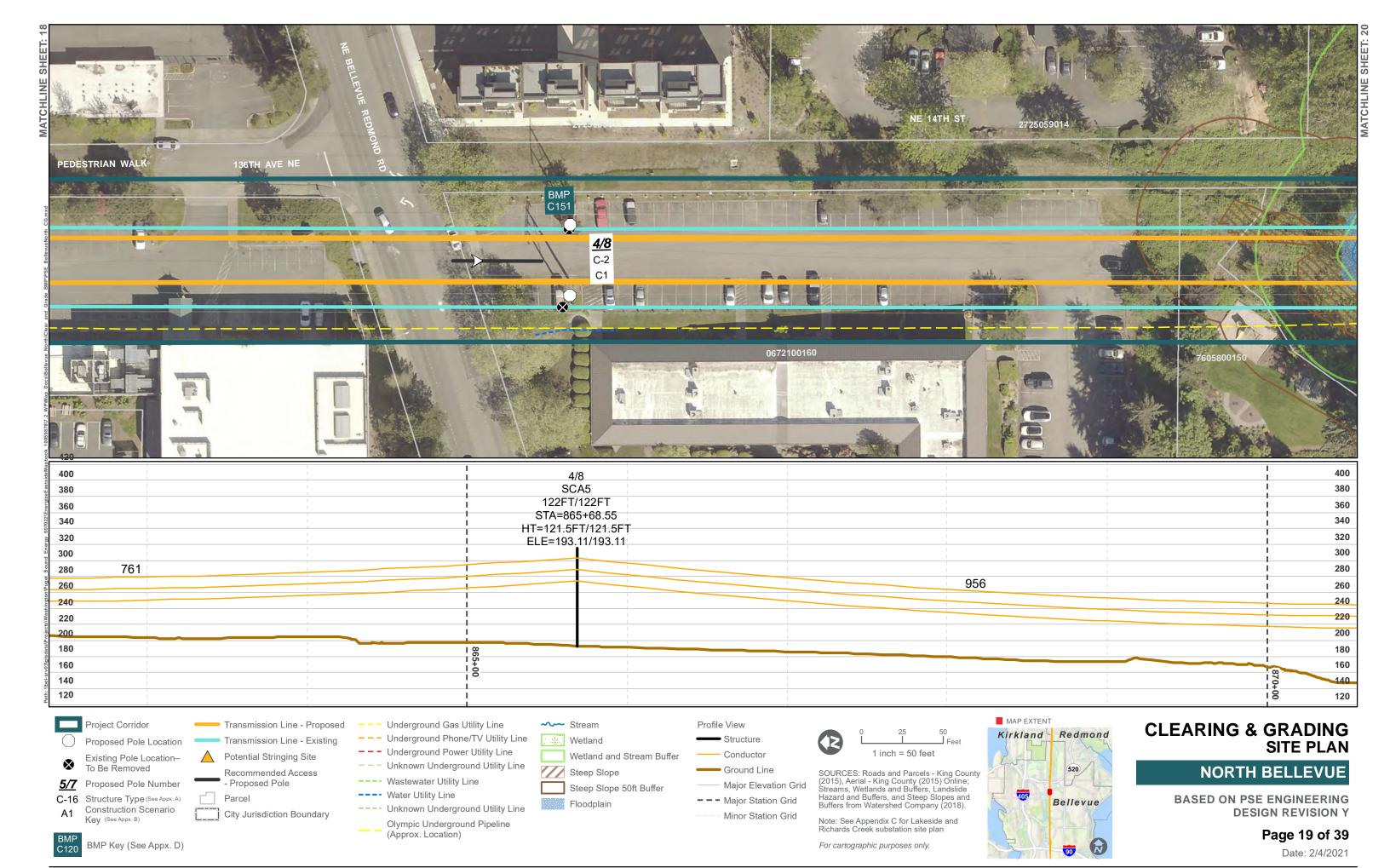


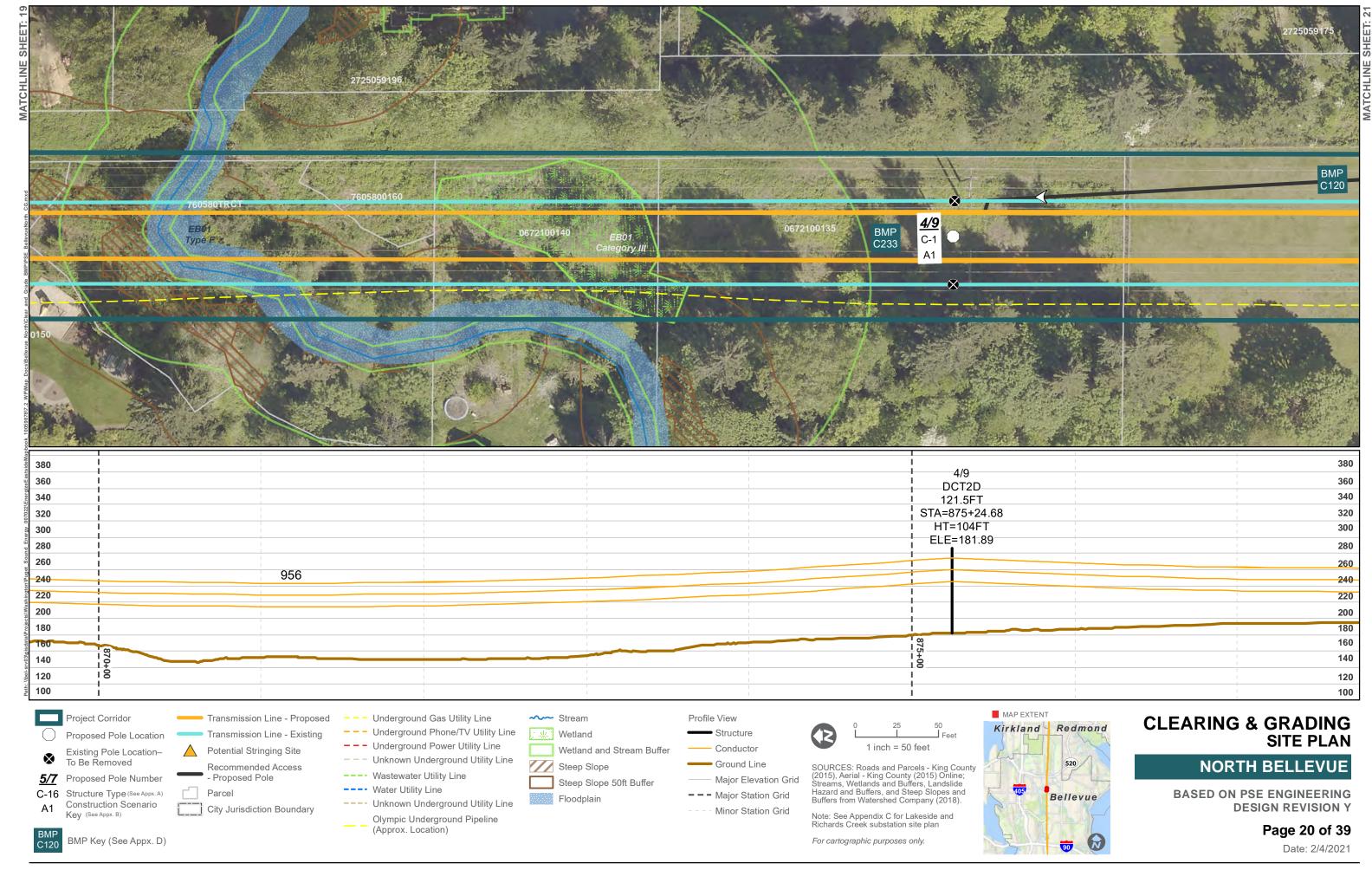


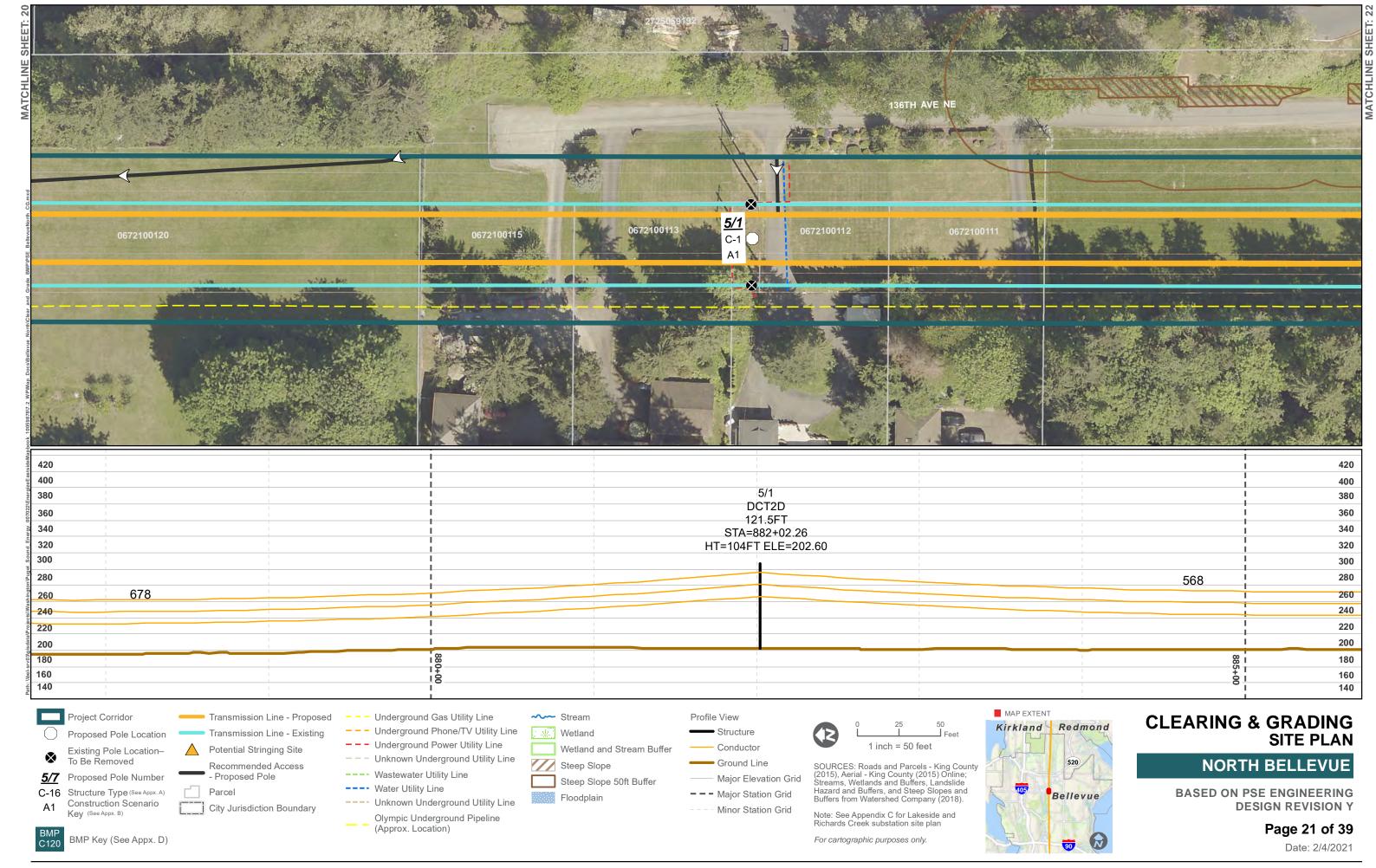


