November 19, 2019

Washington State Department of Ecology
Attention: Federal Permit Unit
[Sent via email]: ecyrefedpermits@ecy.wa.gov

Re: City of Kenmore Squire’s Landing Park Waterfront Improvement Project (NWS-2019-434)

Dear Federal Permit Unit:

On behalf of the City of Kenmore (Kenmore) Community Development Department staff, we are submitting a permit application for coverage under Section 401 of the Clean Waters Act. Please find, attached, the application materials for the Squire’s Landing Park Waterfront Access Improvement Project (the Project). The Project is a public water access, public park expansion, and habitat enhancement project that will require a permit from the Washington State Department of Ecology to authorize construction in Waters of the United States.

The attached application materials include:

1. JARPA, including the following appendices:
   a. JARPA Drawings (Appendix A)
   b. Wetland Delineation Report (Appendix B)
   c. Driving Directions Map (Appendix C)
   d. Draft Mitigation Plan (Appendix D)
   e. Adjoining Property Owners (JARPA Attachment C)
2. Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Form

Please note that the JARPA is the same version that was submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) on May 7, 2019. If, after your review of the application materials, you need additional information on the Project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully yours,

CHRIS CZIESLA
Principal Marine/Fisheries Biologist
206.321.6537
chriscz@confenv.com
Part 1—Project Identification

1. Project Name (A name for your project that you create. Examples: Smith’s Dock or Seabrook Lane Development) [help]

Squire’s Landing Park Waterfront Access Improvements Project

Part 2—Applicant

The person and/or organization responsible for the project. [help]

2a. Name (Last, First, Middle)

Colaizzi, Maureen

2b. Organization (If applicable)

City of Kenmore, Parks Project Manager

2c. Mailing Address (Street or PO Box)

18120 68th Avenue NE

2d. City, State, Zip

Kenmore, WA 98028

2e. Phone (1)  2f. Phone (2)  2g. Fax  2h. E-mail

(425) 398-8900    (425) 481-3236    mcolaizzi@kenmorewa.gov

1Additional forms may be required for the following permits:

- If your project may qualify for Department of the Army authorization through a Regional General Permit (RGP), contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for application information (206) 764-3495.
- If your project might affect species listed under the Endangered Species Act, you will need to fill out a Specific Project Information Form (SPIF) or prepare a Biological Evaluation. Forms can be found at http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/Regulatory/PermitGuidebook/EndangeredSpecies.aspx.
- Not all cities and counties accept the JARPA for their local Shoreline permits. If you need a Shoreline permit, contact the appropriate city or county government to make sure they accept the JARPA.


For other help, contact the Governor’s Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance at (800) 917-0043 or help@oria.wa.gov.
Part 3–Authorized Agent or Contact

Person authorized to represent the applicant about the project. (Note: Authorized agent(s) must sign 11b of this application.) [help]

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<th>3a. Name (Last, First, Middle)</th>
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<td>Cziesla, Chris</td>
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<th>3b. Organization (If applicable)</th>
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<td>Confluence Environmental Company</td>
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<th>3c. Mailing Address (Street or PO Box)</th>
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<tr>
<td>146 N Canal St, Suite 111</td>
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<th>3h. E-mail</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(206) 321-6537</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:chriscz@confenv.com">chriscz@confenv.com</a></td>
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Part 4–Property Owner(s)

Contact information for people or organizations owning the property(ies) where the project will occur. Consider both upland and aquatic ownership because the upland owners may not own the adjacent aquatic land. [help]

☐ Same as applicant. (Skip to Part 5.)

☐ Repair or maintenance activities on existing rights-of-way or easements. (Skip to Part 5.)

☐ There are multiple upland property owners. Complete the section below and fill out JARPA Attachment A for each additional property owner.

☐ Your project is on Department of Natural Resources (DNR)-managed aquatic lands. If you don’t know, contact the DNR at (360) 902-1100 to determine aquatic land ownership. If yes, complete JARPA Attachment E to apply for the Aquatic Use Authorization.

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Part 5–Project Location(s)

Identifying information about the property or properties where the project will occur. [help]

☐ There are multiple project locations (e.g. linear projects). Complete the section below and use JARPA Attachment B for each additional project location.

5a. Indicate the type of ownership of the property. (Check all that apply.) [help]

☐ Private  ☐ Federal  ☒ Publicly owned (state, county, city, special districts like schools, ports, etc.)  ☐ Tribal  ☐ Department of Natural Resources (DNR) – managed aquatic lands (Complete JARPA Attachment E)

5b. Street Address (Cannot be a PO Box. If there is no address, provide other location information in 5p.) [help]

7515 NE 175th Street (see JARPA drawings for a map of the location – provided as Appendix A)

5c. City, State, Zip (If the project is not in a city or town, provide the name of the nearest city or town.) [help]

Kenmore, WA 98028

5d. County [help]

King

5e. Provide the section, township, and range for the project location. [help]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>¼ Section</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW, SW</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26 N</td>
<td>4 E</td>
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</table>

5f. Provide the latitude and longitude of the project location. [help]

- Example: 47.03922 N lat. / -122.89142 W long. (Use decimal degrees - NAD 83)

47.754271 N, 122.240045 W

5g. List the tax parcel number(s) for the project location. [help]

- The local county assessor’s office can provide this information.

4164100216, 4164100210, 4164100205, 4164100200, 4164100195, 4164100171

5h. Contact information for all adjoining property owners. (If you need more space, use JARPA Attachment C.) [help]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Tax Parcel # (if known)</th>
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<tr>
<td>See Attachment C.</td>
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5i. List all wetlands on or adjacent to the project location. [help]

Squire’s Landing Park is a total of 41.05 acres on 14 parcels (i.e., the “park area”). However, the Squire’s Landing Park Waterfront Access Improvements Project (the Project) is a smaller portion of the park area, and will include 7.3 acres of improvements on 6 parcels (a total “Project site” of 21.7 acres). Finally, a critical areas study was conducted on 8 parcels or 26.5 acres (i.e., “critical areas study site”) to understand the extent of wetlands and other critical areas surrounding the Project site.
There are two wetlands identified in the critical areas study site that total approximately 17.7 acres (see table below). The KMC (1855.300.B.1.a(4)) classifies both wetlands in the Project site as Class 1 because they are influenced by Lake Washington. Class 1 wetlands have a 150-foot wetland buffer. The wetlands were also classified using the 2014 Wetland Rating System for Western Washington (Hruby 2014) and were rated as Category II wetlands. The Wetland Delineation Report completed for the Project is included as Appendix B.

**Wetlands Identified in the Project Area:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Name</th>
<th>Cowardin Classification ¹</th>
<th>Ecology Category</th>
<th>Kenmore Classification</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetland A</td>
<td>Palustrine Scrub-shrub/Emergent</td>
<td>Category II</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>7.6 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland B</td>
<td>Palustrine Scrub-shrub</td>
<td>Category II</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>10.1 acres</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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¹ FGDC 2013

**References:**


**5j.** List all waterbodies (other than wetlands) on or adjacent to the project location. [help]

The Sammamish River forms the southern border of the Project site. Swamp Creek runs to the west through the center of the project site and joins with the Sammamish River approximately 4,500 feet before the Sammamish River outlets into Lake Washington. See the JARPA drawings (Appendix A) for the location of these waterbodies.

**5k.** Is any part of the project area within a 100-year floodplain? [help]

☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Don’t know

**5l.** Briefly describe the vegetation and habitat conditions on the property. [help]

Within the 41.05-acre park area, the 21.7-acre Project site is currently used as a public waterfront access and park. The remaining area within the park area is not included in this proposal and will not be modified by the proposed Project. The Project site’s western-most parcel (4164100216) totals approximately 0.7 acre and includes a mobile home, a detached garage, a small boat-storage area, a gravel parking lot, and two small docks with in-water boat storage that are used by the Kenmore Waterfront Activities Center (KWAC) organization. This portion of the Project site features maintained lawn and ornamental vegetation as well as native vegetation. Just to the east of this parcel is a man-made lagoon that is hydrologically connected to Swamp Creek near its confluence with the Sammamish River. This lagoon is approximately 0.5 acre in size, unvegetated, and used for seasonal boat storage. One of the existing docks is located within the lagoon and the other is on the Sammamish River near the confluence with Swamp Creek. All other locations within the Project site are undeveloped and total approximately 21 acres. The habitat throughout the Project site, and in the park area overall, is largely degraded.

