1. ROLL CALL

2. AGENDA CONFIRMATION

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
   - April 22, 2015
   - May 13, 2015

4. PUBLIC COMMENT
   - Public comment will be accepted on topics not scheduled for a public hearing.

5. OLD BUSINESS
   - A. Discussion and Recommendation to the City Council on Amendments to BMC Chapter 19.40, Critical Areas

6. NEW BUSINESS
   - A. None

7. PLANNING COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS

8. DIRECTOR’S REPORT

9. ADJOURNMENT

Future Agendas (Tentative)
   - June 10, 2015
     - Presentation and Discussion, Citizen Advisory Board Handbook
   - June 24, 2015
     - To be determined
City of Burien

BURIEN PLANNING COMMISSION
April 22, 2015
7:00 p.m.
Multipurpose Room/Council Chambers
MINUTES

To hear the Planning Commission’s full discussion of a specific topic or the complete meeting, the following resources are available:

- Watch the video-stream available on the City website, www.burienwa.gov
- Check out a DVD of the Council Meeting from the Burien Library
- Order a DVD of the meeting from the City Clerk, (206) 241-4647

CALL TO ORDER
Chair Jim Clingan called the April 22, 2015, meeting of the Burien Planning Commission to order at 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL
Present: Jim Clingan, Butch Henderson, Curtis Olsen, Amy Rosenfield
Absent: Joey Martinez, Brooks Stanfield and Douglas Weber
Administrative staff present: Chip Davis, Community Development director; David Johanson, senior planner

AGENDA CONFIRMATION
Direction/Action
Motion was made by Commissioner Henderson, seconded by Commissioner Olsen, to approve the agenda for the April 22, 2015, meeting. Motion passed 4-0.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES
Direction/Action
Motion was made by Commissioner Henderson, seconded by Commissioner Rosenfield, and passed 4-0 to approve the minutes of the March 25, 2015, meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENT
Chestine Edgar, 1811 SW 152nd St, read a list of changes she believes should be made to the Chapter 19.40 Critical Areas code draft that was included in the meeting packet. She said she will have more comments in the future.

OLD BUSINESS
None.

NEW BUSINESS
A. Presentation on Amendments to BMC Chapter 19.40, Critical Areas
   David Johanson, senior planner, explained that this evening the commissioners and public are being introduced to the first draft of the updated Critical Areas ordinance, with the intention of the commission discussing and providing comments on it. He noted that all of the documents will be
available on a Critical Areas Ordinance page on the City’s website as well as in the Planning Commission packets in the website’s Agenda Center. Mr. Johanson said staff already has received preliminary comments from the state Department of Ecology (DOE), one of the primary agencies interested in the City’s update process.

Mr. Johanson introduced Tess Brandon and Nell Lund from The Watershed Company, the City’s consultants on the Critical Areas Ordinance update. They presented the proposed changes and explained the reasoning behind them. The proposed changes have been broken down into specific types: editorial/wording changes for document clarity, consistency, and/or usability; document organization; content change to administrative, designation or other non-protective regulations; content change to protective regulations; and those to be determined through discussion by Planning Commission/Council.

Following the presentation, Commissioner Henderson asked what the impact of increasing stream buffers will have on existing structures. Mr. Johanson replied that it may impact certain properties, but a majority of Burien’s streams are in steep slope critical areas where structures are not located anyway. If the buffer does include a structure, he continued, the structure then becomes non-conforming with regard to the stream or wetland buffer. Ms. Brandon added that there also is a possibility an individual buffer may be reduced if conditions warrant it. Mr. Johanson concurred, saying the City’s experience has shown that many of those problems can be solved through buffer averaging or reduction with enhancement.

Chair Clingan asked how a “habitat score,” as shown in Table 2 of Attachment 4 in the meeting packet, is determined. Ms. Lund explained that the score is determined by completing a DOE wetland rating form, which tabulates point values in three categories: water quality, hydrologic functions and habitat functions.

Regarding item #9 on the matrix, Commissioner Rosenfield asked why the proposed change relating to adjacency to a bald eagle nest mentions 660 feet but not the 330 feet for activity not visible from the nest noted in the justification column. Ms. Brandon replied that this particular regulation is simply defining adjacency that would trigger consultation with US Fish and Wildlife, which after evaluation might back the buffer down to 330 feet.

Ms. Rosenfield then asked, with regard to #11 on the matrix, what needs to be done to resolve the uncertainty that may occur when there is a lack of valid scientific information about the risk to critical area function resulting from a proposed development or land use activity. Ms. Brandon said that proposed language highlights the precautionary principle – “if we’re not sure, don’t build. Get more information.”

Regarding #23 on the matrix, Commissioner Rosenfield asked if what Ms. Edgar said in her comments earlier about certain things being allowed in the setbacks that are not consistent with the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) are true. Mr. Johanson said that’s something that can be discussed in further detail since the language in #23, prior to the proposed edits, already is in the critical areas ordinance. He said comparisons to the SMP are a bit challenging because the setback from a buffer in #23 will apply only to those critical areas described in this Zoning Code chapter. The SMP is another layer, he noted. If there are no critical areas present and you’re within shoreline jurisdiction, the SMP applies. The most restrictive always applies, so in the case where there is a wetland with a buffer of, for instance, 50 feet and the shoreline buffer is only 45 feet, the wetland buffer applies and then you would apply the setback standard. He noted perhaps there should be discussion about the scale of any structures within the setback, none of which are houses.

Commissioner Olsen asked for clarification on #10, “…in accordance with mitigation sequencing (BMC 19.40.170) to avoid, minimize, and restore all adverse impacts,” asking that the word “restore” be removed. Ms. Brandon said that since the mitigation sequencing language has been added, everything after that can be deleted.
Regarding #18, Commissioner Olsen said the language is cut off. Ms. Brandon said she did not retype the entire bulleted item from the existing code and suggested looking at the actual code document for the complete language.

Commissioner Rosenfield asked what the ratios in the table in #81, Wetlands Mitigation, represent. Ms. Lund replied that the ratios are required to compensate for temporal loss of wetland functions and uncertainty over performance of replacement wetlands based on DOE’s review of past projects. For instance, if a one-acre Category I wetland is destroyed, a four-acre Category I wetland must be created to replace it.

Commissioner Olsen asked how the process of monitoring projects to ensure the mitigation has fulfilled the requirements of the critical areas ordinance. Mr. Johanson replied that the applicant, as part of his mitigation and monitoring plan, is obligated to have a qualified professional periodically check the mitigation project and provide a report to the City.

Mr. Johanson said he had received some questions from Commissioner Stanfield, who could not attend the meeting. The first question asked for the reasoning behind wetlands and lakes and why they are assigned greatly different buffers. Mr. Johanson stated that the difference between lakes and wetlands is that they have different functions and values. Wetlands sometimes need more protection, therefore the buffers are larger. In some cases lakes do not have wetlands associated with them, in which case the buffer requirement will be different to reflect the functions and values that need to be protected.

The second question, in reference to #66, was “are plantings in wetland buffers required or just desired?” Ms. Brandon answered that yes, there are other regulations in the same code section that require plantings.

The third question was “does having fish in one portion of a water body, like a stream, designate the entire water body as having fish?” Mr. Johanson gave the example of the long streams in Burien; if a fish is located at the top of the stream, but further down the stream is blocked by a road, does that mean the whole stream has the designation of having fish? He said the answer is that a critical area study looks at that segment of the stream impacted by a proposed development to determine which designation applies.

The fourth question asked for the definition of a lake. Mr. Johanson said Burien’s code does not have a definition of lake, but a lake is considered a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area.

Commissioner Olsen asked if there is a comprehensive list of plants and vegetation available to the public. Mr. Johanson responded that DOE and other sources have many publications available with lists of appropriate plants. King County has resources available as well.

Chair Clingan asked what the surface area of Arbor Lake is. Mr. Johanson said he does not know the surface area, but it falls under the fish and wildlife conservation area, although if there are wetlands there, the wetland regulations would apply. He added that the lake is small enough that the SMP does not apply.

Commissioner Rosenfield said, regarding #68, the categorization language defining each of the four wetland categories was deleted but she did not see a replacement for it. Ms. Lund noted that they are defined in the DOE Wetland Rating System, which has a large guidance document accompanying it. She said because of the length of the descriptions it was decided to just refer to the state document, but if the commissioners prefer the information to be embedded in the Burien code, that can be done.

Commissioner Rosenfield then commented, regarding #87, that in the consultants’ presentation there was a range of stream buffers, but in the proposed code the less restrictive buffers are listed. She wondered why that is. Ms. Brandon explained that the range is not intended to be in the code; it is a range of options, compliant with best available science, from which cities can choose. They chose the buffers representing the least amount of change from the current code, given that Burien’s streams are in urbanized areas.

Commissioner Olsen asked if the activities by homeowners will be more restricted than normal in the setbacks from the buffers. Mr. Johanson replied that they would not be any more restricted than what is
written in the code. There would be education about the benefits of not using lawn and garden chemicals, but the code is the standard for actual restrictions.

There being no further questions from the commissioners, Mr. Johanson asked if the commissioners had any sense of which of the two options for wetland buffers they are leaning toward or if they need any more information.

Chair Clingan said he’s leaning toward Option A because it’s less restrictive.

Commissioner Olsen said to him the concepts are very abstract; he thinks the information needs to be presented in a manner easily understood by all.

Commissioner Rosenfield said one of the main differences between the two options is that Option B considers land-use intensity and Option A does not. She said she was wondering why staff is leaning toward Option A when it doesn’t consider land-use intensity. Mr. Johanson replied that staff chose the approach of matching the buffers to the function and values of the wetland rather than to the intensity of the land use. Ms. Brandon said DOE’s thinking is that in general small city land use tends to be moderate to high, but rarely low. To simplify things, in Option A the DOE requires measures to minimize impacts to wetlands and, as a result, decreases the buffer sizes, which ultimately may result in buffers that are more functional.

Daniel Cosgrove, 17202 Des Moines Memorial Dr., asked if owners of parcels with critical areas are notified of potential changes to the code and map, otherwise how do they know of the potential changes or how to follow any of the regulations.

Mr. Johanson responded that when a proposed development project comes in for a permit it is reviewed under these standards. The critical area buffers are established and marked in the field, and documents identifying that there is critical area are recorded onto the property. Other times, he continued, when there is no permitted work going on with the property, but some sort of activity is occurring, the City may get calls reporting the work. Then the City contacts the property owner and makes sure things are being done according to the code.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the critical areas map is a general indicator for Planning staff that a critical area may be present; over time the map is updated with information documented from development proposals. He added that owners of property indicated as possible critical areas on the map are not notified that they are on the map because in many cases the City has no verification until a critical area study is done that the site actually contains critical area. He said as far as notifying people about this update process, the City approached it as a very general notice to the entire city rather than trying to anticipate which individual properties would be affected depending upon which buffer width scenarios were used and making a notification list from that. He acknowledged it is a good suggestion to notify specific property owners; his concern is that the City would miss a property.

Mr. Cosgrove said the changes to the regulations have a large financial impact on homeowners that could be affected, given that critical area reviews cost thousands of dollars. He thinks there are a lot of people missing out, not even realizing that they ought to be paying attention to the proposed updates. Mr. Davis thanked Mr. Cosgrove for his comments and said the City will be looking at its public noticing based on his comments.

Commissioner Olsen asked if the City keeps the five-year maintenance and monitoring plans on file and, if so, do they remain valid even if the properties are sold. Mr. Johanson responded that it runs with the land, not with the ownership; critical area notices are filed on the title.

Commissioner Rosenfield stated that she is leaning toward Option A because of the required measures to minimize impacts.

Mrs. Edgar questioned, the way the ordinance currently is written, the ability of property owners to maintain their yards and gardens without having to go to the Community Development Director each time to seek permission.
PLANNING COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS

None.

DIRECTOR’S REPORT

Mr. Davis reviewed the commission’s upcoming schedule, starting with a public hearing on May 13th. He encouraged the commissioners to contact staff at any time to ask questions instead of waiting for the next meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

Direction/Action
Commissioner Henderson moved for adjournment. Motion carried 4-0. The meeting adjourned at 8:49 p.m.

APPROVED:____________________________________

________________________________________________
Jim Clingan, chair
Planning Commission
City of Burien

BURIEN PLANNING COMMISSION
May 13, 2015
7:00 p.m.
Multipurpose Room/Council Chambers
MINUTES

To hear the Planning Commission’s full discussion of a specific topic or the complete meeting, the following resources are available:

- Watch the video-stream available on the City website, www.burienwa.gov
- Check out a DVD of the Council Meeting from the Burien Library
- Order a DVD of the meeting from the City Clerk, (206) 241-4647

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Jim Clingan called the May 13, 2015, meeting of the Burien Planning Commission to order at 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Present: Jim Clingan, Brooks Stanfield and Douglas Weber

Absent: Joey Martinez, Butch Henderson, Curtis Olsen, Amy Rosenfield

Administrative staff present: Chip Davis, Community Development director; David Johanson, senior planner

Chair Clingan explained that because the commission was lacking a quorum, the commissioners are unable to confirm tonight’s agenda or approve the minutes of the previous meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

PUBLIC HEARING

Chair Clingan opened the public hearing on the proposed updates to Burien Municipal Code Chapter 19.40, Critical Areas, at 7:03 p.m. and read the rules of order for the hearing.

David Johanson, senior planner, gave a brief introduction to the hearing topic, noting that this is a focused update to comply with the Growth Management Act, along with some edits to improve the usability of the code. Nell Lund and Tess Brandon of The Watershed Company, consultants to the City, then reviewed the work that has been done on the proposed updates to date.

Mr. Johanson noted that written comments had been received after the meeting packets had been mailed to the commissioners and those comments were provided to the commissioners.

Janis Freudenthal, 13229 12th Ave. SW, #233, representing the group Neighbors of Seahurst Park, asked that the Critical Areas map be updated to include a “mosaic” wetland they have identified in Seahurst Park, with a small portion on private property. She cited documentation provided to the commission by the group.

Chestine Edgar, 1811 SW 152nd St, provided each of the commissioners with a printed copy of her comments on the proposed changes to the Critical Areas Ordinance, referring to those comments during her testimony. She asked that the area within the Salmon Creek Ravine that slid during the 2001 Nisqually earthquake be designated on the Critical Area map as a seismic hazard area.
Robert Howell, 15240 20th Ave SW, cited several items of concern to him dealing with wetlands, vegetation, and buffers.

Robbie Howell, 15240 20th Ave SW, spoke about the City of Seattle’s Environmentally Critical Areas update for 2015. She was impressed by Seattle’s efforts and wants Burien to establish large buffers to preserve habitat.

Douglas Sykes, 15221 28th Ave SW, said the state Department of Labor and Industries is in the process of updating its enforcement of hillside trams. He said if anyone owns a home accessed by a tram and not owner occupied, the house may be designated commercial and it may be required that a fence run the entire length of the tram. He said he does not think there is any requirement for wildlife passage through the fence.

There being no further testimony, Chair Clingan closed the public hearing at 7:47 p.m.

OLD BUSINESS

A. Discussion on Amendments to BMC Chapter 19.40, Critical Areas

Commissioner Stanfield said that when the commission began the update process he didn’t think it would involve updating the Critical Area map and asked if this update process could even involve updating the map. Mr. Johanson responded that staff will recommend working with Ecology and the information that has been provided to the City to show the wetland on the map, designating it as “unclassified wetland” since a formal wetland study on it has not be completed.

Commissioner Stanfield then asked if the City looks toward wetland mitigation within its own jurisdiction, rather than outside the city. Mr. Johanson responded that the preference is to find opportunities for mitigation on the site or, if that is not feasible, within the same sub-drainage basin. If that is not possible, the next option is within the same WRIA.

Commissioner Weber asked if facilities such as trails are still allowed in the outer 25 percent of a wetland buffer if the buffer width is non-conforming; for instance, there is a road that limits the buffer to less than the required width. Ms. Brandon replied that it would have to be judged on a case-by-case basis, depending upon the quality of the buffer, but the starting point would be 25 percent of the standard buffer width. Mr. Johanson noted that after starting with the basics in the code, it is possible to then evaluate the options, such as buffer averaging or enhancement, always on a case by case basis with the goal of improving the function and values of the buffer.

Commissioner Weber then asked if the 33 percent increase in buffer width required in instances where the applicant chooses not to minimize the impacts of the adjacent land uses is a state requirement. Ms. Lund said that comes from the Department of Ecology’s buffer width recommendations and gives applicants some flexibility.

Chair Clingan asked if the increased wetland buffer width of 300 feet is a DOE requirement. Ms. Brandon replied it is the widest possible buffer allowed on the chance that any wetland could be a Category 1 wetland.

Chair Clingan then asked if any structures made nonconforming by the updated Critical Areas Ordinance will be replaceable. Mr. Johanson replied that they would be unless the applicant is doing something that exceeds 50 percent of the value of the structure, in which case it would need to be brought into compliance.

Mr. Johanson drew the commissioners’ attention to written comments that had been received. He noted in particular that staff will be looking into the comments provided by the Muckleshoot Tribe.

NEW BUSINESS

None.
PLANNING COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS

Commissioner Stanfield announced that Friday, May 15th, is National Bike to Work Day, and for the fifth year in a row he will be helping to host a support station in Town Square Park. Refreshments will be supplied by local businesses.

DIRECTOR’S REPORT

Chip Davis reported that the City has received the resignation of Commissioner Joey Martinez, effective following the May 27th commission meeting. The City will be conducting a replacement process on a schedule to be determined.

He then reported that at the May 4th City Council meeting the council placed the Anna Friel rezone request on the 2015 Comprehensive Plan amendment docket with the condition that the applicants pay one-half of the required fee. On Monday, May 11th, the applicant paid the fee and therefore the application will be considered as part of the private Comprehensive Plan amendment requests this fall.

Mr. Davis concluded that he will be out of the office from Thursday, May 14th, through Friday, May 29th, and Mr. Johanson will be the acting Community Development director in his absence.

ADJOURNMENT

Direction/Action

Chair Clingan adjourned the meeting at 8:15 p.m.

APPROVED:______________________________

_____________________________________
Jim Clingan, chair
Planning Commission
CITY OF BURIEN, WASHINGTON
MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 20, 2015
TO: Burien Planning Commission
FROM: David Johanson, AICP, Senior Planner
SUBJECT: Recommendation to City Council Regarding Amendments to BMC Chapter 19.40, Critical Areas

PURPOSE
The purpose of this agenda item is for the Planning Commission to deliberate on proposed amendments to BMC Chapter 19.40, Critical Areas, and make a recommendation to the City Council.

BACKGROUND
Over the past number of years the City has been working to update its comprehensive plan to comply with changes to the state Growth Management Act (GMA), regional and county plans. Updates to both the policy (comprehensive plan) and development regulations must be completed by June 2015. The City has completed the mandatory policy updates and has now transitioned to updating the applicable working development regulations, specifically the critical areas regulations found in BMC Chapter 19.40. Associated amendments also include definitions in BMC Chapter 19.10.

On March 23, 2015, the City Council and Planning Commission participated in a joint study session serving as an introduction to the topic of updating the critical areas section of the zoning code. The presentation by staff and our consultants provided an overview of the Growth Management Act requirements and best available science, as well as a summary of the gap analysis completed in 2012. You may find these presentations on the City web page created by staff specifically for this update process (www.burienwa.gov/index.aspx?nid=1062). The presentation in March concluded that generally our critical areas regulations are in alignment with the GMA requirements; however, updates to some sections will be necessary to comply with state law. It was proposed that the forthcoming efforts will be focused on only a few topical areas. There was no new or alternate direction given at the March 23, 2015, joint meeting.

On April 22, 2015, staff and our consultants presented a preliminary draft of proposed changes to the zoning code. Following the presentation the Commission discussed the preliminary draft and provided comments and requested clarification on a number of proposed amendments. In addition, two wetland buffer regulation options were presented and the Commission was asked if there was an early preference of which option they prefer at that point in the process. There was consensus that option A should be included in the public hearing draft. This option has been inserted into the draft code amendments (see Attachments 1 and 2).

On May 13, 2015 the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing for the purpose of soliciting comments on the draft amendments and received a number of comments on the proposed changes to the zoning code. Based on comments received, amendments to the original draft have been made throughout the process with the Planning Commission.
The proposed amendment documents have now been updated and contain refinements from the previous version provided at your May 13, 2015 packet.

- Removal of the statement that no Category I wetlands exist in the City of Burien;
- Removal of the statement that no Type S streams exist in the City of Burien; and
- Replacement of the reference to the outdated WDFW fish passage manual with the current 2013 manual.

Both the summary of changes document (see Attachment 2) and the full BMC Chapter 19.40 (see Attachment 1) contain the above mentioned refinements. To aid in your deliberations the refinements to summary of changes matrix document are shown in boldface type.

DOCUMENT SUMMARY

Multiple documents have been prepared to assist in the update process and they are briefly described below.

1) BMC Chapters 19.40 and 19.10 – The document includes changes in standard track change style. In addition, comments have been included so the reader can see the justification/rational for any given change. The proposed definitions are located at the back of the attachment (see Attachment 1).

2) Critical Areas Ordinance, Summary of Changes – The proposed text amendments have been included in a matrix format and categorized by change type as described above. (see Attachment 2)

NEXT STEPS

The following is a schedule of the upcoming meeting along with the agenda topics.

**June 1, 2015**

- City Council discussion regarding amendments to BMC Chapters 19.40 and 19.10, Critical Areas and definitions

**June 15, 2015**

- City Council action on amendments to BMC Chapter 19.40 and 19.10, Critical Areas and definitions.

ACTION

Staff is requesting the Planning Commission make a recommendation to the City Council on proposed amendments to BMC 19.40, Critical Areas and BMC 19.10, definitions.

The Commission has two options, provided below.

Option 1: Recommend approval of the proposed changes to Chapters BMC 19.40, critical areas and BMC 19.10, definitions. This option recommends approval of attachment 1 as presented.

*Option 1 suggested motion:* I move to recommend the City Council adopt Attachment 1 amending BMC 19.40, critical areas and BMC 19.10, definitions.
Option 2: Modify the proposed critical area zoning code amendments. This option would alter the proposed amendments amending specific sections of the attachment.

Option 2 suggested motion: I move to recommend the City Council adopt Attachment 1 amending Chapter BMC 19.40, critical areas and BMC 19.10, definitions.

(Once the motion is introduced and seconded, another motion may be made.)

I move to modify the recommended amendments to BMC Chapters 19.40 and 19.10 as presented in attachment 1 by amending section __________ as follows: ____________________.

Attachments:
2) Critical Areas Ordinance, Summary of Changes, May 27, 2015
3) Written Comments received on May 13, 2015
Chapter 19.40
Critical Areas

Purposes and General Administrative Provisions

19.40.010 User guide.
19.40.020 Purposes and goals.
19.40.030 Relationship to other regulations.
19.40.040 Applicability.
19.40.050 Protection of critical areas.
19.40.060 Best available science.
19.40.070 Exemptions and exceptions.
19.40.080 Reserved

Critical Area Review

19.40.090 Critical area review.
19.40.100 Review criteria.

Critical Area Study

19.40.110 Critical area study – waiver.
19.40.120 Critical area study – requirements.
19.40.130 Critical area study – modifications to requirements.

Critical Area Determination

19.40.140 Determination.
19.40.150 Appeal of determination.

General Critical Area Development Standards Requirements

19.40.160 Construction requirements Notice on Title.
19.40.170 Mitigation requirements maintenance and monitoring.
19.40.180 Bond Vegetation management plan.

Comment [TB1]: To be distinguished from general requirements/standards, 19.40.160 etc.
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.40.190</td>
<td>Vegetation management plan General development standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.40.200</td>
<td>Critical area markers and signs Construction requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.40.210</td>
<td>Notice on title Critical area markers and signs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.40.220</td>
<td>Permanent protection of critical areas and buffers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.40.230</td>
<td>General development standards Bonds</td>
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**Frequently Flooded Areas**

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<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>19.40.240</td>
<td>Flood hazard areas – Components Frequently flooded areas - Designation.</td>
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**Geologically Hazardous Areas**

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<tr>
<td>19.40.280</td>
<td>Geologically hazardous areas – Designation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.40.290</td>
<td>Flood hazard areas – Certification by engineer or surveyor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.40.290</td>
<td>Geologically hazardous areas – Development standards and permitted alterations.</td>
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**Wetlands**

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>19.40.300</td>
<td>Wetlands – Designation and Classification.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.40.320</td>
<td>Wetlands – Permitted Alterations.</td>
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<td>19.40.330</td>
<td>Wetlands – Additional Mitigation Requirements.</td>
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**Streams**

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<tr>
<td>19.40.360</td>
<td>Streams – Permitted Alterations.</td>
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This chapter establishes regulations pertaining to the development within or adjacent to critical areas. Many areas of Burien have been or may become classified as critical areas by the City or other public agencies. The following critical areas are found in the City of Burien and regulated under this Chapter: [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

A. Frequently flooded areas (19.40.240);
B. Geologically hazardous areas (19.40.280), including:
   i. Erosion hazard areas,
   ii. Landslide hazard areas, and
   iii. Seismic hazard areas;
C. Wetlands (19.40.300);
D. Streams (19.40.340);
E. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (19.40.380); and
19.40.020 Purposes and Goals.

1. The City finds that critical areas provide a variety of valuable and beneficial biological and physical functions that benefit the City and its residents, and/or may pose a threat to human safety or to public and private property. The beneficial functions and values of critical areas include, but are not limited to, water quality protection and enhancement, fish and wildlife habitat, food chain support, flood storage, conveyance and attenuation of storm runoff, ground water recharge and discharge, wave attenuation, aesthetic value protection, and recreation. Hazards include landslides, flooding and excessive erosion.

2. This chapter is to be administered with flexibility and attention to site-specific characteristics. It is not the intent of this chapter to make a parcel of property unusable by denying its owner reasonable use of the property.

3. Purposes. The purposes of this chapter are to:

   A. Implement the goals, policies, guidelines and requirements of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 43.21C RCW, Growth Management Act, Chapter 36.70A RCW and the City of Burien comprehensive plan which call for protection of the natural environment and the public health, safety and welfare, and allowing for appropriate urban development within the region’s urban growth area.

   B. Designate, classify, and regulate the use of critical areas in accordance with the Growth Management Act and through the application of best available science, as determined according to WAC 365-195-900 through 365-195-925, as amended, and in consultation with state and federal agencies and other qualified professionals.

4. Goals. By regulating development and alteration of critical areas and their buffers, this chapter seeks to:

   A. Preserve and enhance the ecological value of critical areas to maintain the functional integrity of the natural environment.

   B. Protect public health, safety and welfare by minimizing adverse impacts and risks associated with development in critical areas.

   C. Preserve the quality of life in Burien.
D. **Minimize public and private expenditures** to correct future misuses of *critical areas*.

E. Provide City officials with **sufficient information, direction and authority** to identify and if necessary, regulate development of *critical areas*; mitigate impacts on *critical areas* and enforce *critical area* regulations and permit conditions.

F. **Encourage flexibility and creativity** in the development of property containing or adjacent to *critical areas*, to meet the requirements and goals of this chapter while preserving property rights; and

G. **Educate** the community about the hazards, risks, functions, and value of Burien’s *critical areas* and the responsibility of the City to protect and preserve the natural environment for future generations. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.030 Relationship to other regulations.

1. Greater restrictions. When any provision of this code conflicts with this chapter or when the provisions of this chapter are in conflict, the provision that provides more protection to *critical areas* shall apply, unless specifically provided otherwise in this chapter or unless such provision conflicts with federal or state laws or regulations.

2. Multiple buffers. When more than one *critical area* affects a site and multiple *buffers* are required, all required *buffers* must be provided, unless specifically provided otherwise in this chapter. Where *buffers* overlap, the most restrictive *buffer* applies.

3. Compliance with the provisions of this chapter does not constitute compliance with other federal, state, and local regulations and permit requirements that may be required. The *applicant* is responsible for complying with these requirements, apart from the process established in this chapter. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.040 Applicability.

1. Compliance required. *Alteration*, development, *use*, and/or activities proposed within or adjacent to *critical areas* and their required *buffers* shall comply with the provisions of this chapter. Critical areas and their required *buffers* shall not be altered except as allowed by this chapter.

2. Identification and classification of critical areas. The *Director* shall identify and classify *critical areas* as follows:

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**REVISED 5/15/15**
A. Critical Areas Map. The locations of many critical areas in Burien are displayed on the City of Burien’s Critical Areas Map, which is hereby adopted by reference. This map is used to alert the public of the potential location of critical areas in Burien. As new environmental information related to critical areas becomes available, the Director is hereby designated to periodically make such changes as necessary to the Critical Areas Map.

