

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 22, 2019 9:30 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: Response to comments
Attachments: PSE EE Response to Public Comment Jan 2019 Update.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Heidi,

Per your request, please see the attached document.

Brad

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment
Updated - January 2019

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
1	1/1	Anderson, Daren	9424 117th Ave NE, Kirkland WA 98033	14-Nov-17	What if multiple batteries are interconnected at 12.5 kV at multiple locations	Please refer to the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage and Alternatives Assessment and subsequent 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting.
2	1/3	Warne, Jeanne	13608 NE 36th Pl. 98005	14-Nov-17	My primary concerns are in regards to transparency, aesthetics and safety. 1. Transparency: Is this project really needed? Is it truly the best way to solve the problem and are local needs truly being considered? I've heard PSE's spiel and looked at their website, but NONE of those questions have been honestly addressed.	Yes, the project is really needed. PSE looked at many solutions (Solution Study 2014 and Supplemental Solutions Study 2015) and local needs are being considered. Five studies have affirmed the need for this project. Two of those studies were conducted by independent experts for the City of Bellevue and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) team. Independent consultants hired by the City of Bellevue and our professional transmission planners verified the need for the Energize Eastside Project. Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS for additional information.
3	2/3	Warne, Jeanne	13609 NE 36th Pl. 98005	14-Nov-17	My primary concerns are in regards to transparency, aesthetics and safety. 2. Aesthetics: What PSE says they will deliver (less poles, better use of space, healthier trees) and what their own images project are VASTLY different. I hope you heard the collective GASPS in the room when those images were shown. We live in Bellevue because it is a beautiful place and not an industrial site. Sure, if this was ONLY or BEST way, we would accept it - but it is <u>not</u> and it will destroy so much of what makes Bellevue beautiful.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS section addressing aesthetic impacts for additional information. PSE continues working with the partner cities to identify ways to avoid, reduce and mitigate for aesthetic impacts.
4	3/3	Warne, Jeanne	13610 NE 36th Pl. 98005	14-Nov-17	My primary concerns are in regards to transparency, aesthetics and safety. 1. Safety: I have yet to see a truly independent assessment of the safety of the pipeline co-existing with the existing powerlines - nevermind safety voltage AND construction. And interestingly in the 10 years we've owned our home, only once has the pipeline been inspected for safety and that was within the past 6 months. This is a HUGE concern to me.	Please see sections 4.9 and 5.9 of the FEIS for information related to this comment. The Olympic pipeline and the two existing 115kV transmission lines have safely shared the same corridor for decades. PSE and Olympic have a long history of working together and that continues with Energize Eastside. According to page 4.9-7 of the FEIS, Olympic Pipeline patrols the pipeline corridor on a weekly basis. Additional information is also provided in the same section of the FEIS.

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

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5	1/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>My name is Barry Alavi, I am a Professional Engineer (PE) and Project Management Professional (PMP). I was an adjunct professor on risk management at University of Washington for more than 5 years. I have more than 35 years of experience in building large infrastructure projects for the energy, aviation and transportation industries globally, USA and Canada. I am also father of Darian Alavi who attends the Chestnut Hill Academy (CHA) located at 13633 SE 26th St in Bellevue, Washington. CHA is within 150' of the fence line of the existing PSE substation and will be proximate to the future proposed sub-station to the south of the CHA campus. My wife and I are concerned about the expansion of the substation, the increase in power lines voltages (115KV/a to 230KV/a) and the risks and exposures associated with such an expansion to the public, CHA staff and students. The Olympic pipeline (jet fuel, diesel and gasoline, owned and operated by BP, British Petroleum) 16" pipeline lateral shares a right of way with PSE power lines. There are several issues that I have brought up in various meetings with PSE and BP. The issues are :</p> <p>BP Pipeline:</p> <p>1) What are the impacts of the voltage increase on the existing Catholic protection system? AC currents leaking into the pipeline from power lines above 15 Volts causes surface corrosion (that leads to eventual crack and leakage), what measure are being taken to ensure that limit is not exceeded? What are the current measurements?</p> <p>BP Pipeline:</p> <p>2) The pipeline pressure fluctuations or cyclic pressure swings are a concern, what is BP doing to ensure a uniform operating pressure? The fluctuations contribute to micro cracks that could lead to a pipeline leak or explosion.</p> <p>BP Pipeline:</p> <p>3) What measures are PSE and BP taking to minimize impact to the pipeline during construction? This relates to installation of tall power poles proximate to the buried pipelines. Induced vibration due to construction activity is a concern. The pipe in a 1955 vintage steel pipe coated with tar and asbestos,</p> <p>BP Pipeline:</p> <p>4) The new sub-station south of CHA will have a permanent access road over the pipeline, what are measures taken during Design and Construction to minimize impact on pipeline ? What outages are scheduled for the pipeline during construction?</p>	<p>We understand your concerns and have undertaken extensive analysis to ensure the continued safe collocation of the BP pipeline with PSE's facilities. The route ultimately pursued by PSE minimizes to the extent feasible the transmission line's interaction with the pipeline. Please see Section 3.9 of the Phase 2 Draft EIS and Section 4.9 of the FEIS for information. Please also see the DNV-GL study which directly addresses the potential for interactions between the utility facilities.</p> <p>The Olympic pipeline and the two existing 115kV transmission lines have safely shared the same corridor for decades. PSE and Olympic have a long history of working together and that continues with Energize Eastside. PSE does not have specific operational information on, nor can it make representations regarding Olympic's (BP's) pipeline system.</p>
6	2/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18		<p>See section 4.9 of the FEIS for information related to Olympic's operations. As stated on page 4.9-25 of the FEIS, "Because the Energize Eastside project does not affect pipeline pressure and flow rates, or other operating parameters of the pipeline, the potential characteristics of a spill or fire would be the same regardless if it occurred under the No Action Alternative or Alternative 1." Regarding BP operating pressure management, PSE cannot speak with specificity or make representations regarding BP's operations.</p>
7	3/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18		<p>See section 5.9 of the FEIS for information. The design of the Energize Eastside project, including the pole locations, is based on detailed surveys of the pipeline's existing location along the project route. Using this location information, the pole locations were selected to avoid impacts to the pipeline during construction. PSE is working closely with OPL on implementing construction procedures to protect the pipeline and inspection protocols and reporting to verify that all procedures are followed and to confirm that the pipeline was not impacted during construction of the Energize Eastside project. A third party observer will also be onsite during construction to ensure implementation of all BMPs related to construction in proximity to the pipeline.</p>
8	4/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18		<p>See Section 5.9 of the FEIS for information. The design of the Energize Eastside project, including the pole locations, is based on detailed surveys of the pipeline's existing location along the project route. Using this location information, the pole locations were selected to avoid impacts to the pipeline during construction. PSE is working closely with OPL on implementing construction procedures to protect the pipeline and inspection protocols and reporting to verify that all procedures are followed and to confirm that the pipeline was not impacted during construction of the Energize Eastside project. PSE does not have specific operational information on Olympic's pipeline system.</p>

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9	5/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>BP Pipeline: 5) On SE 26th there is a valve station that is above ground, BP shall install bollards in front of the pipe and valve assembly to prevent vehicle intrusion and accidents that can occur if a car veered off the main road onto the assembly. The design shall be submitted to CHA for review and approval.</p>	<p>Comment noted; however, PSE does not operate BP's facilities.</p>
10	6/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>PSE 1) There are several poles that are within 30 feet of CHA fence line on the west property line, these will create excessive EMF, would PSE consider under-grounding these lines (buried power lines) ?</p>	<p>The Energize Eastside project will not create excessive EMF. Please see Section 4.8 of the FEIS for information. See Section 2.2.2 of the Phase 2 Draft EIS for information related to under-grounding transmission lines.</p>
11	7/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>PSE 2) The plans show only the 16" pipeline at the new sub station, but there are two pipelines, Can PSE show the location of the 20" buried pipeline ?</p>	<p>At the new substation location (Richards Creek), only the 16" pipeline is located on site. The 20" pipeline is not located on the Richards Creek substation property. The 20" pipeline departs from the 16" pipeline at Coal Creek Parkway, and then follows Coal Creek Parkway, Factoria Boulevard, and SE 26th Street, until it rejoins the 16" pipeline at the gate station located to the north of the Lakeside substation.</p>
12	8/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>PSE 3) What are the projected EMF levels after upgrade to 230kv ?</p>	<p>Section 4.8 of the FEIS addresses anticipated EMF levels.</p>
13	9/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>PSE 4) What type of foundations are being installed for the new poles, how is the induced vibration onto the pipeline is mitigated ?</p>	<p>The new poles will be directly embedded into the ground or installed on a foundation. The type of foundation could vary based on location in the corridor but will likely be a drilled pier or pile type foundation.</p> <p>See section 5.9 of the FEIS for information. Additionally, the design of the Energize Eastside project, including the pole locations, is based on detailed surveys of the pipeline's existing location along the project route. Using this location information, the pole locations were selected to avoid impacts to the pipeline during construction. PSE is working closely with OPL on implementing construction procedures to protect the pipeline and inspection protocols and reporting to verify that all procedures are followed and to confirm that the pipeline was not impacted during construction of the Energize Eastside project.</p> <p>Please see Section 4.9 of the FEIS for information related to AC voltage levels.</p>
14	10/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>PSE 5) What are the existing AC levels of voltage at the pipeline? Is the existing cathodic protection adequate for the future increase voltages ?</p> <p>We have not received any responses from BP on the pipeline issues as they advised that information is company confidential. As a reference I would like to note that due to blast zone concerns in state of California, the state does not allow any public facility within 1500 feet of an operating pipeline (https://www.cdce.ca.gov/ls/fa/5f/title5regs.asp). Although the probability of a pipeline explosion is low, the consequences of the event to the CHA (over 200 students and staff which is located within a few hundred feet of the pipeline and substations) is not acceptable (not tolerable).</p> <p>We believe the project is not necessary and will create substantial impacts to the environment and the public. Please contact me if you like to have a</p>	<p>Please see page 4.9-12 for information from Olympic Pipeline related to the cathodic protection system.</p> <p>The upgrade of these transmission lines will be designed and built in accordance with current engineering standards and in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and codes.</p> <p>Please see the Comment Response Summary for additional information related to project need.</p>

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15	1/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	5-Feb-18	<p>conversation on these issues. Thank you!</p> <p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>1. "1,500 MW to Canada"</p> <p>Energize Eastside (EE) is an old, dusted-off project whose primary intent was to meet a perceived need in 2003 for delivery of more power to Canada, in an area technically called the Northern Intertie at the Canadian border. BPA led this charge, concerned that up to 1,500 MW of power might be needed to send to Canada under a treaty with the United States. 1,500 MW is a lot of power, about what the city of Seattle consumes daily under normal conditions.</p> <p>This 2003-inaugurated project was called Snohomish-Lakeside-Talbot. "Energize Eastside" is still called Snohomish-Lakeside-Talbot by ColumbiaGrid, the regional entity that PSE belongs to. Yet without disclosing the historical origins of EE, PSE dusted it off in 2014 and claimed it was a "new" project for local load only. Nevertheless, PSE kept in EE the supposed need to supply Canada with 1,500 MW from the old project (1,500 MW that can never be delivered, anyway — see Section 2 below), and used that as a factor in PSE-sponsored load flow studies to justify EE. USE, an independent consultant hired by the City of Bellevue, assumed PSE's 1,500 MW assumption was correct and erroneously adopted it without question.</p> <p>Without that 1,500 MW factored into the computer simulation for an extreme cold day — an event that would stress system reliability — we now know there is no need for EE. The Lauckhart-Schiffman load flow studies prove that, and these are the only load flow studies ever done that are totally transparent. PSE has steadfastly refused to fully disclose the key data it used in its studies, though we know it had to have 1. relied on these bogus 1,500 MW to make its studies come out the way they wanted.</p> <p>PSE claims there is a "firm commitment" for PSE to deliver those 1,500 MW, though BPA in a reply to my FOIA request states that no such firm commitment exists.³ And clearly, neither PSE nor its customers are required to pay for local transmission sufficient to deliver 1,500 MW to Canada.</p> <p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p>	<p>Operationally, there are always power flows across the northern intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015):</p> <p>"The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). The projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations."</p> <p>EIS Phase 2, Chapter 1 – Based on federally mandated planning standards, PSE's analysis found that the existing transmission system could place Eastside customers and/or the regional power grid at risk of power outages or system damage during peak power events that typically occur in cold or hot weather as early as the summer of 2018 (PSE, 2017). PSE's analysis concluded that the most effective solution was to add a 230-to-115 kV transformer within the center of the Eastside to relieve stress on the existing 230-to-115 kV transformers that currently supply the area. This would need to be fed by new 230 kV transmission lines from the north and south. By having lines from two different directions, a substation can continue to be supplied even if one line goes down.</p>
16	2/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	5-Feb-18	<p>2. Voltage collapse</p> <p>ANY such 1,500 MW "commitment" is impossible to meet, anyway. Why? Because there would not be transmission capability over the Cascades to deliver the needed amount of power to meet Puget Sound Area peak load and deliver this 1,500 MW to Canada. If PSE ever were to try to send 1,500 MW to Canada, or even significantly lesser amounts, there would be a voltage collapse as a result. To prevent appliances and motors from being</p>	<p>The commenter misinterprets voltage collapse. Voltage collapse and low-voltages are not one and the same. PSE has already seen flows more than 1,500 MW on the lines during the months of July and December that constitute peak summer and winter load periods.</p> <p>Operationally, there are always power flows across the Northern Intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015):</p> <p>"The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled</p>

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17	3/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18	<p>frid due to low voltages, there would have to be a massive power shutdown in Western Washington in such an event. In other words, a blackout. PSE's load flow studies must surely have shown them that, and that is almost certainly the reason why they won't show their homework.</p> <p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>3. No Eastside "backbone", but rather a 115 kV network that needs no upgrading</p> <p>PSE's PR about the "backbone" of the grid on the Eastside having not been upgraded since the 1960s is not true. Starting as early as 1992, PSE considered upgrading the Lakeside transformer and feeding it with 230kV lines to replace the existing 115kV lines as contemplated by EE. Instead, over the years PSE has built a number of new 115kV lines to meet energy demand increases in the 1990s and into the early 2000s. What we have on the Eastside is a 115kV network, not a single backbone. See the attached graphic prepared by former Puget Power VP for Power Planning, Richard Lauckhart, that shows this 115kV network. This system needs no further "upgrading."</p> <p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>A. PSE's IRP clings to outmoded forms of energy production and distribution.</p> <p>PSE stubbornly ignores your admonition to produce an IRP consistent with new technologies, clean energy, and a holistic approach to energy. It has consistently resisted adequate measures to reduce the carbon emissions and toxic chemicals spewing out of the Colstrip plant in Montana. Further, PSE compounds its backward-looking vision by promoting Energize Eastside ("EE"), a \$300 million dinosaur of a transmission project that would replace older wooden poles with even bigger steel towers to transmit four times the existing power — towers placed dangerously close to two aging pipelines pumping jet fuel under pressure through the Olympic Pipelines from Bellingham to Seatac and beyond.</p> <p>EE is an environmental and public safety disaster waiting to happen. Yet PSE fights all public opposition tooth and nail because this project was incentivized by a nearly 10% state-guaranteed return on infrastructure investment. Maximizing corporate profit, promoted by our laws, drives this project. To date PSE has reportedly spent up to \$50 million in PR and legal fees to sell EE to the public with phony "load flow studies" (hiding key data from the public) and an onslaught of false advertising. Consistent with such practices, P 1 SE plays the same hide-the ball tactics in its efforts to sell a half-baked IRP to the UTC.</p>	<p>to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations." Further discussion related to flows over the Northern Intertie are not warranted.</p> <p>The PSE's Needs Assessment (2013) and Supplemental Needs Assessment (2015) have shown that the need is the 230 kV/115 kV transmission capacity, which supplies the 115 kV network. The need is not on the 115 kV network. This result is based on in-depth analysis by qualified experts, including third party experts. Utilities are required to rigorously plan the transmission system. To do this, PSE plans its transmission system to meet mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) reliability performance requirements.</p> <p>Utilities (including PSE) must ensure the system will maintain reliable service to customers under a wide range of scenarios of normal and not-so-normal conditions. These conditions include when the weather is extremely hot, extremely cold, or when components of the system are out of service (i.e., existing powerline down for repair, equipment failure, or other unexpected outage). These federal regulations are not optional; they are required.</p> <p>This comment contains a series of incorrect statements, and offers opinion. No question is contained regarding the CUP analysis. The application before Bellevue is a CUP; a different agency has jurisdiction over the IRP, which is not a permit application. It is not clear what question is being asked. It should be noted that the statements made are incorrect.</p>
18	1/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18		

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19	2/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>B. Energize Eastside is not needed and thus not a "resource" PSE can legitimately designate in its IRP.</p> <p>Richard Lauckhart is a former Vice President for Power Planning for what was then Puget Power. He has retained an abiding interest in assuring that the ratepayers he served for so many years not be called upon to suffer and pay for a needless, dangerous, and environment tally harmful project. On January 8, 2018, Mr. Lauckhart submitted to you his detailed analyses about PSE's false project assumptions and "rigged" load flow studies undertaken to sell EE to city councils and the public. Mr. Lauckhart's white paper is supported by a host of detailed technical facts. CSEE endorses Mr. Lauckhart's analyses and conclusions which are attached to the email transmitting this letter. At a minimum, PSE needs to explain to the UTC and fully document much of the sought-after information it has withheld from CSEE, CENSE and Mr. Lauckhart, even after FERC told PSE that Mr. Lauckhart was CEI-cleared and deserved to have the complete data from the PSE-sponsored load flow studies. Among other things, the UTC should order PSE that the load flow data that Mr. Lauckhart, CSEE, and CENSE have been requesting for over the past three years be given to him.</p> <p>Additionally, another authoritative voice spoke out recently against EE for reasons such as those given by Mr. Lauckhart. Mr. Steve Funk, a former Chairman of the Bellevue Planning Commission, last week wrote in a Bellevue Reporter op-ed:</p> <p>"As a commissioner I thought of the city as a machine in which every part works together for the benefit of neighborhoods and the city as a whole. Energize Eastside appears to place burdens on residents and neighborhoods to facilitate rapid development in downtown Bellevue and the new Spring District.</p> <p>However, the premise of the project has been thrown into doubt by new technology and declining consumption of electricity.</p> <p>"PSE is repeating the same mistake Seattle City Light made in recent years. Both utilities anticipated increasing demand for electricity due to population growth. However, demand has been falling in Seattle and the Eastside despite the growing population and economy. These trends are occurring across the country due to climate change, conservation, renewable energy, and more efficient lighting, computers and appliances. PSE's revenues have been declining for years, providing the company with an economic incentive to promote a transmission line. The \$300 million project will increase PSE's revenues and utility bills for customers for decades.</p> <p>"Other cities are installing safer, less expensive alternatives, such as large batteries manufactured by Tesla and other companies. Batteries can be installed in less than three months and provide better reliability than a new transmission line for a fraction of the cost. Batteries also reduce carbon emissions by storing cheap solar and wind energy during periods of low need. When demand peaks around dinner time, electricity can be withdrawn from the batteries instead of burning fossil fuels in a coal or gas-</p>	<p>These comments are related to PSE's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and not the CUP application. A different agency has jurisdiction over the IRP, which is not a permit application.</p>

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20	3/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18	<p>Nothing in Washington law prevents the UTC from issuing a non-binding written opinion stating that building Energize Eastside would be imprudent, based on the existing evidence and subject to a responsive rebuttal from PSE. Your opinion could be provisional and subject to change if the evidence warranted it. But, with due process fully preserved for PSE, why does the UTC have to remain silent now? Not only would your provisional opinion be a fair and responsible thing to do to protect the public, but it would also serve as a fair warning to PSE's foreign investor owners.</p> <p>PSE's continuing passive-aggressive approach to formulating a proper IRP presents an opportunity for the UTC to act proactively not only on Colstrip, but on Energize Eastside as well. Further, if in the extreme case PSE chooses to continue to ignore and game the UTC and the public regarding its IRP and boondoggle projects, then I submit the UTC has the inherent power to disenfranchise PSE and invite another entity to take its place. PSE was not given a permanent and perpetual monopoly, unaccountable to those who granted that monopoly.</p>	<p>Comments and opinions noted, however, no questions are posed.</p>
21	1/1	Aramburu, Rick	Aramburu & Eustis, LLP 720 Third Avenue, SUITE 2000 Seattle, WA 98104	17-Jan-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>C. The UTC needs to use the woefully limited power it has to signal to PSE and its investor owners that Energize Eastside is imprudent and unworthy of reimbursement.</p> <p>The King County Bar Association's publication, Bar Bulletin, published my article, "The Toothless Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission", in March 2017. I argue in the article that the UTC is virtually unique among all other such state utility commissions in not having the power to stop an ill-considered project before it is built. The UTC can only deny reimbursement for a project after such a project is built, after all the harm has been done. Not surprisingly, the UTC has never exercised even this somewhat futile option, leaving open the question of what, beyond rates, the UTC can effectively regulate.</p> <p>Read Attachment: 2018-1-17 CENSE re PSE Segmentation.pdf</p>	<p>PSE's CUP application is consistent with State and City regulations. To date, the major permit applications have been submitted for the southern portion of the project.</p>

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22	1/1	Aramburu, Rick	Aramburu & Eustis, LLP 720 Third Avenue, SUITE 2000 Seattle, WA 98104	10-Jan-18	Read emails and attachments from Line 21	Five studies have affirmed the need for this project. Two of those studies were conducted by independent experts for the City of Bellevue and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) team. Independent consultants hired by the City of Bellevue and our professional transmission planners verified the need for the Energize Eastside Project.
23	1/1	Smith, Dean	Bellevue, WA	7-Mar-18	PLEASE....Don't let PSE get away with their costly, unnecessary, nature and neighborhood destroying Energize Eastside project. Don't let a foreign owned monopoly ruin our cities.	Comment noted.
24	1/1	Simmons, DeEtta		10-Mar-18	Dear Ms. Bedwell, I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because: 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced. Sincerely, [YOUR NAME] [YOUR ADDRESS]	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
25	1/1	LeVeque, Marcia	3625 Lake Washington Blvd N, Renton, WA 98056	10-Mar-18	I'm against PSE getting approval for their Energize Eastside project. Current studies have shown that there is insufficient need for this project. The large poles and transmissions lines do not belong in our beautiful neighborhoods. I believe battery storage is an idea that should be addressed. Many other cities are already doing this. Our area is very progressive and I feel the current Energize Eastside project is definitely a step backwards.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and 2015/2018 reports by Strategen Consulting.
26	1/1	Moore, Bob	4707 135th Place SE Bellevue, WA 98006	10-Mar-18	Something is terribly wrong in our community. How is it that a foreign-owned utility can construct a billion dollar project in the middle of our city to expand electrical transmission capacity at a time when demand is declining and safer, cheaper and more environmentally friendly alternatives are available? This is a backward move that industrializes our neighborhoods and costs our citizens billions of dollars for the benefit of foreign investors. This is not consistent with the vision the City Council	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.

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27	1/1	Orth, Roger & Karen	4530 Somerset Drive SE Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	members such as Conrad Lee articulate to our citizens. (See the Bellevue City Council Newsletter) There is a huge disconnect. I hope our political leaders and regulators will step up and challenge this albatross. Please list me as a party of record against the project. There is inadequate need to cause such a blight on the neighborhood.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
28	1/1	Voetberg, Clair J. & Maxine	4544 Somerset Place SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	Dear H Bedwell, I am writing you to register my protest to the permitting of this project. Completion of this unnecessary project will significantly ruin the views I now enjoy on Somerset hill it will diminish the value of my property.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
29	1/1	Gable, Jodi	5700 143rd Pl SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	14-Mar-18	Please make me a party of record for the PSE permit process for Bellevue South and North. When there were hearings about the sale of PSE to foreign investors, I was very opposed to this sale and this is exactly why. It is evident, very evident, that this is a money grab by PSE for the investors. Though my views are not impacted by this project, I have been following it closely and read a great deal about it. I've also read numerous articles in the Wall St Journal and elsewhere about battery options that are presently being used elsewhere in the country and battery technology is rapidly improving. This has not been adequately explored or considered. I strongly believe there is no need for this project and that there are much better solutions for any issues the City of Bellevue might encounter in the future with regards to electricity. This project is wrong and I hope that the City of Bellevue has the integrity to stop it now.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and 2015/2018 reports by Strategen Consulting.
30	1/1	Souder, Charles & Shirley	4417 Somerset Drive SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	10-Mar-18	Send your name and address to Heidi Bedwell, hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov to be a party of record, as stated in the notice at bottom of this page. This will preserve your right to file an appeal later if so desired and it will let the City know you do not want the City to approve the PSE application. This impacts my property; concerns about safety during construction around pipelines; the insufficient proven need for this project; the inadequate evaluation of non wired alternatives such as battery storage or demand response techniques; or the inappropriate placement of industrial sized poles and transmission wires. Two points in the Bellevue Land Use Code back this up: 1. a project must protect single family neighborhoods from encroachment by more intense uses, and 2. design must be compatible with intended character of the property and the immediate vicinity.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and 2015/2018 reports by Strategen Consulting. 1) The transmission line project will upgrade existing transmission lines within an existing transmission corridor, which has been in existence since the 1920s and early 1930s. Using this corridor avoids encroachment into neighboring single-family areas. The vast majority of the area development has occurred around the transmission corridor, which was established in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Any single family neighborhoods adjacent to the proposed line are already adjacent to the existing transmission lines. The utility corridor is part of the existing character of these areas. PSE is proposing to replace the existing 115 kV transmission poles with steel poles to accommodate 230 kV conductors. The poles will generally be installed in the same location or in close proximity to the existing poles. In most cases, the number of poles will be reduced from four to one or two. The consistency of the proposed transmission lines with other uses in the vicinity was confirmed by the Phase 2 DEIS, which found that impacts to land use will be "be less-than-significant because [the proposed project] is consistent with city and subarea plans, and would not adversely affect existing or future land use patterns." DEIS at 3.1-37. 2) Richards Creek Substation. The property currently serves as a pole storage yard and has a utility corridor with existing transmission lines, water pipelines, and a petroleum pipeline through the center of the site. It is well screened from surrounding uses by mature vegetation. The site is surrounded to the north by

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						PSE's existing Lakeside Switch substation, to the west by industrial development including a water and wastewater supply company, to the south by King County's Factoria Solid Waste Transfer Station, and upslope to the east by a stormwater detention facility tract that is heavily vegetated. The substation use is consistent with the uses in the area and the current use of the site. Located within the Light Industrial (LI) zoning district, the existing site screening will be enhanced with the Richards Creek culvert replacement project and stream restoration and enhancement proposal. PSE is unaware of any risk caused by constructing the project in two phases, and the phased construction has always been planned for operational reasons.
31	1/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<u>Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</u> 1. What are the risks associated with splitting this project?	
32	2/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<u>Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</u> 2. How will the project work and function if only one-half is built?	The development and construction schedule relates to constructability and to minimizing planned outages during construction that would make the transmission network system vulnerable to reliability. This does not imply that constructing half of the project would address the need fully.
33	3/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<u>Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</u> 3. What happens if one segment encounters permitting problems?	The question does not provide an adequate level of specificity to provide a response; permitting matters are addressed as they arise.
34	4/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<u>Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</u> 4. What new Olympic pipeline risks are incurred when operating half of a transmission line?	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
35	5/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<u>Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</u> 5. How would an incomplete transmission line increase reliability to customers?	The principal component of the Energize Eastside project is the new transformer at Richards Creek substation. The transmission lines are needed to energize the transformer. An incomplete project would not meet PSE's federal planning obligations.
36	6/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<u>Topic 2: Inadequate Public Outreach (SEPA EIS Element) (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</u> 1. How will the City of Bellevue address inadequate Public Notice?	Question is addressed to the City.

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37	7/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 2. Inadequate Public Outreach (SEPA EIS Element) (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. What steps will the City take to increase public awareness and provide adequate Public Notice to residents and require PSE to notify ALL affected customers?</p> <p>Topic 2. Inadequate Public Outreach (SEPA EIS Element) (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Will the City of Bellevue justify the short review period provided for the Application Permit, given that a 4,000+ page FEIS was just provided to the general public on March 1, 2018? To add insult to injury, the City is charging \$275 to obtain a copy.</p> <p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Please provide an explanation, legal justification, and examples of other DEIS and EIS that have been recently prepared following the same approach that the City of Bellevue has employed on the Energize Eastside EIS.</p> <p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Viable Alternatives: PSE's technical consultants claimed to have asked the WA Department of Ecology for permission to install a peaking generator but was turned down. Where is that report? Why is PSE's request, Department of Ecology's response, and the report not included in the DEIS or other public records? Please detail why the cost and environmental impact to install a peaking generator is more than the environmental impact of the proposed Energize Eastside project. Where is the comparative analysis of those two alternatives?</p> <p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Where is the comprehensive, up-to-date analysis of Battery Storage to satisfy the Eastside's future electricity needs? Where is the comprehensive comparative analysis between NIVAs and Energize Eastside?</p> <p>Topic 4. Alternatives (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. How will the City of Bellevue explain why batteries can, or cannot, meet the Eastside's peak demand needs?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
38	8/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Please provide an explanation, legal justification, and examples of other DEIS and EIS that have been recently prepared following the same approach that the City of Bellevue has employed on the Energize Eastside EIS.</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
39	9/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Please provide an explanation, legal justification, and examples of other DEIS and EIS that have been recently prepared following the same approach that the City of Bellevue has employed on the Energize Eastside EIS.</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
40	10/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Viable Alternatives: PSE's technical consultants claimed to have asked the WA Department of Ecology for permission to install a peaking generator but was turned down. Where is that report? Why is PSE's request, Department of Ecology's response, and the report not included in the DEIS or other public records? Please detail why the cost and environmental impact to install a peaking generator is more than the environmental impact of the proposed Energize Eastside project. Where is the comparative analysis of those two alternatives?</p>	PSE is unaware of specific conversations with or reports prepared in regard to Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE). To the best of PSE's knowledge, WDOE does not issue permissions to install electrical generation facilities. Additionally, the EIS partner cities had no interest in entertaining the idea of a power plant within their boundaries. Please see the Phase 1 Draft EIS at Section 2.3.3.3 regarding generation alternatives evaluated.
41	11/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Where is the comprehensive, up-to-date analysis of Battery Storage to satisfy the Eastside's future electricity needs? Where is the comprehensive comparative analysis between NIVAs and Energize Eastside?</p>	Please see the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage Alternatives Assessment and 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting. PSE continues to evaluate alternative solutions, such as batteries, and has determined that these alternatives are not a practical solution for our transmission deficiency.
42	12/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 4. Alternatives (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. How will the City of Bellevue explain why batteries can, or cannot, meet the Eastside's peak demand needs?</p>	Question is addressed to the City; additionally, please refer to the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage and Alternatives Assessment and subsequent 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting.

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43	13/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 4. Alternatives (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. How will the City of Bellevue ensure it is working on behalf of its citizens to provide reliable, "Lowest Reasonable Cost" electricity by examining viable alternatives?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
44	14/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 4. Alternatives (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. How will the City of Bellevue justify excessive infrastructure environmental damage (and economic consequences) in the face of lower cost, more reliable, safer alternatives?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
45	15/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. How will the City justify building Energize Eastside, which violates Low Impact Development (LID) principles enacted by City Ordinances? Specifically, how will the City respond to criticism that LID-protected tree canopy will be destroyed and require decades to recover? LID is about more than storm water management and slope retention.</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE will comply with the City's requirements for "hard surfaces" and "impervious surfaces" per Chapter 20.20 of the Bellevue Land Use Code. This will be detailed as part of the Project's Clearing and Grading Permit process. Proposed landscaping and re-vegetation will be done in compliance with Section 20.25A of the Bellevue Land Use Code.
46	15/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Where are the air quality analyses in the permit application or DEIS? What will this transmission line do to air quality in the region during construction as well as during long-term (decades) of operation?</p>	Please see Section 4.5 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
47	17/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. The permit application discusses steep slope retention and water management, but carefully avoids in-depth discussion of tree canopy and analysis of air quality. Why?</p>	Vegetation removal will be detailed under the Project's Clearing and Grading Permits from the city of Bellevue. Air quality for the project is analyzed within the FEIS (refer to Section 4.5).
48	18/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Appendix D (pg 172 South Bellevue Critical Areas Report) classifies about two thirds of the removed vegetation as "Permanent", "Conversion", or "Temporary Impact", where long-term recovery remains undefined. While PSE appears to have completed an inventory of vegetation loss, where is the analysis of the long-term impact of this vegetation loss, particularly as it relates to air quality in the region?</p>	Carbon sequestration (the process in which atmospheric CO2 is taken up into plants or soil and subsequently "trapped") is discussed in Section 4.5 of the Project's FEIS. Per the FEIS, construction of any of the segments and the Richards Creek substation site would result in some level of sequestration losses due to tree removal; however, the emissions would be substantially below the State of Washington reporting threshold of 10,000 metric tons and, therefore, less-than-significant. Refer to Section 4.5 of the FEIS for more information.

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49	19/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th P I SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. The DEIS and permitting only addresses short-term light and glare concerns during the construction phase. How will the City of Bellevue mitigate long-term light and glare concerns?</p>	<p>After project construction, light and glare impacts are not anticipated from project operations or maintenance activities. The only lighting proposed for the project is at the new Richards Creek Substation, where lighting would be downward-directed and interior to the project site - eliminating light and glare on adjacent properties. Steel poles will be coated with non-reflective materials to eliminate potential for glare.</p>
50	20/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th P I SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>6. Will poles up to 110 feet tall require flashing beacons to alert low flying private aircraft of tall aerial obstructions, especially in areas that cross I-90 or higher elevations like Somerset?</p>	<p>PSE works with the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure compliance with the appropriate requirements. No lighted beacons are anticipated as part of the project.</p>
51	21/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th P I SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. How can Energize Eastside be deemed an EPF when it has been independently shown NOT to be essential to other directly affected jurisdictions (Renton, Newcastle, Redmond, and Kirkland)? PSE publically states that Energize Eastside is intended to serve block loads in Bellevue – not other jurisdictions. (DEIS pg 1-6) Which block loads? Why isn't PSE publically disclosing block load shortages (if they exist) and anticipated block loads in their application?</p>	<p>The project has not been deemed an Essential Public Facility (EPF). Specific customer data (block loads) are not shared by PSE with the public. However, Energize Eastside is intended to serve future loads including spot/block loads that are predominantly in the Eastside area and in Bellevue. PSE's load forecasting over next 20 years have incorporated all the block-loads anticipated company-wide. All these block-loads collectively drive the need for this project. The information on these block-loads is publicly available information and comes from cities and jurisdictions. PSE is not generating this load and hence does not require it to provide that information in the applications. Some examples of these loads are Sound Transit, Spring District development, Bellevue/Redmond/Renton downtown developments.</p>
52	23/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th P I SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. How will the City justify the erroneous application of the Essential Public Facility designation on Energize Eastside, when transmission lines are specifically and intentionally omitted from the legal definition for an "Essential Public Facility"?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City.</p>
53	24/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th P I SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why hasn't PSE petitioned EFSEC to address the Energize Eastside project?</p>	<p>EFSEC does not have statutory authority over this project.</p>
54	25/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th P I SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Why aren't City Staff and City Council pressing PSE on this question to get a full, accurate, and well-reasoned answer as to why PSE is not presenting the Energize Eastside project to EFSEC, instead of pressuring City Staff and</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City.</p>

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					City Councils on the Eastside?	
55	26/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility. (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. Why aren't PSE's answers to the EFSEC question being publically disclosed to inform the general public?</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
56	27/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility. (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>6. Will the lingering questions and questionable data justifying the Energize Eastside project withstand analysis and scrutiny by EFSEC?</p>	EFSEC does not have jurisdiction over the project.
57	28/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility. (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>7. What does the City of Bellevue (acting as SEPA Lead Agency) have to lose by denying the Energize Eastside permits, thereby forcing PSE's hand to submit Energize Eastside before EFSEC? The four jurisdictions need not fear a lawsuit from PSE. The City can legitimately argue that PSE has the option and recourse to appeal before EFSEC before seeking relief in court. The City of Bellevue is within its rights to require PSE to obtain a full analysis from EFSEC on the Energize Eastside project before issuance of permits.</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additionally, EFSEC does not have jurisdiction over the project.
58	29/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 7. Build Environment. (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Where are the studies showing that NERC/FERC requirements have been met for homes that are within the "fall zone" of the proposed 100ft+ tall monopoles?</p>	NERC/FERC do not require analysis of a "fall zone"
59	30/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 7. Build Environment. (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. What studies can the City provide to assure homeowners that they will continue to qualify for home lending and homeowner's insurance?</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, NERC/FERC do not require analysis of a "fall zone"
60	31/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review. (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Why has the City of Bellevue overlooked crucial binding documentation requiring Energize Eastside to submit for NEPA review?</p>	The question is addressed to the City.

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61	32/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. If BPA is not involved in Energize Eastside, why are there BPA Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) included on the City of Bellevue EIS scoping website? http://www.energizeeastsideis.org/uploads/4/7/3/1/47314045/2015-06-01_moa_with_bpa-seattlecitylight-pse.pdf</p>	<p>PSE is part of an integrated system. Appropriate planning with interconnected utilities is a prudent practice. See 2015 letter from BPA to the City of Bellevue.</p>
62	33/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why would Seattle City Light pay PSE, if Energize Eastside is solely to address Puget Sound eastside (local) load growth?</p>	<p>The provided statement is incorrect. Seattle City Light is not paying for any part of Energize Eastside.</p>
63	34/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Where is the WA Department of Ecology determination of the need for a NEPA review?</p>	<p>WDOE does not implement does not determine the need for review under NEPA.</p>
64	35/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Why has the City of Bellevue not hired electrical reliability expertise as recommended in 2012 by EXPONENT?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City.</p>
65	36/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. How does the City of Bellevue respond to criticism that the Eastside Needs Assessment Report contains assumptions that far exceed NERC Reliability Standards, while providing no measurable increase in reliability for PSE customers?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City. Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's retained Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE), and independent expert in transmission planning to perform an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside. USE's report, dated April 28, 2015 (Page 4) concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting. Additionally, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate.</p>
66	37/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn't the City pressing PSE to provide documented evidence – NERC regulations "chapter and verse" - describing the precise federal requirements that PSE is required to meet?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE follows the NERC TPL-001-4 requirements to analyze our transmission system that is part of the Bulk electric system of Western Interconnection. These requirements are publicly available on NERC's website.</p>

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67	38/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Why isn't the City pressing PSE to provide evidence of why PSE chose to include N-9 layered assumptions that overly stresses then entire Bulk Electric System (BES), instead of NERC-mandated N-2 requirements?</p> <p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. How does the City of Bellevue respond to criticism that there are less expensive ways to address overloads at the Talbot Hill substation in lieu of building Energize Eastside?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, the need for Energize Eastside has been validated by numerous independent industry experts that PSE followed the appropriate planning procedures.</p> <p>PSE follows the NERC TPL-001-4 requirements to analyze its transmission system as part of the Bulk electric system of Western interconnection. These requirements are publicly available at NERC website.</p> <p>Question is addressed to the City; however, please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>
68	39/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p>	<p>Opinion is noted. Question is addressed to the City; however, it is noted that the comments do not demonstrate that there is a conflict of interest.</p>
69	40/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>6. Quanta, U.S.E and Stantec (PSE consultants) will NOT take a stance against PSE for fear of retaliation in the form of losing future lucrative consulting contracts from PSE and other utilities. How does the City of Bellevue respond to clear conflicts of interest on the part of Quanta (known to do substantial work for PSE's owner, Macquarie), U.S.E, and Stantec?</p> <p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City. Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's retained Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE), and independent expert in transmission planning to perform an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside. USE's report, dated April 28, 2015 (Page 4) concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting. Additionally, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate.</p> <p>Question is addressed to the City.</p>
70	41/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>7. Stantec did not independently analyze PSE's load forecast. Stantec accepted PSE's inputs as fact and verified that PSE had followed an industry-standard process. Why didn't Stantec obtain independent data from unbiased third-parties, rather than rely strictly on data provided by PSE?</p> <p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE's corrective action plans are confidential and contain Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII).</p>
71	42/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>8. How will the City of Bellevue ensure they are making the best long-term decisions for residents to provide reliable, "lowest Reasonable Cost" electricity?</p> <p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE's corrective action plans are confidential and contain Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII).</p>
72	43/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>1. Why isn't the City pressing PSE for details about Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) that PSE has already initiated? Has PSE resorted to any CAPs to keep the lights on? The City should report publically exactly what corrective actions (if any) PSE has already taken.</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE's corrective action plans are confidential and contain Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII).</p>

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Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
73	44/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Which specific regulations (NERC Standards, "chapter and verse") recently changed that require PSE to increase reliability from an N-2 scenario to an N-9 scenario? Why has PSE layered on assumptions about sending 1,500MW to Canada, simultaneous with weekday morning temperatures below 23F, simultaneous with 2 of 4 transformers offline, all while 6 west-of-Cascade emergency generators owned by PSE - and 5 other non-PSE owned emergency generators - are offline? Where is the NERC requirement mandating those assumptions? Specifically, what requirements recently changed that require all of these additional extreme assumptions to be layered upon the WECC 2018 Base Case?</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. PSE follows the NERC TPL-001-4 requirements to analyze its transmission system that is part of the Bulk electric system of Western Interconnection. These requirements are publicly available on the NERC website. The TPL-001-4 requirement R2.7 states "...when the analysis indicates an inability of the System to meet the performance requirements in Table 1, the Planning Assessment shall include Corrective Action Plan(s) addressing how the performance requirements will be met." During the planning process it is required for us to develop CAPs wherever the system would not satisfy the performance requirements. Table 1 of the TPL standard includes various contingencies that need to be studied at peak on various sensitivity cases. The adherence to the TPL standard ensures greater grid reliability and mitigates any future grid-wide black-outs.</p>
74	45/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn't the City insisting on PSE to carefully distinguish between "Path Rating" and "Firm Requirement" for electricity transfers to Canada? Why isn't the City pressing PSE to re-run load flow studies without the additional layered assumptions on the WECC 2018 base case?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, the need for Energize Eastside has been validated by numerous independent industry experts that confirm that PSE followed the appropriate planning procedures.</p> <p>The work of PSE's transmission planners has been validated by independent experts for the City of Bellevue and the Partner Cities' Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Team. In the Final EIS, the EIS Team noted: "The EIS Consultant Team confirmed that the needs assessment was conducted in accordance with industry standards for utility planning. No change in Final EIS. See Key Theme OBJ-2 in Appendix J-1." Final EIS, Section 6.2, page 6-3.</p> <p>Operationally, there are always power flows across the northern intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 KV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations." Question is addressed to the City and WECC.</p>
75	46/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Why isn't the City pressing WECC for straight answers? Has anyone at the City reached out to WECC to get reliable data? Why isn't WECC holding PSE accountable?</p>	

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76	47/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PISE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p><u>Topic 11. Misleading Threats of "Rolling Blackouts"</u> (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Why does the "backbone" - this particular existing PSE 115kV transmission line - need to be upgraded if we can live without it for 9 months at a time? Mr. Jens Nedrud (former PSE Senior Project Manager on Energize Eastside) stated that this existing line can be taken out of service for up to 9 months without grid ramifications.</p>	<p>TPL-001-4 standard also requires stressing the system to a reasonable level when evaluating the performance of the system to make sure that the system is robust enough to do system maintenance and also keep the system available for day-to-day operations. Hence the planning process is obligated to analyze the bookends and extreme situations that could happen in reality. In order to satisfy these performance requirements with future load growth, a CAP consisting of rolling black-outs is inevitable if the Energize Eastside project is not put in place based on current load forecasts. It is the obligation of every planner to provide a system that could provide reliable power during day-to-day operations. The operating world is governed by another set of operations NERC standards (TOP, BAL, EOP) that they need to adhere to support the reliability of the grid. It is up-to the operator to when, whether and how to arm the CAPs.</p>
77	48/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PISE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p><u>Topic 11. Misleading Threats of "Rolling Blackouts"</u> (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Are there better ways to handle the other 3 months - periods of possible (not guaranteed) peak demand? Why isn't the City considering other less costly, less environmentally damaging viable alternatives to provide the most reliable electricity at the lowest fair price to consumers?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE has thoroughly explored various solutions to the Eastside need as evidenced by PSE's Solution Study (2014) and Supplemental Solution Study (2015). PSE has rigorously studied many non-wire new technology solutions as evidenced by the E3 (2014) and Strategen (2015/2018) reports.</p>
78	49/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PISE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p><u>Topic 11. Misleading Threats of "Rolling Blackouts"</u> (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn't the City pressing PSE for the facts about BPA's automated curtailment system? How many times has BPA had to use this system in the last 5 years? Last 10 years? What has the trend looked like over the past 10 years? Is usage of this system over the last 10 years increasing or decreasing? Which way is power flowing during peak demand periods (cold weekday mornings below 23F) - from the U.S. to Canada, or from Canada to the U.S.?</p>	<p>Question are addressed to the City and BPA; however, PSE lacks knowledge of and cannot speak to or represent BPA's operational data.</p>
79	50/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PISE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p><u>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map"</u> (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. During 2017, how close did the Puget Sound Eastside come to experiencing rolling blackouts? How many CAPS did PSE implement to maintain electricity to the region?</p>	<p>Exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate, although a bit conservative. As stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal regulatory requirements for system reliability."</p>