The majority of the Project site contains unmaintained uplands, informal foot trails, and under-functioning wetlands dominated by invasive vegetation. The upland habitats are dominated by non-native and invasive vegetation, including Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), and site conditions are generally degraded. The upland areas also include stands of large, mature native trees such as black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) in addition to patches of native understory shrubs and smaller trees, including Indian plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) and red alder (*Alnus rubra*).

On-site wetlands are dominated by large patches of reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Himalayan blackberry, and other invasive or non-native plant species. There are also scattered areas of native species,
including red alder, salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Douglas spirea (*Spiraea douglasii*), and willows (*Salix spp.*). These wetlands exist in a human-altered hydrologic regime. Historically, prior to the lowering of Lake Washington and straightening of Sammamish River (early 1900s), these wetlands would likely have been regularly inundated by flooding of the two river systems. Lake Washington water levels are now controlled to manage flooding and these wetlands currently function as depressional wetlands.

The presence of degraded habitat and their buffers provide an opportunity to enhance shoreline ecological process and functions. In addition, the Project has an opportunity to improve protection of on-site sensitive areas by formalizing the trail system and using split-rail fences and signage that will separate public use of these sensitive areas. The Project includes proposed mitigation to provide these increases in ecological functions.

5m. Describe how the property is currently used. [help]

The property is an existing park called Squire’s Landing Park. The park is approximately 41.05 acres and has the following existing structures: a mobile home, detached garage, a small boat-storage area, a gravel parking lot, and two small docks with in-water boat storage. There is also a 0.5-acre man-made lagoon that is currently being used for seasonal boat storage in this area. In the park uplands, there is a small, informal trail leading to a grove of mature western red cedars.

Current park use includes boating, walking, fishing, and picnicking. The proposed project actions will increase public water access within this public park. The project will not alter the current site land use, although it will increase the volume of activity at the site.

5n. Describe how the adjacent properties are currently used. [help]

The 6-parcel, 21.7-acre Project site is bordered on each side as follows:

- **South**: Sammamish River (King County parcels 122604HYDR, 5634500820, and 5634500810).
- **West**: Private residential property and the Sammamish River Apartments (King County parcels 4164100220 and 4164100215).
- **North**: NE 175th Street, the Burke Gilman Trail, 192 Brewing (King County parcel 4164100115), Alexander’s Stone Art (King County parcel 4164100115) Pacific Topsoil (King County parcel 4164100110), CrossFit Kenmore (King County parcel 4164100100 and 4164100094), Automotive Inc. (King County parcel 4164100086), and Trail Walk Condos (King County parcel 8669200000)
- **East**: Undeveloped parcels of Squire’s Landing Park (King County Parcel 4164100163) and single-family residential homes.

Note that the 21.7-acre Project site is a subset of the larger park area, which comprises 41.05 acres across 14 parcels. The Project site is surrounded by residential, urban, and industrial uses in addition to the 8 park area parcels that are not included in this proposal.

5o. Describe the structures (above and below ground) on the property, including their purpose(s) and current condition. [help]

**Below Ground**: The Project site has a sanitary sewer connection to the Northshore Utility District (NUD) Sanitary Sewer line that services the mobile home on the western-most 0.7-acre parcel. The Project site also has a King County Wastewater Treatment Division Trunk sewer line running east to west through the park. A NUD waterline also serves the mobile home. In addition, there is a NUD water and sewer line that runs in a north-south direction across the undeveloped portion of the site. There is also an existing well on-site that will be capped and abandoned during construction. There are no other known underground facilities.

**Above Ground**: There is an existing: (1) mobile home, (2) detached garage, (3) upland boat-storage area, (4) gravel parking area, (5) two public docks with in-water boat storage. These structures are used by the City of Kenmore and the KWAC organization for providing public recreation. All structures are in good condition.

5p. Provide driving directions from the closest highway to the project location, and attach a map. [help]

From NE Bothell Way, turn south on 73rd Avenue NE and then turn immediately left (east) on NE 175th Street. Travel on NE 175th Street for a short distance, and turn right (south) into the driveway easement between the
Sammamish River Apartments and Squire’s Landing Park. At the southern point of the road enter the gravel parking lot for Squire’s landing Park.

Alternatively, the site may be accessed from NE 175th Street between the Sammamish River Apartments and the Trail Walk Condos by parking along the road and walking into the forest to the south. See Appendix C for the driving directions map.

Part 6–Project Description

6a. Briefly summarize the overall project. You can provide more detail in 6b. [help]

The proposed Project is located within the most western 6 parcels of Squire’s Landing Park, and is a public water access, public park expansion, and habitat enhancement project. The purpose of the Project is to provide park infrastructure to improve public shoreline access as well as enhance the site’s natural vegetation. There are 16 main park improvements proposed to be constructed: (1) parking lot, (2) restroom and wash-down station, (3) waterfront and upland plazas for picnicking and gathering, (4) recreational floats and gangways, (5) elevated boardwalks and viewing decks, (6) pedestrian bridges, (7) gravel paths and gravel pad for boat storage, (8) asphalt paths/areas, (9) picnic pavilion and plaza, (10) hand-carry boat access, (11) lagoon entrance widening, (12) maintenance of the existing bank stabilization along the lagoon, (13) shoreline restoration along the man-made lagoon, (14) upland and riparian plantings, (15) habitat benches, and (16) miscellaneous site improvements such as fencing and signage that will separate public use of these sensitive areas and to improve the park experience and maintain park amenities.

All of the aforementioned pathways, boardwalks, pedestrian bridges, restroom, picnic pavilion, plaza and recreational floats and gangways will be accessible by Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. The project also proposes additional parking spaces for ADA and trailer parking in upland areas to address parking needs. Interpretive signage along pathways will highlight fish and wildlife habitat functions and local natural, tribal, and local history. The Project will preserve and enhance ecological functions of existing wetlands and their buffers, enhance nearshore habitat along Swamp Creek, and create new wetlands, while still providing improvements for public access.

6b. Describe the purpose of the project and why you want or need to perform it. [help]

The purpose of the Project is to improve public shoreline access to the City of Kenmore’s waterfront and to preserve and enhance ecological functions of existing wetlands, rivers, and their buffers, as much as possible. Squire’s Landing Park is one of only a handful of public access points along the 7.8 miles of shoreline in the City of Kenmore, which include Swamp Creek, the Sammamish River, and Lake Washington. Increasing public access opportunities while preserving the natural features of the shoreline is critical to the City of Kenmore’s Comprehensive Plan Shoreline sub-element.

The proposed Project includes 16 main park improvements (mentioned in Section 6a above). See the JARPA drawings (Appendix A) for the location of these park improvements. Below is a description of the purpose for each new park feature.

1. **Parking Lot**: The purpose of the parking lot is to provide a total of 33 parking stalls for the public, including 25 regular car stalls, 2 ADA accessible stalls and 6 trailer stalls for larger hand-carry boats. The additional parking stalls serve a need to improve public access to waterfront in the City of Kenmore, which was identified in the Ballot Measure Proposition No. 1 for Walkways and Waterways Improvements and Master Plan for Squire’s Landing Park.

2. **Restroom and Wash-Down Station**: The purpose of the restroom is to provide the park users with a public restroom while visiting the park. The wash-down station will provide the public with a place to wash-off or wash-down their boat to minimize the spread of aquatic organisms. Both are provided to maintain habitat quality within the park.