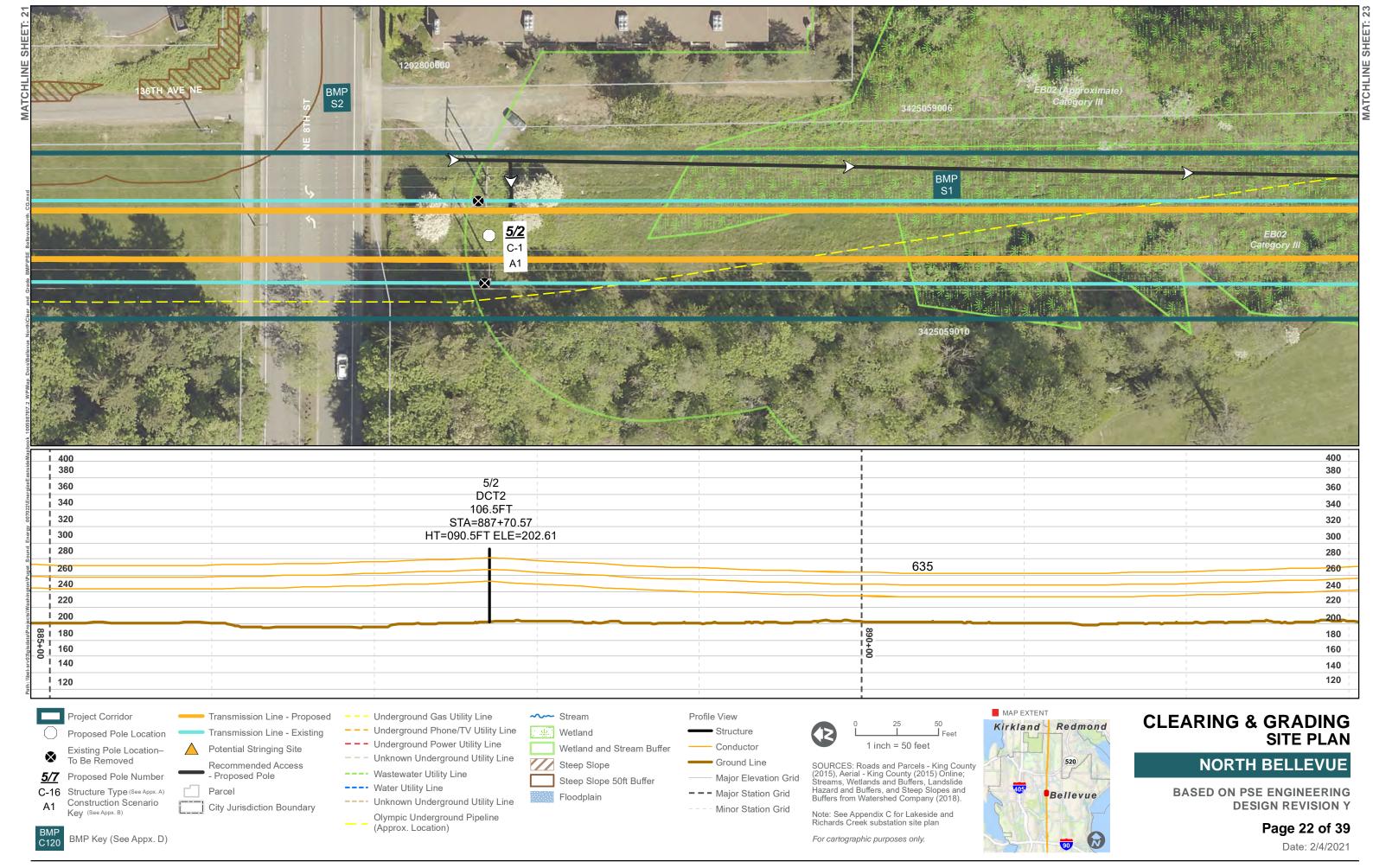


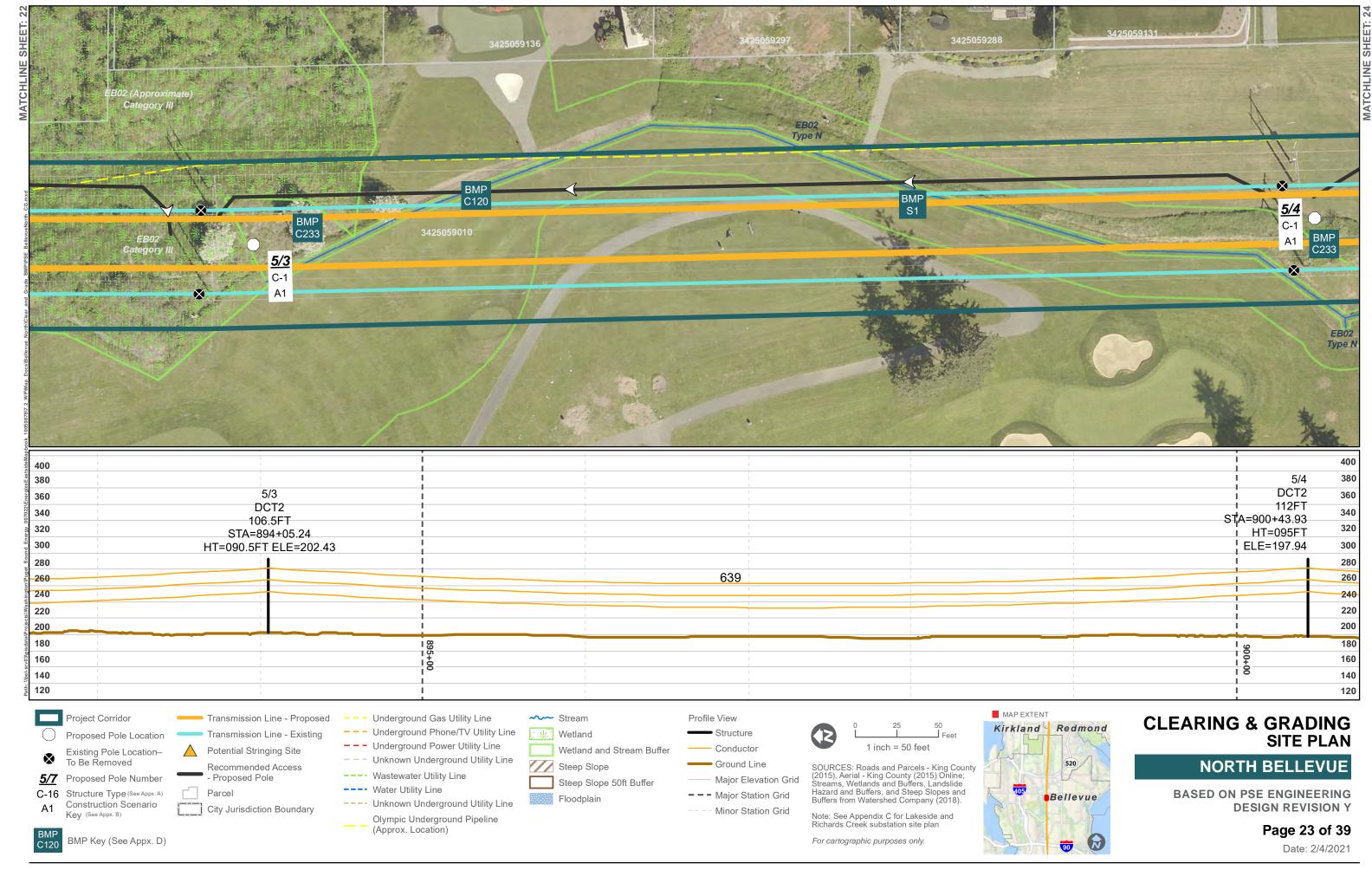


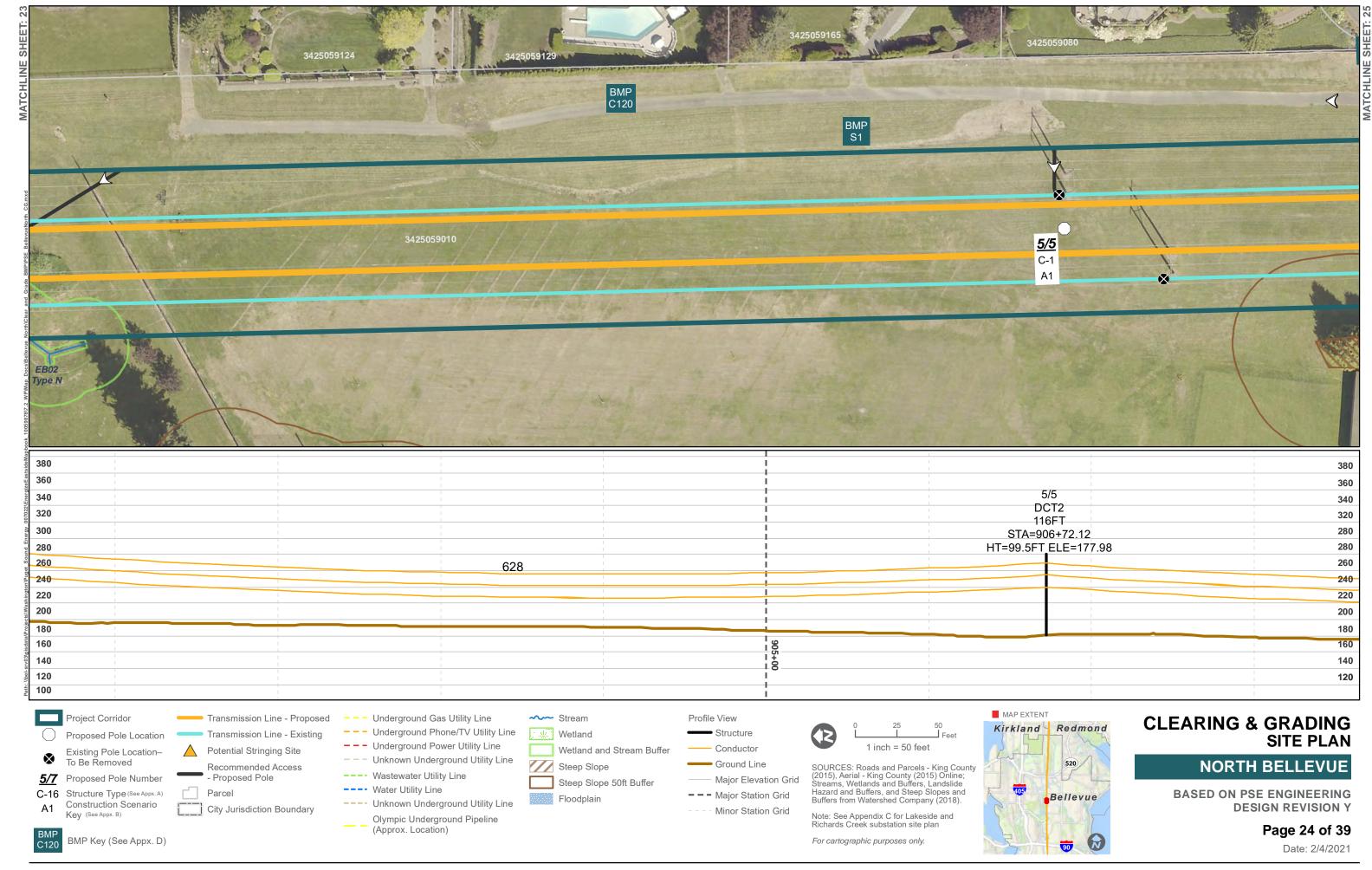


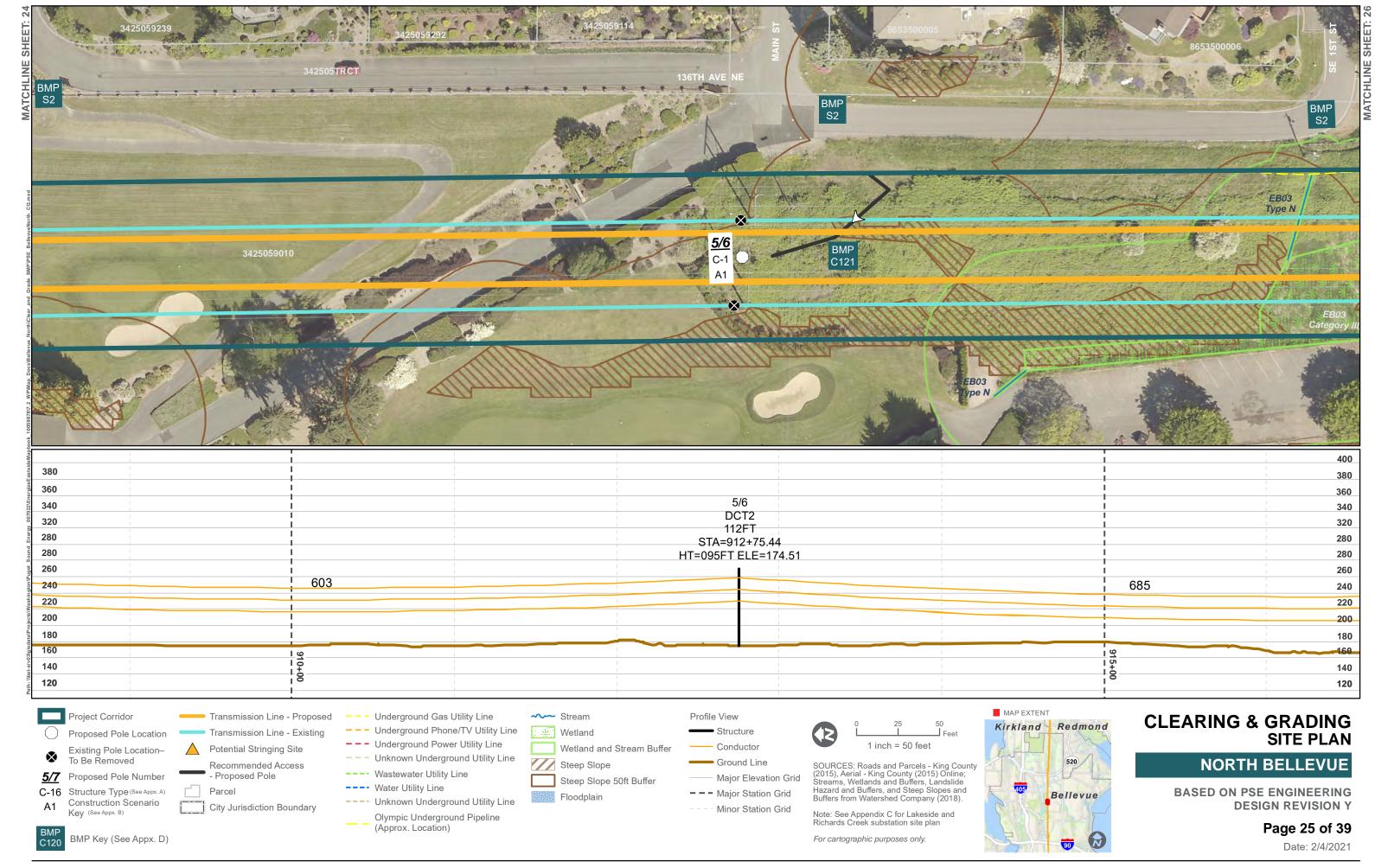