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80	51/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map". (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Which PSE forecast is accurate? How accurate are any of PSE's forecasts? Why isn't the City pressing PSE for the past 10-to-12 years of historical data, so we can see the real trend line? Seattle City Light makes that data readily available to the public. PSE has denied public requests for that data.</p>	<p>A portion of the comments are directed at the City; however, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate, although a bit conservative. As stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal regulatory requirements for system reliability." The magnitude and or duration of such overloads are not part of the federal planning standards, only that an overload is identified on the system.</p> <p>Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's Independent Expert Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE) reported in Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside, April 28, 2015 Page 4 -- USE concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting. Question is addressed to the City; however, it should be noted that the commenter confuses electricity use with electricity demand.</p>
81	52/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map". (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn't the City pressing PSE to provide realistic electricity growth rates for the region? Electricity growth rate is not the same as economic and population growth rates. The Federal Energy Information Administration (EIA) says, "...the long-run trend of slowing growth in electricity use relative to economic growth will continue: the rate of projected growth in electricity use will less than half the rate of economic growth..." http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.cfm?id=10491</p>	<p>Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's retained Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE), and independent expert in transmission planning to perform an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside. USE's report, dated April 28, 2015 (Page 4) concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting. Additionally, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate.</p>
82	53/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map". (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. What would possess PSE to create a "Heat Map" illustration that overly exaggerates a worst case scenario that could never possibly occur in real life?</p>	<p>The Heat Map shown in the Needs Assessment Section 2.3 - King County Area Description, was used as an illustration of the most densely populated areas of King County. The graphic shows the most densely populated areas in red, which include Kenmore, Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, and Renton; nothing more.</p>
83	54/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map". (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. Why isn't the City pressing PSE for an explanation of how PSE created this "Heat Map" graphic, and why is it included in PSE's Eastside Needs Assessment Report? This report provides crucial supporting documentation for PSE's permit application and the EIS. This report should not contain inaccurate or misleading information.</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, the Heat Map shown in the Needs Assessment Section 2.3 - King County Area Description, was used as an illustration of the most densely populated areas of King County. The graphic shows the most densely populated areas in red, which include Kenmore, Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, and Renton; nothing more. The report does not include inaccurate or misleading information.</p>

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84	55/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p><u>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map". (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</u></p> <p>Why isn't the City requesting 10 years' worth of historical data on peak loads on each of Bellevue's 29 substations to verify the accuracy of PSE's statements? Where are those peak loads occurring? Which specific substations are experiencing peak loads? When did those peak loads occur? For how long did they last? How much above the substation transformer nameplate rating were those peaks? How would Energize Eastside specifically address those peak load events? How is the City independently verifying PSE's claims?</p>	<p>Questions are addressed to the City. To verify PSE's studies, the City of Bellevue's hired an independent expert, Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE) to prepare an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside, April 28, 2015 Page 4. USE concluded that PSE has followed industry practices in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting.</p>
85	1/1	Bowers, Jarvis	13609 NE 28th St, Bellevue WA 98005	12-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 2. I'm concerned about noise pollution from the new power lines. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Section 6.13 of the FEIS states: "Corona noise was analyzed as a part of the Phase 1 Draft EIS and was found to be relatively low for nearby residential environments and virtually the same as existing noise levels, which is well below the limits required by local noise regulations."</p>
86	1/1	Cox, Sean	4538 Somerset Dr. SE Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. 5. PSE and the EIS process have failed to address the risks of this project due to the potential death and damage that these new lines will cause during a major landslide or seismic event. Quoting we follow national standards does not address the fact that the additional height of the lines will result in them falling through a substantial number of homes due to the unique environment and risks we face in the PNW. PSE has a history of claiming it's an act of god and not being held responsible for past events which have resulted in damage to homes by their lines. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additional information can be found in the EIS.</p>

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87	1/1	Dehmlow, Sue	1720 140th Ct SE Bellevue 87007	8-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>2. PSE is in the business of generating income to it's shareholders and doesn't have our interests at heart.</p> <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>
88	1/1	Ray, Don	134 130th Ave NE, Bellevue, WA 98005	16-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Operation of a power plant is very different than planning and operating the electrical system.</p>

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89	1/1	Dontredddy, Sirisha		13-Mar-18	<p>I would like to be party of record for CUP and CALUP applications. My name is Sirisha Dontredddy and my address is 4617 135th PL SE, Bellevue, WA 98006.</p> <p>I have serious concerns regarding PSE's Energize Eastside project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety concerns: Energize Eastside's proximity to ageing Olympic pipeline. This is earthquake prone area and having high powered transmission lines so close to the pipeline can be disastrous. 2. Impact on my property: Not many people would want to buy a home that's close to high transmission power lines because of the exposure high levels of EMFs. 3. Views: Somerset neighborhood is cherished for its breathtaking views. These very tall, huge powerlines will totally dice the view up. <p>Thank you for your consideration!</p> <p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>Please record Sam and Karen Esayan, 4601 135th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006, as party of record for comments on the PSE Bellevue South Application for Energize Eastside.</p> <p>Our general concerns are for those also stated in the LUC for Bellevue: protecting single family neighborhoods from encroachment by more intense uses and the proposal to use a design that contradicts the intended character of a neighborhood. In addition, we have concerns about safety during construction adjacent to the pipelines and the inadequate evaluation of non wired alternatives.</p> <p>Further comments will follow.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. The Energize Eastside project will replace existing transmission lines in an existing corridor that has been in operation since the late 1920s and early 1930s. Additional information can be found in the EIS.</p>
90	1/1	Erskine, Jessica	1861 140th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	13-Mar-18		<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additional information can be found in the EIS.</p>
91	1/1	Esayan, Karen and Sam	4601 135th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18		<p>The transmission line project will upgrade existing transmission lines within an existing transmission corridor, avoiding new encroachment into neighboring single-family areas. The vast majority of the area's development has occurred around the transmission corridor, which was established in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Any single family neighborhoods adjacent to the proposed line are already adjacent to the existing transmission lines.</p>

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92	1/1	Evans, Alice	2455 127th Ave NE, Bellevue, WA 98005	7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>PSE has misrepresented this project from day one—beginning by sending a post card stating that WHO listed exposure to EMF as not having a deleterious effect on the human body. In fact, at that time, WHO listed exposure to EMF as Category 2B—a possible human carcinogen. In addition to the reasons cited above, their project also will impact our health.</p> <p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>Please add me as a party of record for Energize Eastside.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. PSE disagrees with the commenter's opinion regarding the project. Additional information about EMF can be found in Section 4.8 of the FEIS.</p>
93	1/1	Hazen, Lisa		7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>Please add me as a party of record for Energize Eastside.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>
94	1/1	Johnston, Pam	3741 122nd Ave NE, Bellevue, WA 98005	5-Mar-18	<p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>Please add me as a party of record for Energize Eastside.</p>	<p>Comment is addressed to the City.</p>

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95	1/1	Judkins, Kathy	4324 136th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98006-2237	13-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. 5. For me personally this project will place a huge steel pole in my yard within a few feet of my garage and the Olympic Pipeline. My driveway will be damaged as well as the private access road to my home and 7 neighbors homes. This road is the only access to my home. During the project I will have no automobile access to my home. I am 72 years old and a widow and have a congenital back issue so will not be able to climb up many stairs to get to my house. Also a tree over 50 years old will be cut down. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additionally, PSE has reached out, and will continue to reach out, to property owners along the corridor to discuss and clarify revegetation and access plans.</p>
96	1/1	Kaiboriboon, Kitti	13553 NE 54th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98005	14-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>
97	1/1	Kaner, Rick	6025 Hazelwood Lane SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	12-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
98	1/1	Lakshmanan, Valliappa	4552 Somerset Dr. SE, Bellevue WA 98006	10-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that Bellevue NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because there are several less expensive ways to provide additional power without destroying thousands of valuable urban trees, increasing risk of petroleum leaks and being an eyesore.</p> <p>I would like to be notified about public hearings.</p> <p>I would like to be listed as a party of record to preserve my right to file an appeal later if I so desire. We do not want the City of Bellevue to approve the PSE application as it is now configured. PSE must be required to consider alternative solutions to their perceived potential energy disruptions which are more up-to-date, environmentally relevant and less intrusive.</p>	<p>Comment is addressed to the City.</p> <p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p> <p>1) The transmission line project will upgrade existing transmission lines within an existing transmission corridor, avoiding encroachment into neighboring single-family areas. The vast majority of the area development has occurred around the transmission corridor, which was established in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Any single family neighborhoods adjacent to the proposed line are already adjacent to the existing transmission lines. The utility corridor is part of the existing character of these areas.</p> <p>PSE is proposing to replace the existing 115 KV transmission poles with steel poles to accommodate 230 KV conductors. The poles will generally be installed in the same location or in close proximity to the existing poles. In most cases, the number of poles will be reduced from four to one or two. The consistency of the proposed transmission lines with other uses in the vicinity was confirmed by the Phase 2 DEIS, which found that impacts to land use will be "be less-than-significant because [the proposed project] is consistent with city and subarea plans, and would not adversely affect existing or future land use patterns." DEIS at 3.1-37.</p>
99	1/1	Moore, Margaret	4707 135th Place SE Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	<p>Two points in the Bellevue Land Use Code pertain to the current situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A project must protect single family neighborhoods from encroachment by more intense uses. 2. (The) design must be compatible with intended character of the property and the immediate vicinity. <p>Through the 18 mile length of the proposed power lines, both of these elements will be violated and must be considered by both PSE and the Bellevue City Council before any further action is taken.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p> <p>1) Richards Creek Substation. The property currently serves as a pole storage yard and has a utility corridor with existing transmission lines, water pipelines, and a petroleum pipeline through the center of the site. It is well screened from surrounding uses by mature vegetation. The site is surrounded to the north by PSE's existing Lakeside Switch substation, to the west by industrial development including a water and wastewater supply company, to the south by King County's Factoria Solid Waste Transfer Station, and upslope to the east by a stormwater detention facility tract that is heavily vegetated. The substation use is consistent with the uses in the area and the current use of the site. Located within the Light Industrial (L) zoning district, the existing site screening will be enhanced with the Richards Creek culvert replacement project and stream restoration and enhancement proposal.</p>
100	1/1	Mansfield, Peter	4568 Somerset Place SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	<p>Please add my name as a party of record NOT in favor of the City of Bellevue granting a permit to PSE for any portion of their proposed Energize Eastside Project.</p> <p>I do not believe they have made their case for the necessity of this project nor do I believe they have adequately evaluated alternative methods to meet peak electrical power demands.</p> <p>Electrical energy delivery and distribution is in the process of being completely rethought on a national and international scale. It would be a mistake to allow, at this time, construction of additional high voltage power transmission lines and towers through our city. It is rapidly becoming old technology. I know we can do better. We are leaders after all.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p> <p>2) Richards Creek Substation. The property currently serves as a pole storage yard and has a utility corridor with existing transmission lines, water pipelines, and a petroleum pipeline through the center of the site. It is well screened from surrounding uses by mature vegetation. The site is surrounded to the north by PSE's existing Lakeside Switch substation, to the west by industrial development including a water and wastewater supply company, to the south by King County's Factoria Solid Waste Transfer Station, and upslope to the east by a stormwater detention facility tract that is heavily vegetated. The substation use is consistent with the uses in the area and the current use of the site. Located within the Light Industrial (L) zoning district, the existing site screening will be enhanced with the Richards Creek culvert replacement project and stream restoration and enhancement proposal.</p>

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101	1/1	Marsh, Don		13-Mar-18	<p>Dear Ms. Bedwell,</p> <p>The purpose of this letter is to express concerns CENSE has with Puget Sound Energys applications for a Conditional Use Permit and a Critical Areas Land Use Permit to construct a new 230KV to 115KV substation at Richards Creek and replace 18 miles of 115KV transmission lines between Renton and Redmond with 230KV lines. CENSE objects to PSEs project because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PSEs data does not substantiate the need for the project. Therefore, the project is not a prudent investment of ratepayer dollars. 2. PSEs study of the safety risks posed by embedding 67 large-diameter power poles within feet of half-century-old pressurized petroleum pipelines is based on flawed assumptions. 3. PSEs evaluation of less-costly technologies available to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid is inadequate. 4. The removal of thousands of valuable urban trees would damage communities and the environment. <p>CENSE will submit additional comments at a later date.</p> <p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>It bothers me that we are a world class city and yet the power lines in my neighborhood (New Port Hills) look like they will fall or come dangerously close to things below. I don't understand why we would spend more money on making our neighborhood even more insightly with larger power lines. I will never understand the need for it if we can invest that money and put the power lines in the ground. And I bet that there more people than I who would be willing to support this idea. Please don't force PSE's greedy investors interest on us who have to live with the consequence.</p> <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>Please add my wife & I to Party of Record for Energize Eastside.</p> <p>We strongly oppose the City approving the PSE application. PSE provided inadequate evaluation of non-wired alternatives.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. The comments do not provide specific information to support the claims being made. PSE has provided extensive documentation on the Energize Eastside project. The City's EIS provides numerous independent evaluations on the project.</p>
102	1/1	Melman, Diana	6023 121st Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	7-Mar-18		<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>
103	1/1	Mickelson, Dave & Denise	4518 Somerset Dr SE, Bellevue, WA 98006-3062	9-Mar-18		<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage Alternatives Assessment and 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting.</p>

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104	1/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Please accept our comments on Energize Eastside File Number 17-120556-LB and 17-1205657-LO.</p> <p>The original signed copy is being sent through the US mail to Development Services.</p> <p>Stormwater comments - Richards Creek 230 kV Substation:</p> <p>This is an industrial project site, with extensive use of galvanized materials containing zinc. The application incorrectly calls the entire site an "infrequently used maintenance access route".</p> <p>Minimum Requirement 5, onsite stormwater management is required and has not been satisfied.</p> <p>Minimum Requirement 6, runoff treatment, requires enhanced treatment for metals. There is currently no treatment provided for this industrial site.</p> <p>Minimum Requirement 7, flow control: There is no documentation of the detention vault sizing and function. The application must include a stormwater report that documents compliance with all minimum requirements and includes hydrologic modeling results for detention sizing and control structure. The lower half of the driveway / access road flows directly into the creek with no flow control, treatment or onsite stormwater management.</p> <p>The substation fails to meet LUC 20.25H.080.A.3.</p>	<p>A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (CSWPPP) has been prepared for the Richards Creek Substation project and will be submitted to the City of Bellevue as part of the Project's Clearing and Grading Permit for Richards Creek. The CSWPPP contains provisions for onsite stormwater management and flow control (met through the proposed detention vault, and includes calculations for the sediment pond sizing).</p>

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105	2/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Wetland comments – Richards Creek 230 KV Substation:</p> <p>This project requires a Section 404 permit and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Thresholds for Section 404 and 401 permitting require analysis of the entire project impacts, not just a partial phase in one municipality.</p> <p>Wetland D hydrology is provided by overbank flooding from Stream C. The new culvert will eliminate overbank flooding of wetland D. Project must fully mitigate the loss of wetland D.</p> <p>Project must complete a final mitigation report that includes mitigation goals, performance standards, monitoring and maintenance protocols, data sheets and rating forms, and contingencies for 5 year monitoring period.</p> <p>This project would increase storm runoff, by cutting trees on the east side and channelizing flow around the project site, and concentrating this runoff into new channels that discharge into wetland A at the NW corner of the development and discharge into Wetland H at the SW corner. These concentrated flows have the potential to cause long-term erosion through these wetlands and exacerbate downstream sediment deposition.</p> <p>The project would disrupt the hydrology of slope wetlands both upslope and downslope of the new stream channel. This project will create two upland berms running through the middle of Wetland A. Project is not adequately mitigating for these impacts. Project must include monitoring of the wetland area south west of the new stream channel.</p>	<p>The City does not have jurisdiction over the Clean Water Act sections 404 and 401 permit processes. Wetland D hydrology has been provided over time by a combination of overbank flooding and shallow subsurface seepage heading downslope, towards the vicinity of the dead end of SE 30th Street. Our expectation is that the boundaries and functioning of Wetland D will not change appreciably due to the proposed stream channel restoration work. Overbank flows tend to occur during the winter when hydrology is already at or near the ground surface. Since the stream channel is angled down the slope, we anticipate that the stream will continue to provide near-surface hydrology to the downslope Wetland D areas resulting from water percolating into the porous streambed and then continuing subsurface through permeable soils downslope to supply wetland areas, as opposed to re-entering the channel.</p> <p>Mitigation plans along with a monitoring and maintenance plan for the 5-year monitoring period will be prepared for the project and reviewed/approved by appropriate agencies.</p> <p>Concentrated flows or long-term erosion is not anticipated at the Richards Creek Substation site. Stream and wetland bank revegetation will provide both short- and long-term erosion controls. New native plantings will provide increased soil stability and native vegetation that could potentially reduce velocity of peak flows; thereby improving wetland and stream buffer functions, along with increased channel dimensions and flow-carrying capacity.</p> <p>Although parts of Wetland A are contiguous with adjacent stream segments, the primary source of hydrology to the wetland is from groundwater seeps. As such, disruptions to hydrology from the stream restoration project are not anticipated. Wetland monitoring will be included in the project's monitoring and maintenance plan.</p>

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106	3/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Culvert and stream channel comments - Richards Creek 230 KV Substation:</p> <p>This project's new Culvert and new stream channel require Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) and 401 Water Quality Certification permits. The long-term impacts and disruption to existing wetlands and streams does not justify the bermed stream channel which would be disconnected from adjacent wetlands. The new culvert and stream channel would increase peak flows to downstream systems. Proposed culvert has a sediment trap within the structure. This is an illegal structure. There is no plan or design for maintenance cleaning of sediment, which would dewater the creek and disrupt the aquatic life in the stream.</p> <p>The culvert and stream relocation calls itself a Habitat Improvement Project as part of development of a utility facility. Instead of enhancing fish and wildlife habitat, it would disrupt existing ecosystem functions and create an unnatural bermed stream in the middle of wetland A, in the process cutting many mature trees.</p> <p>The application states the channel would be regraded to assist in sediment transport. This project occurs at an abrupt transition in stream grade, from steep to shallow. The proposed stream relocation would extend the steeper section beyond the project development, facilitating sediment transport through the PSE site and allowing deposition of sediment to occur downstream, impacting downstream parcels.</p> <p>The wetland and stream relocation would remove 43 mature alder trees with an average diameter over 10 inches and a maximum diameter of 18 inches. 22 poplar trees are proposed to be removed which are mostly clustered adjacent to the stream. Proposed mitigation for removal of 65 mature wetland trees is just 66 small two-gallon wetland trees, along with hundreds of shrubs and groundcover. In addition the project is planting 48 upland/buffer trees (2 gallon) in what was formerly wetland. Project is converting a forested wetland into a shrub dominated wetland bisected by upland berms. While there will be a net increase in the number of trees in the wetland/stream system, assuming all newly planted trees survive, the tree canopy will be greatly reduced for decades.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The approvals listed are not under the jurisdiction of the City. However, PSE has been working with WDFW and Tribes to facilitate the stream enhancement project and remove instream flow restrictions that have resulted from the existing undersized culverts. PSE is seeking a Section 404 Permit for the Richards Creek Substation site. PSE must obtain all required and necessary permits from the appropriate agencies. The permits required by Bellevue will be obtained from Bellevue.</p> <p>The stream realignment allows for the creation of more complex and higher quality riparian wetlands and buffers of substantial width along both sides of the stream, whereas the existing alignment is straight, borders a paved area, and is largely lined with reed canarygrass and nightshade. Additionally, new native plantings will provide increased soil stability and native vegetation that could potentially reduce velocity of peak flows; thereby improving wetland and stream buffer functions, along with increased channel dimensions and flow-carrying capacity.</p> <p>The proposed replacement culvert for the access route crossing will meet current design standards for fish passage (WDFW 2013), provide flow conveyance for up to the 100-year peak flow rate, and facilitate sediment management. The replacement culvert will contain a sediment trap beneath the access route with a road-accessible cleanout. This will provide relatively easy, low-impact removal of built up sediments.</p> <p>Stream, wetland, and buffer areas will be enhanced with new native plantings, which will provide a net increase in species and structural diversity. Culvert replacement and stream restoration will result in net habitat benefits following Project implementation. It will improve fish passage, and improve in-stream and riparian habitat conditions. Additionally, temporary impact areas will be restored. New plantings will provide organic matter and foraging and nesting opportunities for terrestrial wildlife, including several songbird species. Mitigation is designed to meet or exceed Ecology recommendations. Improving the stream channel will result in increased channel dimensions and flow-carrying capacity. Use of the sediment trap will facilitate and improve sedimentation management. Including snags and large woody debris in mitigation plans will help to address the loss of forested habitat values in the short-term, and over time the loss of function would be further addressed as mitigation areas mature. While the vegetation structure within the Project area will be altered, a net increase in native habitat area is expected in the long-term with mitigation.</p>
107	4/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Forest Canopy losses - Richards Creek 230 KV Substation:</p> <p>Besides the removal of 65 mature wetland trees as part of stream relocation, this project is proposing to remove 205 mature trees for project development, and the cutting (topping at 15' height) of 46 trees as part of a vegetation management area. The 205 trees removed include two 30" diameter maple trees and a 34" diameter fir tree. The 46 trees topped include 48" diameter and 30" diameter maple trees. There is no mitigation proposed to mitigate these impacts as part of the Richard Creek 230KV Substation project. This project fails to maintain existing tree canopy coverage, let alone meet targets.</p>	<p>Mitigation of tree removal will be part of the project. Vegetation Management at this location is for the reliability of a 230 KV substation and not related to the power line phase of the project.</p>

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108	5/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>There is no justification to top 46 mature trees in the vegetation management area. This area is not under any new or existing power lines.</p> <p><u>Conceptual photo simulations:</u></p> <p>The conceptual photos do not represent the project as applied for in the plan sheets.</p> <p>Conceptual 30 shows 75' poles, plans show 85' to 100'. Conceptual 38 shows 65' poles, plans show 70' to 80'. Conceptual 39 shows 75' poles, plans show 72' to 82'. Conceptual 40 shows 75' poles, plans show 76' to 95'. Conceptual 18 shows 80' poles, plans show 82' to 90'. Conceptual 15 shows 80' poles, plans show 82' to 90'.</p> <p><u>New Monopoles comments:</u></p> <p>The direct embed installations require site-specific geotechnical studies.</p> <p>The foundation-style installations require engineered design drawings.</p> <p>The foundation designs must be analyzed for seismic stability.</p> <p>These new monopoles are proposed to be eighty to one hundred twenty-five feet tall, carrying multiple high-voltage lines under tension, which could land directly on residential houses and a middle school if the foundations should fail.</p> <p>Please provide a profile view of the underground portion of each pole, in relation to the pipeline depth. Would foundations be deeper than the adjacent pipeline depth? How close to the pipeline both vertically and horizontally would these pole installations occur?</p> <p>The Construction Scenarios presented in Appendix B of the plans do not have any scale. How wide would the access road be? Residents must be consulted to agree on the actual access route through backyards.</p> <p>What mitigation is proposed for tree and shrub removal on resident's land? Installing a two-gallon tree to replace a full grown tree does not mitigate the long-term loss of shade, visual buffer, and noise reduction benefits we currently enjoy, let alone the fact that our pre-school child planted it so many years ago. The project should provide professional appraisal of all vegetation proposed to be disturbed and pay that cost to the land owner.</p> <p>The Citizens Advisory groups have not been consulted on the choice of pole finish. This is an important consideration, both for the overall character of the neighborhood, and for residents who will have to look at individual</p>	<p>The pole heights on the photo simulations are approximations. Additionally, the plan height referenced in the comments are for total pole length, not the above ground height.</p> <p>PSE design meets the appropriate NESC design requirements. Property owner vegetation replacement will be addressed on a property-by-property basis. PSE has made considerable efforts to meet with property owners. If property owners are interested, they can contact PSE.</p> <p>It is expected that in most instances, the poles would be installed at a depth that would be greater than the depth of the Olympic pipeline(s). Profile views could be provided as part of the Clear and Grade permit application.</p> <p>Temporary access roads will be developed as necessary to meet construction requirements. PSE will operate within its existing property rights for access. Coordination with residents will be made throughout the corridor and project duration.</p> <p>Pole finish will be suggested by PSE; however, the permitting jurisdictions will have input into the final decision.</p>
109	6/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>There is no justification to top 46 mature trees in the vegetation management area. This area is not under any new or existing power lines.</p> <p><u>Conceptual photo simulations:</u></p> <p>The conceptual photos do not represent the project as applied for in the plan sheets.</p> <p>Conceptual 30 shows 75' poles, plans show 85' to 100'. Conceptual 38 shows 65' poles, plans show 70' to 80'. Conceptual 39 shows 75' poles, plans show 72' to 82'. Conceptual 40 shows 75' poles, plans show 76' to 95'. Conceptual 18 shows 80' poles, plans show 82' to 90'. Conceptual 15 shows 80' poles, plans show 82' to 90'.</p> <p><u>New Monopoles comments:</u></p> <p>The direct embed installations require site-specific geotechnical studies.</p> <p>The foundation-style installations require engineered design drawings.</p> <p>The foundation designs must be analyzed for seismic stability.</p> <p>These new monopoles are proposed to be eighty to one hundred twenty-five feet tall, carrying multiple high-voltage lines under tension, which could land directly on residential houses and a middle school if the foundations should fail.</p> <p>Please provide a profile view of the underground portion of each pole, in relation to the pipeline depth. Would foundations be deeper than the adjacent pipeline depth? How close to the pipeline both vertically and horizontally would these pole installations occur?</p> <p>The Construction Scenarios presented in Appendix B of the plans do not have any scale. How wide would the access road be? Residents must be consulted to agree on the actual access route through backyards.</p> <p>What mitigation is proposed for tree and shrub removal on resident's land? Installing a two-gallon tree to replace a full grown tree does not mitigate the long-term loss of shade, visual buffer, and noise reduction benefits we currently enjoy, let alone the fact that our pre-school child planted it so many years ago. The project should provide professional appraisal of all vegetation proposed to be disturbed and pay that cost to the land owner.</p> <p>The Citizens Advisory groups have not been consulted on the choice of pole finish. This is an important consideration, both for the overall character of the neighborhood, and for residents who will have to look at individual</p>	<p>The pole heights on the photo simulations are approximations. Additionally, the plan height referenced in the comments are for total pole length, not the above ground height.</p> <p>PSE design meets the appropriate NESC design requirements. Property owner vegetation replacement will be addressed on a property-by-property basis. PSE has made considerable efforts to meet with property owners. If property owners are interested, they can contact PSE.</p> <p>It is expected that in most instances, the poles would be installed at a depth that would be greater than the depth of the Olympic pipeline(s). Profile views could be provided as part of the Clear and Grade permit application.</p> <p>Temporary access roads will be developed as necessary to meet construction requirements. PSE will operate within its existing property rights for access. Coordination with residents will be made throughout the corridor and project duration.</p> <p>Pole finish will be suggested by PSE; however, the permitting jurisdictions will have input into the final decision.</p>

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110	7/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>poles intruding on their view outside their windows.</p> <p><u>Plan sheet comments:</u></p> <p>The plan sheets show only one existing pole location where existing pole structures are H-poles. Revise the sheets to show actual existing pole locations.</p> <p>Sheet 5/25 shows a three new high tension lines over I-90, with three new poles and a new line headed east extending off the plan sheet. This new line is not part of the project proposal.</p> <p><u>Overall project comments:</u></p> <p>The project application is incomplete. There is inadequate analysis of project effects, including wetland impacts, stream impacts, stormwater management, and tree canopy targets. There is no wetland mitigation plan, no final culvert design, and no long-term stormwater management plan.</p> <p>The project does not have required state and federal permits, including Section 404 permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and Hydraulic Project Approval.</p> <p>The design for pole foundations is completely lacking.</p> <p>While it is acceptable to phase construction, the project must be permitted as a whole and complete project. The project as applied for does not have independent utility.</p> <p><u>South Bellevue Critical Areas Report Puget Sound Energy – Energize Eastside Report, the Watershed Company August 2017:</u></p> <p>Page 17 – 18 discusses salmon in South Bellevue streams and notes lamprey use only. This is inconsistent with the Watershed Company Report 2008 Spawner Survey Report which found Chinook salmon, Coho Salmon, and Cutthroat Trout use in Richards Creek and Coal Creek. Further the tributary that the Richards Road 230 KV substation is located on goes to Richards Creek. Richards Creek has Clean Water Act category 5 303(d) listing #70091 for bioassessment; this requires improved water quality conditions and the proposed stream reconfiguration proposed under the Energize project will likely act to reduce water quality.</p>	<p>There are no new transmission lines over I-90. Two of the existing lines will be upgraded from 115 kV to 230 kV. One additional shield wire will be added to the system.</p> <p>The project application was determined complete by the City.</p> <p>PSE will be apply for and obtain the necessary permits for the project. If additional information is required for foundation design, it will be provided as part of the Clear and Grade permit application.</p> <p>For linear projects, such as utility lines, it is common and typically, required to permit the project by jurisdiction. PSE's application follows appropriate state and city regulations.</p>
111	8/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>While it is acceptable to phase construction, the project must be permitted as a whole and complete project. The project as applied for does not have independent utility.</p> <p><u>South Bellevue Critical Areas Report Puget Sound Energy – Energize Eastside Report, the Watershed Company August 2017:</u></p> <p>Page 17 – 18 discusses salmon in South Bellevue streams and notes lamprey use only. This is inconsistent with the Watershed Company Report 2008 Spawner Survey Report which found Chinook salmon, Coho Salmon, and Cutthroat Trout use in Richards Creek and Coal Creek. Further the tributary that the Richards Road 230 KV substation is located on goes to Richards Creek. Richards Creek has Clean Water Act category 5 303(d) listing #70091 for bioassessment; this requires improved water quality conditions and the proposed stream reconfiguration proposed under the Energize project will likely act to reduce water quality.</p>	<p>Coho salmon and river lamprey are noted as being in Coal Creek on page 22 of the Critical Areas Report. Chinook salmon are not discussed in the Critical Areas Report, but rather in the Project's Endangered Species Act (ESA) document as stated in the Critical Areas Report, page 17. While cutthroat trout are not considered a species of importance by the City of Bellevue, use of Richards Creek by cutthroat trout is noted in the Critical Areas Report, pages 8 and 50.</p> <p>Per page 49 of the Critical Areas Report: Wider and more fully vegetated buffers along both sides of the stream will increase their capacity to provide biofiltration function. This will help to improve water quality from stormwater originating off-site upstream as well as helping to filter storm water originating onsite prior to it reaching the stream onsite. Furthermore, preventing flows from spilling out onto a lower, paved industrial area adjoining to the west during high-flow events (and even from pervasively seepage) will reduce the entrainment of pollutants from this pollution-generating surface. This will result in overall improvements in water quality. While the stream is listed for impairment of biological integrity (i.e., benthic, macroinvertebrates), there could be many causes for such a listing including unknown pollutant(s) habitat issues, fine sedimentation, etc. As the project will result in overall improvements to water quality, habitat, and sedimentation, further impairment of the stream for biological integrity is not anticipated.</p>
112	9/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>While it is acceptable to phase construction, the project must be permitted as a whole and complete project. The project as applied for does not have independent utility.</p> <p><u>South Bellevue Critical Areas Report Puget Sound Energy – Energize Eastside Report, the Watershed Company August 2017:</u></p> <p>Page 17 – 18 discusses salmon in South Bellevue streams and notes lamprey use only. This is inconsistent with the Watershed Company Report 2008 Spawner Survey Report which found Chinook salmon, Coho Salmon, and Cutthroat Trout use in Richards Creek and Coal Creek. Further the tributary that the Richards Road 230 KV substation is located on goes to Richards Creek. Richards Creek has Clean Water Act category 5 303(d) listing #70091 for bioassessment; this requires improved water quality conditions and the proposed stream reconfiguration proposed under the Energize project will likely act to reduce water quality.</p>	<p>Coho salmon and river lamprey are noted as being in Coal Creek on page 22 of the Critical Areas Report. Chinook salmon are not discussed in the Critical Areas Report, but rather in the Project's Endangered Species Act (ESA) document as stated in the Critical Areas Report, page 17. While cutthroat trout are not considered a species of importance by the City of Bellevue, use of Richards Creek by cutthroat trout is noted in the Critical Areas Report, pages 8 and 50.</p> <p>Per page 49 of the Critical Areas Report: Wider and more fully vegetated buffers along both sides of the stream will increase their capacity to provide biofiltration function. This will help to improve water quality from stormwater originating off-site upstream as well as helping to filter storm water originating onsite prior to it reaching the stream onsite. Furthermore, preventing flows from spilling out onto a lower, paved industrial area adjoining to the west during high-flow events (and even from pervasively seepage) will reduce the entrainment of pollutants from this pollution-generating surface. This will result in overall improvements in water quality. While the stream is listed for impairment of biological integrity (i.e., benthic, macroinvertebrates), there could be many causes for such a listing including unknown pollutant(s) habitat issues, fine sedimentation, etc. As the project will result in overall improvements to water quality, habitat, and sedimentation, further impairment of the stream for biological integrity is not anticipated.</p>

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113	10/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p><u>Alternative Siting Analysis – Questions:</u></p> <p>PSE states that the proposed Energize corridor was chosen after extensive study. How can this be when PSE has still not produced any evidence that it has considered EIS comments from at least 2016 onwards?</p> <p>Why has PSE chosen a residential corridor rather than an industrial corridor for Energize? What will PSE do to mitigate the negative impact to the City of Bellevue view corridors?</p>	<p>PSE initiated a Community Advisor Group that met a multitude of times to assess and recommend corridors. Additionally, there are only limited areas zoned as industrial through the City. PSE chose the existing corridor as it is one of only a few north-south existing utility corridors; placing the new lines in the existing 115 KV corridor limits impacts.</p>
114	1/1	Picatti, William	5245 Highland Drive, Bellevue, WA 98006	14-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because the data that PSE has provided is faulty in oh so many ways. The use of winter-time load factors combined with summer-time derating factors is but one example. Combine the use of faulty information with the lack of acceptance of updated usage / demand numbers and new technologies, and this request doesn't make sense. This proposed project is way too expensive and potentially hazardous to the environment and the people that live near the proposed new line. Please, do not support the PSE proposal for this new, dangerous transmission line! I would like to be a party of record, opposing PSE's planned power line expansion in Bellevue.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>
115	1/1	Rossi, Ralph A.	5933 149th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	13-Mar-18	<p>As a concerned citizen of Bellevue, I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's permit application to build high-voltage transmission lines for its Energize Eastside project that will cut through our neighborhoods and schools, and gravely endanger us all.</p> <p>As has already been argued countless times in public meetings on this issue, this project is unnecessary and a waste of ratepayer funds. It was undertaken primarily for the purposes of generating a financial return for the utility's investors.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. A section of PSE's preferred alignment for the new poles will cut right through Tyee Middle School, which my child attends. Why would the city government, which is supposed to represent the interests of its citizens, even consider putting staff and students at risk for a project which brings little benefit to the community? Not to mention the damage that this blight on the landscape will bring to our communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. After all, aren't we supposed to be a "City in a Park"?</p> <p>There are far less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. I would urge you to take the concerns of Bellevue citizens seriously and accordingly reject PSE's Energize Eastside permit application. Let's all work together to find real solutions that are more in</p>	<p>Comment is addressed to the City.</p>
116	1/1	Saw, Chit	13809 SE 51st Place, Bellevue, WA 98006	11-Mar-18	<p>As a concerned citizen of Bellevue, I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's permit application to build high-voltage transmission lines for its Energize Eastside project that will cut through our neighborhoods and schools, and gravely endanger us all.</p> <p>As has already been argued countless times in public meetings on this issue, this project is unnecessary and a waste of ratepayer funds. It was undertaken primarily for the purposes of generating a financial return for the utility's investors.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. A section of PSE's preferred alignment for the new poles will cut right through Tyee Middle School, which my child attends. Why would the city government, which is supposed to represent the interests of its citizens, even consider putting staff and students at risk for a project which brings little benefit to the community? Not to mention the damage that this blight on the landscape will bring to our communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. After all, aren't we supposed to be a "City in a Park"?</p> <p>There are far less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. I would urge you to take the concerns of Bellevue citizens seriously and accordingly reject PSE's Energize Eastside permit application. Let's all work together to find real solutions that are more in</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
117	1/1	Scott, David & Sherron	4539 Somerset Dr. SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	10-Mar-18	line with our values as a city. The above address, our home is situated in close proximity to the gas pipeline on the west and downhill side of the line. We have strong concerns relative to the safety in regards to any intrusion of the environment adjacent to the existing lines by the addition of the proposed power transmission lines.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and Section 4.9 of the FEIS.
118	1/1	Stronk, Sue	12917 SE 86th Pl, Newcastle, WA 98056	12-Mar-18	I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because: 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.
119	1/1	Suurs, Mindy	4662 144th Pl SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because: 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Why would such a progressive, tech-oriented area (Eastside) use anything less than the newest, best, most environmentally friendly utilities? Why spend so much money and end up with an outdated eyesore result? Do NOT let the profit motive of this corporation (PSE) dictate this backward-thinking plan. There is no excuse – you can't say you didn't know better because PSE has turned a blind eye toward all the evidence from CENSE and others and wants to plow forward recklessly with their predetermined plan. Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.	Please see the Comment Response Summary.

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
120	1/1	Tien, Patrick	4711 135th PI SE Bellevue, WA 98006-3034	9-Mar-18	<p>Please put me/my feedback in the party of records for PSE/EE application;</p> <p>Name: Pen-ho Patrick Tien Address: 4711 135th PI SE Bellevue, WA 98006-3034</p> <p>Here are my comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PSE project impacts on our property and make the whole area industrial looking. 2. I have a big concern about safety during construction around pipelines. 3. There is no insufficient proven need for this project. 	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.</p>
121	1/1	Ting, Rachel	13314 SE 44th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98006	7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.</p>
122	1/1	Tong, Loan	13308 SE 44th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98006	7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
123	1/1	Turner, Ingrid	12512 SE 52nd St., Bellevue, WA 98006	13-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.</p>
124	1/1	Weir, Kristina H.	4639 133rd Ave SE, Bellevue WA 98006	15-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. PSE has not provided evidence that we actually need this big increase in energy capacity. Demand has been relatively stable despite increases in population and jobs. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. Also PSE relies on fossil based fuels for 60% of its energy production which adds to GHG's. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. PSE has admitted it project will not increase reliability. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.</p>
125	1/1	Wilson, Jennifer	14312 SE 45th Street, Bellevue, WA 98006	6-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines, especially in such close proximity to schools, daycare facilities, and homes. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Bellevue can and should join the 21st century on this! <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
126	1/1	Aramburu, Rick	Aramburu & Eustis, LLP 720 Third Avenue, SUITE 2000 Seattle, WA 98104	9-Mar-18	See attachment: 2018-3-9 Bellevue-permit bifurcation.pdf for full details of comments to be addressed.	PSE's application is compliant with state and city regulations.
127	1/1	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	See attachment: Energize Eastside Permit Questions 11-18-2017.pdf *This is a shorter version of Mr. Borgmann's pdf submitted on March 10, 2018.	Thank you for these comments, which are posted and answered elsewhere in this document.
128	1/3	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	PSE clearly stated they care about two things: SAFETY and RELIABILITY. Keri Pravitz reiterated that to me personally during the "Open House" at the end of the meeting. However, those claims ring hollow. The existing power corridor was sublet to the Olympic Pipeline - not visa versa. The power lines were installed first, THEN the pipeline. That order of construction is important. Now PSE wants to go in and dig around aging pipelines to install new poles for a power line to carry 4X more power. This is a recipe for DISASTER. PSE has an abysmal safety record with gas pipelines (despite their claims to the contrary). Remember the Greenwood neighborhood explosion? And those are PSE natural gas pipelines that they own and presumably know where they are located. PSE is not the owner of the Olympic Pipeline. PSE doesn't know the nuances of how the pipelines were installed, and how they operate. There is more than one pipeline. And those are BIG pipelines (16" diameter and 20" diameter) with JET FUEL flowing at 700 PSI. Jet fuel is much more highly volatile than natural gas. We are being asked to trust PSE? How can the City take PSE's safety claims seriously? The evidence overwhelmingly outweighs PSE flimsy safety claims. The City is exposing themselves to serious liability by even contemplating allowing PSE to install power lines on top of the pipelines. Power lines were installed first, THEN pipelines. Not the other way around. The order of construction mattered 50 years ago, and it matters today.	Comments are addressed to the City. PSE is aware of the pipelines in the corridor and works with Olympic to coordinate work within the corridor. Notably, dozens of poles have been replaced in the corridor over the past decade.
129	2/3	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	PSE also spoke about RELIABILITY. "We have to keep the lights on." FACT: Energize Eastside will not affect reliability. PSE's own representatives (Andy Swayne) is on record stating that fact. Energize Eastside will neither decrease the frequency of outages nor the duration of outages. I urge the City to ask PSE to quantify exactly how much reliability will be improved as a result of Energize Eastside. They City owes the public that answer. I've asked. PSE's answer: ZERO increase in reliability. Yet this project will cost ratepayers over \$1BILLION dollars over the next 40 years?!	PSE is not in agreement with assumption supporting these opinions: Understanding system reliability, other forms of outages (storms) and the difference between energy usage and demand are matters encompassed in the electrical business undertaken by PSE and we are confident in the work of our employees to plan for and ensure reliability at all times. At the request of the public, the City of Bellevue did hire a third party expert Utility System Efficiencies (USE) in system planning, who confirmed the need for the project.
					"Keeping the lights on" is a blatant scare tactic. It frightens residents. It threatens businesses by implying they will not be able to grow. It intimidates City Government by leading them to believe they won't be able to continue	

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multi-part question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
					<p>business development efforts. BUT IT SERIOUSLY MISREPRESENTS AND DISTORTS THE FACTS. Despite robust growth (population and economic), electricity demand is DECLINING due to more energy efficient construction techniques, building materials, micro-generation, conservation - to name a few. Here is an example: While it seems counterintuitive at first look, despite the BOOMING economy and growth in the region (population and economy), ELECTRICITY DEMAND is flat to declining in the region. Here's one of the many reasons why: https://blog.aboutamazon.com/sustainability/the-super-efficient-heat-source-hidden-below-amazons-new-headquarters It's not just Amazon's high rises that are following these principles. Virtually every major building project on the Eastside and in Seattle are incorporating significant energy efficiencies.</p> <p>The fact that the City helps facilitate this fraudulent misrepresentation of the facts makes the City complicit in PSE's fraud - again exposing the City to significant liability. I urge the City to stick to the facts. I urge the City to hire independent experts to validate all claims by PSE - as recommended by EXPONENT in their 2012 report on Bellevue's electrical reliability.</p>	