3. **Waterfront and Upland Plaza**: The purpose of the waterfront and upland plaza is to provide the community an ADA pathway throughout the park, connecting the parking lot and restroom to the
man-made lagoon, floats, hand-carry boat access, and boardwalk. The waterfront plaza will provide a gathering place in the park and a staging area for boats before they are launched. The upland plaza is to provide a meeting space in the park outside of sensitive habitat.

4. **Recreational Floats and Gangways:** The purpose of the floats and gangways is to provide public access to the water, a public boat launching facility, and moorage of the City of Kenmore’s non-profit water dependent recreation provider’s (KWAC) boats in designated areas. This serves a need to provide waterfront access to the public, and is concentrated in the man-made lagoon to avoid impacts to Swamp Creek or the Sammamish River.

5. **Elevated Boardwalks and Viewing Decks:** The elevated boardwalks and viewing decks will provide the public a path through the park and minimize impacts to the surrounding wetland by designating a formal path through the park. The viewing decks will provide a viewing location of Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River to increase the enjoyment of the park.

6. **Pedestrian Bridges:** The purpose of the two pedestrian bridges is to connect the different areas of the park and create a cohesive flow for park users.

7. **Gravel Paths and Gravel Pad for Boat Storage:** The purpose of the gravel paths is to provide the community an ADA pathway throughout the park, connecting the different park improvements and providing access from the street. The purpose of the gravel pad for boat storage is to provide a potential future boat storage location for local clubs and park users.

8. **Asphalt Paths/Areas:** The purpose of the asphalt paths/areas is to provide the community an ADA pathway throughout the park, connecting the different park improvements.

9. **Picnic Pavilion and Plaza:** The purpose of the picnic pavilion and plaza is to improve the park user experience. The picnic pavilion and plaza will provide a space for group gatherings and viewing events hosted in the man-made lagoon.

10. **Hand-Carry Boat Access:** The purpose of the hand-carry boat access is to improve waterfront access and provide a non-floating hand-carry boat access for the public for longer hand-carry boats. The hand-carry boat access will be ADA accessible from the parking lot and will provide a formal access point to the water for the public.

11. **Lagoon Entrance Widening:** The purpose of the entrance widening is to improve recreational access to the lagoon and proposed floats and hand-carry boat access and exchange of water to improve water quality. Entrance widening through excavation above ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and dredging below OHWM will improve access to the lagoon during low water and allow the public and local clubs to safely navigation through the lagoon entrance at any water level.

12. **Maintenance of Existing Bank Stabilization:** Modifications to the lagoon entrance with require the removal of the non-engineered stone bank currently found on the west shoreline of the lagoon. This slope cannot be graded to a slope sufficiently flat to preclude armorine due to limited upland space, so a layer of quarry spall and cobble will be installed to provide bank stabilization.

13. **Lagoon Shoreline Restoration:** The lagoon is a man-made feature composed of overly steepened side slopes and invasive plant species. Restoration of the shoreline and riparian areas determined to not need bank stabilization will be improved. This will include excavation of over-steepened slopes, placement of topsoil and short-term erosion control fabric to provide short-term stabilization, and replanting with native plants and shrubs.

14. **Upland and Riparian Plantings:** The purpose of the upland and riparian plantings is to improve the functionality of the existing forested wetland and riparian areas, which will be used as mitigation for the proposed action within wetlands and buffers. Throughout the park, native trees and shrubs will be planted, which will result in approximately 58,100 square feet (SF) increase of new or restored/improved vegetated area. These areas also include removal of invasive species, including English ivy, English holly, English laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), reed canarygrass, and Himalayan blackberry. Once established, the new riparian plantings will provide shade, overhanging cover, and a source of organic matter for the creek and river.

15. **Habitat Benches:** The purpose of the habitat benches is to improve the function of the aquatic habitat along Swamp Creek. The habitat benches are designed to provide vegetated, shallow water, refuge areas along the banks of Swamp Creek for out migrating juvenile salmonids.

16. **Miscellaneous Site Improvements:** The purpose of the miscellaneous site improvements is to both improve protection of on-site critical areas by using fencing and signage that will separate public use of these sensitive areas and to improve the park experience and maintain park amenities. The miscellaneous improvements will include split-rail and cyclone fencing, picnic...
tables, benches, bike racks, trash receptacles, park entry signage and kiosk, wayfinding signage, and interpretive signage.

6c. Indicate the project category. (Check all that apply) [help]

☐ Commercial  ☐ Residential  ☐ Institutional  ☐ Transportation  ☒ Recreational

☐ Maintenance  ☒ Environmental Enhancement

6d. Indicate the major elements of your project. (Check all that apply) [help]

☐ Aquaculture  ☒ Bank Stabilization  ☐ Boat House  ☐ Boat Launch  ☐ Boat Lift

☒ Bridge  ☐ Bulkhead  ☐ Buoy  ☒ Channel Modification

☐ Culvert  ☐ Dam / Weir  ☐ Dike / Levee / Jetty  ☐ Ditch  ☒ Dock / Pier

☒ Dredging  ☒ Fence  ☐ Ferry Terminal  ☐ Fishway  ☒ Retaining Wall (upland)

☐ Road  ☐ Scientific Measurement Device  ☒ Stairs  ☐ Stormwater facility

☐ Swimming Pool  ☐ Utility Line

☒ Other: Habitat Enhancement

6e. Describe how you plan to construct each project element checked in 6d. Include specific construction methods and equipment to be used. [help]

- Identify where each element will occur in relation to the nearest waterbody.
- Indicate which activities are within the 100-year floodplain.

Below is a summary of the construction for each park improvement. The JARPA drawings (Appendix A) provide the location of each improvement discussed. The Project is located along the shoreline of Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River, and some park improvements occur within the 100-year floodplain, as indicated below.

Project Timeline and Construction Sequencing
Project construction is planned to begin in 2021. Construction may take place during two seasons with earthwork season 1 from May to October 2021 and earthwork season 2 from May to August 2022, if necessary. In-water and overwater work is planned to occur during the in-water construction period of July 16-July 31, 2021, and/or November 16, 2021-February 1, 2022 (Corps 2018). If possible, construction would be condensed to one year. Otherwise some in-water or overwater work would need to occur during the designated work windows in 2022. Planting work for restoration and mitigation may occur during fall/spring 2022 and/or spring 2023.

The work will begin with removal of the existing structures, clearing and grubbing the site, and regrading of the uplands. In-water work would begin with dredging the existing man-made lagoon entrance to widen and support it, and then driving the piles for the floats and pedestrian bridges. Best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to minimize effects during construction. Squire’s Landing Park is planned to be completed and opened to the public by June 2023.

Construction Staging and Access
Construction staging will be established in a way that avoids contaminants or other construction materials from entering Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River. A temporary staging and access point will be established in the proposed parking lot (Appendix A). Access within the park will occur along the proposed
path corridor that will allow enough room for construction equipment. To be conservative, it was estimated that construction equipment will also use 2 feet and an additional 15% of area along the path corridor, which would be restored after construction through mitigation and enhancement.

The existing parking lot on the west side of the man-made lagoon is anticipated to remain open during construction, but with limited access. Access restriction will require temporary construction fencing around active work areas, and temporary restrictions to areas on the west side of the park. If necessary, full park closure will occur for the duration of construction if the contractor or park project manager determines that the public cannot use the park safely around active work areas.

An area for stockpiling (e.g., construction equipment, excavation material) will be established in the proposed parking lot, which is located a minimum distance of 140 feet from the OHWM of the man-made lagoon and 400 feet from the OHWM of Swamp Creek. BMPs will be in place to control stormwater and other potential effects to water bodies. The existing gravel parking area on the west side of the lagoon could also be used for staging and access.

Site Preparation and Removal of Existing Structure
In July of 2018, a tree assessment, including tree inventory, risk assessment, and retention analysis, was conducted by a certified arborist to determine the presence of any trees that could be dangerous during or after construction. Hazard trees will be removed prior to construction mobilization, and healthy trees will be preserved to the maximum extent feasible by the Project designs. The existing mobile home located within the Project site will remain for the duration of the Project, until it is replaced by the proposed picnic pavilion and plaza. The mobile home will serve as an office and meeting place for the contractor and inspection staff. The existing temporary float (BLD 18-0334) within the man-made lagoon will be removed by the contractor prior to the start of construction. Demolition material will be disposed of in a landfill or recycling facility approved to accept these types of materials.