B. Actual site conditions. Regardless of whether a critical area is shown on the critical areas map, the actual presence or absence of the features defined in this code as critical areas shall govern. The Director may require the applicant to submit technical information to indicate whether critical areas actually exist on or adjacent to the applicant’s site, based on the definitions of critical areas in this code.

3. Adjacency. For the purposes of this Chapter, land is “adjacent” to a critical area if it is:

A. Land that contains the required critical area buffer width and building setback;

B. Land within one hundred (100) feet upland from a stream, wetland, or lake;

C. Land within three hundred (300) feet of a wetland;

D. Land within 800-660 feet of a bald eagle nest;

E. Land within two hundred (200) feet from of a designated critical aquifer recharge area; or

F. Land within the floodway or floodplain. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.050 Protection of critical areas.

Any action taken pursuant to this Chapter shall result in equivalent or greater functions and value of the critical areas associated with the proposed action, as determined by the best available science. All actions and developments shall be designed and constructed in accordance with mitigation sequencing (BMC 19.40.170) to avoid, minimize and restore all adverse impacts; achieve no net loss of critical area functions and values.

Applicants must first demonstrate an inability to avoid or reduce impacts, before restoration and compensation of impacts will be allowed. No activity or use shall be allowed that results in a net loss of the functions or value of critical areas. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.060 Best available science.
1. Criteria for best available science. The *best available science* is that scientific information applicable to the critical area prepared by local, state or federal natural resource agencies, a qualified scientific professional or team of qualified scientific professionals, that is consistent with criteria established in WAC 365-195-900 through WAC 365-195-925, as amended.

2. Protection for functions and value and anadromous fish. Critical area studies and decisions to alter *critical areas* shall rely on the *best available science* to protect the functions and value of *critical areas* and must give special consideration to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fish and their habitat, such as salmon and bull trout. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

3. Absence of valid scientific information. Where there is an absence of valid scientific information or incomplete scientific information relating to a critical area leading to uncertainty about the risk to critical area function of permitting an alteration of or impact to the critical area, the Director shall take a “precautionary approach,” that strictly limits development and land use activities until the uncertainty is sufficiently resolved.

19.40.070 Exemptions and exceptions.

1. Exemption request and review process. Exemptions shall be reviewed in conjunction with an associated approval such as a land use decision or the issuance of a construction permit. Absent associated permits or approvals, the proponent of the activity may submit a written request for exemption to the Director that describes the activity and states the exemption in this Section that applies. The request shall be processed as an administrative decision. If the exemption is approved, it shall be placed on file with the department. If the exemption is denied, the proponent may continue in the review process and shall be subject to the requirements of this Chapter. The Director may add conditions for exemption to ensure the level of activity remains consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

2. Avoid or limit impacts. All exempt activities shall use city-approved *best management practices* and other reasonable methods to reasonably minimize impact to *critical areas* and their required *buffers*. To be exempt from this Chapter does not give permission to degrade a *critical area* or ignore risk from natural hazards. The *Director* may require submittal of a critical area study pursuant to BMC 19.40.110 through BMC 19.40.130 if needed to assess public safety risks associated with the proposal. Restoration of non-exempted *alterations* or damage to a *critical area* or its *buffer* may be required.

3. Exempt activities. The following shall be exempt from the provisions of this Chapter; however, the activities listed below may not be exempted from other city, state or federal permit requirements or regulations:

**Comment [TB13]:** Recommended per Commerce guidance; not required.

**Comment [TB14]:** Recommended per Commerce guidance to clarify exemption process and ensure exempt activities are consistent with CAO. Reviewed for alignment with City admin processes.
A. Emergencies. Alterations in response to emergencies which pose an immediate threat to the public health, safety and welfare or which pose an imminent risk of damage to property. Any alteration undertaken as an emergency shall be reported within one (1) business day to the Department of Community Development. The Director shall confirm that an emergency exists and determine what, if any, mitigation and conditions shall be required to protect the health, safety, welfare and environment and to repair any damage to the critical area and its required buffers. Emergency work must be approved by the City. If the Director determines that the action taken, or any part of the action taken, was beyond the scope of an allowed emergency action, then enforcement provisions of Chapter 1.15 BMC shall apply.

B. Normal and routine operation, maintenance, remodeling, repair and revegetation of existing public facilities, parks and open spaces as long as any such activities do not involve the expansion of improvements into previously unimproved areas.

C. Normal and routine operation, maintenance, remodeling, replacement and repair of existing public streets and city-approved private roads. Such activities shall not involve the expansion of roadways or related improvements into previously unimproved portions of rights-of-way or vehicular access easements or tracts.

D. Except in streams and wetlands or their buffers, normal and routine operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of existing public and quasi-public utilities (including water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, electric, natural gas, cable communications, telephone utility and related activities), including:

   i. Relocation of electric facilities, lines, equipment or appurtenances, not including substations, with an associated voltage of 55,000 volts or less, only when required by a local governmental agency which approves the new location of the facilities;

   ii. Replacement, modification, installation or construction in an improved city road right-of-way or city authorized private road of all electric facilities, lines, equipment or appurtenances, not including substations, with an associated voltage of 55,000 volts or less;

   iii. Relocation of public sewer local collection, public water local distribution, natural gas, cable communication or telephone facilities, lines, pipes, mains, equipment or
appurtenances, only when required by a local governmental agency which approves the new location of the facilities; and

iv. Replacement, modification, installation or construction of public sewer local collection, public water local distribution, natural gas, cable communication or telephone facilities, lines, pipes, mains, equipment or appurtenances when such facilities are located within an improved public right-of-way or city authorized private roadway;

E. Normal and routine maintenance, repair, renovation or structural alteration of public and private structures not listed in this section, in existence on January 14, 2003.

F. New accessory structures and additions to structures that do not exceed a cumulative impervious surface addition after January 14, 2003 of 1,000 square feet or 7% of lot area, whichever is greater; provided that:

i. Construction is not within a stream, wetland or lake or in their required buffers; and

ii. The proposal does not increase non-conformance to critical area standards related to streams, wetlands or lakes.

G. Public and private pedestrian trails, except in streams, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, or their buffers, subject to the following:

i. Critical area and/or buffer widths shall be increased, where possible, equal to the width of the trail corridor, including disturbed areas; and

ii. Trails proposed to be located in landslide or erosion hazard areas shall be constructed in a manner that does not increase the risk of landslide or erosion and in accordance with an approved geotechnical report;

H. Forest practices. Forest practices regulated and conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 76.09 RCW and forest practices regulations, Title 222 WAC, and those that are exempt from city’s jurisdiction, provided that forest practice conversions are not exempt.

I. Minor site investigative work. Work necessary for permit submittals, such as surveys, soil logs, percolation tests, and other related activities, where such activities do not require construction of new roads, significant amounts of excavation or removal of significant trees. In every case,
impacts to the critical area shall be minimized and disturbed areas shall be immediately restored.

J. Slope exemptions: The following slopes are exempt, unless the slope is part of another critical area or required buffer:

   i. Slopes resulting from street, alley, sidewalk and other typical rights-of-way improvements, including rockeries or retaining walls. This exemption shall not extend beyond the cut or fill created by the street, alley, sidewalk or other rights-of-way improvement.

   ii. Slopes with a vertical elevation change of up to ten feet (10) and not part of a larger steep-slope system.

   iii. Slopes which have been created through previous verifiable, legal grading activities, may be exempted by the Director based on a geotechnical report demonstrating that no adverse impact will result from the exemption.

K. Stabilization of Landslide-hazard Area. Certain landslide hazard areas may be exempt if the Director determines based on geotechnical expertise, that application of the regulations would prevent necessary stabilization of a landslide-prone area.

L. Non-regulated activities in the critical aquifer recharge areas.

43. Public agency and utility exception.

   A. If the application of this chapter would prohibit a development proposal by a public agency or public utility, the agency or utility may apply for a Public Agency and Utility Exception. All requirements of this chapter apply, except as specifically waived as part of the decision on the exception.

   B. Exception request and review process. An application for a public agency and utility exception shall be made to the city and shall include a critical area study, including mitigation plan, if necessary; other related project documents, and any applicable environmental documents prepared pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (Chapter 43.21C RCW). The application shall be processed using the Type 1 review process pursuant to BMC 19.65.
C. Public agency and utility exception review criteria. The Director’s decision shall be based on the following criteria:

i. There is no other practical or feasible alternative to the proposed development with less impact on the critical area; and

ii. The proposal minimizes the impact on critical areas; and

iii. The application of this chapter would unreasonably restrict the ability to provide utility services to the public, and

iv. The proposal meets the decision criteria in BMC 19.40.100.

54. Reasonable use exception.

A. If the application of this chapter would deny all reasonable use of the property, the applicant may apply for a Reasonable Use Exception. All requirements of this chapter apply, except as specifically waived as part of the decision on the exception.

B. Limitations. Reasonable use exceptions are not authorized for changes in density limitations, permitted uses or activities in critical areas or their required buffers, expanding a use otherwise prohibited, and shall not be used to achieve the maximum density allowed without the existence of critical areas.

C. Exception request and review process. An application for a reasonable use exception shall be made to the city and shall include a critical area study, including mitigation plan, if necessary; and any other related project documents, such as special studies, and environmental documents prepared pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (Chapter 43.21C RCW). The application shall be processed using the Type 1 review process pursuant to BMC 19.65.

D. Reasonable use exception review criteria. The Director’s decision shall be based on the following criteria:

i. The application of this chapter would deny all reasonable use of the property;

ii. There is no other reasonable use with less impact on the critical area;
iii. The proposed development does not pose an unreasonable threat to the public health, safety or welfare on or off the development proposal site and is consistent with the general purposes of this chapter and the public interest; and

iv. Any alterations permitted to the critical area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for reasonable use of the property.

v. The proposal meets the decision criteria in BMC 19.40.100. [Ord. 560 § 1 (Exh. A), 2012; Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.080 ReservedNonconforming uses and structures. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

Uses or structures lawfully established in a critical area or its buffer prior to the adoption of this Chapter that no longer conform to the provisions of this Chapter shall be considered nonconforming to this Chapter and shall be subject to the provisions of BMC 19.55, Nonconformance.

CRITICAL AREA REVIEW

19.40.090 Critical area review.

1. Required review. Alteration, construction, development or activity within a critical area (except a seismic hazard) or its required buffer must be approved through a critical area review, unless exempted pursuant to BMC 19.40.070 or BMC 19.40.320. Prior to submitting an application for critical area review, the applicant shall schedule and attend a City of Burien pre-application meeting to obtain information relating to overall project feasibility, scope of critical area studies, standards and possible mitigation required for alterations on or near critical areas.

2. As part of its review of a critical area review, the City shall:

   A. Verify the information submitted by the applicant;

   B. Determine whether any critical area exists on the property and confirm its nature and type;

   C. Evaluate the critical area study;

   D. Determine whether the development proposal conforms to the purposes and performance standards-provisions of this Chapter, including the criteria in BMC 19.40.100;

Comment [TB16]: Similar to the treatment for other general requirements, nonconformance language has been pulled out of the sections for wetlands and streams and moved into a location in the code that clearly applies these requirements to all critical areas. Language has also been edited per examples from other jurisdictions to better align with BMC 19.55.

Comment [TB17]: The term “provisions” covers all regulatory measures in this Chapter. For the purpose of critical area review criteria, this broader term is appropriate.
E. Determine if the proposed project adequately addresses impacts on the functions or value of critical areas and whether such impacts are necessary and unavoidable;

F. Determine if the mitigation and monitoring plans and bonding measures proposed by the applicant are sufficient to protect the functions and value of the critical area, and public health, safety and welfare concerns, consistent with the goals, purposes, objectives and requirements of this chapter.

3. Submittal requirements. Applications for critical area review shall be submitted with all of the following information:

A. A written critical area study (BMC 19.40.120) that adequately evaluates the proposal, all probable impacts and risks related to the critical area and recommends appropriate mitigation measures to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

B. In addition to indicating the location of the proposal, the site and development plans shall include:
   i. The accurate location of those critical areas and their required buffers that could be affected by the proposal.
   ii. The approximate location of all mapped or identifiable critical areas and their buffers that are within the distances identified in BMC 19.40.040.3.
   iii. Accurate topography drawn to scale with a minimum 2-foot contour interval.

C. Applicable filing fees.

D. If necessary to insure compliance with this chapter, the Director may require additional information from the applicant, separate from the critical area study. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.100 Review criteria.

1. Any alteration to a critical area or its required buffer, unless otherwise provided for in this Chapter, shall be reviewed and approved, approved with conditions, or denied based on the proposal’s ability to comply with all of the following criteria:

   A. The proposal limits the impact on critical areas;
B. The proposal does not pose an unreasonable threat to the public health, safety, or welfare on or off the site;

C. The proposal is consistent with the general purposes of this Chapter and the public interest;

D. Any alterations permitted to the critical area or its required buffer are mitigated in accordance with the mitigation requirements of this chapter (BMC 19.40.170) and the critical area study (BMC 19.40.120); and

E. The proposal protects the critical area functions and value consistent with the best available science.

2. The city may condition the proposed activity as necessary to mitigate impacts to critical areas and to conform to the standards required by this Chapter. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

CRITICAL AREA STUDY

19.40.110 Critical area study – waiver.

The Director shall waive the requirement for a critical area study if:

1. There will be no alteration of the critical area or buffer; and

2. The development proposal will not impact the critical area in a manner contrary to the purpose, intent, and requirements of this Chapter; and

3. The proposal is consistent with other City of Burien applicable regulations and standards. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.120 Critical area study requirements.

1. General. The critical area study shall be funded by the applicant and shall be prepared in accordance with procedures established by the Director. If appropriate professional expertise does not exist on City staff, the Director may retain experts at the applicant’s expense to review critical area studies submitted by the applicant. Expense to the applicant shall be determined at the pre-application meeting.

2. Prepared by qualified professional. A required critical area study shall be prepared by a person with experience and training in the scientific discipline appropriate for the relevant critical area subject in accordance with WAC 365-195-905(4). A qualified professional must have obtained a B.S. or B.A. or equivalent degree in
biology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology or related field, and two years of related work experience. The City maintains a roster of qualified professionals.

A. A qualified professional for wetlands must be a Professional Wetland Scientist with at least two years of full-time work experience as a wetlands professional, including delineating wetlands using the state or federal manuals; preparing wetland reports; conducting function assessments; and developing and implementing mitigation plans.

B. A qualified professional for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas or wetlands must have a degree in biology and professional experience related to the subject species.

C. A qualified professional for a geological hazard must be a professional engineer or geologist, licensed in the state of Washington.

D. A qualified professional for critical aquifer recharge areas means a hydrogeologist, geologist, engineer, or other scientist with experience in preparing hydrogeologic assessments.

3. Incorporating best available science. The critical area study shall use scientifically valid methods and studies in the analysis of critical area data and field reconnaissance and reference the source of science used. The critical area study shall evaluate the proposal and all probable impacts to critical areas in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

4. Minimum study contents. The critical area study shall contain, at a minimum, the following information, as applicable:

A. The name and contact information of the applicant, a description of the proposal, and identification of the permit requested.

B. A copy of the site plan for the development proposal showing:

   i. Identified critical areas, buffers, and the development proposal with dimensions;

   ii. Limits of any areas to be cleared; and

   iii. A description of the proposed stormwater management plan for the development and consideration of impacts to drainage alterations;
C. The dates, names, and qualifications of the persons preparing the study and documentation of any fieldwork performed on the site;

D. Identification and characterization of all critical areas, water bodies, and buffers adjacent to the proposed project area or potentially impacted by the proposed project;

E. A statement specifying the accuracy of the study, and assumptions used in the study;

F. Determination of the degree of hazard and risk from the proposal both on the site and on surrounding properties;

G. An assessment of the probable cumulative impacts to critical areas, their buffers and other properties resulting from the proposal;

H. A description of reasonable efforts made to apply mitigation sequencing (BMC 19.40.170(2)) to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to critical areas;

I. When impacts are unavoidable, a mitigation plan (BMC 19.40.170(3)) plans for adequate mitigation to offset any impacts;

J. Recommendations for maintenance, short-term and long-term monitoring, contingency plans and bonding measures; and

K. Any other technical information required by the Director to assist in determining compliance with this Chapter. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.130 Critical area study – modifications to requirements.

1. Limitations to study area. The Director may limit the required geographic area of the critical area study as appropriate if:

   A. The applicant, with assistance from the city, cannot obtain permission to access properties adjacent to the project area; or

   B. The proposed activity will affect only a limited part of the site.
2. Modifications to required contents of study. The Director may allow modifications to the required contents of the study where, in the judgment of a qualified professional, more or less information is required to adequately address the potential critical area impacts and required mitigation. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

CRITICAL AREA DETERMINATION

19.40.140 Determination.

1. General. The Director shall issue a written critical area determination as to whether the proposed activity and mitigation, if any, is consistent with the provisions of this Chapter. The Director’s determination shall be based on the criteria of BMC 19.40.100. The Director may require increased buffer widths, increased setbacks or other protective measures not required in this chapter if required in the critical area study.

2. Review process and timing. The determination for proposed development on an undeveloped lot in a landslide hazard area shall be processed using the Type I review process and timing described in BMC 19.65. Determinations for all other types of proposals shall be processed as an administrative decision. The City’s goal is to issue the administrative decision within 60 days of submittal of a complete application containing the materials required in BMC 19.40.090.3.

3. Favorable determination. If the Director determines that the proposed activity meets the criteria in BMC 19.40.100 and complies with the applicable provisions of this Chapter, the Director shall prepare a written notice of determination and identify any required conditions of approval. If a Type I review is required, the critical area notice of determination shall be combined with the Type I review notice of decision. The notice of determination and conditions of approval shall be included in the project file and be considered in future phases of the city’s review of the proposed activity in accordance with any other applicable codes or regulations.

Any conditions of approval included in a notice of determination shall be attached to the underlying permit or approval. Any subsequent changes to the conditions of approval shall void the previous determination pending re-review of the proposal and conditions of approval by the Director.

A favorable determination should not be construed as endorsement or approval of any underlying permit or approval.

4. Unfavorable determination. If the Director determines that a proposed activity does not adequately mitigate its impacts on the critical areas and/or does not comply with the criteria in BMC 19.40.100 and the provisions of this Chapter, the Director shall prepare written notice of the determination that includes findings of
noncompliance. If a Type I review is required, the critical area notice of determination shall be combined with
the Type I review notice of decision.

No proposed activity or permit shall be approved or issued if it is determined that the proposed activity does not
adequately mitigate its impacts on the critical areas and/or does not comply with the provisions of this Chapter.
[Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.150 Appeal of determination.

A critical area determination issued using the Type 1 review process may be appealed using the appeal
procedures for a Type 1 decision (BMC 19.65). A critical area determination issued as an administrative
decision may be appealed according to, and as part of the appeal procedure for the underlying permit or
approval involved. [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]


1. The owner of any property containing critical areas or buffers on which a critical area review application is
submitted, except a public right-of-way, shall record a notice approved by the Director with the King County
Records and Elections Division. The notice shall inform the public of the presence of critical areas or buffers on
the site, of the application of this chapter to the property, of the requirement for engineered structure design (if
applicable), and that limitations on actions in or affecting such critical areas or buffers may exist. The notice
shall run with the land.

2. The applicant shall submit proof that the notice has been filed for public record before the Director shall
approve any permits or alteration for the site, in the case of subdivisions, short subdivisions and binding site
plans, at or before recording. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.170 Mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring requirements.

1. The Director may require the applicant to provide, at the applicant’s expense, mitigation, maintenance and
monitoring measures to protect critical areas and buffers. A written report describing the results of any
mitigation, maintenance or monitoring measures shall be submitted to the Director for review and further action,
if needed. The applicant shall avoid all impacts that degrade the functions and values of critical areas and
buffers. Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, if impacts to critical areas or buffers are unavoidable, all
adverse impacts resulting from the proposed alteration, construction, development, or activity shall be
mitigated, at the applicant’s expense, using the best available science in accordance with an approved critical area study.

2. Where monitoring reveals a significant deviation from predicted impacts or a failure of mitigation or maintenance measures, the applicant shall be responsible for appropriate corrective action which, when approved, shall be subject to further monitoring. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

Mitigation sequencing. Applicants shall demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been examined with the intent to avoid and minimize impacts to critical areas. When an alteration to a critical areas is proposed, applicants shall follow the sequential order of preference below. Mitigation for individual actions may include a combination of these measures.

A. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
B. Minimizing the impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps, such as project redesign, relocation, or timing, to avoid or reduce impacts;
C. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
D. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;
E. Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or
F. Monitoring the impact area or the required mitigation area and taking remedial action when necessary.

3. When mitigation is required, the applicant shall submit for approval by the City a mitigation plan as part of the critical areas study (BMC 19.40.120). The mitigation plan:

A. shall be prepared by a qualified professional;
B. shall demonstrate that the proposed mitigation will adequately offset all adverse impacts to critical areas that may result from the proposed alteration, construction, development, or activity; and
C. shall include a monitoring, maintenance, and contingency plan, including measurable performance standards that evaluate whether or not the mitigation project has fulfilled the requirements of this Chapter.

4. Mitigation shall not be implemented until after the City approval of a critical area study that includes a mitigation plan, and mitigation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the approved critical areas study.

5. Impacts to significant trees within critical areas shall be mitigated according to BMC 19.25 Tree Retention and Landscaping.

19.40.180 Vegetation management plan.

1. For all proposals where preservation of existing vegetation is required by this chapter, a vegetation management plan shall be submitted and approved prior to issuance of the permit or other request for permission to proceed with an alteration.

2. Normal nondestructive pruning and trimming of vegetation for maintenance purposes shall not be considered alteration for the purposes of this section. Pruning allowed without a vegetation management plan shall be performed in a manner that ensures continual survival of the vegetation.

3. The vegetation management plan shall incorporate all City requirements relating to protection, maintenance and planting of vegetation and shall identify the proposed clearing limits for the project and any areas where vegetation in a critical area or its buffer is proposed to be disturbed.

4. Clearing limits as shown on the plan shall be marked in the field in a prominent and durable manner. Proposed methods of field marking shall be reviewed and approved by the Director prior to any site alteration. Field marking shall remain in place until the certificate of occupancy or final project approval is granted.

5. The vegetation management plan may be incorporated into a temporary erosion and sediment control plan or landscaping plan where either of these plans is required by other laws or regulations.

6. Vegetation within critical areas and their buffers may be trimmed, pruned or removed only upon prior written approval by the Director. A report by a qualified professional or certified arborist may be required to address alternatives, to ensure that the proposed activity alteration will not be detrimental to surrounding properties and to the functions and values of the associated critical area.

Comment [TB25]: To fully protect critical areas functions and values per GMA, code needs to ensure that impacts are mitigated. Both Commerce and Ecology recommend use of a mitigation sequence. Proposed edits to this section make that sequence more explicitly defined, and also make it clear that mitigation will be required when there are adverse impacts. Specifying mitigation plan (including monitoring) requirements here necessarily fills the gaps for those critical areas w/o specific requirements sections (FWHCA, FFA, CARA), and lays out the requirements in a way that shows the user what will be asked of him/her, but still allows plenty of flexibility for the City.

Comment [TB26]: Per discussion with DJ – to avoid conflicting requirements for impacts to significant trees.

Comment [TB27]: Normal maintenance activities (e.g. pruning and trimming) should be allowed without Director approval or the submittal of a vegetation management plan. Per City staff guidance in response to public feedback at the 04/22/15 Planning Commission meeting.

Comment [TB28]: See above comment.
76. Where alteration of the critical area or buffer has occurred during construction, revegetation with native vegetation will be required unless the Director approves a substitute vegetation with the same or better functions than the original buffer area. If the alteration was unauthorized by the City, the Director may also impose penalties pursuant to Chapter 1.15 BMC. [Ord. 560 § 1 (Exh. A), 2012; Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.230 General development standards.

1. Clustering. Clustering of structures in areas of a site that are not located within critical areas or their buffers is encouraged. For purposes of this section, “clustering” means a form of development that allows a reduction in lot area, provided that the number of proposed dwelling units does not exceed the total number of dwelling units that could be allowed if clustering was not used. For the purposes of this section, the limitation on lot averaging in BMC 19.15.005.2 and 19.15.010.4 does not apply.

2. Building setback. Except in critical aquifer recharge areas and seismic hazard areas, buildings shall be set back 15 feet from the edges of all critical area buffers or from the edges of all other critical areas, if no buffers are required, as required in the critical area study. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003] The following may be allowed in the building setback area:

A. Landscaping;

B. Uncovered decks;

C. Building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area;

D. Pervious unroofed stairways and steps; and

E. Impervious ground surfaces, such as driveways and patios, provided that such improvements may be subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City’s stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10).

Comment [TB29]: Specific setback widths and allowed uses/alterations taken from existing code sections 19.40.310(2) – Wetland buffers and 19.40.350(2) – Stream buffers. Added here to clarify requirement for all critical areas.

19.40.160 Construction requirements.

1. The Director may require that the applicant retain the expert(s) that prepared the critical area study, or another expert approved by the City, to monitor construction for compliance with the professional’s recommendations and related requirements imposed by the City. The Director may require that the expert submit field reports to the City on a regular basis during construction, a final report and following construction if needed to ensure compliance with this code and the recommendations of the critical area study.

REVISED 5/15/15
2. If required by the critical area study, City of Burien Construction Code, or King County Surface Water Design Manual, the applicant shall submit a temporary erosion and sedimentation control plan and/or a permanent and complete stormwater control plan for the proposal. The plan shall include but not be limited to the following items as appropriate: curbs, gutters, inlets, catch basins, tightlines, retention and detention facilities, stabilized outfalls, and subterranean water. Maximum flows of runoff from the property shall not be increased by the construction activity or resultant improvements. The Director shall provide specific requirements for such plans.

3. If required by the critical area study, City of Burien Construction Code, or King County Surface Water Design Manual, the Director may restrict construction to a construction season. If a construction season is established, it may be subsequently modified as necessary by the Director.

4. If required by the critical area study or City of Burien Construction Code, the Director may require the use of alternate foundation systems that limit the amount of excavation, for example, pilings, caissons, footings with grade beams, or other appropriate systems. The Director may limit or prohibit the use of conventional spread footings at building perimeters. The Director may require excavations to be dug by hand or using hand-held machinery.

5. All subdivisions, short subdivisions or binding site plans shall comply with the following additional requirements:

   A. Except as provided in this section, existing vegetation shall be retained on all lots until building permits are approved for development on individual lots; and

   B. If any vegetation on the lots is damaged or removed during construction of the subdivision infrastructure, the applicant shall be required to submit a restoration plan to the Director for review and approval. Following approval, the applicant shall be required to implement the plan;

6. Indemnification. An indemnification or hold harmless agreement shall be required for all clearing, grading or construction on lots containing critical areas, except for non-regulated uses in critical aquifer recharge areas. The form of the agreement shall be approved by the City Attorney and executed prior to issuance of any permits for development of the site. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.200 Critical area markers and signs. The section below does not pertain to critical aquifer recharge areas or seismic hazard areas.

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1. Boundary delineation and construction fencing. The outer edge of any required critical area buffer, tract or protective easement shall be clearly staked using permanent survey markers installed by a licensed surveyor. The survey markers and a temporary construction fence shall be installed at applicant expense and accepted by the Director prior to issuance of any permits for site clearing or construction, or, if permits are not required, prior to any alteration of the site. The temporary construction fence shall be a sturdy wire, chain link or wood fence between 3 feet and 6 feet high as required by the Director. The Director may require signs to be installed on the fence indicating that no disturbance of the critical area and its buffer is allowed.

2. Permanent barrier or fencing. The Director may require installation of a permanent barrier such as a fence or berm, if needed to protect the critical area and/or its buffer from damage or encroachment after construction. Permanent fencing shall be required at the outer edge of the critical area buffer under the following circumstances. Fencing installed in accordance with this section shall be designed to not interfere with fish and wildlife migration and shall be constructed in a manner that minimizes critical areas impacts:

   A. As part of any development proposal for:
      
      i. Plats;
      
      ii. Short plats;
      
      iii. Parks;
      
      iv. Other development proposals, including but not limited to multifamily, mixed use, and commercial development where the director determines that such fencing is necessary to protect the functions of the critical area;

   B. When buffer reductions are employed as part of a development proposal;

   C. When buffer averaging is employed as part of a development proposal; and

   D. At the director’s discretion to protect the values and functions of a critical area.

Fencing installed in accordance with this section shall be designed to not interfere with fish and wildlife migration and shall be constructed in a manner that minimizes critical areas impacts.
3. Signs. Development proposals approved by the City shall require that the boundary between a critical area buffer and contiguous land shall be identified with permanent signs. Permanent signs shall be a City-approved type designed for high durability. Signs must be posted at an interval of one per lot or every 50 feet, whichever is less, and must be maintained by the property owner or homeowners’ association in perpetuity. The wording, number and placement of the signs may be modified by the director based on specific site conditions.