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment						
Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
130	3/3	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	<p>PSE is maintaining their 3-prong media campaign to scare residents, businesses, and City Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastside Growth is straining the local grid 2. The "backbone" hasn't been upgraded in over 50 years 3. If we don't act soon, we will face rolling blackouts <p>PSE said during their meeting that they would have to begin implementing even more complex Correction Action Plans (CAPs) to keep the lights on. That certainly implies that PSE has already had to resort to CAPs because the situation is so dire. I urge the City to ask PSE exactly how many CAPs they have had to institute in the last 6 years? Dozen years? Please report that information publicly. PSE has employed ZERO CAPs to-date. FACT: Bonneville Power Administration has an automated system (installed and in-use since 2007) that will prevent rolling blackouts. BPA controls this - not PSE. BPA has stated that the lights will stay on - contrary to PSE's scare tactics.</p> <p>Our region's electrical grid is exactly that - A GRID. There is no longer a "backbone". Our region's transmission system resembles more of a "mesh" or a "network" not a single centralized line subject to damage by storms or natural disasters. And that transmission GRID has been upgraded multiple times in the past 20 years, including recent upgrades in 2009. It is completely false when PSE says they haven't upgraded the transmission system in 50 years. PSE is required, at a minimum, to review and analyze their system every 2 years via the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process. PSE makes routine transmission upgrades and improvements. If they did not, they would be delinquent in their regulated duty to provide reliable electricity to its customers. "The backbone hasn't been upgraded in over 50 years" is a good sound bite, but a false argument. Since the City hosted this meeting and heard PSE make that claim, the City has the responsibility to set the record straight. The City owes the public the truth on this point. Please show a map indicating all of the transmission upgrades that PSE has made on the Eastside in the last 20 years. If you don't have the data, I am happy to supply it.</p> <p>Finally, we have all seen the Andy Wappler PSE ads stating that "if we don't act soon, we will face rolling blackouts". The City owes the public the facts on CAPs that PSE has had to implement. The City owes the public the facts on the reliability increases we might expect from Energize Eastside. The City owes the public the facts on how much this project will REALLY cost customers in the form of higher electricity rates. What are we really getting for \$1BILLION dollars? A relic of a bygone era. There are better alternatives. Less expensive alternatives. More safe alternatives. More reliable alternatives.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) are operating procedures utilized by operators to help keep the lights on. CAPs are used in real-time (i.e., operations). PSE planning is based on forecasts of which could happen in the future, so the measures can be planned out and taken to avoid such events. The planning requirements are rigorous and do not allow utilities to count on temporary operational measures that may be called on in emergencies. When PSE plans to rigorous performance criteria, then operators in real-time will have options that can keep the lights on, even if the actual real-time operating conditions differ from the studied conditions. By law, the company cannot, and does not, wait for real-time operational problems before it decides to plan a solution.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
131	1/1	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	<p>Please add these comments to the Energize Eastside Permit Public Comments. Please confirm receipt of these comments.</p> <p>Tree Canopy: QUALITY and QUANTITY</p> <p>PSE has stated that their goal is to have MORE trees, not less, once their project is complete. However, tree canopy is not solely a question of quantity, but also QUALITY. According to Professor Timothy Fahey (Cornell University) a mature tree canopy (50 years) can sequester 30,000 lbs of carbon dioxide per acre and emit about 22,000 lbs of oxygen. According to the EIS, Energize Eastside will denude the equivalent of 327 acres. Destroying over 300 acres of mature native vegetation could result in escalating carbon dioxide levels by at least 9 MILLION pounds. How much is that? That is the equivalent of burning an additional 450,000 gallons of gasoline. With vehicles averaging approximately 25 miles/gallon, that's the equivalent of driving an additional 11 million miles, or adding approximately 900,000 vehicles per year to Puget Sound region highways. It will take MANY, MANY years for young vegetation and saplings to make up for the loss of mature tree canopy. In the meantime, the region's pollution and greenhouse gas emissions will escalate. <u>Tree canopy is about the QUALITY and QUANTITY of mature vegetation.</u></p> <p>How will the City of Bellevue respond to criticism about escalating pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as the result of Energize Eastside? Energize Eastside is a triple whammy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. it increases greenhouse gas emissions by stripping the region of mature vegetation so less carbon emissions are sequestered 2. Young saplings will not generate and emit nearly as much oxygen, until they mature - requiring SEVERAL DECADES 3. Energize Eastside transmission lines will generate corona, which is proven to attract airborne particulates, thereby further increasing pollution in the region <p>How will the City of Bellevue respond to failure to adhere to Low Impact Development (LID) Principles enacted by the City of Bellevue, specifically related to mature tree canopy? LID is about more than storm water management.</p>	<p>Response to #1 and #2: Please see the Air discussions in Section 4.5 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).</p> <p>Response to #3: PSE is not aware of corona-causing air pollution.</p> <p>Response to LID question: PSE will comply with the City's requirements for "hard surfaces" and "impervious surfaces" per Chapter 20.20 of the Bellevue Land Use Code. This will be detailed as part of the Project's Clearing and Grading Permit process. Proposed landscaping and re-vegetation will be done in compliance with Section 20.25A of the Bellevue Land Use Code.</p>
132	1/1	Cox, Sean	4538 Somerset Dr. SE Bellevue, WA 98006	16-Nov-17	<p>Please address how PSE can apply for permits when they haven't addressed any of the safety and risks identified by residents. They have not followed the process outlined in the states requirements for infrastructure projects and the City of Bellevue has not required them to follow the process. Until all the designs, risks, and safety issues have been addressed all permits should be denied. You can see the risks and safety items that I have submitted as part of the EIS process.</p>	<p>PSE has followed the appropriate processes in developing and preparing permit application materials for Energize Eastside. The comment is noted; however, no specifics are provided regarding what parts of the design, risks and safety issues were not addressed during the EIS process and the permit application process.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
133	1/1	Esayian, Karen and Sam	4601 135th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	16-Nov-17	<p>Good morning Heidi,</p> <p>My question and concern is about the Energize Eastside proposal and permit application by PSE. Specifically: commenting on the Conditional Use Permit (File # 17-120556-LB) Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File # 17-120557-LO</p> <p>During the comment periods for Phase I and Phase II of the EIS we were assured that our comments would all be included and reviewed in the FEIS. Now that we are in a 'comment period' for the EE application there is confusion as to whether the comments made by Eastside residents in Phase I and Phase II will definitely be carried over and included in the current comment period.</p> <p>Or.....must all residents who wish to be a party of record once again submit comments, names and addresses to be included in this process? (These questions were not fully addressed on the City's webpages, see below)</p> <p>My notes are incomplete from the 11/14 meeting as to suggested comment topics. Could you outline them?</p> <p>Thank you for your work on behalf of Bellevue residents. Please include an email address for submitting additional comments.</p>	<p>Questions and comments are addressed to the City.</p>
134	1/1	Fletcher, Sarah		3-Dec-17	<p>Good morning, as there is no mention of how much of Eastside's electricity would be needed to run Sound Transit's East Link Light Rail, is that because Sound Transit's East Link will not be needing electricity from this Richards Creek Substation?</p> <p>And you or someone at Puget Sound Energy might know, Where is Sound Transit's East Link light rail electricity to run it coming from? And if the electricity from Richards Creek Substation is needed, how much of it will be used for light rail and how much to run the electricity in people's homes /businesses? Perhaps, you could come out with a chart to compare the Light Rail energy use to how many houses equivalent use that works out to a day/week?</p> <p>"PSE proposes to construct a new Richards Creek Substation in Bellevue and upgrade 18 miles of two existing 115-kilovolt transmission lines with 230-kilovolt lines. Collectively this proposal, which spans from Renton to Redmond, is referred to as Energize Eastside."</p>	<p>The Sound Transit East Link Light Rail will obtain power from both PSE and SCL. Expected loads from the East Link project have already been accounted for in PSE's load studies.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multi-part question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
135	1/1	Harris, Brit		25-Nov-17	<p>Please do not allow PSE to put high voltage power lines near Tyee Middle school. As an engineer myself, I know there are always going to be safety risks by placing them next to fuel lines. There are no measure that can eliminate all safety risks.</p> <p>According to the National Cancer Institute (https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/radiation/electromagnetic-fields-fact-sheet) the interpretation of the finding of increased childhood leukemia risk among children with the highest exposures (at least 0.3 µT) is unclear. Several studies have analyzed the combined data from multiple studies of power line exposure have found an increase in childhood leukemia (details are listed in the above link).</p> <p>Extremely low frequency EMFs (ELF-EMFs). Sources of ELF-EMFs include power lines, electrical wiring, and electrical appliances such as shavers, hair dryers, and electric blankets.</p> <p>In 2002, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a component of the World Health Organization, appointed an expert Working Group to review all available evidence on static and extremely low frequency electric and magnetic fields (12). The Working Group classified ELF-EMFs as "possibly carcinogenic to humans," based on limited evidence from human studies in relation to childhood leukemia.</p> <p>In 2015, the European Commission Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks reviewed electromagnetic fields (Exit Disclaimer in general, as well as cell phones in particular. It found that, overall, epidemiologic studies of extremely low frequency fields show an increased risk of childhood leukemia with estimated daily average exposures above 0.3 to 0.4 µT.</p> <p>Until further studies can eliminate this as a risk, we should assume that this is still a high possibility. Please do not expose the children to these power lines for long periods of time!</p> <p>Thank you for your support!</p>	<p>The FEIS states: "As discussed in the Phase 1 Draft EIS, there are no known health effects from power frequency EMF at the levels expected from the No Action Alternative or PSE's Proposed Alignment." (Section 4.8.5.1)</p> <p>Please see the provided Comment Response Summary and Section 4.8 of the FEIS for more information.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
136	1/1	Judkins, Kathy	4324-136th PISE, Bellevue, WA 98006-2237	14-Nov-17	<p>Heidi</p> <p>I will be at the meeting to night. I wish to be a party of against this permit for the EE project. I have two poles in my yard at 4324-136th PISE Bellevue, WA 98006. The proposed Permit states the new pole will be 80 feet tall with 230kwh lines. This will be an extreme danger to my home in the event of an earthquake or other natural disaster. The pole with that height will fall on my home or my neighbor Kelly Xu's home. We also have the Olympic Pipeline in close proximity to this pole.</p> <p>Also the only access to my home is on the easement drive. I am a 71 year old widow and need access to my driveway. No written details have been mailed to me by Energize the Eastside other than this October 19 Permit Bulletin. I have refused to meet alone with EE people. I asked to have a meeting with my neighbors on the easement and PSE/EE project people but that request was not given.</p> <p>Please list me as a party of record as being against this record. No permit should be issued, I believe that batteries are the answer.</p> <p>Thank you Kathy Judkins CENSE member Former Somerset Community Association President for 3 years Somerset resident since 1983 4324-136th PISE Bellevue, WA 98006-2237</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additionally, PSE has reached out to – and continues to reach out to – property owners along the corridor to discuss and clarify revegetation and access plans.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
137	1/1	Walter, Karen	39015 172nd Ave SE, Auburn, WA 98092	17-Nov-17	<p>Heidi, Thank you again for sending us the link to documents associated with the Eastside Energize Project for the Bellevue portion. We have reviewed the available information and offer additional comments to those we have already provided:</p> <p>With respect to the CAR and mitigation plan (our last comment in the email below), it is noted that the plan is preliminary and incomplete. We request an opportunity to review the final mitigation plan before it is approved. For what mitigation is proposed, there is no consideration regarding impacts to future wood recruitment, a key riparian function. The mitigation plan should include details regarding the size, location, and species of trees to be permanently removed within 200 feet of all streams and wetlands. The native trees that are least 4 inches in diameter and within 200 feet of streams should be placed back into the affected streams to create fish habitat. The project should also mitigate for the permanent loss of native tree growth for trees that grow taller than 15 feet naturally and where the ROW overlaps with these 200 foot zones. Since the applicant cannot do so in the corridor, the applicant should be mitigating for this particular impact offsite.</p> <p>Again, we appreciate the opportunity to comment and ask that Bellevue/applicant provided written responses to all comments we have sent to date.</p> <p>Best regards, Karen Walter Watersheds and Land Use Team Leader</p>	<p>Thank you for the comment; we will provide these materials to the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe along with other Section 404 materials concurrent with submittal to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</p>
138	1/1	Smith, Grace	201 S. Jackson St., Seattle, WA 98104-3855	2-Nov-17	<p>Attached, please find King County Wastewater Treatment Division's comments on the Notice of Application for Energize Eastside in Bellevue, WA (17-120556-LB/17-120557-LO).</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this project.</p>	<p>No attachment was provided.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
139	1/1	Nolan, Joan		15-Nov-17	<p>Hi Heidi,</p> <p>Unfortunately I was unable to attend last night's meeting on Conditional Use Permit (File # 17-120556-LB) Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File # 17-120557-LO) and ask any questions. So if you would, please get back to me on the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Are the permit application materials final? *Will new or revised information be submitted? *For last night's presentation on PSE's Energize Eastside Permitting Overview slide 4 Process Overview the timeline does not provide dates. Can you provide these? <p>I'll look forward to hearing back from you on these items, hopefully soon. Thank you for your assistance.</p> <p>*Mr. Lauckhart has 17 attachments with embedded comments/questions.</p>	<p>Questions are addressed to the City.</p>
140	1/1	Lauckhart, Richard	44475 Clubhouse Dr, Davis, CA 95618	11-Dec-17		<p>Many of these comments were provided during the Phase 2 DEIS comment period and were responded to in the FEIS. See Appendix K, starting on page K-141. Operationally, there are always power flows across the Northern Intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 KV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations."</p> <p>Whether or not generation was turned on is specific to operational parameters and not federal planning standards. Federal planning standards are used to determine the need for the Energize Eastside project. In addition, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal regulatory requirements for system reliability. The OTA results showed that reducing the Eastside area growth from 2.4% to 1.5% per year in the period from winter 2013/14 to winter 2017/18 still resulted in project need. Reducing PSE's King County growth while keeping the Eastside growth the same similarly resulted in a project need. Turning on additional generation in the Puget Sound area also resulted in a project need." Therefore, area generation being turned on or off does not change the need for Energize Eastside.</p> <p>PSE disagrees with the commenter's conclusions about the continued viability of the existing system to age 100 without improvements. Electric system planning is a complex and rigorous exercise, performed by industry experts with the experience in and understanding of federally mandated system planning requirements. The need for this project has been firmly established several times by multiple independent experts, and is not the conclusion of PSE alone. It is not known what the quality of technical rigor or expert oversight are used to validate Mr. Lauckhart's findings or assumptions.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
141	1/1	Marsh, Don		24-Aug-18	<p>1) What were actual summer and winter peak demand levels for the Eastside for 2008-2017? Since peak demand is highly correlated to temperature, this 10-year date range will help us understand the growth trend, the influence of weather, and the relative magnitude of summer and winter peaks.</p> <p>2) PSE assumes regional transfers of 1,500 MW in winter and 2,850 MW in summer. What portion of these transfers are firm commitments by PSE or BPA that cannot be curtailed during an N-1-1 outage emergency affecting the Eastside?</p> <p>The City asked PSE for hourly records of Eastside demand for the summer of 2017. However, the applicant is required by LUC 20.20.255 to provide the following:</p> <p>b. Describe how the proposed electrical utility facility provides reliability to customers served;</p> <p>c. Describe components of the proposed electrical utility facility that relate to system reliability;</p> <p>Information describing both summer and winter peaks is critical to assessing whether customer and system reliability is improved by the project. The FEIS at page 1-3 states the need for proposal is the "risk of power outages that typically occur in cold or hot weather as early as the summer of 2018." Accordingly, PSE must provide hourly records for summer and winter peaks for 2008-2017 so decision makers can assess demand trends during the past decade.</p> <p>The FEIS at page 1-5 says that there is "potential for load shedding (forced power outages) by summer of 2018." Data for peak loads during the summer of 2018 should be provided since the peak warm period for the summer of 2018 has now passed. Since the replacement of the Lakeside substation is also part of the project, PSE should specify the power flowing through the Lakeside substation for the periods in question. (This expands the request in our first letter.)</p> <p>BPA publishes records of electricity transferred between the U.S. and British Columbia over the Northern intertie. These records show that large transfers happen occasionally. For example, on January 1, 2018, British Columbia transferred 2,244 MW to the U.S. On January 24, 2018, the U.S. transferred 1,974 MW to B.C. Under the code provisions above, PSE is obligated to describe how much of this electricity passed through the Talbot Hill, Lakeside and Sammamish transformers in each case (north and south transfers).</p>	<p>1) PSE does not track specific subsets of peak demand levels across the system. The actual normalized peak demand level that was used to assess transmission system deficiencies was exceeded during the summer of 2017; therefore, the information requested related to relative magnitude of peaks is not relevant.</p> <p>2) NERC TPL standards require that firm commitments be included in the planning studies; therefore, the questions is not relevant to the application nor the project need.</p>
142	1/3	Marsh, Don		28-Aug-18	<p>b and c) PSE has addressed these topics in Section 3.0 of the Alternatives Siting Analysis, which was submitted as part of the CUP application.</p> <p>The CUP decision criteria do not require the City to assess demand trends that may be reflected in hour by hour data. The City's expert, USE, has independently verified the methodology, inputs and conclusions that support PSE's needs assessment. These assessments are not informed by hourly use data. As required by FERC/NERC, PSE currently has Corrective Action Plans or CAPs in place to address such peaks. Additionally, the commenter's statements related to the Lakeside substation are incorrect. The Lakeside substation is not being replaced as part of the Energize Eastside project.</p>	<p>b and c) PSE has addressed these topics in Section 3.0 of the Alternatives Siting Analysis, which was submitted as part of the CUP application.</p> <p>The CUP decision criteria do not require the City to assess demand trends that may be reflected in hour by hour data. The City's expert, USE, has independently verified the methodology, inputs and conclusions that support PSE's needs assessment. These assessments are not informed by hourly use data. As required by FERC/NERC, PSE currently has Corrective Action Plans or CAPs in place to address such peaks. Additionally, the commenter's statements related to the Lakeside substation are incorrect. The Lakeside substation is not being replaced as part of the Energize Eastside project.</p>
143	2/3	Marsh, Don		28-Aug-18	<p>Bellevue hired USE to look at the issues raised by the commenter. The USE report states: "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations." Additional discussion related to planning standards are provided in PSE's CUP application materials.</p> <p>PSE cannot provide operational loads for substations to the general public.</p>	<p>Bellevue hired USE to look at the issues raised by the commenter. The USE report states: "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations." Additional discussion related to planning standards are provided in PSE's CUP application materials.</p> <p>PSE cannot provide operational loads for substations to the general public.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
144	3/3	Marsh, Don		28-Aug-18	In the 2013 Eastside Needs Assessment, PSE/Quanta assumed that most local generation plants would be offline during an N-1-1 outage emergency. PSE has since admitted that this situation is unlikely to occur. Apparently, PSE ran a second load flow study with normal levels of local generation. PSE must describe details of this second study. Exactly how much were loads on the Talbot Hill and Sammamish transformers reduced when electricity from local generators was available?	PSE's planning method and planning process has been validated by FERC, USE (Commissioned by Bellevue), and during the EIS process by Stantec. Bellevue hired USE to look at the basis of the commenters question. The USE report states: "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations."
145	1/1	Dahlquist, Mary & Maury	4944 127th PI SE, Bellevue	6-Apr-18	How responsible are they (PSE) working with others? Who will be responsible? Will there be a response Plan in place for the worst case scenario if a gas leak, or explosion occurs? Northern Intertie, regional power plants, and peak load.	PSE works with other utilities on a regular basis. Mr. Aramburu's comments overlook responses provided to the City on September 21: Operationally, there are always power flows across the Northern Intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. This topic was addressed in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (USE) (2015): "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations." During the 2017 summer peak load, various PSE generation sources were operating; however, whether or not generation was turned on is relevant to operational parameters and not federal planning standards. USE concluded, as part of their Optional Technical Analysis, that "[t]urning on additional generation in the Puget Sound area also resulted in a project need." Mr. Marsh's statement that PSE has claimed that the Eastside electrical grid is on the verge of collapse is incorrect. PSE has never made such a claim. The remainder of Mr. Marsh's comments in this section are conclusory and speculative. PSE's planning methodology has been independently verified by the City's technical experts (including an analysis of Eastside-specific electricity demand) and as part of the EIS process -- these demonstrate that the Energize Eastside project is needed. Additionally, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission confirmed that PSE follows the federal transmission planning process. Yes, the City's consultant, USE, looked at block loads and their application in forecasting. USE stated at p. 31 of that report that "...PSE applies a probability factor to the estimated loads to try to address the uncertainty of projects with later in-service dates, and all the forecasted impacts of the block loads on the forecast are only temporary bumps, and are ramped out of the forecast so that they don't affect the overall growth trend."
146	1/1	Aramburu, Rick		4-Oct-18	State of the electric grid	
147	1/1	Marsh, Don		4-Oct-18	Block loads	
148	2/6	Marsh, Don		4-Oct-18	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	
149	3/6	Marsh, Don		4-Oct-18		PSE collects data and monitors parameters on electrical lines, generation stations, and major substations. However, PSE does not monitor "Eastside", or any sub-area, actual load in real time (or near-real time) as part of its regular operations. PSE does monitor and track the area and system peak demand. SCADA was set up specifically for the operations of the system in order to monitor and control the system and its components to ensure operation within specific limits (e.g. Voltage, Current, Frequency, VARs etc.) and not to validate planning standard requirements. The monitoring points are not conducive to gathering accurate information on sub-areas like the Eastside for planning purposes.

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
150	4/5	Marsh, Don		4-Oct-18	Seattle City Light Forecasting	<p>Seattle City Light develops its own forecast for its system. It is not appropriate for PSE to judge or comment on the reasonableness of their work. Seattle City Light's forecast is not relevant to how PSE plans for its system.</p> <p>A more detailed explanation of PSE's planning methodology, which has been peer reviewed by the City and FERC, can be found in the USE's Independent Technical Analysis. This report affirmed PSE's forecasting methodology used to determine the need for the project.</p> <p>Multiple experts in power system engineering and transmission planning have reviewed studies and repeatedly confirmed the need for this project in the Eastside. PSE stands by these conclusions.</p> <p>Mr. Marsh's assertion that individual substation load data is required to evaluate the overall need for the project is incorrect.</p> <p>PSE works within the bounds of the IRP process with the WJTC and stakeholders to meet its regulatory requirements. The IRP process is not used to identify system deficiencies or to validate the need for any particular project, but rather it considers the least cost mix of energy supply. See WAC 480-100-238 ("Each electric utility regulated by the commission has the responsibility to meet its system demand with a least cost mix of energy supply resources and conservation. In furtherance of that responsibility, each electric utility must develop an integrated resource plan.¹⁰³").</p> <p>PSE has addressed this criterion in the CUP application materials.</p>
152	5/6	Marsh, Don		4-Oct-18	Demand Peak Load	
153	6/6	Marsh, Don		4-Oct-18	Integrated Resource Planning (IRP)	
154	1/5	Marsh, Don (CENSE)		14-Nov-18	LUC 20.20.255.1 states: "At least one of the alternative sites identified by the applicant shall be located in the land use district to be primarily served by the proposed electrical utility facility." According to the 2015 report by Bellevue's independent analyst, Utility System Efficiencies, the project is required to serve increasing block loads in downtown Bellevue and the developing Spring District. PSE has not identified an alternative site located in these districts. If it is not practical to site a transmission line in these areas, other utilities have demonstrated that peak demand can be mitigated using some combination of energy storage, solar panels, combined heat and power, demand response, and advanced energy efficiency. PSE must show verifiable studies of the combined application of these technologies located in the districts that are producing additional demand for electricity.	
155	2/5	Marsh, Don (CENSE)		14-Nov-18	LUC 20.20.255.2.c.i states that the applicant must "Describe whether the electrical utility facility location is a consequence of needs or demands from customers located within the district or area." The proposed transmission line runs through mostly residential neighborhoods in Newport Hills, Somerset, Eastgate, Lake Hills, and Bridle Trails. PSE has not conclusively shown that the "needs or demands from customers" in these neighborhoods require an ultra-high-voltage transmission line to be installed within yards of homes, parks, churches, and schools. PSE must demonstrate the need by releasing records of peak demand for each Eastside substation. For each substation, we ask to see peak summer and winter demand for the past ten years (twenty data points for each substation). PSE claims that this small set of data would expose confidential customer information. It is not possible to derive information about individual customers from 20 data points, when each substation serves thousands of customers.	<p>PSE has addressed this criterion in the CUP application materials.</p>

PSE Energize Eastside - Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (if provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
156	3/5	Marsh, Don (CENSE)		14-Nov-18	LUC 20.20.255 D.2.d describes a site selection hierarchy: "The following location selection hierarchy shall be considered during identification of the preferred site alternative: (i) nonresidential land use districts not providing transition, (ii) nonresidential Transition Areas (including the Bel-Red Office/Residential Transition (BR-ORT), and (iii) residential areas." During the site selection process conducted by PSE's Community Advisory Group, PSE never offered alternative sites in the preferred categories. No route option was offered that minimized impact on residential areas, as required by this code.	PSE has addressed this criterion in the CUP application materials.
157	4/5	Marsh, Don (CENSE)		14-Nov-18	LUC 20.20.255 D.3.d requires the applicant to "Describe how the proposed facility includes technology best suited to mitigate impacts on surrounding properties." PSE has only described using shorter poles (but more of them), different pole designs, and different colors of paint for the poles. These are, at best, cosmetic mitigations for nearby properties. Bellevue residents are concerned about safety impacts. In October, a natural gas pipeline exploded in Canada, for reasons that aren't yet understood. PSE proposes to "hand dig" the foundations of its transmission poles within feet of 50-year-old petroleum pipelines. Is that sufficient to mitigate the potentially life-threatening risk of a pipeline explosion for nearby homes and schools?	PSE has addressed this criterion in the CUP application materials. For more information on construction and the pipeline, refer to Appendix J-1 of the Final EIS.
					LUC 20.20.255 D.3.b-c ensures that electrical facilities improve reliability: "b. Describe how the proposed electrical utility facility provides reliability to customers served; c. Describe components of the proposed electrical utility facility that relate to system reliability." The question of reliability is even more clearly stated in LUC 20.20.255 E.4: "The applicant shall demonstrate that the proposed electrical utility facility improves reliability to the customers served and reliability of the system as a whole, as certified by the applicant's licensed engineer." In Bellevue's 2016 Electrical Reliability Workshop, PSE representative Andy Swayne clearly stated that "Energize Eastside will not improve [reliability metrics] SAIDI and SAIFI for any neighborhood in Bellevue or the system as a whole." Although CENSE agrees that PSE is required by federal standards to provide reliability in scenarios where the system is "reasonably stressed," PSE has justified the project using a high-stress scenario that is so unlikely to happen, it can't be measured using standard reliability metrics like SAIDI and SAIFI. To allow full understanding of the reliability scenario Energize Eastside is intended to address, PSE must provide full access to Quanta's load flow study that identified the reliability issue. We ask that our experts be allowed to perform a critical review of this important study.	PSE has addressed this criterion in the CUP application materials. For an explanation of transmission versus distribution reliability, refer to Section 7.5 in USE's Independent Technical Analysis.
					IRP planning and ownership transfer proceedings	Comment is to the City; however, Mr. Lauckhart's comments are focused on the IRP process and PSE's ownership transfer, which are both under the purview of the WUTC not the City of Bellevue.
158	1/1	Lauckhart, Rich		17-Nov-18		It appears that the commenter is ignoring that the need for this project has been firmly established several times by multiple independent experts, and is not the conclusion of PSE alone. The City of Bellevue retained Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE) to conduct an Independent Technical Analysis of Energize Eastside. USE modeled scenarios in power flow cases, verified that PSE followed industry practice in forecasting demand load, and concluded the project is needed to address growth and reliability.

PSE Energy Estimate - Response to Public Comment

Line Number	Question/Comment	Address if provided	Date submitted	Question/Comment	Response
	Author			col/nacoww	Additionally, Mr. Lauphert has never provided any evidence that is based on the required NERC planning standards. Please see Appendix J of the FEIS for more information.

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Monday, January 21, 2019 10:23 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3 Addendum
Attachments: COB CUP Technical Review Response Letter 1-21-19 Part 3 Addendum.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

Attached is PSE's Addendum to the October 17, 2018, Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3, that addressed a Tree Removal and Vegetation Management plan for the Energize Eastside Project. The attached Addendum provides additional information on the approach for selection planting locations for replacement vegetation.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Brad



Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

PSE.com

January 15, 2019

Heidi Bedwell, Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

**RE: South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside – Addendum for Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3
Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO)**

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE) provides the following information to support the October 17, 2018, Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3, that addressed a Tree Removal and Vegetation Management plan for the Energize Eastside Project.

Adaptive Tree Replacement Approach - Locations

As stated in our previous response, PSE proposes to use an Adaptive Tree Replacement approach which has been successful on similar 115 kV to 230 kV upgrade projects. An adaptive tree replacement approach is appropriate because, due to the range of underlying property interests, PSE cannot guarantee tree replacement in the utility corridors. Although PSE has easements to operate transmission lines in the corridor, the ability to require property owners to accept tree replacement or mitigation (*i.e.*, additional trees) is not provided for in the easements. Additionally, vegetation replacement is most successful on properties where the owners actually want the additional plantings.

In light of these factors and recognizing that less than half of the affected Bellevue property owners have met with PSE to discuss tree replacement options, an Adaptive Tree Replacement approach is being proposed which, as explained in detail below, sets out the range of tree replacement and mitigation strategies. The approach proposes to first maximize tree replacement and mitigation within the easements in the Energize Eastside corridor. If landowners in the corridor decline to have trees planted in their yards, PSE will then seek out replanting at alternative properties within Bellevue through the Energy Savings Tree program. PSE's proposed mitigation at the Richards Creek and Somerset substations and response from Bellevue residents to date strongly indicates that a combination of these two approaches will likely fully mitigate for any tree impacts to regulated trees. However, if additional mitigation is required, PSE will identify additional properties for planting, as explained in detail below.

To support the Adaptive Tree Replacement approach, PSE's preference for tree replacement is to encourage property owners to incorporate additional trees into their draft Tree Replacement and Landscape plans; however, PSE cannot require property owners to do so, nor does the City's code that regulates trees on single-family lots. While some property owners take this as an opportunity to add additional trees to their properties, others decline the offer for replacement trees. As of the end of September 2018, PSE has met with approximately 45% of the property owners who are expected to have vegetation changes along the route in Bellevue – south segment. Thus far, the number of replacement trees proposed for the 45% of the properties where landscape and tree replacement plans have been prepared is around 650 trees¹, or approximately 80% of the approximately 807 replacement trees ultimately proposed as mitigation in Bellevue (see table below). Based on these results, there is a high likelihood that all of the replacement trees will be replanted within the utility corridor.

In addition to individual properties located along the transmission line corridor, PSE proposes to plant replacement trees at two company-owned properties, which are also located along the Energize Eastside corridor. These are the Somerset substation and the proposed Richards Creek substation site, with the latter being developed as part of the project. Using these two sites reflect the City's preferred approach, which is to plant trees along the corridor. The planting plans at these two sites have been previously provided to the City² and show the installation of more than 700 trees, most of which will be native species (see attached).

While the primary focus of the tree replacement efforts will continue to be within the existing transmission line corridor, other locations may be necessary if all of the required replacement trees cannot be accommodated within the corridor. Secondary planting areas will include those areas outside of the managed right-of-way, but within PSE's easement boundaries or on other portions of those properties where trees have been removed as part of the project. However, planting in these areas will only be on those properties where the owners have provided permission. In these areas, PSE will give preference to native plantings for tree replacement, subject to agreement by the property owner.

If the number of tree plantings necessary to mitigate for Energize Eastside-related impacts cannot be met within the project corridor, then additional planting areas will need to be identified. An emphasis will be placed on finding receiving sites within 0.25 miles of the corridor, which was the defined study area used to assess scenic views and aesthetics in the EIS. PSE will identify opportunity replacement areas starting with a GIS-based analysis of:

1. Land use: existing land use, such as parks, trails, schools, campuses; critical area or buffer status; open space areas; existing tree cover
2. Ownership: PSE-owned, public, private ownerships, such as individuals or Home Owner Associations

¹ As defined by the Energize Eastside 2018 Plant Pallet previously provided to the City and is attached.

² See the Richards Creek Sub-Basin Mitigation Plan and the Somerset Substation Energize Eastside Mitigation Plan.

Based on the GIS-based analysis, maps/figures that depict potentially viable planting opportunities will be generated. PSE will assess the viability of the identified sites and will work with the property owners to determine if they would be interested in planting trees on their property. Upon completion of this analysis and property owner communications, the potential planting locations will be proposed to the City prior to initiation of construction.

If additional tree planting is required to meet permit condition, planting programs will be used in locations that are off corridor but within the City. PSE has been participating in the Energy Saving Trees program, which provides trees to those residents that want to add trees to their property in a manner that can help offset energy usage. While it is not guaranteed that these trees will be planted along the project corridor, they are in the City and help buffer potential tree loss due to factors such as mortality and property owner changes (*i.e.*, a new property owner removes existing trees due to landscaping preferences).

PSE began participating in the Energy Saving Trees program in 2018. During the 2018 spring event, PSE and the Arbor Days Foundation provided 551 trees to 300 Bellevue residents. During the 2018 fall event, another 163 trees were provided to Bellevue residents, for a 2018 total of 714 trees. We believe that continued use of this program is the best approach to replacing tree in Bellevue outside of the corridor, as it provides trees to property owners who want additional trees. As stated previously, emphasis will be made to provide trees to property owners within 0.25 miles of the corridor; however, if that is not successful, the program will be expanded city-wide.

The exact number of trees removed may vary slightly during construction (if for example a property owner removes a tree prior to construction) but PSE estimates, which are consistent with the numbers reported as described in the October 17, 2018 letter, Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3, are provided in the table below.

Tree Size (dbh)	Replacement Ratio	Regulated Trees**	Replacement Trees
< 6"*	As requested by property owner	N/A	TBD
6" to ≤ 12"	1:1	230	230
> 12" to < 30"	2:1	272	544
≥ 30"	3:1	11	33
Totals		513	807

* **Note:** Bellevue municipal code identifies trees with a dbh of greater than 8-inches as significant; however, to ensure that impacts associated with the Energize Eastside project are mitigated for equally in all impacted jurisdictions, PSE has used a 6-inch dbh to categorize significance.

** **Note:** The table includes all significant trees (*i.e.*, regulated trees greater than 6-inches), but does not include those trees in City ROW, which will be mitigated through application of the method outlined in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, 10th Edition.

Planting of all replacement trees, regardless of location, will occur within two years of project energization. The adaptive tree replacement approach provides a method to help ensure that the necessary trees will be replaced within the City and that PSE fully mitigates for trees removed during project construction.



Ms. Heidi Bedwell
January 15, 2019
Page 4

Thank you for your effort in processing our application. Please let us know if additional clarification is needed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brad Strauch', written in a cursive style.

Brad Strauch
Senior Land Planner

Attachments

Sample plant palette for vegetated screen

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Arbutus unedo 'Compacta'
Dwarf Strawberry Tree

Four-season interest; edible summer fruit; evergreen foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua Camellia

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

Plant Characteristics:



Kalmia latifolia
Mountain Laurel

Flowers mid-June; evergreen foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Mahonia x media 'Charity'
Hybrid Mahonia

Great winter interest; coarse leaves with sharp margins; evergreen foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Myrica californica
California Wax Myrtle

Small, evergreen leaves; can be sheared or left to grow in loose mounds

Plant Characteristics:



Taxus baccata
Yew

Upright form; can be sheared; evergreen needle-like leaves

Plant Characteristics:



Thuja occidentalis
Arborvitae

Tight, pyramidal, evergreen form

Plant Characteristics:



Tsuga mertensiana
Dwarf Mountain Hemlock

Slender, small tree; evergreen foliage; slow growing

Plant Characteristics:



Ceanothus 'Victoria'
California Lilac

Dark, evergreen foliage; fragrant blue / purple blooms

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Aesculus pavia
Red Buckeye

Showy, 4-10" long pinnacles of red to orange-red flowers in spring

Plant Characteristics:



Acer palmatum var. dissectum
Japanese Maple

Lace-like leaves, mounding form, attractive branching pattern

Plant Characteristics:



Amelanchier alnifolia
Western Serviceberry

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

Plant Characteristics:



Hamamelis virginiana
Common Witch Hazel

Small tree or deciduous shrub; blooms yellow October - December

Plant Characteristics:



Cornus kousa 'Satomi'
Red Flowering Kousa Dogwood

Disease resistant; pink flowers in June

Plant Characteristics:



Parrotia persica
Persian Ironwood

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

Plant Characteristics:



Cryptomeria japonica
'Black Dragon'
Black Dragon Japanese Cedar

Slow-growing evergreen tree; dense and irregular form

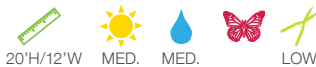
Plant Characteristics:



Pyrus calleryana 'Jaczam'
Jack Ornamental Pear

Compact deciduous tree with white flowers; golden fall color

Plant Characteristics:



Styrax japonicus
Japanese Snowbell

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

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

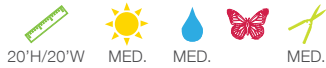
Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Easy growing; deciduous tree with tri-lobed, glossy green leaves; and vibrant fall color

Plant Characteristics:



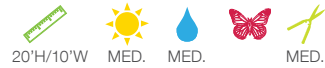
Upright, moderately spreading canopy; four-season interest; vibrant white flowers and vivid red fall color

Plant Characteristics:



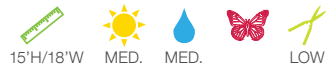
Small, deep green showy foliage; upright vase shaped tree with exfoliating bark year-round

Plant Characteristics:



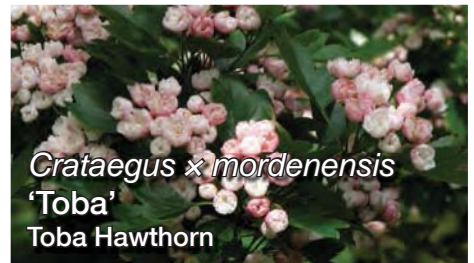
Dense and round canopy; near-perfect symmetry; and vibrant fall color

Plant Characteristics:



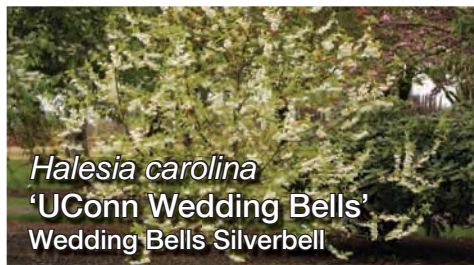
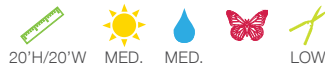
A gracefully spreading small tree with excellent long-lasting fall color; pollinator friendly

Plant Characteristics:



A showy tree with fragrant pink clustered flowers in spring; showy red berries in fall

Plant Characteristics:



Compact, oval shaped canopy; large and significant flowers; yellow fall foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Compact, dense, medium-green foliage; very heavy white flower clusters

Plant Characteristics:



Narrow, tightly-columnar, dark green canopy; bright cherry-red fruit; vibrant yellow fall color

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

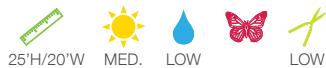
Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Hardy; small upright vase-shaped canopy; medium green foliage with white flower clusters

Plant Characteristics:



Delicate looking and fine textured leaves; elegant form with slender, vase-shaped limbs

Plant Characteristics:



Narrow and columnar canopy; ascending branch structure; purple, year-round seasonal foliage interest

Plant Characteristics:



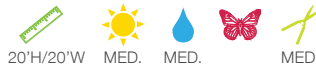
Bright red, non-edible fruit; upright and pyramidal canopy; white flowers in spring

Plant Characteristics:



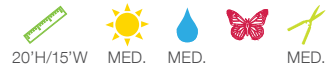
Small, rounded, upright spreading canopy; purple foliage; hardy with strong trunk and branch form

Plant Characteristics:



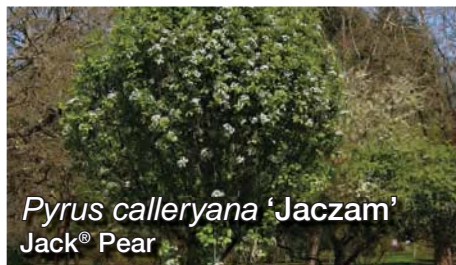
Large, white plumes of flowers smother the branches in early spring; round upright canopy

Plant Characteristics:



Rounded dense, purple foliage; light pink and fragrant flowers

Plant Characteristics:



Tight, upright, compact and oval form; dark green foliage; bright yellow fall color

Plant Characteristics:



Semi-dwarf; dense, rounded, rounded pyramid canopy; sheared appearance; green foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for edible landscape

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Corylus avellana 'Theta'
Theta Hazelnut

Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub; cross pollination required

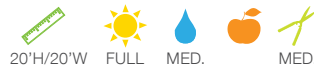
Plant Characteristics:



Ficus carica
Edible Fig

Deciduous shrub; spreading form; cross pollination not needed

Plant Characteristics:



Malus domestica
Dwarf Apple

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

Plant Characteristics:



Malus domestica
Espalier Apple Tree

Trained table apple to grow horizontally; great for small spaces

Plant Characteristics:



Prunus dulcis
Hall's Hardy Almond

Small, nut-bearing tree with ornamental value

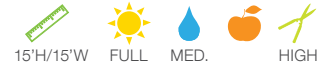
Plant Characteristics:



Prunus spp.
Cherry

Deciduous dwarf tree; numerous varieties from sweet to bitter (pie cherry)

Plant Characteristics:



Pyrus communis
Pear

Deciduous tree; requires cross-pollination

Plant Characteristics:



Vaccinium corymbosum
Northern Highbush Blueberry

Best in acidic, well-drained soils; cross-pollination recommended

Plant Characteristics:



Vitis labrusca
Table Grapes

Best in rich, well-drained soils; the more sun, the sweeter the fruit

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for pollinator landscapes



Achillea millefolium
Yarrow

Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms June - September

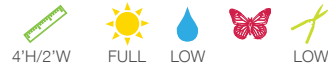
Plant Characteristics:



Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower

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

Plant Characteristics:



Mahonia nervosa
Dull Oregon Grape

Evergreen shrub; attracts bees; blooms in May; blue berries in fall

Plant Characteristics:



Ribes sanguineum
Flowering Currant

Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms June - August

Plant Characteristics:



Hydrangea quercifolia
Oakleaf Hydrangea

Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms July - August

Plant Characteristics:



Lavandula spp.
Lavendar

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

Plant Characteristics:



Holodiscus discolor
Oceanspray

Broadleaf deciduous; attracts bees; blooms May - June

Plant Characteristics:



Hylotelephium 'Herbstfreude'
Autumn Joy Sedum

Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms September - October

Plant Characteristics:



Spiraea japonica
Japanese Spirea

Deciduous shrub; attracts butterflies; blooms June - July

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

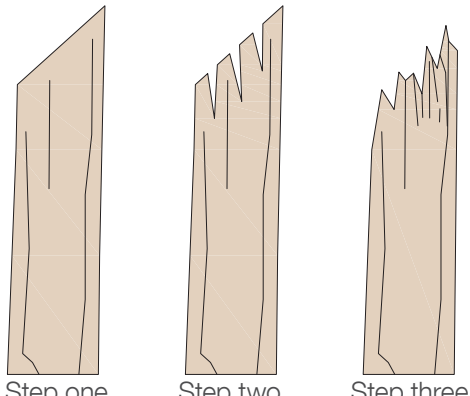
Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample habitat snag features



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

How the habitats are created



Step one Step two Step three




Photo example

Coronet cut notes:

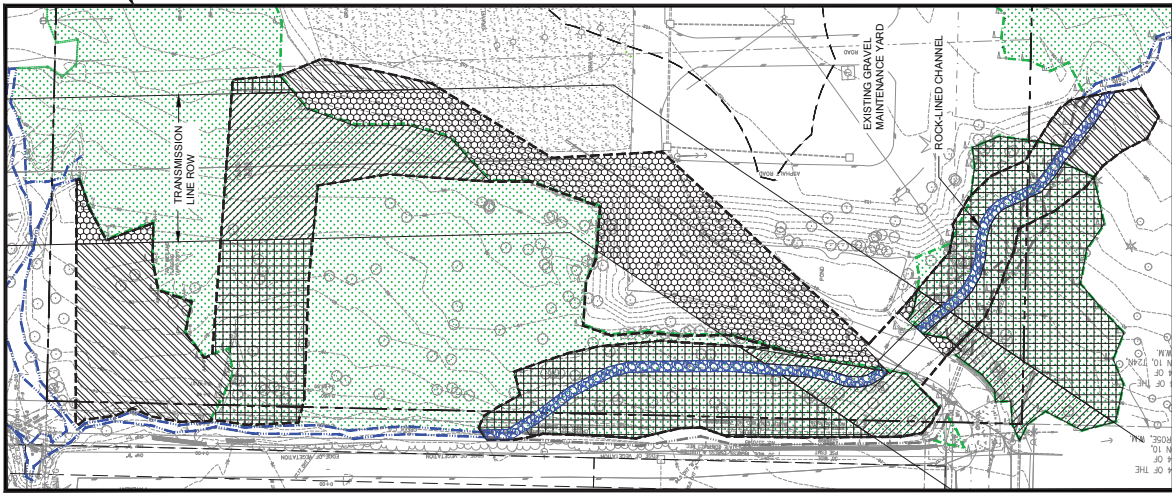
A coronet cut is a technique for producing a natural fracture effect in cut stub ends:

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

Chain saw / tool notes:

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

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



PLANTING PLAN & SCHEDULE

SCALE: 1" = 40'

DSB 003540

SEE W3 FOR ISOLATED VIEW LOCATION

LEGEND

- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
- STREAM BOUNDARY (OHWM)
- CRITICAL AREA BUFFER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROJECT BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. FOCUS SITKA SPRUCE IN AREAS HEAVILY DOMINATED BY FREEDOMARY GRASS. EXISTING NATIVE VEGETATION, NATIVE VEGETATION MUST BE FLAGGED BY A RESTORATION SPECIALIST PRIOR TO PLANT INSTALLATION.