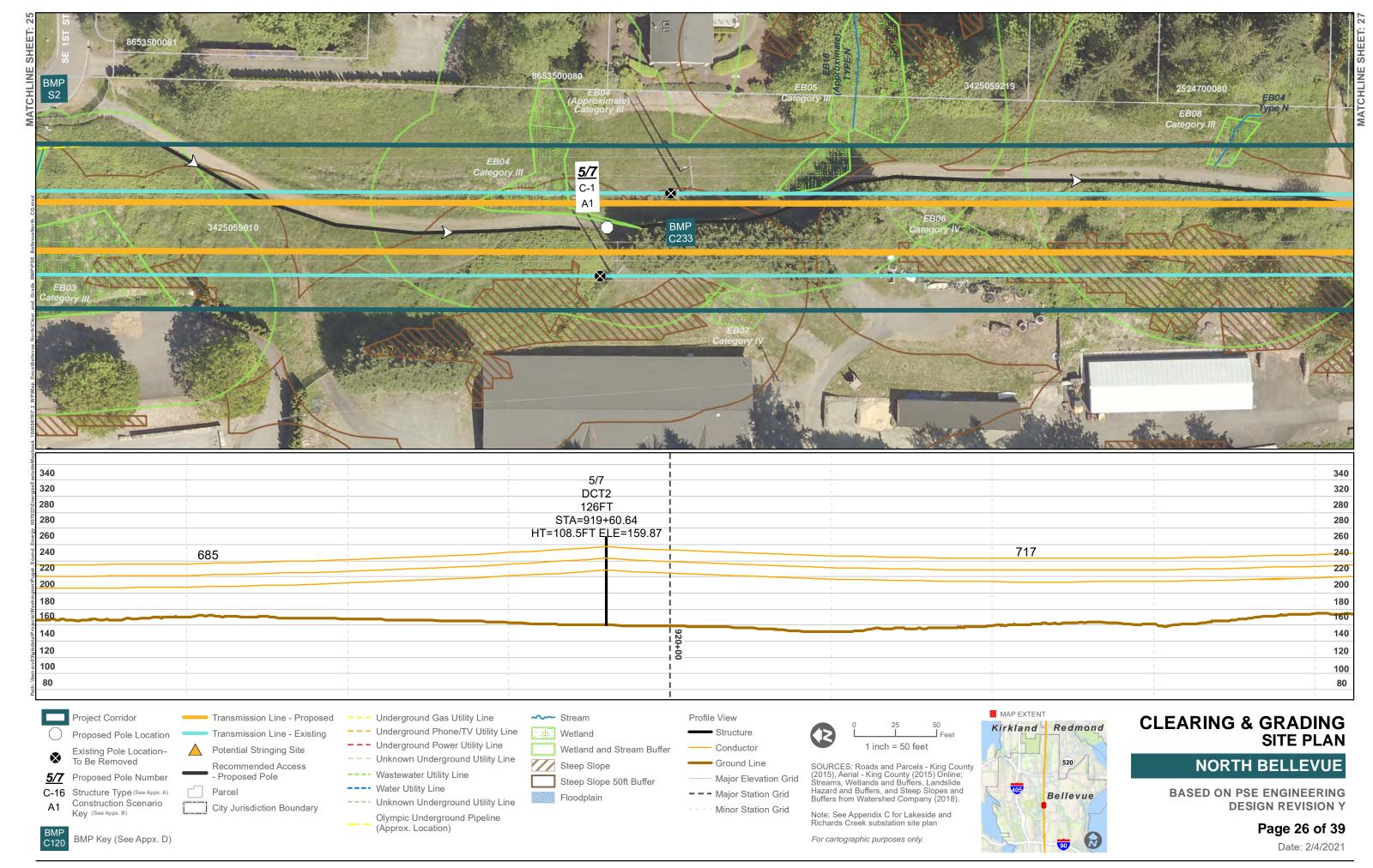


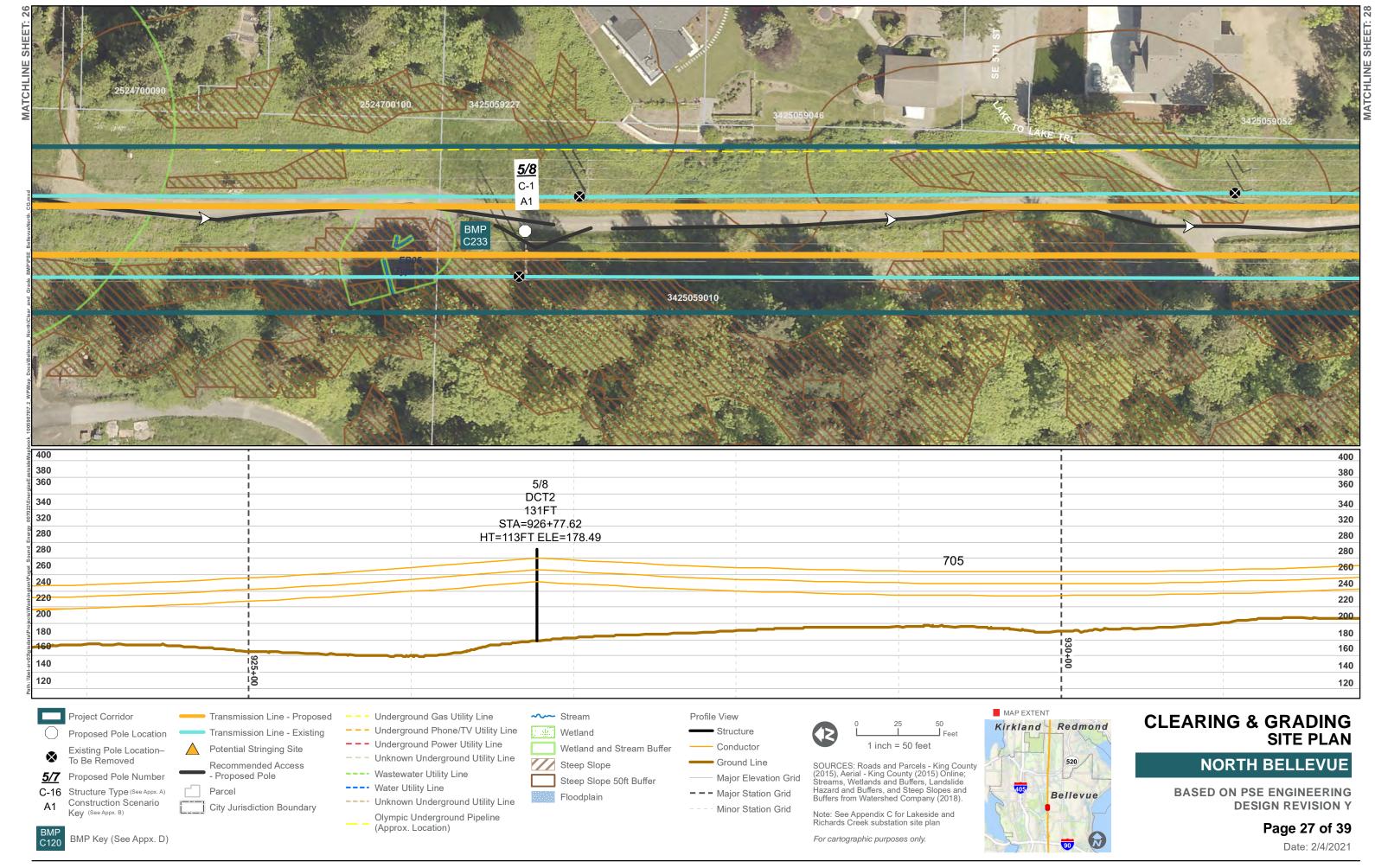


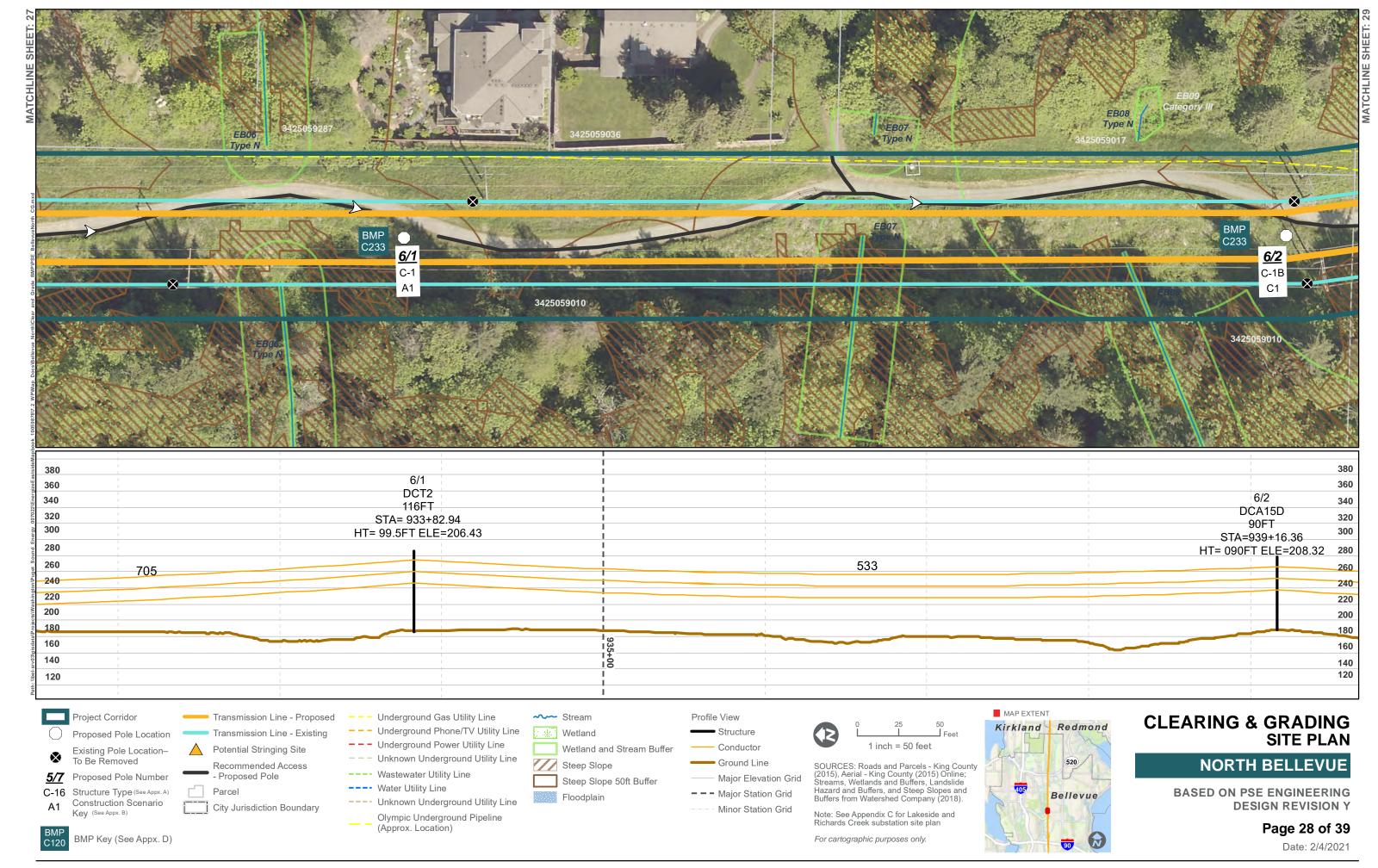