19.40.220 Permanent protection of critical areas and buffers.

As a condition of approval of a proposed activity within a critical area or its buffer critical area review, the City shall require that critical areas and their buffers, except for critical aquifer recharge areas and seismic hazard areas, shall be permanently protected from alteration by tracts or easements. A property owner may also voluntarily propose permanent protection of critical areas and their buffers on the owner’s property by use of tracts, easements, or gifting of the property to the City, or by transfer of development rights. Any required forms or documents related to protective tracts or easements or transfer of development rights shall be approved by the City Attorney. Any area permanently protected under this section shall impose upon all present and future owners and occupiers of the protected area the obligation to leave the protective area permanently undisturbed, unless otherwise allowed by this chapter. Such obligation shall be enforceable by the City on behalf of the public. The rules for transfer of development rights will be prepared as part of Phase 2 of this Code. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

19.40.230 Bonds.

The Director may require a bond or other security in a form and amount deemed acceptable by the Director to ensure compliance with any aspect of this chapter or any decision or determination made under this chapter. The Director shall administratively prepare and maintain applicable bonding forms and procedures. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREAS

19.40.240 Flood hazard areas – Components

1. The purpose of designation and protection of frequently flooded areas shall be to:

   A. Reduce the risk to life and safety, public facilities, and public and private property that result from floods;

   B. Avoid and minimize impacts to fish and wildlife habitats that occur within frequently flooded areas,

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C. Assure that flood loss reduction measures protect and are consistent with retaining natural floodplain functions related to protecting riparian habitat and the natural processes that create and maintain habitat for fish.

D. Assure maintenance of hydraulic, geomorphic, and ecological functions of floodplains.

E. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development activities which may increase flood damage and alter beneficial natural stream processes; and

F. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that may unnaturally divert floodwaters in such a way as to block natural channel migration, or may increase flood hazards in other areas.

2. A flood hazard area (frequently flooded area) shall include the following components:

A. 100-year Floodplain;

B. Flood fringe;

C. Zero-rise floodway; and

D. Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") floodway.

3. The City of Burien shall determine the flood hazard area (frequently flooded area) boundaries after obtaining, reviewing and utilizing base flood elevations and available floodway data for a flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, often referred to as the "100-year flood." The base flood is determined for existing conditions, unless a basin plan including projected flows under future developed conditions has been completed and adopted by the city of Burien, in which case these future flow projections shall be used. In areas where the Flood insurance study for King County includes detailed base flood calculations, those calculations may be used until projections of future flows are completed and approved by the city of Burien. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(469), 1993]

19.40.250 Flood hazard areas (frequently flooded areas) – General Standards

1. For the purposes of sections 19.40.250, 19.40.260, and 19.40.270, development in frequently flooded areas includes any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, subdivision of land, removal of substantial amounts of vegetation, or alteration of natural site characteristics.

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2. Development within frequently flooded areas shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 15.55 BMC, Flood Damage Prevention, as amended.

3. Application requirements. In addition to the requirements of Section 19.40.120.4, a critical area study for a frequently flooded area shall contain an assessment of the following site- and proposal-related information that describes the effects of proposed development on floodplain functions including, but not limited to:

   A. Storing and conveying floodwater;
   B. Reducing peak flows and flow velocities;
   C. Reducing redd scour and displacing rearing juvenile fish at the project site and downstream;
   D. Maintaining sediment quality in streams;
   E. Improving water quality;
   F. Maintaining and improving fish access; and
   G. Mitigation for any adverse effects on floodplain functions, pursuant to section 19.40.170 of this Chapter.

4. The Director shall have the authority to require consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife or other appropriate agencies.

54. Development proposals shall not reduce the effective base flood storage volume of the floodplain. Grading or other activity which would reduce the effective storage volume shall be mitigated by creating compensatory storage on the site or off the site if legal arrangements can be made to assure that the effective compensatory storage volume will be preserved over time. Grading for construction of livestock manure storage facilities to control non-point source water pollution designed to the standards of and approved by the King County Conservation District is exempt from this compensatory storage requirement.

62. No structure shall be allowed which would be at risk due to stream bank destabilization including, but not limited to, that associated with channel relocation or meandering.
3. All elevated construction shall be designed and certified by a professional structural engineer licensed by the state of Washington and shall be approved by the city of Burien prior to construction.

4. Subdivisions, short subdivisions and binding site plans shall meet the following requirements:

   A. New building lots shall contain 5,000 square feet or more of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway, and building setback areas shall be shown on the face of the plat to restrict permanent structures to this buildable area.

   B. All utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed consistent with subsections 5, 6 and 9;

   C. Base flood data and flood hazard notes shall be shown on the face of the recorded subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan including, but not limited to, the base flood elevation, required flood protection elevations and the boundaries of the floodplain and the zero-rise floodway, if determined; and

   D. The following notice shall also be shown on the face of the recorded subdivision, short subdivision or binding site plan for all affected lots:

   **NOTICE:** Lots and structures located within flood hazard areas may be inaccessible by emergency vehicles during flood events. Residents and property owners should take appropriate advance precautions.

5. New residential structures and substantial improvements of existing residential structures shall meet the following requirements:

   A. The lowest floor shall be elevated to the flood protection elevation;

   B. Portions of a structure which are below the lowest floor area shall not be fully enclosed. The areas and rooms below the lowest floor shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for satisfying this requirement shall meet or exceed the following requirements:

       i. A minimum of two openings on opposite walls having a total open area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided;
ii. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and

iii. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers or other coverings or devices if they permit the unrestricted entry and exit of floodwaters;

C. Materials and methods which are resistant to and minimize flood damage shall be used; and

D. All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other utility and service facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation.

6. New non-residential structures and substantial improvements of existing non-residential structures shall meet the following requirements:

A. The elevation requirement for residential structures contained in subsection 5.A. shall be met; or

B. The structure shall be floodproofed to the flood protection elevation and shall meet the following requirements:

i. The applicant shall provide certification by a professional civil or structural engineer licensed by the state of Washington that the floodproofing methods are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impacts, uplift forces and other factors associated with the base flood. After construction, the engineer shall certify that the permitted work conforms with the approved plans and specifications; and

ii. Approved building permits for floodproofed nonresidential structures shall contain a statement notifying applicants that flood insurance premiums shall be based upon rates for structures which are one foot below the floodproofed level;

C. Materials and methods which are resistant to and minimize flood damage shall be used; and

D. All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other utility and service facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation.

7. All new construction shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.

8. Mobile homes and mobile home parks shall meet the following requirements:

Comment [TB45]: Covered under 15.55.180(1), per staff guidance

Comment [TB46]: Covered under 15.55.180(2), per staff guidance

Comment [TB47]: Covered under 15.55.170(1), per staff guidance
A. Mobile homes shall meet all requirements for flood hazard protection for residential structures, shall be anchored and shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage; and

B. No permit or approval for the following shall be granted unless all mobile homes within the mobile home park meet the requirements for flood hazard protection for residential structures:
   i. A new mobile home park;
   ii. An expansion of an existing mobile home park; or
   iii. Any repair or reconstruction of streets, utilities or pads in an existing mobile home park which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of such streets, utilities or pads.

9. Utilities shall meet the following requirements:
   A. New and replacement utilities including, but not limited to, sewage treatment facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation;
   B. New on-site sewage disposal systems shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the base flood elevation. The installation of new on-site sewage disposal systems in the flood fringe may be allowed if no feasible alternative site is available;
   C. Sewage and agricultural waste storage facilities shall be flood-proofed to the flood protection elevation;
   D. Above-ground utility transmission lines, other than electric transmission lines, shall only be allowed for the transport of nonhazardous substances; and
   E. Buried utility transmission lines transporting hazardous substances shall be buried at a minimum depth of four feet below the maximum depth of scour for the base flood, as predicted by a professional civil engineer licensed by the state of Washington, and shall achieve sufficient negative buoyancy so that any potential for flotation or upward migration is eliminated.

Comment [TB48]: Covered under 15.55.180(4), per staff guidance

10. Critical facilities may be allowed within the flood fringe of the floodplain, but only when no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities shall be evaluated through the conditional or special use permit process. Critical facilities constructed within the flood fringe shall have the lowest floor elevated to three or
more feet above the base flood elevation. Floodproofing and sealing measures shall be taken to ensure that hazardous substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities from the nearest maintained public street or roadway.

447. Prior to approving any permit for alterations in the flood fringe frequently flooded area, the city of Burien shall determine that all permits required by state or federal law have been obtained. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(470), 1993]


1. The requirements which apply to the flood fringe shall also apply to the zero-rise floodway. The more restrictive requirements shall apply where there is a conflict.

2. A development proposal including, but not limited to, new or reconstructed structures shall not cause any increase in the base flood elevation unless the following requirements are met:

   A. Amendments to the Flood insurance rate map are adopted by FEMA, in accordance with 44 CFR 70, to incorporate the increase in the base flood elevation; and

   B. Appropriate legal documents are prepared in which all property owners affected by the increased flood elevations consent to the impacts on their property. These documents shall be filed with the title of record for the affected properties.

13. The following are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require a special study to establish this fact:

   A. New residential structures outside the FEMA floodway on lots in existence before November 27, 1990, which contain less than 5,000 square feet of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway and which have a total building footprint of all proposed structures on the lot of less than 2,000 square feet;

   B. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the zero-rise floodway, but outside the FEMA floodway, where the footprint is not increased; or
C. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures meeting the requirements for new residential structures in BMC 19.40.250; and.

D. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the FEMA floodway, meeting the requirements of WAC 173-158-070, as amended.

24. Post or piling construction techniques which permit water flow beneath a structure shall be used.

35. All temporary structures or substances hazardous to public health, safety and welfare, except for hazardous household substances or consumer products containing hazardous substances, shall be removed from the zero-rise floodway during the flood season from September 30th to May 1st.

46. New residential or nonresidential structures shall meet the following requirements:

A. The structures shall be outside the FEMA floodway; and

B. The structures shall be on lots in existence before November 27, 1990, which contain less than 5,000 square feet of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway.

52. Utilities may be allowed within the zero-rise floodway if the city of Burien determines that no feasible alternative site is available, subject to the following requirements:

A. Installation of new on-site sewage disposal systems shall be prohibited unless a waiver is granted by the Seattle/King County department of public health; and

B. Construction of sewage treatment facilities shall be prohibited.

68. Critical facilities shall not be allowed within the zero-rise floodway except as provided in subsection 840.

79. Livestock manure storage facilities and associated nonpoint source water pollution facilities designed, constructed and maintained to the standards of and approved in a conservation plan by the King County Conservation District may be allowed if the city of Burien reviews and approves the location and design of the facilities.

840. Structures and installations which are dependent upon the floodway may be located in the floodway if the development proposal is approved by all agencies with jurisdiction. Such structures include, but are not limited to:

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A. Dams or diversions for water supply, flood control, hydroelectric production, irrigation or fisheries enhancement;

B. Flood damage reduction facilities, such as levees and pumping stations;

C. Stream bank stabilization structures where no feasible alternative exists for protecting public or private property;

D. Storm water conveyance facilities subject to the development standards for streams and wetlands and the Surface Water Design Manual;

E. Boat launches and related recreation structures;

F. Bridge piers and abutments; and

G. Other fisheries enhancement or stream restoration projects. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(471), 1993]


1. The requirements which apply to the zero-rise floodway shall also apply to the FEMA floodway. The more restrictive requirements shall apply where there is a conflict.

2. A development proposal including, but not limited to, new or reconstructed structures shall not cause any increase in the base flood elevation.

3. New residential or nonresidential structures are prohibited within the FEMA floodway.

4. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the FEMA floodway, meeting the requirements of WAC 173-159-070, as amended, are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require a special study to establish this fact. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(472), 1993]

19.40.280 Flood hazard areas – Certification by engineer or surveyor.

1. For all new structures or substantial improvements in a flood hazard area, the applicant shall provide certification by a professional civil engineer or land surveyor licensed by the state of Washington of:

A. The actual as-built elevation of the lowest floor, including basement; and

Comment [TB57]: FEMA floodway is a subset of zero-rise floodway; provisions have been incorporated into generic floodway section above and called out using terms “zero-rise” vs. "FEMA" to make distinctions when necessary.

Comment [TB58]: Covered under 15.55.190(1) Flood Damage prevention

Comment [TB59]: Covered under 19.40.260(6)(A) (old numbering)

Comment [TB60]: Incorporated under 19.40.260(3) (old numbering)
The actual as-built elevation to which the structure is floodproofed, if applicable.

2. The engineer or surveyor shall indicate if the structure has a basement.

3. The city of Burien shall maintain the certifications required by this section for public inspection. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(473), 1993]

**GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS**

**19.40.280 Geologically hazardous areas – Designation.**

1. **Intent.** Geologically hazardous areas are a potential threat to public health, safety and welfare when construction of geotechnically incompatible uses is allowed. Some potential risk due to construction in geologically hazardous areas can be reduced through engineering design. Alteration of and construction in geologically hazardous areas should be avoided when the potential risk to public health and safety cannot be reduced to a level comparable to the undeveloped site.

2. Geologically hazardous areas include areas susceptible to erosion, landslide, rock fall, subsidence, earthquake, or other geological events. Areas susceptible to one or more of the following types of hazards shall be designated as a geologically hazardous area:
   
   A. Erosion hazard;
   
   B. Landslide hazard; or
   
   C. Seismic hazard.

3. The approximate location and extent of known landslide hazard areas and seismic hazard areas are shown on the Critical Areas Map adopted by the City, as described in BMC 19.40.040 and as most recently updated. For landslide hazard areas and seismic hazard areas depicted on the Critical Areas Map, the King County Census Areas Mapfolio from December 1990 was used as a base map. The City amends this map as new site-specific information becomes available from professional critical area studies completed as part of critical area review.

4. The following areas are exempt from designation as geologically hazardous areas:

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**Comment [TB61]:** Covered under 15.55.120(2) Flood Damage Prevention

**Comment [TB62]:** Note: 19.40.270 no longer exists due to reorganization and revisions (skips from .260 to .280).

**Comment [TB63]:** Moved here from below – consistent with approach used for other critical areas

**Comment [TB64]:** Per Deputy Mayor request to clearly define/classify geologically hazardous areas @ beginning of section.

**Comment [TB65]:** Acknowledgement of mapping sources, consistent with approach for other critical areas. Good idea to give the applicant an idea of where this information is coming from.
A. Slope exemptions: The following slopes are exempt, unless the slope is part of another critical area or required buffer:

i. Slopes resulting from street, alley, sidewalk and other typical rights-of-way improvements, including rockeries or retaining walls. This exemption shall not extend beyond the cut or fill created by the street, alley, sidewalk or other rights-of-way improvement.

ii. Slopes with a vertical elevation change of up to ten feet (10) and not part of a larger steep-slope system.

iii. Slopes which have been created through previous verifiable, legal grading activities, may be exempted by the Director based on a geotechnical report demonstrating that no adverse impact will result from the exemption.

B. Stabilization of landslide hazard Area. Certain landslide hazard areas may be exempt if the Director determines based on geotechnical expertise, that application of the regulations would prevent necessary stabilization of a landslide-prone area.

19.40.290 Geologically hazardous areas – Development standards and permitted alterations.

1. Intent. Geologically hazardous areas are a potential threat to public health, safety and welfare when construction of geotechnically incompatible uses is allowed. Some potential risk due to construction in geologically hazardous areas can be reduced through engineering design. Alteration of and construction in geologically hazardous areas should be avoided when the potential risk to public health and safety cannot be reduced to a level comparable to the undeveloped site.

2. Standards—Seismic hazard areas. Development in seismic hazard areas shall be in accordance with the standards for earthquake design and seismic motion of the City of Burien Construction Code.

2. Standards—Erosion hazard areas and landslide hazard areas. Development on or within 50 feet of areas designated erosion hazard areas or landslide hazard areas shall comply with the following requirements:

A. Buffer. A minimum 50 foot wide buffer shall be established from all edges of a landslide hazard area. The buffer shall be extended as required to mitigate hazards identified in the critical area study or as otherwise necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.
The buffer shall be maintained in native vegetation to provide additional soil stability and erosion control. If the buffer area has been previously cleared, it shall be replanted with native vegetation pursuant to a landscape plan submitted by the applicant and approved by the Director.

B. Buffer reduction. As part of critical area review, the Director may reduce or waive the landslide hazard area buffer if the applicant shows that the following criteria are met:

   i. The proposed development does not pose an unreasonable threat to the public health, safety or welfare on or off the development proposal site and is consistent with the general purposes of this chapter and the public interest; and

   ii. There is no feasible alternative with less impact on the critical area.

   iii. For a buffer of between 0 feet and 25 feet, in addition to the items required in BMC 19.40.120, the critical area study must specifically discuss and support the requested buffer reduction, including:

      a. The ability to maintain long-term stability of the landslide hazard area; and

      b. Any appropriate mitigating measures needed to mitigate impacts of the buffer reduction; and

      c. An assessment of any increased risk that could result from the buffer reduction.

C. Erosion control. An erosion control plan shall be submitted to the Director for approval prior to any clearing, grading, construction or other alteration. The Director may limit clearing, grading or filling to the period between April 1st and October 1st.

D. Disturbance and alterations. Any alterations permitted in or within 50 feet of an erosion hazard area or landslide hazard area, or in a required landslide hazard area buffer, shall comply with the following criteria:

   i. All proposed alterations shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accomplish the applicant's objectives and engineering design.
ii. The face of cuts and fills shall be prepared and maintained to control against erosion and instability. Bluffs shall be protected from surface erosion.

iii. The proposal shall not increase the rate of surface water runoff, erosion or sedimentation, shall not increase geologic hazards for any property, and shall reduce ponding and infiltration of storm drainage.

iv. Development must be located and designed to minimize slope disturbance, minimize removal of vegetation, and retain open space.

v. Shared access drives and utility corridors are required where feasible. Vehicular access shall be in the least sensitive area of the site.

vi. Foundations should be tiered where possible to conform to the existing topography of the site. Roads, walkways, driveways and parking areas should be designed to parallel the natural contours.

vii. All development shall be designed to minimize impervious surface coverage and where feasible should incorporate under-structure parking and multi-level structures.

viii. Construction techniques must minimize disruption of existing topography and existing vegetation. Any disturbed vegetation shall be restored as soon as feasible.

ix. The applicant shall submit a detailed site plan prepared by a licensed engineer showing all proposed clearing, grading, drainage and utilities. The Director may require that all proposed clearing, grading, drainage and utility locations be marked in the field by a licensed land surveyor, based on the engineer-prepared site plan.

E. Landscaping. The disturbed area of a site shall be landscaped to provide erosion control and to enhance wildlife habitat. Landscape plantings should include trees and shrubs with a mix of shade, flowering, and coniferous and broad-leaf evergreens that are either native to the Puget Sound area or are valuable to western Washington birds and wildlife as listed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. [Ord. 523 § 1, 2009]

F. Vegetation maintenance. Limited trimming and pruning of vegetation for the creation and maintenance of views is allowed in accordance with the pruning standards of the International
Society of Arboriculture; provided, that the soils are not disturbed and the activity will not increase the risk of landslide or erosion.

34. Application requirements. In addition to the requirements of Section 19.40.090.3, an application for critical area review involving a landslide hazard area shall include at least the following additional items, submitted by the applicant and prepared at the applicant’s expense. The Director may waive any of the following submittal requirements if not applicable to the proposal:

A. Plans and specifications prepared by a licensed architect or licensed professional engineer, in accordance with the City of Burien Construction Code;

B. A footing and foundation plan prepared by a licensed professional engineer incorporating the recommendations contained in the critical area study;

C. A Level 1 drainage analysis prepared by a licensed professional engineer in accordance with the Surface Water Design Manual as adopted by the City of Burien;

D. A storm water management plan prepared by a licensed professional engineer incorporating the recommendations contained in the Level 1 drainage analysis;

E. A vegetation management plan pursuant to BMC 19.40.190-19.40.180 showing all existing vegetation and which vegetation is proposed for removal. The location, size and species of all significant trees on the site shall be indicated by survey. Significant trees shall be retained, protected, or replaced in accordance with BMC 19.40.190-19.40.180. The plan shall propose mitigation measures to prevent erosion and protect the geologically hazardous area, its buffer and other properties from hazards and adverse impacts.

F. A landslide hazard area affidavit in a form approved by the City attorney, submitted by the applicant, which waives any claims against the City, releases the City from all liability, holds the City harmless, and agrees to indemnify the City for all costs, claims, and demands of any kind, including but not limited to attorney and expert witness fees associated with litigation, arbitration, or any other adversary proceeding arising in any manner from the owner’s or the owner’s agents’ acts or omissions relating in any manner to the development. The affidavit shall be recorded with the King County assessor’s office prior to, and as an express condition of, the issuance of any grading or building permit;

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G. All other applicable codes of the City are met including but not limited to the setback, height, impervious surface coverage, and other requirements of the this code and the requirements of the shoreline master program and the City of Burien Construction Code.

H. The applicant's geotechnical engineer or geologist shall review the project plans and specifications prior to issuance of any permits and provide written confirmation to the City that the recommendations and design criteria have been fully incorporated into the project documents;

I. The applicant's geotechnical engineer or geologist shall monitor project construction and provide written confirmation that the project has been constructed in accordance with their recommendations and design criteria. Changes to the recommended designs for excavation and construction which are based on new information shall be reviewed and approved by the City prior to proceeding with the development activity. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]

**WETLANDS**

19.40.300 Wetlands – Designation and Classification.

1. General Requirements. **Intent.** Wetlands provide fish and wildlife habitat, flood storage, water quality, recreation, educational opportunities, and aesthetics. The goal of wetland regulations in the City of Burien is to achieve no net loss of wetland functions and values.

2. Designation and Applicability.

   A. Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements. All areas within the City of Burien meeting the wetland designation criteria in that procedure, regardless of any formal identification, are hereby designated critical areas and are subject to the provisions of this Chapter. [RCW 36.70A.175, RCW 90.58.380 (1995); WAC 173-22-035 (2011)]

   A. All wetlands meeting the federal definition of wetlands that lie within the City limits of Burien are regulated by this section.
B. Where the vegetation has been removed or substantially altered, a wetland shall be
determined by the presence or evidence of hydric or organic soil, as well as by other
documentation, such as aerial photographs, of the previous existence of wetland vegetation.

C. Puget Sound and Lake Burien are shorelines of the state and shall be regulated under the
Burien Shoreline Management Master Program.

3. Designation of Wetlands.

A. Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the
Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, as required by RCW 36.70A.175 (Ecology Publication #96-04). Wetlands are defined as those areas that are
inundated or saturated, by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to
support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically
adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

B. The designation of wetlands through application of the protocols outlined in the Washington
State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, regardless of any other formal
identification, shall designate those wetland areas as critical areas and shall be subject to the
provisions of BMC 19.40.

Where the vegetation has been removed or substantially altered, a wetland shall be determined by the
presence or evidence of hydric or organic soil, as well as by other documentation, such as aerial photographs,
of the previous existence of wetland vegetation.

34. Wetland Rating and Classification.

A. Wetlands shall be classified into category I, category II, category III and category IV
according to the Washington Department of Ecology wetland rating system, based on the
adopted as set forth in the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington,
Washington State Department of Ecology publication number 14-06-029, or as amended, which
contains the definitions and methods for determining whether the criteria below are met.

i. Category I. Category I wetlands are those that 1) represent a unique or rare wetland
type; or 2) are more sensitive to disturbance than most wetlands; or 3) are relatively
undisturbed and contain ecological attributes that are impossible to replace within a human

Comment [TB69]: Moved – original code text.
Comment [TB70]: Text changes in this subsection are a result of the new wetland
classification system released by Ecology in 2014.
Comment [TB72]: Revised following 04/22/15
PC meeting to introduce and provide summary
descriptions of four wetland categories.
lifetime; or 4) provide a high level of functions. In Western Washington these include large undisturbed estuarine wetlands; wetlands of high conservation value; bogs; wetlands with mature and old-growth forests; wetlands in coastal lagoons; interdunal wetlands larger than one (1) acre with a high habitat score; and wetlands that provide a high level of functions.

ii. Category II. Category II wetlands are difficult, though not impossible, to replace, and provide high levels of some functions. In Western Washington, these include smaller estuarine wetlands; interdunal wetlands larger than one (1) acre or interdunal wetlands that are part of a wetland mosaic; and wetlands with a moderately high level of functions.

iii. Category III. Category III wetlands include wetlands with a moderate level of functions, and interdunal wetlands between 0.1 and one (1) acre in size. Category III wetlands generally have been disturbed in some way; are often less diverse or more isolated from other natural resources in the landscape than Category II wetlands; and can often be adequately replaced with a well-planned mitigation project.

iv. Category IV. Category IV wetlands have the lowest levels of functions and are often heavily disturbed. These are wetlands that we should be able to replace, and in some cases be able to improve.

B. Wetland rating categories shall not recognize illegal modifications.

Wetlands shall be designated Category 1, 2, 3, or 4 according to the criteria in this section:

i. Category 1. Wetlands that meet any of the following criteria:

   a. Documented presence of fish, wildlife, or plant species listed by the federal or state government as endangered or threatened or outstanding actual habitat for those species;

   b. Equal to or greater than 10 acres in size and have three or more wetland classes as defined in BMC 19.10;

   c. Association with a Type 1 stream;

   d. Wetlands with a high habitat score; and wetlands that provide a high level of functions.
d. Presence of plant associations of infrequent occurrence or High Quality Native Wetland Communities. Examples include: bogs and fens, estuarine wetlands, mature forested wetlands, or kelp and eelgrass beds; or

a. Documented as regionally significant waterfowl or shorebird concentration areas.

ii. Category 2: Wetlands that do not meet any of the criteria for Category 1, but meet any of the following criteria:

a. Greater than one acre in size;

b. Equal to or less than one acre in size and have three or more wetland classes as defined in BMC 19.10;

c. Forested wetlands equal to or less than one acre;

d. Documented presence of heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees;

e. Documented occurrences of sensitive species of plant, animal or fish recognized by federal or state agencies;

f. Associated with Type 2 or 3 streams; or

g. Wetlands with significant habitat value (Greater than or equal to 22 points on the Wetlands Rating Form).

iii. Category 3: A wetland that does not meet any of the criteria for Category 1 or 2, but meets either of the following criteria:

a. Of a size between 1,000 square feet and one acre, with two or fewer wetland classes as defined in BMC 19.10;

b. Wetlands where the habitat score for significant habitat value is less than or equal to 21 points;


v. The following types of wetlands are not regulated by the City of Burien:
a. Category 3: All hydrologically isolated Category III and IV wetlands less than 1,000 square feet and hydrologically isolated that:
   a. Are not associated with riparian areas or buffers,
   b. Are not part of a wetland mosaic, and
   c. Do not contain habitat identified as essential by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

b. Man-made ponds smaller than one acre and excavated from uplands without a surface water connection to streams, lakes, rivers, or other wetlands. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]


1. General Requirements.

A. Any alterations to a wetland and/or wetland buffer shall require mitigation as described in BMC 19.40.330.

B. The use of hazardous substances, pesticides and fertilizers in the wetland and its buffer are prohibited by the City of Burien unless approved by the Director.

C. Plantings in a wetland or buffer should be native to Western Washington or be a native plant community appropriate for the ecoregion, or increase the functions of the wetland or wildlife habitat.

D. No vegetation removal, including mowing, shall be allowed in a wetland or wetland buffer unless authorized by the Director. Removal of noxious weeds is permitted if done manually.

E. Non-Conformance. Activities occurring in a wetland or wetland buffer prior to October 20, 2003 shall be considered a non-conforming use as described in BMC 19.55.

F. Unless otherwise provided, the following restrictions shall apply to all development proposals in Category I, II, or III wetlands that include the introduction of livestock:

Comment [TB73]: Expands City’s existing definition of non-regulated wetlands per Ecology guidance.

Comment [NL74]: The current wetland definition already excludes farm ponds and landscape amenities.