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL (ROW)

TOTAL AREA = 16,175

SIZE	SPACING	SIZE	QTY	SIZE
80"	9' O.C.	2 GAL	114	2 GAL
TREES				
SALIX LUCIDA / PACIFIC WILLOW				
SALIX SITCHENSIS / SITKA WILLOW				
SHRUBS				
CORNUS SERICEA / RED-OSIER DOGWOOD	6' O.C.	1 GAL	120	1 GAL
ROSA NUTKANNA / NOOTKA ROSE		1 GAL	120	1 GAL
RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY		1 GAL	120	1 GAL
PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS / PACIFIC NINEBARK		1 GAL	120	1 GAL
GROUND COVER				
ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY				
ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA / LADY FERN (NO INUNDATION)	24" O.C.	1 GAL	2320	1 GAL
TOLMIEA MENZIESII / PIGGYBACK PLANT (NO INUNDATION)		1 GAL	2320	1 GAL
SCRIPUS MICROCARPUS / SMALL FRUITED BULRUSH		1 GAL	2320	1 GAL

(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)

BUFFER ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL (ROW)

TOTAL AREA = 19,010

SIZE	SPACING	SIZE	QTY	SIZE
80"	9' O.C.	2 GAL	114	2 GAL
TREES				
SALIX SCOULERIANA / SCOULERS WILLOW				
AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA / PACIFIC SERVICEBERRY				
SHRUBS				
RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	6' O.C.	1 GAL	120	1 GAL
SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS / SNOWBERRY		1 GAL	120	1 GAL
OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERY		1 GAL	120	1 GAL
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM / TALL OREGON GRAPE		1 GAL	120	1 GAL
ACER CIRCINATUM / VINE MAPLE		1 GAL	120	1 GAL
GROUND COVER				
ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY				
POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / SWORD FERN	24" O.C.	1 GAL	2320	1 GAL
BLECHNUM SPICATUM / DEER FERN		1 GAL	2320	1 GAL

(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL

TOTAL AREA = 32,540

SIZE	SPACING	SIZE	QTY	SIZE
80"	9' O.C.	2 GAL	40	2 GAL
TREES (66)				
ALNUS RUBRA / RED ALDER		2 GAL	40	2 GAL
FRAXINUS LATIFOLIA / OREGON ASH		2 GAL	40	2 GAL
SALIX LUCIDA / PACIFIC WILLOW		2 GAL	80	2 GAL
PICEA SITCHENSIS / SITKA SPRUCE*		2 GAL	40	2 GAL
SALIX SITCHENSIS / SITKA WILLOW		2 GAL	40	2 GAL
SHRUBS (600)				
CORNUS SERICEA / RED-OSIER DOGWOOD	6' O.C.	1 GAL	150	1 GAL
ROSA NUTKANNA / NOOTKA ROSE		1 GAL	150	1 GAL
RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY		1 GAL	150	1 GAL
PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS / PACIFIC NINEBARK		1 GAL	150	1 GAL
GROUND COVER (6000)				
ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY				
ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA / LADY FERN (NO INUNDATION)	24" O.C.	1 GAL	1160	1 GAL
TOLMIEA MENZIESII / PIGGYBACK PLANT (NO INUNDATION)		1 GAL	1160	1 GAL
SCRIPUS MICROCARPUS / SMALL FRUITED BULRUSH		1 GAL	1160	1 GAL
CAREX OBNIPTA / SLOUGH SEDGE (BACKWATER AREAS)		1 GAL	1160	1 GAL

(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL

TOTAL AREA = 13,435

SIZE	SPACING	SIZE	QTY	SIZE
80"	9' O.C.	2 GAL	28	2 GAL
TREES (48)				
PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII / DOUGLAS-FIR		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
THUJA PLUCATA / WESTERN RED CEDAR		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
ABRUTUS MENZIESII / PACIFIC MADRONE (PLANT NEXT TO DOUGLAS-FIR)		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
PRUNUS EMARGINATA / BITTER-CHERRY		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
SALIX SCOULERIANA / SCOULERS WILLOW		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
ACER MACROPHYLLUM / BIG LEAF MAPLE (AWAY FROM ACCESS DRIVE)		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
SHRUBS (240)				
RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	6' O.C.	1 GAL	70	1 GAL
SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS / SNOWBERRY		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERY		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
MAHONIA NERVOSA / LOW OREGON GRAPE		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM / TALL OREGON GRAPE		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
ACER CIRCINATUM / VINE MAPLE		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
GROUND COVER (280)				
ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY				
POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / SWORD FERN	24" O.C.	1 GAL	1640	1 GAL
BLECHNUM SPICATUM / DEER FERN		1 GAL	1640	1 GAL

(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL

TOTAL AREA = 13,435

SIZE	SPACING	SIZE	QTY	SIZE
80"	9' O.C.	2 GAL	28	2 GAL
TREES (48)				
PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII / DOUGLAS-FIR		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
THUJA PLUCATA / WESTERN RED CEDAR		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
ABRUTUS MENZIESII / PACIFIC MADRONE (PLANT NEXT TO DOUGLAS-FIR)		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
PRUNUS EMARGINATA / BITTER-CHERRY		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
SALIX SCOULERIANA / SCOULERS WILLOW		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
ACER MACROPHYLLUM / BIG LEAF MAPLE (AWAY FROM ACCESS DRIVE)		2 GAL	28	2 GAL
SHRUBS (240)				
RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	6' O.C.	1 GAL	70	1 GAL
SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS / SNOWBERRY		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERY		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
MAHONIA NERVOSA / LOW OREGON GRAPE		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM / TALL OREGON GRAPE		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
ACER CIRCINATUM / VINE MAPLE		1 GAL	70	1 GAL
GROUND COVER (280)				
ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY				
POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / SWORD FERN	24" O.C.	1 GAL	1640	1 GAL
BLECHNUM SPICATUM / DEER FERN		1 GAL	1640	1 GAL

(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

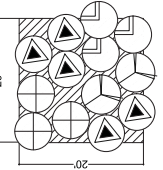
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	12-09-2018	MITIGATION PLAN RESPONSE TO CITY COMMENTS
2		
3		
4		

BY: [Signature] DATE: [Signature]

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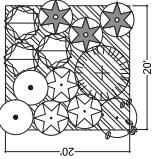
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	05/02/2018	MITIGATION PLAN	AL

WETLAND ROW ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL
 (NO TREES)



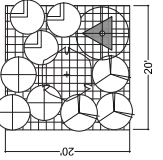
- | | | | |
|---|------|----------|------|
| SHRUBS (12) | SIZE | SPACING | SIZE |
| CORNUS SERICEA / RED-OSIER DOGWOOD | 3 | 6' O.C. | 3 |
| ROSA NUTKANA / NOOTKA ROSE | 3 | | 3 |
| RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY | 3 | | 3 |
| PHYSCOCARPUS CAPITATUS / PACIFIC NINEBARK | 3 | | 3 |
| GROUNDCOVER (102) | | | |
| *ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY | | | |
| ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA / LADY FERN (NO INUNDATION) | 34 | 24" O.C. | 34 |
| TOLMIEA MENZIESII / PIGGYBACK PLANT (NO INUNDATION) | 34 | | 34 |
| SCRIPUS MICROCARPUS / SMALL FRUITED BULLRUSH | 34 | | 34 |
- (PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD NUMBER GROUPS OF 9-15)

BUFFER ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL
 (WITH TREES)



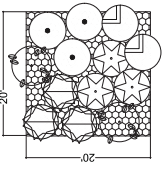
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|---|-----|----------|-------|
| TREES (19) | QTY | SPACING | SIZE |
| THUJA PLUCATA / WESTERN REDCEDAR | 6 | 9' O.C. | 2 GAL |
| ARBUTUS MENZIESII / PACIFIC MADRONE
(PLANT NEXT TO EXISTING DOUGLAS-FIR) | 7 | | 2 GAL |
| PRUNUS EMARGINATA / BITTER CHERRY | 7 | | 2 GAL |
| SHRUBS (61) | | | |
| SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS / SNOWBERRY | 10 | 6' O.C. | 1 GAL |
| OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERY | 10 | | 1 GAL |
| MAHONIA NERVOSA / LOW OREGON GRAPE | 10 | | 1 GAL |
| MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM / TALL OREGON GRAPE | 10 | | 1 GAL |
| ACER CIRCINATUM / VINE MAPLE | 11 | | 1 GAL |
| GROUNDCOVER (92) | | | |
| *ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY | | | |
| POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / SWORD FERN | 196 | 24" O.C. | 1 GAL |
| BLECHNUM SPICANT / DEER FERN | 196 | | 1 GAL |
- (PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD NUMBER GROUPS OF 9-15)

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL
 (WITH TREES)

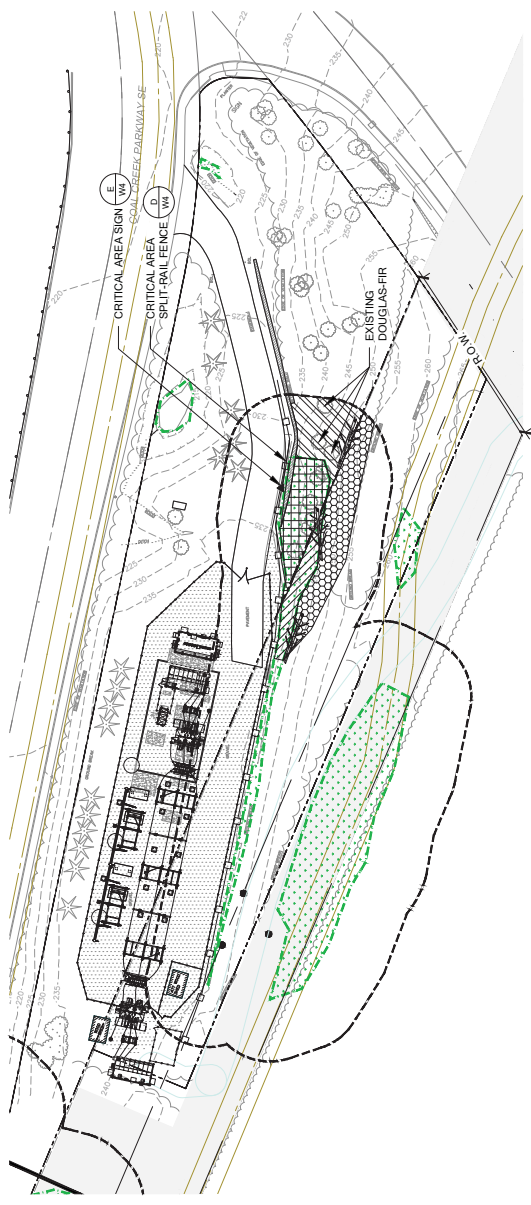


- | | | | |
|--|-----|----------|-------|
| TREES (19) | QTY | SPACING | SIZE |
| FRAXINUS LATIFOLIA / OREGON ASH | 6 | 9' O.C. | 2 GAL |
| THUJA PLUCATA / WESTERN REDCEDAR | 6 | | 2 GAL |
| PICEA SITCHENSIS / SITKA SPRUCE | 6 | | 2 GAL |
| SHRUBS (48) | | | |
| CORNUS SERICEA / RED-OSIER DOGWOOD | 12 | 6' O.C. | 1 GAL |
| ROSA NUTKANA / NOOTKA ROSE | 12 | | 1 GAL |
| RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY | 12 | | 1 GAL |
| PHYSCOCARPUS CAPITATUS / PACIFIC NINEBARK | 12 | | 1 GAL |
| GROUNDCOVER (92) | | | |
| *ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY | | | |
| ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA / LADY FERN | 92 | 24" O.C. | 1 GAL |
| TOLMIEA MENZIESII / PIGGYBACK PLANT | 92 | | 1 GAL |
| SCRIPUS MICROCARPUS / SMALL FRUITED BULLRUSH | 92 | | 1 GAL |
| CAREX OBNUPTA / SLOUGH SEDGE | 92 | | 1 GAL |
- (PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD NUMBER GROUPS OF 9-15)

BUFFER ROW ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL
 (NO TREES)



- | | | | |
|--|-----|----------|-------|
| SHRUBS (79) | QTY | SPACING | SIZE |
| RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY | 15 | 6' O.C. | 1 GAL |
| SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS / SNOWBERRY | 15 | | 1 GAL |
| OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERY | 15 | | 1 GAL |
| MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM / TALL OREGON GRAPE | 15 | | 1 GAL |
| ACER CIRCINATUM / VINE MAPLE | 15 | | 1 GAL |
| GROUNDCOVER (600) | | | |
| *ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY | | | |
| POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / SWORD FERN | 300 | 24" O.C. | 1 GAL |
| BLECHNUM SPICANT / DEER FERN | 300 | | 1 GAL |
- (PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD NUMBER GROUPS OF 9-15)



SOMERSET SUBSTATION
 PLANTING PLAN

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 4:34 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: Review Comments
Attachments: PSE Proposed Comments on EE230 Draft Conditions Document.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

I apologize for sending the comments so late in the day. That was not my intention, but I had computer difficulties. Thank you once again for all of your hard work on this project. It is definitely appreciated.

Thanks,

Brad



Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

PSE.com

January 11, 2019

Heidi Bedwell, Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

RE: Energize Eastside Draft Conditions of Recommendation
CUP 17-120556-LB

Dear Heidi,

On behalf of Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE), thank you for providing us a review copy of the draft Conditions of Approval for PSE's Energize Eastside-proposed Conditional Use Permit File No. 17-120556-LB. As you know, PSE is regulated by many different federal and state governmental agencies regarding the development and operation of electrical facilities to ensure the delivery of safe, reliable power to all.

We appreciate the years of review the City of Bellevue and its partner cities have invested in this critical infrastructure project. Since 2015, Bellevue has maintained a comprehensive webpage¹ providing the public with access to project information and status, held multiple public meetings, published and posted myriad public notices and announcements, procured its own independent, third-party needs assessment, prepared a two-phased programmatic/project specific Environmental Impact Statement under Washington's State Environmental Policy Act, Ch. 43.21C RCW, conducted extensive comment periods regarding the above-referenced permit applications, and made numerous Requests for Information to PSE. We believe that the effort made by Bellevue and its partner cities reflects the importance of ensuring that the proposal is thoroughly reviewed and understood before developing recommended conditions that ensure the public's safety, health and welfare are appropriately considered as well as PSE's responsibility to provide safe, reliable power to all customers.

With the foregoing in mind, we have endeavored to carefully review each draft Condition of Approval since we received them on Monday of this week. Our goal is to ensure that each recommendation is functionally achievable for construction and operation, will mitigate potentially significant environmental impacts to a level that is less than significant wherever feasible, and is compliant with all applicable laws and regulations.

In the attached document, PSE provides you with explanatory comments, questions and insights. Where edits are suggested, they are shown using Track Changes. Generally, you will see that we recommend adding language to capture the broad range of applicable federal and state laws and regulations that

¹ <https://development.bellevuewa.gov/zoning-and-land-use/public-notices-and-participation/energize-eastside-updates>

Ms. Heidi Bedwell
January 11, 2019
Page 2

apply to the project, as well as plans the company has adopted (e.g., Avian Protection Plan). PSE would also like to discuss with you the various categories of Best Management Practices that PSE imposes on its contractors in furtherance of the company's top priority, which is always safety. Last, given the technical nature of design, construction and operation of high voltage transmission facilities and the care that goes into ensuring that the conditions fully capture the complexities of such a project, we will continue to review the draft you provided to identify language that merits additional consideration.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on your suggested Conditions of Approval. We appreciate the ability to share our over 100 years of technical experience in electrical infrastructure development and operations, as PSE shares the City's goals for providing electricity to the citizens and businesses in a safe and reliable manner.

Sincerely,



Brad Strauch
Senior Land Planner

Attachment

Cc: Dan Koch
Lorna Luebbe

I. RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Staff recommends imposing the following conditions to ensure compliance with the relevant decision criteria and code requirements. If imposed by the Hearing Examiner, these conditions must be complied with on plans submitted with the construction permits in addition to all design components included in PSE's proposal.

Applicable Codes, Standards, and Ordinances

PSE shall comply with all applicable federal state and local laws, regulations and standards, including without limit the following:

Federal laws and regulations:

State laws and regulations:

-Bellevue City Codes, Standards, and Ordinances:

<u>Applicable Codes, Standards, & Ordinances</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Clearing & Grading Code – BCC 23.76	Tom McFarlane tmcfarlane@bellevuewa.gov
Fire Code – BCC 23.11	Sean Nichols snichols@bellevuewa.gov
Land Use Code – BCC Title 20	Heidi Bedwell hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov
Noise Control Code – BCC 9.18	Heidi Bedwell hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov
Transportation BCC 14.60	Fay Schafi fschafi@bellevuewa.gov
Transportation ROW BCC 11.70 & 14.30	Tim Stever tstever@bellevuewa.gov
Utilities Codes – BCC Title 24	Art Chi achi@bellevuewa.gov

Adopted PSE standards, Plans and Best Management Plans:

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

Changes to Pole Location and/or Alignment: Any changes to the pole location and/or alignment beyond the variability in pole location described on EIS p. 2-12 and submitted as part of this Conditional Use shall be reviewed as a Land Use Exemption to this Conditional Use approval prior to construction.

Comment [A1]: We would like to discuss synchronizing with submitted project plan and EIS; PSE has suggested a possible clarification consistent with the submittals and EIS.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.30B.175
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Conceptual Design Utilities: Utility Department approval is based on the conceptual design only. Changes to the site Project layout may be required to accommodate the existing utilities after utility engineering is approved.

Comment [A2]: Because PSE has not submitted a conceptual design for this project, we suggest referencing engineering plan review and drainage report.

AUTHORITY: BCC Title 24.02, 24.04, 24.06
REVIEWER: Arturo Chi, Utilities Department

Comment [A3]: PSE would like to discuss the scope of utilities that the City intends for this to address and the approvals referenced.

Clearing and Grading Permit Required: PSE must obtain a Approval of this Critical Areas Land Use Permit and clear and grade permit does not constitute an approval of any

Comment [A4]: PSE would like to discuss which conditions apply to critical areas and which apply to non-critical areas, and the best way to distinguish.

construction permit. An application for a clearing and grading permit must be submitted and approved before any construction can begin. Plans submitted as part of any City-issued permit application shall be consistent with the activity permitted under conditions contained in this approval.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.30P.140; BCC 23.76.035 (Clearing & Grading Code)
REVIEWER: Thomas McFarlane, P.E.; Bellevue Development Services; Clearing & Grading Section

Utility Permit and/or Utility Developer Extension Agreements: The water, sewer, and storm drainage systems shall be designed per current City of Bellevue Utility Codes and Utility Engineering Standards in effect at the time such systems are designed. All design review, plan approval, and field inspection shall be performed under the individual permits and/or any Utility Developer Extension Agreements PSE may require for the Richards Creek Substation, depending on the extent of the work.

Comment [A5]: Because PSE has submitted a drainage report addressing this condition and Bellevue has already reviewed it, we ask that it reference the existing plan materials.

AUTHORITY: BCC Title 24.02, 24.04, 24.06
REVIEWER: Arturo Chi, Utilities Department

Sight Distance: All structures installed under terms of this proposal must meet the City's sight distance requirements.

AUTHORITY: BCC 14.60.240, 14.60.241; Transportation Design Manual (RL-1040-1, RL-110-1, RL-120-1).
REVIEWER: Fay Schafi, (425) 452-4574

Comment [A6]: Please confirm this suggested cite edit.

B. PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF ANY BUILDING/ENGINEERING/CLEARING AND GRADING PERMITS

Right-Of-Way Use Permit: Prior to issuance of any construction or clearing and grading permit, the applicant shall secure applicable submit application/s for required right-of-way use permits from the City's Transportation Department, which may include:

- Designated truck hauling routes.
- Truck loading/unloading activities.
- Location of construction fences.
- Hours of construction and hauling.
- Requirements for leasing of right of way or pedestrian easements.
- Provisions for street sweeping, excavation and construction.
- Location of construction signing and pedestrian detour routes.
- All other construction activities as they affect the public street system.

Comment [A7]: We would like to discuss permit and action sequencing. Previous CUP conditions mirror the suggested language which requires submitting for the right-of-way use permits.

In addition, the applicant shall submit for review and approval a plan for providing pedestrian access on public property during construction of this project. Pedestrian Access on such public property shall be provided at all times during the construction process, except when specific construction activities such as shoring, foundation work, and construction of frontage improvements, or activities which otherwise pose potential safety risks prevent access. General materials storage and contractor convenience are not reasons for preventing access.

The applicant shall secure sufficient off-street parking for construction workers before the issuance of a clearing and grading, building, a foundation or demolition permit.

AUTHORITY: BCC 11.70 & 14.30
REVIEWER: Tim Stever, (425) 452-4294

Comment [A8]: Please clarify whether this condition is specific to the Richards Creek substation.

Civil Engineering Plans – Transportation: Civil engineering plans produced by a qualified, licensed engineer must be approved by the Transportation Department prior to issuance of the clearing and grading permit. The design of all street frontage improvements and driveway accesses must be in conformance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Transportation Development Code, the provisions of the Transportation Department Design Manual, and specific requirements stated elsewhere in this document. All relevant standard drawings from the Transportation Department Design Manual shall be copied exactly into the final engineering plans. Requirements for the engineering plans include, but are not limited to:

Comment [A9]: Please clarify that this condition is specific to the Richards Creek substation.

- Traffic signs and pavement markings.
- Curb, gutter, sidewalk, and driveway approach design. The engineering plans shall be the controlling document on the design of these features; architectural and landscape plans must conform to the engineering plans as needed.
- Curb ramps and crosswalks constructed per ADA standards.
- Installation or relocation of streetlights and related equipment.
- Show the required sight distance triangles and include any sight obstructions, including those off-site. Sight distance triangles must be shown at all driveway locations and must consider all fixed objects and mature landscape vegetation. Vertical as well as horizontal line of sight must be considered when checking for sight distance.
- Landings on sloping approaches are not to exceed a 7% slope for a distance of 30 feet approaching the back edge of sidewalk. Driveway grade must be designed to prevent vehicles from bottoming out due to abrupt changes in grade.
- Driveway aprons must be constructed in accordance with Design Manual Standard Drawings SW-140-1 through SW-190-1.
- Location of fixed objects in the sidewalk or near the driveway approach.
- Trench restoration within any right of way or access easement.

Comment [A10]: Please clarify the city's application of the ADA to public property.

The following street and access improvements are required to be designed and shown in the civil engineering plan set:

- Provide a concrete driveway approach at SE 30th Street Per City of Bellevue's Transportation Design Manual. Driveway approach shall be a minimum of 26-foot wide. Minimum of 30-foot distance is required from the right-of-way line to the new gate location.
- No fixed objects, including fire hydrants, trees, and streetlight poles, are allowed within ten feet of a driveway edge, defined as Point A in standard drawings SW-140-1 through SW-190-1. Fixed objects are defined as anything with breakaway characteristics greater than a four-inch by four-inch wooden post.
- A street light analysis is required for SE 30th Street. Street lighting shall meet Bellevue's minimum standards contained at Bellevue Code xxx.xx.xxx.
- The applicant shall be required to provide appropriate clearances as provided for in the most recent National Electric Safety Code ("NESC") and any adopted PSE standards from existing overhead signal equipment for the installation of the overhead transmission lines.
- Construction of all street and access improvements must be completed prior to closing the clear and grade permit and right of way use permit for this project. A Design Justification Form must be provided to the Transportation Department for any aspect of any publicly designated recreational pedestrian routes on public property that are pedestrian route-adjacent to or across any street that cannot feasibly be made to comply with current ADA standards. Design Justification Forms must be provided prior to approval of the clear and grade plans for any deviations from standards that are known in advance. Forms provided in advance may need to be updated prior to project completion. For any deviations from standards that are not known in advance, Forms must be provided prior to project completion.

Comment [A11]: Please confirm that this provision accommodates for the existing fixed objects.

Comment [A12]: PSE suggests adding a direct reference to the source of appropriate clearance distances for clarity.

AUTHORITY: BCC 14.60, Transportation Department Design Manual, and the Americans with Disabilities Act
REVIEWER: Fay Schafi, (425) 452-4574

Existing Easements: Any utility easements contained on any sites which are affected by this development must be identified. Any negative impact that this development has on those easements must be mitigated or easements relinquished.

Comment [A13]: PSE requests the opportunity to discuss the intent and scope of this clause.

AUTHORITY: BCC 14.60.100
REVIEWER: Tim Stever (425) 452-4294

State and Federal Permit Compliance: To reduce indirect and direct water quality impacts associated with construction of the new substation and transmission lines, PSE shall comply with applicable state and federal regulatory requirements. Before any direct wetland impacts occur, PSE shall obtain the necessary state and federal authorizations. PSE shall provide the City of Bellevue copies of all required permits from the WDFW and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including any requirements from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service prior to issuance of construction permits~~the pre-construction meeting from the WDFW and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including any requirements from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.~~

AUTHORITY: BCC 24.06.015, 24.06.020; LUC 20.20.255.E.2
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Comment [A14]: PSE would like to further discuss the timing and sequence of these requirements considering the practices and frequent requests of the agencies involved and the traditional order of permit procurement, NAP issuance and engaging contractors.

Turbidity and pH Monitoring Required: A turbidity and pH monitoring plan must be submitted and approved prior to issuance of the clearing and grading permit, and the plan must be implemented during site work. The plan must be developed and implemented in accordance with the Turbidity & pH Monitoring Requirements contained in the Bellevue Clearing & Grading Development Standards.

AUTHORITY: BCC 23.76.160 (Clearing & Grading Code)
REVIEWER: Thomas McFarlane, P.E.; Bellevue Development Services; Clearing & Grading Section

Comment [A15]: Please clarify that pH monitoring only applies where concrete work is undertaken. Please clarify that NPDES permit conditions control to the extent there is a conflict. We would like to discuss the SWPPP.

Drainage Report Required: Provide a preliminary drainage report for the Richards Creek substation that documents the storm drainage minimum requirements triggered for the site. In the report include either figure 2.2 or 2.3 from the Utilities Surface Water Engineering Standards. PSE shall document if the site qualifies as either new development or redevelopment and include a project summary. Document the amount of new, replaced and pollution generating impervious surface changes on the site. PSE shall also ~~need to~~ document any work within any critical area, wetlands and/or buffers in the report.

AUTHORITY: Title 24.02, 24.04, 24.06 BCC
REVIEWER: Arturo Chi

Comment [A16]: Please reference the existing drainage report as the basis for PSE's compliance with this condition.

Comment [A17]: Please clarify that this applies to the Richards Creek substation.

Vegetation Management and Tree Replacement: Where necessary to comply with NERC FAC003-4, all trees, shrubs and plants required for restoration and mitigation, including in critical areas and critical area buffers, shall be transmission line compatible for the appropriate conductor voltage.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.25H.220; 20.25H.230
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Final Wetland Enhancement Plan: PSE shall submit a Final Attachment I (Critical Areas Report) as the Final Wetland Enhancement Plan with the clear and grade permit application as part of the required construction permits. The Plan shall be consistent with the plans submitted as part of this application in Attachment I (Critical Areas Report). All plant species, size, and spacing shall be consistent with the standard found in the City's Critical Areas Handbook or the Energize Eastside 2018 plant palette.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.25H.220; 20.25H.230
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Comment [A18]: Please clarify that PSE has submitted a Final Wetland Enhancement Plan and Critical Areas Report and that activities will be consistent with this plan and the Critical Areas Report.

Comment [A19]: We would like to discuss the palette submitted, the Bellevue Critical Areas Handbook and consistency with FAC003-4.

Final Stream Habitat Improvement Plan: PSE shall submit the Attachment I (Critical Areas Report) as the a-Final Stream Habitat Improvement Plan with the clear and grade permit application as part of the required construction permits. The Plan shall be consistent with the plans submitted as part of this application in Attachment I (Critical Areas Report). At to the extent practicable, PSE shall use native plant species. All plant species, size, and spacing shall be consistent with the standard found in the City's Critical Areas Handbook or the Energize Eastside 2018 plant palette. Plan shall include Construction will be consistent with methods for fish exclusion, construction sequencing, monitoring and maintenance proposed in that report and any other conditions provided for in any required state and federal permits.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.25H.210, 20.25H.220, 20.25H.230
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Comment [A20]: Please clarify that PSE has submitted a Final Stream Habitat Improvement Plan as part of the City's critical area review and that activities will be consistent with the already reviewed plan.

Comment [A21]: See comment 20 above.

Final Critical Area and Critical Area Buffer Mitigation Plan Permanent impacts and Vegetation eConversion: PSE shall submit Attachment I (Critical Areas Report) as the a final mitigation plan for review and approval by the City of Bellevue prior to issuance of the Clearing and Grading Permit. Plan shall depict tree and other vegetation to be removed within a critical area or critical area buffer. Trees within removed from a critical area or critical area buffer shall be replaced with trees at a 3:1 ratio. Tree replacement for project impacts in critical areas and critical area buffers will occur at the Richards Creek and Somerset substations to the extent practicable. All other areas of permanent vegetation disturbance in critical areas and critical area buffers shall be replaced consistent with the replacement ratios contained in the Final Mitigation Plan (Attachment I), which provide for replacement in-of an equivalent area. Final design shall also include wildlife snags designed as recommended from the State of WA Department of Fish and Wildlife where feasible in coordination with PSE's Avian Protection Program adopted under and consistent with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) standards. The Final Mitigation plan shall include BMPs and shall be developed consistent with the City's Critical Areas Handbook for species choice, plant size, and spacing or the Energize Eastside 2018 plant palette.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.30P LUC

Comment [A22]: We would like to discuss a glossary that defines terms where they are not already defined, such as "permanent vegetation disturbance."

Comment [A23]: See comment 20 above.

REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Avian Protection Program: PSE shall implement their Avian Protection Program, including methods and equipment to reduce avian collisions, electrocution, and problem nests. To reduce impacts to birds, timing of construction work shall occur outside of critical time periods for listed species, such as the nesting season.

Comment [A24]: PSE would like to discuss further clarification in this language.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.30P LUC, LUC 20.20.255.G

REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Final Restoration Plan-- Temporary Vegetation Impacts: PSE shall submit a final restoration plan for temporary construction impacts to vegetation on City-owned property. Vegetation Areas outside critical areas or critical area buffers shall be restored to pre-project condition to the extent agreed to by the underlying property owner. Restoration shall be with native plants where acceptable to the property owner and native plants are being removed.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.25H.220

REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Maintenance and Monitoring Reports in Critical Areas and Critical Area Buffers: PSE shall submit the Mitigation plans set forth in Attachment I (Critical Areas Report) shall include that provide the methods for vegetation maintenance and monitoring in critical areas and critical area buffers as part of the clear and grade permit application. Mitigation plans sites are required to be maintained and monitored for five years to ensure the plants successfully establish. Annual monitoring reports are required to be submitted to document the plants are meeting approved performance standards. Photos from selected photo points shall be included in the monitoring reports to document the planting. Land Use inspection is required by Land Use staff at completion of all plant installation and to the end of the 5-year plant monitoring period.

Comment [A25]: Please clarify that this provision is specific to critical areas.

Comment [A26]: Please connect this condition to the existing final document.

~~R~~Annual reporting shall be submitted no later than the end of each growing season or by ~~October~~ December 31st, and shall include a site plan and photos from photo points established at the time of the initial Land Use inspection. Reports shall be submitted to Heidi Bedwell or the acting Environmental Planning Manager by the above listed date and can be emailed to ~~hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov~~ or mailed directly to:

Environmental Planning Manager
Development Services Department
City of Bellevue
PO Box 90012
Bellevue, WA 98009-9012

AUTHORITY: Land Use Code 20.30P.140; 20.25H.220
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Assurance Device- Critical Areas Mitigation: As part of the Clearing and Grading Permit the applicant shall submit a cost estimate prepared by a qualified and licensed landscape architect for the proposed planting materials and installation costs. An installation ~~security~~ surety device shall be provided to the City of Bellevue in the amount of 150% of the total cost. After the final mitigation plans in Attachment I (Critical Areas Report) have been ~~executed~~ installed the City shall retain a maintenance surety in the amount of 20% of the total cost estimate. ~~The Each~~ maintenance surety shall be kept by the City ~~released to PSE within 90 days of meeting until~~ the performance objectives ~~have been met~~.

Comment [A27]: PSE would like to discuss revising the process of providing and administering the surety devices to ensure a smooth application of this condition.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.40.490
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Geotechnical Review: A Washington State licensed geotechnical engineer ~~The project geotechnical engineer~~ must review the final construction plans, including all foundation, retaining wall, shoring, cut, and fill designs. A letter from the geotechnical engineer stating that the plans conform to the recommendations in the geotechnical report and any addendums and supplements must be submitted to the clearing and grading section prior to issuance of the construction permit.

AUTHORITY: BCC 23.76.050 (Clearing & Grading Code)
REVIEWER: Thomas McFarlane, P.E.; Bellevue Development Services;
Clearing & Grading Section

Seismic Design: As part of the geotechnical engineer's review set forth in the submitted geotechnical reports and responses to requests for additional information, ~~To~~ reduce the potential for impacts associated with erosion, groundshaking, fault rupture, liquefaction, and landslides, the geotechnical engineer must certify that he or

~~she a Washington State licensed geotechnical engineer~~ has conducted geotechnical hazard evaluations for all proposed elements (~~substation and transmission lines~~), and that ~~all~~ geotechnical recommendations by GeoEngineers have been incorporated into project design. Provide required certified ~~ation and~~ supporting documentation to the City of Bellevue ~~as part of PSE clearing and grading permit application~~. The geotechnical report shall address all code requirements and the following:-

Comment [A28]: PSE would like to discuss revising this language to the best available information at the time of final design.

Comment [A29]: Please clarify the code provisions that apply here.

- ~~As appropriate u~~Use the 2012 International Building Code (IBC) parameters for short period spectral response acceleration (SS), 1-second period spectral response acceleration (S1), and Seismic Coefficients FA and FV presented in Table 2 of the geotechnical report
- ~~U~~Consistent with the licensed geotechnical engineer's recommendation, use site-specific soil input parameters for lateral load design that consider the effects of liquefaction through the application of p-multipliers for LPile parameters (LPile is a computer program used to analyze deep foundations under lateral loading).
- North of the proposed Richards Creek substation, reevaluate the lateral spreading risk to the proposed poles in this area once their final locations, accommodating for the placement variability discussed in the Final EIS transmission line overview, have been selected, to determine appropriate foundation dimensions.
- Where areas subject to liquefaction ~~Where liquefiable deposits~~ are present, extend foundations below the loose to medium density liquefiable deposits into underlying dense, non-liquefiable soils as recommended by a licensed geotechnical engineer.
- Reevaluate the axial capacity of the pole foundations and potential downdrag loads for poles in ~~liquefiable deposits~~ areas subject to liquefaction once approximate final locations are selected, and consider these in the structural design.

Comment [A30]: PSE requests further discussion to ensure the appropriate design parameters are addressed.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.30P LUC, LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Drilled Shaft Installation Plan: Prior to construction PSE shall submit a detailed drilled shaft installation plan prepared by their construction contractor describing casing and drilled shaft construction methods. The submittal will include a narrative describing the contractor's understanding of the anticipated subsurface conditions, underground gas pipelines, the overall construction sequence, access to the pole locations, and the proposed pole foundation installation equipment. The contractor shall submit a detailed direct embedment pole installation plan describing both uncased and temporary casing methods. If drilled shafts are used where groundwater is present, the concrete for drilled shafts ~~will be placed using the "tremie" method will~~ be considered and evaluated by an on-site licensed geotechnical engineer (described

Comment [A31]: See comment 31 above.

in geotechnical report). The plan shall be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer before construction commences; the plan shall include documentation of this review, which shall be provided to the City of Bellevue.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.30P LUC, LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Final Landscape Plan Richard Creek Substation

PSE shall submit a final landscape plan as part of the required ~~construction permits~~ clear and grade permit consistent with the Draft Landscape Plan (Drawing D-19555 of the Richards Creek Substation Plan) for review and approval by the ~~City~~ landscape plan submitted as part of this application (Attachment A (Project Plans)). In addition to the vegetation proposed, all disturbed areas not mitigated for critical area impacts shall be planted with low growing native vegetation, including native grasses. Landscape plan shall include plant species, quantity, spacing and cost estimate for plant material and installation. To ensure plant establishment, the applicant shall provide a landscape ~~assurance device~~ surety that shall cover 20% of the fair market value of labor and materials for the initial landscape installation of all areas of restoration required for the substation landscaping. ~~This assurance device~~ surety will cover the landscape maintenance of the project approved Landscape Plan for a one period of five (5) year one years (LUC 20.20.520.K.2). The surety will be released to PSE within 90 days following the from the date of final inspection at the end of the monitoring period.

Comment [A32]: Revised for consistency with LUC 20.20.520.K.2 (non-critical areas).

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.520.K.1 & 2, 20.40.490
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Tree Removal Non-Critical Areas: PSE shall submit a final Tree Replacement plan consistent with PSE's Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3 and subsequent Addendum, as part of the required ~~construction permits~~ clear and grade permit consistent with the Project Plans submitted as part of this application (see Attachment E to this Staff Report). ~~The final Plan shall include [pending final information from PSE].~~

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Fee in Lieu: PSE has agreed to mitigate for the loss of trees located the City right-of-way, including trees removed from critical areas in the City right-of-way, using the methods outlined in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, *Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th edition* and a total value of the trees will be provided to the eCity of Bellevue for replanting in their right-of-way or other eCity-owned parcels.

PSE shall prepare a final tree removal plan consistent with the Public Tree Removal Maps submitted October 17, 2018 depicting trees to be removed in the right-of-way including their size and species. This plan shall be submitted to the City of Bellevue for approval. The removal plan shall also include the details of the Plant Appraisal. The City will confirm the appraisal has been done according to the methods outlined in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers before PSE provides the fees for the total value of trees to be removed. No tree removal in City right-of-way is allowed until acceptance of the plan, appraisal, and payment to the City of Bellevue has occurred. PSE is not required to undertake additional replacement or mitigation for trees subject to this fee-in-lieu provision.

Comment [A33]: Thank for including this. PSE would like to discuss whether use of an independent third-party certified arborist could add strength to this condition.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
 REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Installation Surety-Tree Replacement: As provided in the Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3 and subsequent Addendum, PSE shall submit as part of the required Clearing and Grading permit a cost estimate in the amount of the total trees proposed for replacement. The estimate shall be replace trees based on the following replacement ratios contained in Table VI-1 of the Staff Report:

Tree Size (dbh)	Replacement Ratio
< 6"	As requested by property owner
6" to ≤ 12"	1:1
> 12" to < 30"	2:1
≥ 30"	3:1

The estimate provided by PSE as required by this condition shall be in the amount of 100% of the estimated cost of tree replacement (including materials and labor).

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
 REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Comment [A34]: PSE asks that the City confirm the citation here, as the code provision cited does not apply to single family/private property.

Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers used in Critical Areas:

Prior to any use of pesticides, herbicides, and/or fertilizers associated with the proposal, the applicant must receive approval from Land Use under the required Clearing and Grading Permit. During construction and the required monitoring and maintenance period, PSE shall submit a list of pesticides, herbicides, and/or fertilizers for City approval that is consistent with the City of Bellevue's "Environmental Best Management Practices" manual. PSE shall only use pesticides, herbicides, and/or fertilizers from the City-approved list. Work involving pesticides, herbicides, and/or fertilizers shall be done in accordance with the City of Bellevue's "Environmental Best Management Practices."

Comment [A35]: PSE would like to discuss clarifying language to improve the method of administering.

Applicant shall submit written information identifying the pesticide, herbicide and/or insecticide to be used AND written confirmation that the product used has been reviewed and approved by a consulting arborist. Work shall be done in accordance with the City of Bellevue's "Environmental Best Management Practices."

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.25H.080
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Construction Management and Access Plan for Public Recreation Sites: To reduce impacts to public recreation sites as a result of during project construction, PSE shall include in their Construction Access and Management and Access Plan the following:

- Steps to coordinate with the City of Bellevue Parks Department.
- Phasing plans to avoid construction activity near recreation sites including, Tyee Middle school, when they are most frequently used.
- Plans for alternative public access points to publicly-owned recreation sites and trail detours where necessary.
- Notification of local schools, or private owners (including the Somerset Recreation Club) identified in the final EIS Section 4.6.5.6 -at least 60 days in advance of work the commencement of project construction and then again at least 2 weeks in advance of work within the recreation sites.
- Locations for install signs notifying users of any temporary closure of trails or recreations sites at least 2 weeks in advance.

Comment [A36]: PSE would like to discuss identifying the affected sites consistent with the EIS and clarifying application to public recreation sites.

The Construction Access and Management and Access Plan shall be submitted to the City of Bellevue prior to the issuance of construction permits.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Pole Finish: To reduce aesthetic impacts to the surrounding environment and reduce contrast with the surrounding environment, PSE shall implement proposed pole finishes consistent with the recommendations found in Attachment J (Pole Finishes Report_City of Bellevue (South)).

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Final Pipeline Interaction Assessment and Design Report

To protect nearby pipelines from interaction with the new transmission lines due to AC current density, faults caused by lightning strikes, mechanical/equipment failure, or other causes, PSE shall continue to coordinate with Olympic and include safeguards in

Comment [A37]: PSE requests additional discussion about this condition, applicable regulatory frameworks and PSE's role in coordinating with Olympic.

the project design. Final designs shall include a report detailing how the following have been addressed:

- PSE shall perform an AC Interference Study incorporating the final transmission line route, configuration, and operating parameters to confirm that current densities remain within acceptable levels, and ~~inform~~ provide Olympic ~~with a copy of the report of any locations where additional measures may be needed to protect the pipelines.~~
- PSE shall obtain to the best of its ability, and incorporate all of the pipeline parameters required for detailed modeling and study (i.e., locations and details of above-grade pipeline appurtenances/stations, bonds, anodes, mitigation, etc.). This will include a review of the annual test post cathodic protection survey data.
- PSE shall fully assess the safety and coating stress risks for phase-to-ground faults at transmission line structures along the entire area of co-location, including both inductive and resistive coupling.
- PSE shall assess the safety and AC corrosion risks under steady-state operating conditions on the transmission lines.
- PSE shall reassess the safe separation distance at each pole location to minimize arcing risk based on NACE SP0177-2014 and considering the findings in CEA 239T817.
- ~~PSE shall~~ by installing pole grounds at appropriate distances from the pipelines based on the recommendations of a licensed engineering analysis.
- PSE shall ensure that the separation distance between the pipelines and the transmission line ~~structure~~ pole grounding system complies with the separation distances recommended by a licensed engineers_ exceeds the safe distance required to avoid electrical arcing_ ~~by installing pole grounds at appropriate distance from the pipelines based on engineering analysis.~~
- PSE shall incorporate mitigation measures into the project design and coordinate with Olympic to prevent limit potentials for ground fault arcing to the pipelines in areas where the pipelines are within the modeled arcing distance of transmission line pole grounding rods. As recommended by DNV GL 2016, appropriate mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, installing arc shielding protection, consisting of zinc ribbon, copper wire, or other acceptable means extending a minimum of 25 feet past the transmission line pole grounding rods in both directions. The arc shielding protection should be designed so that it is connected to the pipelines through a single direct-current decoupler.
- PSE shall optimize conductor geometry, where a true delta configuration provides the greatest level of field cancellation. To maximize the effects of the optimized conductor geometry, PSE shall operate both transmission lines at equivalent voltage ratings. This shall be certified by an engineer licensed in the state of Washington.

Comment [A38]: PSE proposes including this provision in a separate bullet above.

- Provisions providing for changes to pole design and operations of the transmission line where a Washington State n-engineer-qualified and licensed in the state of Washingtonengineer certifies that the design and operation changes meet applicable recommendations as identified in consultation with Olympic for A/C interactions.
- PSE shall design monitoring systems to monitor the AC corrosion risks along the pipelines.
- ~~Install an~~ Use of Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) or equivalent shield wire on the transmission line poles.

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
 REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Final Substation Plan: Substation Plans shall comply with all local, state and federal regulations to reduce risks of substation fires. ~~include the following to reduce the risk of substation fire:~~

~~Install relays and circuit breakers to shut down equipment experiencing a fault or malfunction.~~

~~Install systems to conduct lightning to the ground rather than through lines or equipment.~~

~~Use sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) gas for closely spaced equipment. (SF6 is a nonflammable gas and an excellent insulator.)~~

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G, 20.20.255.E.6
 REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Comment [A39]: PSE would appreciate the opportunity to discuss the existing strict regulatory parameters of the various agencies with jurisdiction, and to capture in this condition the ability to adapt to increased and improved standards over time.