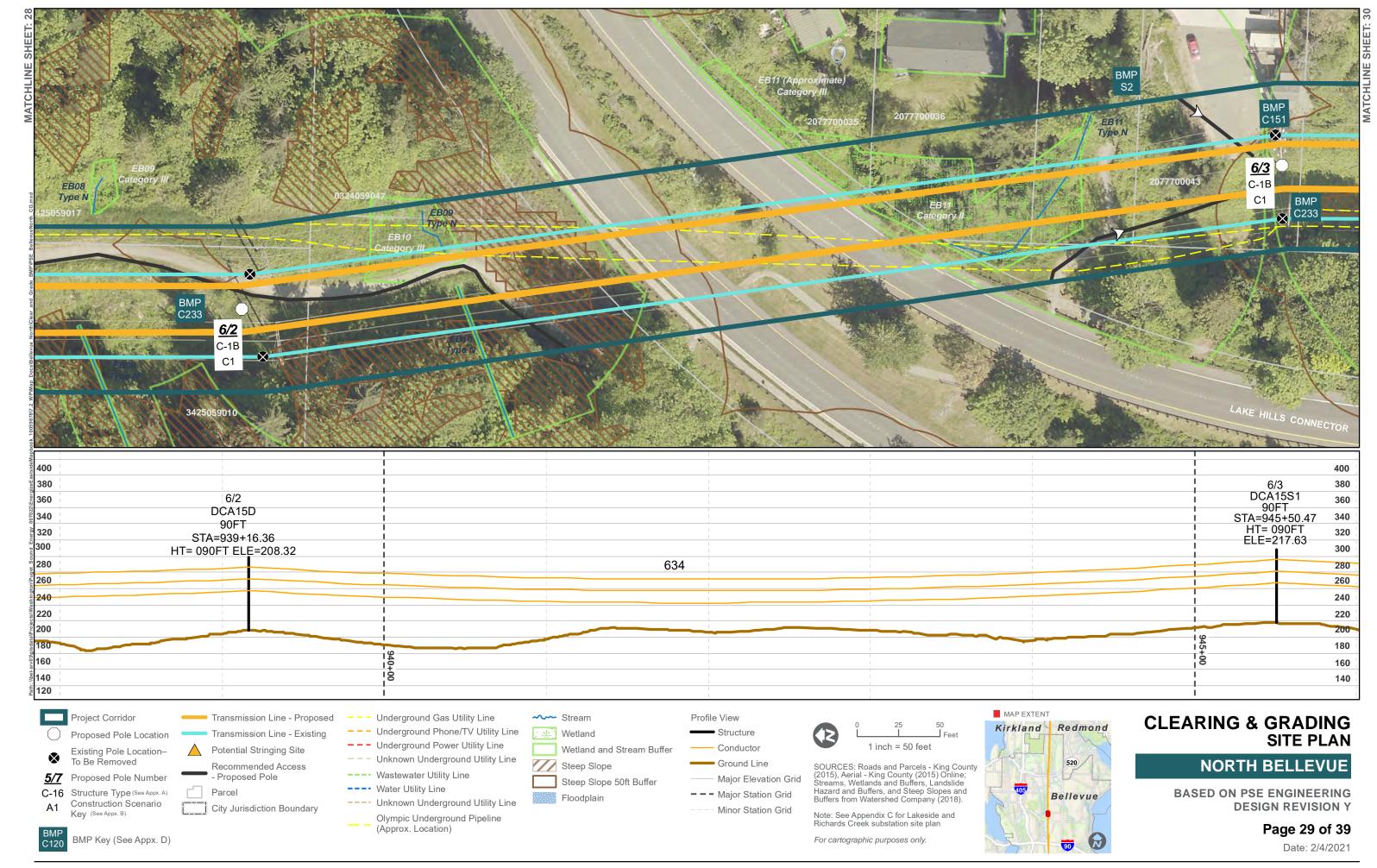


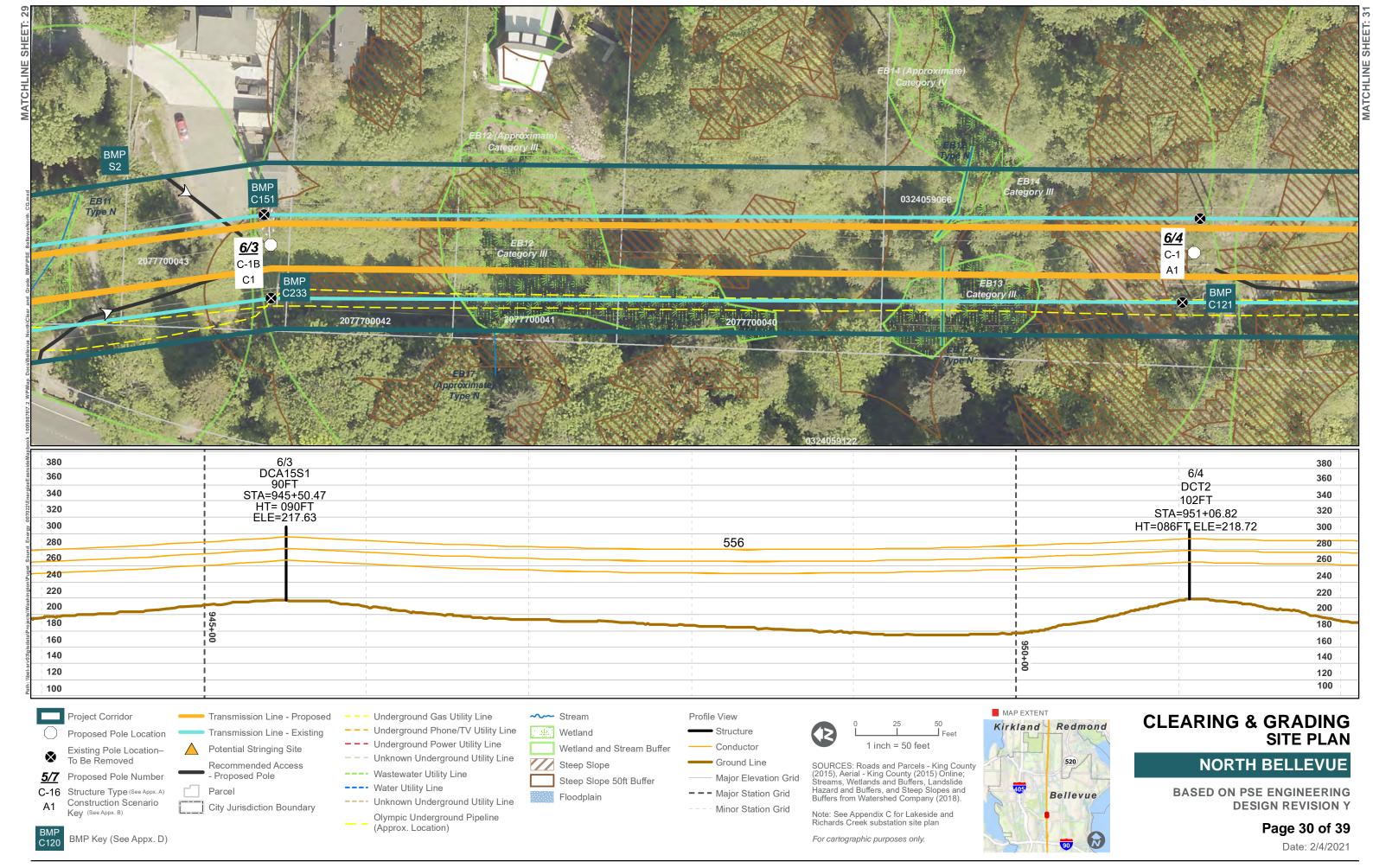


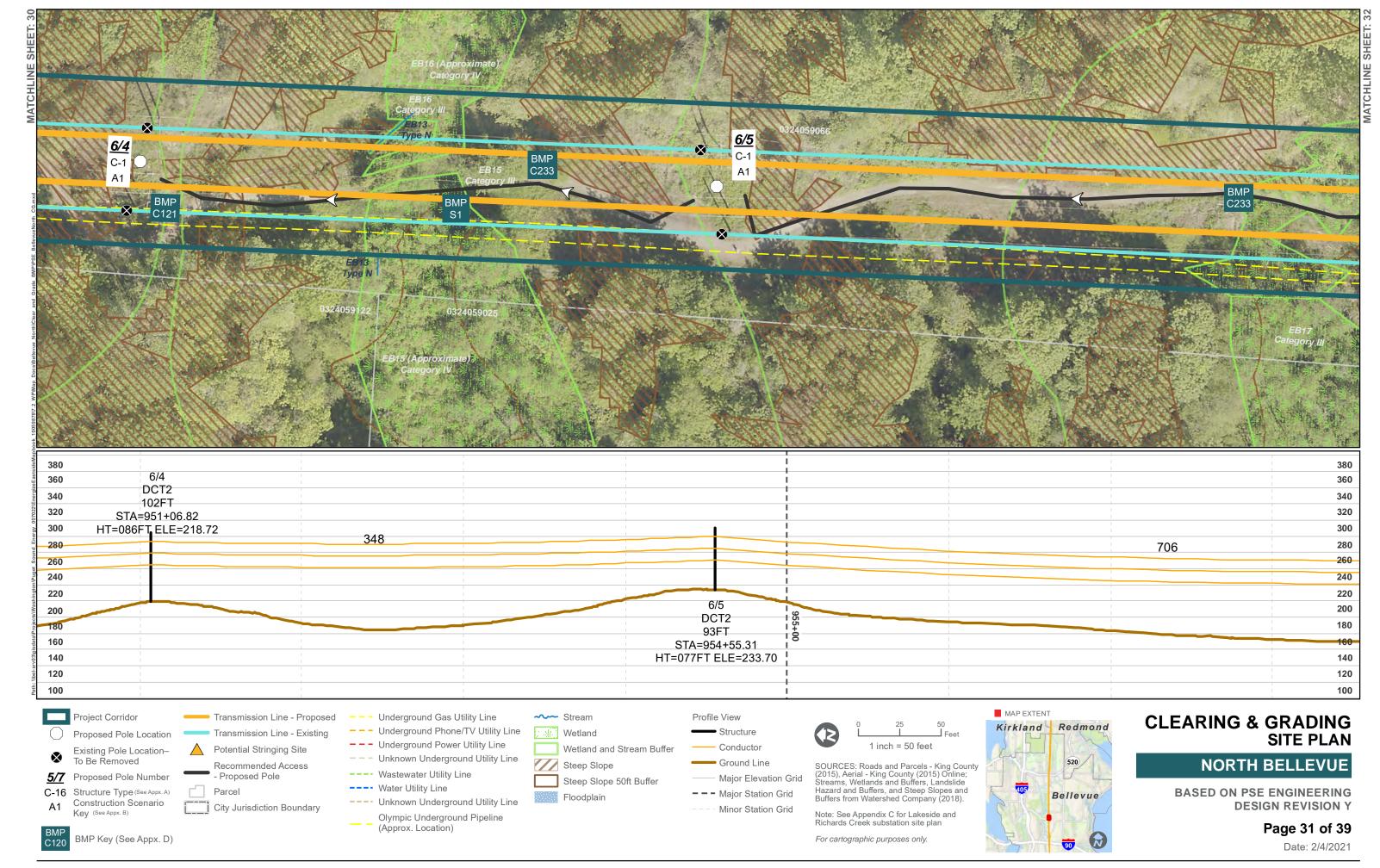


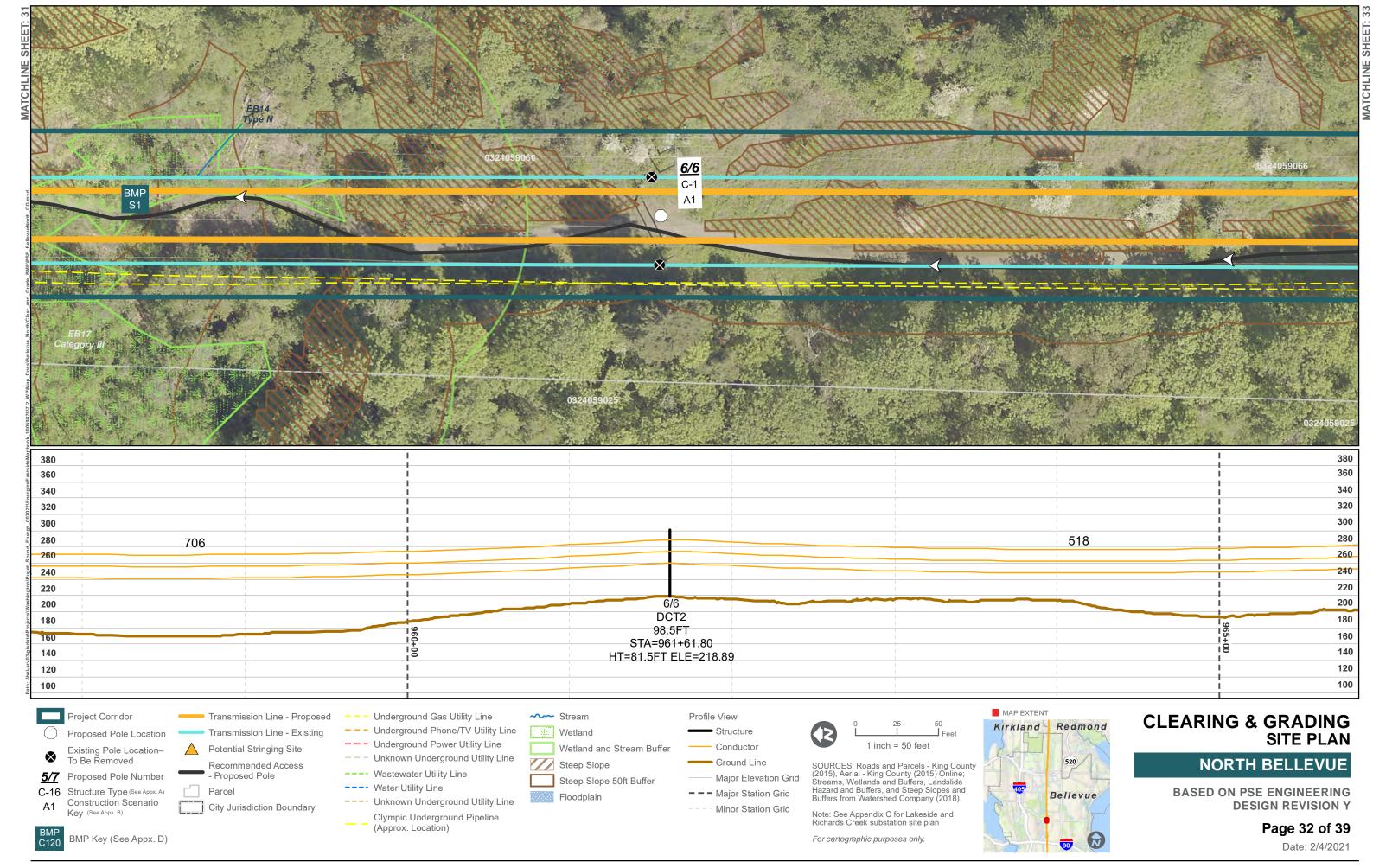