Comment [TB75]: Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored wetland) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing wetlands.

Comment [TB76]: Consistent with regulatory language in the rest of the section.

Comment [TB77]: Per Ecology comment from Donna Bunten 3/10/15. Not required.

Comment [TB78]: Now addressed in general development-standards

Comment [TB79]: Moved under 19.40.080 to apply to all critical areas.
2. Buffers.

A. A buffer area shall be established adjacent to designated wetland areas. The purpose of the buffer area shall be to protect the integrity, functions, and values of the wetland area. Buffer widths shall be appropriate for the sensitivity of the wetland and for the risks associated with land use development.

B. The following standard buffers, based on the category of wetland and the habitat score as determined by a qualified wetland professional, shall be established from the wetland edge. Additional buffer widths are added to the standard buffer widths. For example, a Category I wetland scoring eight (8) points for habitat function would require a buffer of 225 feet (75 + 150).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Category</th>
<th>Standard Wetland Buffer (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category 1*</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Category</th>
<th>Buffer width if wetland scores 3-4 habitat points</th>
<th>Additional buffer width if wetland scores 5 habitat points</th>
<th>Additional buffer width if wetland scores 6-7 habitat points</th>
<th>Additional buffer width if wetland scores 8-9 habitat points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category I</td>
<td>75 ft</td>
<td>add 30 ft</td>
<td>add 90 ft</td>
<td>add 150 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category II</td>
<td>75 ft</td>
<td>add 30 ft</td>
<td>add 90 ft</td>
<td>add 150 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category III</td>
<td>60 ft</td>
<td>add 45 ft</td>
<td>add 105 ft</td>
<td>add 165 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category IV</td>
<td>40 ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment [TB80]: Moved from subsection (2), which refers to buffers. This regulation applies more generally (not just to buffers).


Based on this feedback from Ecology City staff and consultants considered four buffer schemes. Following feedback from the Planning Commission at the 04/22/15 meeting, the City is proceeding with the preferred option, incorporating it into the code for consideration.
* As of October 20, 2003 the date of adoption of this Chapter, no Category 1 wetlands are known to exist in Burien.

C. The use of the standard buffer widths requires the implementation of the measures in the following table, where applicable, to minimize the impacts of the adjacent land uses. If an applicant chooses not to apply these measures, then a thirty-three (33) percent increase in the width of all buffers is required. For example, a 75-foot buffer accompanied by the mitigation measures would be a 100-foot buffer without them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disturbance</th>
<th>Required Measures to Minimize Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lights</td>
<td>• Direct lights away from wetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>• Locate activity that generates noise away from wetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If warranted, enhance existing buffer with native vegetation plantings adjacent to noise source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For activities that generate relatively continuous, potentially disruptive noise, such as certain heavy industry or mining, establish an additional 10’ heavily vegetated buffer strip immediately adjacent to the outer wetland buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic runoff</td>
<td>• Route all new, untreated runoff away from wetland while ensuring wetland is not dewatered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish covenants limiting use of pesticides within 150 feet of wetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Apply integrated pest management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater runoff</td>
<td>• Retrofit stormwater detention and treatment for roads and existing adjacent development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prevent channelized flow from lawns that directly enter the buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use Low Intensity Development techniques (per PSAT publication on LID techniques)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in water regime</td>
<td>• Infiltrate or treat, detain, and disperse into buffer new runoff from impervious surfaces and new lawns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pets and human disturbance</td>
<td>• Use privacy fencing OR plant dense vegetation to delineate buffer edge and to discourage disturbance using vegetation appropriate for the ecoregion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Place wetland and its buffer in a separate tract or protect with a conservation easement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>• Use best management practices to control dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruption of corridors or connections</td>
<td>• Maintain connections to offsite areas that are undisturbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Restore corridors or connections to offsite habitats by replanting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment [TB82]: Deleted per public comment received 05/13/15. Statement serves no real purpose and would need to be verified by a qualified professional on a case-by-case basis.

Comment [TB83]: The preferred option features overall smaller buffer widths with required accompanying impact-minimization measures. This allows developers to get credit for such measures and considers the constraints of protecting wetlands and their buffers in an urban, largely developed setting.
D. Buffer widths as defined in subsection B above assume that the buffer is vegetated with a native plant community appropriate for the ecoregion. If the existing buffer is unvegetated, sparsely vegetated, or vegetated with invasive species that do not perform needed functions, the buffer shall either be planted to create the appropriate plant community or the buffer shall be widened to ensure that adequate functions of the buffer are provided.

E. **Wetland buffers** shall be measured from the *wetland edge* as delineated and marked in the field.

F. Any *wetland* restored, relocated, replaced or enhanced because of a *wetland* alteration shall have the minimum *buffer* required for the highest *wetland class* involved pursuant to an approved *compensatory mitigation* plan set forth in Section 19.40.330.

E. No structures are allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the *edge of a designated or modified wetland buffer*. This area serves to protect the *wetland* during development activities, use, and routine maintenance occurring adjacent to these resources. The following may be allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the *buffer edge*: landscaping, uncovered decks, building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area, and driveways and patios subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City's stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10).

F. Increased *buffer widths* may be required by the City of Burien when:

i. The *buffer* is within twenty-five (25) feet of the toe of a *slope* that is greater than thirty percent (30%); or

ii. The *slope* is susceptible to *erosion* and standard *best management practices* (BMP’s) and erosion-control measures will not prevent adverse impacts to the *wetland*.

G. Standard *buffer* width averaging may be allowed by the *Director* (in accordance with an approved critical area review) if:

i. Additional protection to wetlands will be provided through the implementation of a *buffer enhancement* plan;
ii. Minimum buffer width is the greater of seventy-five percent (75%) of the standard buffer width or twenty-five (25) feet;

iii. Wetland functions or values will not be reduced; and

iv. As long as the total area contained in the buffer on the development proposal site does not decrease.

4. Buffer reduction with enhancement may be allowed by the Director (in accordance with an approved critical area review) if:

i. Additional protection to wetlands will be provided through the implementation of a buffer enhancement plan;

ii. The existing condition of the buffer is degraded;

iii. Buffer enhancement includes, but is not limited to the following:

   a. Planting native vegetation that would increase value for fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality, or provide aesthetic/recreational value.

   b. Enhancement of wildlife habitat by incorporating structures that are likely to be used by wildlife, including wood duck boxes, bat boxes, nesting platforms, snags, rootwads/stumps, birdhouses, and heron nesting areas.

   c. Removing non-native plant species and noxious weeds from the buffer area and replanting the area subject to BMC 19.40.310.2.H.iii (a).

iv. Buffer reductions under this Section shall be limited to twenty five (25)% of the standard buffer width or a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet, whichever is greater.

v. If the buffer reduction results in a buffer of less than twenty-five (25) feet, the applicant shall be responsible for attending an environmental stewardship Class Acceptable to the City.

6. Unless otherwise provided, the following restrictions shall apply to all development proposals in Category 1, 2, or 3 wetlands that include the introduction of livestock.
i. Implementation of a plan approved by the Director to protect and enhance the wetland’s water quality; and

   ii. Fencing located at the buffer edge. [Ord. 304 § 1, 2003]

19.40.320 Wetlands – Permitted Alterations.

1. Activities and uses shall be prohibited from wetlands and wetland buffers, except as allowed in this section.

2. The following activities are allowed outright without completion of a critical area review as described in BMC 19.40.090:

   A. Conservation or preservation of soil, water, vegetation, fish, shellfish, and other wildlife that does not entail changing the structure or functions of the existing wetland.

   B. The harvesting of wild crops in a manner that is not injurious to natural reproduction of such crops and provided the harvesting does not require tilling of soil, planting of crops, or alteration of the wetland by changing existing topography, water conditions or water sources.

   C. Site-specific biological studies with the purpose of collecting data for critical area studies.

   D. Removal of noxious weeds if done manually.

3. Alterations to Wetlands.

   A. Activities and uses shall be prohibited from Category I wetlands.

   B. Alterations to Category II, III, and IV wetlands may be permitted if the Director determines, based upon review of special studies completed by qualified professionals, that:

      i. It will not adversely affect water quality;

      ii. It will not adversely affect fish, wildlife, or their habitat;

      iii. It will not have an adverse effect on drainage and/or storm water detention capabilities;

      iv. It will not lead to unstable earth conditions or create an erosion hazard or contribute to scouring actions;

      v. It will not be materially detrimental to any other property or the City as a whole; and

Comment [TB90]: Moved above, outside of subsection (2) (buffers)

Comment [TB91]: Mapped to new classification system
vi. It will not have adverse effects on any other critical areas.

4. Alterations to Wetland Buffers. No land surface alteration or improvement may occur in a wetland buffer except as provided for below:

   A. Buffer enhancements may be allowed pursuant to an approved mitigation plan.

   B. Utilities such as water, telephone, cable, electric, and natural gas may be allowed in wetland buffers if:

      i. The Director determines that no practical alternative location is available; and

      ii. The utility corridor meets any additional requirements set forth by the Director and BMC 19.40.070(3) including, but not limited to, requirements for installation, replacement of vegetation and maintenance pursuant to an approved mitigation plan as set forth in 19.40.330.

   C. Sewer utility corridors may be allowed in wetland buffers only if all of the following criteria are met:

      i. The applicant demonstrates that sewer lines are necessary for gravity flow;

      ii. The corridor is not located in a wetland or buffer used by species listed as endangered or threatened by the state or federal government or containing critical or outstanding actual habitat for those species or heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees;

      iii. The corridor alignment including, but not limited to, any allowed maintenance roads, follows a path beyond a distance equal to 75 percent of the buffer width from the wetland edge;

      iv. Corridor construction and maintenance protects the wetland and buffer and is aligned to avoid cutting trees greater than 12 inches in diameter at breast height, when possible, and pesticides, herbicides and other hazardous substances are not used;

      v. An additional, contiguous and undisturbed buffer, equal in width to the proposed corridor including any allowed maintenance roads, is provided to protect the wetland.
vi. The corridor is revegetated with appropriate vegetation native to the City at preconstruction densities or greater immediately upon completion of construction or as soon thereafter as possible, and the sewer utility ensures that such vegetation survives;

vii. Any additional corridor access for maintenance is provided, to the extent possible, at specific points rather than by a parallel road;

viii. The width of any necessary parallel road providing access for maintenance is as small as possible, but not greater than 15 feet, the road is maintained without the use of herbicides, pesticides or other hazardous substances and the location of the road is contiguous to the utility corridor on the side away from the wetland;

ix. Joint use of an approved sewer utility corridor by other utilities may be allowed.

D. The following surface water management activities and facilities may be allowed in wetland buffers only as follows:

i. Surface water discharge to a wetland buffer from a detention facility, pre-settlement pond or other surface water management activity or facility may be allowed if the discharge does not increase the rate of flow, change the plant composition in a forested wetland or decrease the water quality of the wetland;

ii. Stormwater management facilities are limited to stormwater dispersion outfalls and bioswales. They are not allowed in buffers of Category I or II wetlands, but may be allowed within the outer twenty-five percent (25%) of the buffer of Category III or IV wetlands, provided that:

   a. No other location is feasible; and

   b. The location of such facilities will not degrade the functions and values of the wetland; and

   c. All requirements of the King County Surface Water Design Manual, as adopted in BMC 13.10, are met.

ii. A Category 2 wetland or buffer may be used for a regional retention/detention facility if:
a. A public agency and utility exception is granted pursuant to BMC 19.40.070.3.

b. All requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual are met; and

c. The use will not alter the rating or the factors used in rating the wetland.

iii. A Category 3 wetland buffer which has as its major function the storage of water may be used as a regional retention/detention facility if a pre-settlement pond is required and all requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual are met; and

iv. Use of a wetland buffer for a surface water management activity or facility, other than a retention/detention facility, such as an energy dissipater and associated pipes, may be allowed only if the applicant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the City, that:

a. No practicable alternative exists; and

b. The functions of the buffer or the wetland are not adversely affected.

E. Public and private trails may be allowed in the outer 25% of wetland buffers only if:

i. The trail surface is no more than 5 feet wide and shall not be made of impervious materials, except that public multipurpose trails may be made of impervious materials if:

a.) they meet all other requirements including water quality; and

b.) an impervious trail has less of an impact on the wetland and its buffer.

ii. The use of elevated boardwalks for trails is encouraged. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

19.40.330 Wetlands – Additional Mitigation Requirements.

1. General Requirements.

A. All approved activities that affect regulated wetlands or their buffers require compensatory mitigation so that the goal of no net loss of wetland function or value may be achieved.

B. Mitigation for alterations to wetlands shall achieve equivalent or greater biological functions. Mitigation plans shall be consistent with this Chapter (BMC 19.40.170) and Wetland Mitigation in Washington State, Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance (Version 1, Ecology Publication)
C. Wetland mitigation shall provide for in-kind lost functions and values. Mitigation actions shall address functions affected by the alteration to achieve functional equivalency or improvement, and shall provide similar wetland functions as those lost except when:

i. The altered wetland provides minimal functions as determined by a site-specific function assessment; and

ii. The proposed mitigation action(s) will provide equal or greater functions or will provide functions that are limited in the watershed; or

iii. Out of kind replacement will best meet formally identified regional goals, such as replacement of historically diminished wetland types.

2. Types of Mitigation. Impacts to wetlands shall be mitigated according to the mitigation sequence defined in BMC 19.40.170, Mitigation Requirements. Applicants shall demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been examined with the intent to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and wetland buffers. When an alteration to a wetland or its required buffer is proposed, such alteration shall be avoided, minimized, or compensated for in the following order of preference: Mitigation actions that require compensation by replacing, enhancing, or substitution shall occur in the following order of preference:

A. Avoidance of wetland and wetland buffer impacts, whether by finding another site or changing the location of the proposed activity on-site.

B. Minimizing wetland and wetland buffer impacts by limiting the degree of impact on-site.

C. Mitigation actions that require compensation by replacing, enhancing, or substitution shall occur in the following order of preference:

i. Restoring wetlands on upland sites that were formerly wetlands.

ii. Creating wetlands on disturbed upland sites such as those with vegetative cover consisting primarily of exotic introduced species or noxious weeds.
C. Enhancing significantly degraded wetlands.

3. Mitigation Location. Mitigation actions shall be conducted within the same sub-drainage basin and on the site as the alteration except when all of the following apply:

A. There are no reasonable on-site or in sub-drainage basin opportunities or on-site and in sub-drainage basin opportunities do not have a high likelihood of success due to development pressures, adjacent land uses, or on-site buffers or connectivity are inadequate;

B. Off-site mitigation has a greater likelihood of providing equal or improved wetland functions than the impacted wetland; and

C. Off-site locations shall be in the same sub-drainage basin and the same Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) unless:

   i. Regional or watershed goals for water quality, flood or conveyance, habitat or other wetland functions have been established and strongly justify location of mitigation at another site; or

   ii. Credits from a state-certified wetland mitigation bank are used as compensation and the use of credits is consistent with the terms of the certified bank instrument; or

   iii. Fees are paid to an approved in-lieu fee program to compensate for the impacts.

D. If compensatory wetland or wetland buffer mitigation is proposed off-site, a signed statement of consent is required from owners of all affected properties. This statement shall be submitted to the Director and a Notice on Title recorded with King County Department of Assessments prior to approval of a compensatory mitigation plan.

4. Mitigation Timing. Mitigation shall be completed immediately following disturbance and prior to use or occupancy of the activity or development causing the wetland alteration. Construction of mitigation projects shall be timed to reduce impacts to existing wildlife and flora.

5. Mitigation Schedule.

   A. A mitigation monitoring schedule shall be established for a period of a minimum of five years.
B. An “as-built” mitigation report shall be submitted to the City within one month of mitigation installation. Acceptance of the as-built report by the City will be made after a site investigation is performed by the City, and all changes requested by the City are completed.

C. Mitigation monitoring reports shall be submitted annually to the City.

6. Financial Surety. A performance bond, or other approved financial surety, is required before building and clearing and grading permits are issued. The purpose of the financial surety is to hold an applicant accountable for implementing the mitigation, monitoring, and contingency plans. The release of financial surety is contingent on satisfactory completion by the applicant of the proposed construction, mitigation, monitoring, and contingency plans as determined by the Director.

7. Mitigation Ratios.

A. The following ratios shall apply to creation or restoration that meets all other requirements in Section 19.40.330.1 to .6 and is the same category of wetland, and has a high probability of success. The first number in the following table specifies the acreage of replacement wetlands and the second specifies the acreage of wetlands altered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Category</th>
<th>Creation or Restoration Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category 1 and 2</td>
<td>3-to-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 3 and 4</td>
<td>2-to-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Impact Wetland</th>
<th>Creation or Re-establishment</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category I: based on total score</td>
<td>4:1</td>
<td>8:1</td>
<td>16:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category I: Mature Forested</td>
<td>6:1</td>
<td>12:1</td>
<td>24:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category II</td>
<td>3:1</td>
<td>6:1</td>
<td>12:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category III</td>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>4:1</td>
<td>8:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment [DB101]: We recommend the table on page A-19 of the Small Cities Guidance. It’s consistent with the joint agency guidance mentioned above.

Comment [TB102]: We’ve inserted the table mentioned by Ecology above. This is required for consistency with BAS.
B. Increased creation or restoration ratios. The City of Burien may increase the ratios under the following circumstances:

i. Uncertainty exists as to the probable success of the proposed restoration or creation:

ii. A significant period of time will elapse between impact and replication of wetland functions;

iii. Proposed mitigation will result in a lower category wetland or reduced functions relative to the wetland being impacted; or

iv. The impact or alteration requiring mitigation was not authorized by the City.

8. Wetlands Enhancement as Mitigation.

A. Impacts to wetlands may be mitigated by enhancement of existing significantly degraded wetlands. Applicants proposing to enhance wetlands must produce a critical area study that identifies how enhancement will increase the functions of the degraded wetland and how this increase will adequately mitigate for the loss of wetland area and function at the impact site. An enhancement proposal must also show whether existing wetland functions will be reduced by the enhancement actions.

B. At a minimum, enhancement acreage shall be double according to the ratios in Section 19.40.330.7 above, the acreage required for creation or restoration under Subsection A.

9. Wetland and Wetland Buffer Violations. Restoration shall be required when a wetland or its buffer is altered in violation of law or without any specific permission or approval by the Director. The following minimum requirements shall be met for the restoration of a wetland:

A. The original wetland configuration shall be replicated including its depth, width, length and gradient at the original location;

Comment [DB103]: See the table on page A-19 of the Small Cities Guidance. We recommend that enhancement not be used alone.

Comment [NL104]: To meet the federal mandate of ‘no-net-loss’ of wetland area, Ecology does discourage ‘wetland enhancement only’ to mitigate for wetland area loss. It is an option under the guidance, but the ratio varies by wetland category and is much higher than double (see inserted tables above)
B. The original soil type and configuration shall be replicated;

C. The wetland edge and buffer configuration shall be restored to its original condition;

D. The wetland edge and buffer shall be replanted with vegetation native to Burien which replicates the original vegetation in species, sizes and densities; and

E. The original wetland functions shall be restored including, but not limited to, hydrologic and biologic functions.

F. Violators may be imposed penalties pursuant to Chapter 1.15 BMC.

G. At the discretion of the Director, the violator may be required to enhance the wetland or wetland buffer to provide higher functions and values than the original wetland or wetland buffer.

[Ord. 560 § 1 (Exh. A), 2012; Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

STREAMS


1. General Requirements. The goal of stream regulations in the City of Burien is to preserve and enhance stream channels, banks, and stream channels and buffers to their natural condition and to maintain and enhance existing fish and wildlife habitat and species and habitat diversity.

2. Applicability. All water bodies meeting the definition of streams that lie within the City of Burien are regulated by this section. Ditches are excluded from regulation as streams under this section; ditches and artificial drainage features with documented current fish usage are regulated as streams.

3. Stream Classifications. Streams shall be classified as Type 1S, Type 2F, Type 3Np, or Type 4-Ns according to the criteria in this section: permanent water typing system (WAC 222-16-030). Water types are described generally below:

A. Type S waters are all waters inventoried as “shorelines of the state” under Chapter 90.58 RCW. Type S waters are not regulated under this Chapter and are subject to the Shoreline Master Program (Title 20 BMC).
B. Type F waters are segments of natural watercourses, or natural watercourses which have been altered by humans, other than Type S waters, which contain fish habitat.

C. Type Np waters include segments of natural watercourses, or natural watercourses which have been altered by humans, which are perennial during a period of normal rainfall and do not have the potential to be used by fish and are typically formed by geomorphic processes.

D. Type Ns waters include segments of natural watercourses, or natural watercourses which have been altered by humans, which are seasonal or ephemeral during a year of normal rainfall and do not have the potential to be used by fish and were generally formed by geomorphic processes.

A. Type 1: Streams inventoried as “Shorelines of the State” under Chapter 90.58 (RCW).

B. Type 2: Streams that are natural streams that have perennial (year round) or intermittent flow and have documented use by salmonids.

C. Type 3: Streams that are natural streams that have perennial flow and are not used by salmonids.

D. Type 4: Streams that are natural streams with perennial or intermittent flows that are not used by fish. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]


1. General Requirements.

A. Any alterations to a stream may require state and federal approvals that may require mitigation and conditions of approval beyond those required by the City.

B. The use of hazardous substances, pesticides and fertilizers in the stream corridor and its buffer are prohibited by the City of Burien unless approved by the City.

C. Plantings in a stream or buffer should be native to Western Washington or increase the functions of the stream or buffer.

D. No vegetation removal, including mowing, shall be allowed in a stream buffer unless authorized by the Director. Removal of noxious weeds is permitted if done manually.

Comment [TB107]: Adoption of permanent water typing system per WAC/Commerce guidance.

Comment [TB108]: See §310 Wetlands
E. Non-Conformance. Activities occurring in a stream or stream buffer prior to October 20, 2003 shall be considered a non-conforming use as described in BMC 19.55.

E. Unless otherwise provided, the following restrictions shall apply to all development proposals within the vicinity of all City of Burien streams and stream buffers that include the introduction of livestock:

i. Implementation of a plan approved by the Director to protect and enhance the stream's water quality; and

ii. Fencing located at the stream buffer edge. [Ord. 560 § 1 (Exh. A), 2012; Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

2. Buffers.

A. A stream buffer area shall be established as required in this section. The purpose of the buffer shall be to protect the integrity, functions, and values of the stream.

B. Required buffer widths shall reflect the sensitivity of the particular stream. The following minimum buffers for streams shall be established from the ordinary high water mark of the adjacent stream(s) or from the top of the defined stream bank if the ordinary high water mark cannot be identified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream Type</th>
<th>Standard Stream Buffer (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 1*</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: See Title 20 BMC, Shoreline Master Program

Comment [TB109]: Now addressed in general development standards
Comment [TB110]: Moved under 19.40.080 to apply to all critical areas.
Comment [TB111]: Moved from below
Comment [TB112]: Recommendation from the Gap Analysis. City will need to adopt for consistency with BAS. Note that for the purposes of buffers, Type 2 streams will become Type F; Type 3 and 4 will become Np and Ns, respectively.
C. Any stream restored or enhanced because of a stream alteration shall have the minimum buffer required for the highest stream class involved pursuant to an approved mitigation plan and stream study set forth in Section 19.40.370.

D. No impervious surfaces are allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the edge of a designated or modified stream buffer. This area serves to protect the stream during development activities, use, and routine maintenance occurring adjacent to these resources. The following impervious surfaces may be allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the buffer edge: building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area, and residential driveways and patios subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City’s stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10).

DE. Increased stream buffer widths may be required by the City of Burien when the slope is susceptible to erosion and standard erosion-control measures will not prevent adverse impacts to the stream.

EF. Any stream with an ordinary high water mark within twenty-five (25) feet of the toe of a slope thirty percent (30%) or steeper, shall have the minimum buffer required for the stream class involved or a twenty-five (25) foot buffer beyond the top of the slope, whichever is greater.

FG. Standard buffer width averaging may be allowed by the Director (in accordance with an approved critical area review) if:

i. Additional protection to the stream and riparian habitat area will be provided through the implementation of a buffer enhancement plan as described in BMC 19.40.350.2(H);

ii. Minimum buffer width is the greater of fifty percent (50%) of the standard buffer width or twenty-five (25) feet;
iii. Stream and riparian functions or values will not be reduced; and

iv. As long as the total area contained in the buffer on the development proposal site does not decrease.

**GH** Buffer reduction with enhancement may be allowed by the Director (in accordance with an approved critical area study) if:

i. Additional protection to streams will be provided through the implementation of a buffer enhancement plan.

ii. The existing condition of the buffer is degraded.

iii. Buffer enhancement includes, but is not limited to, the following:

a. Planting vegetation that would increase value for fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality, or provide aesthetic/recreational value.

b. Enhancement of wildlife habitat by incorporating structures that are likely to be used by wildlife, including wood duck boxes, bat boxes, nesting platforms, snags, rootwads/stumps, birdhouses, and heron nesting areas.

c. Removing non-native plant species from the buffer area.

iv. For Type F and Type Np streams, Buffer reductions under this Section shall be limited to twenty-five (25)% of the standard buffer width, or a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet, whichever is greater. For Type Ns streams, buffer reductions shall result in a buffer of no less than twenty-five (25) feet.

v. If the buffer reduction results in a buffer of less than twenty-five (25) feet, the applicant shall be responsible for attending an environmental stewardship Class Acceptable to the City.

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Comment [TB116]: BAS indicates that buffers do not provide any buffering functions when smaller than 25 feet. This clarification allows reduction of Type F and Type Np streams consistent with the City’s existing code, and allows greater reduction of Type Ns stream buffers to accommodate existing conditions in the City while still ensuring functional buffers.

Comment [TB117]: Buffers smaller than 25 feet no longer possible given revised reduction regulations above.
1. Implementation of a plan approved by the Director to protect and enhance the stream’s water quality; and

ii. Fencing located at the stream buffer edge. (Ord. 560 § 1 (Exh. A), 2012; Ord. 394 § 1, 2003)

19.40.360 Streams – Permitted Alterations.

1. Alteration to Streams.

A. Relocation or piping of any Type 1 or F2 stream in the City of Burien shall not be permitted unless undertaken for stream enhancement as described in BMC 19.40.360.1 (B). Relocation or piping of Type 3 or 4 No or Ns streams may take place only when it is part of an approved mitigation or restoration plan, and will result in equal or better habitat and water quality, and will not diminish the flow capacity of the stream.

B. Stream enhancement not associated with any other development proposal may be allowed if:

i. An approved design, implementation, maintenance, and monitoring plan prepared by a civil engineer and a qualified professional is approved by the Director;

ii. The plan is carried out under the direct supervision of a qualified professional pursuant to provisions contained in administrative rules;

iii. The enhancement is accomplished by a public agency with a mandate to do such work;

iv. The enhancement is limited to placement of rock weirs, log controls, spawning gravel, other specific salmonid improvements, and involves only light equipment or hand labor; and

v. Water quality in the stream is protected during construction.

C. A stream channel may be stabilized if:

i. Movement of the stream channel threatens existing residential or commercial structures, public facilities or improvements, unique natural resources or the only existing access to property; and
ii. The stabilization is done in compliance with the requirements of BMC 19.40.240 through 19.40.280.

2. Alterations to Stream Buffers. No alteration may occur in a stream buffer except as permitted below:

   A. Buffer enhancements may be allowed pursuant to an approved mitigation plan as described in BMC 19.40.370.

   B. Buffers and vegetation within the buffer shall be protected during construction by placement of a temporary fencing, on-site notice for construction crews of the presence of the stream, and implementation of appropriate erosion and sedimentation controls.

   C. Utilities such as water, telephone, cable, electric, and natural gas may be allowed in Type \texttt{Np3} or Type \texttt{Ns4} stream buffers if:
      
      i. The Director determines that no practical alternative location is available; and

      ii. The utility corridor meets any additional requirements set forth by the Director and BMC 19.40.070(3) including, but not limited to, requirements for installation, replacement of vegetation and maintenance.