Construction Management and Access Plan Pipeline Safety: PSE shall develop Construction Management and Access Plan in coordination with Olympic's Damage Prevention Team that are mutually agreed upon by both parties. These plans shall outline the specific actions that PSE will take to protect the pipelines from vehicle and equipment surcharge loads, excavation, and other activities in consideration of Olympic's general construction requirements and in consultation with Olympic on the Energize Eastside project design specifically. The following general measures, at a minimum, shall be included in the construction and access plans:

Comment [A40]: PSE would like to further discuss this condition.

- ~~Notify~~ Notification to 'one-call' 811 utility locator service at least 48 hours prior to PSE or PSE-designated contractors conducting excavation work. (Olympic's line marking personnel will then mark the location of the pipelines near the construction areas. These procedures are designed to ensure that excavation will not damage any underground utilities and to decrease potential safety hazards.)
- Field ~~verify~~ verification of the distance between the pipelines and transmission line pole grounds in coordination with Olympic.
- Addition of the pipeline location and depth to project plans and drawings, and submit to Olympic for evaluation. These plans and drawings will be used in

coordination but not be submitted to the City or available as public documents unless authorized by Olympic.

- Arrange for Olympic representatives to be on-site to monitor construction activities near the pipelines.
- Install temporary fencing or other markers around the pipeline area at OPL's direction.
- Provide all necessary information for Olympic to perform pipe stress calculations for equipment crossings and surface loads (surcharge loads). Based on pipe stress calculations and in coordination with Olympic, provide additional cover that may include installing timber mats, steel plating, or temporary air bridging; utilize a combination of these; or avoid crossing in certain identified areas to avoid impacts on the Olympic pipelines. Ensure that mitigation to address potential surcharge load impacts is implemented in accordance with applicable requirements and recommended practices, including the following:
 - 49 CFR 195, Transportation of Hazardous Liquid by Pipeline.
 - American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1102, Steel Pipelines Crossing Railroads and Highways.
 - American Lifelines Alliance, Guidelines for the Design of Buried Steel Pipe.
- Comply with additional measures related to minimizing surcharge loads included in Olympic's most recent gGeneral eConstruction and Right of Way Requirements.
- Documentation of all mitigation measures implemented, monitoring conducted and identification in coordination with Olympic of any additional steps that may be required.

Comment [A41]: Please specify what document/resource these can be found in. Do you mean Olympic's right of way management requirements?

The Construction Management and Access Plan, omitting any sensitive and/or confidential information identified by Olympic, shall be submitted to the City of Bellevue before construction permit issuance ~~and a Final Plan shall be provided to the City before construction commences.~~

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Mitigation and Monitoring Report- Olympic Pipeline Coordination: As part of the construction plan, ~~To~~ reduce pipeline safety risk during project construction, PSE will file a mitigation and monitoring report with the City of Bellevue that documents consultations with Olympic and mitigation measures to address safety-related issues. The report will include a monitoring plan that identifies how mitigation measures under PSE's control will be monitored to ensure that mitigation related to construction activities is followed.

Comment [A42]: PSE would like to discuss redundancy in this condition and clarify timing.

PSE shall file a mitigation and monitoring report with the City demonstrating that sufficient safety factors have been incorporated into design, and documenting all consultations with Olympic, including the sharing of modeling and engineering information with Olympic ~~as appropriate to assist Olympic in its monitoring and mitigation responsibilities~~. The report will include a plan that identifies the process for conducting additional field surveys and data collection for identifying mitigation measures following project start-up, and proposed monitoring to ensure that mitigation related to operational issues is followed.

Comment [A43]: To the extent that the City has specific concerns as to monitoring, PSE has proposed additional conditions in the Construction Management and Access Plan above.

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Pipeline Protection- Contractor Plan: To reduce pipeline safety risk during project construction (e.g., excavation activities and surcharge loads), PSE will ~~prepare a preliminary plan document in detail on the Construction Management and Access Plan detailing the~~ measures it will require of its contractor to protect the pipelines during construction. ~~This plan will be reviewed by Olympic and~~ identify nearby sensitive land uses, appropriately sized construction zones to protect the general public, include construction timing limits, and detail other mitigation measures that will limit the exposure of the general public to potential pipeline incidents. PSE shall coordinate with Bellevue school district to identify the most appropriate time for construction to occur near schools that will minimize exposure ~~to construction-related impacts~~ to students or others in the school facility.

Comment [A44]: Please provide the cite to regulatory definition of "sensitive land use."

Comment [A45]: Duplicate; see comment 46.

This plan will be reviewed by City of Bellevue staff prior to ~~issuance of the clear and grade construction~~ permit issuance for the project.

Comment [A46]: See comment above.

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Coordination with other utility providers affected by proposal: ~~To ensure protection of other utilities during construction,~~ PSE will coordinate with any affected utility providers, as appropriate, to determine how best to avoid or minimize any impacts. The City of Bellevue will review project designs prior to permit approval to ensure protection of other public utilities. PSE and its contractors will be required to develop construction sequence plans and coordinate schedules for utility work to minimize service disruptions and provide ample advance notice when service disruptions are unavoidable, consistent with utility owner policies. Relocation plans and service disruptions shall be reviewed and approved by the affected utility providers before construction begins. ~~PSE shall develop a plan for public outreach to inform customers of potential electricity service outages and construction schedules. The public outreach effort will be coordinated with other utility service providers.~~

Comment [A47]: This condition cannot be implemented prior to the issuance of the clear and grade permit. PSE suggests moving this condition to a subsequent section. Also please clarify that PSE's notification obligation is limited to services that PSE provides.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Public Outreach Program: Consistent with PSE's current program meeting with individual property owners to discuss parcel-specific construction impacts, PSE will continue to implement a public outreach program prior to project construction that provides detailed information about the types and locations of expected construction impacts and mitigation measures. As part of the program, a construction outreach team shall work with affected residents and business owners to minimize construction-related impacts throughout the duration of project construction, and provide a contact person an information line whom community members can contact to address specific concerns both prior to and during project construction. Community members will also be able to continue to access existing public outreach tools, including PSE's project email and website. Public outreach information and project updates shall also be available through PSE's project website and email list.

Comment [A48]: This condition cannot be implemented prior to the issuance of the clear and grade permit and we suggest it be moved to a subsequent section.

Comment [A49]: To enable greater accessibility to the outreach program, PSE recommends having an information line rather than a specific contact person.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Cultural Resources Consultation: PSE shall develop resource-specific mitigation measures during consultation with the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), affected Tribes, King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP), and other appropriate stakeholders if a protected archaeological resource is identified during the pre-construction archaeological survey or historic property inventory.

Comment [A50]: For this condition, PSE would like to discuss coordination between this provision and other controlling laws and regulations, timing and applicability.

PSE shall apply for an archaeological excavation permit from DAHP (WAC 25-48-060) if impacts to a protected archaeological resource cannot be avoided.

PSE shall conduct a historic property inventory. Resulting forms and associated report shall be submitted to DAHP for review. PSE shall request an eligibility determination from DAHP for resources listed as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (i.e., the Eastside Transmission System and Somerset Neighborhood). If any are determined eligible, mitigation measures specific to those resources shall be developed during consultation with DAHP, affected Tribes, and any other appropriate stakeholders. Final determination and mitigation measures report shall be submitted to the City of Bellevue to the extent allowed under applicable regulations.

Comment [A51]: Modified to reflect applicable non-disclosure laws.

Prior to construction PSE shall conduct archaeological resource surveys for the selected route that include subsurface testing and a second pedestrian and subsurface survey to assess staging areas, laydown areas, stringing sites, and access roads once more information on these locations is available.

PSE shall prepare and implement an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) for the project and discuss the IDP with contractor during pre-construction meeting(s).

Comment [A52]: We would like to discuss coordinating Bellevue code with applicable law.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G

REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

C. DURING CONSTRUCTION

Geotechnical Inspection: The project geotechnical engineer at the Richards Creek substation and at pole locations where the installation of a foundation is required, must provide geotechnical inspection during project construction, including monitoring and testing of soil cuts and fill to characterize the substrate, subgrades for foundations and footings, and any unusual seepage, slope, or subgrade conditions.

AUTHORITY: BCC 23.76.050, 23.76.160 (Clearing & Grading Code)

REVIEWER: Thomas McFarlane, P.E.; Bellevue Development Services; Clearing & Grading Section

Rainy Season Restrictions: No unauthorized clearing and grading activity may occur during the rainy season, which is defined as October 1 through April 30, without written authorization of the Development Services Department. Should approval be granted for work during the rainy season, increased erosion and sedimentation measures, representing the best available technology, must be implemented prior to beginning or resuming site work, consistent with the City of Bellevue's 2017 Clearing and Grading Development Standards.

AUTHORITY: BCC 23.76.093.A (Clearing & Grading Code)

REVIEWER: Thomas McFarlane, P.E.; Bellevue Development Services; Clearing & Grading Section

Street and Access Improvements: All street and access improvements and other required transportation elements including street lights revisions, must be constructed by the applicant and accepted by the Transportation Department inspector. This includes improvements on SE 30th Street.

All areas disturbed (i.e., pavement, curb and gutter, landscaping, driveways, temporary access roads, etc.) by the project shall be restored after construction to its previous or an improved state per City of Bellevue ROW standards including current ADA standards as applicable.

AUTHORITY: BCC 14.60, Comprehensive Plan Policy UT-39, and the Transportation Department Design Manual.

REVIEWER: Fay Schafi, (425) 452-4574

Comment [A53]: Please confirm that this is the correct citation.

Comment [A54]: Please clarify position and department to ensure that PSE contacts the correct City employee if staff changes occur.

Pavement Restoration: A no-street-cut moratorium is in effect on SE 30th Street. Should street cuts prove unavoidable or if the street surface is damaged in the construction process, a half-street or full-street (depending on the extent of street cuts or damage) grind and overlay will be required.

The applicant will be required to restore all damaged pavement within City right-of-way caused by construction activities related to this project. Limits and extent of pavement restoration shall be as required by the Right-of-Way use permit.

AUTHORITY: BCC 14.60. 250; Design Manual Design Standard #23

REVIEWER: Tim Stever, (425) 452-4294

Comment [A55]: Please clarify position and department to ensure that PSE contacts the correct City employee if staff changes occur.

Helicopter or Large Crane Use: PSE shall identify any areas where a helicopter or large crane, which only applies to cranes larger than 220 tons, will be used to lift foundation rebar and/or poles over adjacent properties and into place, or to facilitate stringing the new transmission lines. PSE or its contractor shall provide copies of the "congested air" permit from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). PSE shall also coordinate with the City of Bellevue to determine where this type of construction is allowed.

Comment [A56]: PSE would like to discuss clarification to ensure consistency with applicable regulations.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.30M LUC

REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan during Construction: To minimize the potential for spills or leaks of hazardous materials, PSE shall implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan. BMPs in the plan include the following:

Comment [A57]: We would like to discuss the relationship between the SPCC and SWPPP and condition scope.

- Operating procedures to prevent spills.
- Control measures such as secondary containment to prevent spills from entering nearby surface waters.
- Countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of a spill.
- Construction vehicle storage and maintenance and fueling of construction equipment will be located away from streams and wetlands.

To avoid groundwater contamination, if any pole installation sites are determined to need dewatering, PSE shall prepare and submit a dewatering plan for City approval, and monitor groundwater withdrawal during excavations.

To reduce the potential for water quality impacts from construction-related excavation and grading, PSE contractors shall monitor soils during construction activities. No refueling or staging shall be allowed within critical area buffers.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.25H LUC, Chapter 23.76 BCC

REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use; Thomas McFarlane, P.E.; Bellevue Development Services; Clearing & Grading Section

Traffic Management: As part of the traffic control plan under the right-of-way use permit, PSE shall ensure that vehicular access to residential and commercial properties is maintained at all times, except when restricted access is required for

safety while work is occurring. Where appropriate, for example at major driveways, split driveways, and in intersections, flagger control may be needed to facilitate alternating enter and exit traffic. ~~Special treatment will be needed for developments with split driveways (with one driveway serving entering traffic and one serving exiting traffic) if traffic cannot easily be shifted to the other driveway for two-way operation.~~ The contractor and/or PSE construction manager will be required to coordinate with property owners when driveways or alleys are affected by construction.

Comment [A58]: Please clarify to identify where this provision applies and the terms used.

AUTHORITY: BCC 14.30
REVIEWER: Tim Stever, Transportation/Right-of-Way

Pavement Degradation: Any part of the right-of-way use permit inspection process, pavement degradation in the City's right-of-way that is beyond normal wear and tear that results from increased Project-related construction truck traffic or excavation shall be fully restored upon completion of construction activities. The City will document any pavement degradation that it seeks to have restored. This includes, but is not limited to, restoration of streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, parking lots, driveways, and traffic signal induction loops where appropriate.

Comment [A59]: For clarity PSE would like to discuss the terms used.

AUTHORITY: BCC 14.30
REVIEWER: Tim Stever, Transportation/Right-of-Way

Cultural Resources Plan: Develop mitigation measures during consultation with DAHP, affected Tribes, and other appropriate stakeholders if a protected archaeological resource is identified during construction. In accordance with RWC 27.53, an archaeological resource identified during construction is protected until DAHP determines whether it is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Comment [A60]: PSE would like to discuss this condition in light of regulatory scope of agencies with jurisdiction and ensuring this condition captures the intent of the city.

Follow outlined procedures in the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) in the event that archaeological resources are identified during construction activities. Under state law (RCW 27.53), archaeological resources identified during construction will need to be evaluated. If the resources are considered significant, any impacts on archaeological resources will require mitigation, which will likely entail archaeological investigation such as scientific excavation and analysis. For any archaeological resources found during construction, an emergency archaeological excavation permit may be issued by DAHP and is typically received within 3 business days. It is possible that archaeological monitoring will be recommended for portions of the project; this work will be conducted under an Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan.

Vibration monitoring may be conducted at historic buildings to document that vibration does not exceed acceptable levels.

Follow procedures dictated by state law (RCW 27.44) if human skeletal remains are discovered.

Obtain an excavation permit from DAHP if unmarked graves will be disturbed.

Follow the procedures identified in the IDP if any cultural resources are encountered during construction.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Field Verification of Utility Locations: PSE shall follow regulatory requirements to field-verify utility locations at excavation locations such as gas lines or those permitted and/or required by Olympic Pipeline system. Field verification of the Olympic Pipeline system shall include potholing using vacuum truck excavation to avoid damage to the pipelines.

Comment [A61]: PSE would like to discuss clarifying to ensure consistency with Olympic's requirements.

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Pipeline Marking Prior to Construction: PSE shall coordinate with Olympic to ensure that line marking personnel mark the entire length of any Olympic's pipeline within 50 feet of any excavation or ground disturbance below original grade, and not only the location of angle points (points of intersection).

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Grounding System: Qualified licensed engineer shall verify arc distances once poles are installed and, where necessary, install ground wire or other grounding systems to ensure that all pole grounds are adequately separated from the pipelines. If grounding distances are not adequate, install additional protective measures such as grounding mats, horizontal surface ribbon, and/or deep anode wells based on a detailed mitigation study.

Comment [A62]: PSE would like to discuss clarifying to ensure the most effective safety measures are deployed and to address federal regulatory framework.

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Olympic's General Construction Requirements: As part of Olympic's most recent General Construction and Right of Way Requirements, PSE shall comply with applicable requirements, including the following:

Comment [A63]: Please specify what document/resource these can be found in. Do you mean Olympic's right of way management requirements?

- No excavation or construction activity will be permitted in the vicinity of a pipeline until appropriate communications have been made with Olympic's field operations and its Right-of-Way Department. A formal engineering assessment (conducted by Olympic) may be required.

- No excavation or backfilling within the pipeline right-of-way will be permitted for any reason without a representative of Olympic on-site giving permission.
- Utility settlement monitoring points will be established on the Olympic Pipeline system where drilled shafts will be within 15 feet of a pipeline, if requested by Olympic, to monitor settlement during installation of the drilled shafts. Settlement monitoring points will be installed so that baseline readings of the settlement monitoring points may be completed prior to the contractor mobilizing to the site. Monitoring will continue during construction on a daily basis and twice a week in the 3 weeks following construction. The monitoring readings will be reviewed by the Engineer on a daily basis. If measured settlement exceeds 1 inch, or the amount specified by the utility owner, the integrity of the utility will be tested and the contractor required to repair any damage to the utilities as a result of construction.

In some instances, as determined by Olympic, excavation and other construction activities around ~~certain Olympic's~~ pipelines can be conducted safely only when the pipeline operating pressure has been reduced. Where required by Olympic, PSE must inform its designated contractors that excavation that exposes or significantly reduces the cover over a pipeline may have to be delayed until the reduced operating pressures are achieved.

Where required under the most recent General Construction and Right of Way Requirements, Use soft dig methods (e.g., hand excavation, vacuum excavation, etc.) to the depth of the pipeline whenever the pipeline(s) are within 25 feet of any proposed excavation or ground disturbance below original grade.

Comment [A64]: PSE requests discussion to clarify.

Coordinate with Olympic to ensure that an Olympic ~~representative~~ employee, trained in the observation of excavation and pipeline locating, is on-site ~~at all times~~ during excavation and other ground-disturbing activities that occur within 100 feet of the pipelines where the pipelines are co-located with the proposed transmission lines.

Where excavations are within 10 to 20 feet of the Olympic Pipeline system, temporary casing in the upper 10 to 15 feet will be considered to reduce the risk of sloughing under the pipeline.

As required by Olympic, ~~S~~steel plates or mats will be placed over the pipelines to distribute vehicle loads where construction equipment needs to cross over the pipelines.

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C

REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

D. FOR THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan for Maintenance Activities:

To prevent spills or leaks of hazardous materials, paving materials, or chemicals from contaminating surface or groundwater, PSE shall implement Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans during maintenance activities (for substation, poles, the transmission line corridor, and access roads).

Comment [A65]: PSE requests discussion to clarify nomenclature, substantive content and application.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.25H LUC, Chapter 23.76 BCC, LUC 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use; Thomas McFarlane, P.E.; Bellevue Development Services; Clearing & Grading Section

Maintenance and Monitoring Program-Structural Stability: To ensure that no impacts occur as a result of geological hazards, PSE shall develop a monitoring and maintenance program that includes inspection and reporting on structural stability of the transmission lines. As part of PSE's regular inspection of the transmission lines, it shall monitor all improvements for changes in conditions such as cracking foundations, ~~or~~ slumping slopes ~~or loss of vegetation cover~~ that could reduce the ability of the structures to resist seismic disturbances. This could include regular reporting to permitting agencies to ensure compliance. If changes ~~that materially and adversely negatively impact the stability of Project structures~~ are identified during inspection and monitoring of conditions, PSE shall ~~implement additional measures to reduce or minimize those impacts address those changes under the oversight of a licensed engineer based on the most recent applicable safety standards.~~ PSE shall monitor all improvements for changes in conditions such as cracking foundations, slumping slopes, ~~or loss of vegetative cover~~. PSE shall implement inspection and maintenance programs for all improvements to ensure consistent performance and stability.

Comment [A66]: PSE requests additional discussion to address applicable FERC, NERC and WECC requirements.

Comment [A67]: Please specify which permitting agencies and which regulations frame compliance.

AUTHORITY: Part 20.30P LUC, 20.20.255.G
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Telecommunication Facilities: ~~To the extent allowable under applicable state law governing pole attachments, reduce potential land use and visual impacts,~~ PSE shall limit the number of telecommunications facilities installed on the 230 kV poles to the seven locations currently installed in the corridor ~~to reduce potential land use and visual impacts.~~ Reinstalled facilities shall be in approximately ~~the same locations as they were previously.~~ Facilities shall be required to get City approval ~~per~~ current land use regulations before reinstalling telecommunication equipment; ~~provided, however, PSE shall not be liable for any third party's obligation or failure to obtain such City approval.~~

Comment [A68]: PSE requests additional discussion to address UTC regulations.

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G, 20.20.255.E.6
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Electromagnetic Fields: In the event that radio frequency interference is found by a radio operator, PSE shall de-tune pole structures by installing hardware (such as arresters).

AUTHORITY: LUC 20.20.255.G, 20.20.255.E.6
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Pipeline Safety During Operation: To the extent that measures are capable of PSE implementation, PSE shall work with Olympic to evaluate and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce electrical interference on the Olympic Pipeline system to safe levels. Install and commission the AC mitigation and monitoring systems prior to energization of the 230 kV transmission lines.

Comment [A69]: PSE requests additional conversation about this condition.

PSE shall provide available relevant information to Olympic as necessary and requested by Olympic for Olympic to record AC pipe-to-soil potentials and DC pipe-to-soil potentials during its annual cathodic protection survey. This will help PSE and Olympic detect any unexpected changes to the pipelines and transmission lines.

PSE shall provide Olympic with as much advance notice as practical of when outages are planned on the individual circuits, as the AC induction effects on the pipelines may be magnified when only one circuit (of the double-circuit transmission lines) is energized.

PSE shall provide Olympic with monitoring data on maximum currents under peak winter operating conditions, and provide copies to the City of Bellevue to verify that this condition has been met.

PSE shall conduct an AC Interference Study. If indicated by the study, PSE shall inform Olympic when the electrical system is expected to operate at or near winter peak loading so that Olympic can conduct testing to ensure that AC current densities do not exceed 20 amps per square meter in areas where AC current density has been predicted by the AC Interference Study (DNV GL 2016) to exceed 20 amps per square meter. PSE shall also inform Olympic when loading scenarios are expected to be at their greatest to ensure that Olympic conducts field monitoring and/or mitigation for AC potential greater than 15 volts and AC current density greater than 20 amps per square meter throughout the project corridor.

After energization, PSE shall perform a site survey to ensure that all AC interference risks have been fully mitigated under steady-state operation of the transmission line. PSE shall install additional grounding based on the results of the detailed engineering/mitigation analysis conducted by Olympic. Based on field data collected after the system is energized, PSE will develop additional pipeline safety mitigation measures. Such mitigation may include the installation of additional protective measures such as grounding mats, horizontal surface ribbon, and/or deep anode wells based on the detailed mitigation study.

PSE shall monitor oil insulation for evidence of arcing and gassing, and monitor substations for evidence of overloading, overheating, or malfunctions.

PSE shall submit to the City of Bellevue, upon request by the City, documentation sufficient to show compliance with the monitoring and/or mitigation requirements imposed by this condition of approval.

AUTHORITY: BCC 22.02.140.B.1, 22.02.140.C
REVIEWER: Heidi Bedwell, Land Use

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 08, 2019 10:37 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Cc: Stead, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Draft Conditions of Approval

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

Thank you for providing the draft conditions of review. PSE will not be able to provide comments by noon today; however, we will be able to provide comments by this Friday.

Thank you.

Brad

From: Bedwell, Heidi [mailto:HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2019 9:21 AM
To: Strauch, Bradley
Cc: Stead, Elizabeth
Subject: Draft Conditions of Approval

Brad,
Per PSE's request, please find attached the draft Conditions of Approval in Section XI of DSD's Staff Report. Note that we are still finalizing the Pipeline Safety conditions although we anticipate any further edits will be minor and consistent with the recommendations in the FEIS. All of these conditions should also be consistent with our discussions over the course of the land use process. As you are aware, DSD intends to publish the Staff Report on January 10th. Due to this upcoming publication date, please provide any comments from PSE staff on the draft Conditions of Approval by noon tomorrow.

Thank you for your continued cooperation as the City processes PSE's permits.

Heidi

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Exercise extra caution when responding, opening attachments, and clicking links.

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2019 10:40 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: RE: Sample Plant Palette
Attachments: 0810_EE_Plant_Palette_2018_FINAL.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please see the attached file.

Brad

From: Bedwell, Heidi [mailto:HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2019 10:33 AM
To: Strauch, Bradley
Subject: Sample Plant Palette
Importance: High

I noticed I don't have an electronic copy of this document. You submitted it as part of your Oct submittal but it wasn't included in electronic form. Can you send so I can include in staff report?

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Exercise extra caution when responding, opening attachments, and clicking links.

Sample plant palette for vegetated screen

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Arbutus unedo 'Compacta'
Dwarf Strawberry Tree

Four-season interest; edible summer fruit; evergreen foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua Camellia

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

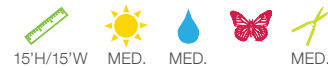
Plant Characteristics:



Kalmia latifolia
Mountain Laurel

Flowers mid-June; evergreen foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Mahonia x media 'Charity'
Hybrid Mahonia

Great winter interest; coarse leaves with sharp margins; evergreen foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Myrica californica
California Wax Myrtle

Small, evergreen leaves; can be sheared or left to grow in loose mounds

Plant Characteristics:



Taxus baccata
Yew

Upright form; can be sheared; evergreen needle-like leaves

Plant Characteristics:



Thuja occidentalis
Arborvitae

Tight, pyramidal, evergreen form

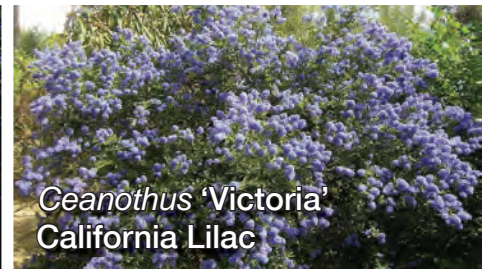
Plant Characteristics:



Tsuga mertensiana
Dwarf Mountain Hemlock

Slender, small tree; evergreen foliage; slow growing

Plant Characteristics:



Ceanothus 'Victoria'
California Lilac

Dark, evergreen foliage; fragrant blue / purple blooms

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Aesculus pavia
Red Buckeye

Showy, 4-10" long pinnacles of red to orange-red flowers in spring

Plant Characteristics:

15'H/15'W
 FULL
 MED.

 LOW



Acer palmatum var. dissectum
Japanese Maple

Lace-like leaves, mounding form, attractive branching pattern

Plant Characteristics:

10'H/12'W
 FULL
 MED.

 LOW



Amelanchier alnifolia
Western Serviceberry

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

Plant Characteristics:

15'H/10'W
 MED.
 MED.

 LOW



Hamamelis virginiana
Common Witch Hazel

Small tree or deciduous shrub; blooms yellow October - December

Plant Characteristics:

15'H/20'W
 FULL
 MED.

 LOW



Cornus kousa 'Satomi'
Red Flowering Kousa Dogwood

Disease resistant; pink flowers in June

Plant Characteristics:

15'H/18'W
 FULL
 HIGH

 LOW



Parrotia persica
Persian Ironwood

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

Plant Characteristics:

15'H/10'W
 FULL
 MED.
 MED.



Cryptomeria japonica
'Black Dragon'
Black Dragon Japanese Cedar

Slow-growing evergreen tree; dense and irregular form

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/20'W
 FULL
 HIGH
 MED.



Pyrus calleryana 'Jaczam'
Jack Ornamental Pear

Compact deciduous tree with white flowers; golden fall color

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/12'W
 MED.
 MED.

 LOW



Styrax japonicus
Japanese Snowbell

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

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/20'W
 FULL
 MED.

 LOW

Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Easy growing; deciduous tree with tri-lobed, glossy green leaves; and vibrant fall color

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/20'W MED. MED. MED.



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

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/15'W MED. MED. MED. LOW



Small, deep green showy foliage; upright vase shaped tree with exfoliating bark year-round

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/10'W MED. MED. MED. MED.



Dense and round canopy; near-perfect symmetry; and vibrant fall color

Plant Characteristics:

15'H/18'W MED. MED. MED. LOW



A gracefully spreading small tree with excellent long-lasting fall color; pollinator friendly

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/15'W MED. MED. MED. LOW



A showy tree with fragrant pink clustered flowers in spring; showy red berries in fall

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/20'W MED. MED. MED. LOW



Compact, oval shaped canopy; large and significant flowers; yellow fall foliage

Plant Characteristics:

20'H/15'W FULL MED. MED. MED.



Compact, dense, medium-green foliage; very heavy white flower clusters

Plant Characteristics:

18'H/10'W MED. MED. MED. LOW



Narrow, tightly-columnar, dark green canopy; bright cherry-red fruit; vibrant yellow fall color

Plant Characteristics:

18'H/7'W MED. MED. MED. LOW

Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for low-growing trees

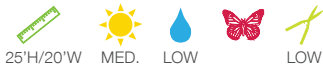
Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Maackia amurensis
Amur Maackia

Hardy; small upright vase-shaped canopy; medium green foliage with white flower clusters

Plant Characteristics:



Malus 'Schmidtcutleaf'
Golden Raindrops® Crabapple

Delicate looking and fine textured leaves; elegant form with slender, vase-shaped limbs

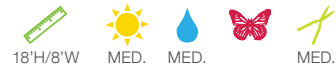
Plant Characteristics:



Malus 'Red Barron'
Red Barron Crabapple

Narrow and columnar canopy; ascending branch structure; purple, year-round seasonal foliage interest

Plant Characteristics:



Malus 'Jewelcole'
Red Jewel™ Crabapple

Bright red, non-edible fruit; upright and pyramidal canopy; white flowers in spring

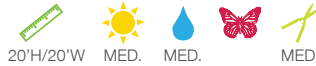
Plant Characteristics:



Prunus 'Frankthrees'
Mt. St. Helens® Plum

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

Plant Characteristics:



Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'
Ivory Silk® Japanese Tree Lilac

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

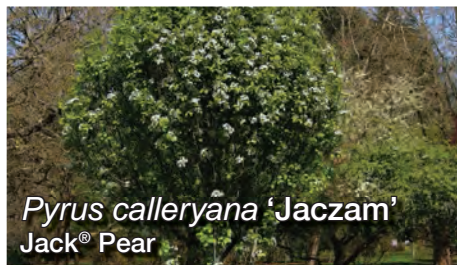
Plant Characteristics:



Prunus x cistena 'Schmidtcs'
Big Cis® Plum

Rounded dense, purple foliage; light pink and fragrant flowers

Plant Characteristics:



Pyrus calleryana 'Jaczam'
Jack® Pear

Tight, upright, compact and oval form; dark green foliage; bright yellow fall color

Plant Characteristics:



Tilia cordata 'Halka' PP 10589
Summer Sprite® Linden

Semi-dwarf; dense, rounded, rounded pyramid canopy; sheared appearance; green foliage

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for edible landscape

Replacement options are subject to location-specific approval and will be planted at less mature heights than shown below



Corylus avellana 'Theta'
Theta Hazelnut

Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub; cross pollination required

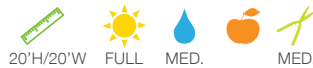
Plant Characteristics:



Ficus carica
Edible Fig

Deciduous shrub; spreading form; cross pollination not needed

Plant Characteristics:



Malus domestica
Dwarf Apple

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

Plant Characteristics:



Malus domestica
Espalier Apple Tree

Trained table apple to grow horizontally; great for small spaces

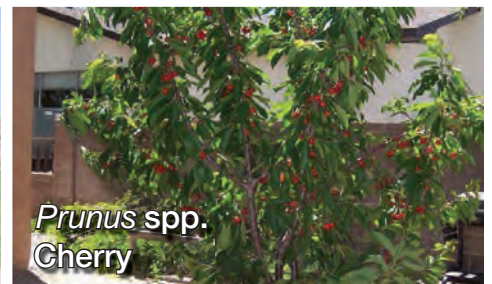
Plant Characteristics:



Prunus dulcis
Hall's Hardy Almond

Small, nut-bearing tree with ornamental value

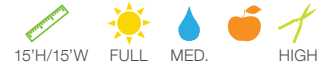
Plant Characteristics:



Prunus spp.
Cherry

Deciduous dwarf tree; numerous varieties from sweet to bitter (pie cherry)

Plant Characteristics:



Pyrus communis
Pear

Deciduous tree; requires cross-pollination

Plant Characteristics:



Vaccinium corymbosum
Northern Highbush Blueberry

Best in acidic, well-drained soils; cross-pollination recommended

Plant Characteristics:



Vitis labrusca
Table Grapes

Best in rich, well-drained soils; the more sun, the sweeter the fruit

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample plant palette for pollinator landscapes



Achillea millefolium
Yarrow

Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms June - September

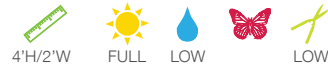
Plant Characteristics:



Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower

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

Plant Characteristics:



Mahonia nervosa
Dull Oregon Grape

Evergreen shrub; attracts bees; blooms in May; blue berries in fall

Plant Characteristics:



Ribes sanguineum
Flowering Currant

Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms June - August

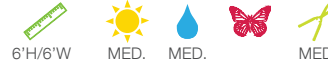
Plant Characteristics:



Hydrangea quercifolia
Oakleaf Hydrangea

Deciduous shrub; attracts bees; blooms July - August

Plant Characteristics:



Lavandula spp.
Lavendar

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

Plant Characteristics:



Holodiscus discolor
Oceanspray

Broadleaf deciduous; attracts bees; blooms May - June

Plant Characteristics:



Hylotelephium 'Herbstfreude'
Autumn Joy Sedum

Herbaceous perennial; attracts butterflies; blooms September - October

Plant Characteristics:



Spiraea japonica
Japanese Spirea

Deciduous shrub; attracts butterflies; blooms June - July

Plant Characteristics:



Legend

Approximate Size	Sun Requirement	Water Requirement	Friendly to Pollinators	Native Planting	Edible Parts	Maintenance Requirement

Sample habitat snag features



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

How the habitats are created

Step one Step two Step three Photo example

Coronet cut notes:

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

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

Chain saw / tool notes:

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

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

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 8:03 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: EE230 tree breakdown

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

As requested, here is the breakdown of significant trees for the portion of Energize Eastside between Lakeside substation and the Bellevue/Newcastle border.

Richards Creek substation parcel = 108
Remainder of the corridor = 471

Let me know if you have any questions.

Brad Strauch
energizeEASTSIDE
Infrastructure Program Manager
PUGET SOUND ENERGY
P.O. Box 97034, PSE-09N
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734
Office: 425-456-2556
Cell: 425-214-6250

DOCUMENT ROUTING FORM

Routed On: 12/20/2018
Prepared by: LSIEGMAN

Folder: 17 120556 LB

Target Date: 04/14/2018

Folder Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Site Address: 13625 SE 26th St

Folder Type: Conditional Use

Sub Type: Nonresidential

Work Proposed: Use Approval

Description: Upgrade to existing transmission lines from 115kV to 230kV, including pole and conductor replacement. Construction of new 23okV to 115kV substation.

Quick Review?:

Project Contact: Puget Sound Energy Brad Strauch

Phone: (425) 462-3223

Subject: Rev. 5 Intake & Route

Materials Routed:

Pole finish report

Routed On: 12/20/2018

HBEDWELL Land Use



City of Bellevue
Permit Processing (425) 452-4898

REVISIONS/ADDITIONS
SUBMITTAL FORM

Tech Initials _____ Rev.# _____

Permit # 17-120556-LB Has permit been issued? Yes No

Job Address: 13600 SE 30th Street, Bellevue

Project Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Project Contact: Brad Strauch Phone: (425) 456-2556

Project Contact Email Address: bradley.strauch@pse.com

Revisions requested by City staff? Yes Reviewer: H.Bedwell Dept Env. Planning

No

On the line provided, write in the number of **sets** of each item that you are submitting and identify the sheet numbers.
(Note: You must provide the same number of documents/plans as originally submitted.)

Sets

_____ Architectural Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Boundary/Topo Survey - sheet # _____

_____ Building Elevations - sheet # _____

_____ C & G Temporary Erosion Control

_____ Civil Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Environmental Checklist

_____ Exterior Lighting Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Floor Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Geotechnical Report

_____ Landscape Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Mylar

_____ Road Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Site Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Storm Drainage Design - sheet # _____

_____ Street Lighting Plan - sheet # _____

Sets

_____ Structural Calculations

_____ Structural Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Wetland Report

_____ Electrical Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Mechanical Plan - sheet # _____

_____ Plumbing Plan - sheet # _____

_____ King County Recording

Date Recorded: _____

Recording Number: _____

2 Other: Explain and include # of sets.

Pole Finish Report - City of Bellevue (South)

Describe the nature of the changes:

Provide supporting information related to pole finishes.

December 14, 2018

PUGET SOUND ENERGY

Energize Eastside Project

Pole Finishes Report-City of Bellevue (South)

PROJECT NUMBER:
132155

PROJECT CONTACT:
Darrin Gilbert- Senior Visual Resource Specialist
EMAIL:
darrin.gilbert@powereng.com
PHONE:
208-288-6123



DSD 003582

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Pole Finishes Report-City of Bellevue (South)

PREPARED FOR: PUGET SOUND ENERGY
PREPARED BY: DARRIN GILBERT, SENIOR VISUAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST
208-288-6123
DARRIN.GILBERT@POWERENG.COM

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APPENDIX B	PHOTO SIMULATIONS WITHIN BELLEVUE (SOUTH)
APPENDIX C	CARBOLINE 8812 COLOR LOGIC

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
I-90	Interstate 90
KOP	Key Observation Point
kV	kilovolt
Project	Energize Eastside Project
PSE	Puget Sound Energy
ROW	right-of-way

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) proposes to upgrade approximately 16 miles of existing transmission line in the state of Washington through the cities of Redmond, Bellevue, Newcastle, and Renton. The Energize Eastside Project (Project) will consist of the rebuilding of an existing 115 kilovolt (kV) corridor to 230 kV and includes the construction of the new Richards Creek Substation, located in central Bellevue. The Project has completed the environmental review process required under the State Environmental Policy Act, concluding with the publication of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) in March 2018 (City of Bellevue 2018). The Project is currently in the final design and permitting stage.

In support of the Project final design and permitting, POWER Engineers, Inc. has developed this report at the request of PSE to identify proposed transmission line structure (“pole”) finishes to mitigate visual impacts created as a result of the Project, specifically, the visual contrast created by the presence of new structures. PSE has incorporated the results of the visual analysis contained in the FEIS, methodologies utilized by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and industry accepted visual mitigation methodologies. The results of this study are preliminary recommendations to be reviewed and further developed with each jurisdiction and will be incorporated into the final design specifications. Final field review and refinement of pole finishes will occur that may further refine or change the results of this study.

Pole finish options reviewed for the project include those identified in the FEIS; each of these finishes exhibit a different color that would blend or contrast with the visual setting of the Project depending on the existing viewing conditions and surrounding features. Pole finishes (and associated colors) considered in this study include:

- Galvanized steel-dulled (light gray)
- Self-weathering steel (reddish-brown to brown, depending on age)
- Pigmented surface coating, consisting of either a powder coat or liquid application (variable, depending on setting and appropriate/available color)

The existing setting within the entire Project area includes the presence of a 115 kV H-frame, wood pole corridor consisting of two structures within an existing right-of-way (ROW). This existing transmission line heavily influences the visual character of the corridor. The Project would replace the H-frame, wood pole structures with a fewer number of either: 1) duel single-circuit steel structures, or 2) single double-circuit monopole steel structures. The existing setting within the study area is dominated by:

- Single family, moderate density residential land use settings and viewpoints that would have open, direct and generally unobstructed views of the Project against a lightly to moderately vegetated backdrop.
- Naturalistic landscape settings where recreationists or traveler views would see the Project against a forested backdrop.
- Variable residential landscape settings that allow for skylined or backdropped views against a distant, light colored landscape.
- Single family, moderate density residential settings that allows for Project views from elevated positions above the line and backdropped against distant, scenic views.
- Mixed commercial/industrial or residential/institutional landscape settings where views would be set against a dark, vegetated, and tall backdrop that also provides substantial screening.

All these settings currently contain views from nearby sensitive viewers of the existing 115 kV H-frame, wood pole corridor.

Pole finishes selected for this Study Area include dulled galvanized steel and self-weathering steel denoted along three segments (A through C). No powder coated or painted structures are proposed. Segment A is proposed to be finished with 20 self-weathering steel, and includes Structure 5/8 (TAL-RIC) to Structure 7/2 (TAL-RIC) from the 128th Avenue SE located to the Forest Hill Neighborhood Park; Segment B is proposed to be finished with 16 dulled galvanized steel, and includes Structure 7/3 (TAL-RIC) to Structure 8/2 (TAL-RIC) between 132nd Avenue SE and SE 43rd St.; and Segment C is proposed to be finished with 35 self-weathering steel, and includes Structure 8/3 (TAL-RIC) to Structure 7/5 (SAM-RIC) between SE 43rd St. and SE 26th Street.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

How structures blend with the existing visual environment, background and setting is expressed as visual contrast. Visual contrast occurs from differences in form, line, color, or texture of vegetation, landform and structural (architectural) components of the landscape, and color is accepted as the most influential visual property of surfaces. The FHWA Guidelines for the Visual Impact Assessment of Highway Projects (FHWA 2015), the system utilized in the Project FEIS to determine the potential visual impacts of the Project, measures the loss of Visual Quality resulting from a project in terms of compatibility of, degree of, and sensitivity to, a project's impact. For the purposes of selecting pole finishes, the visual setting is primarily influenced by the existing architectural features, surrounding vegetation, landscape position of the project (e.g., ridgeline crossing), existing infrastructure, and backdrop. The visual setting determines the potential for Project visual contrast and its effect on visual quality.

The Project was segmented into five "jurisdictional" segments (Study Areas) for analysis of potential contrast and visual setting: Renton, Newcastle, South Bellevue, North Bellevue, and Redmond. The City of Bellevue is broken out into two Study Areas within the municipality: North Bellevue and South Bellevue. With the exception of North Bellevue and South Bellevue, these jurisdictional segments are located exclusively within the associated city. The Study Area detailed in this report is located within the City of Bellevue (South) as shown in Figure 1.

Visual resource specialists who have visited the Project area to develop photo simulations and conduct previous visual assessments participated and conducted this study. Photography taken of the Project area for these efforts, as well as secondary data sources such as Google Earth Street View, were utilized to determine pole finishes described in this study.

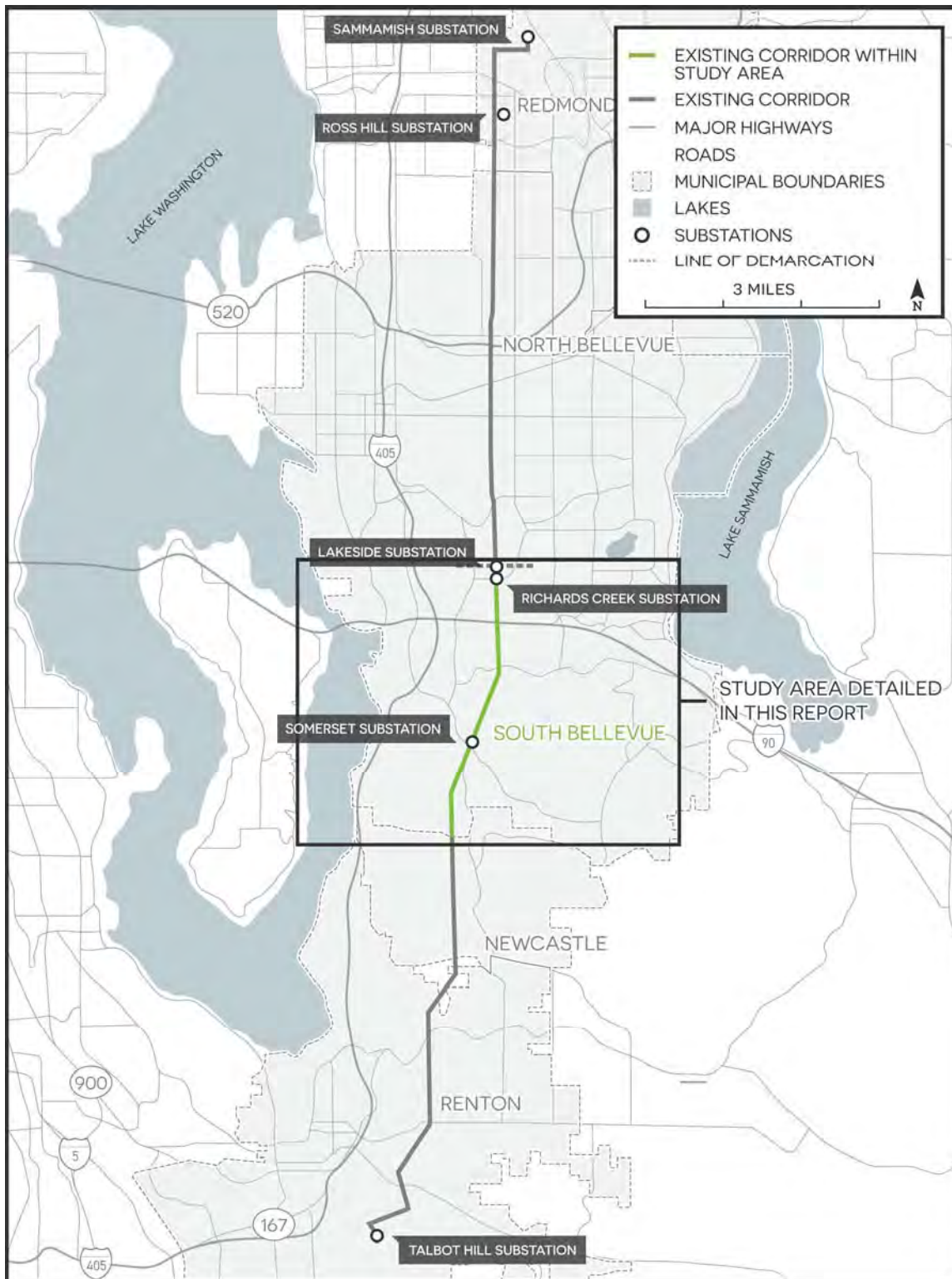
The following visual setting conditions were evaluated along the corridor to determine potential contrast and determine pole finish along Project segments (if applicable):

- Location of nearby sensitive viewers and visibility of the Project.
- Project position in the landscape.
- Background color.
- Color of surrounding features.
- Surrounding land use or land cover.