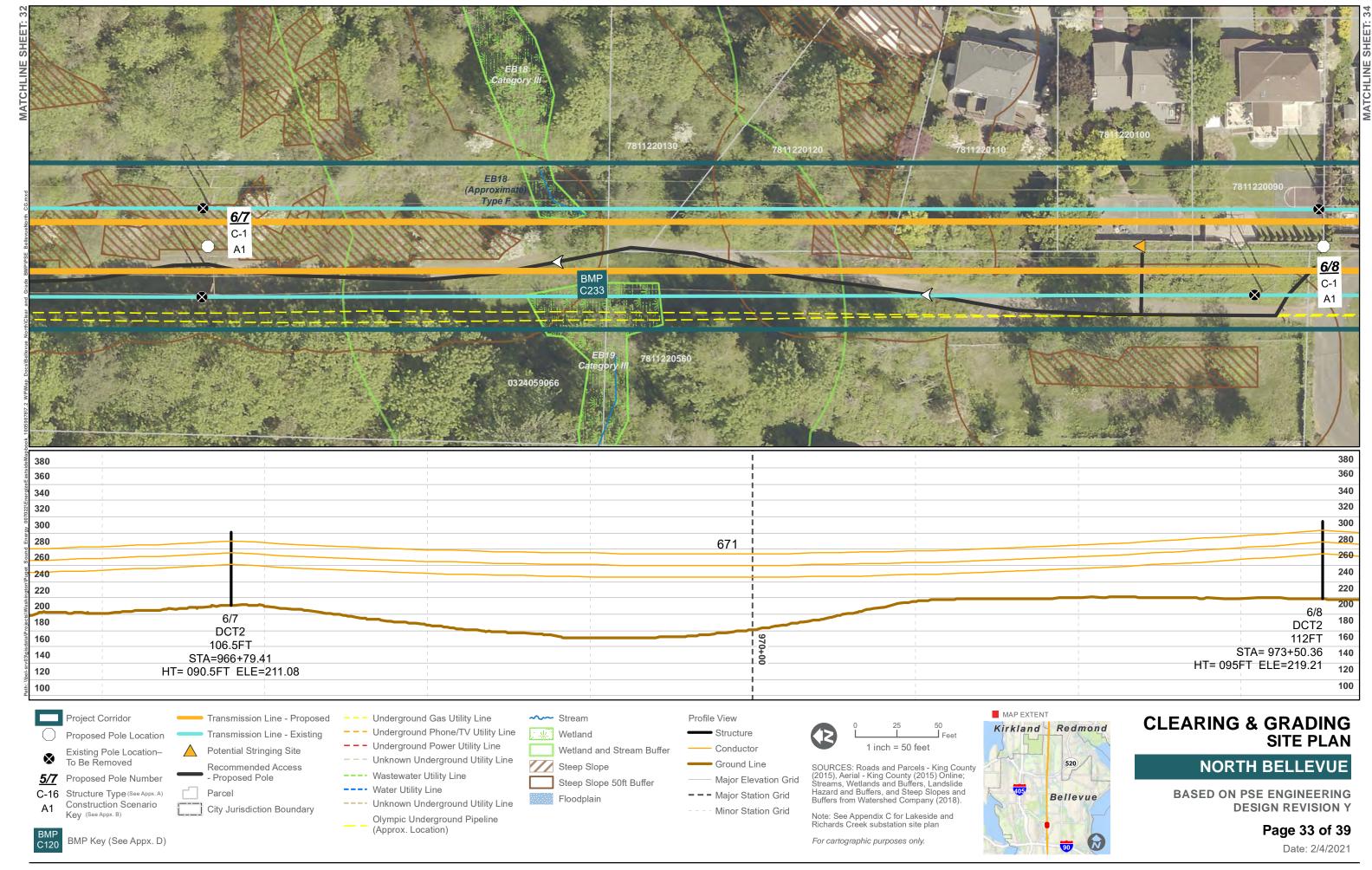


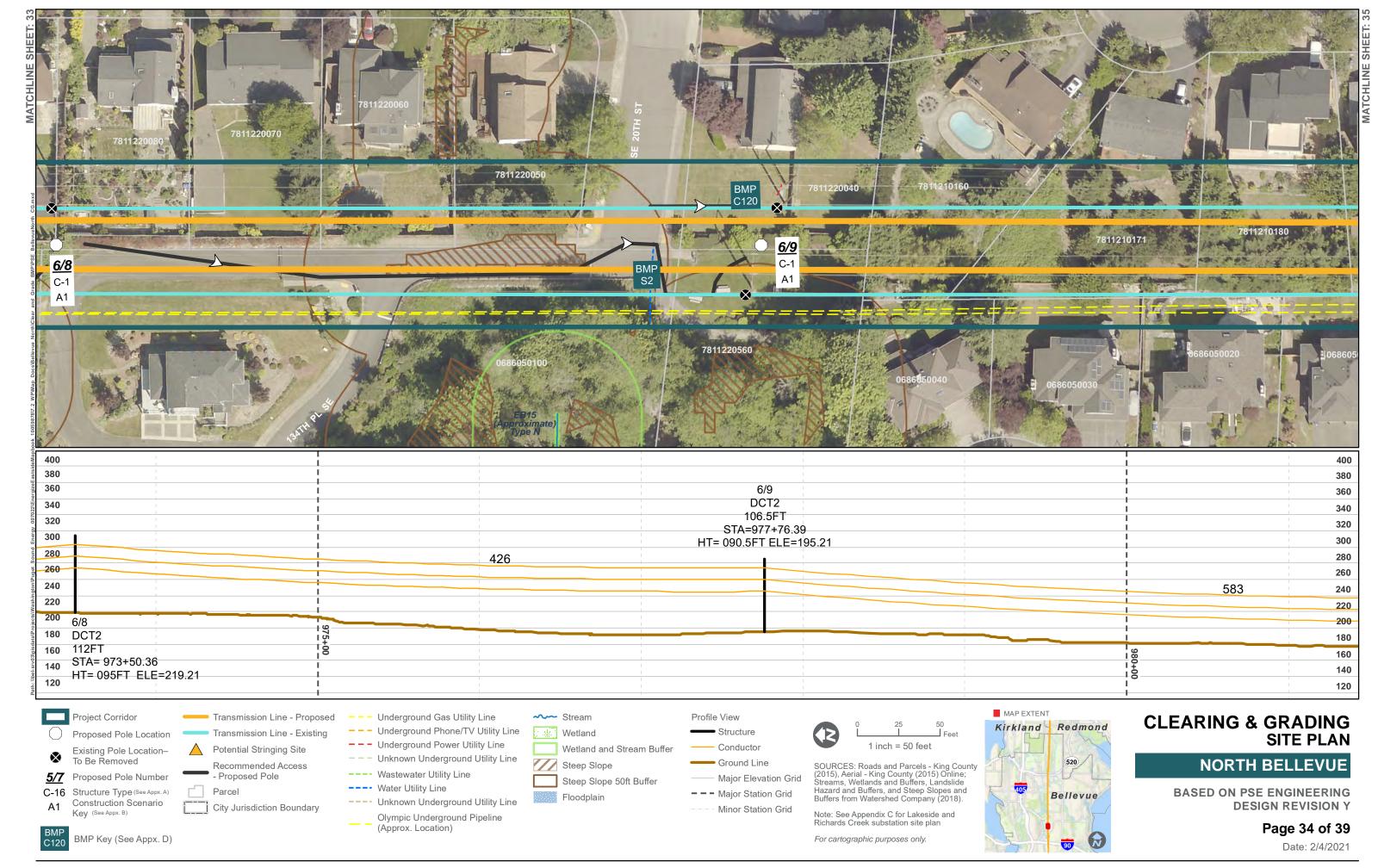


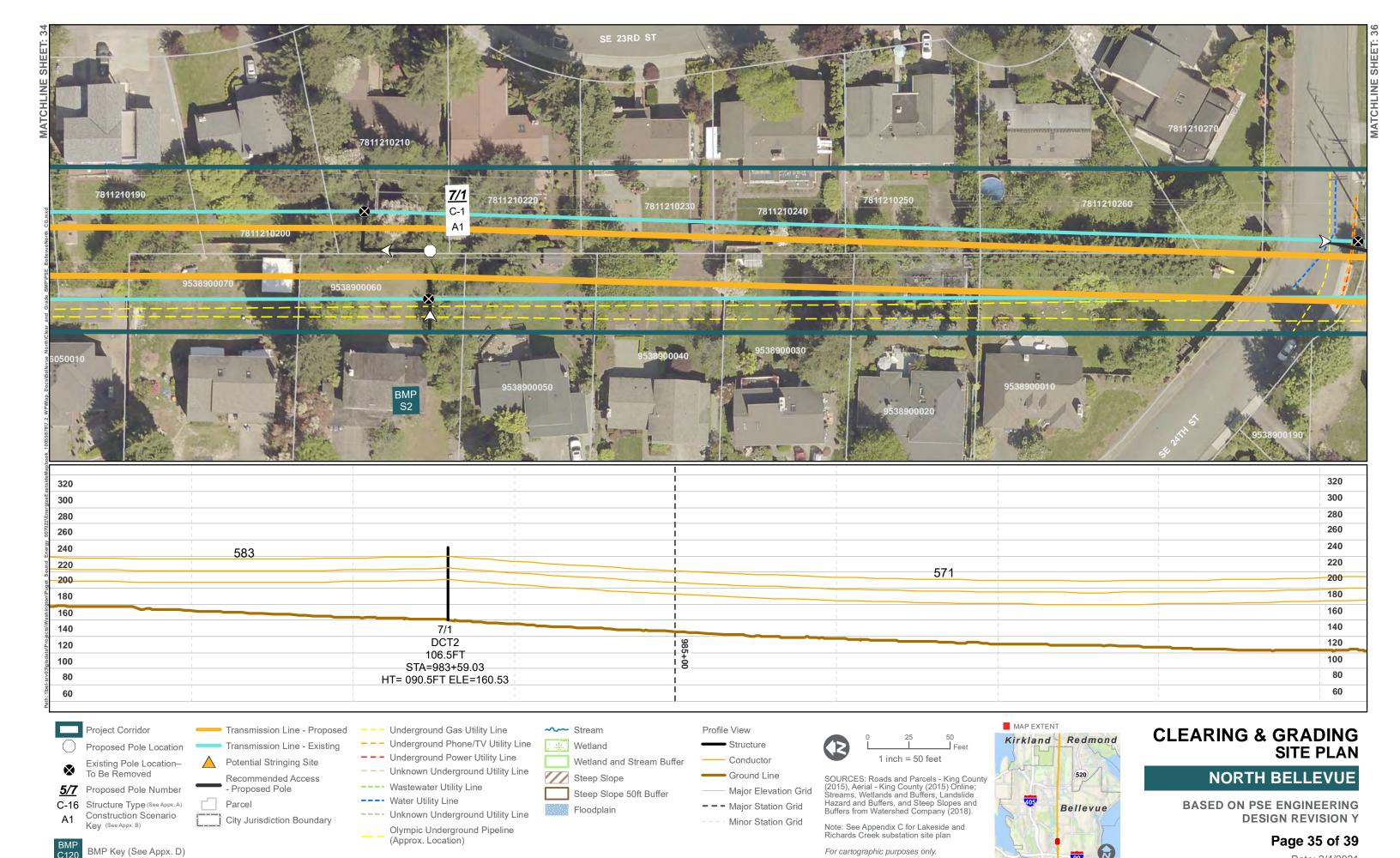