   D. Sewer utility corridors may be allowed in stream buffers only if all of the following criteria are met:
      
      i. The applicant demonstrates that sewer lines are necessary for gravity flow;

      ii. The corridor is not located in a stream or stream buffer used by species listed as endangered or threatened by the state or federal government or containing critical or outstanding actual habitat for those species or heron rookeries or raptor nesting trees;

      iii. The corridor alignment including, but not limited to, any allowed maintenance roads, follows a path beyond a distance equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the stream buffer width from the ordinary high water mark;

      iv. Corridor construction and maintenance protects the stream and stream buffer and is aligned to avoid cutting trees greater than twelve (12) inches in diameter at breast height, when possible, and pesticides, herbicides, and other hazardous substances are not used;
v. An additional, contiguous and undisturbed buffer, equal in width to the proposed corridor including any allowed maintenance roads, is provided to protect the stream.

vi. The corridor is revegetated with appropriate vegetation native to the City at preconstruction densities or greater immediately upon completion of construction or as soon thereafter as possible, and the sewer utility ensures that such vegetation survives;

vii. Any additional corridor access for maintenance is provided, to the extent possible, at specific points rather than by a parallel road; and

viii. The width of any necessary parallel road providing access for maintenance is as small as possible, but not greater than fifteen (15) feet, the road is maintained without the use of herbicides, pesticides or other hazardous substances and the location of the road is contiguous to the utility corridor on the side away from the stream.

ix. Joint use of an approved sewer utility corridor by other utilities may be allowed.

E. The following surface water management activities and facilities may be allowed in Type 3_Np and Type 4_Ns stream buffers only as follows:

i. Surface water discharge to a Type 3_Np or Type 4_Ns stream from a detention facility, pre-settlement pond or other surface water management activity or facility may be allowed if discharge does not increase the rate of flow, change the fish habitat or decrease the water quality of the stream;

ii. A Type 3_Np or Type 4_Ns stream or stream buffer may be used for a regional retention/detention facility if:

   a. A public agency and utility exception is granted pursuant to BMC 19.40.070.3;

   b. All requirements of the King County Surface Water Design Manual, as adopted in BMC 13.10, are met;

   c. The use will not alter the rating or the factors used in rating the stream; and

   d. There are no significant adverse impacts to the stream.

F. Public and private trails may be allowed in stream buffers only if:
i. The trail surface shall not be made of impervious materials, except that public multipurpose trails may be made of impervious materials if:

   a. they meet all other requirements including water quality, and

   b. an impervious trail has less of an impact on the wetland and its buffer.

ii. The use of elevated boardwalks for trails is encouraged.

G. Stream crossings may be allowed and may encroach on the required stream buffer if the following conditions are met. Stream crossings include those for streets, trails, or private vehicular access easements.

   i. There is no other feasible access to the property;

   ii. All crossings use bridges or other construction techniques which do not disturb the stream bed or bank, except that bottomless culverts, fish friendly culverts or other appropriate methods demonstrated to provide fisheries protection may be used for Type 2F, 3No, or 4s streams if the culvert design is in accordance with the 2013 WDFW manual Fish Passage Design at Road Culverts Water Crossing Design Guidelines, as amended;

   iii. All crossings are constructed during low stream flow periods and are timed to avoid stream disturbance during periods when use is critical to salmonids, construction timing must coincide with the WDFW in-water work windows;

   iv. Crossings do not occur over salmonid spawning areas;

   v. Bridge piers or abutments are not placed within the FEMA floodway or the ordinary high water mark;

   vi. Crossings do not diminish the flood-carrying capacity of the stream;

   vii. Underground utility crossings are laterally drilled and located at a depth of four (4) feet below the maximum depth of scour for the base flood predicted by a civil engineer licensed by the State of Washington; and

Comment [TB122]: Mapped to new stream types
Comment [TB123]: Updated to reflect new WDFW manual, per comment received from Karen Walter of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, 05/13/15.
viii. Crossings are minimized and serve multiple purposes and properties whenever possible. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

19.40.370 Streams – Additional mitigation requirements.

1. General Requirements.

A. All impacts to streams that degrade the functions and values of the stream shall be avoided. If alteration to the stream is unavoidable, all adverse impacts to the stream and its buffer resulting from a development proposal or alteration shall be mitigated in accordance with an approved mitigation plan as described below.

AB. Restoration or mitigation shall be required when a stream or its buffer is altered in violation of law or without any specific permission or approval by the Director. In addition to the requirements of BMC 19.40.170, a mitigation plan for stream impacts shall demonstrate that:

i. The stream has been degraded and will not be further degraded by the mitigation activity;

ii. The mitigation will improve the water quality and fish and wildlife habitat of the stream;

iii. The mitigation will have no lasting significant adverse impact on any stream functions; and

iv. The mitigation will assist in stabilizing the stream channel.

BC. Mitigation in addition to the requirements of BMC 19.40.170, mitigation minimum requirements shall include:

i. All work shall be carried out under the direct supervision of a qualified professional;

ii. Engineering analysis as described in BMC 13.10 shall be performed to determine hydrologic conditions;

iii. The natural channel dimensions shall be replicated including its depth, width, length and gradient at the original location, and the original horizontal alignment (meander lengths) shall be replaced;
iv. The bottom shall be restored with identical or similar materials;

v. The bank and buffer configuration shall be restored to its original condition;

vi. The channel, bank and buffer areas shall be replanted with vegetation native to Western Washington which replicates the original vegetation in species, sizes and densities; and

vii. The original biologic functions of the stream shall be recreated.

2. Mitigation Location. Mitigation of adverse impacts to riparian habitat areas or streams shall result in equivalent functions and values on a per function basis, be located as near the alteration as feasible, and be located in the same sub drainage basin as the habitat impacted.

3. Mitigation Schedule.

   A. A mitigation monitoring schedule shall be established for a period of five (5) years.

   B. An “as-built” mitigation report shall be submitted to the City within one (1) month of mitigation installation. Acceptance of the as-built report by the City will be made after a site investigation is performed by the City, and all changes requested by the City are completed.

   C. Mitigation monitoring reports shall be submitted annually to the City and shall show that the mitigated area is meeting performance standards and goals set forth in the mitigation plan.

4. Financial Surety. A performance bond, or other approved financial surety, is required before building and clearing and grading permits are issued. The purpose of the financial surety is to hold an applicant accountable for implementing the mitigation, monitoring, and contingency plans. The release of financial surety is contingent on satisfactory completion by the applicant of the proposed construction, mitigation, monitoring, and contingency plans as determined by the Director. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS

19.40.380 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas - Designation and Classification

1. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are those habitat areas that meet any of the following criteria:

REVISED 5/15/15
A. Areas with which endangered, threatened, and sensitive species listed by the federal government or the State of Washington have a primary association;

B. All public and private tidelands or bedlands suitable for commercial or recreational shellfish harvest;

C. Kelp and eel-grass beds identified by the Washington Department of Natural Resources;

D. Herring and smelt spawning areas as outlined in Chapter 220-110 WAC and the Puget Sound Environmental Atlas as presently constituted or as may be subsequently amended;

E. Naturally occurring ponds under 20 acres and their submerged aquatic beds that provide fish or wildlife habitat;

F. Bald eagle habitat protected pursuant to the Washington State Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Rules (WAC 232-12-292); or

G. Heron rookeries or active nesting trees; or

H. Waters of the state, regulated under Section 19.40.340, Streams, of this Chapter.

2. The approximate location and extent of known fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are shown on the Critical Areas Maps adopted by the City, as described in BMC 19.40.040(2)(A) and as most recently updated. The following maps are to be used as a guide for the City, but do not provide a final critical area designation:

A. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitat and Species Maps;

B. Anadromous and resident salmonid distribution maps contained in the Habitat Limiting Factors Reports published by the Washington Conservation Commission; and

C. Washington State Digital Coastal Atlas and Coastal Zone Management Program. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]
1. The Director shall require the establishment of buffer areas for activities in, or adjacent to, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, when needed to protect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas. Buffers shall:

   A. Consist of an undisturbed area of native vegetation, or areas identified for restoration, established to protect the integrity, functions and values of the affected habitat;

   B. Reflect the sensitivity of the habitat and the type and intensity of human activity proposed to be conducted on the site and on adjacent sites; and

   C. Be consistent with the management recommendations issued by the state Department of Fish and Wildlife.

2. When a species is more susceptible to adverse impacts during specific periods of the year, seasonal restrictions may apply. Larger buffers may be required and activities may be further restricted during the specified season.

3. A Habitat Management Plan may be required by the Director when the critical area review of a development proposal determines that the proposed activity will have an affect on habitat conservation areas.

   A. All Habitat Management Plans shall be prepared by a qualified professional in consultation with the state Department of Fish and Wildlife. Habitat Management Plans for critical species listed as endangered or threatened shall be approved by the City following review and approval by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

   B. Habitat Management Plan Content Requirements. Based on the characteristics of the site and information submitted by the applicant, the Director may require that all or a portion of the following be included in a Habitat Management Plan:

      i. A map drawn to scale or survey showing the following information:

         a. All lakes, ponds, streams, and wetlands on, or adjacent to the subject property, including the name (if named), ordinary high water mark of each, and the stream type or wetland class;

         b. The location and description of the fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas on the subject property, as well as any potential fish and wildlife habitat conservation
areas within 200 feet of the subject property as shown on the City’s adopted Critical Areas Maps; and

(c) The location of any observed evidence of use by a listed species.

ii. An analysis of how the proposed development activities will affect the fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and listed species;

iii. The Habitat Management Plan should also address the following mitigation measures:

(a) Reduction or limitation of development activities within the fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas;

(b) Use of low impact development techniques or clustering of development on the subject property to locate structures in a manner that preserves and minimizes adverse effects to habitat areas;

(c) Seasonal restrictions on construction activities on the subject property;

(d) Preservation or retention of habitat and vegetation on the subject property in contiguous blocks or with connection to other habitats that have a primary association with listed species;

(e) Establishment of a buffer around the fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas;

(f) Limitation of access to the fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and buffer; and

(g) The creation or restoration of habitat area for the listed species.

4. Non-indigenous species shall not be introduced. No plant, wildlife, or fish species not indigenous to the Puget Sound region shall be introduced into a fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas unless authorized by a state or federal permit or approval. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

19.40.400 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Permitted Alterations,

1. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas or their buffers may be altered only if the proposed alteration of the habitat or the mitigation proposed does not degrade the functions and values of the habitat. All new

REVISED 5/15/15
structures and land alterations shall be prohibited from habitat conservation areas except in accordance with this Chapter.

2. Approvals of activities may be conditioned. The Director may condition approvals of activities allowed adjacent to fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas as necessary, to minimize or mitigate any potential adverse effects. Conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

   A. Establishment of buffer zones;
   B. Preservation of vegetation with which listed species have a primary association;
   C. Limitation of access to the habitat area, including fencing to deter unauthorized access;
   D. Seasonal restriction of construction activities;
   E. Requirement of mitigation for activities having an effect on fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; and
   F. Requirement of a performance bond, when necessary, to ensure completion and successful implementation of proposed mitigation (BMC 19.40.180).

3. Low impact uses and activities which are consistent with the purpose and function of the habitat buffer and do not detract from its integrity may be permitted within the buffer depending on the sensitivity of the habitat area. Any impacts from these uses and activities shall be mitigated. Examples of uses and activities which may be permitted by the Director include:

   A. Pervious trails;
   B. Viewing platforms;
   C. Storm water management features such as grass-lined swales, and
   D. Utilities and utility easements.

4. Mitigation shall result in contiguous habitat. Mitigation sites shall be located to achieve contiguous wildlife habitat in accordance with a mitigation plan that is part of an approved habitat Management Plan to minimize the isolating effects of development on habitat areas. Mitigation of aquatic habitat must be located within the same aquatic ecosystem or watershed as the area disturbed.
5. Mitigation of alterations to habitat conservation areas shall achieve equivalent or greater biologic functions, and in the case of streams shall include mitigation for adverse impacts upstream and/or downstream of the development proposal site. Mitigation shall address each function affected by the alteration to achieve functional equivalency or improvement on a per function basis. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

19.40.410 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats

1. Endangered, threatened, and sensitive species habitat.

   A. No alteration shall be allowed within a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area with which state or federally endangered, threatened, or sensitive species have a primary association without Federal and State approval.

   B. Whenever activities are proposed adjacent to a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area with which state or federally endangered, threatened, or sensitive species have a primary association, such area shall be protected through the application of protection measures in accordance with a Habitat Management Plan prepared by a qualified professional (BMP 19.40.390) and approved by the City.

   C. Bald eagle habitat shall be protected pursuant to the Federal Washington State Bald Eagle Protection Rules Act (WAC 232-12-292). Whenever activities are proposed within 660 feet of a verified nest territory or communal roost, a Habitat Management Plan shall be developed by a qualified professional. Activities are adjacent to bald eagle sites when they are within eight hundred (800) feet of an eagle nest, or within a quarter mile (1,320 feet) if in a shoreline foraging area. The applicant shall verify the location of eagle management areas for each proposed activity, consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if a permit is required. Prior to issuance of the building permit by the City, the applicant shall provide written approval of the Habitat Management Plan by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

2. Aquatic Habitats.

   A. All activities, uses, and alterations proposed to be located in water bodies used by salmonid fish species or in areas that affect such water bodies shall give special consideration to the preservation and enhancement of salmonid habitat.
B. Filling of aquatic habitats, when authorized by the City of Burien’s Shoreline Management Master Program, shall not adversely impact salmonids or their habitat or shall mitigate any unavoidable impacts, and shall only be allowed for a water-dependent activity. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]

**CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS**

19.40.420 Critical aquifer recharge areas – Designation and Classification.

1. Purpose and Intent. The purpose of this section is to protect critical aquifer recharge areas from degradation or depletion resulting from new and redeveloping land use activities. Due to the potential vulnerability of groundwater underlying certain aquifer recharge areas to contamination and the importance of such groundwater as sources of public water supply, it is the intent of this section to safeguard groundwater resources by mitigating or precluding future discharges of contaminants from new development activities and redevelopment activities.

2. Applicability.

   A. General. The provisions of this section shall apply to regulated facilities as defined in this ordinance within or adjacent to those portions of the City of Burien designated as critical aquifer recharge areas on the City of Burien Critical Areas Map. Regulated facilities are those commercial, industrial and home occupation uses that:

      i. Process or handle hazardous materials in regulated quantities; and

      ii. Treat and store regulated quantities of hazardous materials.

   B. The City of Burien shall administer the provisions of this Chapter and shall determine appropriate mitigation measures.

3. Classification.

   A. Criteria. Any site located within the City of Burien and within or adjacent to the boundaries of any critical aquifer recharge area is subject to the provisions of this Chapter.
B. Sources. The following sources were used to identify the aquifer recharge areas that are depicted on the Critical Areas Map.


1. Prohibited activities and land uses – critical aquifer recharge areas. The following land uses and activities for new development or redevelopment shall be prohibited within or adjacent to critical aquifer recharge areas:

A. Solid waste landfills;

B. Disposal of hazardous or dangerous wastes;

C. All underground injection wells as defined in Chapter 173-218 WAC;

D. Mining

   i. Metals and hard rock mining.

   ii. Sand and gravel mining is prohibited from critical aquifer recharge areas determined to be highly susceptible or vulnerable.

E. Wood Treatment Facilities. Wood treatment facilities that allow any portion of the treatment process to occur over permeable surfaces (both natural and manmade);

F. Storage, processing, or disposal of radioactive substances. Facilities that store, process, or dispose of radioactive substances;

G. Dry cleaning establishments using the solvent perchloroethylene; and
H. Other.

i. Activities that would significantly reduce the recharge to aquifers currently or potentially used as a potable water source;

ii. Activities that would significantly reduce the recharge to aquifers that are a source of significant baseflow to a regulated stream;

iii. Activities that are not connected to an available sanitary sewer system are prohibited from critical aquifer recharge areas associated with sole source aquifers.

2. Hazardous materials questionnaire required. Applications for development or redevelopment of regulated facilities within the boundaries of critical aquifer recharge areas shall be accompanied by a completed hazardous materials questionnaire to determine the regulatory status of the applicant facility. The Director shall review the hazardous materials questionnaire to determine whether the facility is regulated under this ordinance. If it is determined that the applicant is a regulated facility that processes, handles, treats, and/or stores hazardous substances as defined by this ordinance, the applicant facility must submit a Critical Areas Report pursuant to this Section to the City.

3. Critical area review for critical aquifer recharge areas required.

A. After reviewing the hazardous materials questionnaire, the Director may require a critical area review pursuant to BMC 19.40.090 through 19.40.150.

B. Notification to adjacent water supply systems. The City of Burien shall provide written notice to the operators of neighboring water supply systems in whose wellhead protection area the proposed regulated activity is located. The City of Burien shall consider comments received from the water system when reviewing the hydrogeologic assessment.

4. Appeal of determination.

A. The Director’s determination that the facility is a regulated facility or within a critical aquifer recharge area may be appealed according to, and as part of the appeal procedure for the underlying permit or approval involved. The appeal must be accompanied with a hydrogeologic assessment to assess the facility’s potential impact on the aquifer.
B. Prepared by a qualified professional. The hydrogeologic assessment should be prepared by a licensed engineer, engineering geologist, geologist, or hydrogeologist registered in the State of Washington and approved by the City of Burien.

C. Hydrogeologic assessment report. A hydrogeologic assessment shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

i. Information sources;

ii. Geologic setting--include well logs or borings used to characterize the area;

iii. Background water quality;

iv. Groundwater elevations;

v. Location/depth to perched water tables;

vi. Recharge potential of the proposed development site (permeability/transmissivity);

vii. Groundwater flow direction and gradient;

viii. Currently available data on wells located within 1,000 feet of site;

ix. Currently available data on any spring within 1,000 feet of site;

x. Surface water location and recharge potential;

xi. Water source supply to site;

xii. Any sampling schedules necessary;

xiii. Discussion of the effects of the proposed project on the groundwater resource;

xiv. Description of potential mitigation measures, should it be determined that the proposed project may have an adverse impact on groundwater resources; and

xv. Other information as required by the City of Burien.
D. If the hydrogeologic assessment determines that the facility will have no effect on groundwater, the facility is exempt from the performance-development standards requirements in Sections 19.40.350.6.

E. If the hydrogeologic assessment determines that the facility could have an effect on the groundwater resource, the City shall require implementation of applicable development standards and applicable performance standards in 19.40.350.5 and 19.40.350.6.

5. Performance-Development standards – General requirements

A. Activities may only be permitted in a critical aquifer recharge area if the applicant can show that the proposed activity will not cause contaminants to enter the aquifer and that the proposed activity will not adversely effect the recharging of the aquifer.

B. The proposed activity must comply with the water source protection requirements and recommendations of the federal Environmental Protection Agency, and state Department of Health, and the King County Health District.

C. Storage tank permits. The City of Burien specifically regulates and authorizes permits for underground storage tanks, pursuant to the Uniform Fire Code (Article 79) International Fire Code and this Chapter. The Washington Department of Ecology also regulates and authorizes permits for underground storage tanks (WAC 173-360). The local Fire District regulates and authorizes permits for the removal of underground storage tanks (UFC 7902).

D. Owners and operators of facilities with existing underground storage tanks that are located within a critical aquifer recharge area shall comply with all release detection requirements as specified in WAC 173-360.

E. Spreading or injection of reclaimed water. Water reuse projects for reclaimed water must be in accordance with the adopted water or sewer comprehensive plans that have been approved by the departments of Ecology and Health.

   i. Surface spreading must meet the ground water recharge criteria given in Chapter 90.46.080 RCW and Chapter 90.46.010(10).
ii. Direct injection must be in accordance with the standards developed by authority of Chapter 90.46.042 RCW.

F. Storm water treatment and control as per the King County Surface Water Design Manual.

6. Development standards for regulated facilities within critical aquifer recharge areas. The following mitigation measures, as applicable, are required for development of regulated facilities within a critical aquifer recharge area:

A. Floor drains shall not be allowed to drain to the storm water system and must be designed and installed to meet the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) Section 303.

B. If any roof venting carries contaminants, then the portion of the roof draining this area must go through pretreatment pursuant to UPC Section 304(b).

C. All nonresidential vehicle washing must be self contained or be discharged to a sanitary sewer system, if approved by the sewer utility, and is subject to UPC Sections 708 and 711.

D. Utilize Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices for pest control and Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizers as described by the King County Local Hazardous Waste Management Program.

E. Facilities installing new underground tanks. All new underground storage facilities used or to be used for the underground storage of hazardous substances or hazardous wastes shall meet the requirements of WAC 173-360 and be designed and constructed so as to:

i. Prevent releases due to corrosion or structural failure for the operational life of the tank;

ii. Be protected against corrosion, constructed of non-corrosive material, steel clad with a non-corrosive material, or designed to include a secondary containment system to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored substance; and

iii. Use material in the construction or lining of the tank which is compatible with the substance to be stored.

F. Aboveground tanks
i. No new aboveground storage facility or part thereof shall be fabricated, constructed, installed, used, or maintained in any manner which may allow the release of a hazardous substance to the ground, or groundwater of the City of Burien within an critical aquifer recharge area.

ii. For a tank that will contain a hazardous substance, no new aboveground tank or part thereof shall be fabricated, constructed, installed, used, or maintained without having constructed around and under it an impervious containment area enclosing or underlying the tank or part thereof.

iii. A new aboveground tank that will contain a hazardous substance will require a secondary containment system either built into the tank structure or a dike system built outside the tank for all tanks located within a critical aquifer recharge area. The secondary containment system or dike system must be designed and constructed to contain the material stored in the tank(s), have a capacity of at least 110 percent of the primary tank and conform to the requirements of UFC Chapter 7902.2.

G. Vehicle repair and servicing

i. Commercial vehicle repair and servicing must be conducted over impermeable pads and within a covered structure capable of withstanding normally expected weather conditions. Chemicals used in the process of vehicle repair and servicing must be stored in a manner that protects them from weather and provides containment should leaks occur.

ii. No dry wells shall be allowed in critical aquifer recharge areas on sites used for vehicle repair and servicing. Dry wells existing on the site prior to facility establishment must be abandoned using techniques approved by the state Department of Ecology prior to commencement of the proposed activity.

H. Additional protective measures may be required if deemed necessary by the City of Burien.

I. State and federal regulations--The uses listed below shall be conditioned as necessary to protect critical aquifer recharge areas in accordance with the applicable state and federal regulations.
## Statutes, Regulations, and Guidance Pertaining to Ground Water Impacting Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Statute – Regulation – Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Storage Tanks</td>
<td>Chapter 173-303-640 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Feedlots</td>
<td>Chapter 173-216 WAC, Chapter 173-220 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Ground Storage Tanks</td>
<td>Chapter 173-360 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities</td>
<td>Chapter 173-303-182 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste Generator (Boat Repair Shops, Biological Research Facility, Dry Cleaners, Furniture Stripping, Motor Vehicle Service Garages, Photographic Processing, Printing and Publishing Shops, etc.)</td>
<td>Chapter 173-303 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection wells</td>
<td>Federal 40 CFR Parts 144 and 146, Chapter 173-218 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junk Yards and Salvage Yards</td>
<td>Chapter 173-304 WAC, Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution at Vehicles Recycler Facilities (WDOE 94-146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas Drilling</td>
<td>Chapter 332-12-450 WAC, WAC, Chapter 173-218 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-Site Sewage Systems (Large Scale)</td>
<td>Chapter 173-240 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-Site Sewage Systems (&lt; 14,500 gal/day)</td>
<td>Chapter 246-272 WAC, Local Health Ordinances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide Storage and Use</td>
<td>Chapter 15.54 RCW, Chapter 17.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Statute – Regulation – Guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmills</td>
<td>RCW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 173-303 WAC, 173-304 WAC, Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution at Log Yards (WDOE 95-53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste Handling and Recycling Facilities</td>
<td>Chapter 173-304 WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining</td>
<td>Chapter 332-18-015 WAC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]
19.10 Definitions

19.10.140.5 Ecoregion
- Ecoregions are defined using EPA’s Ecoregions of the Pacific Northwest Document No. 600/3-86/033 July 1986 by Omernik and Gallant. The term ecoregions is used to define a mapped classification of the ecosystem regions of the United States. Ecoregions are generally considered to be regions of relative homogeneity in ecological systems or in relationships between organisms and their environments. In general, ecoregions have a distinct composition and distribution of plant and animal species.

19.10.182 Frequently flooded area
- Frequently flooded areas are lands in the flood plain subject to at least a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or within areas subject to flooding due to high groundwater. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, lakes, coastal areas, wetlands, and areas where high groundwater forms ponds on the ground surface.

19.10.545.5 Type F Water
- Type F Water means segments of natural waters other than Type S Waters, which are within the bankfull widths of defined channels and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, or within lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of 0.5 acre or greater at seasonal low water and which in any case contain fish habitat or are described by one of the following four categories:

(a) Waters, which are diverted for domestic use by more than 10 residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than 10 persons, where such diversion is determined by the department to be a valid appropriation of water and the only practical water source for such users. Such waters shall be considered to be Type F Water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, whichever is less;

(b) Waters, which are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered Type F Water upstream from the point of diversion for 1,500 feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality. The department may allow additional harvest beyond the requirements of Type F Water designation provided the department determines after a landowner-requested on-site assessment by the department of fish and wildlife, department of ecology, the affected tribes and interested parties that:

(i) The management practices proposed by the landowner will adequately protect water quality for the fish hatchery; and

(ii) Such additional harvest meets the requirements of the water type designation that would apply in the absence of the hatchery;

(c) Waters, which are within a federal, state, local, or private campground having more than 10 camping units: Provided, That the water shall not be considered to enter a campground until it reaches the boundary of the park lands available for public use and comes within 100 feet of a camping unit, trail or other park improvement;

(d) Riverine ponds, wall-based channels, and other channel features that are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria:

(i) The site must be connected to a fish habitat stream and accessible during some period of the year; and
(ii) The off-channel water must be accessible to fish.

19.10.546 Type Np Water

- Type Np Water means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of defined channels that are perennial nonfish habitat streams. Perennial streams are flowing waters that do not go dry any time of a year of normal rainfall and include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow.

19.10.546.3 Type Ns Water

- Type Ns Water means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of the defined channels that are not Type S, F, or Np Waters. These are seasonal, nonfish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of a year of normal rainfall and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a Type Np Water. Ns Waters must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to Type S, F, or Np Waters.

19.10.546.5 Type S Water

- Type S Water means all waters, within their bankfull width, as inventoried as “shorelines of the state” under chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW including periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands.