Parking Lot
Construction will begin with excavating the existing upland areas to grades required to prepare the subgrade of the parking lot. Upon preparation of the subgrade, the crushed base course and asphalt will be installed and then compacted with a pneumatic roller. Concrete curbing will be installed prior to placing the asphalt. The proposed parking lot will have approximately 30 stalls, including 6 trailer stalls for larger hand-carry boats (e.g., dragon boats, row boats, canoes). The parking lot will have power to provide lighting. Security lighting will be provided throughout the parking lot to provide safe passage and use.

Stormwater BMPs will be employed to minimize erosion and runoff from stormwater. The final design will include a stormwater collection and treatment for pollution generating stormwater in the parking lot. Equipment used during construction will include a pumper truck, excavator, roller/compactor, and dump truck.

Restroom and Wash-Down Station
Connections to power, water, and sewer will be made from the existing 175th Street utilities and will run along the parking lot and connect into the restroom. The restroom and wash-down station will be connected to the existing sewer line running through the Project site. The prefabricated restroom will be constructed of steel and concrete, and the wash-down station using concrete. The height of the restroom will not exceed 30 feet.

During the installation of the restroom and construction of the wash-down station, BMPs for erosion control, water drainage, and noise control will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include a pumper truck, excavator, roller/compactor, dump truck, and hydraulic lift.

Waterfront and Upland Plaza
The plazas will be constructed at-grade and, therefore, are not considered building structures. Construction will begin with excavating the existing upland areas to grades required to prepare the subgrade of the plaza. Upon preparation of the subgrade, formwork and rebar will be placed, and then concrete poured. For the asphalt component of the plaza, after the subgrade is prepared, the asphalt will be applied with a self-
propelled paver and then compacted with a pneumatic roller. The waterfront and upland plaza will have power to provide lighting. Embedded or bollard lighting will be provided along the upland plaza and around the outer edge of the waterfront plaza to provide safe passage and use of the plaza.

Stormwater and concrete process water that contacts fresh concrete will be collected and disposed at an upland facility and not returned to the site. Upon completion of concrete curing (approximately 3 to 7 days), the temporary shoring and formwork will be removed. Equipment used during construction will include a pumper truck, excavator, roller/compactor, and dump truck.

**Recreational Floats and Gangways**
The recreational floats and gangways will be constructed of pre-fabricated sections. The floats and gangways will remain in the water year-round, although they will be located in a man-made lagoon that is a pre-existing feature of the park. The floats will be located in sufficient depth to avoid grounding out at low water and to allow boat launching on both sides.

The floats will be pre-fabricated and will be either a composite, aluminum, steel frame, or a combination, with 60% grating and 30% to 40% net open area. The main floats will consist of a 45-foot long by 8-foot wide float and a 35-foot long by 10-foot wide float. Two roughly 12-foot long by 12-foot wide landing floats will connect the gangway and the main floats. There will be a plastic float connected to the end of the 35-foot long main float that will serve the special purpose of launching and revival of kayaks and hand-carry boats. The float on the west side of the man-made lagoon will be used for moorage and launching and the float on the east side of the lagoon will be for launching of hand-carry boats. The gangways are also pre-fabricated and will be aluminum truss frame with 60% open area light-penetrating grating. The gangways will be designed to provide ADA accessibility for the full operable water level range.

Galvanized steel pipe piles will be driven using a vibratory hammer from a land-based or floating crane. Piles will be driven with a vibratory hammer to the extent practicable. During all vibratory pile driving activities, sound-attenuation devices will be employed to minimize sound related effects, such as a wooden cushion block, bubble curtain, or similar methods. Equipment used during construction will include a floating or land-based hammer, and small crane.

**Elevated Boardwalks and Viewing Decks**
A combination of steel pin piles and helical anchors will be used depending on loading and height of the boardwalk above the ground. Steel pin piles will be driven using either a vibratory or impact hammer from a land-based excavator. All piles for the elevated boardwalks and viewing decks will be located on land and none will be placed below the OHWM of surrounding water bodies. The bottom chord of the elevated boardwalks will be a minimum of 1 foot above the ground. Sections of the boardwalk that will be 30 inches or greater above the ground will have a guardrail. Sections of the boardwalk located in the 100-year floodplain will be elevated above the base flood level. The boardwalks and viewing decks will be constructed of pre-fabricated aluminum, steel frame, or a combination, with 60% open area ADA grating. The area in front of the viewing decks will be planted with low shrubs that discourage park users from creating informal pathways to either Swamp Creek or the Sammamish River.

During construction of the elevated boardwalks and viewing decks, BMPs for erosion control, water drainage, and noise control will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include a land-operated hammer, small excavator, and gator truck.

**Pedestrian Bridges**
A 55-foot long, 6-foot wide pedestrian bridge will span the entrance to the man-made lagoon and connect the existing west side of the park with the proposed east side of the park. A 60-foot long, 8-foot wide pedestrian bridge will span Swamp Creek and connect the north and south ends of the park. The bridges will be pre-fabricated aluminum or steel arch truss and will be installed on-site using a small floating or land-based excavator or crane. Both bridges will be 60% grated. The bridges will have enough freeboard above the OHWM to allow passage of hand-carry boats. The 6-foot wide pedestrian bridge over the man-made lagoon will have enough freeboard above OHWM to allow a motorized chase boat to pass underneath. Both bridges will have 3 feet of clearance above base flood elevation. The footings for the bridges will be galvanized steel pipe piles, driven using a vibratory or impact hammer using a combination of land-based or floating barge-
based crane. Piles will be driven with a vibratory hammer to the extent practicable. All piles and footings associated with the pedestrian bridges will be located landward of OHWM.

During construction of the pedestrian bridges, BMPs for erosion control, water drainage, and noise control will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include an excavator, floating barge or land-operated crane, pile driving hammer, and gator truck.

**Gravel Paths and Gravel Pad for Boat Storage**
The gravel paths will be located in the uplands outside of the floodplain and on-site wetlands. The paths will be aligned based on circulation patterns to keep people on the paths and protect the proposed restoration areas. The purpose of the gravel pad for boat storage is to provide a hand-carry boat storage location for community members. Construction will begin with excavating the existing upland areas to the required grade of the path. Gravel will be clean, crushed gravel fill sourced from a local quarry. Gravel will be placed to bring the pad to grade with the adjacent pathway and compacted with a pneumatic roller.

During construction of the gravel paths and gravel pad for hand-carry boat storage, BMPs for erosion control, water drainage, and noise control will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include an excavator, roller/compactor, and dump truck.

**Asphalt Paths/Areas**
The asphalt paths will be located in the uplands outside of the floodplain and on-site wetlands. There are existing earthen paths throughout the park. The proposed paths will be constructed with asphalt materials to formalize the path between the asphalt parking lot and concrete plaza and boardwalk. Construction will begin with excavating the existing upland areas to grades required to prepare the subgrade of the path. After the subgrade is prepared, the asphalt will be applied with a self-propelled paver and then compacted with a pneumatic roller.

During construction of the asphalt paths/areas, BMPs for erosion control, water drainage, and noise control will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include an excavator, roller/compactor, and dump truck.

**Picnic Pavilion and Plaza**
The location of the picnic pavilion and plaza is on the west side of the man-made lagoon, which will replace an existing mobile home located in the 0.7 acre area of the currently developed park. The picnic pavilion and plaza will provide a space for group gatherings and viewing events hosted in the man-made lagoon and Sammamish River. Construction will begin with excavating and grading the plaza area and preparing the subgrade. After subgrade preparation, crushed base course (i.e., quarry aggregate) will be installed and concrete will be placed over the top. Per KMC 16.65.020 A, the height of the picnic pavilion will not exceed 35 feet. The picnic pavilion will be constructed of steel, timber, and concrete. The plaza will be constructed of concrete and asphalt.