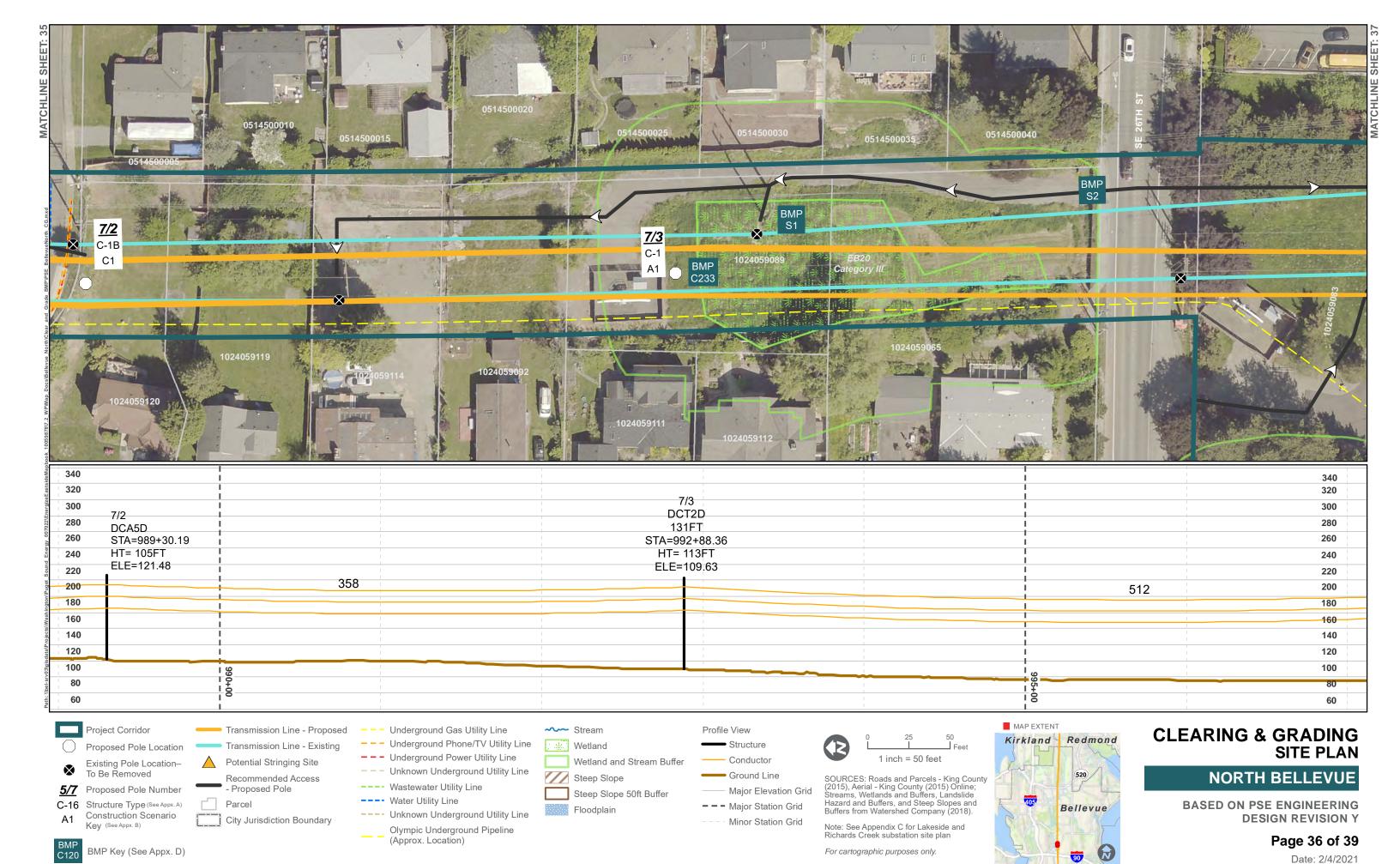


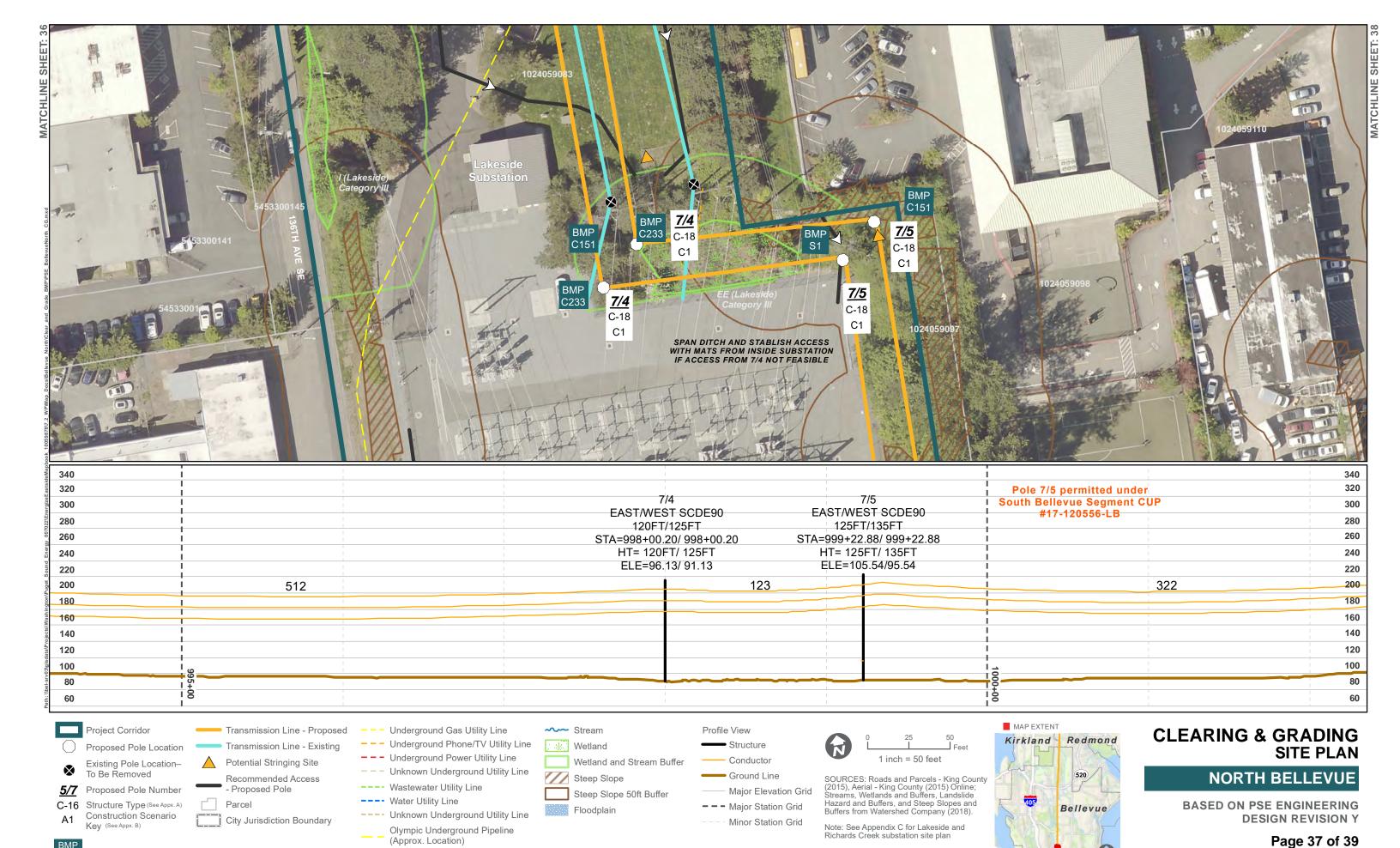






Date: 2/4/2021

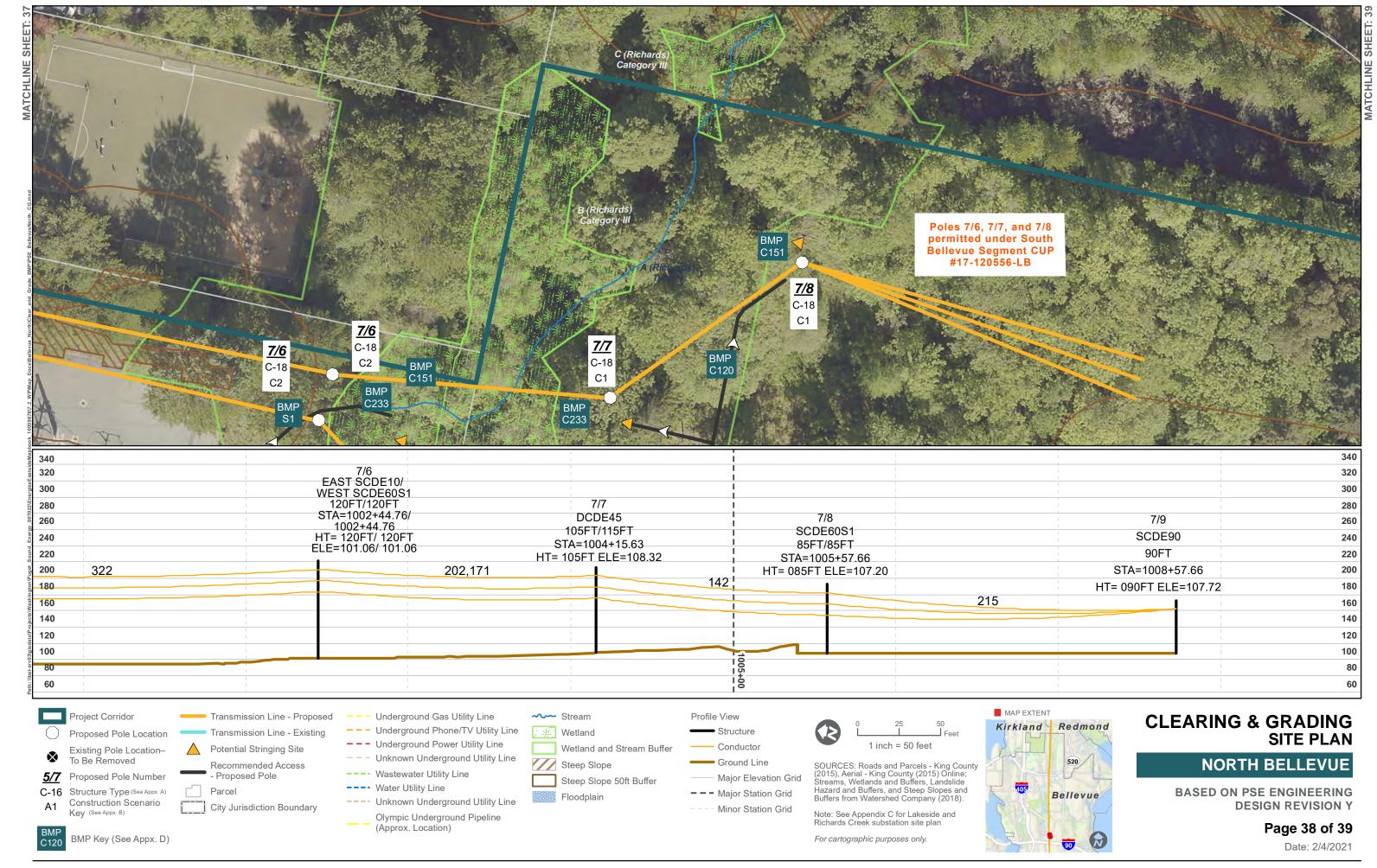