19.10.580 Wetlands

- Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, as required by RCW 36.70A.175 (Ecology Publication #96-94). Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated, by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances to support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adopted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands. For identifying and delineating a wetland, local government shall use the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
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<th>Topic (§)</th>
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<th>Proposed change</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Header and Section header</td>
<td>1, 3</td>
<td>Purposes and General Administrative Provisions</td>
<td>To be distinguished from several other sections that contain “general requirements” or “general standards.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Document outline</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>See document for changes.</td>
<td>Edited to reflect revisions and reorganizations throughout document. Individual changes will be presented by section in this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>User guide (19.40.010)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This chapter establishes regulations pertaining to the development within or adjacent to critical areas. Many areas of Burien have been or may become classified as critical areas by the City or other public agencies. The following critical areas are found in the City of Burien and regulated under this Chapter: [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Frequently flooded areas (19.40.240); B. Geologically hazardous areas (19.40.280), including:</td>
<td>For clarity: under the GMA, critical areas regulations must designate and protect the functions and values of critical areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i. Erosion hazard areas, ii. Landslide hazard areas, and iii. Seismic hazard areas; C. Wetlands (19.40.300); D. Streams (19.40.340); E. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas (19.40.380); and F. Critical aquifer recharge areas (19.40.420). [Ord. 376 § 1, 2003]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Purposes and Goals (19.040.020)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Convert introductory text to numbered bullets; adjust subsequent bullets accordingly.</td>
<td>In general, we recommend avoiding unnumbered “preambles” in sections that contain regulations. Their applicability is not always clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Purposes and Goals (19.040.020(1))</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The beneficial functions and values of critical areas include…</td>
<td>Editorial fix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Purposes and Goals: Purposes (19.040.020(3))</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B. Designate, classify, and regulate the use of critical areas in accordance with the Growth Management Act…</td>
<td>For clarity: under the GMA, critical areas regulations must designate and protect the functions and values of critical areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Applicability (19.40.040)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B. Actual site conditions. Regardless of whether a critical area is shown on the critical areas map, the actual presence…</td>
<td>Internal consistency – Critical Areas Map is capitalized when it is defined, and elsewhere it is referred to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Applicability:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3. Adjacency. For the purposes of this Chapter, land is &quot;adjacent&quot; to a critical area if it is:</td>
<td>Under the GMA, critical areas code should state that review is required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE
### Summary of Changes
#### Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15

**Bold text within the body of the table was added following the Planning Commission meeting on 05/13/15, based on feedback from the Planning Commission, public attendees, and written comments received by the public.**

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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Adjacency (19.40.040(3))</td>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>D. Land within six hundred feet of a bald eagle nest;</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>F. Land within two hundred feet of a designated critical aquifer recharge area; or</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>E. Land within the floodway or floodplain.</strong></td>
<td>Current USFWS recommendations would reduce buffer to 660 feet for activity visible from a nest and 330 feet for activity not visible from nest. For purposes of adjacency, default to larger buffer. Other changes reflect edits for numbering and formatting consistency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Applicability: Adjacency (19.40.040(3))</td>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>DC. Land within 660 feet of a bald eagle nest;</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>FD. Land within two hundred (200) feet of a designated critical aquifer recharge area; or</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>E. Land within the floodway or floodplain.</strong></td>
<td>Changes reflect updated buffer schemes for wetlands. Distance should reflect the highest buffer width (which, regardless of which option the City chooses, will be 300' for wetlands).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Protection of critical areas (19.40.050)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>All actions and developments shall be designated and constructed in accordance with mitigation sequencing (BMC 19.40.170) to avoid, minimize, and restore all adverse impacts, achieve no net loss of critical area functions and values.</strong></td>
<td>Internal references increase code usability. Edited to better align with updated code and to clearly reflect no net loss requirements of WAC 365-196-830.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Best available science (19.40.060)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Addition of third bullet:</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>3. Absence of valid scientific information. Where there is an absence of valid scientific information or incomplete scientific information relating to a critical area leading to uncertainty about the risk to critical area function of permitting an alteration of or impact to the critical area, the Director shall take a “precautionary approach,” that strictly limits development and land use activities until the uncertainty is sufficiently resolved.</strong></td>
<td>Recommended per Commerce guidance to cover uncertain situations. Not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Exemptions and exceptions (19.40.070)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Addition of first bullet, and renumbering of subsequent bullets:</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>1. Exemption request and review process. Exemptions shall be reviewed in conjunction with an associated approval such as a land use decision or the issuance of a construction permit. Absent associated permits or approvals, the proponent of the activity may submit a written request for exemption to the Director that describes the activity and states the exemption in this Section that applies. The request shall be processed as an administrative decision. If the exemption is approved, it shall be placed on file with the department. If the exemption is denied, the proponent may continue in the review process and shall be subject to the requirements of this Chapter. The Director may add conditions for exemption to ensure the level of activity remains consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.</strong></td>
<td>Recommended per Commerce guidance to clarify exemption process and ensure exempt activities are consistent with the CAO. Reviewed for alignment with City administrative processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Exemptions and exceptions</td>
<td>9, 33</td>
<td><strong>Move bullets J and K of 19.40.070(3) to bullet 4 (A and B) of 19.40.280 Geologically hazardous areas - Designation, with the following introductory text:</strong></td>
<td>19.40.070 lists activities and uses that are exempt from critical areas review. This text refers to areas exempt from designation as critical areas (specifically,</td>
</tr>
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<td>Proposed change</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>(19.40.070) and Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.285)</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The following areas are exempt from designation as geologically hazardous areas: A. Slope exemptions: The following slopes are exempt, unless the slope is part of another critical area or required buffer: … Last bullet of 19.40.070(3) changed from L to J as a result.</td>
<td>geologically hazardous areas) and are therefore more logically located within that section of the code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Reserved (now Nonconforming uses and structure) (19.40.080)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Uses or structures lawfully established in a critical area or its buffer prior to the adoption of this Chapter that no longer conform to the provisions of this Chapter shall be considered nonconforming to this Chapter and shall be subject to the provisions of BMC 19.55, Nonconformance.</td>
<td>Similar to the treatment for other general requirements, nonconformance language has been pulled out of the sections for wetlands and streams and moved into a location in the code that clearly applies these requirements to all critical areas. Language has also been edited per examples from other jurisdictions to better align with BMC 19.55. See changes 66.1 and 85.1 in this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Critical area review (19.40.090)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2. As part of its review of a critical area review, the City shall: D. Determine whether the development proposal conforms to the purposes and performance standards provisions of this Chapter, including the criteria in BMC 19.40.100;</td>
<td>The term “provisions” covers all regulatory measures in the Chapter. For the purpose of critical area review criteria, this broader term is appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Review criteria (19.40.100)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>D. Any alterations permitted to the critical area or its required buffer are mitigated in accordance with the mitigation requirements of this chapter (BMC 19.40.170) and the critical area study (BMC 19.40.120); and…</td>
<td>Internal references added for usability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Critical area study requirements (19.40.120)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2. Prepared by qualified professional. A required critical area study shall be prepared by a person with experience and training in the scientific discipline appropriate for the relevant critical area subject in accordance with WAC 365-195-905(4). A qualified professional must have obtained a B.S. or B.A. or equivalent degree in biology, engineering, environmental studies, fisheries, geomorphology or related field, and two years of related work experience. The City maintains a roster of qualified professionals. A. A qualified professional for wetlands must be a Professional Wetland Scientist with at least two years of full-time work experience as a wetlands professional, including delineating wetlands using the state or federal manuals; preparing wetland reports; conducting function assessments; and developing and implementing mitigation plans. B. A qualified professional for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas or wetlands must have a degree in biology…</td>
<td>Mention City’s roster so that applicants will know to approach City for list of qualified professionals. Criteria for qualified wetlands professional added per Ecology comment received 3/10/15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Critical area study requirements (19.40.120)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>H. A description of reasonable efforts made to apply mitigation sequencing (BMC 19.40.170(2)) to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to critical areas;</td>
<td>Internal reference added for usability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Critical area study requirements (19.40.120)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>I. When impacts are unavoidable, a mitigation plan (BMC 19.40.170(3)) is necessary.</td>
<td>Refer/direct to specific requirements for clarity and usability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>GENERAL CRITICAL AREA DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (Section header)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>GENERAL CRITICAL AREA DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>Most of the subsections that follow do not focus on development standards. Several subsections provide permit requirements and/or types of conditions for approval that may be applied, e.g. mitigation requirements; bonds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Ordering of subsections within this section (General Critical Area Development Standards)</td>
<td>18–24</td>
<td>Proposed order and associated renumbering:</td>
<td>Revised order offers a more logical flow between general application standards, development standards, more specific development standards, and requirements for protection following or instead of development. Mitigation section (19.40.170) renamed to better reflect revised content (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring (19.40.170)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>The Director may require the applicant to provide, at the applicant’s expense, mitigation, maintenance and monitoring measures to protect critical areas and buffers.</td>
<td>To fully protect critical areas functions and values per GMA, code needs to ensure that impacts are mitigated. Both Commerce and Ecology recommend use of a mitigation sequence. Proposed edits to this section make that sequence more explicitly defined, and also make it clear that mitigation will be required when there are adverse impacts. Specifying mitigation plan (including...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Topic ($)</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>all adverse impacts resulting from the proposed alteration, construction, development, or activity shall be mitigated, at the applicant’s expense, using the best available science in accordance with an approved critical area study.</td>
<td>Monitoring) requirements here necessarily fills the gaps for those critical areas without specific requirements sections (FWHCA, FFAs, CARA), and lays out the requirements in a way that shows the user what will be asked of him/her, but still allows plenty of flexibility for the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Where monitoring reveals a significant deviation from predicted impacts or a failure of mitigation or maintenance measures, the applicant shall be responsible for appropriate corrective action which, when approved, shall be subject to further monitoring (Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003). Mitigation sequencing. Applicants shall demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been examined with the intent to avoid and minimize impacts to critical areas. When an alteration to a critical area is proposed, applicants shall follow the sequential order of preference below. Mitigation for individual actions may include a combination of these measures:

- A. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- B. Minimizing the impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps, such as project redesign, relocation, or timing, to avoid or reduce impacts;
- C. Rectifying the impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
- D. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;
- E. Compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or
- F. Monitoring the impact area of the required mitigation area and taking remedial action when necessary.

3. When mitigation is required, the applicant shall submit for approval by the City a mitigation plan as part of the critical areas study (BMC 19.40.120). The mitigation plan:

- A. shall be prepared by a qualified professional;
- B. shall demonstrate that the proposed mitigation will adequately offset all adverse impacts to critical areas that may result from the proposed alteration, construction, development, or activity, and
- C. shall include a monitoring, maintenance, and contingency plan, including measurable performance standards that evaluate whether or not the mitigation project has fulfilled the requirements of this Chapter.

4. Mitigation shall not be implemented until after the City approval of a critical areas study that includes a mitigation plan, and mitigation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the approved critical areas study.

5. Impacts to significant trees within critical areas shall be mitigated according to BMC 19.25 Tree Retention and Landscaping, The City already regulates replacement ratios for significant trees. To avoid conflicting requirements and redundancies, refer to these requirements for impacts to significant trees.
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</thead>
</table>
| 22.1 | CP   | Vegetation management plan (19.40.180) | 20  | 1. For all proposals where preservation of existing vegetation is required by this chapter, a vegetation management plan shall be submitted and approved prior to issuance of the permit or other request for permission to proceed with an alteration.  
2. Normal nondestructive pruning and trimming of vegetation for maintenance purposes, shall not be considered alteration for the purposes of this section. Pruning allowed without a vegetation management plan shall be performed in a manner that ensures continued survival of the vegetation.  
…  
56. Vegetation within critical areas and their buffers may be trimmed, pruned or removed altered only upon prior written approval by the Director. A report by a qualified professional or certified arborist may be required to address alternatives, to ensure that the proposed alteration will not be detrimental to surrounding properties and to the functions and values of the associated critical areas. | Normal maintenance activities (e.g. pruning and trimming) should be allowed without Director approval or the submittal of a vegetation management plan. Per City staff guidance in response to public feedback at the 04/22/15 Planning Commission meeting. |
| 23  | CP   | General development standards (19.40.230, now 19.40.190) | 20  | 2. Building setback. Except in critical aquifer recharge areas and seismic hazard areas, buildings shall be set back 15 feet from the edges of all critical area buffers or from the edges of all other critical areas, if no buffers are required, as required in the critical area study. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003] The following may be allowed in the building setback area:  
A. Landscaping;  
B. Uncovered decks;  
C. Building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area;  
D. Pervious unroofed stairways and steps; and  
E. Impervious ground surfaces, such as driveways and patios, provided that such improvements may be subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City’s stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10). | Specific setback widths and allowed uses/alterations taken from existing code sections 19.40.310(2) – Wetland buffers and 19.40.350(2) – Stream buffers. Added here to clarify requirement for all critical areas. |
| 24  | CP   | Critical area markers and signs (19.40.200, now 19.40.210) | 22  | 2. Permanent barrier fencing. The Director may require installation of a permanent barrier such as a fence or berm, if needed to protect the critical area and/or its buffer from damage or encroachment after construction. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 376 § 1, 2003] Permanent fencing shall be required at the outer edge of the critical area buffer under the following circumstances. Fencing installed in accordance with this section shall be designed to not interfere with fish and wildlife migration and shall be constructed in a manner that minimizes critical areas impacts:  
A. As part of any development proposal for:  
  i. Plats;  
  ii. Short plats;  
  iii. Parks;  
  iv. Other development proposals, including but not limited to multifamily, mixed use, and commercial  
From the Gap Analysis: Permanent critical area signs should be required. Sign spacing and language is recommended, and 50’ spacing is commonly used.  
Inserted language is adapted from the City of Sammamish Municipal Code 21A. 50.170.  
“Fencing installed in accordance with this section…” text moved above to body of bullet for clarity based on City staff feedback. |
# Type | Topic (§) | Pg. | Proposed change | Justification |
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Permanent protection of critical areas and buffers (19.40.220)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>As a condition of approval of a proposed activity within a critical area or its buffer, the City may require that critical areas and their buffers, except for critical aquifer recharge areas and seismic hazard areas, shall be permanently protected from alteration by tracts or easements. A property owner may also voluntarily propose permanent protection of critical areas and their buffers on the owner’s property by use of tracts, easements, or gifting of the property to the City or by transfer of development rights. Any required forms or documents related to protective tracts or easements or transfer of development rights shall be approved by the City Attorney. Any area permanently protected under this section shall impose upon all present and future owners and occupiers of the protected area the obligation to leave the protective area permanently undisturbed, unless otherwise allowed by this chapter. Such obligation shall be enforceable by the City on behalf of the public. The rules for transfer of development rights will be prepared as part of Phase 2 of this Code.</td>
<td>Edited for readability and clarity. Removal of references to TDR per staff guidance. TDR process may be developed in the future, but it is not appropriate for code to mention.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Bonds (19.40.180, now 19.40.230)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>The Director may require a bond or other security in a form and amount deemed acceptable by the Director to ensure compliance with any aspect of this chapter or any decision or determination made under this chapter. The Director shall administratively prepare and maintain applicable bonding forms and procedures. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Or. 376 § 1, 2003]</td>
<td>Acknowledge this administrative process to provide clarity for applicant without inserting too much complexity or being too specific within the code to allow flexibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREAS (Section header)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>FREQUENTLY FLOODED AREAS</td>
<td>Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Flood hazard areas – Components (19.40.240)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19.40.240 Flood hazard areas – Components</td>
<td>Revised terminology to be consistent with the WAC. City’s existing definition of Flood Hazard Areas aligns with WAC definition of Frequently Flooded Areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Flood hazard areas – Components</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1. The purpose of designation and protection of frequently flooded areas shall be to:</td>
<td>Inserted from model ordinance (City of Bellingham) to illustrate that the purpose of this section is not just to protect against flood hazards, but also to...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Type key:**
- **E** – Editorial/wording changes for document clarity, consistency, and/or usability
- **O** – Document organization
- **CA** – Content change to administrative, designation, or other non-protective regulations
- **CP** – Content change to protective regulations
- **D** – Determined through discussion by Planning Commission/Council

**Bold text within the body of the table was added following the Planning Commission meeting on 05/13/15, based on feedback from the Planning Commission, public attendees, and written comments received by the public.**

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| 30 | CA   | (19.40.240) Flood hazard areas – Components | 24  | A. Reduce the risk to life and safety, public facilities, and public and private property that result from floods.  
B. Avoid and minimize impacts to fish and wildlife habitats that occur within frequently flooded areas.  
C. Assure that flood loss reduction measures protect and are consistent with retaining natural floodplain functions related to protecting riparian habitat and the natural processes that create and maintain habitat for fish.  
D. Assure maintenance of hydraulic, geomorphic, and ecological functions of floodplains.  
E. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development activities which may increase flood damage and alter beneficial natural stream processes.  
F. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that may unnaturally divert floodwaters in such a way as to block natural channel migration, or may increase flood hazards in other areas. | protect the functions and values of frequently flooded areas. |
| 31 | CA   | (19.40.240) Flood hazard areas – Components | 25  | The City of Burien shall determine the flood hazard area frequently flooded area boundaries after obtaining, reviewing and utilizing base flood elevations... | Terminology edited for consistency with the WAC. |
| 32 | CA   | (19.40.240) Frequently flooded areas – General Standards | 25  | 1. For the purposes of sections 19.40.250, 19.40.260, and 19.40.270, development in frequently flooded areas includes any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, subdivision of land, removal of substantial amounts of vegetation, or alteration of natural site characteristics.  
2. Development within frequently flooded areas shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 15.55 BMC, Flood Damage Prevention, as amended. | Definition of development in bullet (1) added to support requirements for new development provided in subsequent bullets (see below). |
| 33 | CA   | (19.40.240) Frequently flooded areas – General Standards | 25  | 3. Application requirements. In addition to the requirements of Section 19.40.120, a critical area study for a frequently flooded area shall contain an assessment of the following site- and proposal-related information that describes the effects of proposed development on floodplain functions including, but not limited to:  
A. Storing and conveying floodwater; | Rather than repeat sections of code from the City’s building code here and risk inconsistencies and redundancies, adopt that code by reference. We have gone through and suggested deletions where the existing critical areas code clearly duplicates provisions in Chapter 15.55 BMC (see below), but the City may wish to perform further review. |
<p>| 34 | CP   | (19.40.240) Frequently flooded areas – General Standards | 25  | 4. By requiring a habitat assessment, the inserted text fulfills the “Door 3” option (default option) for compliance with the FEMA BiOp decision. Other options are described in the addendum to the Gap Analysis, and include more substantive to regulations. |  |</p>
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<td>CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE</td>
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<td>Summary of Changes</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td><strong>O</strong></td>
<td>Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19.40.250 Flood fringe – Development standards and permitted alterations.</td>
<td>To streamline applications, habitat assessment requirements are presented as additional requirements to be included in the critical area study. In general, the habitat assessment must address potential impacts to: stormwater, water quality, floodplain capacity, vegetative habitat, spawning substrate, and/or floodplain refugia for listed salmonids. Important to note: Although current code does not address any of the “doors,” the City effectively already follows “door 3” (habitat assessment). Although the City has done some work on their building code toward adopting a “door 2” approach, this will likely be a lengthy, involved process, and we recommend that in the interim, the code reflects the City’s de facto requirements/process.</td>
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<td>These requirements apply to the zero-rise floodway and FEMA floodway (i.e. entire floodplain), so no need for a separate section.</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td><strong>O</strong></td>
<td>Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3. All elevated construction shall be designed and certified by a professional structural engineer licensed by the state of Washington and shall be approved by the city of Burien prior to construction.</td>
<td>Covered under 15.55.120(2) Flood Damage Prevention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><strong>O</strong></td>
<td>Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4. Subdivisions, short subdivisions and binding site plans shall meet the following requirements: A. New building lots shall contain 5,000 square feet or more of buildable land outside the zero-rise floodway, and building setback areas shall be shown on the face of the plat to restrict permanent structures to this buildable area; B. All utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed consistent with subsections 5, 6 and 9; C. Base flood data and flood hazard notes shall be shown on the face of the recorded subdivision or binding site plan, including, but not limited to, the base flood elevation, required flood protection elevations and the boundaries of the floodplain and the zero-rise floodway, if determined; and D. The following notice shall also be shown on the face of the recorded subdivision or binding site plan for all affected lots: NOTICE: Lots and structures located within flood hazard areas may be inaccessible by emergency vehicles during flood events. Residents and property owners should take appropriate advance precautions.</td>
<td>Covered under 15.55.170(4) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5. New residential structures and substantial improvements of existing residential structures shall meet the following requirements:</td>
<td>Covered under 15.55.180(1) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.</td>
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<td>A. The lowest floor shall be elevated to the flood protection elevation;</td>
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<td>B. Portions of a structure which are below the lowest floor area shall not be fully enclosed. The areas and rooms below the lowest floor shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for satisfying this requirement shall meet or exceed the following requirements:</td>
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<td>i. A minimum of two openings on opposite walls having a total open area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided;</td>
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<td>ii. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and</td>
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<td>iii. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers or other coverings or devices if they permit the unrestricted entry and exit of floodwaters;</td>
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<td>C. Materials and methods which are resistant to and minimize flood damage shall be used; and</td>
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<td>D. All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other utility and service facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation.</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6. New non-residential structures and substantial improvements of existing non-residential structures shall meet the following requirements:</td>
<td>Covered under 15.55.180(2) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.</td>
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<td>A. The elevation requirement for residential structures contained in subsection 5.A. shall be met; or</td>
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<td>B. The structure shall be floodproofed to the flood protection elevation and shall meet the following requirements:</td>
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<td>i. The applicant shall provide certification by a professional civil or structural engineer licensed by the state of Washington that the floodproofing methods are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impacts, uplift forces and other factors associated with the base flood. After construction, the engineer shall certify that the permitted work conforms with the approved plans and specifications; and</td>
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<td>ii. Approved building permits for floodproofed nonresidential structures shall contain a statement notifying applicants that flood insurance premiums shall be based upon rates for structures which are one foot below the floodproofed level;</td>
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<td>C. Materials and methods which are resistant to and minimize flood damage shall be used; and</td>
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<td>D. All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other utility and service facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7. All new construction shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.</td>
<td>Covered under 15.55.170(1) Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance.</td>
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</table>
## CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE
### Summary of Changes
Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15

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</table>
| 41 | O    | Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)    | 28  | **8. Mobile homes and mobile home parks shall meet the following requirements:**  
A. Mobile homes shall meet all requirements for flood hazard protection for residential structures, shall be anchored and shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage, and  
R. No permit or approval for the following shall be granted unless all mobile homes within the mobile home park meet the requirements for flood hazard protection for residential structures:  
   i. A new mobile home park;  
   ii. An expansion of an existing mobile home park; or  
   iii. Any repair or reconstruction of streets, utilities or pads in an existing mobile home park which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of such streets, utilities or pads. | Covered under 15.55.180(4), Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance                          |
| 42 | O    | Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)    | 28  | **9. Utilities shall meet the following requirements:**  
A. New and replacement utilities including, but not limited to, sewage treatment facilities shall be floodproofed to or elevated above the flood protection elevation;  
B. New on-site sewage disposal systems shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the base flood elevation. The installation of new on-site sewage disposal systems in the flood fringe may be allowed if no feasible alternative site is available;  
C. Sewage and agricultural waste storage facilities shall be flood-proofed to the flood protection elevation;  
D. Above-ground utility transmission lines, other than electric transmission lines, shall only be allowed for the transport of nonhazardous substances; and  
E. Buried utility transmission lines transporting hazardous substances shall be buried at a minimum depth of four feet below the maximum depth of scour for the base flood, as predicted by a professional civil engineer licensed by the state of Washington, and shall achieve sufficient negative buoyancy so that any potential for flotation or upward migration is eliminated. | Covered under 15.55.170(3), Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance                          |
<p>| 43 | O    | Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)    | 29  | <strong>10. Critical facilities may be allowed within the flood fringe of the floodplain, but only when no feasible alternative site is available.</strong> Critical facilities shall be evaluated through the conditional or special use permit process. Critical facilities constructed within the flood fringe shall have the lowest floor elevated to three or more feet above the base flood elevation. Floodproofing and sealing measures shall be taken to ensure that hazardous substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities from the nearest maintained public street or roadway. | Covered under 15.55.180(3), Flood Damage Prevention, per staff guidance                          |
| 44 | E    | Frequently flooded areas – General Standards (19.40.250) (new section)    | 29  | <strong>417. Prior to approving any permit for alterations in the flood fringe frequently flooded area, the city of Burien shall determine that all permits required by state or federal law have been obtained.</strong> | Edited for numbering and terminology consistency.                                                |</p>
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<td>13. The following are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require a special study to establish this fact:</td>
<td>Bullet D taken from existing 19.40.270(4) FEMA floodway; incorporated here for streamlining and clarity.</td>
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<td>A. New residential structures outside the FEMA floodway on lots…</td>
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<td>B. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the zero-rise floodway, but outside the FEMA floodway, where the footprint is not increased:</td>
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<td>C. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures meeting the requirements for new residential structures in BMC 19.40.250; and</td>
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<td>D. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the FEMA floodway, meeting the requirements of WAC 173-158-070, as amended.</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Zero-rise floodway (19.40.260, now general standards for Floodway)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4. The requirements which apply to the flood fringe shall also apply to the zero-rise floodway. The more restrictive requirements shall apply where there is a conflict.</td>
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<td>Covered under BMC 15.55.190(1), Flood Damage Prevention.</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Zero-rise floodway (19.40.260, now general standards for Floodway)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2. A development proposal including, but not limited to, new or reconstructed structures shall not cause any increase in the base flood elevation unless the following requirements are met:</td>
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<td>A. Amendments to the Flood insurance rate map are adopted by FEMA, in accordance with 44 CFR 70, to incorporate the increase in the base flood elevation; and</td>
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<td>B. Appropriate legal documents are prepared in which all property owners affected by the increased flood elevations consent to the impacts on their property. These documents shall be filed with the title of record for the affected properties.</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Zero-rise floodway (19.40.260, now general standards for Floodway)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>52. Utilities may be allowed within the zero-rise floodway if the city of Burien…</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.270, now part of general standards for Floodway)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1. The requirements which apply to the zero-rise floodway shall not apply to the FEMA floodway. The more restrictive requirements shall apply where there is a conflict.</td>
<td>FEMA floodway is a subset of zero-rise floodway; provisions have been incorporated into general floodway section above and called out using terms “zero-rise” vs. “FEMA” to make distinctions when necessary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.270, now part of general standards for Floodway)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2. A development proposal including, but not limited to, new or reconstructed structures shall not cause any increase in the base flood elevation.</td>
<td>Covered under 15.55.190(1) Flood Damage Prevention.</td>
</tr>
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<td>52</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>FEMA floodway – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.270, now part of general standards for Floodway)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4. Substantial improvements of existing residential structures in the FEMA floodway, meeting the requirements of WAC 173-158-070, as amended, are presumed to produce no increase in base flood elevation and shall not require a special study to establish this fact. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003; Ord. 28 § 1(472), 1993]</td>
<td>Incorporated under 19.40.260(3) (old numbering) – general standards for Floodway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Flood hazard areas – Certified by</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19.40.280 Flood hazard areas – Certification by engineer or surveyor.</td>
<td>Covered under 15.55.120(2) Flood Damage Prevention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
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<td>Topic ($)</td>
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<td>Proposed change</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS (Section header)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS</td>
<td>Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19.40.280 Geologically hazardous areas – Designation.</td>
<td>Creation of “designation” section at the beginning of the GHA section of the CAO is consistent with treatment of other critical areas, and was recommended for clarity during joint PC/council meeting in March. Note: 19.40.270 no longer exists due to reorganization and revisions (skips from .260 to .280).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Move the following text from 19.40.290 (GHA development standards and permitted alterations) to new 19.40.285 (designation): 1. Intent. Geologically hazardous areas are a potential threat to public health, safety and welfare when construction of geotechnically incompatible uses is allowed. Some potential risk due to construction in geologically hazardous areas can be reduced through engineering design. Alteration of and construction in geologically hazardous areas should be avoided when the potential risk to public health and safety cannot be reduced to a level comparable to the undeveloped site.</td>
<td>Leading designation section with a “purpose” statement is consistent with treatment of other critical areas in the CAO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2. Geologically hazardous areas include areas susceptible to erosion, landslide, rock fall, subsidence, earthquake, or other geological events. Areas susceptible to one or more of the following types of hazards shall be designated as a geologically hazardous area: A. Erosion hazard; B. Landslide hazard; or C. Seismic hazard.</td>
<td>Clear definition of geologically hazardous areas and subcategories added per recommendation for clarity during joint PC/council meeting in March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Geologically hazardous areas – Designation (19.40.280) (new section)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3. The approximate location and extent of known landslide hazard areas and seismic hazard areas are shown on the Critical Areas Map adopted by the City, as described in BMC 19.40.040 and as most recently updated. For landslide hazard areas and seismic hazard areas depicted on the Critical Areas Map, the King County Census Areas Mapfolio from December 1990 was used as a base map. The City amends this map as new.</td>
<td>This is the approach used by the City for CARAs, and provides geographic (mapping) direction for designation.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Geologically hazardous areas – Development standards and permitted alterations (19.40.290)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>E. A vegetation management plan pursuant to BMC 19.40.190 showing all existing vegetation and which vegetation is proposed for removal. Significant trees shall be retained, protected, or replaced in accordance with BMC 19.40.190.</td>
<td>Edited to reflect new document numbering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>WETLANDS (Section header)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>WETLANDS</td>
<td>Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1. General Requirements. Intent. Wetlands provide fish and wildlife habitat, flood storage, water quality, recreation, educational opportunities, and aesthetics. The goal of wetland regulations in the City of Burien is to achieve no net loss of wetland functions and values.</td>
<td>Subsection header change; consistent with content and with approach for other critical areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements. All areas within the City of Burien meeting the wetland designation criteria in that procedure, regardless of any formal identification, are hereby designated critical areas and are subject to the provisions of this Chapter. [RCW 36.70A.175, RCW 90.58.380 (1995); WAC 173-22-035 (2011)]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Definition of wetlands also updated per Ecology guidance – please see accompanying definitions document, incorporated at the end of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td><strong>Wetland Rating and Classification.</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>A.</strong> Wetlands are shall be classified into category I, category II, category III and category IV according to the Washington Department of Ecology wetland rating system, based on the adopted criteria set forth in the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology publication number 14-06-029, or as amended, which contains the definitions and methods for determining whether the criteria below are met:&lt;br&gt;i. Category I. Category I wetlands are those that 1) represent a unique or rare wetland type; or 2) are more sensitive to disturbance than most wetlands; or 3) are relatively undisturbed and contain ecological attributes that are impossible to replace within a human lifetime; or 4) provide a high level of functions. In Western Washington these include large undisturbed estuarine wetlands; wetlands of high conservation value; bogs; wetlands with mature and old-growth forests; wetlands in coastal lagoons; interdunal wetlands larger than one (1) acre with a high habitat score; and wetlands that provide a high level of functions.&lt;br&gt;ii. Category II. Category II wetlands are difficult, though not impossible, to replace, and provide high levels of some functions. In Western Washington, these include smaller estuarine wetlands; interdunal wetlands larger than one (1) acre or interdunal wetlands that are part of a wetland mosaic; and wetlands with a moderately high level of functions.&lt;br&gt;iii. Category III. Category III wetlands include wetlands with a moderate level of functions, and interdunal wetlands between 0.1 and one (1) acre in size. Category III wetlands generally have been disturbed in some way, are often less diverse or more isolated from other natural resources in the landscape than Category II wetlands; and can often be adequately replaced with a well-planned mitigation project.&lt;br&gt;iv. Category IV. Category IV wetlands have the lowest levels of functions and are often heavily disturbed. These are wetlands that we should not be able to replace, and in some cases be able to improve.</td>
<td>Text changes in this subsection are a result of the new wetland classification system released by Ecology in 2014. Note this is a more recent classification system (methodology) than the one used by the SMP; however, it results in the same actual assignment of wetland class. For consideration upon review and update to SMP. Revised following 04/22/15 PC meeting to introduce and provide summary descriptions of four wetland categories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE
Summary of Changes
Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15