- Visual dominance of existing transmission line infrastructure remaining post-Project.

There may be differing visual settings along the corridor that may suggest conflicting potential pole finishes. For example, structures may be seen against a forested setting for some sensitive viewers adjacent to the Project but would also be seen against the skyline under some viewing conditions. In these cases, the dominant viewing condition affecting the greater number of viewers were assumed through a qualitative analysis. When viewed from a single viewpoint, variation in pole color, height and form can increase visual contrast and visual clutter in the corridor, potentially resulting in a higher visual impact in comparison to poles that are visually consistent. For this reason, changes in pole finish were proposed only where a different color would be beneficial for a lengthy segment of the proposed transmission line and the benefit of the different color outweighed the contrast created at the location where the color change is made. Changes in pole finish were not proposed for single poles or small groups of poles because the benefit of the color change would not outweigh the contrast created. Table 1 details the criteria used in the selection of final pole finishes.

FIGURE 1 STUDY AREA



Specific color selection for pigmented surface coating was considered only where the proposed color would differ substantially enough from a dulled-galvanized (light gray) or self-weathering (dark reddish brown to brown) finish to reduce visual (color) contrasts. The anticipated vendor, Trinity Meyer Utility Structures, utilizes the Carboline 8812 polyurethane powder coating system (Carboline 2018). The Carboline 8812 polyurethane powder coating system “Color Logic” palette (Carboline 2018), which is available in 104 colors, was reviewed and a preliminary Color Logic color was selected and compared against the existing condition in areas where dulled galvanized or weathering steel finish selection would potentially not be sufficient to minimize color contrasts. Refer to Appendix C for the Carboline Color Logic color palette.

TABLE 1 POLE FINISH SELECTION CRITERIA

DOMINANT VIEWING CONDITION	FINISH
Background Color	
Project views are dominated by a backdrop of dark color or mix of colors due to presence of vegetation or development.	Weathering steel or powder coated*
Project views are dominated by a backdrop of light color or mix of colors due to absence of vegetation or development; or views of Project would occur predominantly against the sky.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*
Surrounding Feature Color	
Project views are dominated by surrounding features that are a similar height or taller than the proposed structures and are darker in color.	Weathering steel or powder coated*
Project views are dominated by no surrounding features, are lighter in color, or are substantially shorter in height as the proposed structures.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*
Surrounding Land Uses/Land Cover	
Natural/Naturalistic -Coniferous Dominated; No Potential Skylining; Views Primarily from Adjacent Viewers.	Weathering steel or powder coated*
Natural/Naturalistic Landscape-Grass/Shrub Dominated; Direct views.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*
Natural/Naturalistic -Coniferous Dominated; Skylined Views Primarily from Distant Viewers.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*
Developed-Existing Transmission Infrastructure; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of dark color or mix of colors due to presence of vegetation or development and are dominated by surrounding features that are a similar height or taller than the proposed structures and are darker in color.	Weathering steel or powder coated*
Developed-Existing Transmission Infrastructure; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of light color or mix of colors due to absence of vegetation or development; or views of Project would occur predominantly against the sky and are dominated by no surrounding features, are lighter in color, or are substantially shorter in height as the proposed structures.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*
Developed-Residential-Low to Moderate Density/Low-Rise; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of dark color or mix of colors due to presence of vegetation or development and are dominated by surrounding features that are a similar height or taller than the proposed structures and are darker in color.	Weathering steel or powder coated*
Developed-Residential-Low to Moderate Density/Low-Rise; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of light color or mix of colors due to absence of vegetation or development; or views of Project would occur predominantly against the sky and are dominated by no surrounding features, are lighter in color, or are substantially shorter in height as the proposed structures.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*
Developed-Residential-High Density/High Rise; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of dark color or mix of colors due to presence of vegetation or development and are dominated by surrounding features that are a similar height or taller than the proposed structures and are darker in color.	Weathering steel or powder coated*

DOMINANT VIEWING CONDITION	FINISH
Developed-Residential-High Density/High Rise; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of light color or mix of colors due to absence of vegetation or development; or views of Project would occur predominantly against the sky and are dominated by no surrounding features, are lighter in color, or are substantially shorter in height as the proposed structures.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*
Developed-Commercial or Industrial; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of dark color or mix of colors due to presence of vegetation or development and are dominated by surrounding features that are a similar height or taller than the proposed structures and are darker in color.	Weathering steel or powder coated*
Developed-Commercial or Industrial; Project views are dominated by a backdrop of light color or mix of colors due to absence of vegetation or development; or views of Project would occur predominantly against the sky and are dominated by no surrounding features, are lighter in color, or are substantially shorter in height as the proposed structures.	Galvanized (dulled) or powder coated*

*See powder coating discussion below. Powder coated poles are proposed only where the proposed color would differ enough from dulled galvanized or weathering steel to substantially reduce color contrast.

2.2 Potential Pole Finish Options

Finishes have been specified by location to better blend with the surrounding environment using the methodology discussed above. In some areas, where there are few trees as tall as the transmission line poles (and therefore the poles would be mostly viewed against the sky), or where the background is otherwise light in color, dulled galvanized poles could have lower contrast than poles with self-weathering finish.

2.2.1 Galvanized Steel

Hot-dip galvanizing is the process of coating fabricated steel by immersing it in a bath of molten zinc to create a zinc barrier that will protect the underlying base steel. Benefits of hot-dip galvanizing include corrosion protection, durability, abrasion resistance, longevity in varied environments and aesthetics. Hot-dip galvanizing is a total immersion process meaning the steel is fully submerged into cleaning solutions and the molten zinc coating all interior and exterior surfaces. This complete coverage ensures even the insides of hollow and tubular structures and the threads of fasteners are coated. As corrosion tends to occur at an increased rate on the inside of hollow structures where humidity and condensation occur, interior coverage is very beneficial. Hollow structures that are painted have no corrosion protection on the inside. Hot-dip galvanizing produces a gray finish. As the galvanized steel weathers and the zinc patina forms, the coating becomes a uniform matte gray. Galvanized steel is initially very shiny and will dull with age. However, the poles can be “dulled” to be non-reflective and contrast less with their surroundings. Dulled, galvanized steel typically results in a lower level of contrast with the sky or lighter backgrounds than darker finish options.

In harsh environments where there is a lot of moisture mixed with pollutants such as salts, the zinc can be consumed quickly leaving the steel unprotected. In these situations, some type of barrier coating applied over the zinc is needed.

2.2.2 Self-Weathering Steel

Weathering steels are formulated, using alloying metals such as nickel, copper and molybdenum to create a steel that will oxidize and create its own barrier coating. Unlike regular carbon steels that can rust and flake away until nothing is left, weathering steels rust to a point and stop. The oxide that is formed by the rusting process adheres tightly to the underlying steel, forming a patina that seals the pole against further

moisture penetration that can cause further rusting. Self-weathering steel poles start out with the expected gray coloring. As the steel poles oxidize, they progress to an orange coloring and eventually to a deep dark brown coloring. The time it takes for this color transition is dependent on the climate where the poles are installed. In warm, humid climates the process may take a year or less, but in cold, dry climates it may take many years. Any incidental damage to this oxide coating heals itself, reducing the need for any type of maintenance.

Self-weathering steel provides a more organic look that galvanized steel that helps poles to blend into wooded areas. It has been proposed for sections of this project where forested conditions occur, and the deep brown coloring would blend well with the surrounding vegetation and background.

Self-weathering steel does not perform well in areas that would keep the steel continuously wet or where there are a lot of pollutants such as salts. Self-weathering steel should not be buried in soil without some type of barrier coating.

2.2.3 Powder Coated Steel

A pigmented surface coating could potentially be used on structures under certain circumstances where the contrasts created by a dulled galvanized structure or self-weathering steel structure could be substantially decreased. Currently, the standard practice for applying color to the surfaces of tubular steel transmission poles at the factory is a process known as powder coating. In this process, a fine, granular material containing binders, resins, pigments, fillers and additives is electrostatically applied to the surface of the steel. The steel is then baked, during which time the powder melts and flows, eventually fusing to the metal and creating a hard and non-porous coating. Powder coating can be applied on galvanized surfaces or can be used on ungalvanized steel.

Advantages of powder coating are that finishes are available in a variety of colors, it provides barrier to protect from corrosion, and it is chemical and abrasion resistant. Disadvantages include fading due to sun exposure as the ultraviolet rays break down the color pigments. Powder coating offers barrier protection, but if the finish is scratched, punctured or otherwise compromised, corrosion will occur.

Application of powder coating over galvanized steel can extend corrosion protection longer than either process used independently. As previously noted, the anticipated vendor, Trinity Meyer Utility Structures, utilizes Carboline 8812 polyurethane powder coating system (Carboline 2018) for their colorized transmission structures.

2.2.4 Painted Steel

There are a variety of paint systems that can be used on steel poles. Most are multi-coat systems using a zinc-rich primer and a barrier topcoat. Paint systems are generally chosen to provide a choice of color. Paint is typically the least durable finish option with the shortest corrosion protection life span. Paint will eventually degrade, resulting in fading and potentially flaking from the poles, resulting in a potentially unsightly finish and requiring reapplication of paint in the field. Painted structures pose additional challenges from a maintenance perspective, such as potential line operation “outages” during periodic repainting and the presence of maintenance vehicles within the ROW during repainting for extended periods of time.

Due to the lower level of durability and long-term corrosion protection in comparison to the other pole finish options, painted steel was eliminated from consideration and powder coating was carried forward as a colorized surface coating option along with the galvanized steel finish and self-weathering steel options.

3.0 POLE FINISH SEGMENTS

3.1 Overview

This Section discusses each Pole Finish Segment proposed within the City of Bellevue (South). There is a total of three Pole Finish Segments: Segment A, Segment B, and Segment C (see Figure 2 at the end of this report). Proposed pole finishes, dominant viewing condition, and associated reference points for each structure within the City of Bellevue (South) is detailed in Appendix A. The table contained within Appendix A generally progresses from south to north, starting from the City's southern border.

3.2 Segment A

3.2.1 Viewing Conditions and Setting

Segment A begins at the City of Bellevue's southern border with the City of Newcastle and extends to the structure adjacent to Forest Hill Park Neighborhood Park (see Figure 3 [at the end of this report] and Appendix B-Key Observation Point [KOP] Central 38). This section of the Project is dominated by one of two conditions: 1) single family, moderate density residential land use that would have open, direct and generally unobstructed views of the Project against a lightly to moderately vegetated setting and not typically be skylined; or 2) views that would be seen against a forest backdrop from recreationists or travelers using Coal Creek Park and trails or Coal Creek Parkway. There would be some potential skylining of the Project along this segment by viewers that are offset from the Project, but typically only the highest portions of structures would be seen against the sky. Most of the views would be direct and adjacent from the ROW and seen against sections of landscape or against forested landscape elements that are darker in color. Currently, the existing 115 kV H-frame, wood pole structures substantially influence the character of the area, deviating from the moderate density, single family and naturalistic landscape settings by introducing industrialized features into the landscape.

3.2.2 Proposed Pole Finish and Rationale

Because dominant views are against a mixed forested or highly vegetated backdrop with taller, darker landscape elements, and because there is limited opportunity for skylined views, self-weathering steel would help blend the structures against the backdrop while minimizing potential contrasts. Optionally, the use of a powder coated structure, may further reduce contrasts with the surrounding landscape, but opinions expressed by the municipality and general public makes this option less desirable and would not significantly reduce impacts. Dulled galvanized structures would minimize contrasts for skylined views under some viewing conditions, but the use of this finish would create stronger structural contrasts for adjacent sensitive viewers. A total of 20 structures are proposed to be finished with self-weathering steel.

3.3 Segment B

3.3.1 Viewing Conditions and Setting

Segment B begins at Forest Hill Park Neighborhood Park and extends to SE 43rd Street, and would be seen from moderate density, single family residences and by public and private recreational viewers (see Figure 4 at the end of this report). The vicinity of the ROW typically has low to moderate densities of landscape vegetation, and the vegetation that does occur is dominated by lower growing trees and shrubs that do not provide significant backdrop.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF POLE FINISHES

POLE FINISH SEGMENT	STRUCTURE # RANGE	PROPOSED FINISH	NO. OF STRUCTURES WITH FINISH
A- S. Bellevue	5/8 (TAL-RIC) though 7/2 (TAL-RIC)	Self-Weathering	20
B- S. Bellevue	7/3 (TAL-RIC) though 8/2 (TAL-RIC)	Dulled Galvanized	16
C- S. Bellevue	8/3 (TAL-RIC) though 7/5(SAM-RIC)	Self-Weathering	35

The topography in the area allows for skylined (see Appendix B, KOP Central 15, KOP Central 18, KOP Central 30, KOP Central 39 and KOP Central 40) or backdropped views against a distant, lighter colored landscape. The Project would be elevated in the landscape and would be seen by a high number of viewers that are positioned above the line (e.g., superior views) backdropped against views of Lake Washington, the downtown Bellevue skyline, the downtown Seattle skyline, and Puget Sound in the distance. Currently, the existing 115 kV H-frame, wood pole structures substantially influence the character of the area, deviating from the moderate density, single family setting by introducing industrialized features into the landscape.

3.3.2 Proposed Pole Finish and Rationale

Because dominant views would be against the sky for adjacent and distant viewers and because there is minimal tall, dark adjacent vegetative backdrop, a dulled-galvanized steel structure is proposed. This finish would be lighter in color and would typically create weaker contrasts than darker colored structures with a self-weathering steel finish. A total of 16 structures would be finished with dulled galvanized steel. Changing from self-weathering steel structures to dulled galvanized structures would cause minimal visual impacts because views of the two differing structures finish at the transition area between Segment A and Segment B and would not typically occur within the same viewshed. The last self-weathering structure (7/2 TAL-RIC) within Segment A would be viewed primarily from sensitive locations adjacent to the corridor (e.g. Forest Hill Park Neighborhood Park). Views of the first dulled galvanized structure (7/3 TAL-RIC) within Segment B would primarily occur from positions where the structured would be viewed against the sky for a majority of viewers.

3.4 Segment C

3.4.1 Viewing Conditions and Setting

This segment begins north of SE 43rd Street and extends to the Lakeside Substation, crossing an area of moderate density single family residential and institutional land use south of Interstate 90 (I-90) (see Figure 5 at the end of this report). North of I-90, the corridor becomes mixed commercial and industrial in character. Topography flattens as compared to Segment B, and the opportunity for skyline views of structures minimizes. Much of the landscape surrounding the ROW corridor has substantial tall vegetation. Views of the project, such as those from Tyee Middle School (see Appendix B- KOP South 24 and KOP South 25), would be set against this darker vegetated backdrop, and some skylining of the Project may occur. However, views such as the one shown in Appendix B- KOP South 25 would be the dominant condition. North of I-90, direct, but partially screened views from the commercial and industrial area would be seen against a substantially forested landscape. Currently, the existing 115 kV H-frame, wood pole structures substantially influence the character of the area, deviating from the single-family residential setting by introducing industrialized features into the landscape south of the I-90 corridor. The

existing transmission lines substantially contribute to the industrial character of the area in the vicinity of the Lakeside and Richards Creek Substations.

3.4.2 Proposed Pole Finish and Rationale

Because the Project would typically be viewed against a taller, darker backdrop, because sensitive viewers would directly see the structures, and because there would be minimal skylining occurring along the Segment, self-weathering steel structures are the most appropriate finish for Segment C. Galvanized structures would minimize contrasts for skylined views but would create stronger color contrasts for adjacent sensitive viewers. A total of 35 structures are proposed to be finished with self-weathering steel. Changing from dulled galvanized structures to self-weathering steel structures would cause minor visual impacts because views of the two differing structures at the structure finish transition area between Segment B and Segment C could occur within the same viewshed for nearby sensitive viewers. However, the selection of the structure finishes within the two Segments mitigates impacts for viewers that would have the highest visibility and that would potentially be impacted to the greatest extent.

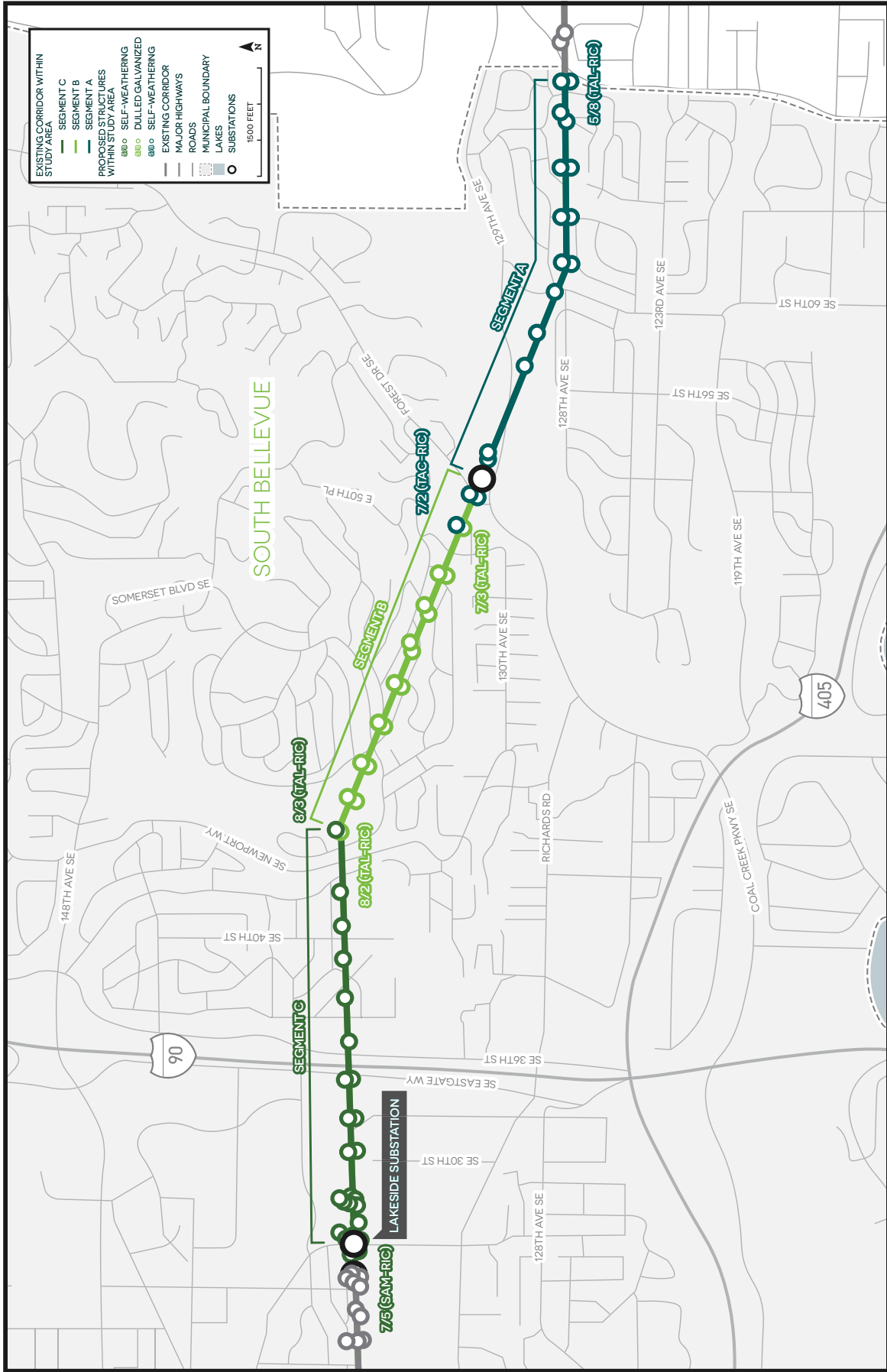
4.0 REFERENCES

City of Bellevue. 2018. Energize Eastside Project Final Environmental Impact Statement. Volume 1 through 4. March 2018.

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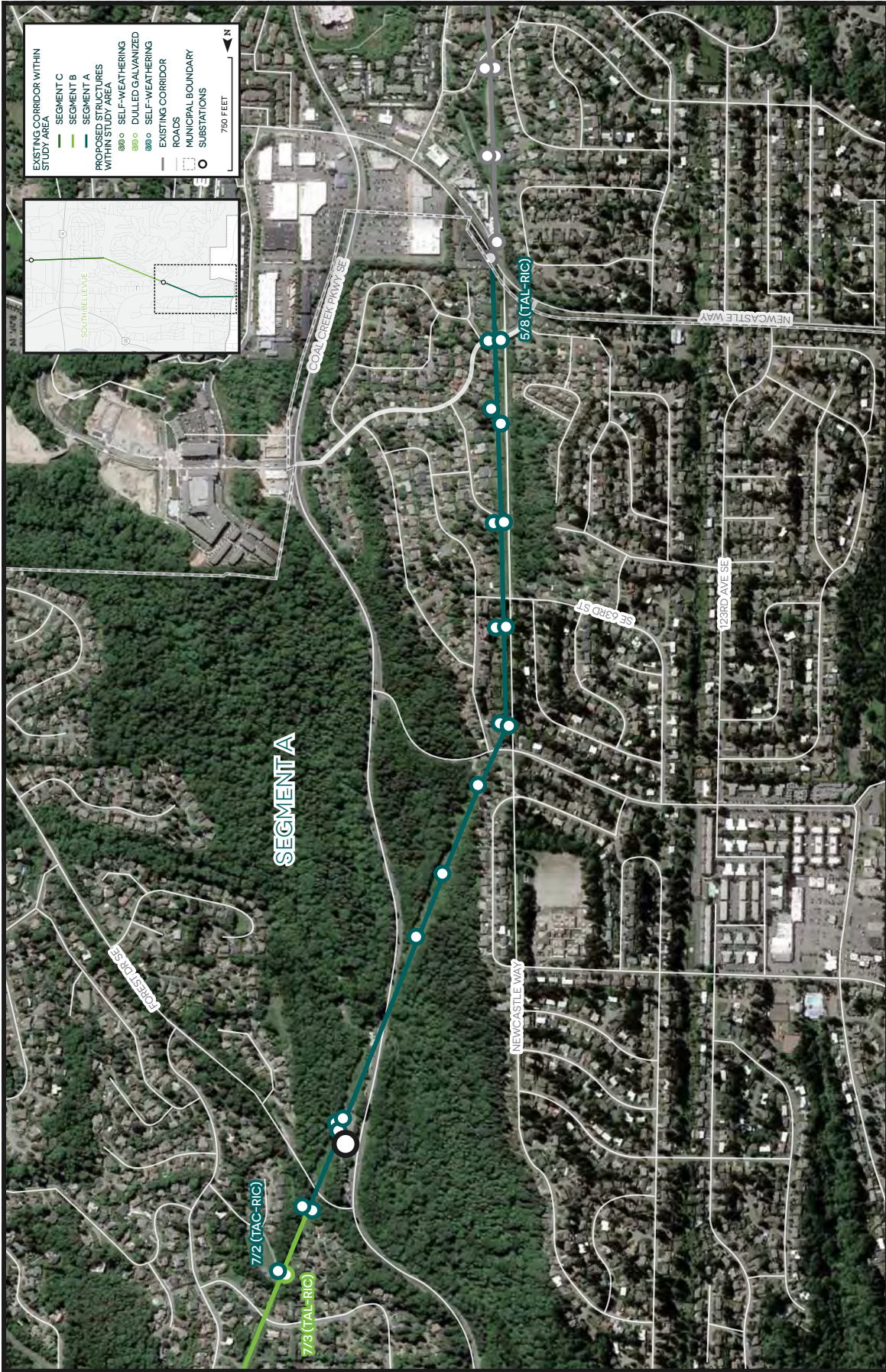
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FIGURE 2 POLE FINISH SEGMENTS



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FIGURE 3 SEGMENT A



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APPENDIX A FINISHES FOR ALL STRUCTURES WITHIN BELLEVUE (SOUTH)

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STRUCTURE #	REFERENCE POINT	DOMINANT VIEWING CONDITION	PROPOSED FINISH
Pole Finish Segment A			
5/8 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately to highly vegetated right-of-way (ROW) edge/residential structure.	Self-Weathering
5/9 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately to highly vegetated ROW edge/residential structure.	Self-Weathering
6/1 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	SE 63 rd St Crossing	Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately to highly vegetated ROW edge/residential structure.	Self-Weathering
6/2 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	SE 63 rd St Crossing	Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately to highly vegetated ROW edge/residential structure.	Self-Weathering
6/3 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately to highly vegetated ROW edge/residential structure.	Self-Weathering
6/4 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately to highly vegetated ROW edge/residential structure.	Self-Weathering
6/5 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Heavily forested landscape, direct views from travel corridor and recreationists; minimal or no skylining.	Self-Weathering
6/6 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Coal Creek Parkway Crossing	Heavily forested landscape, direct views from travel corridor and recreationists; minimal or no skylining.	Self-Weathering
6/7 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Coal Creek Parkway Crossing; Somerset Substation	Heavily forested landscape, direct views from travel corridor and recreationists; minimal or no skylining.	Self-Weathering
7/1 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Heavily forested landscape, direct views from travel corridor and recreationists; minimal or no skylining.	Self-Weathering
7/2 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Forest Hill Neighborhood Park	Moderate-heavily vegetated landscape, direct views from travel corridor and recreationists; minimal or no skylining.	Self-Weathering
Pole Finish Segment B			
7/3 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW	Dulled Galvanized

STRUCTURE #	REFERENCE POINT	DOMINANT VIEWING CONDITION	PROPOSED FINISH
7/4 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Somerset Dr. SE Crossing	Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW.	Dulled Galvanized
7/5 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Somerset Dr. SE Crossing	Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW.	Dulled Galvanized
7/6 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW.	Dulled Galvanized
7/7 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW.	Dulled Galvanized
7/8 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW.	Dulled Galvanized
8/1 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW.	Dulled Galvanized
8/2 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Sumerset Blvd./SE Newport Way Crossing	Adjacent to moderate density residential; to minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially visible against sky for adjacent and distant viewers; moderately vegetated, low vegetation along ROW.	Dulled Galvanized
Pole Finish Segment C			
8/3 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Sumerset Blvd./SE Newport Way Crossing	Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately vegetated ROW edge/residential structures; minimal skylining.	Self-Weathering
8/4 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately vegetated ROW edge/residential structures; minimal skylining.	Self-Weathering
8/5 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately vegetated ROW edge/residential structures; minimal skylining.	Self-Weathering
8/6 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full	Self-Weathering

STRUCTURE #	REFERENCE POINT	DOMINANT VIEWING CONDITION	PROPOSED FINISH
		structure potentially backdropped against moderately vegetated ROW edge/residential structures; minimal skylining.	
8/7 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)		Adjacent to moderate density residential; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately vegetated ROW edge/residential structures; minimal skylining.	Self-Weathering
8/8 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	I-90 crossing	Adjacent to transportation/commercial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
8/9 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2) 0/5B (LAK-GOO)	I-90 crossing	Adjacent to transportation/commercial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
8/10 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2) 0/5A (LAK-GOO)		Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
9/1 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
9/2 (TAL-RIC #1 & #2)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
0/5C (LAK-GOO)	I-90 crossing	Adjacent to commercial/industrial and existing transmission infrastructure (light color/galvanized); minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
0/5 (LAK-GOO)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
0/4 (LAK-GOO)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
0/3 (LAK-GOO)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
0/2 (LAK-GOO)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
0/1 (LAK-GOO)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial and existing transmission infrastructure (light color/galvanized); minimal vegetative	Self-Weathering

STRUCTURE #	REFERENCE POINT	DOMINANT VIEWING CONDITION	PROPOSED FINISH
		screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	
7/9 (SAM-RIC #2)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
7/8 (SAM-RIC #1 & #2)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
7/7 (SAM-RIC #1 & #2) 0/1 (RIC-LAK #1)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
7/6 (SAM-RIC #1)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
7/5 (SAM-RIC #1)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial and existing transmission infrastructure (light color/galvanized); minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
0/2 (RIC-LAK#1)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial; minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
8/7 (SHU-LAK)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial and existing transmission infrastructure (light color/galvanized); minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
8/8 (SHU-LAK)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial and existing transmission infrastructure (light color/galvanized); minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
8/9 (SHU-LAK)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial and existing transmission infrastructure (light color/galvanized); minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering
8/10 (SHU-LAK)	Richards Creek Substation/Lakeside Substation Area	Adjacent to commercial/industrial and existing transmission infrastructure (light color/galvanized); minimal vegetative screening; partial to full structure potentially backdropped against moderately-highly vegetated ROW edge.	Self-Weathering

APPENDIX B PHOTO SIMULATIONS WITHIN BELLEVUE (SOUTH)



Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

8/4/2017

Address	13233 SE 51st PI, Bellevue
Date	7/24/2017
Time	2:21 PM
Viewing Direction	Northwest
Existing Pole Heights	~55 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~65 feet

KOP CENTRAL 38 SEGMENT 2



Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

 PSE
POWER
SOUND ENERGY

7/6/2017

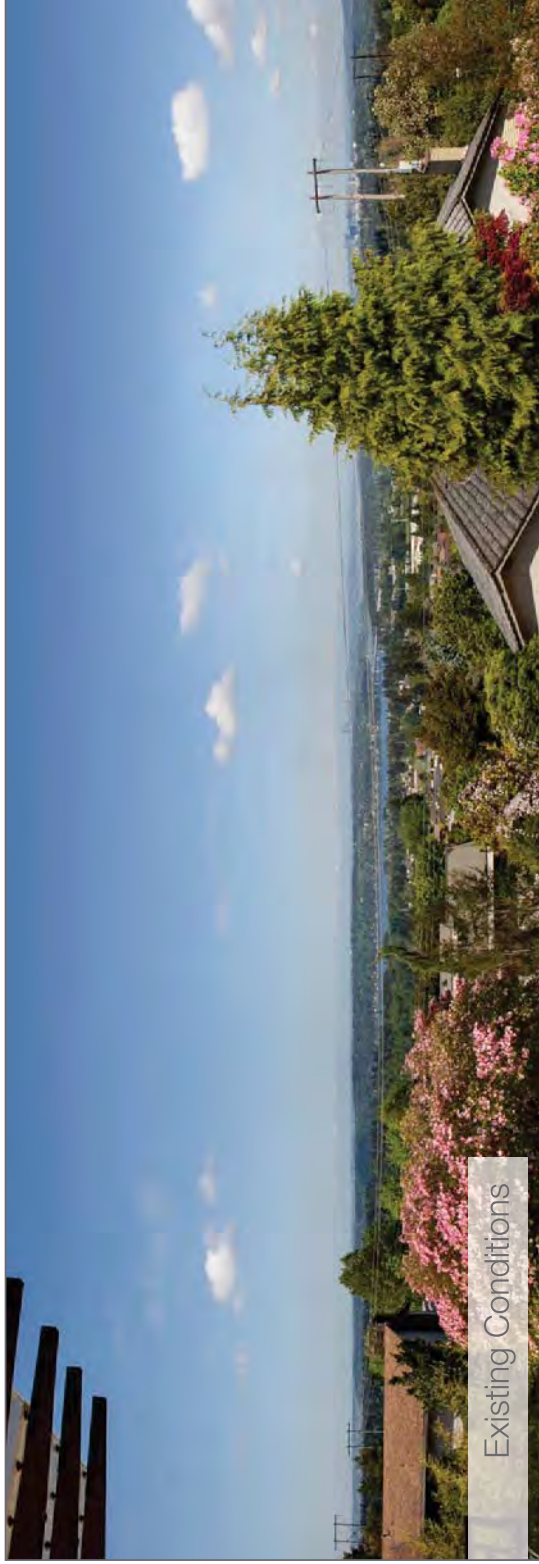
Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

Address	4489 137th Ave SE, Bellevue
Date	4/10/2014
Time	9:32 AM
Viewing Direction	North
Existing Pole Heights	~55 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~80 feet

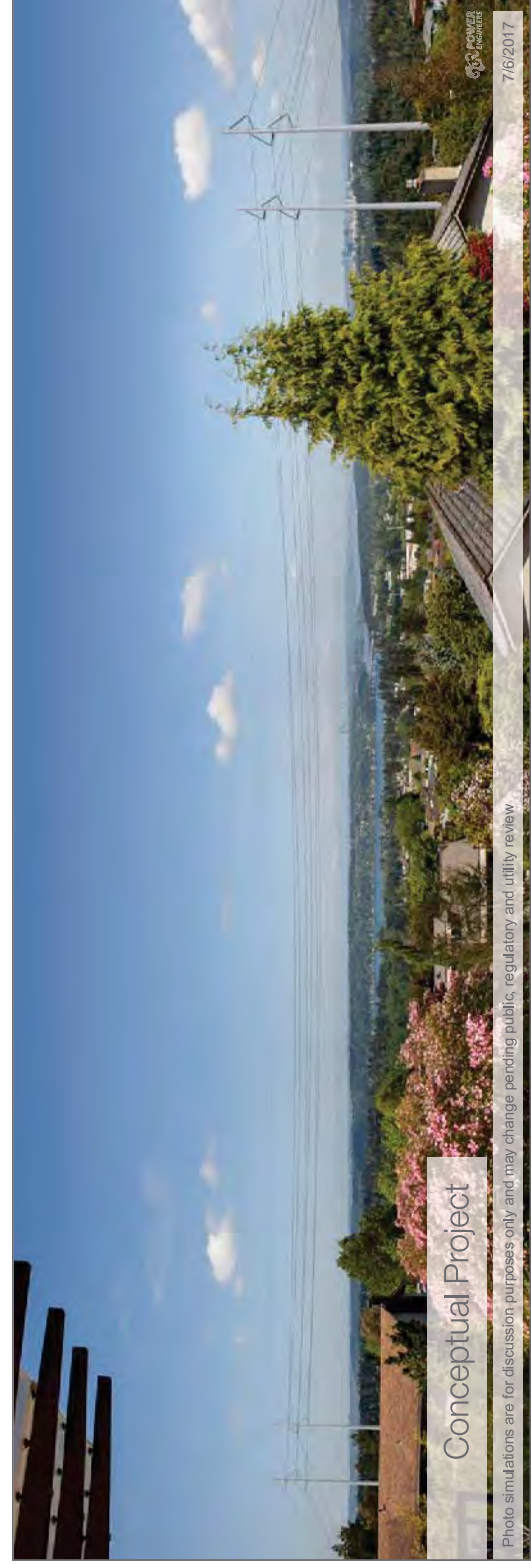
KOP CENTRAL 15 SEGMENT 2

KOP CENTRAL 18 SEGMENT 2

Address	4411 137th Ave SE, Bellevue
Date	5/7/2014
Time	10:53 AM
Viewing Direction	Northwest
Existing Pole Heights	~55 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~80 feet



Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review.

© 2017 COVER
7/6/2017

energizeEASTSIDE





Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

 POWER ENGINEERS

7/13/2017

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

Address	4730 134th Place SE, Bellevue
Date	8/24/2016
Time	3:28 PM
Viewing Direction	West
Existing Pole Heights	~44 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~75 feet

KOP CENTRAL 30 SEGMENT 2



Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

8/4/2017

Address	4411 Somerset Dr SE, Bellevue
Date	7/24/2017
Time	9:26 AM
Viewing Direction	South
Existing Pole Heights	~55 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~75 feet

KOP CENTRAL 39 SEGMENT 2



Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

 POWER ENGINEERS

8/4/2017

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

Address	13300 SE 44th Pl, Bellevue
Date	7/24/2017
Time	2:05 PM
Viewing Direction	East
Existing Pole Heights	~55 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~75 feet

KOP CENTRAL 40 SEGMENT 2



Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

7/13/2017

Address	13630 SE Allen Rd, Bellevue
Date	3/30/2016
Time	1:44 PM
Viewing Direction	Northeast
Existing Pole Heights	~60 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~95 feet

KOP SOUTH 24 SEGMENT 2



Existing Conditions



Conceptual Project

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

7/13/2017

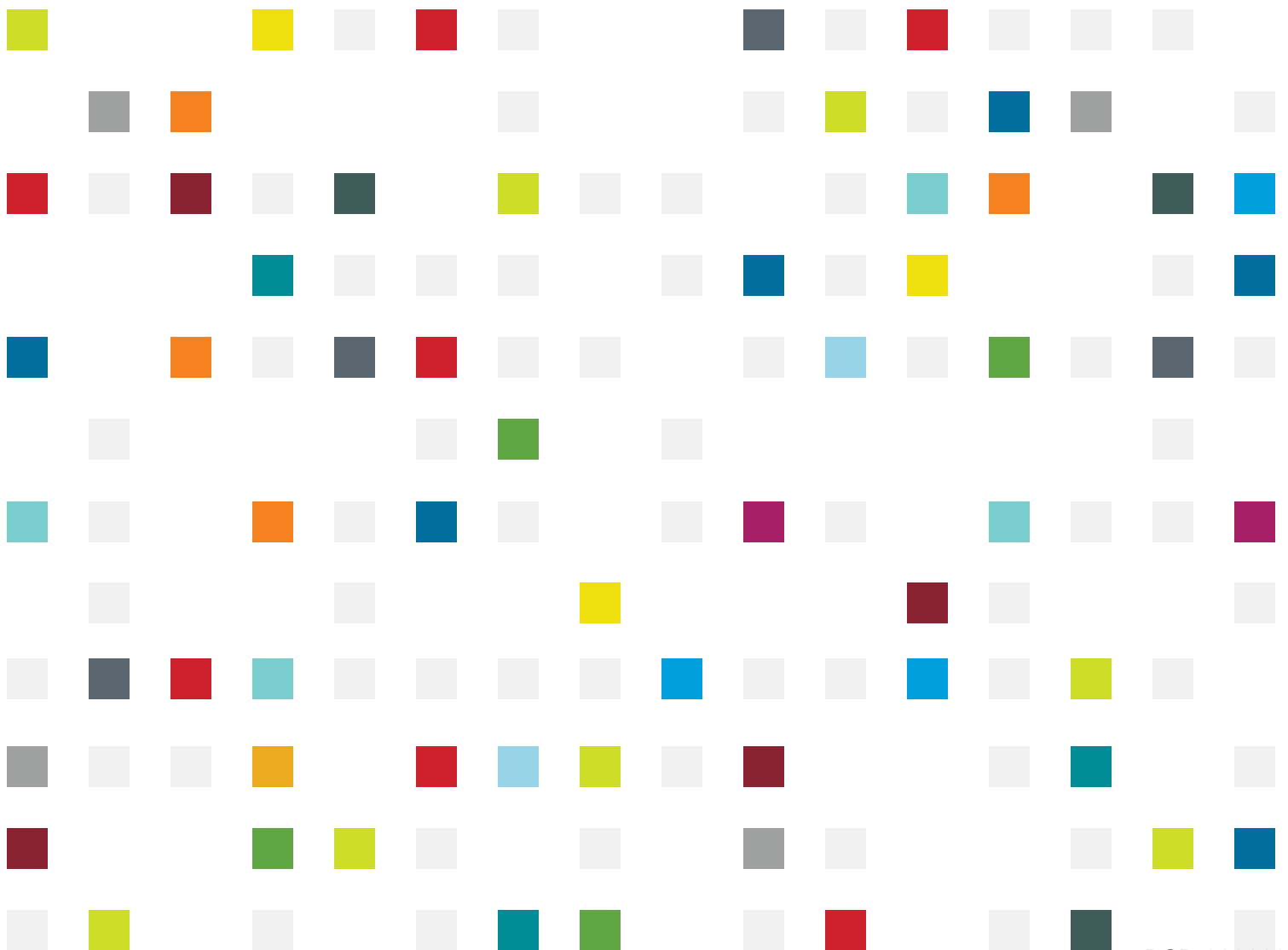
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Date	3/30/2016
Time	1:42 PM
Viewing Direction	Northeast
Existing Pole Heights	~65 feet
Proposed Pole Heights	~90 feet

KOP SOUTH 25 SEGMENT 2

APPENDIX C CARBOLINE 8812 COLOR LOGIC

Color Logic

Intelligent Color Selection



directions

new color developments and trends

 1864 Vestal White	 0832 Aviation White	 0820 Carrera White	 A882 Daybreak	 C132 Blue Ice
 G248 Sandcastle	 8525 Classical	 G171 Stratus Blue	 G170 Viola	 G169 Lapis Blue
 7801 Constitution	 G760 Grey Fog	 J749 Louisiana Gray	 4755 Pearl Gray	 6225 Dark Beige
 5255 Basket Weave	 0855 Bamboo	 0217 Desert Tan	 B223 Cinnamon Kiss	 7594 Merlot
 F186 Window Pane	 0381 Aleutian Green	 4372 Hunter Green	 F304 Wimbledon Green	 2380 Rain Forest Green
 1143 Nautilus	 2127 Cyanine Blue	 F193 Engine Blue	 F140 Sapphire Blue	 A700 Past Midnight

utility toolbox

maintenance and safety standards

 A826 White Lotus	 S800 Safety White	 2133 Aquarius Blue	 5141 Open Sky	 S150 Safety Blue
 C705 Light Gray	 2716 Edison Gray	 2713 Gull Gray	 C703 Medium Gray	 0754 Machine Gray
 1675 Ignition Yellow	 N625 Sun Yellow	 6666 Safety Yellow	 4444 Safety Orange	 5555 Safety Red
 1898 Aden White	 9225 Cashew	 G245 Dunes Tan	 G250 Weathered Copper	 F235 Dark Bronze
 2394 Green Back	 2383 Safety Green	 D337 Offshore Green	 C900 Black	

Colors shown are ink representation of actual color standards. Actual product appearance may vary slightly due to product, gloss, surface texture or method of application. Vibrant colors may require additional coats or a primer similar in color to the finish coat for optimum color rendition.

DSD 003624

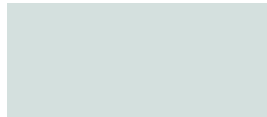





ovations

historical mainstays and timeless classics

				
A881 Veil White	A825 Haze White	3848 Eggshell	5803 Parchment	0808 Medium Buff
				
8882 Tank White	1867 Oyster Glow	0780 Neutral Gray	0794 Meridian Gray	2761 Mist Gray
				
6731 Sterling Gray	2758 Granite Gray	9750 Confederate Gray	0746 Midway Gray	4753 Gray Flannel
				
J343 Spring Green	J359 Greenhouse	5384 Patio Green	E369 Green Briar	0388 Vernal Green
				
0110 Silver Blue	1192 Blue Mist	4169 Atomic Blue	4184 Caribbean Blue	6164 National Blue
				
B775 Prestige	8285 Mobile Beige	2248 Walnut Grove	2277 Falcon Brown	0516 Tile Red

earthscapes

reflections of nature's own palette

				
G185 Skyward	G186 Cirrus Cloud	1315 Benicia Green	2332 Courtyard	9341 Lancaster Green
				
0895 River Reed	3216 Alpaca	K349 New Leaf	6797 French Gray	9218 Cocoa Brown
				
1606 Autumn Peak	8516 Copper Smith	8517 Potter's Clay	8528 Walnut Burl	3157 Moon Water

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FAX: 920-469-0358

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FAX: 337-439-5296

USA – LOUISA
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LOUISA VA 23093
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DAKAO WARD, DISTRICT 1,
HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM
PHONE: (84) 08-3822-7684



DOCUMENT ROUTING FORM

Routed On: 12/14/2018
Prepared by: JSTAMS

Folder: 17 120556 LB

Target Date: 04/14/2018

Folder Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Site Address: 13625 SE 26th St

Folder Type: Conditional Use

Sub Type: Nonresidential

Work Proposed: Use Approval

Description: Upgrade to existing transmission lines from 115kV to 230kV, including pole and conductor replacement. Construction of new 230kV to 115kV substation.