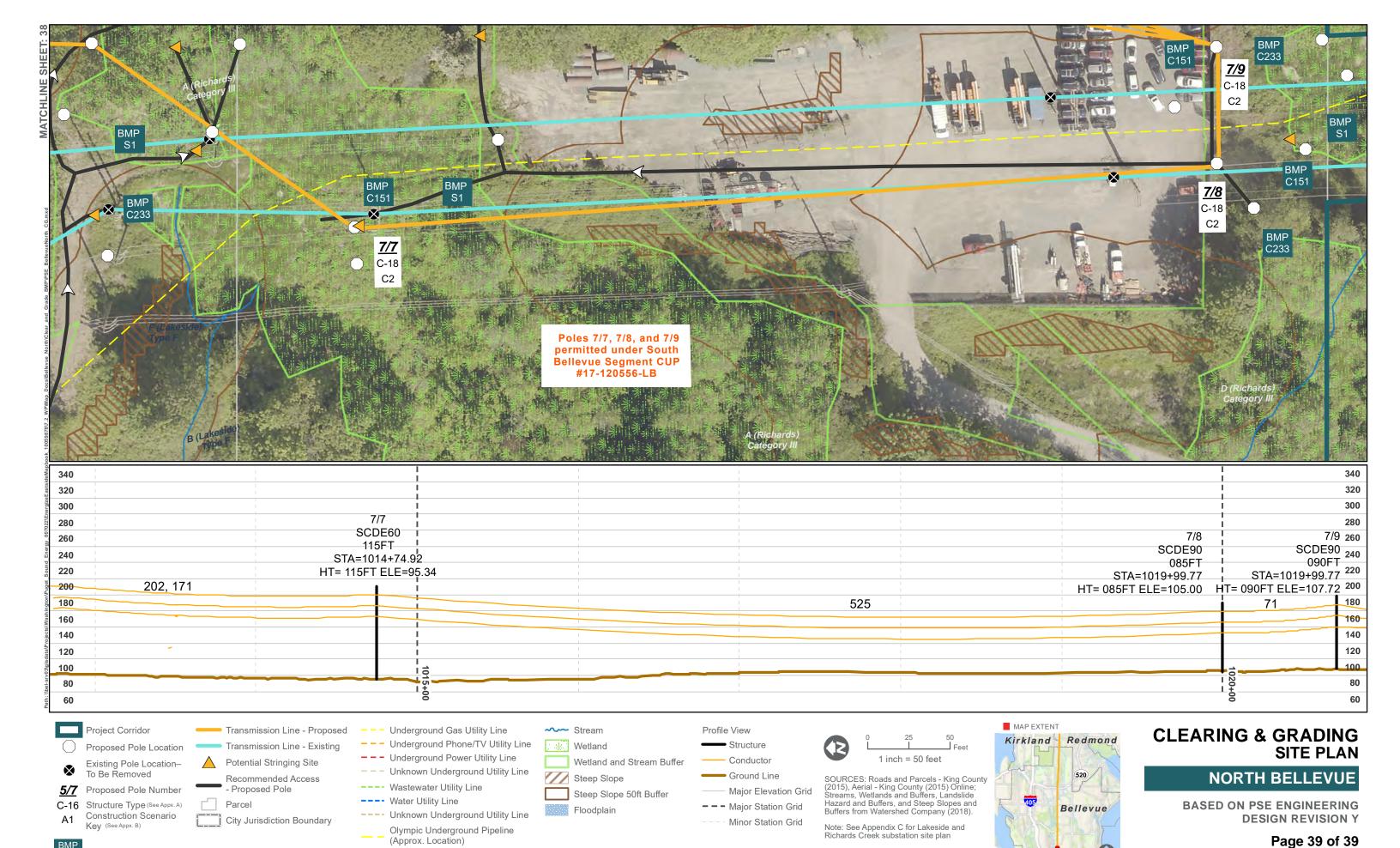


For cartographic purposes only.

BMP Key (See Appx. D)

Date: 2/4/2021





For cartographic purposes only.