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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>d. Presence of plant associations of infrequent occurrence or High Quality Native Wetland Communities. Examples include: bogs and fens, estuarine wetlands, mature forested wetlands, or kelp and eelgrass beds; or (i) Documented as regionally significant waterfowl or shorebird concentration areas.</td>
<td>Expands City's existing definition of non-regulated wetlands, per Ecology guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Category 2: Wetlands that do not meet any of the criteria for Category 1, but meet any of the following criteria:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Wetlands – Designation and Classification (19.40.300)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>b. Man-made ponds smaller than one acre and excavated from uplands without a surface water connection to streams, lakes, rivers, or other wetlands. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]</td>
<td>The current wetland definition already excludes farm ponds and landscape amenities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now 19.40.310)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored wetland) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing wetlands.</td>
<td>Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored wetland) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing wetlands.</td>
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### Table: Summary of Changes

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1. General Requirements. ... C. Plantings in a wetland or buffer should be native to Western Washington or be a native plant community appropriate for the ecoregion, or increase the functions of the wetland or wildlife habitat.</td>
<td>Per Ecology comment from Donna Bunten, 3/10/15. Not required. Ecology added to City definitions; see accompanying definitions document, incorporated at the end of this table. Further changes added to clarify requirement; consistent with regulatory language in rest of section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>E. Non-Conformance. Activities occurring in a wetland or wetland buffer prior to October 20, 2003 shall be considered a non-conforming use as described in BMC 19.55.</td>
<td>Moved out of wetlands section to 19.40.080 to apply generally to all critical areas. See change 13.1 in this matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Moved from subsection 2, which refers to buffers: i. Implementation of a plan approved by the Director to protect and enhance the wetland’s water quality; and ii. Fencing located at the buffer edge. [Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]</td>
<td>This regulation applies more generally to wetlands (not just to wetland buffers). Wetland categories updated to reflect new classification system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>B. The following standard buffers, based on the category of wetland and the habitat score as determined by a qualified wetland professional, shall be established from the wetland edge: Additional buffer widths are added to the standard buffer widths. For example, a Category I wetland scoring eight (8) points for habitat function would require a buffer of 225 feet (75 + 150).</td>
<td>Ecology recommends revising buffer regulations per the table on page A-6 of Wetlands and CAO Updates: Guidance for Small Cities (Western Washington Version) (Ecology Publication #10-06-002, January 2010) (as updated in 2012). Based on this feedback from Ecology City staff and consultants considered four buffer schemes. Following feedback from the Planning Commission at the 04/22/15 meeting, the City is proceeding with the preferred option, incorporating it into the code for consideration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Category</th>
<th>Buffer width if wetland scores 3-4 habitat points</th>
<th>Additional buffer width if wetland scores 5-7 habitat points</th>
<th>Additional buffer width if wetland scores 8-9 habitat points</th>
<th>Additional buffer width if wetland scores 8-9 habitat points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category I</td>
<td>75 ft</td>
<td>Add 30 ft</td>
<td>Add 90 ft</td>
<td>Add 150 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category II</td>
<td>75 ft</td>
<td>Add 30 ft</td>
<td>Add 90 ft</td>
<td>Add 150 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category III</td>
<td>60 ft</td>
<td>Add 45 ft</td>
<td>Add 105 ft</td>
<td>Add 185 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category IV</td>
<td>40 ft</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE**

**Summary of Changes**

Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15
CRITICAL AREAS ORDINATION
Summary of Changes
Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wetland Category</td>
<td>Standard Wetland Buffer (feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Category 1:</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Category 3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Category 4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td><em>As of October 20, 2003 the date of adoption of this Chapter, no Category 1 wetlands exist in Burien.</em></td>
<td>Updated to be current. Based on a public comment received 05/13/15, statement was deleted. The statement served no real purpose and would need to be verified by a qualified professional on a case-by-case basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>C. The use of the standard buffer widths requires the implementation of the measures in the following table, where applicable, to minimize the impacts of the adjacent land uses. If an applicant chooses not to apply these measures, then a thirty-three (33) percent increase in the width of all buffers is required. For example, a 75-foot buffer accompanied by the mitigation measures would be a 100-foot buffer without them.</td>
<td>The preferred option features overall smaller buffer widths with required accompanying impact-minimization measures. This allows developers to get credit for such measures and considers the constraints of protecting wetlands and their buffers in an urban, largely developed setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disturbance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Measures to Minimize Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lights</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct lights away from wetland</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Noise</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locate activity that generates noise away from wetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If warranted, enhance existing buffer with native vegetation planting adjacent to noise source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For activities that generate relatively continuous, potentially disruptive noise, such as certain heavy industry or mining, establish an additional 10' heavily vegetated buffer strip immediately adjacent to the outer wetland buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxic runoff</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route all new, untreated runoff away from wetland while ensuring wetland is not dewatered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE**

**Summary of Changes**

Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15

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<th>Justification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>D. Buffer widths as defined in subsection B above assume that the buffer is vegetated with a native plant community appropriate for the ecoregion. If the existing buffer is unvegetated, sparsely vegetated, or vegetated with invasive species that do not perform needed functions, the buffer <strong>should</strong> either be planted to create the appropriate plant community or the buffer <strong>should</strong> be widened to ensure that adequate functions of the buffer are provided.</td>
<td>Take from model ordinance provided in <em>Guidance for Small Cities</em> (Ecology 2012), and recommended by Ecology staff in comment received 3/10/15. Ecology’s buffer guidance assumes a well-vegetated, high-functioning buffer. Therefore, Ecology will be much more likely to agree to buffer the City’s buffer regulations, as amended, if this is included. Changes added to clarify requirement; consistent with regulatory language in rest of section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>E. No structures are allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the edge of a designated or modified wetland buffer. This area serves to protect the wetland during development activities, use, and routine maintenance occurring adjacent to these resources. The following may be allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the buffer edge: landscaping, uncovered decks, building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area, and driveways and patios subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City’s stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10).</td>
<td>Moved to 19.40.230 General development standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands –</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>GH. Standard buffer width averaging may be allowed by the Director (in accordance with an approved critical...</td>
<td>Ecology recommends 75% of the standard buffer (per comment received</td>
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<td>#</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Performance Standards</strong> (19.40.310, now Development Standards)</td>
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<td>area review if:</td>
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<td>ii. Minimum buffer width is the greater of seventy-five percent (75%) of the standard buffer width or 25 feet.</td>
<td>3/10/2015). This recommendation is also in our Gap Analysis. Reduction beyond 75% significantly reduces the function (and purpose) of the buffer and can lead to wetland impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>iii. Buffer enhancement includes, but is not limited to the following: a. Planting native vegetation that would increase value for fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality, or provide aesthetic/recreational value.</td>
<td>Clarification added based on Planning Commission discussion 04/22/2015. Native vegetation is required to provide buffer functions within the context of these buffer regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Performance Standards</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>iv. If the buffer reduction results in a buffer of less than twenty-five (25) feet, the applicant shall be responsible for attending an environmental stewardship Class Acceptable to the City.</td>
<td>Buffers below 25 feet should not be allowed. Per BAS, such buffers do not provide any buffer functions. This is consistent with the approach taken for stream buffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wetlands – Permitted Alterations</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3. Alterations to Wetlands. A. Activities and uses shall be prohibited from Category I wetlands.</td>
<td>Mapped to new classification system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Permitted Alterations</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>D. The following surface water management activities and facilities may be allowed in wetland buffers only as follows:</td>
<td>Bullet ii comes from Ecology guidance for small cities. Requirements/references to public agency and utility exceptions in old (deleted) bullet ii are not necessary – the nature of an exception is that it applies wholesale to the code. Implications of this change are that stormwater management facilities outside of dispersion outfalls and bioswales are no longer allowed in wetlands w/o an exception, and no stormwater management facilities are allowed in Cat I or II wetlands without an exception.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>– Editorial/wording changes for document clarity, consistency, and/or usability</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>– Determined through discussion by Planning Commission/Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>– Content change to administrative, designation, or other non-protective regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>– Content change to protective regulations</td>
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</tbody>
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</table>
| 75 | CP   | Wetlands – Permitted Alterations (19.40.320) | 47  | i. Use of a wetland buffer for a surface water management activity or facility, other than a retention/detention facility, such as an energy dissipater and associated pipes, may be allowed only if the applicant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the City, that:  
  a. No practicable alternative exists; and  
  b. The functions of the buffer or the wetland are not adversely affected.  
ii. Use of a retention/detention facility if a pre-settlement pond is required and all requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual are met; and  
iii. Public and private trails may be allowed in the outer 25% of wetland buffers only if:  
  a. The trail surface is no more than 5 feet wide and shall not be made of impervious materials, except that public multipurpose trails may be made of impervious materials if:  
     a.3 they meet all other requirements including water quality; and  
     b.3 an impervious trail has less of an impact on the wetland and its buffer.  
|     |      |                                        |     | Per Ecology guidance. Placement farther from wetland minimizes potential impacts.  
5 foot trail width is flexible; many jurisdictions use 6 feet here. The idea is to minimize impacts to vegetation, upon which the buffer function relies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 76 | E    | Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements) | 48  | 19.40.330 Wetlands – Additional Mitigation Requirements  
To reflect general mitigation requirements of BMC 19.40.170.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
B. Mitigation for alterations to wetlands shall achieve equivalent or greater biological functions. Mitigation plans shall be consistent with this Chapter (BMC 19.40.170) and Wetland Mitigation in Washington State, Part 1: Agency Policies and Guidance (Version 1, Ecology Publication #06-06-011a) or as amended, and the Department of Ecology Guidelines for Developing Freshwater Wetlands Mitigation Plans and Proposal (Ecology, 2004) or other best available science.  
|     |      |                                        |     | Ecology has specific requirements for wetland mitigation; best/easiest way to ensure mitigation aligns with those requirements as they relate to plan contents.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 78 | O    | Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements) | 48  | 2. Types of Mitigation. Impacts to wetlands shall be mitigated according to the mitigation sequence defined in BMC 19.40.170. Mitigation Requirements. Applicants shall demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been examined with the intent to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and wetland buffers. When an alteration to a wetland or its required buffer is proposed, such alteration shall be avoided, minimized, or compensated for in the following order of preference: Mitigation actions that require compensation by replacing, enhancing, or substitution shall occur in the following order of preference:  
A. Avoidance of wetland and wetland buffer impacts, whether by finding another site or changing the location of the proposed activity on site.  
B. Minimizing wetland and wetland buffer impacts by limiting the degree of impact on site.  
<p>|     |      |                                        |     | Mitigation sequencing is now covered under BMC 19.40.170 Mitigation Requirements.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |</p>
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<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3. Mitigation Location....</td>
<td>Language regarding mitigation banks and ILF programs inserted per Ecology recommendation. Not required. Note that existing code within this subsection already allows for off-site mitigation outside of the city (off-site locations in the same sub-drainage basin and WRIA) when justified; this just expands these options to more explicitly align with watershed approach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5. Mitigation Schedule.</td>
<td>Ecology staff recommends 10 years where a scrub-shrub or forested vegetation community is proposed (per comment received 3/10/15); however, it is atypical for small residential projects to require more than a 5 year monitoring and maintenance period. Planting density and/or area may be increased to compensate for loss of significant trees. The mitigation plan should justify how critical area functions and values are maintained. Forested versus non-forested wetland impacts could be addressed in section on mitigation ratios (bullet 7 below) per Ecology guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7. Mitigation Ratios.</td>
<td>New ratios recommended by Ecology (from page A-19 of the Small Cities Guidance) and required for consistency with BAS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE

**Summary of Changes**

Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Wetlands – Mitigation Requirements (19.40.330, now Additional Mitigation Requirements)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>8. Wetlands Enhancement as Mitigation.</td>
<td>To meet the federal mandate of no net loss of wetland area, Ecology does not encourage wetland enhancement only to mitigate for wetland area loss. It is an option under the guidance, but the ratio varies by wetland category and is much higher than double (see tables above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. At a minimum, enhancement acreage shall be double according to the ratios in Section 19.40.330.7 above. The acreage required for creation or restoration under Subsection A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>STREAMS (Section header)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>STREAMS</td>
<td>Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Streams – Designation and Classification (19.40.340)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1. General Requirements. The goal of stream regulations in the City of Burien is to preserve and enhance stream channels, banks, and stream channel and buffer to their natural condition and to maintain and enhance existing fish and wildlife habitat and species and habitat diversity.</td>
<td>Suggested revision received by WDFW, 04/24/15. Clarifies purpose of streams chapter to better align with state guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Streams – Designation and Classification (19.40.340)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3. Stream Classifications. Streams shall be classified as Type 4S, Type 2F, Type 3Np, or Type 4Ns according to the criteria in this section. Permanent water typing system (WAC 222-16-530). Water types are described generally below: A. Type S waters are all waters inventoried as &quot;shorelines of the state&quot; under Chapter 90.68 RCW. Type S waters are not regulated under this Chapter and are subject to the Shoreline Master Program (Title 20 BMC). B. Type F waters are segments of natural watercourses, or natural watercourses which have been altered by humans, other than Type S waters, which contain fish habitat. C. Type Np waters include those segments of natural watercourses, or natural watercourses which have been altered by humans, which are perennial during a year of normal rainfall and do not have the potential to be used by fish and are typically formed by geomorphic processes. D. Type Ns waters include those segments of natural watercourses, or natural watercourses which have been altered by humans, which are seasonal or ephemeral during a year of normal rainfall and do not have the potential to be used by fish and are typically formed by geomorphic processes.</td>
<td>Adoption of permanent water-typing system per WAC/Commerce guidance. Recommend adding full definitions for Type S, Type F, Type Np, and Type Ns streams (found in WAC 222-16-030) to definitions section, and linking appropriate text in this section. See definitions document, incorporated at the end of this table. Changes made based on comment from WDFW received 04/24/15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Type key:**
E – Editorial/wording changes for document clarity, consistency, and/or usability
O – Document organization
CA – Content change to administrative, designation, or other non-protective regulations
CP – Content change to protective regulations
D – Determined through discussion by Planning Commission/Council

Bold text within the body of the table was added following the Planning Commission meeting on 05/13/15, based on feedback from the Planning Commission, public attendees, and written comments received by the public.

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**Table: Proposed changes**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>19.40.350 Streams – Performance Development Standards</td>
<td>Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored stream) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Moved from subsection 2, which refers to buffers: E1. Unless otherwise provided, the following restrictions shall apply to all development proposals within the vicinity of all City of Burien streams and stream buffers that include the introduction of livestock: i. Implementation of a plan approved by the Director to protect and enhance the stream’s water quality; and ii. Fencing located at the stream buffer edge. [Ord. 580 § 1 (Exh. A), 2012; Ord. 394 § 1, 2003]</td>
<td>Moved out of streams section to 19.40.080 to apply generally to all critical areas. See change 13.1 in this matrix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2. Buffers. Stream Type Standard Stream Buffer (feet) Type 1* 125 Type 2 100 Type 3 50 Type 4 25</td>
<td>This regulation applies more generally to streams (not just to stream buffers).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Recommendation from the Gap Analysis. City will need to adopt for consistency with BAS. Note that for the purposes of buffers, Type 2 streams will become Type F; Type 3 and 4 will become Np and Ns, respectively. BAS-based ranges for the recommended water typing system: Type F: 100-165 ft Type Np: 50-65 ft Type Ns: 50-65 ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Stream Type** | **Standard Stream Buffer (feet)**
---|---
Type 1* | 125
Type 2 | 100
Type 3 | 50
Type 4 | 25

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CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE
Summary of Changes
Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15
### Critical Areas Ordinance

**Summary of Changes**

Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td><em>as of October 20, 2003 date of adoption of this Chapter, no Type 15 streams exist in Burien.</em></td>
<td>Updated to be current. Based on public comment received 05/13/15, statement deleted. The statement serves no real purpose and is somewhat confusing in its reference to Type S streams, which are regulated under the SMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>D. No impervious surfaces are allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the edge of a designated or modified stream buffer. This area serves to protect the stream during development activities, use, and routine maintenance occurring adjacent to these resources. The following impervious surfaces may be allowed within fifteen (15) feet of the buffer edge: building overhangs which do not extend more than eighteen (18) inches into the area, and residential driveways and patios subject to water quality regulations as adopted in the City’s stormwater management regulations (BMC 13.10). Numbering of subsequent bullets revised accordingly.</td>
<td>Now covered under 19.40.230 General development standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>G4. Buffer reduction with enhancement may be allowed by the Director (in accordance with an approved critical area study) if: ... iv. For Type F and Type Np streams, Buffer reductions under this Section shall be limited to twenty-five (25)% of the standard buffer width, or a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet, whichever is greater. For Type Ns streams, buffer reductions shall result in a buffer of no less than twenty-five (25) feet.</td>
<td>BAS indicates that buffers do not provide any buffering functions when smaller than 25 feet. This clarification allows reduction of Type F and Type Np streams consistent with the City’s existing code, and allows greater reduction of Type Ns stream buffers to accommodate existing conditions in the City while still ensuring functional buffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Streams – Performance Standards (19.40.350, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>v. If the buffer reduction results in a buffer of less than twenty-five (25) feet, the applicant shall be responsible for attending an environmental stewardship Class Acceptable to the City.</td>
<td>Buffers smaller than 25 feet are no longer possible given the revised reduction regulations above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Streams – Permitted</td>
<td>57-60</td>
<td>1. Alteration to Streams. A. Relocation or piping of any Type 1 or 2F stream in the City of Burien shall not be permitted unless</td>
<td>Mapped to new water typing; also, Type S waters are not regulated under this Chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary of Changes

**Planning Commission Meeting DRAFT 05/27/15**

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<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Streams – Mitigation requirements (19.40.370, now Additional mitigation requirements)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>19.40.370 Streams – Additional mitigation requirements.</td>
<td>To reflect general mitigation requirements in BMC 19.40.170.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated reference to WDFW fish passage manual to reflect new 2013 manual, per comment received from Karen Walter of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, 05/13/15.
<table>
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<tr>
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</table>
| 95 | E    | Streams – Mitigation requirements (19.40.370, now Additional mitigation requirements)          | 61  | **AB. Restoration or mitigation shall be required when a stream or buffer is altered in violation of law or without any specific permission or approval by the Director. In addition to the requirements of BMC 19.40.170, a mitigation plan for stream impacts shall demonstrate that:**  
**...**  
**BC. In addition to the requirements of BMC 19.40.170, mitigation minimum requirements shall include:**  
|     |      |                                                                                               |     | Internal reference added for enhanced usability.                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                          |
| 96 | E    | FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS (Section header)                                 | 63  | **FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS**                                                                                                                                     | Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.                           |
| 97 | E    | Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification (19.40.380)       | 63  | 19.40.380 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification                                                                                                                  | No classifications of FWHCAs are presented in this section.                                              |
| 98 | CA   | Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification (19.40.380)       | 63  | 1. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are those habitat areas that meet any of the following criteria:  
**...**  
F. Bald eagle habitat protected pursuant to the Washington State Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Rules (WAC 232-12-202); or  
G. Heron rookeries or active nesting trees; or  
|     |      |                                                                                               |     | Per City staff recommendation, to reflect changes to WAC.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                          |
| 99 | CA   | Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification (19.40.380)       | 63  | 19.40.340, Streams, of this Chapter.  
<p>|     |      |                                                                                               |     | Under the WAC, FWHCAs include waters of the state, which include streams. The City has indicated that it wishes to keep its stream regulations separate than those for other FWHCAs. In order to clarify how the City’s regulations map to the WAC, we have added bullet 19.40.380(1)(H) under FWHCA designation. This helps explain the separate stream section in the code, and serves to illustrate why it sometimes makes more sense to incorporate stream regulations under FWHCAs, to avoid overlaps/redundancies. However, in the case of overlaps, the code is clear that the more protective regulations would apply (19.40.030(1)). There are examples of other jurisdictions that follow this model. |                                                                                                          |</p>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Designation and Classification (19.40.380)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2. The approximate location and extent of known fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas are shown on the Critical Areas Maps adopted by the City, as described in BMC 19.40.040(2)(A) and as most recently updated.</td>
<td>Added for clarity and consistency with other sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Performance Standards (19.40.390, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>19.40.390 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Performance Development Standards.</td>
<td>Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project, e.g. (like a restored habitat) – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing FWHCAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats (19.40.410)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>b. The location and description of the fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas on the subject property, as well as any potential fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas within 200 feet of the subject property as shown on the City’s adopted Critical Areas Maps; and …</td>
<td>Edited for clarity and consistency with other sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats (19.40.410)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1. Endangered, threatened, and sensitive species habitat. … B. B. Whenever activities are proposed adjacent to a fish and wildlife habitat conservation area with which state or federally endangered, threatened, or sensitive species have a primary association, such area shall be protected through the application of protection measures in accordance with a Habitat Management Plan prepared by a qualified professional (BMP 19.40.390) and approved by the City.</td>
<td>Internal reference added for usability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats (19.40.410)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>C. Bald eagle habitat shall be protected pursuant to the Federal Washington State Bald Eagle Protection Rules Act (WAC 232-12-202). Whenever activities are proposed within 660 feet of an adjacent to a verified nest or communal roost, a Habitat Management Plan shall be developed by a qualified professional. Activities are adjacent to bald eagle sites when they are within eight hundred (800) feet of an eagle nest, or within a quarter mile (1,320 feet) if in a shoreline foraging area. The applicant shall verify the location of eagle management areas for each proposed activity consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if a permit is required. Prior to issuance of the building permit by the City, the applicant shall provide written approval of the Habitat Management Plan by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.</td>
<td>Per City staff recommendation, to reflect changes to WAC.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
CRITICAL AREAS ORDINANCE
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2. Aquatic Habitats.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Habitat Conservation Areas – Specific Habitats</td>
<td></td>
<td>…</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(19.40.410)</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Filling of aquatic habitats, when authorized by the City of Burien’s Shoreline Management Master Program shall not adversely impact salmonids or their habitat or shall mitigate any unavoidable impacts, and shall only be allowed for a water-dependent activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS (Section header)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS</td>
<td>Section headers make it easier to navigate the various sections of the document.</td>
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<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Critical aquifer recharge areas – Performance</td>
<td>69-</td>
<td>19.40.430 Critical aquifer recharge areas – Performance Development Standards.</td>
<td>Performance standards are used to measure the success of a mitigation project – this term is not appropriate for use in describing protective measures for existing CARAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Standards (19.40.430, now Development Standards)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>…</td>
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<td>4. Appeal of determination.</td>
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<td>D. If the hydrogeologic assessment determines that the facility will have no effect on groundwater, the facility is exempt from the performance development standards requirements in Sections 19.40.350.6.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E. If the hydrogeologic assessment determines that the facility could have an effect on the groundwater resource, the City shall require implementation of applicable development standards and applicable performance standards in 19.40.350.5 and 19.40.350.6.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Performance Development standards – General requirements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Critical aquifer recharge areas – Performance</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>C. Storage tank permits. The City of Burien specifically regulates and authorizes permits for underground storage tanks, pursuant to the Uniform Fire Code (Article 70) International Fire Code and this Chapter. The Washington Department of Ecology also regulates and authorizes permits for underground storage tanks (WAC 173-360). The local Fire District regulates and authorizes permits for the removal of underground storage tanks (UFC 7002).</td>
<td>Edited per City staff recommendation, to reflect changes to City fire code.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standards (19.40.430, now Development Standards)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>DEFINITIONS (19.10)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>19.10.140.5 Ecoregion</td>
<td>- Ecoregions are defined using EPA’s Ecoregions of the Pacific Northwest Document No. 600/3-86/033 July 1986 by Omernik and Gallant. The term ecoregions is used to define a mapped classification of the ecosystem regions of the United States. Ecoregions are generally considered to be regions of relative homogeneity in ecological systems or in relationships between organisms and their environments. In general, ecoregions have a distinct composition and distribution of plant and animal species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td><strong>DEFINITIONS</strong> (19.10)</td>
<td>19.10.182 Frequently flooded area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequently flooded areas are lands in the flood plain subject to at least a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or within areas subject to flooding due to high groundwater. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, lakes, coastal areas, wetlands, and areas where high groundwater forms ponds on the ground surface.</td>
<td>WAC 365-190-030(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td><strong>DEFINITIONS</strong> (19.10)</td>
<td>19.10.545.5 Type F Water</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type F Water means segments of natural waters other than Type S Waters, which are within the bankfull widths of defined channels and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, or within lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of 0.5 acre or greater at seasonal low water and which in any case contain fish habitat or are described by one of the following four categories: (a) Waters, which are diverted for domestic use by more than 10 residential or camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than 10 persons, where such diversion is determined by the department to be a valid appropriation of water and the only practical water source for such users. Such waters shall be considered to be Type F Water upstream from the point of such diversion for 1,500 feet or until the drainage area is reduced by 50 percent, whichever is less; (b) Waters, which are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered Type F Water upstream from the point of diversion for 1,500 feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality. The department may allow additional harvest beyond the requirements of Type F Water designation provided the department determines after a landowner-requested on-site assessment by the department of fish and wildlife, department of ecology, the affected tribes and interested parties that: (i) The management practices proposed by the landowner will adequately protect water quality for the fish hatchery; and (ii) such additional harvest meets the requirements of the water type designation that would apply in the absence of the hatchery; (c) Waters, which are within a federal, state, local, or private campground having more than 10 camping units: Provided, That the water shall not be considered to enter a campground until it reaches the boundary of the park lands available for public use and comes within 100 feet of a camping unit, trail or other park improvement; (d) Riverine ponds, wall-based channels, and other channel features that are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria: (i) The site must be connected to a fish habitat stream and accessible during some period of the year; and (ii) The off-channel water must be accessible to fish.</td>
<td>WAC 222-16-030(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Topic (§)</td>
<td>Pg.</td>
<td>Proposed change</td>
<td>Justification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>DEFINITIONS (19.10)</td>
<td>19.10.546 Type Np Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>- Type Np Water means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of defined channels that are perennial nonfish habitat streams. Perennial streams are flowing waters that do not go dry any time of a year of normal rainfall and include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow.</td>
<td>WAC 222-16-030(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>DEFINITIONS (19.10)</td>
<td>19.10.546.3 Type Ns Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>- Type Ns Water means all segments of natural waters within the bankfull width of the defined channels that are not Type S, F, or Np Waters. These are seasonal, nonfish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of a year of normal rainfall and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a Type Np Water. Ns Waters must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to Type S, F, or Np Waters.</td>
<td>WAC 222-16-030(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>DEFINITIONS (19.10)</td>
<td>19.10.546.5 Type S Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>- Type S Water means all waters, within their bankfull width, as inventoried as &quot;shorelines of the state&quot; under chapter 90.58 RCW and the rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW including periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands.</td>
<td>WAC 222-16-030(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>DEFINITIONS (19.10)</td>
<td>19.10.580 Wetlands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>- Wetlands are those areas in the City of Burien, designated in accordance with the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, as required by RCW 36.70A.175 (Ecology Publication #96-94). Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated, by ground or surface water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances to support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands. For identifying and delineating a wetland, local government shall use the Washington State Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual approved federal wetland delineation manual and applicable regional supplements.</td>
<td>Wetlands definition updated per WAC/Ecology guidance. WAC 365-190-030(22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 13th, 2015

RECEIVED
MAY 13 2015
CITY OF BURIEN

To:

COB Planning Commisioners
Kamron Gurol, Burien City Manager
Chip Davis, Community Development Director
David Johansen, Senior Planner

Dear Sirs;

On behalf of the members of Neighbors of Seahurst Park (NoSP), we request that the following change be made to the Burien Critical Areas Map.