During construction of the picnic pavilion and plaza, BMPs for erosion control, water drainage, concrete, and noise control will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include a pumper truck, excavator, dump truck, concrete delivery truck, and hydraulic lift.

**Hand-Carry Boat Access**
For the hand-carry boat access, excavation work will occur above OHWM along the man-made lagoon and a small area below OHWM to grade the slope to meet federal code requirements and be ADA compliant. Placement of a layer of washed gravel fill will occur above and below OHWM to create a useable surface to wade into the lagoon and launch boats from. Construction areas will be accessed from the uplands, and work will be conducted from land using excavators. No land-based equipment will enter the water.

During construction of the hand-carry boat access, BMPs for erosion control and in-water work windows will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include an excavator, roller/compactor, and gator truck.

**Lagoon Entrance Widening**
Entrance widening excavation above and below OHWM will improve access to the lagoon during low water and allow the public and local clubs to safely navigate through the lagoon entrance at any lake water level (i.e., summer high [18.6 feet NAVD88] or winter low [16.75 feet NAVD88] elevation). The current lagoon entrance is approximately 1 foot deep and 20 feet wide at low water, and has emergent vegetation. As such, the lagoon entrance and surrounding land is considered a wetland. Excavation in a wetland is allowed under KMC 18.55.320 as long as the proposed activity will not degrade the functions and values of the wetland, no other feasible site design exists that results in less encroachment or impact to the wetland, and appropriate local, state, and federal permits are acquired, as discussed in Section 5 below. The planned excavation activities as described below will not change the status of the wetland, but will provide enhancements for both the man-made lagoon (e.g., stabilization) and Swamp Creek (access to cooler waters at depth and flood storage capacity).

During widening, the entrance of the man-made lagoon will be excavated to approximately 4.5 feet deep (12 feet NAVD88) and approximately 30 feet wide. The proposed side slopes on the entrance channel would be 2H:1V and will be stabilized with quarry spalls or cobble below OHWM. The use of quarry spalls and cobble is needed due to the steeper underwater slopes that currently exist in the lagoon. Providing larger material will minimize effects to adjacent wetlands. Use of softshore stabilization (e.g., using large woody debris [LWD], which is wood greater than 1 foot in diameter and 15 feet long) is not feasible with the existing substrate materials below OHWM. The excavation work will be conducted during the in-water work window, utilizing a combination of land-based (excavator method) and/or water-based (floating barge method) excavation equipment. A barge or land-based excavator will be used. Excavated material will not be disposed of on-site but rather at an approved off-site upland facility. Operations will use equipment appropriate to the site conditions to minimize turbidity and meet water quality requirements. The exact method of excavation and sequence of construction will depend on the contractor’s work plan which will be a required pre-construction submittal for review by Kenmore.

BMPs and water quality protection measures will be implemented for conformance with the permit requirements. A water quality protection plan will be developed based on the contractor’s proposed construction methods and site conditions. All plans will adhere to state water quality standards and, therefore, limit turbidity to below 5 Nepelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) over background when the background is 50 NTU or less at 200 feet from the work activities for waters between 10 cfs and 100 cfs (WAC 173-201A-200 (1)(e)) – which are the conditions associated with Swamp Creek. Equipment used during construction will include a bucket excavator, floating barge, floating or land-based hammer, and dump truck.

Debris obtained from the excavation work will be removed from the Project site and disposed of at an upland approved location. LWD removed from riparian areas and above OHWM will be placed at appropriate locations in the man-made lagoon (not at the lagoon entrance) or along the Swamp Creek habitat benches.

Maintenance of Existing Bank Stabilization
Along 200 feet of the western shoreline of the man-made lagoon, there is an existing non-engineered stone bulkhead above and below OHWM. During modifications to the lagoon entrance, approximately 120 feet of the stone bulkhead will be removed. The slope cannot be graded to a flat slope sufficient to prevent erosion in this area due to the limited upland space. Therefore, quarry spalls or cobble will be placed on the western shoreline to stabilize the slope. The footprint of the quarry spalls or cobble will be larger than the existing stone bulkhead to achieve a flat, more stable slope. The layer of quarry spalls or cobble will be placed below OHWM using land-based equipment. Above OHWM the slope will be regraded and restored as part of the lagoon shoreline restoration work.

During bank stabilization work, BMPs for erosion control and in-water work windows will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include an excavator, gator truck, and dump truck.

Lagoon Shoreline Restoration
The shoreline and riparian areas determined to not need bank stabilization will be improved to provide restoration. This will include excavation of over-steepened slopes, placement of topsoil and short-term erosion control fabric to provide short-term stabilization, removal of invasive species, and replanting with native plants...
and shrubs. Additional details of the lagoon shoreline restoration proposed as mitigation is provided in the Draft Mitigation Plan (Appendix D).

For the lagoon shoreline restoration, construction work will occur above OHWM, no land-based equipment will enter the water. Excavation will be accomplished using mechanical equipment operated from the uplands. The excavated material will be placed into an upland staging area (outside of the OHWM). Jute mat, coir logs, top soil, and riparian plantings may be used for restoration.

During restoration work, BMPs for erosion control will be implemented. Temporary erosion control measures such as jute mat and coir logs will be installed along the perimeter of the lagoon to stabilize the restored shoreline. Equipment used during construction will include an excavator, gator truck, and dump truck.

**Upland and Riparian Plantings**

Throughout the park, native trees and shrubs will be planted, which will result in a 89,205 SF (2.05 acres) increase of new or restored/improved vegetated area associated with Project mitigation, and the potential to improve an additional 94,780 SF (2.18 acres) of landscape restoration throughout the Project site. These areas also include removal of invasive species, including English ivy, reed canarygrass, and Himalayan blackberry. Once established, the new riparian plantings will provide shade, overhanging cover, and a source of organic matter for Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River. Trees will also be planted throughout the park.

New plantings are proposed to be native Washington species. The complete list of species is outlined in the Draft Mitigation Plan (Appendix D) and includes 33 species such as flowering dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*), cascara buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*), western red cedar, tall Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*), and mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*).

During the upland and riparian plantings, BMPs for erosion control and in-water work control will be implemented. Equipment used during construction will include rototiller and gator truck.

**Habitat Benches**

The benches will be constructed using land-based equipment. The banks will be graded into benches by excavating material along the shoreline and placing it in mounds in the uplands. Excavation will take place below OHWM. No fill will be used and all excavated material will be used on-site. No material will be placed below OHWM. Additional details of the habitat benches along Swamp Creek proposed as mitigation is provided in the Draft Mitigation Plan (Appendix D).

To construct the benches, a mini excavator will be transported to site using a floating low-draft barge to minimize effects to the wetlands. The mini excavator will work within the footprint of the habitat benches to minimize effects to the adjacent wetlands. Temporary effects to the adjacent wetlands may occur if the mini excavator needs to travel outside the habitat bench footprint to avoid existing mature trees or other mature vegetation. Depending on the work season, habitat benches may be constructed in the dry (i.e., during the winter low), but a portion may need to be constructed when the lake level is high and water present. In-water work will be limited to a shallow area and generation of suspended sediment is expected to be low. A debris boom will be installed along the shoreline where the benches are actively being constructed. If the debris boom is not sufficient to meet water quality requirements, then a partial-depth floating silt curtain will be utilized.

BMPs and water quality protection measures will be implemented for conformance with the permit requirements. A water quality protection plan will be developed based on the contractor’s proposed construction methods and site conditions. Equipment used during construction will include a mini-excavator and gator truck.

Debris obtained from the excavation work will be removed from the Project site and disposed of at an upland approved location. LWD removed from riparian areas and above OHWM will be placed at appropriate locations in the man-made lagoon (not at the lagoon entrance) or along the Swamp Creek habitat benches to improve habitat conditions for salmonids and other aquatic species.