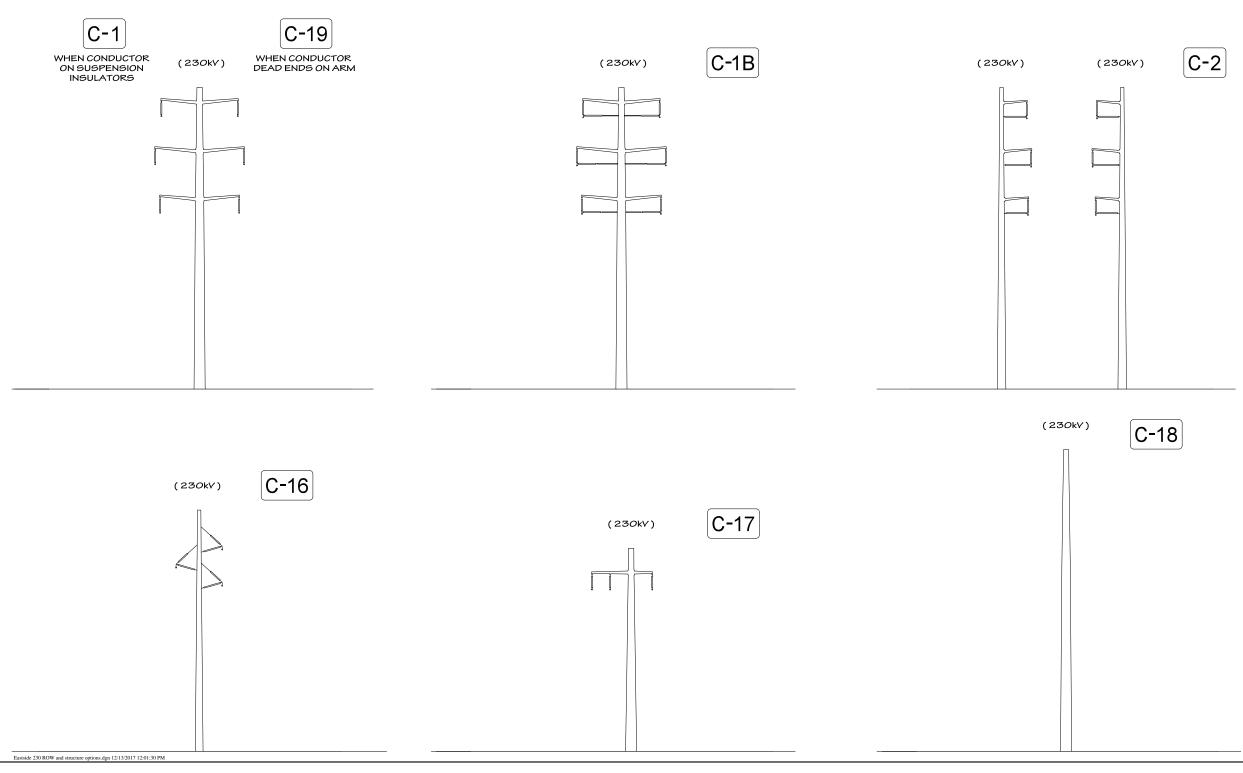
BMP Key (See Appx. D)

DSD 000570

Date: 2/4/2021

ENERGIZE EASTSIDE 230KV - STRUCTURE TYPES

NOTE: FOR SPECIFIC LOCATIONS AND HEIGHTS, SEE PROFILE SHEETS



Structure Type	Naming Convention	Description
SCDE	C-18	Single circuit deadend
SCT	C-16	Single circuit tangent
DCT	C-1 / C-19	Double circuit tangent (D denotes OHGW overhead groundwire)
DCA	C-1B	Double circuit angle - equiv to a C1 with a post brace to handle bigger angle
SCHDE	C-17	Single circuit horizontal deadend (only under SCL line)
SCA	C-2	Single circuit angle

*number after type in table denotes angle

STRUCTURE TYPES

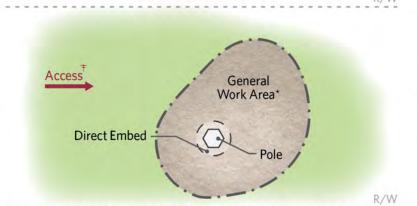
NORTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION V

Appendix A

Date: 10/23/2020





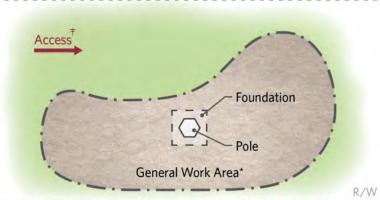
Temporary Work Area Approx. 2,500 sq. ft.

Installation Type
Direct Embed

Additional Considerations
Place pole in hole and
backfill annulus

* Terrain/topography dependent † See map sheets



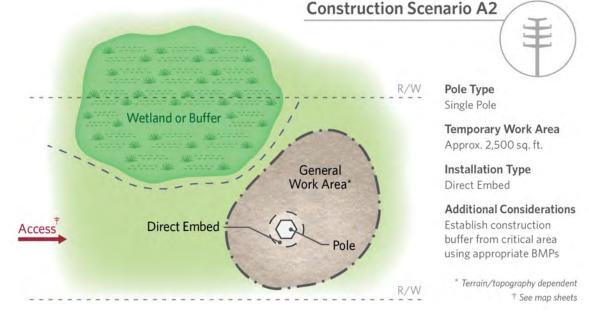


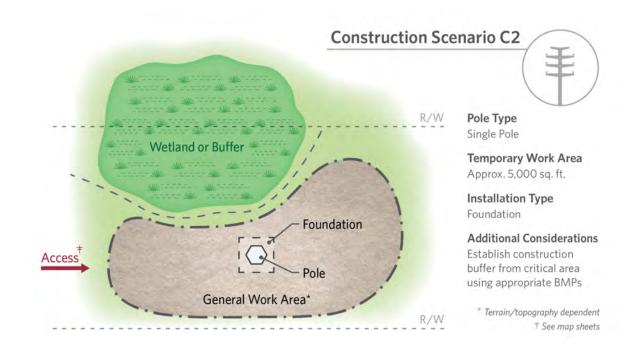
Temporary Work Area Approx. 5,000 sq. ft.

Installation Type
Foundation

Additional Considerations
Build foundation and
install pole

* Terrain/topography dependent † See map sheets





Typical Construction Typical Construction Scenario Scenario Structure Type (Not in critical area) (In a critical area) C-1 / C-19 A1 A2 C-2 C2 C1 C-1B C1 C2 C-16 A1 A2 C-17 C2 C1 C-18 C1 C2

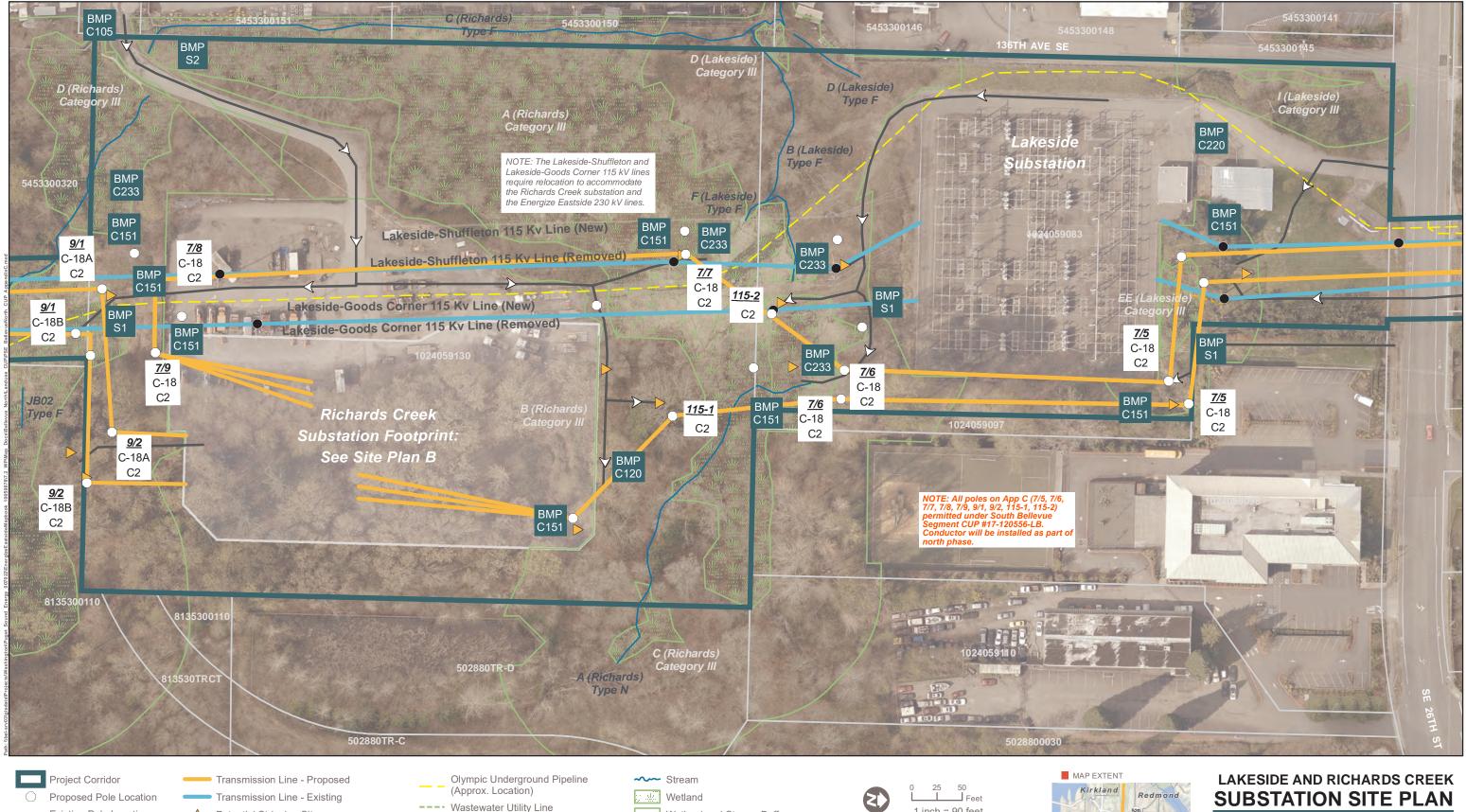
CONSTRUCTION SCENARIOS

NORTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION V

Appendix B

Date: 10/23/2020





--- Water Utility Line

- - - Underground Gas Utility Line

--- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line --- Underground Power Utility Line

--- Unknown Underground Utility Line

Wetland and Stream Buffer

Landslide Hazard

Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer

Steep Slope Steep Slope 50ft Buffer

Buffers from Watershed Company (2016). For cartographic purposes only



NORTH BELLEVUE Bellevue 90

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION V

> Appendix C Date: 02/24/2023

BMP Code	Title	Application Notes
C120	Temporary and Permanent Seeding	Stabilize disturbed soils left exposed for more than 2 days between October 1 - April 30, or 7 days between May 1 - September 30 with straw mulch or hog fuel. Apply seed to disturbed soils once they reach final grade or if they are to remain unworked more than 30 days. The optimum seeding windows are April 1 - June 30 and September 1 - October 1. Seed applied during the summer months will require irrigation until 75% area coverage is achieved. Seed applied during the winter months will require a mulch cover to prevent seed from washing away.
C121	Mulching	Mulch covers should be 2" thick at a minimum. Mulch should be spread over areas of disturbed soils that require temporary cover for less than 30 days.
C151	Concrete Handling	Eco-pans are recommended used to collect all extra concrete. Excess concrete should be disposed of off site. Cover eco pans and concrete formwork with plastic sheeting to prevent rainwater contamination.
C105	Stabilized Construction Entrance	The construction entrance shall be composed of 4-8" quarry spalls at 1' deep with a geotextile fabric base. Where possible, the access should be a minimum of 15 feet wide and 100' long. If the entrance intersects a ditch, install a culvert to permit free flow through the ditch. In instances where ground conditions do not require the use of geotextile and rock installed at the entrance is to remain after completion of the work, the geotextile can be omitted.
C220	Storm Drain Inlet Protection	Storm drains within 500' of a work area and downstream of the work area should be protected with inserts. Gravel bags can also be used in a check dam application to create stilling ponds directly upstream of catch basins that allow sediment to separate from stormwater flows.
C233	Silt Fence	Silt fence should be applied downslope of all disturbed areas and along the perimeter of sensitive areas. Silt fence shall be wire-backed with metal posts on 6' centers and keyed in at least 4" at the base. In areas where keying will cause undue soil disturbance, straw wattles staked in along the base of a silt fence to serve as a key. In all cases, silt fence should be installed such that the post is downhill of the fabric (if presewn silt fence is used, the seam will face away from the work).
S1	Wetland Matting	Mats should be used in areas where permanent access improvements are not possible or practical and equipment access is required. Hog fuel can be applied below mats to stabilize access.
S2	Asphalt Protection	Measures shall be taken to prevent damage to pavement and curbs from vehicles driving on them abnormally. This typically includes the use of matting to prevent the breakdown of pavement edges.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

NORTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION V

Appendix D

Date: 10/26/2020