Quick Review?:

Project Contact: Puget Sound Energy Brad Strauch

Phone: (425) 462-3223

Subject: Rev. 4 Intake & Route

Materials Routed:

historical and cultural resource mitigation summary

Routed On: 12/14/2018

HBEDWELL Land Use



City of Bellevue
Permit Processing (425) 452-4898

REVISIONS/ADDITIONS
SUBMITTAL FORM

Tech Initials BS Rev.# 4

Permit # 17-120556-LB Has permit been issued? Yes No

Job Address: 13600 SE 30th Street, Bellevue

Project Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Project Contact: Brad Strauch Phone: (425) 456-2556

Project Contact Email Address: bradley.strauch@pse.com

Revisions requested by City staff? Yes No Reviewer: H. Bedwell Dept Env. Planning

On the line provided, write in the number of **sets** of each item that you are submitting and identify the sheet numbers.
(Note: You must provide the same number of documents/plans as originally submitted.)

# Sets		# Sets	
_____	Architectural Plan - sheet # _____	_____	Structural Calculations
_____	Boundary/Topo Survey - sheet # _____	_____	Structural Plan - sheet # _____
_____	Building Elevations - sheet # _____	_____	Wetland Report
_____	C & G Temporary Erosion Control	_____	Electrical Plan - sheet # _____
_____	Civil Plan - sheet # _____	_____	Mechanical Plan - sheet # _____
_____	Environmental Checklist	_____	Plumbing Plan - sheet # _____
_____	Exterior Lighting Plan - sheet # _____	_____	King County Recording
_____	Floor Plan - sheet # _____	_____	Date Recorded: _____
_____	Geotechnical Report	_____	Recording Number: _____
_____	Landscape Plan - sheet # _____	_____	2 Other: Explain and include # of sets.
_____	Mylar	_____	<u>Historical and Cultural Resource Mitigation Summary</u>
_____	Road Plan - sheet # _____	_____	_____
_____	Site Plan - sheet # _____	_____	_____
_____	Storm Drainage Design - sheet # _____	_____	_____
_____	Street Lighting Plan - sheet # _____	_____	_____

Received

DEC 14 2018

Describe the nature of the changes:

Response to City request.

Permit Processing



Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

PSE.com

December 13, 2018

Heidi Bedwell, Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

**RE: South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside – Historic and Cultural Resources
Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)**

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (“PSE”) submits the following letter to summarize our progress in assessing and, to the extent necessary, addressing potential impacts to cultural resources. The Energize Eastside Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) found that there are no protected archaeological sites at or adjacent to the Bellevue South Segment (as described in the EIS) and the sensitivity for these resources is very low. EIS at 4.7-12. The EIS further found that the South Segment contains or is adjacent to unevaluated historic resources, including potentially detached single family residences built in the 1950s and 1960s, a historic district, and the corridor itself. *Id.* The EIS explains that the eligibility of these resources will be evaluated by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (“DAHP”) and that, to the extent resources are eligible, it is probable that any impacts could be mitigated.

On June 21, 2017, PSE sent a letter to DAHP and potentially affected Tribes, notifying them of the project. A subsequent email on that day from PSE’s consultant Historical Research Associates, Inc. (“HRA”) transmitted an Area of Potential Effects (“APE”) cover letter, proposed archaeological inventory plan, as well as other relevant documents for DAHP’s review. The project was assigned DAHP Project number 2016-03-01689. PSE requested comments on the proposed APE and Archaeological Inventory Plan within 30 days. HRA contacted DAHP approximately a month later to ask about any comments on the APE and associated materials. Following additional email exchange, DAHP indicated that they would be awaiting contact from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“Corps”), the federal lead on the Clean Water Act Section 404 permit that ultimately triggers review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (“NHPA”). PSE will pursue full consultation with DAHP under the State Environmental Policy Act (“SEPA”) after the Corps has formally defined the portion of the project under their jurisdiction.

This has not slowed PSE's progress in completing a full inventory of the corridor, including those areas subject to Corps jurisdiction, and in moving forward with other mitigation-related activities contemplated in the EIS. HRA drafted one cultural and historic resources report for the section of the project proposed for Corps jurisdiction. HRA drafted two cultural and historic resources reports for the segments of the alignment outside of the proposed area of Corps jurisdiction, which would be subject to SEPA. At this time, HRA has not identified any potential impact to resources recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places ("NRHP") that cannot be mitigated. The following is a list of activities contemplated in the EIS and a summary of progress that PSE and their consultant (HRA) have taken to address those concerns, to date.

FEIS Cultural Resources Mitigation/Regulatory Requirements — Prior to Construction

- ✓ Develop resource-specific mitigation measures during consultation with DAHP, affected Tribes, KCHPP, and other appropriate stakeholders if a protected archaeological resource is identified during pre-construction archaeological survey or historic property inventory. (Regulatory Requirements)
 - HRA identified two archaeological sites during their survey for cultural resources: the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad, which was previously recorded, and a foundation from the 1930s or 1940s.
 - The Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad site will be avoided by project activities.
 - The foundation site falls within Corps jurisdiction. HRA has recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Corps will review this recommendation during their Section 106 review. No action may be taken in this area until PSE has received required approvals from the Corps.
- ✓ Apply for an archaeological excavation permit from DAHP (WAC 25-48-060) if impacts to a protected archaeological resource cannot be avoided. (Regulatory Requirements).
 - The previously recorded railroad will be avoided by the project. The foundation is recommended by HRA as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. This recommendation will be addressed as part of the Corps Section 106 review.
 - If additional survey of access routes or access denial pole locations results in identification of a previously unidentified archaeological site(s) and impacts to that resource cannot be avoided, PSE will consult with required agencies and comply with this provision.
- ✓ Request an eligibility determination from DAHP for resources listed as eligible for listing in the NRHP (Eastside Transmission System, Somerset Neighborhood, Newcastle Cemetery, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, and the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad). If any are determined eligible, mitigation measures specific to those resources will be developed during consultation with DAHP, affected Tribes, and any other appropriate stakeholders. (Regulatory Requirements)

- HRA recommended 37 resources individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. HRA also recommends 153 resources qualify for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as contributing resources to one of three potential neighborhood historic districts through which the project's Area of Impacts (AI) passes: the Somerset neighborhood, Bridle Trails neighborhood, and Monthaven neighborhood.
- HRA recommended that the only potential for significant impacts are to the Sammamish-Lakeside-Talbot Hill Transmission Lines #1 and #2.
- Following further review HRA determined that while the replacement of the existing transmission lines will impact the transmission line itself, the impact will be minimized by PSE's decision to route the new lines through the existing transmission corridor, to typically place new transmission poles within 25 feet of existing poles, and to maintain the lines' original use and purpose. HRA recommends that the Project, as planned, will have no significant impact on historic architectural properties. If mitigation is required, HRA recommends a limited public education effort, including, potentially, public signage along the route or other means of sharing the history of the Eastside's electrification with the public.
- Somerset was identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, as a midcentury neighborhood built by merchant builders and developers in a collection of architectural styles typical of the time. HRA determined that, as the neighborhood was designed around the existing transmission corridor, and PSE proposes to retain the original corridor, the neighborhood will also retain its existing relationship to the transmission lines. HRA recommends that the Project, as proposed, will retain the original transmission corridor and does not impact a potential Somerset neighborhood historic district or the contributing resources within it.
- The Newcastle Cemetery is listed in the Washington Heritage Register. It is outside of, but adjacent to the AI for the project.
- Mt. Olivet Cemetery is also outside of the AI.
- ✓ Obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) from KCHPP (KCC 20.62) if there are potential impacts to a designated KC Landmark. (Regulatory Requirements)
 - HRA did not identify any designated KC Landmarks within the AI.
- ✓ Avoid cemeteries in accordance with state law (Chapters 68.60 RCW and 68.50 RCW).
 - Property owned by the Sunset Hills Memorial Park encompasses a portion of PSE's corridor, where SAM-RIC proposed poles 6/4 through 6/7 are located. It appears that the developed cemetery is on property upslope to the east of the ROW and will not be impacted. It is also located in the North Bellevue segment and not part of the City's current CUP review process.
 - Additional cemeteries are outside of the ROW and so will not be impacted.
- ✓ Avoid graves outside of the dedicated boundaries of a cemetery in accordance with state law (Chapters 27.44 RCW and 68.60.050).

- There are no known graves outside the dedicated boundaries of a cemetery. Archaeological monitoring is recommended at pole locations on Sunset Hills Memorial Park property, in the vicinity of the Newcastle Cemetery, and adjacent to Greenwood Memorial Park.
 - HRA prepared an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) for the portion of the project under Corps jurisdiction.
 - HRA drafted a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan (MIDP) for the portion of the project subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (“SEPA”). This MIDP will be revised based on the results of additional survey for access routes and access denial properties.
 - PSE will implement both plans and follow specified procedures to the extent any unmarked graves are encountered.
- ✓ Conduct a historic property inventory (field work is complete; resulting forms and associated report are being submitted to DAHP for review).
- HRA completed a historic property inventory for project resources both within and outside of the Corps’ jurisdiction.
 - Submission of these reports to DAHP will occur after the Corps has formally taken jurisdiction over their portion of the project. The Corps confirmed receipt of the application on November 26, 2018.
- ✓ Conduct archaeological resource surveys for the selected route that include subsurface testing (pedestrian and subsurface survey of the 16-mile alignment and specific proposed pole locations began in August 2017 and is still ongoing as of the writing of this [December 2017]; PSE will conduct a second pedestrian and subsurface survey to assess staging areas, laydown areas, stringing sites, and access roads once more information on these locations is available; as of this writing this has not started).
- The initial archaeological survey was completed in October 2017.
 - Additional survey associated with the Richards Creek wetland mitigation, and stringing areas and access roads on the Richards Creek parcels was completed in August 2018.
 - PSE has submitted the Richards Creek report to the Corps (confirmation from Corps on November 26, 2018).
 - HRA returned to conduct survey of poles and access routes in the wetland south of the Sammamish Substation in October 2018.
 - Upon selection of the construction contractor, PSE will survey of access routes, stringing locations, and access denial properties as appropriate.
- ✓ Consult with DAHP and any other appropriate stakeholders to develop resource-specific mitigation measures for impacts to significant cultural resources.
- Consultation with DAHP under Section 106 and SEPA will occur during the Corps’ Section 106 review.
- ✓ Preserve or add screening at proposed pole sites to minimize potential impacts to the viewsheds of historic cemeteries.

- This mitigation option will be considered by DAHP during their review.
- ✓ Adjust the proposed pole locations to reduce potential direct impacts to historic cemeteries.
 - At this time, there are no poles that are expected to directly impact historic cemeteries. As set forth above, the only impacts are to lands adjacent to historic cemeteries.
- ✓ If the selected alternative presents potential operational impacts to eligible or listed historic properties, mitigation measures would depend upon the nature of the property and the characteristics contributing to its significance. If impacts to a designated King County Landmark are proposed, the project will be subject to the COA process with the King County Landmarks.
 - HRA did not identify any designated KC Landmarks within the AI.
- ✓ Operational impacts to aboveground resources may include noise, vibration, and views. The impacts to each identified historic resource will need to be assessed individually to determine mitigation measures, which may include redesign options or measures to minimize noise and vibration impacts.
 - The FEIS did not identify any potential significant noise or vibration impacts to South Bellevue cultural resources. *See* Energize Eastside Project Phase I Draft EIS at Ch. 9.1.

FEIS Cultural Resources Mitigation/Regulatory Requirements — During Construction

- Develop mitigation measures during consultation with DAHP, affected Tribes, and any other appropriate stakeholders if a protected archaeological resource is identified during construction. In accordance with RWC 27.53, an archaeological resource identified during construction is protected until DAHP determines whether it is eligible for listing in the NRHP. (Isolated (single) artifacts, either precontact or historic, are not protected because they do not meet the definition of a “site” under state law (WAC 25-48-020(9)).
 - HRA prepared an IDP for the portion of the project under Corps jurisdiction.
 - HRA drafted a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan (MIDP) for the portion of the project subject to SEPA. This MIDP will be revised based on the results of additional survey for access routes and access denial properties.
- Follow procedures dictated by state law (RCW 27.44) if human skeletal remains are discovered.
 - PSE is aware of and will comply with this law.
- Obtain an excavation permit from DAHP if unmarked graves would be disturbed.
 - PSE is aware of and will comply with this law.
- Follow the procedures identified in the IDP if any cultural resources are encountered during construction.

Ms. Heidi Bedwell
December 13, 2018
Page 6

- HRA prepared an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) for the portion of the project under Corps jurisdiction.
- HRA drafted a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan (MIDP) for the portion of the project subject to SEPA. This MIDP will be revised based on the results of additional survey for access routes and access denial properties.
- PSE will implement both plans and follow specified procedures to the extent any unmarked graves are encountered.

Please let me know if you need any additional information on PSE's cultural resource planning and consultations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brad Strauch".

Brad Strauch
Senior Land Planner

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 29, 2018 9:33 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: RE: Tree spreadsheet
Attachments: Tree Comparison Table_REV1_2018-11-28_PSE Update.xlsx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

Attached is the updated tree table you requested. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Brad

From: Bedwell, Heidi [mailto:HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 19, 2018 7:22 AM
To: Strauch, Bradley
Subject: FW: Tree spreadsheet

See Jessica's message below. Please address the discrepancies.

Thanks,
Heidi Bedwell

From: Jessica Conquest <JConquest@esassoc.com>
Sent: Sunday, November 18, 2018 6:41 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi <HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tree spreadsheet

The highlighted rows are the trees that are shown in the Public Tree Removal Maps (see attached). The highlighted cells that do not have tree information weren't documented in the table at the end of the original Vegetation Management Plan. During the tree canopy GIS exercise, we did find that some of the public trees weren't in the tree inventory shapefiles from last year.

From: Heidi Bedwell
Sent: Sunday, November 18, 2018 12:00 PM
To: Jessica Conquest <JConquest@esassoc.com>
Subject: RE: Tree spreadsheet

Can you clarify what the highlighted rows represent? I think I know but would like to confirm.

From: Jessica Conquest <JConquest@esassoc.com>
Sent: Friday, November 16, 2018 1:39 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi <HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tree spreadsheet

Hi Heidi –

Please see the attached spreadsheet. Let me know if you have any questions.

Jessica

From: Heidi Bedwell
Sent: Friday, November 16, 2018 1:27 PM
To: Jessica Conquest <JConquest@esassoc.com>
Subject: Tree spreadsheet

Would you be able to send me the tree spreadsheet we discussed yesterday?
Thanks, Heidi



Heidi M. Bedwell
Energize Eastside EIS Project Manager
Environmental Planning Manager, Land Use Division
Development Services Department
425-452-4862
www.bellevuewa.gov and www.mybuildingpermit.com

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Exercise extra caution when responding, opening attachments, and clicking links.

ID	Tree Tag	Parcel Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH_1	DBH_2	DBH_3	DBH_5	DBH_5	Condition	Remove or Retain?
1	5194	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11					3 - Fair	Retain
2	5195	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.1					3 - Fair	Retain
3	5196	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	10.2					3 - Fair	Retain
4	5193	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.5					4 - Poor	Retain
5	5188	2124059018	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	9.8	3.1	3.1			3 - Fair	Retain
6	5189	2124059018	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.8					3 - Fair	Retain
7	5190	2124059018	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	8					4 - Poor	Retain
8	5191	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	22.5	19.1				3 - Fair	Retain
9	5192	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.2					3 - Fair	Retain
10	0	1024059083	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	27.3					3 - Fair	Retain
11	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	10					3 - Fair	Retain
12	0	1024059083	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	27					3 - Fair	Retain
13	0	1024059083	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	28					3 - Fair	Retain
14	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	20					4 - Poor	Retain
15	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	27					4 - Poor	Retain
16	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	15					4 - Poor	Retain
17	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	14					4 - Poor	Retain
18	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	10					4 - Poor	Retain
19	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	23					4 - Poor	Retain
20	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	17					4 - Poor	Retain
21	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	12					4 - Poor	Retain
22	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	18					4 - Poor	Retain
23	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	16					4 - Poor	Retain
24	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	12					4 - Poor	Retain
25	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	13					4 - Poor	Retain
26	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	14					4 - Poor	Retain
27	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	18					4 - Poor	Retain
28	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	19					4 - Poor	Retain
29	0	1024059083	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	11					4 - Poor	Retain
30	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	20.7					4 - Poor	Retain
31	0	1024059083	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	9.5					4 - Poor	Retain

32	0	1024059083	Betula pendula	European white birch	10					4 - Poor	Retain
33	0	1024059083	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	24					4 - Poor	Retain
34	0	1024059083	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	22					4 - Poor	Retain
35	0	1024059083	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	14					4 - Poor	Retain
36	0	1024059083	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	20.5					4 - Poor	Retain
37	0	1024059083	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	17					4 - Poor	Retain
38	219	2124059001	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	12					3 - Fair	Remove
39	1769	672100160	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	19.1					3 - Fair	Retain
40	1770	672100160	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	12.5					3 - Fair	Retain
41	3776	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.7					3 - Fair	Retain
42	3777	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.7	8.2				3 - Fair	Retain
43	3778	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8.2				3 - Fair	Retain
44	3779	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8	8	6	6	3 - Fair	Retain
45	3772	1024059130	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	15.5					3 - Fair	Retain
46	3775	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.5					3 - Fair	Retain
47	3774	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					3 - Fair	Retain
48	3771	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	31					3 - Fair	Retain
49	3772	1024059130	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	15.5					3 - Fair	Retain
50	3914	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					2 - Good	Retain
51	218	2124059001	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	9.5					3 - Fair	Remove
52	242	1024059130	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	20.3	0				3 - Fair	Retain
53	246	1024059130	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	22	0				3 - Fair	Retain
54	3807	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	8				3 - Fair	Remove
55	3770	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	40	15	15			3 - Fair	Retain
56	3805	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	18					4 - Poor	Remove
57	3803	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.4	8.2				4 - Poor	Remove
58	3804	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	13					3 - Fair	Remove
59	3808	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	23	14	8			3 - Fair	Remove
60	3809	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	13.5	13.5				3 - Fair	Remove
61	3812	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	27					3 - Fair	Remove
62	3814	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	20	12.8	12		3 - Fair	Remove
63	3816	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	22	20	20	20	20	3 - Fair	Remove
64	3821	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	9					4 - Poor	Retain

65	3810	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15				3 - Fair	Remove	
66	3813	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	17.3				3 - Fair	Remove	
67	3811	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	21				3 - Fair	Remove	
68	3817	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	24				3 - Fair	Remove	
69	3818	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	32.4				3 - Fair	Remove	
70	3826	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8.7	5			3 - Fair	Remove	
71	3819	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9				3 - Fair	Remove	
72	3826	1024059130	Malus domestica	Apple	11				3 - Fair	Remove	
73	3747	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.7				3 - Fair	Retain	
74	3748	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14.7				4 - Poor	Retain	
75	3757	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	29.7				4 - Poor	Retain	
76	3764	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	16				4 - Poor	Retain	
77	3763	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	23				4 - Poor	Retain	
78	3767	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24				3 - Fair	Retain	
79	3769	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	15	15		4 - Poor	Retain	
80	3768	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15				4 - Poor	Retain	
81	3753	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16	9	8		3 - Fair	Retain	
82	3754	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13	11	9		4 - Poor	Retain	
83	3755	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain	
84	3756	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	20				4 - Poor	Retain	
85	3752	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	5			4 - Poor	Retain	
86	3751	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.6				3 - Fair	Retain	
87	3750	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.6				4 - Poor	Retain	
88	3749	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				4 - Poor	Retain	
89	3730	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	24				4 - Poor	Retain	
90	3729	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	22				4 - Poor	Retain	
91	3759	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5				4 - Poor	Retain	
92	3758	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5				4 - Poor	Retain	
93	3746	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	12	10	9	8	4 - Poor	Retain
94	3745	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					3 - Fair	Retain
95	3743	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	18	10	10			4 - Poor	Retain
96	3742	1024059130	Salix sitchensis	Sitka willow	10					3 - Fair	Retain
97	3741	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	20	9				4 - Poor	Retain

98	3740	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	12	12	11			3 - Fair	Retain
99	3738	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	18	18	11			3 - Fair	Retain
100	3737	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.5					3 - Fair	Retain
101	3739	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					3 - Fair	Retain
102	3731	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	26	14				4 - Poor	Retain
103	3735	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain
104	3734	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					4 - Poor	Retain
105	3698	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	16.5	15	10	8	8	3 - Fair	Retain
106	3732	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13					4 - Poor	Retain
107	161	7856420060	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.3					3 - Fair	Remove
108	3825	1024059130	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	9					3 - Fair	Remove
109	3823	1024059130	Prunus emarginata	Bitter cherry	9.2					4 - Poor	Retain
110	3827	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	20.5					4 - Poor	Remove
111	3828	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	18	16	14	12	12	3 - Fair	Remove
112	3834	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	20	15				4 - Poor	Remove
113	3833	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	10				3 - Fair	Remove
114	3832	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	22					4 - Poor	Remove
115	3831	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	9				4 - Poor	Remove
116	3830	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15	13	12	12	10	4 - Poor	Remove
117	3829	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	17.5					3 - Fair	Remove
118	3719	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13					3 - Fair	Retain
119	3720	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13					3 - Fair	Retain
120	3721	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10					4 - Poor	Retain
121	3722	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
122	3723	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
123	3724	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	20.7					4 - Poor	Retain
124	3725	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain
125	3718	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					4 - Poor	Retain
126	3717	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain
127	3700	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13.3					4 - Poor	Retain
128	3728	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
129	3726	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	7				3 - Fair	Retain
130	3727	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain

131	3699	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.7					3 - Fair	Retain
132	3697	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14					4 - Poor	Retain
133	3696	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15					4 - Poor	Retain
134	3695	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
135	160	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	22					2 - Good	Remove
136	148	2206500400	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	11					4 - Poor	Remove
137	145	8135300020	Quercus sp.	Oak	10.8					3 - Fair	Remove
138	151	2206500400	Prunus domestica	Plum	13.5					4 - Poor	Remove
139	3835	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	30					4 - Poor	Remove
140	3836	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	16	15	15	12	3 - Fair	Remove
141	3837	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	36	36	24	10	10	3 - Fair	Remove
142	146	8135300020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	12					4 - Poor	Remove
143	147	2206500400	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	13.2					4 - Poor	Remove
144	133	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12					3 - Fair	Remove
145	132	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.9					3 - Fair	Remove
146	3838	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	36	36				3 - Fair	Remove
147	3839	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	20				3 - Fair	Remove
148	18	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.4					4 - Poor	Remove
149	131	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9					3 - Fair	Remove
150	3853	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					3 - Fair	Remove
151	3852	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	10				3 - Fair	Remove
152	3851	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8	7			3 - Fair	Remove
153	3850	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8				3 - Fair	Remove
154	3849	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12					3 - Fair	Remove
155	3847	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14	14				3 - Fair	Remove
156	3846	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.5					3 - Fair	Remove
157	3845	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15	11	11			3 - Fair	Remove
158	3843	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12					3 - Fair	Remove
159	3842	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14					3 - Fair	Remove
160	3841	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Remove
161	19	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14					4 - Poor	Remove
162	20	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.2					4 - Poor	Remove
163	21	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.1					4 - Poor	Remove

164	22	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.1				4 - Poor	Remove
165	23	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14				4 - Poor	Remove
166	24	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.5				4 - Poor	Remove
167	3840	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	10	8		3 - Fair	Remove
168	3716	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15				3 - Fair	Retain
169	3715	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12	12	12		3 - Fair	Retain
170	3714	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16				3 - Fair	Retain
171	3713	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8	8	7	3 - Fair	Retain
172	3712	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				4 - Poor	Retain
173	3710	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
174	3711	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
175	3708	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11				4 - Poor	Retain
176	3704	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
177	3705	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Retain
178	3706	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.4				4 - Poor	Retain
179	3707	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12				3 - Fair	Retain
180	3709	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				4 - Poor	Retain
181	3703	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15				3 - Fair	Retain
182	3702	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13				3 - Fair	Retain
183	3701	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				4 - Poor	Retain
184	1954	324059066	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.4				2 - Good	Retain
185	3694	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	18.3	8.7			3 - Fair	Retain
186	3396	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12				3 - Fair	Retain
187	3395	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12	10	6		3 - Fair	Retain
188	3393	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.8				3 - Fair	Retain
189	3398	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Retain
190	3397	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
191	3394	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	8				3 - Fair	Retain
192	3401	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15.8				3 - Fair	Retain
193	3854	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Remove
194	3392	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	10	9	6	3 - Fair	Retain
195	3391	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
196	3389	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain

197	3384	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	9	7	5	3 - Fair	Retain
198	3383	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10				3 - Fair	Retain
199	3380	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	9	7		4 - Poor	Retain
200	3378	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	9			3 - Fair	Retain
201	3377	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
202	3376	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
203	3369	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	10	9	6	3 - Fair	Retain
204	3375	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
205	3374	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12				3 - Fair	Retain
206	3373	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13				3 - Fair	Retain
207	3388	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5				4 - Poor	Retain
208	3379	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
209	3386	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5				3 - Fair	Retain
210	3385	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5				3 - Fair	Retain
211	3400	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5				4 - Poor	Retain
212	3856	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Remove
213	3855	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	8	5	5	3 - Fair	Remove
214	3857	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14				3 - Fair	Remove
215	3858	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8				2 - Good	Remove
216	25	1024059123	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	13.4				3 - Fair	Remove
217	3859	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Remove
218	3860	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Remove
219	111	1024059123	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5				4 - Poor	Retain
220	110	1024059123	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	9				4 - Poor	Retain
221	115	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	13.7				2 - Good	Remove
222	116	2206500435	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	8.5				2 - Good	Retain
223	117	2206500435	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.1				3 - Fair	Remove
224	3861	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8			3 - Fair	Remove
225	27	3425059010	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8.3				2 - Good	Remove
226	3864	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	18				3 - Fair	Remove
227	3863	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8				3 - Fair	Remove
228	3862	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5	7			3 - Fair	Remove
229	3876	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.5				3 - Fair	Remove

230	3878	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			3 - Fair	Remove
231	3879	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14			3 - Fair	Remove
232	3880	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	9.5	5.5		3 - Fair	Remove
233	3877	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10			3 - Fair	Remove
234	3368	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	7		3 - Fair	Retain
235	3367	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	7		3 - Fair	Retain
236	3366	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11			3 - Fair	Retain
237	3365	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14.9			3 - Fair	Retain
238	3364	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10			3 - Fair	Retain
239	3362	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			3 - Fair	Retain
240	3361	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8	7	3 - Fair	Retain
241	3358	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5			3 - Fair	Retain
242	3372	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	10	6	3 - Fair	Retain
243	3371	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.3			4 - Poor	Retain
244	3360	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.6			3 - Fair	Retain
245	3359	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	17.8			4 - Poor	Retain
246	3363	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.2			3 - Fair	Retain
247	124	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	15.5			2 - Good	Remove
248	29	3425059010	xHesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12.3			2 - Good	Remove
249	62	2225059272	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	9.5			2 - Good	Retain
250	2590	1024059101	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	17.3			2 - Good	Remove
251	2591	1024059101	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.7			3 - Fair	Remove
252	2595	8135300020	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	8.3			4 - Poor	Remove
253	2596	8135300020	Quercus sp.	Oak	10.8			3 - Fair	Remove
254	2597	8135300020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	12			4 - Poor	Remove
255	2602	8135300020	Fraxinus sp.	Ash species	8			2 - Good	Remove
256	2601	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9			3 - Fair	Remove
257	2600	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.9			3 - Fair	Remove
258	2599	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12			3 - Fair	Remove
259	2497	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	13.1			3 - Fair	Remove
260	2494	1024059123	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8.3			3 - Fair	Remove
261	2495	1024059123	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.6			4 - Poor	Remove
262	2532	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	13.7			2 - Good	Remove

263	2530	1024059123	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5		4 - Poor	Remove
264	2505	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	9.5		3 - Fair	Remove
265	2501	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	9.2		4 - Poor	Remove
266	2535	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	15.5		2 - Good	Remove
267	2507	1024059123	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8		4 - Poor	Remove
268	2506	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	9.4		4 - Poor	Remove
269	2515	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.1		4 - Poor	Remove
270	2510	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10		3 - Fair	Remove
271	2512	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.4		4 - Poor	Remove
272	2511	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10		4 - Poor	Remove
273	2513	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14		4 - Poor	Remove
274	2514	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.2		4 - Poor	Remove
275	2546	2206500020	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	18.7		2 - Good	Remove
276	2545	2206500020	Abies grandis	Grand fir	12.1		4 - Poor	Remove
277	2516	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.1		4 - Poor	Remove
278	2520	1024059123	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	13.4		3 - Fair	Remove
279	2544	2206500020	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	8.5		4 - Poor	Remove
280	2541	2206500025	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.6		2 - Good	Retain
281	2543	2206500020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	13		4 - Poor	Remove
282	2540	2206500025	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	31.8		2 - Good	Remove
283	2538	2206500025	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10.5		3 - Fair	Remove
284	2542	2206500020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.3		4 - Poor	Remove
285	2548	2206500220	Malus domestica	Apple	12		3 - Fair	Retain
286	2558	2206500230	Prunus domestica	Plum	14.6		3 - Fair	Remove
287	2587	2206500255	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	18		2 - Good	Remove
288	2574	2206500435	Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	18		2 - Good	Remove
289	2573	2206500435	Magnolia stellata	Star magnolia	12.4		3 - Fair	Remove
290	2575	2206500435	Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	13		2 - Good	Remove
291	2576	2206500435	Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	22.1		2 - Good	Remove
292	2577	2206500435	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	8.5		2 - Good	Retain
293	2578	2206500435	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.1		3 - Fair	Remove
294	2579	2206500435	Prunus domestica	Plum	12		4 - Poor	Remove
295	2603	2206500425	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	15.6		3 - Fair	Remove

296	2586	2206500435	Prunus domestica	Plum	8.2	3 - Fair	Retain
297	2610	2206500420	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	8.3	2 - Good	Remove
298	2608	2206500425	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.1	3 - Fair	Remove
299	2611	2206500420	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	28	3 - Fair	Remove
300	2620	2206500390	Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood	38	4 - Poor	Remove
301	2538	2206500025	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10.5	3 - Fair	Remove
302	2617	2206500415	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	10.4	3 - Fair	Retain
303	2535	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	15.5	2 - Good	Remove
304	2532	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	13.7	2 - Good	Remove
305	2531	1024059123	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	9	4 - Poor	Remove
306	2618	2206500410	Malus domestica	Apple	8	1 - Excellent	Remove
307	2654	1524059005	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	15.3	2 - Good	Remove
308	2662	1524059005	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	12	3 - Fair	Remove
309	2663	1524059005	Malus domestica	Apple	8.6	3 - Fair	Retain
310	2679	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	12.5	3 - Fair	Remove
311	2675	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	12.6	3 - Fair	Remove
312	2676	1524059005	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	16.4	4 - Poor	Remove
313	2678	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	12.3	3 - Fair	Remove
314	2683	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	14.6	3 - Fair	Remove
315	2680	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	10.3	4 - Poor	Remove
316	2682	1524059005	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12	3 - Fair	Remove
317	2684	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	10.5	4 - Poor	Remove
318	2686	1524059005	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.8	3 - Fair	Remove
319	2685	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	11.8	3 - Fair	Remove
320	2709	1524059032	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.5	4 - Poor	Remove
321	2710	1524059032	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10	4 - Poor	Remove
322	2711	1524059032	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.3	4 - Poor	Remove
323	2707	1524059032	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.3	4 - Poor	Remove
324	2708	1524059032	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.5	4 - Poor	Remove
326	2698	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.8	3 - Fair	Remove
327	2699	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.3	3 - Fair	Remove
328	2700	1524059080	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	11.8	3 - Fair	Retain
329	2697	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	16.5	3 - Fair	Remove

330	2716	1524059032	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.5		3 - Fair	Remove
331	2696	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	18		3 - Fair	Remove
332	2695	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	20		3 - Fair	Remove
333	2694	1524059080	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11.5		3 - Fair	Remove
334	2688	1524059080	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12		3 - Fair	Retain
335	2690	1524059080	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9		3 - Fair	Retain
336	2722	1524059032	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12		3 - Fair	Retain
337	2723	1524059032	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11.8		3 - Fair	Remove
338	2724	1524059032	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11		3 - Fair	Remove
339	2726	1524059032	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	11.2		4 - Poor	Remove
340	2743	1524059145	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	9.3		3 - Fair	Retain
341	2742	1524059145	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	10.7		3 - Fair	Retain
342	2746	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	17.3		2 - Good	Remove
343	2747	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	13.4		2 - Good	Remove
344	2748	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	16		2 - Good	Remove
345	2749	7856640010	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	8.4		3 - Fair	Remove
346	2817	7856420080	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	13		3 - Fair	Remove
347	2820	7856420080	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	15		3 - Fair	Remove
348	2819	7856420080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11		2 - Good	Remove
349	2821	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.3		3 - Fair	Remove
350	2823	7856420080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9.7		3 - Fair	Remove
351	2822	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.8		3 - Fair	Remove
352	2824	7856420080	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	9.5		3 - Fair	Remove
353	2831	7856420050	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	12.5		3 - Fair	Remove
354	2825	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.9		4 - Poor	Remove
355	2826	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.6		4 - Poor	Remove
356	2826	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.6		4 - Poor	Remove
357	2830	7856420080	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.6		3 - Fair	Remove
358	2832	7856420050	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	13.5		3 - Fair	Remove
359	2753	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	22		2 - Good	Remove
360	2767	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	17.2		3 - Fair	Remove
361	2756	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.4		2 - Good	Remove
362	2762	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9.7		3 - Fair	Remove

363	2766	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.7	3 - Fair	Remove
364	2765	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.2	3 - Fair	Remove
365	2772	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.1	3 - Fair	Remove
366	2764	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9	3 - Fair	Remove
367	2768	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.6	3 - Fair	Remove
368	2769	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.8	3 - Fair	Remove
369	2770	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.6	3 - Fair	Remove
370	2775	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.7	3 - Fair	Remove
371	2777	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11	3 - Fair	Remove
372	2778	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8.7	3 - Fair	Remove
373	2779	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.3	3 - Fair	Remove
374	2780	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.2	3 - Fair	Remove
375	2835	7856420050	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	23.5	2 - Good	Remove
376	2781	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.5	3 - Fair	Remove
377	2782	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.9	4 - Poor	Remove
378	2783	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.6	4 - Poor	Remove
379	2788	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.5	4 - Poor	Remove
380	2786	7856640020	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	12.1	4 - Poor	Remove
381	2789	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	17.9	4 - Poor	Remove
382	2790	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.2	4 - Poor	Remove
383	2792	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.7	4 - Poor	Remove
384	2804	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	24.6	4 - Poor	Remove
385	2795	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.3	4 - Poor	Remove
386	2797	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.5	4 - Poor	Remove
387	2796	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.4	4 - Poor	Remove
388	2803	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.6	4 - Poor	Remove
389	2798	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	13.6	4 - Poor	Remove
390	2806	7856640030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.7	4 - Poor	Remove
391	2802	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.5	4 - Poor	Remove
392	2805	7856640030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.3	4 - Poor	Remove
393	2836	7856420050	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.6	3 - Fair	Remove
394	2863	7856640430	Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain hemlock	8.3	3 - Fair	Remove
395	2867	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	10.5	3 - Fair	Remove

396	2882	7855000230	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	19	2 - Good	Retain
397	2877	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	8.5	4 - Poor	Remove
398	2868	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	11.5	3 - Fair	Remove
399	2869	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	9.2	3 - Fair	Remove
400	2872	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	10.1	3 - Fair	Remove
401	2881	7855000230	Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	14.1	3 - Fair	Remove
402	2891	7855000240	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	26	3 - Fair	Remove
403	2888	7855000240	Callitropsis ānōotkatensis	Alaska cedar	13.3	3 - Fair	Remove
404	2887	7855000240	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	9.4	3 - Fair	Remove
405	2901	7855000240	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress	14.1	2 - Good	Retain
406	2885	7855000240	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	26	2 - Good	Remove
407	2886	7855000240	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	22.9	2 - Good	Remove
408	2928	1524059142	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	10.4	3 - Fair	Remove
409	2934	7855000270	Prunus armeniaca	Apricot	9	3 - Fair	Remove
410	2941	1524059142	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	18.5	4 - Poor	Remove
411	2942	1524059142	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	19	4 - Poor	Remove
412	2944	7855000290	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	15.5	4 - Poor	Remove
413	2945	7855000290	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.1	4 - Poor	Remove
414	2946	7855000290	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	31.5	4 - Poor	Remove
415	2947	7855000290	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	22.5	4 - Poor	Remove
416	2948	7855000290	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	27	4 - Poor	Remove
417	2950	7855000290	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	11	4 - Poor	Remove
418	3163	7855800120	Malus domestica	Apple	9	4 - Poor	Remove
419	3183	7855800140	Prunus domestica	Plum	8.5	3 - Fair	Remove
420	3268	7856410120	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	14.7	4 - Poor	Remove
421	3431	7855801670	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	8.4	3 - Fair	Retain
422	3428	7855801670	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.8	4 - Poor	Remove
423	3423	7855801670	Myrica californica	Pacific waxmyrtle	8.4	3 - Fair	Retain
424	3442	7855801680	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	10.3	3 - Fair	Remove
425	3439	7855801680	Pinus contorta	Shore pine	8.6	3 - Fair	Remove
426	3444	7855801680	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	12.2	3 - Fair	Remove
427	3504	7855801590	Pinus contorta	Shore pine	18.8	4 - Poor	Remove
428	3506	7855801590	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	9	2 - Good	Remove

429	3449	7855801700	Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	9.4			3 - Fair	Remove
430	3526	7855801570	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.5			3 - Fair	Remove
431	3543	7855801570	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.5			3 - Fair	Remove
432	3538	7855801570	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19.2			3 - Fair	Remove
433	3546	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	13.4			4 - Poor	Remove
434	3547	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.5			4 - Poor	Remove
435	3548	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	10.5			4 - Poor	Remove
436	3472	7855801720	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress	11			3 - Fair	Retain
437	3470	7855801720	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress	9			3 - Fair	Remove
438	3549	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.4			4 - Poor	Remove
439	3550	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	12.5			4 - Poor	Remove
440	3477	7855801720	Prunus domestica	Plum	11			2 - Good	Remove
441	3552	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	13.3			4 - Poor	Remove
442	3564	7855801550	Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	11.2			3 - Fair	Remove
443	3563	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	16.4			4 - Poor	Remove
444	3561	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	10.5			4 - Poor	Remove
445	3560	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	14.5			4 - Poor	Remove
446	3559	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	12.1			4 - Poor	Remove
447	3493	7855801730	Malus domestica	Apple	9.7			3 - Fair	Retain
448	3571	7855801550	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.6			3 - Fair	Remove
449	3557	7855801550	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	18.6			4 - Poor	Remove
450	3558	7855801550	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	22.1			4 - Poor	Remove
451	3498	7855801740	Prunus domestica	Plum	9			4 - Poor	Remove
452	3604	7855801540	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	18.4			4 - Poor	Remove
453	3600	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	23			4 - Poor	Remove
454	3599	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.5			4 - Poor	Remove
455	3598	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.8			4 - Poor	Remove
456	3610	2600010580	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.6			4 - Poor	Remove
457	3612	2600010580	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13			4 - Poor	Remove
458	3613	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	17			4 - Poor	Remove
459	3614	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	11.7			4 - Poor	Remove
460	3615	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	18			4 - Poor	Remove
461	3618	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	14			4 - Poor	Remove

462	3616	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	10		4 - Poor	Remove
463	3617	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	19		4 - Poor	Remove
464	3621	2600010670	Pyrus sp.	Pear tree	8		3 - Fair	Remove
465	3629	2268400290	Prunus domestica	Plum	9.4		3 - Fair	Retain
466	3626	2268400290	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	12.8		4 - Poor	Retain
467	3636	2268400280	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	16.5		2 - Good	Remove
468	3639	2268400280	Acer rubrum	Red maple	11.4		3 - Fair	Remove
469	3642	2268400280	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	10.4		3 - Fair	Remove
470	3643	2268400280	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	8.3		3 - Fair	Retain
471	3650	2268400280	Acer rubrum	Red maple	9.3		3 - Fair	Remove
472	3656	2268400280	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	12.2		4 - Poor	Remove
473	3660	2268400280	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	8.3		3 - Fair	Remove
474	3662	2268400280	Betula pendula	European white birch	9.2		3 - Fair	Remove
475	441	1951700130	Malus domestica	Apple	9		3 - Fair	Remove
476	443	1951700130	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	12		2 - Good	Remove
477	445	1951700120	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.5		3 - Fair	Remove
478	455	1951700010	Malus domestica	Apple	8		2 - Good	Retain
479	452	1951700010	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	12		3 - Fair	Remove
480	451	1951700010	Prunus cerasifera 'thundercloud'	Cherry plum	16		2 - Good	Remove
481	2490	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19.1		4 - Poor	Remove
482	2492	1024059123	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.3		3 - Fair	Remove
483	8506	1524059080	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8	7	2 - Good	Remove
484	2840	7856420060	Abies sp.	Fir species	16.8		4 - Poor	Remove
485	2841	7856420060	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	17.5		3 - Fair	Remove
486	2842	7856420060	Malus domestica	Apple	11		3 - Fair	Remove
487	2844	7856420060	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.3		3 - Fair	Remove
488	2851	7856420070	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	16		2 - Good	Remove
489	2852	7856420070	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	32.4		3 - Fair	Remove
490	2943	7855000290	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	17		4 - Poor	Remove
491	2944	7855000290	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	15.5		4 - Poor	Remove
492	2957	7855000300	Prunus domestica	Plum	15		2 - Good	Remove
493	2958	7855000300	Prunus domestica	Plum	10.5		2 - Good	Remove

494	2960	7855000310	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common hawthorn	8.7			3 - Fair	Remove
495	2962	7855000310	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel	12.5			3 - Fair	Remove
496	2961	7855000310	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	9.3			3 - Fair	Retain
497	2963	7855000310	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese laurel	10.2			3 - Fair	Remove
498	2964	7856660250	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	16.1			4 - Poor	Remove
499	2965	7856660250	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	10.6			2 - Good	Remove
500	2971	7856660250	<i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa'	Corkscrew willow	19			3 - Fair	Remove
501	2968	7856660250	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	15.1			4 - Poor	Remove
502	2969	7856660250	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	8.4			2 - Good	Remove
503	2970	7856660250	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	14.2			3 - Fair	Remove
504	2976	7855000325	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese flowering cherry	10.2			3 - Fair	Retain
505	2977	7855000325	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Flowering plum	8.8			3 - Fair	Remove
506	2979	7855000325	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Flowering plum	10.4			3 - Fair	Retain
507	2978	7855000325	<i>Laburnum x watereri</i>	Goldenchain Tree	12.2			3 - Fair	Remove
508	2996	7855000360	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado spruce	14.4			3 - Fair	Remove
509	2997	7855000360	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	14.4			3 - Fair	Remove
510	2999	7855000360	<i>Abies</i> sp.	Fir species	8.2			4 - Poor	Remove
511	3002	7855000360	<i>Abies</i> sp.	Fir species	9.4			4 - Poor	Remove
512	3005	7855000360	<i>Abies</i> sp.	Fir species	9			4 - Poor	Remove
513	3006	7855000360	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain hemlock	9			4 - Poor	Remove
514	3008	7855000360	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	8.1			4 - Poor	Remove
515	3007	7855000360	<i>Abies</i> sp.	Fir species	9			4 - Poor	Remove
516	3014	7855000360	<i>Abies</i> sp.	Fir species	11.9			4 - Poor	Remove
517	3014	7855000360	<i>Abies</i> sp.	Fir species	11.9			4 - Poor	Remove
518	3017	7855000360	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain Juniper	8.6			3 - Fair	Remove
519	3023	7855801770	<i>Laburnum x watereri</i>	Goldenchain Tree	9.4			3 - Fair	Remove
520	3027	7855801770	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry	13.1			3 - Fair	Retain
521	3028	7855801770	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	16.5			3 - Fair	Remove
522	3035	7855800010	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	16.3			4 - Poor	Remove
523	3038	7855800010	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	10.8			4 - Poor	Remove
524	3037	7855800010	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	14.1			4 - Poor	Remove
525	3039	7855800010	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	13.9			4 - Poor	Remove
526	3041	7855800010	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	11			4 - Poor	Remove