Please add an indication of the 26+ acre mosaic wetland located within the North Creek basin of Seahurst Park. These mosaic wetlands cover almost 15% of the total park land, sloped directly to Puget Sound, but to our knowledge have never appeared in any of the Burien or King County CAO maps. These wetlands were documented as a result of a permitting process for the adjacent private land use that also has a portion of the wetlands at that site. NoSP hired a wetland specialist to identify them and her findings were presented in testimony at the hearing relating to the permit issued in 2013.

While it is a contiguous wetland that does overlap on to private property, the majority of the wetland is on Burien public property. Therefore, it is in the best interest of our community to preserve and protect these important wetlands. NoSP holds the position that the private land owner’s project is already protected from any changes the Planning Commission can make at this time because the permit process has already begun. The private property owners have a permit that is valid until March 2016. By adding a wetland indicator within the park our hope is to flag any other development that might happen in or around the basin to a more strict environmental review.

The purpose of the CAO map is to provide an indicator to anyone who wants to work or develop in an area of the city where Environmentally Critical Areas might exist and might required a Critical Area Review before work is allowed in the area. CAO maps are typically not exact maps for critical areas but are intended to be guidance/cautionary maps of what might exist in the area. And while the city might not be planning on doing work in that area right now, marking these wetlands on this map serves to provide guidance and caution for the future. In speaking with Futurewise, they stated that most cities put these areas on their CAO maps as soon as they are discovered and documented to help provide caution and guidance for possible future development.

Please review the attached documents. The first is a report from Dr. Sarah Spear Cooke of Cooke Scientific, compiled for her expert testimony in a Hearing Case of 2013 held in the City of Burien. The second is our Citizen Scientist Survey of the area being discussed. DOE (Pat McGraner, wetland specialist) looked over this wetland survey over during the SMP comment process and stated that it provided documentation that these wetlands did exist.

Please contact me if you have any questions about the information being submitted with this letter or if you would like to discuss further NoSP's request for adding the 26+ acre mosaic wetland located within the North Creek basin of Seahurst Park to the Burien Critical Areas Map.

Respectfully submitted,

Janis Freudenthal
Volunteer, Neighbors of Seahurst Park
The image shows a Google Earth view of a land area with markers labeled 'Site 1' and 'Site 2.' The overlay indicates a perimeter of 1 mile and an area of 26.5 acres. There is a note about a wetland complex estimated based on field work and mapped with an elevation of approx. 370 feet.
Wetland name or number __________

WETLAND RATING FORM – WESTERN WASHINGTON
Version 2 - Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users

SeaHurst Park Wetland Mosaic Date of site visit: 6/4/2013

Name of wetland (if known): ______________________

Rated by ____________________ Trained by Ecology? Yes X No _____ Date of training Taught the classes for Ecology


Map of wetland unit: Figure see Fig. Estimated size 26 acres

SUMMARY OF RATING

Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland

I____ II____ III____ IV____

Category I = Score >=70
Category II = Score 51-69
Category III = Score 30-50
Category IV = Score < 30

Score for Water Quality Functions 20 (15)
Score for Hydrologic Functions 32 (16)
Score for Habitat Functions 30

TOTAL score for Functions 82 (61)

Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

I____ II____ Does not Apply____

Final Category (choose the “highest” category from above)

I to II*

* Need DOE expert to step in about Riverine vs slope situation

Summary of basic information about the wetland unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Unit has Special Characteristics</th>
<th>Wetland HGM Class used for Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estuarine</td>
<td>Depressional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Heritage Wetland</td>
<td>Riverine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bog</td>
<td>Lake-fringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature Forest</td>
<td>Slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Growth Forest</td>
<td>Flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Lagoon</td>
<td>Freshwater Tidal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interdunal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the above</td>
<td>Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wetland Rating Form – western Washington version 2
August 2004
Does the wetland unit being rated meet any of the criteria below?
If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check List for Wetlands That May Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SP1. Has the wetland unit been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)? For the purposes of this rating system, &quot;documented&quot; means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this rating system, &quot;documented&quot; means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP3. Does the wetland unit contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP4. Does the wetland unit have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. This simplifies the questions needed to answer how well the wetland functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.
Classification of Wetland Units in Western Washington

If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

1. Are the water levels in the entire unit usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?
   
   NO – go to 2
   YES – the wetland class is Tidal Fringe

   If yes, is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)?
   YES – Freshwater Tidal Fringe
   NO – Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)

   If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for Rivertine wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is rated as an Estuarine wetland. Wetlands that were called estuarine in the first and second editions of the rating system are called Salt Water Tidal Fringe in the Hydrogeomorphic Classification. Estuarine wetlands were categorized separately in the earlier editions, and this separation is being kept in this revision. To maintain consistency between editions, the term “Estuarine” wetland is kept. Please note, however, that the characteristics that define Category I and II estuarine wetlands have changed (see p. ).

2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is the only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit.
   
   NO – go to 3
   YES – The wetland class is Flats

   If your wetland can be classified as a “Flats” wetland, use the form for Depressional wetlands.

3. Does the entire wetland unit meet both of the following criteria?
   - The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of permanent open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size;
   - At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?

   NO – go to 4
   YES – The wetland class is Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)

4. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?
   - The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
   - The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks.
   - The water leaves the wetland without being impounded?

   NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3 ft diameter and less than 1 foot deep).

   NO – go to 5
   YES – The wetland class is Slope
5. Does the entire wetland unit meet all of the following criteria?
   - The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river.
   - The overbank flooding occurs at least once every two years.

   **NOTE:** The riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

   NO - go to 6  YES - The wetland class is Riverine

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year. This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.

   NO - go to 7  YES - The wetland class is Depressional

7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding. The unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.

   NO - go to 8  YES - The wetland class is Depressional

8. Your wetland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM classes. For example, seeps at the base of a slope may grade into a riverine floodplain, or a small stream within a depressional wetland has a zone of flooding along its sides. Go back and identify which of the hydrologic regimes described in questions 1-7 apply to different areas in the unit (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use the following table to identify the appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several HGM classes present within your wetland. Note: Use this table only if the class that is recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the wetland unit being rated. If the area of the class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit; classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HGM Classes within the wetland unit being rated</th>
<th>HGM Class to Use in Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slope + Riverine</td>
<td>Riverine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope + Depressional</td>
<td>Depressional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope + Lake-fringe</td>
<td>Lake-fringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary</td>
<td>Depressional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressional + Lake-fringe</td>
<td>Depressional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland</td>
<td>Treat as ESTUARINE under wetlands with special characteristics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are unable still to determine which of the above criteria apply to your wetland, or if you have more than 2 HGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as **Depressional** for the rating.

The wetland meets the definition of a mosaic on page 15 of the Rating manual. Being a mosaic, there are wetlands throughout that are Riverine, Slope, and Depressional. Predominantly the wetland is slope. It seems the depressional types might not be more than 10% so slope and riverine would then predominate. All but eventually all feeds to North Creek.

* We need the DOE expert Tom Hruby to assist with determining the Riverine vs slope situation of this mosaic. It affects the final rating score
### Riverine and Freshwater Tidal Fringe Wetlands

**WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>Points (only 1 score per box)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>R 1. Does the wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality?</strong></td>
<td>(see p. 52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R 1.1 Area of surface depressions within the riverine wetland that can trap sediments during a flooding event:</strong></td>
<td>Figure __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressions cover &gt; 3/4 area of wetland</td>
<td>points = 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressions cover &gt; 1/2 area of wetland</td>
<td>points = 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If depressions &gt; 1/4 of area of unit draw polygons on aerial photo or map</td>
<td>points = 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressions present but cover &lt; 1/2 area of wetland</td>
<td>points = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No depressions present</td>
<td>points = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R 1.2 Characteristics of the vegetation in the unit (areas with &gt;90% cover at person height):</strong></td>
<td>Figure __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees or shrubs &gt; 2/3 the area of the unit</td>
<td>points = 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees or shrubs &gt; 1/3 area of the unit</td>
<td>points = 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungrazed, herbaceous plants &gt; 2/3 area of unit</td>
<td>points = 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungrazed herbaceous plants &gt; 1/3 area of unit</td>
<td>points = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees, shrubs, and ungrazed herbaceous &lt; 1/3 area of unit</td>
<td>points = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerial photo or map showing polygons of different vegetation types</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL - Water Quality Functions**

Multiply the score from R 1 by R 2

*Add score to table on p. 1*

**TOTAL** = 20

---

**Comments**

These two will occur with great regularity (43% impervious surface) once the slope is developed. Currently this already occurs from upslope areas. We saw pipes from the upper road discharging to the lower slope.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>R 3. Does the wetland unit have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?</th>
<th>Points (only 1 score per box)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td><strong>R 3.1 Characteristics of the overbank storage the unit provides:</strong> Estimate the average width of the wetland unit perpendicular to the direction of the flow and the width of the stream or river channel (distance between banks). Calculate the ratio: (average width of unit)/(average width of stream between banks). If the ratio is more than 20 points = 9 If the ratio is between 10 - 20 points = 6 If the ratio is 5 - &lt;10 points = 4 If the ratio is 1 - &lt;5 points = 2 If the ratio is &lt;1 points = 1 Aerial photo or map showing average widths</td>
<td>Figure __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td><strong>R 3.2 Characteristics of vegetation that slow down water velocities during floods:</strong> Treat large woody debris as “forest or shrub”. Choose the points appropriate for the best description. (polygons need to have &gt;90% cover at person height NOT Cowardin classes): Forest or shrub for &gt;1/3 area OR herbaceous plants &gt; 2/3 area points = 7 Forest or shrub for &gt; 1/10 area OR herbaceous plants &gt; 1/3 area points = 4 Vegetation does not meet above criteria points = 0 Aerial photo or map showing polygons of different vegetation types</td>
<td>Figure __</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R 4. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?**

Answer YES if the unit is in a location in the watershed where the flood storage, or reduction in water velocity, it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows. Note which of the following conditions apply.

- There are human structures and activities downstream (roads, buildings, bridges, farms) that can be damaged by flooding.
- There are natural resources downstream (e.g. salmon redds) that can be damaged by flooding.
- Other __________

(Answer NO if the major source of water to the wetland is controlled by a reservoir or the wetland is tidal fringe along the sides of a dike)

YES multiplier is 2

NO multiplier is 1

**TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions** Multiply the score from R 3 by R 4

Add score to table on p. 1

Comments

---

Wetland Rating Form – Western Washington 8 August 2004

Version 2
### Slope Wetlands

**WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS** - Indicators that the wetland unit functions to improve water quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>Points (only 1 score per box)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>(see p.64)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### S 1. Does the wetland unit have the potential to improve water quality?

- **S 1.1 Characteristics of average slope of unit:**
  - Slope is 1% or less (a 1% slope has a 1-foot vertical drop in elevation for every 100 ft horizontal distance)
  - Slope is 1% - 2%
  - Slope is 2% - 5%
  - Slope is greater than 5%

  - Points = 3
  - Points = 2
  - Points = 1
  - Points = 0
  - mosaic of many areas
  - take average

- **S 1.2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay or organic (use NRCS definitions)**

  - YES = 3 points
  - NO = 0 points

- **S 1.3 Characteristics of the vegetation in the wetland that trap sediments and pollutants:**
  - Dense, uncut, herbaceous vegetation > 90% of the wetland area
  - Dense, uncut, herbaceous vegetation > 1/2 of area
  - Dense, woody, vegetation > 1/2 of area
  - Dense, uncut, herbaceous vegetation > 1/4 of area
  - Does not meet any of the criteria above for vegetation

- **Figure**

- **Aerial photo or map with vegetation polygons**

#### S 2. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to improve water quality?

- **Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downstream from the wetland. Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as opportunity.**

  - Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft
  - Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland
  - Tilled fields, logging, or orchards within 150 feet of wetland
  - Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 feet upslope of wetland
  - Other

- **YES multiplier is 2**
- **NO multiplier is 1**

#### Total - Water Quality Functions

- **Multiply the score from S1 by S2**
- **Add score to table on p. 1**

### Comments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slope Wetlands</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that the wetland unit functions to reduce flooding and stream erosion</td>
<td>(see p.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S 3. Does the wetland unit have the potential to reduce flooding and stream erosion?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S 3.1 Characteristics of vegetation that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms.</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fit conditions in the wetland. (stems of plants should be thick enough (usually &gt; 1/8in), or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense, uncut, <strong>rigid</strong> vegetation covers &gt; 90% of the area of the wetland.</td>
<td>points = 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense, uncut, <strong>rigid</strong> vegetation &gt; 1/2 area of wetland</td>
<td>points = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense, uncut, <strong>rigid</strong> vegetation &gt; 1/4 area</td>
<td>points = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1/4 of area is grazed, mowed, tilled or vegetation is not rigid</td>
<td>points = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S 3.2 Characteristics of slope wetland that holds back small amounts of flood flows:</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The slope wetland has small surface depressions that can retain water over at least 10% of its area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
<td>points = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td>points = 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S 4. Does the wetland have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion?</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see p. 79)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the wetland in a landscape position where the reduction in water velocity it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows? Note which of the following conditions apply.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Wetland has surface runoff that drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Other. (Answer NO if the major source of water is controlled by a reservoir (e.g. wetland is a seep that is on the downstream side of a dam)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salmon present downstream and development present upslope that discharges water</strong></td>
<td>multiplier = 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add score to table on p. 1

Comments
These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.

**HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that unit functions to provide important habitat**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>(only 1 score per box)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**H 1. Does the wetland unit have the potential to provide habitat for many species?**

**H 1.1 Vegetation structure (see p. 72)**

Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin). Size threshold for each class is ¼ acre or more than 10% of the area if unit is smaller than 2.5 acres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aquatic bed</th>
<th>4 structures or more</th>
<th><strong>points = 4</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Emergent plants</td>
<td>3 structures</td>
<td><strong>points = 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have &gt;30% cover)</td>
<td>2 structures</td>
<td><strong>points = 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Forested (areas where trees have &gt;30% cover)</td>
<td>1 structure</td>
<td><strong>points = 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the unit has a forested class check if:

X The forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the forested polygon

Add the number of vegetation structures that qualify. If you have:

Map of Cowardin vegetation classes

**Figure 1**

**H 1.2. Hydroperiods (see p. 73)**

Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ acre to count. (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods)

| Permanently flooded or inundated | 4 or more types present | **points = 3** |
| Seasonally flooded or inundated | 3 types present | **points = 2** |
| Occasionally flooded or inundated | 2 types present | **points = 1** |
| Saturated only | 1 type present | **points = 0** |

X Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland

X Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland

**Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points**

**Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points**

Map of hydroperiods

**Figure 2**

**H 1.3. Richness of Plant Species (see p. 75)**

Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold)

You do not have to name the species.

Do not include Eurasian Milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian Thistle

If you counted:

\[ \geq 19 \text{ species} \] points = 2

5 - 19 species points = 1

< 5 species points = 0

List species below if you want to:

**Total for page 9**

Wetland Rating Form – western Washington
version 2

13 August 2004
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats *(see p. 76)*

Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion between Cowardin vegetation classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegeted areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, medium, low, or none.

None = 0 points

Low = 1 point

Moderate = 2 points

High = 3 points

NOTE: If you have four or more classes or three vegetation classes and open water the rating is always "high". Use map of Cowardin vegetation classes

H 1.5. Special Habitat Features: *(see p. 77)*

Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column.

- Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4in. diameter and 6 ft long).
- Standing snags (diameter at the bottom > 4 inches) in the wetland
- Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation extends at least 3.3 ft (1m) over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the unit, for at least 33 ft (10m)
- Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (>30degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present *(cut shrubs or trees that have not yet turned grey/brown)*
- At least ¼ acre of thin-stemmed persistent vegetation or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated *(structures for egg-laying by amphibians)*
- Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in each stratum of plants

*NOTE: The 20% stated in early printings of the manual on page 78 is an error.*

H 1. TOTAL Score - potential for providing habitat

Add the scores from H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H1.4, H1.5
H 2. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?

H 2.1 Buffers (see p. 80)
Choose the description that best represents condition of buffer of wetland unit. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed."

- 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. No structures are within the undisturbed part of buffer. (relatively undisturbed also means no-grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use) \( \text{Points} = 5 \)

- 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. \( \text{Points} = 4 \)

- 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. \( \text{Points} = 4 \)

- 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >25% circumference. \( \text{Points} = 3 \)

- 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for >50% circumference. \( \text{Points} = 3 \)

If buffer does not meet any of the criteria above:
- No paved areas (except paved trails) or buildings within 25 m (80ft) of wetland >95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. \( \text{Points} = 2 \)
- No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. \( \text{Points} = 2 \)
- Heavy grazing in buffer. \( \text{Points} = 1 \)
- Vegetated buffers are <2m wide (6.6ft) for more than 95% of the circumference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland) \( \text{Points} = 0 \).
- Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. \( \text{Points} = 1 \)

Aerial photo showing buffers

H 2.2 Corridors and Connections (see p. 81)

H 2.2.1 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150 ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? (dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads, are considered breaks in the corridor).

\[ \text{YES} = 4 \text{ points} \ (\text{go to H 2.3}) \]

NO = go to H 2.2.2

H 2.2.2 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OR a Lake-fringe wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above?

\[ \text{YES} = 2 \text{ points} \ (\text{go to H 2.3}) \]

\[ \text{NO} = \text{H 2.2.3} \]

H 2.2.3 Is the wetland:
- within 5 mi (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR
- within 3 mi of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR
- within 1 mi of a lake greater than 20 acres?

\[ \text{YES} = 1 \text{ point} \]

\[ \text{NO} = 0 \text{ points} \]

Chose this because of trail and road so there is daily use

Total for page 6
**H 2.3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (see p. 82)**

Which of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit? **NOTE:** the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed.

*These are DFW definitions. Check with your local DFW biologist if there are any questions.*

### Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.

- **Aspen Stands:** Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres).
- **Cliffs:** Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft.
- **Old-growth forests:** (Old-growth west of Cascade crest) Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age.
- **Mature forests:** Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less that 100%; crown cover may be less that 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80 - 200 years old west of the Cascade crest.
- **Prairies:** Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community.
- **Talus:** Homogeneous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
- **Caves:** A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages
- **Oregon white Oak:** Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%.

### Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other priority habitats, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development.

### Estuary/Estuary-like: Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5 ppt. during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons.

### Marine/Estuarine Shorelines: Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control).

If wetland has **3 or more** priority habitats = **4 points**

If wetland has **2** priority habitats = **3 points**

If wetland has **1** priority habitat = **1 point**

No habitats = **0 points**

**Note:** All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list. Nearby wetlands are addressed in question **H 2.4)**

---

Wetland Rating Form – western Washington  
version 2  
August 2004
H 2.4 Wetland Landscape (choose the one description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits) (see p. 84)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with little disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ( \frac{1}{2} ) mile</th>
<th>points = 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are at least 3 other wetlands within ( \frac{1}{2} ) mile, BUT the connections between them are disturbed</td>
<td>points = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetland within ( \frac{1}{2} ) mile</td>
<td>points = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is at least 1 wetland within ( \frac{1}{2} ) mile.</td>
<td>points = 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are no wetlands within ( \frac{1}{2} ) mile.</td>
<td>points = 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**H 2. TOTAL Score - opportunity for providing habitat**

Add the scores from H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4

- TOTAL for H1 from page 14: 16
- Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H1, H2 and record the result on p. 1: 30
---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: "McGraner, Patrick (ECY)" <patrick.mcgraner@ecy.wa.gov>
Date: May 12, 2015 9:58 AM
Subject: RE: Packet for CAO Meeting
To: "Janis Freudenthal" <janis.freudenthal@gmail.com>
Cc: "Kamuron Gurol" <kamurong@burienwa.gov>, "David Johanson" <DAVIDJ@burienwa.gov>, "chipd@burienwa.gov" <chipd@burienwa.gov>

Thank you, Janis.

Your group did a great job on the documentation of the approximate wetland boundary using the photos, map with pins and skunk cabbage as an obligate wetland species. There are some technical issues related to the wetlands rating form but those specifics are not relevant to placing the wetland on an inventory map. The Department of Ecology supports the placement of this wetland on the City of Burien’s wetland inventory map. Please feel free to enter this e-mail into the record at the public hearing.

Sincerely,

Patrick McGraner
Wetlands Specialist
Department of Ecology/NWRO
3190 160th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98008
425-649-4447
patrick.mcgraner@ecy.wa.gov
May 13, 2015
To the Burien Planning Commission
Comments for the Public Hearing

To the Burien Planning Commissioners and the Burien Planning Dept.,

I submitted comments in April 22, 2015 that I would like to be part of this hearing. Please see attached April 22, 2015 document.

Also, I would like to submit these as additional comments;

1. Add the area along Salmon Creek where the new creek opened up to the CAO map to show that area as a Seismic Hazard area in the city.-see attached documentation.

2. page 41-Item 1-D-This again refers to no work the buffer to maintain existing vegetation. It is an unrealistic standard to have and meet for those residences that have already been grandfathered in and have a need to maintain the vegetation on their property. I made a comment regarding this issue on April 22, 2015.

3. page 42-B. Table—A 30 ft. buffer for Category 4 wetlands is too small. Research shows that a buffer this small is a non functioning buffer. At a min. it should be 40-50ft. in size.

4. Below the same table remove the comment that no Cat. 1 wetlands exist in the city. NOSP have just submitted evidence that suggests that Cat. 1 wetlands may exist in the city. The comment serves no real purpose.

5. Bottom of page 42- Put the comment about no structures being allow in the 15 ft. setback back into the document. The setback is established as a work area so that the buffer is protected. Allowing structures in the area then allows builders and property owners to work in the buffer to construct and maintain these structures. This should not be allowed.

6. page 43 –G-ii-the min. buffer width should not be less than 40ft. Anything below that number creates a non functioning buffer.

7. page 46-C-iii—I would like to hear the BAS on this 75% of the buffer width. How was the 75% arrived at as the value using BAS? Does this allow work into the buffer? If so would this allow roads at 30' in a 40' buffer? A 30' buffer is a non functioning buffer and especially with road traffic and polluted storm water runoff adjacent to it.

8. page 47-- Why are public and private trails being allowed in the outer 25% wetland buffer? In order to install the trail, it means working in the buffer and as it goes with public trails people are always straying off the trail. In order to maintain these trails, it requires that people are continuously working in the buffer. I can understand allowing this limited trail in the setback but not the buffer. The only group that an exception should be allowed for are the disabled to touch and reach the edge of the water-as in the SMP.

9. page 48-1-C-iii Wetlands Mitigation-Additional Mitigation Requirements-
As is noted in the Burien SMP, if a replacement of wetlands needs to be made, it shall occur in the drainage basin of the municipality that the wetland mitigation was required for. The idea that wetlands will be lost in Burien and the mitigation replacement will be made in Auburn for diminished wetlands in Burien is not acceptable. Burien will experience a net loss in its basin.
Burien has already lost enough or had diminished enough wetlands within its borders. Wetlands should not be placed somewhere outside the city to meet regional goals in some places miles away from Burien. This methodology of regional goals for replacement only diminishes the environmental quality of critical areas in Burien with no real compensation for the loss other than some developer gets rich at Burien’s expense.

10. While I saw a reference to protected endangered species in this document, I saw no reference to King County Species of Concern. These Species of Concern are in the King County documents and to be consistent with the County Documents, Species of Concern should also be recognized as Burien’s documents. They are mentioned in the SMP.

11. Streams—the creek that empties from Lake Burien onto the Navos/RDCC property has the official name of Lake Burien Creek. Repeatedly in Burien City documents this is referred to as a no name creek. Historical King County document have this creek named as Lake Burien Creek. I am requesting that this creek be shown on Burien City maps, including the CAO map as Lake Burien Creek to be consistent with King County historical documents and documents and data that was turned in as input and testimony for the SMP development.

12. page 54-F-how does this fit together with Burien’s new changes to having the number of farm animals allowed on residential property? How far do these farm animals and their pens and run areas have to be from the critical area buffer and setback? How far does drainage from these animal pens have to be setback?

13. Regarding Critical Area Review- page 56-G-ii- again why are we allowing a min. buffer of 25 ft. as we know BAS says that this buffer size does not function. And why are we allowing 50% rather than 75% as was required for wetlands?

14. page 57-iv-again why are we allowing a 25 ft. buffer when we know it does not function correctly?

15. page 59-ii Should also note Species of Concern as listed by King County.

16. page 59 Why allow maintenance trucks into the buffer? Why not keep them in the setback as they are intended to be in?

17. page 60-F- again why public trails in the stream buffer? Why not keep them outside the buffer? The need to get near the stream should be covered under the topic of crossing paths.

I am unclear as to the how the storm water flooding issues around Lake Burien fit with this CAO update?

Lastly, I have not seen the Public Information Plan for the CAO update. Has not been developed and made public? If Yes, where?

Respectfully,
C. Edgar
1811 S.W. 152nd
Burien
Shorewood on the Sound Community
Club History
2000 - 2009

2000 The long awaited construction of the new 230-foot beach property seawall began and was completed within two months. Savings and a neighborhood assessment of $50 per household were used to finance some of the work, while much of the rest came from a donation by beach neighbor Michael Steiner. Wilkinson Sandstone was chosen for both its durability and aesthetic value. Long sloping steps were installed to the north end of the wall for easy access to the beach. The picnic tables received all new boards and seats. Two fire pits with grates were included in the beach upgrades.

This was a Directory Year so all the surveys went out to residents asking their input into the club, what they wanted to participate in and what they would be willing to volunteer for. As usual, there was an excellent response from the community.

2001/2002 – The Nisqually Earthquake strikes February 28, 2001 at 10:55 am PST with a 6.8 magnitude. Epicenter is 20 km NE of Olympia at a depth of 52 km. Many homes are shaken and some are damaged worse than others. The earthquake caused a massive landslide in Salmon Creek Ravine. A new creek, locally dubbed "Earthquake Creek" is tapped from the aquifer and triples the water volume in Salmon Creek.

Undergrounding continues to be a major issue with City Light – no forward movement. The Third Runway Fight continues. The most popular annual events continue to be the Easter Egg Hunt, Streets of Garage Sales and the SalmonBake, now free to all CC members. Burien begins the Neighborhood Planning process which includes Shorewood CC boundaries in the first ever Neighborhood Plan in Burien.

2003 - 2004 - SOTS Board gave $500 to the Salmon Creek Restoration Fund. Burien’s Comprehensive Plan officially adopts the Salmon Creek Neighborhood Plan which emphasizes the protection and enhancement of Salmon Creek’s environment. A proposal was sent to City Light for undergrounding the wires on only one block of Marine View Dr SW. SOTS donated five tables to Shorewood Elementary School. A natural habitat project to bring back native species began at the Beach and spread to include some uphill areas above 30th Ave SW. Work began on Shorewood Park to free it of invasive plants. Jean Spohn began leading ivy pulls there and the locally known Fred Henzi Steps were build along the path running through it. Candidate night was a huge success. Some wear and tear on the beach seawall was being monitored. The SalmonBake was one of the best ever with lots of home cooked additions, fantastic weather and about 150 people attending. The City of Burien completed repairs to the storm drain by the beach. Dues were raised to $50 and $40 for seniors.
On May 6, 2015 Robert and I attended the city of Seattle’s Urban Forestry Commission Meeting to see two of Seattle’s Planners present the city’s ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREAS update for 2015.

It was an eye opener to see that Seattle’s Commissions are all working together with the Planners, Mayor and city council to turn Seattle into one of the most livable cities in America.

What struck me is the city wants to protect its Environmentally Critical Areas and the city planners and commissions are working together to do this. For them saving the environment is critical to Economic Development.

The smallest buffer Seattle has is 50ft for Category IV wetlands. It is making its Environmentally Critical Areas Map Consistent with the text. The maps are beautiful and easy to read. The maps are titled ECA Mapping meaning Environmentally Critical Area Mapping. Please do everything in your power to comply with Best Available Science for Environmentally Critical Areas, so Burien can have a beautiful and functional environment out into the year of 2035.

Thank you,

Robbie Howell
15240 20th Ave SW
Burien, WA

P.S. A determination of non-significance should not be allowed for Environmentally Critical Areas. Also, how to handle underground streams should be addressed. (How to address them when building.)
City of Seattle
Environmentally Critical Areas Update

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