**Miscellaneous Site Improvements**
The miscellaneous improvements will include split-rail and cyclone fencing, picnic tables, park benches, trash receptacles, wayfinding signage, interpretive signage, and a kiosk. In addition, Kenmore is planning to consult with Audubon Society bird specialists on the specific details surrounding potentially adding bird boxes within the park, including quantity and size needed and optimal locations for the boxes on-site. Kenmore will confirm with the specialists that these bird boxes are the best option to support the species that would likely use the Project site.

**Demobilization**

Demobilization will consist of dismantling temporary guides and platforms, removal of construction BMP measures, as necessary, and site clean-up. As mentioned above, all debris will be transported off-site to an approved disposal facility or recycled, as appropriate. Equipment and remaining construction materials would be transported back to their points of origin.

Demobilization will also include demolishing the existing mobile home on the west side of the Project site using standard heavy construction equipment. Demolition materials will be disposed of in a landfill or recycling facility approved to accept these types of materials.

**References:**


### 6f. What are the anticipated start and end dates for project construction? (Month/Year) [help]

- If the project will be constructed in phases or stages, use JARPA Attachment D to list the start and end dates of each phase or stage.

| Start Date: May 2021 | End Date: June 2023 | ☐ See JARPA Attachment D |

### 6g. Fair market value of the project, including materials, labor, machine rentals, etc. [help]

$4,240,000

### 6h. Will any portion of the project receive federal funding? [help]

- ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Don’t know

**Part 7–Wetlands: Impacts and Mitigation**

☒ Check here if there are wetlands or wetland buffers on or adjacent to the project area.

(If there are none, skip to Part 8.) [help]

### 7a. Describe how the project has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to wetlands. [help]

- ☐ Not applicable

Project planning and design has been an iterative process, which has included revisions based on input from multiple stakeholders including the citizens of Kenmore, the Project design team, regulatory agency staff, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe experts, and many others. As part of the Project revision, numerous changes were incorporated into the design to avoid and minimize impacts to natural resource areas such as wetlands, streams, riparian areas, and buffer habitat. Appendix D provides the Draft Mitigation Plan for the proposed project. The following is a summary of the main aspects of site design improvements that resulted in avoidance of potential impacts:

- Minimizing direct impacts to wetlands by locating most park improvements outside of wetlands and some park improvements (i.e., parking lot, restroom) outside of wetland buffers.
- Designing stormwater treatment for the parking lot to control water quality close to the wetlands.
• Designing paths and gathering areas to avoid wetlands, either by siting them outside of wetlands (i.e., asphalt paths, plazas, and gravel paths/pads) or by elevating them above the base flood elevation (i.e., elevated boardwalks and pedestrian bridges).
• Minimizing impacts to critical areas and buffers by constructing a network of paths that include fencing and signage to separate the public from sensitive areas while increasing the park experience.
• Prioritizing on-site mitigation to improve the existing, highly degraded habitat.
• Providing BMPs and stormwater management during construction to avoid or minimize direct disturbance, erosion, in-water turbidity, and equipment operation.

Unavoidable impacts to habitat functions of critical area buffers and in-water habitats are accounted for and proposed compensatory mitigation for these impacts are provided in the Draft Mitigation Plan (Appendix D). In addition, the proposed mitigation measures are summarized in Section 7g.

7b. Will the project impact wetlands? [help]
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know

7c. Will the project impact wetland buffers? [help]
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know

7d. Has a wetland delineation report been prepared? [help]
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know

The Wetland Delineation Report is provided as Appendix B.

7e. Have the wetlands been rated using the Western Washington or Eastern Washington Wetland Rating System? [help]
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know

Western Washington Wetland Rating forms are included in the Wetland Delineation Report (Appendix B).

7f. Have you prepared a mitigation plan to compensate for any adverse impacts to wetlands? [help]
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know

The Draft Mitigation Plan is included as Appendix D.

7g. Summarize what the mitigation plan is meant to accomplish, and describe how a watershed approach was used to design the plan. [help]

The proposed Project is adjacent to the confluence of Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River, located approximately 4,000 feet from northern Lake Washington. The Project site occurs in an urbanized watershed, and the wetlands on-site are degraded and dominated by invasive plant species.

The proposed permanent impacts to on-site wetlands are approximately 9,120 SF and impacts to on-site wetland buffers are approximately 16,080 SF (see table below). Proposed project impacts will be fully mitigated through creation of wetlands, enhancement of wetlands, and enhancement of wetland buffers. The Draft Mitigation Plan (Appendix D) provides details on the locations, existing conditions, and mitigation approach for each of the mitigation types summarized below.
The watershed approach was incorporated into the Project by proposing to do on-site mitigation. Existing wetlands closely associated with the Kenmore shorelines are limited due to substantial urban and other shoreline development in WRIA 8. Therefore, at the watershed level, on-site mitigation actions are important to keep water filtration and habitat functional benefits flowing into Lake Washington and the Sammamish River. By avoiding and minimizing impacts to wetlands and wetland buffers, and providing wetland and wetland buffer enhancement on-site, the goals of the watershed approach are being met. In addition, the habitat benches proposed along Swamp Creek will benefit ESA-listed salmonids and other native fish and wildlife that use Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River. Swamp Creek is a temperature refuge for migrating salmonids, and improving this habitat will improve conditions for salmonids within WRIA 8.

7i. For all filling activities identified in 7h, describe the source and nature of the fill material, the amount in cubic yards that will be used, and how and where it will be placed into the wetland. [help]
Filling activities were largely avoided within wetlands. Most proposed impacts associated with park improvements (if not totally avoided) would occur in wetland buffers. The table below summarizes the areas that would directly impact wetlands and the source and nature of the fill material. The location of each park improvement described below is provided in the JARPA drawings (Appendix A).

### Filling Activities within On-Site Wetlands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Improvement</th>
<th>Affected Area (SF)</th>
<th>Approximate Fill Quantity (cubic yards)</th>
<th>Source and Nature of Fill Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevated Boardwalks and Viewing Decks</td>
<td>5,950</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>• Steel pin piles and helical anchors to support the boardwalks and viewing decks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Located a minimum of 1 foot above the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Bridges</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>• Galvanized steel pipe piles to support the bridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Located across the man-man lagoon entrance and from Wetland A to Wetland B across Swamp Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagoon Entrance Widening</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>• Washed gravel fill placed next to the man-made lagoon shoreline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Carry Boat Access</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>• Side slopes will be stabilized with quarry spalls or cobble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>220</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SF = square feet

**7j.** For all excavating activities identified in 7h, describe the excavation method, type and amount of material in cubic yards you will remove, and where the material will be disposed. [help]

Excavation will occur for multiple park improvements to provide the correct grading for installation of park features. Materials will be excavated by use of a land-based excavator and mini-excavator, with the additional use of a gator truck to haul away the excavation materials. The areas affected are the same as areas proposed for filling (see table below)

### Excavation Activities within On-Site Wetlands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Improvement</th>
<th>Affected Area (SF)</th>
<th>Approximate Fill Quantity (cubic yards)</th>
<th>Excavation Methods/Material Disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Carry Boat Access</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>• Excavation using a land-based excavator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Material not used for backfill material will be disposed of at an approved upland facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagoon Entrance Widening</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>• Excavation using either a land-based excavator or floating barge with a bucket excavator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Material not used for backfill material will be disposed of at an approved upland facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,550</strong></td>
<td><strong>610</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SF = square feet
Part 8—Waterbodies (other than wetlands): Impacts and Mitigation

In Part 8, “waterbodies” refers to non-wetland waterbodies. (See Part 7 for information related to wetlands.)

☒ Check here if there are waterbodies on or adjacent to the project area. (If there are none, skip to Part 9.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8a. Describe how the project is designed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic environment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As described above for wetlands (Section 7a), the park design was an iterative process that worked to avoid impacts, including adverse impacts to the aquatic environment. The following is a summary of the main aspects of site design improvements that resulted in avoidance of potential impacts:

- Minimizing the number of overwater structures to the extent possible to still achieve project goals.
- Designing overwater structures (e.g., pedestrian bridges) with no in-water support.
- Consolidating in-water impacts to the man-made lagoon. For example, the lagoon entrance widening will only occur within the existing man-made lagoon area; no dredging or excavation below OHWM will occur in the natural water bodies (i.e., Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River).
- Focusing activity in the man-made lagoon to avoid in-water or access impacts in Swamp Creek or the Sammamish River.
- Providing BMPs that avoid and minimize construction-related effects to the aquatic environment, which includes (but is not limited to) erosion control (e.g., silt fencing above OHWM), floating debris boom on the water surface, turbidity curtains, and water quality monitoring during construction to make sure that impacts adheres to State Water Quality Standards (WAC 173-201A-200 (1)(e)).

Potential impacts to water quality and hydrology functions will be avoided and minimized through the Project’s stormwater management plan. Unavoidable impacts to habitat functions of the aquatic environment will include compensatory mitigation, as discussed in Appendix D. The proposed mitigation measures are summarized in section 7g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8b. Will your project impact a waterbody or the area around a waterbody?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8c. Have you prepared a mitigation plan to compensate for the project’s adverse impacts to non-wetland waterbodies?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Draft Mitigation Plan is provided as Appendix D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8d. Summarize what the mitigation plan is meant to accomplish. Describe how a watershed approach was used to design the plan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ If you already completed 7g you do not need to restate your answer here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River are important tributaries to Lake Washington. They provide habitat and migration corridors for salmonids in the greater Cedar-Sammamish River watershed, including ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Puget Sound steelhead, and coastal-Puget Sound bull trout. The Sammamish River contributes approximately 25% to Lake Washington’s surface flow (Corps 2007). Aquatic habitat complexity is important to freshwater ecosystems, and Swamp Creek provides habitat for salmonid rearing, feeding, and migration (NMFS 2017). The proposed improvements to on-site aquatic habitat will stabilize and increase the complexity of aquatic habitat along these tributaries to Lake Washington.

The proposed permanent impacts to aquatic areas include approximately 2,750 SF from adding overwater structures and 4,760 SF from maintaining the existing stabilization and widening the entrance of the man-
made lagoon (see table below). Proposed project impacts will be fully mitigated by adding habitat benches along Swamp Creek and stabilizing habitat within the man-made lagoon. The Draft Mitigation Plan (Appendix D) provides details on the locations, existing conditions, and mitigation approach for each of the mitigation types summarized below.

**Project Impact and Mitigation Summary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Habitat</th>
<th>Impact Area (SF)</th>
<th>Mitigation Type</th>
<th>Mitigation Ratio</th>
<th>Mitigation Area (SF)</th>
<th>Habitat Values and Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Overwater      | 2,750           | Habitat Benches along Swamp Creek | 1:1             | 2,810                | ▪ Provides high-quality channel habitat for juvenile salmonid migration or other resident fish  
▪ Increases shaded habitat for cool water refugia for migrating salmonids or other resident fish  
▪ Reduces erosion along the shoreline  
▪ Increases complexity of the habitat |
| In-Water       | 4,760           | Lagoon Shoreline Restoration | 1:1             | 5,825                | ▪ Increases shaded habitat for cool water refugia for migrating salmonids or other resident fish  
▪ Increases habitat complexity and source of prey resources for migrating salmonids or other fish |

Total

SF = square feet

Once completed, the Project will enhance fish and wildlife use of the area. Adding native vegetation along the OHWM will provide a source of organic matter to the river systems, an input of terrestrial invertebrates into the nearshore habitat for fish, and shade from overhanging vegetation along the water’s edge. Overall, the improvements within and along the aquatic areas will improve conditions for park users while also enhancing the habitat for fish and wildlife.

**References:**


**8e. Summarize impact(s) to each waterbody in the table below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity (clear, dredge, fill, pile drive, etc.)</th>
<th>Waterbody name</th>
<th>Impact location</th>
<th>Duration of impact</th>
<th>Amount of material (cubic yards) to be placed in or removed from waterbody</th>
<th>Area (sq. ft. or linear ft.) of waterbody directly affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>Man-Made Lagoon</td>
<td>Man-Made Lagoon</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>290 cy</td>
<td>4,750 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation</td>
<td>Man-Made Lagoon</td>
<td>Man-Made Lagoon</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>280 cy</td>
<td>3,330 SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile Driving (Vibratory)</td>
<td>Man-Made Lagoon</td>
<td>Man-Made Lagoon</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>100 cy</td>
<td>10 SF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 If no official name for the waterbody exists, create a unique name (such as “Stream 1”) The name should be consistent with other documents provided.
2 Indicate whether the impact will occur in or adjacent to the waterbody. If adjacent, provide the distance between the impact and the waterbody and indicate whether the impact will occur within the 100-year flood plain.
3 Indicate the days, months or years the waterbody will be measurably impacted by the work. Enter “permanent” if applicable.
8f. For all activities identified in 8e, describe the source and nature of the fill material, amount (in cubic yards) you will use, and how and where it will be placed into the waterbody. [help]

A total of 290 cubic yards of fill will be put into the man-made lagoon adjacent to Swamp Creek below the OHWM within an area of 4,760 SF. These activities are associated with construction of the recreational floats and gangways, hand-carry boat access, maintenance of bank stabilization, and lagoon entrance widening that is happening outside of wetlands and below the OHWM of the man-made lagoon.

The galvanized steel piles for the recreation floats and gangways will be placed in the man-made lagoon via a floating or land-based hammer and small, land-based crane. The hand-carry boat access will be achieved by placing quarry-sourced washed gravel fill below and above the OHWM via gator truck and roller/compactor. The lagoon entrance widening and maintenance of bank stabilization along the man-made lagoon will use quarry spalls or cobbles, as described above.

8g. For all excavating or dredging activities identified in 8e, describe the method for excavating or dredging, type and amount of material you will remove, and where the material will be disposed. [help]

The lagoon entrance widening and maintenance of the bank stabilization are only park improvements that will require excavation below OHWM. For the lagoon entrance widening, a total of 230 cy of native materials, including lagoon bottom sediments and bank soil, will be removed with a bucket excavator or using a barge. The entrance will be excavated to 12 feet NAVD88 and widened to approximately 30 feet. A suction pump may also be used. The proposed side slopes on the entrance channel would be 2H:1V.

Along 200 feet of the western shoreline of the man-made lagoon, there is an existing non-engineered stone bulkhead above and below OHWM. During modifications to the lagoon entrance, approximately 120 feet of the stone bulkhead will be removed. The slope cannot be graded to a flat slope sufficient to prevent erosion in this area due to the limited upland space. Therefore, quarry spalls or cobble will be placed on the western shoreline to stabilize the slope (as noted above).

A dump truck will be used to redistribute the spoils, if appropriate, or move them off-site to an approved landfill facility.

Part 9—Additional Information

Any additional information you can provide helps the reviewer(s) understand your project. Complete as much of this section as you can. It is ok if you cannot answer a question.

9a. If you have already worked with any government agencies on this project, list them below. [help]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Name</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Most Recent Date of Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Fisheries Division</td>
<td>Karen Walter</td>
<td>253-876-3116</td>
<td>December 7, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Andrew Shuckhart</td>
<td>206-316-3822</td>
<td>June 21, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>Mike Lisitza</td>
<td>360-753-4407</td>
<td>June 8, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife</td>
<td>Casey Costello</td>
<td>425-427-0969</td>
<td>December 7, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Kenmore</td>
<td>Samantha Loyuk and Bryan Hampson</td>
<td>425-398-8900</td>
<td>April 1, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9b. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies identified in Part 7 or Part 8 of this JARPA on the Washington Department of Ecology’s 303(d) List? [help]

- If Yes, list the parameter(s) below.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Both the Sammamish River and Swamp Creek are listed as 303d waters. Swamp Creek is listed as 303d for temperature and dissolved oxygen, while the Sammamish River is listed for having temperature, bacteria, and dissolved oxygen issues.

9c. What U.S. Geological Survey Hydrological Unit Code (HUC) is the project in? [help]

- Go to http://cfpub.epa.gov/surf/locate/index.cfm to help identify the HUC.

171100120304, 171100120303

9d. What Water Resource Inventory Area Number (WRIA #) is the project in? [help]

- Go to http://www.ecy.wa.gov/water/wria/index.html to find the WRIA #.

WRIA 8

9e. Will the in-water construction work comply with the State of Washington water quality standards for turbidity? [help]


☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable

9f. If the project is within the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act, what is the local shoreline environment designation? [help]

- If you don’t know, contact the local planning department.

☒ Urban ☒ Natural ☒ Aquatic ☐ Conservancy ☐ Other: 

9g. What is the Washington Department of Natural Resources Water Type? [help]


☒ Shoreline ☐ Fish ☐ Non-Fish Perennial ☐ Non-Fish Seasonal

9h. Will this project be designed to meet the Washington Department of Ecology’s most current stormwater manual? [help]

- If No, provide the name of the manual your project is designed to meet.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Name of manual: _____________________________

9i. Does the project site have known contaminated sediment? [help]

- If Yes, please describe below.
9j. If you know what the property was used for in the past, describe below. [help]

King County purchased 12 residential parcels equaling approximately 28.59 acres of the current Squire’s Landing Park property between 1990 and 1994 (Springwood 2002). The large, central parcel (4164100171) (11.80 acres) was deeded to King County in 1996 as a condition of a lawsuit settlement agreement against the Simpson Company. As part of this agreement, there are restrictions on the deed to this parcel limiting grading or routing of surface water. The report also notes that approximately 1.3 acres along the northern border of this parcel were planted with native shrubs and trees. The Springwood (2002) report states that “the King County Prosecuting Attorney’s office has contacted the Simpson Company to specifically request an amendment to the deed that would allow wetland and stream enhancement activities to occur on site.” The report states that the remaining parcels that make up the park do not have restrictions that would limit wetland or stream restoration activities. King County transferred ownership of all thirteen parcels that comprise Squire’s Landing Park to the City in 2009 (King County and City of Kenmore 2009). In 2015, the City of Kenmore purchased a 0.7-acre residential parcel at the most western parcel (4164100216) of the park. All together there are 14 parcels that comprise the almost 41.05-acre park.

References:
Springwood Associates, Inc. 2002. King County Department of Natural Resources Swamp Creek Park mitigation feasibility assessment report. Prepared for King County Department of Natural Resources Water and Land Resources Division. December 31, 2002.
King County and City of Kenmore. 2009. Intergovernmental land transfer agreement between King County and the City of Kenmore. January 6, 2009. Document number ADM-ES-0500. King County Real Estate Services, Seattle, Washington.

9k. Has a cultural resource (archaeological) survey been performed on the project area? [help]

- If Yes, attach it to your JARPA package.

□ Yes ☒ No

The Project has been in consultation with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Fisheries Division and a little with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Archaeologist. A cultural resources survey will be conducted prior to construction to meet Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office requirements.

9l. Name each species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act that occurs in the vicinity of the project area or might be affected by the proposed work. [help]

The following threatened species are known to be near the site in the Sammamish River and Swamp Creek:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Critical Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal-Puget Sound bull trout DPS</td>
<td>Salvelinus confluentus</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>Designated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound Chinook salmon ESU</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>Excluded*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound steelhead DPS</td>
<td>O. mykiss</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>Excluded*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DPS = distinct population segment; ESU = evolutionarily significant unit; FT = federally threatened

* Critical habitat is designated for Chinook salmon and steelhead, but the final rule for Chinook identifies the entire Sammamish River watershed as excluded (70 FR 52630) and the final rule for steelhead identifies the entire Lake Washington watershed as excluded (81 FR 9252).

Sources: NMFS 2018; USFWS 2018
Name each species or habitat on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Priority Habitats and Species List that might be affected by the proposed work.  

Aside from ESA-listed species, the following species or habitat are listed on the PHS list that might be affected by the proposed work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species*</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus kisutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sockeye/kokanee salmon</td>
<td>O. nerka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutthroat trout</td>
<td>O. clarki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow trout</td>
<td>O. mykiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple martin</td>
<td>Progne subis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great blue heron</td>
<td>Ardea herodias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bald eagles have been noted in the area (located approximately 0.6 miles from the Project area, but WDFW no longer maintains bald eagle nest or roost information in PHS.

Sources: WDFW 2018

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**Part 10–SEPA Compliance and Permits**

Use the resources and checklist below to identify the permits you are applying for.

- Governor’s Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance at (800) 917-0043 or [help@oria.wa.gov](mailto:help@oria.wa.gov).
- For a list of addresses to send your JARPA to, click on [agency addresses for completed JARPA](#).

---

10a. Compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). (Check all that apply.)  

- For more information about SEPA, go to [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/e-review.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/e-review.html).

- ☐ A copy of the SEPA determination or letter of exemption is included with this application.

- ☒ A SEPA determination is pending with the City of Kenmore (lead agency). The expected decision date is August 2019.

- ☐ I am applying for a Fish Habitat Enhancement Exemption. (Check the box below in 10b.)

- ☐ This project is exempt (choose type of exemption below).
  - ☐ Categorical Exemption. Under what section of the SEPA administrative code (WAC) is it exempt?

  - ☐ Other: ______________________________

- ☐ SEPA is pre-empted by federal law.

10b. Indicate the permits you are applying for. (Check all that apply.)  

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- ![Local Government Shoreline permits:](#)
  - ☒ Substantial Development  ☒ Conditional Use  ☐ Variance
  - ☐ Shoreline Exemption Type (explain): ______________________________

- ![Other City/County permits:](#)
  - ☐ Floodplain Development Permit  ☒ Critical Areas Ordinance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>STATE GOVERNMENT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington Department of Natural Resources:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Aquatic Use Authorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete <a href="#">JARPA Attachment E</a> and submit a check for $25 payable to the Washington Department of Natural Resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Do not send cash.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington Department of Ecology:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ Section 401 Water Quality Certification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States Department of the Army permits (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ Section 404 (discharges into waters of the U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States Coast Guard permits:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ General Bridge Act Permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 11–Authorizing Signatures

Signatures are required before submitting the JARPA package. The JARPA package includes the JARPA form, project plans, photos, etc. [help]

11a. Applicant Signature (required) [help]

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information provided in this application is true, complete, and accurate. I also certify that I have the authority to carry out the proposed activities, and I agree to start work only after I have received all necessary permits.

I hereby authorize the agent named in Part 3 of this application to act on my behalf in matters related to this application. __________ (initial)

By initialing here, I state that I have the authority to grant access to the property. I also give my consent to the permitting agencies entering the property where the project is located to inspect the project site or any work related to the project. __________ (initial)

Applicant Printed Name ____________________________ Applicant Signature ____________________________ Date ____________

11b. Authorized Agent Signature [help]

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information provided in this application is true, complete, and accurate. I also certify that I have the authority to carry out the proposed activities and I agree to start work only after all necessary permits have been issued.

Chris Cziesla

Authorized Agent Printed Name ____________________________ Authorized Agent Signature ____________________________ Date ____________

May 3, 2019

11c. Property Owner Signature (if not applicant) [help]

Not required if project is on existing rights-of-way or easements (provide copy of easement with JARPA).

I consent to the permitting agencies entering the property where the project is located to inspect the project site or any work. These inspections shall occur at reasonable times and, if practical, with prior notice to the landowner.

Maureen Colaizzi

Property Owner Printed Name ____________________________ Property Owner Signature ____________________________ Date ____________

18 U.S.C §1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact or makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both.

If you require this document in another format, contact the Governor’s Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance (ORIA) at (800) 917-0043. People with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. People with a speech disability can call (877) 833-6341. ORIA publication number: ORIA-16-011 rev. 07/2017