527	3032	7855801770	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	17			4 - Poor	Remove
528	3031	7855801770	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	9			3 - Fair	Remove
529	3042	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19.4			4 - Poor	Remove
530	3043	7855800010	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	20.1			4 - Poor	Remove
531	3044	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.4			4 - Poor	Remove
532	3045	7855800010	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	21.4			4 - Poor	Remove
533	3046	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9			4 - Poor	Remove
534	3048	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	18			4 - Poor	Remove
535	3047	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20			4 - Poor	Remove
536	3049	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	13.1			3 - Fair	Remove
537	3051	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11			4 - Poor	Remove
538	3050	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.4			4 - Poor	Remove
539	3054	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10			4 - Poor	Remove
540	3084	7855800020	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	12			3 - Fair	Remove
541	3086	7855800020	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	17.2			3 - Fair	Remove
542	3056	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.6			4 - Poor	Remove
543	3057	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	12			3 - Fair	Remove
544	3055	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	8			3 - Fair	Remove
545	3095	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.5			4 - Poor	Remove
546	3060	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10.9			4 - Poor	Remove
547	3094	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.5			4 - Poor	Remove
548	3059	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	13.7			3 - Fair	Remove
549	3093	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.8			4 - Poor	Remove
550	3097	7855800030	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	12.9			4 - Poor	Remove
551	3108	7855800040	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	10.6			4 - Poor	Remove
552	3109	7855800040	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	13.5			4 - Poor	Remove
553	3096	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19			4 - Poor	Remove
554	3061	7856410010	Cladrastis kentukea	American yellowwood	11.5			3 - Fair	Remove
555	3063	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	22.3			3 - Fair	Remove
556	3062	7856410010	Cladrastis kentukea	American yellowwood	20			3 - Fair	Remove
557	3115	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.4			4 - Poor	Remove
558	3117	7855800040	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	11.4			4 - Poor	Remove
559	3114	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.1			4 - Poor	Remove

560	3113	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.1			4 - Poor	Remove
561	3064	7856410010	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.3			3 - Fair	Remove
562	3102	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.7			4 - Poor	Remove
563	3101	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.5			4 - Poor	Remove
564	3099	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9			4 - Poor	Remove
565	3100	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.8			4 - Poor	Remove
566	3133	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.2			4 - Poor	Remove
567	3132	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.5			4 - Poor	Remove
568	3068	7856410010	Malus domestica	Apple	9.8			3 - Fair	Remove
569	3128	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12			4 - Poor	Remove
570	3127	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.2			4 - Poor	Remove
571	3126	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.8			4 - Poor	Remove
572	3124	7855800050	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	11.7			4 - Poor	Remove
573	3123	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	18.8			4 - Poor	Remove
574	3119	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20			4 - Poor	Remove
575	3122	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14			4 - Poor	Remove
576	2993	7855800060	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	13			3 - Fair	Retain
577	3070	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.5			4 - Poor	Remove
578	2994	7855800060	Picea sp.	Spruce species	8			3 - Fair	Remove
579	2984	7855800060	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	14.6			4 - Poor	Remove
580	2988	7855800060	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.6			4 - Poor	Remove
581	2983	7855800060	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	11.2			4 - Poor	Remove
582	2981	7855800060	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	34			3 - Fair	Remove
583	2980	7855800060	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	32.7			3 - Fair	Remove
584	3071	7856410020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.3			3 - Fair	Remove
585	3070	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.5			4 - Poor	Remove
586	3144	7855800080	Abies pinsapo	Spanish fir	9.9			3 - Fair	Remove
587	3145	7855800080	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	15			4 - Poor	Retain
588	3208	7856410060	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	14.2			4 - Poor	Remove
589	3207	7856410060	Malus domestica	Apple	10.6			3 - Fair	Remove
590	3205	7856410060	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	11.8			3 - Fair	Remove
591	3203	7856410060	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	11			4 - Poor	Remove
592	3154	7855800110	Prunus domestica	Plum	9.1			3 - Fair	Remove

593	3156	7855800110	Malus domestica	Apple	8.3		3 - Fair	Retain
594	3160	7855800120	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	23.5		4 - Poor	Remove
595	3161	7855800120	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	24.9		4 - Poor	Remove
596	3219	7856410080	Magnolia	Loebner Magnolia	9.1		3 - Fair	Remove
597	3162	7855800120	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	21.7		4 - Poor	Remove
598	3235	7856410090	Prunus domestica	Plum	12		3 - Fair	Remove
599	3263	7856410120	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13.4		4 - Poor	Remove
600	3802	2124059001	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.2		4 - Poor	Remove
601	3786	2124059001	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	8.4		3 - Fair	Retain
602	214	2124059001	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19		3 - Fair	Remove
603	213	2124059001	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9		3 - Fair	Remove
604	3788	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	12		4 - Poor	Remove
605	3790	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	16.2		4 - Poor	Remove
606	220	2124059001	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	12		3 - Fair	Remove
607	221	2124059001	Calocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar	14.5		3 - Fair	Remove
608	222	2124059001	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	17		2 - Good	Remove
609	223	2124059001	Betula pendula	European white birch	13.5		3 - Fair	Remove
610	224	2124059001	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14		2 - Good	Remove
611	226	2124059001	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11		2 - Good	Remove
612	225	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.5		2 - Good	Remove
613	234	2124059001	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5		2 - Good	Remove
614	228	2124059001	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.5		3 - Fair	Remove
615	308	6071900180	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	18.5		4 - Poor	Remove
616	309	6071900180	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	8		4 - Poor	Retain
617	303	6071900140	Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	29		3 - Fair	Remove
618	304	6071900150	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	29		4 - Poor	Remove
619	306	6071900160	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	34.5		2 - Good	Retain
620	305	6071900160	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	27.5		4 - Poor	Remove
621	301	6071900140	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	11		3 - Fair	Remove
622	300	6071900140	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	16.5		4 - Poor	Remove
623	297	6071900130	Malus domestica	Apple	8		3 - Fair	Remove
624	333	6072200350	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	14.5		2 - Good	Remove
625	326	6072200350	Malus domestica	Apple	12.5		3 - Fair	Remove

626	330	6072200350	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	11		2 - Good	Remove
627	337	6072200360	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	18		2 - Good	Remove
628	336	6072200360	xHesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9		2 - Good	Retain
629	338	6072200360	xHesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9		2 - Good	Remove
630	342	6072200360	xHesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11		2 - Good	Remove
631	344	6072200360	xHesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14		2 - Good	Remove
632	347	6072200370	Malus sp. <flowering>	Flowering crabapple	10		2 - Good	Remove
633	352	6072200370	Malus sp. <flowering>	Flowering crabapple	8.5		2 - Good	Retain
634	353	6072200380	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	10		3 - Fair	Remove
635	364	6072200400	Cornus sp.	Ornamental dogwood	11		2 - Good	Remove
636	365	6072200400	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	11.5		3 - Fair	Remove
637	369	6072200410	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	9		2 - Good	Remove
638	368	6072200410	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	18		2 - Good	Remove
639	371	6072200410	Malus domestica	Apple	11		3 - Fair	Remove
640	370	6072200410	Malus domestica	Apple	11.5		3 - Fair	Remove
641	373	6072200410	Magnolia	Loebner Magnolia	9.5		3 - Fair	Retain
642	377	6072200420	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	14		3 - Fair	Retain
643	378	6072200420	Corylus avellana	European filbert	15.5		2 - Good	Retain
644	376	6072200420	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	25		2 - Good	Remove
645	381	6072200430	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	25		4 - Poor	Remove
646	381	6072200430	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	25		4 - Poor	Remove
647	379	6072200420	Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	21		2 - Good	Remove
648	384	6072200430	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	8		2 - Good	Remove
649	404	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	19.5		4 - Poor	Remove
650	394	6072200440	Malus domestica	Apple	11.5	6.5	3 - Fair	Remove
651	397	6072200440	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	19		3 - Fair	Remove
652	407	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	12.5		4 - Poor	Remove
653	403	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	17		3 - Fair	Remove
654	398	6072200440	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	16		3 - Fair	Remove
655	399	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	8.5		3 - Fair	Remove
656	400	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	12.5		3 - Fair	Remove
657	402	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	13.5		3 - Fair	Remove
658	401	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	12		4 - Poor	Remove

659	406	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	15					3 - Fair	Remove
660	405	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	18					3 - Fair	Remove
661	410	6072200440	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13					3 - Fair	Remove
662	411	6072200440	Malus domestica	Apple	12					3 - Fair	Remove
663	414	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14					3 - Fair	Remove
664	420	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	32					3 - Fair	Remove
665	422	6072200440	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	16					3 - Fair	Remove
666	421	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	22					3 - Fair	Remove
667	414	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14					3 - Fair	Remove
668	415	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	15	13				3 - Fair	Remove
669	416	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9					3 - Fair	Remove
670	418	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	16					4 - Poor	Remove
671	425	6072200450	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	17.5					2 - Good	Remove
672	428	1951700140	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	10					1 - Excellent	Remove
673	431	1951700130	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	21					4 - Poor	Remove
674	432	1951700130	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.5					4 - Poor	Remove
675	433	1951700130	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	21					4 - Poor	Remove
676	504	1951700800	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	10	3	3	3	3	2 - Good	Remove
677	468	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	10					3 - Fair	Retain
678	467	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	8.5					3 - Fair	Retain
679	456	1951700800	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	12.5					3 - Fair	Remove
680	466	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	10					3 - Fair	Retain
681	465	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	12					3 - Fair	Retain
682	458	1951700800	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	8					3 - Fair	Remove
683	460	1951700800	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13					3 - Fair	Remove
684	461	1951700800	Sciadopitys verticillata	Umbrella pine	11					3 - Fair	Remove
685	513	1951700790	Malus domestica	Apple	8					2 - Good	Remove
686	528	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	12					2 - Good	Remove
687	529	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	9					2 - Good	Remove
688	527	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	9					2 - Good	Remove
689	531	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	9					2 - Good	Remove
690	530	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8					2 - Good	Remove
691	517	1951700780	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	11					2 - Good	Remove

692	534	1951700770	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13	3 - Fair	Remove
693	538	6308000370	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10	4 - Poor	Remove
694	537	6308000370	Picea sp.	Spruce species	10.5	4 - Poor	Remove
695	536	6308000370	Picea sp.	Spruce species	11	4 - Poor	Remove
696	535	6308000370	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13	3 - Fair	Remove
697	549	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	32	4 - Poor	Remove
698	550	1951700740	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	24	4 - Poor	Remove
699	551	1951700740	Abies grandis	Grand fir	15.5	4 - Poor	Remove
700	552	1951700740	Picea sp.	Spruce species	12	4 - Poor	Remove
701	556	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9.5	3 - Fair	Remove
702	562	1951700740	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	14	4 - Poor	Remove
703	563	1951700740	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	12	4 - Poor	Remove
704	564	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	15.5	4 - Poor	Remove
705	565	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.5	4 - Poor	Remove
706	566	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14	4 - Poor	Remove
707	572	1951810080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10	4 - Poor	Remove
708	567	1951700740	Malus domestica	Apple	11	3 - Fair	Retain
709	569	1951810080	Thuja sp.	Cedar species	9	2 - Good	Retain
710	578	1951810090	Pyrus pyrifolia	Asian pear	8.8	3 - Fair	Retain
711	581	1951810090	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	10	3 - Fair	Remove
712	580	1951810090	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	17	3 - Fair	Remove
713	577	1951810090	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	24.4	3 - Fair	Remove
714	616	1951810110	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8	2 - Good	Remove
715	615	1951810110	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8	2 - Good	Remove
716	614	1951810110	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8	2 - Good	Remove
717	705	1951810120	Betula pendula	European white birch	8.8	2 - Good	Remove
718	666	1951830100	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.4	3 - Fair	Remove
719	663	1951830100	Abies grandis	Grand fir	15.8	4 - Poor	Remove
720	662	1951830100	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	15.5	3 - Fair	Remove
721	661	1951830100	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	13.2	3 - Fair	Remove
722	660	1951830100	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	19.5	3 - Fair	Remove
723	659	1951830100	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	11.4	3 - Fair	Remove
724	683	1951830050	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	8.3	3 - Fair	Remove

725	687	1951830050	Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'	Norway maple 'Crimson King'	8.8				3 - Fair	Remove
726	692	1951830050	Callitropsis-ánootkatensis	Alaska cedar	9				3 - Fair	Remove
727	3883	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	11				2 - Good	Retain
728	3882	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	10	9	7	4 - Poor	Remove
729	3865	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	9			3 - Fair	Remove
730	85	1024059089	Salix babylonica	Weeping willow	10				3 - Fair	Retain
731	3872	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12				3 - Fair	Remove
732	3871	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Remove
733	3870	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.5				3 - Fair	Remove
734	3869	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Remove
735	3866	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.5	9			3 - Fair	Remove
736	3868	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14.5				3 - Fair	Remove
737	94	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10				2 - Good	Remove
738	93	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9				2 - Good	Remove
739	31	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10				2 - Good	Remove
740	89	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8				2 - Good	Remove
741	92	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9				2 - Good	Remove
742	3875	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				4 - Poor	Remove
743	32	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14				2 - Good	Remove
744	3874	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12				4 - Poor	Remove
745	3873	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				4 - Poor	Remove
746	71	1024059119	Salix babylonica	Weeping willow	20				3 - Fair	Retain
747	70	2225059272	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13				4 - Poor	Remove
748	3906	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10				2 - Good	Retain
749	3902	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
750	3898	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5				3 - Fair	Retain
751	2148	7811210180	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.3				4 - Poor	Retain
752	3899	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12	6			3 - Fair	Retain
753	3900	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	14	12	10		3 - Fair	Retain
754	3904	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
755	2263	324059066	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.2				2 - Good	Retain
756	3908	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	18				3 - Fair	Retain

757	3907	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	9.8			3 - Fair	Retain	
758	3911	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12			4 - Poor	Remove	
759	3910	1024059130	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10			2 - Good	Remove	
760	2295	324059066	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.4			3 - Fair	Retain	
761	2296	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14			2 - Good	Remove	
762	2297	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14			2 - Good	Remove	
763	2298	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	18			2 - Good	Remove	
764	2299	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12.5			2 - Good	Remove	
765	3347	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain	
766	2153	7811210180	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8.8			3 - Fair	Retain	
767	2154	7811210180	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	8.6			3 - Fair	Retain	
768	3884	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			2 - Good	Remove	
769	3885	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			4 - Poor	Retain	
770	3886	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.9			4 - Poor	Retain	
771	3887	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain	
772	3889	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	5		3 - Fair	Retain	
773	3888	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5			3 - Fair	Retain	
774	3894	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			3 - Fair	Retain	
775	3893	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8			3 - Fair	Retain	
776	3892	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	4		3 - Fair	Retain	
777	3891	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11			3 - Fair	Retain	
778	3895	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10			2 - Good	Retain	
779	3881	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10			2 - Good	Retain	
780	3890	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8		3 - Fair	Retain	
781	3896	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14			3 - Fair	Retain	
782	3897	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain	
783	3348	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8	5		3 - Fair	Retain	
784	3350	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	11		3 - Fair	Retain	
785	3349	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8	8		3 - Fair	Retain	
786	3352	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8		3 - Fair	Retain	
787	3353	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8	6	5	3 - Fair	Retain
788	3354	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8	7			3 - Fair	Retain
789	3355	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain

790	3356	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10		3 - Fair	Retain
791	3357	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9		3 - Fair	Retain
792	33	9538900020	Malus domestica	Apple	8		2 - Good	Remove
793	46	9538900030	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	13.7		3 - Fair	Remove
794	48	9538900020	Malus domestica	Apple	11.1		3 - Fair	Retain
795	2655	1524059005	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	13.2		2 - Good	Retain
796	2677	1524059005	Pinus pungens	Table mountain pine	10.8		3 - Fair	Retain
797	2714	1524059032	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	12.7		2 - Good	Retain
798	2562	2206500240	Malus domestica	Apple	12.4		3 - Fair	Retain
799	2531	1024059123	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	9		4 - Poor	Retain
800	2758	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8.4		3 - Fair	Retain
801	2760	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.4		3 - Fair	Retain
802	2787	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.8		4 - Poor	Retain
803	2776	7856640020	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	11.8		3 - Fair	Retain
804	2800	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.6		4 - Poor	Retain
805	2801	7856640020	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8		4 - Poor	Retain
806	2815	7856640030	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.6		3 - Fair	Retain
807	2814	7856640030	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10.2		3 - Fair	Retain
808	3609	2600010580	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.6		4 - Poor	Retain
809	3575	2600010620	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	19.8		4 - Poor	Retain
810	3574	2600010620	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	16.7		4 - Poor	Retain
811	3579	2600010620	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	26		4 - Poor	Retain
812	3584	2600010620	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	9		3 - Fair	Retain
813	3587	2600010630	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10.9		3 - Fair	Retain
814	3588	2600010630	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.6		2 - Good	Retain
815	3591	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9		4 - Poor	Retain
816	3592	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.5		4 - Poor	Retain
817	3603	7855801540	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	13.1		3 - Fair	Retain
818	3602	7855801540	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	12		3 - Fair	Retain
819	440	1951700130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	28.5		2 - Good	Retain
820	568	1951810080	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	47	34	2 - Good	Retain
821	620	1951810120	Betula pendula	European white birch	10.1		2 - Good	Remove
822	256	2124059001	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5		2 - Good	Retain

823	241	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11					3 - Fair	Remove
824	237	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	9.5					2 - Good	Remove
825	218	2124059001	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	9.5					3 - Fair	Remove
826	219	2124059001	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	12					3 - Fair	Retain
827	3785	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.3					4 - Poor	Retain
828	3784	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	11.1					3 - Fair	Retain
829	3783	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	11.8					3 - Fair	Retain
830	3780	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	9.3					3 - Fair	Retain
831	3782	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	12.1					3 - Fair	Retain
832	3787	2124059001	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow	9.7					4 - Poor	Retain
833	3792	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13					4 - Poor	Remove
834	3794	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	9.3					4 - Poor	Retain
835	3793	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	11					4 - Poor	Remove
836	3797	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	12.7					4 - Poor	Retain
837	3798	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	11.7					3 - Fair	Retain
838	3789	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	16					3 - Fair	Retain
839	665	1951830100	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow	12.9					2 - Good	Remove
840	694	1951830100	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow	8					3 - Fair	Retain
841	335	6072200360	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper	23					3 - Fair	Retain
842	375	6072200410	<i>Picea pungens</i> var. <i>glauca</i>	Colorado blue spruce	19					2 - Good	Remove
843	392	6072200440	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	16					4 - Poor	Remove
844	3089	7855800030	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	16.7					3 - Fair	Retain
845	3103	7855800040	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	19.5					4 - Poor	Remove
846	3106	7855800040	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	12.2					4 - Poor	Retain
847	3107	7855800040	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.6					4 - Poor	Retain
848	3058	7856410010	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	9.3					4 - Poor	Retain
849	3337	7856410100	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese black pine	15.3					2 - Good	Remove
850	2959	7855000310	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson falsecypress	12.5					2 - Good	Remove
851	2568	2206500435	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese flowering cherry	8					2 - Good	Remove
852	2705	1524059032	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese flowering cherry	8					1 - Excellent	Remove
853	2706	1524059032	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay laurel	9					4 - Poor	Remove
854	2725	1524059032	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Common plum	8					4 - Poor	Remove
855	3403	7855801670	<i>×Hesperotropsis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	11					1 - Excellent	Remove

856	3404	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
857	3405	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
858	3406	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
859	3407	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
860	3408	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
861	3409	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
862	3410	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10					1- Excellent	Remove
863	3411	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
864	3412	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
865	3413	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
866	3414	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
867	3415	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11					1- Excellent	Remove
868	3416	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
869	3417	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10					1- Excellent	Remove
870	3418	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
871	3419	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
872	3420	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
873	3801	2124059001	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					1- Excellent	Remove
874	3799	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.2					1- Excellent	Remove
875	20271	No parcel number (ROW)	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10					1- Excellent	Remove

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 08, 2018 10:29 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: Richards Creek substation mitigation plans
Attachments: RIC_Mitigation_Plan.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

As discussed, attached are the mitigation plans for the Richards Creek substation site. Let me know if you need hard copies?

Thanks,

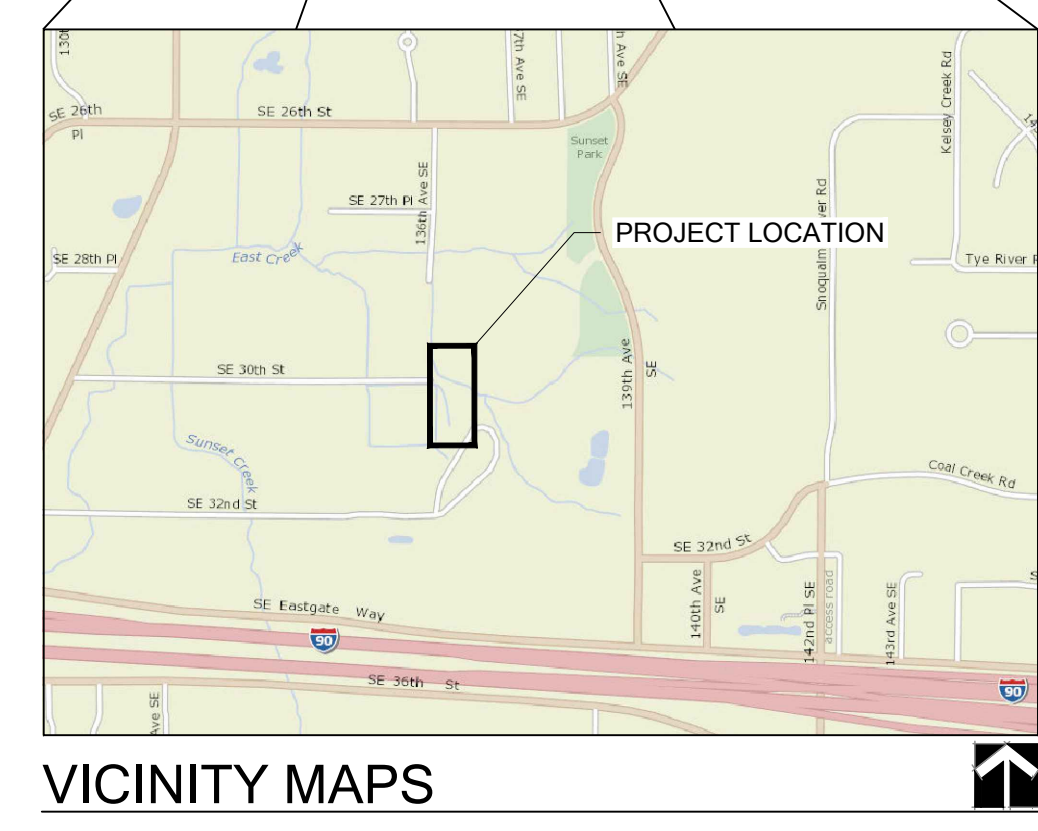
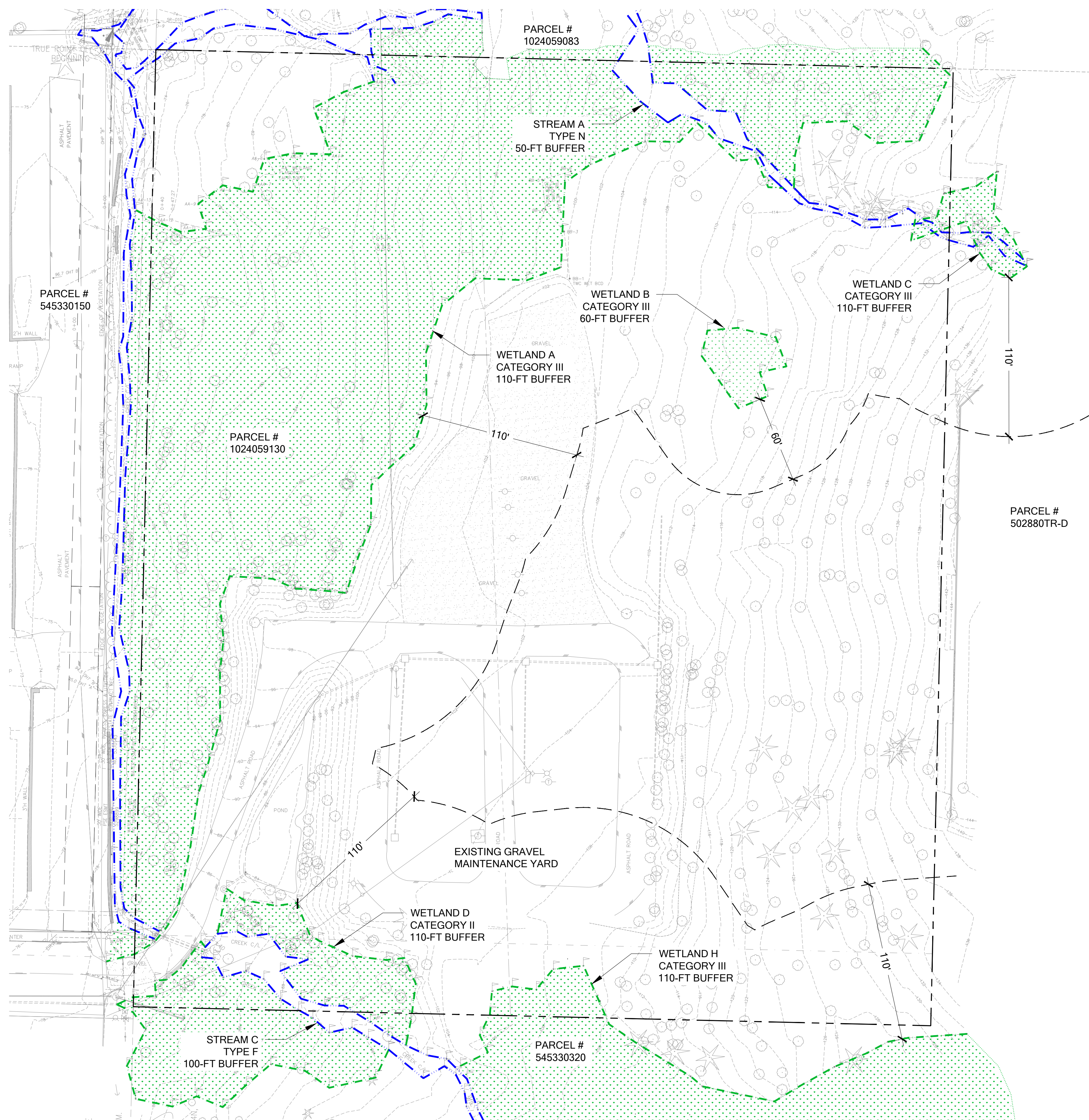
Brad

**PSE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION
RICHARDS CREEK SUB-BASIN MITIGATION PLAN
PREPARED FOR: PUGET SOUND ENERGY
ENERGIZE EASTSIDE, SOUTH BELLEVUE SEGMENT
PARCELS #: 1024059130, 1024059083, 5453300150
BELLEVUE, WA**

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS	
NO.	DATE DESCRIPTION
1	04-18-2018 MITIGATION PLAN

GENERAL NOTES:

SHEET SIZE: ORIGINAL PLAN IS 24" X 36". SCALE ACCORDINGLY.	
PROJECT MANAGER:	JC
DESIGNED:	LM
DRAFTED:	LM
CHECKED:	JC / AM
JOB NUMBER:	111103.11
SHEET NUMBER:	W1 OF 7



VICINITY MAPS

LEGEND

- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
- STREAM BOUNDARY (OHWM)
- CRITICAL AREA BUFFER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY

- NOTES**
- CRITICAL AREAS DELINEATED BY THE WATERSHED COMPANY IN OCTOBER 2016, FEBRUARY 2017 AND APRIL 2017.
 - SURVEY RECEIVED FROM APS SURVEY & MAPPING. 13221 S.E. 26TH STREET, SUITE A, BELLEVUE, WA 98005. PHONE: (425) 746-3200.

- SHEET INDEX**
- W1 EXISTING CONDITIONS
 - W2 SITE PREPARATION & TESC PLAN
 - W3 GRADING & LARGE WOODY DEBRIS PLAN
 - W4 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
 - W5 PLANTING PLAN & SCHEDULE
 - W6 PLANTING NOTES & DETAILS
 - W7 MITIGATION NOTES

EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE: 1" = 40'



SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS	
NO.	DATE DESCRIPTION
1	04-18-2018 MITIGATION PLAN

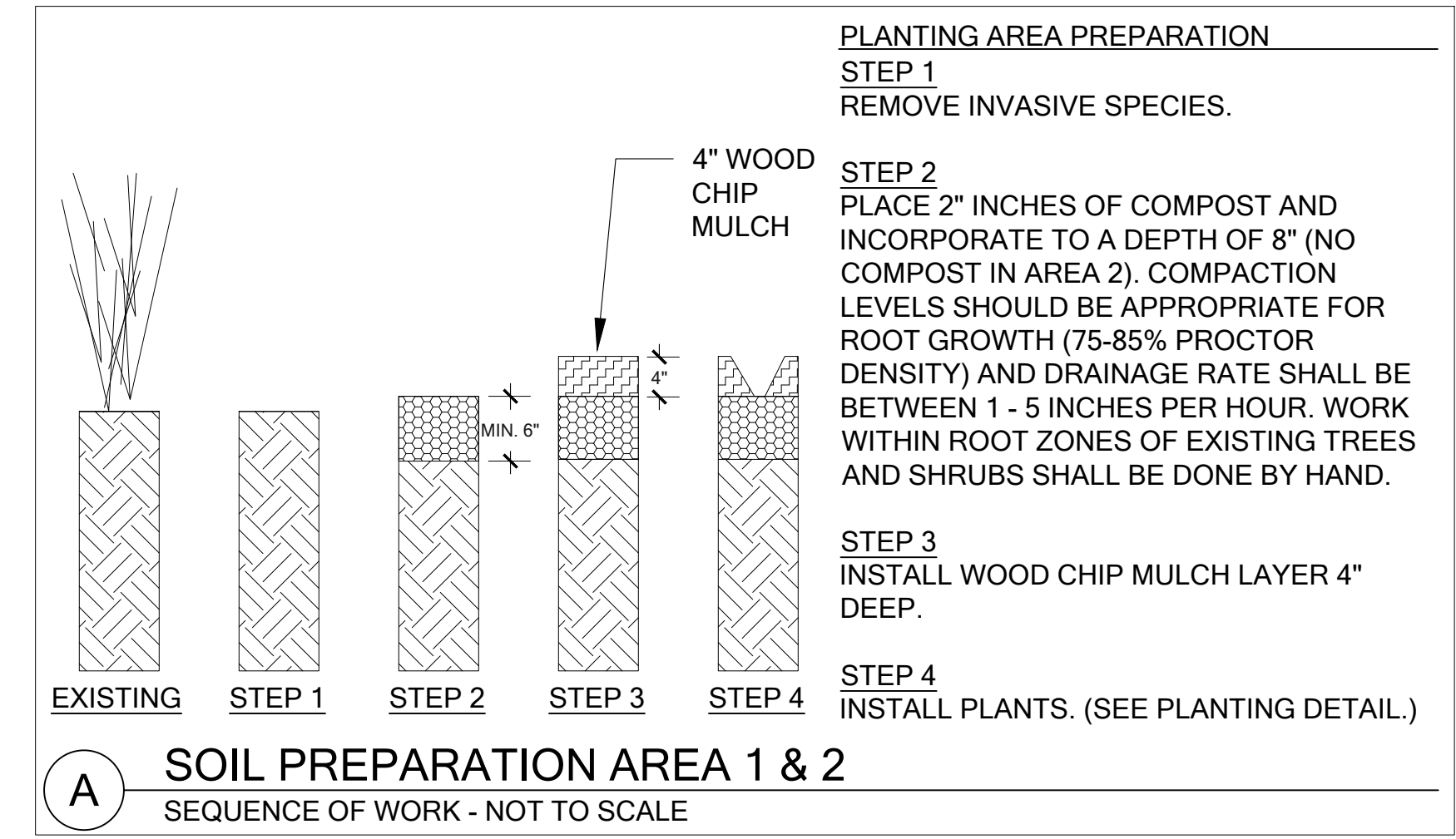
GENERAL NOTES:

SHEET SIZE:
ORIGINAL PLAN IS 24" X 36".
SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

PROJECT MANAGER: JC
DESIGNED: LM
DRAFTED: LM
CHECKED: JC / AM
JOB NUMBER:
111103.11
SHEET NUMBER:
W2 OF 7

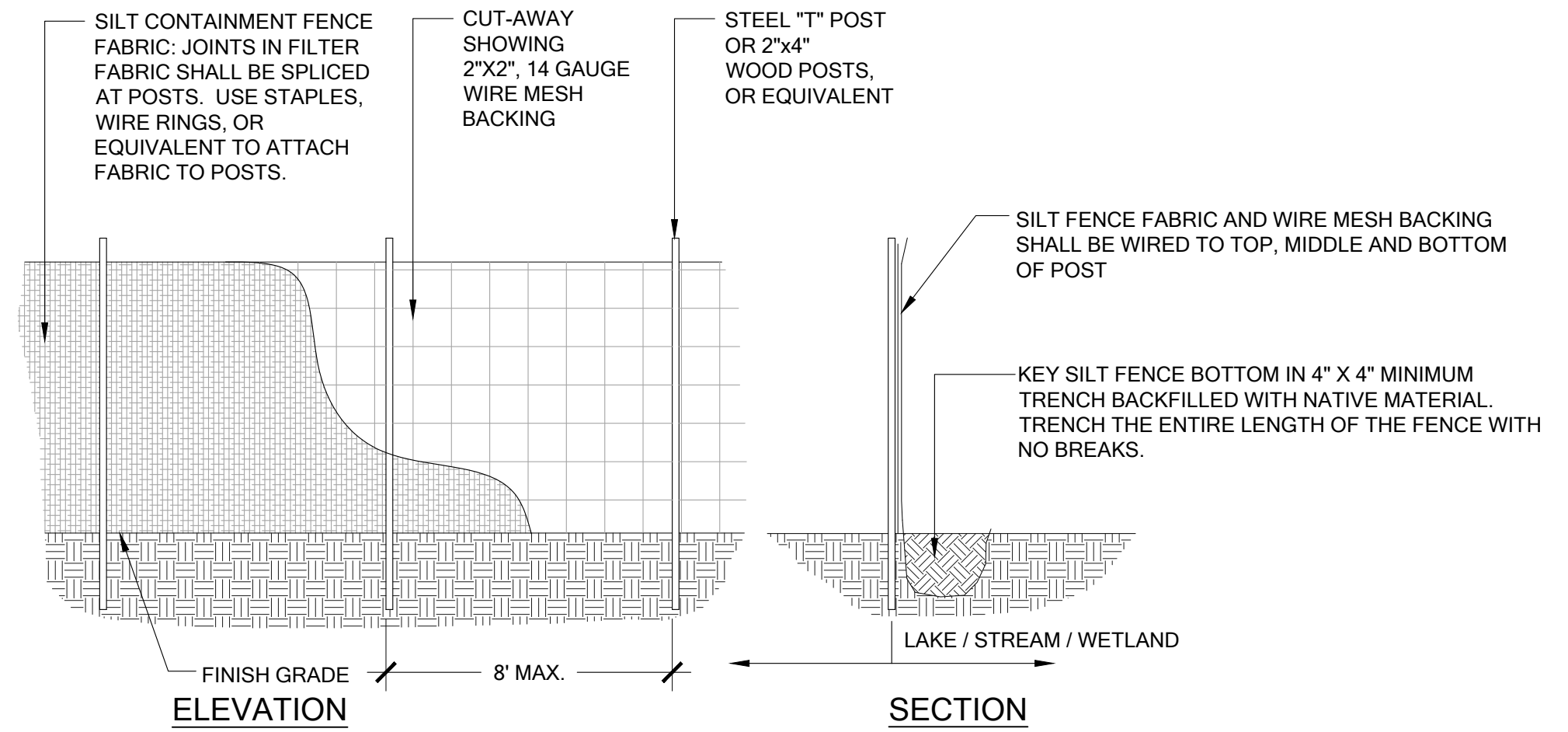
LEGEND

- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
- STREAM BOUNDARY (OHWM)
- CRITICAL AREA BUFFER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- SOIL PREP AREA 1
- SOIL PREP AREA 2
- SILT FENCE
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- PROJECT BOUNDARY



SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE STANDARDS:

- ANY DAMAGE SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.
- SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ACCUMULATION EXCEEDS 6" IN DEPTH.

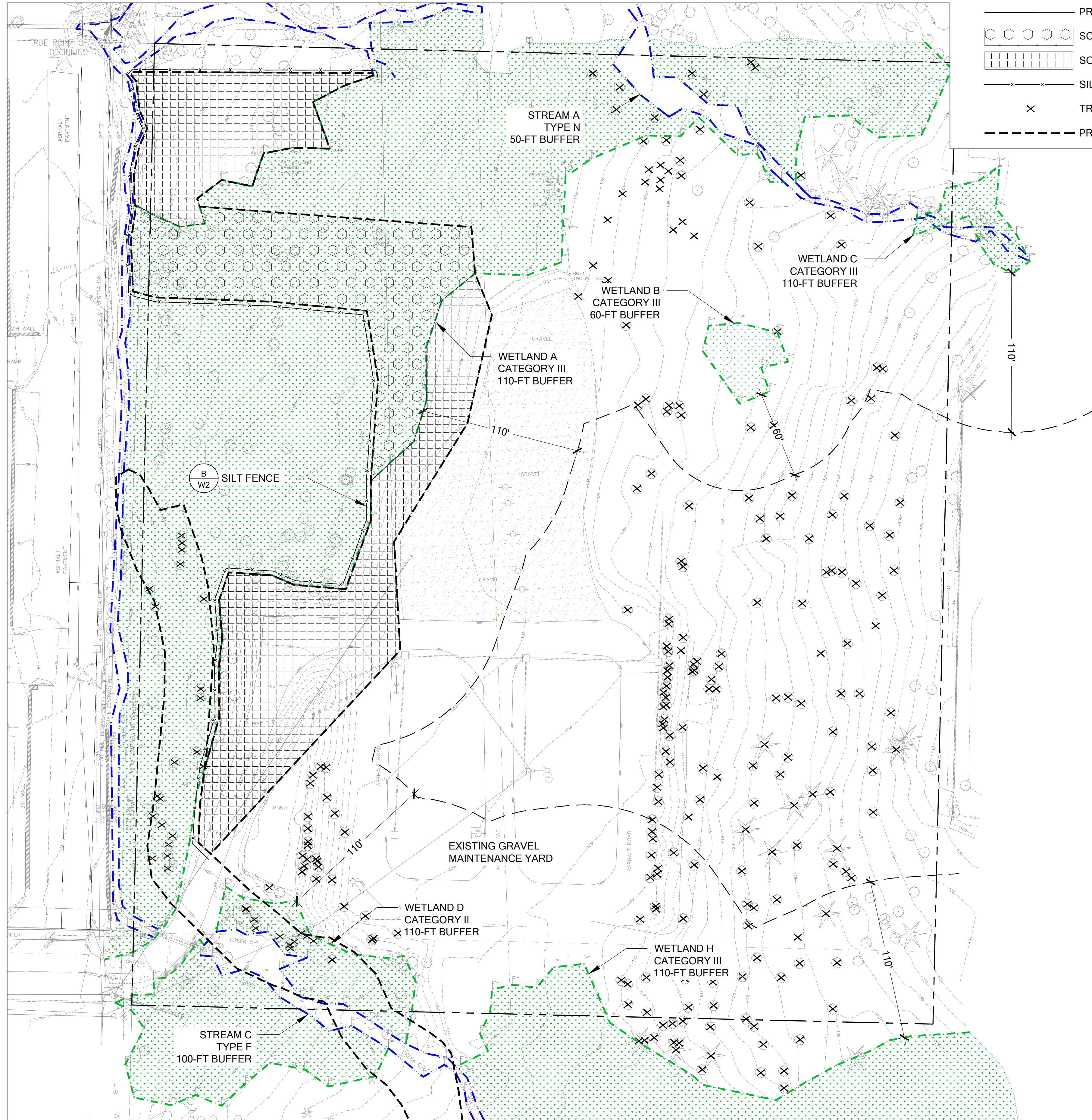


B SILT FENCE

Scale: NTS

NOTE

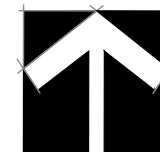
- SEE STREAM RESTORATION AND CULVERT REPLACEMENT PLAN FOR STREAM WORK TESC.



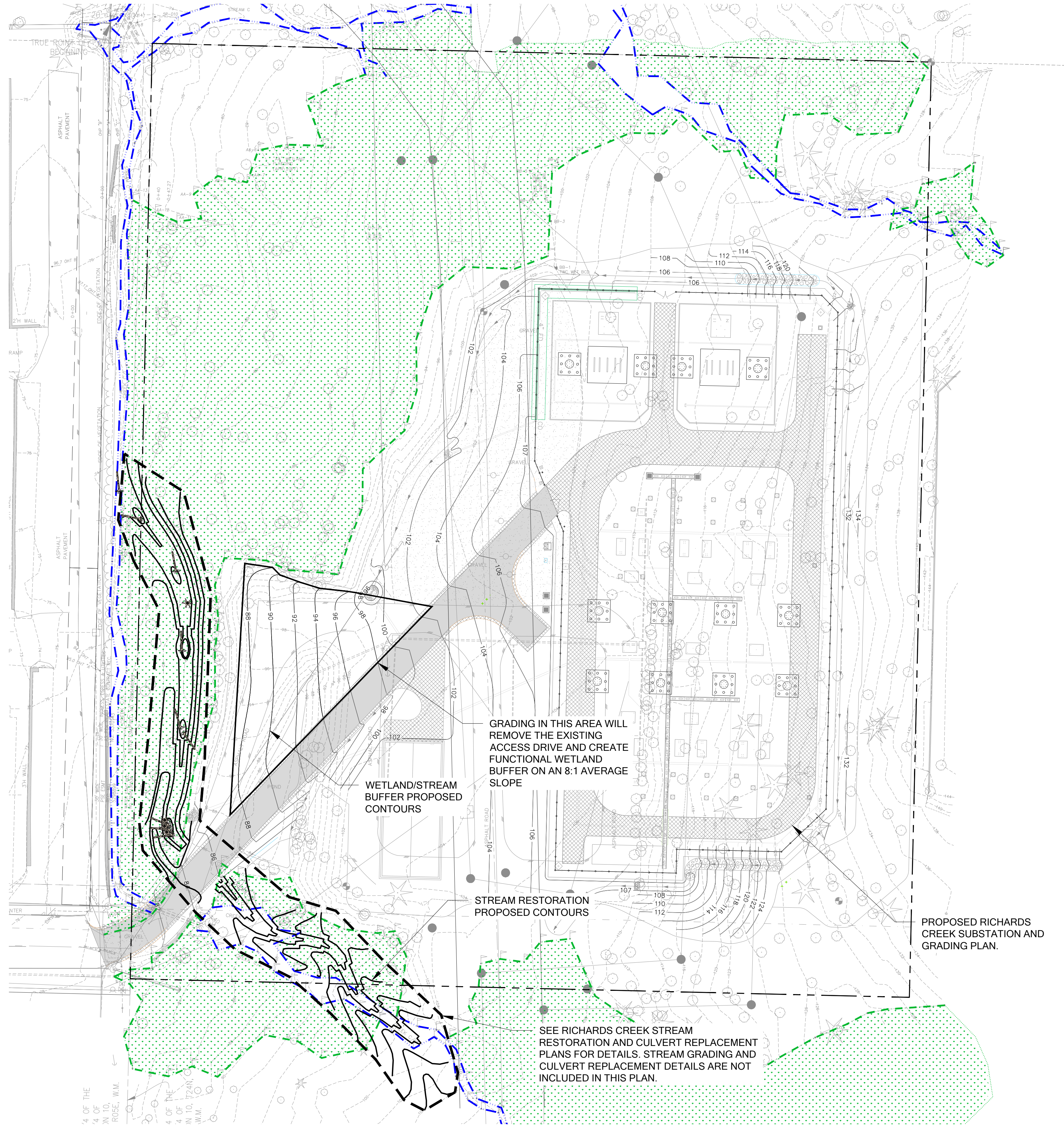
SITE PREPARATION & TESC PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 40'

0 20' 40' 80' 160'



PSE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION
RICHARDS CREEK SUB-BASIN MITIGATION PLAN
PREPARED FOR: PUGET SOUND ENERGY
ENERGIZE EASTSIDE, SOUTH BELLEVUE SEGMENT
PARCELS #: 1024059130, 1024059083, 5453300150
BELLEVUE, WA



GRADING IN THIS AREA WILL REMOVE THE EXISTING ACCESS DRIVE AND CREATE FUNCTIONAL WETLAND BUFFER ON AN 8:1 AVERAGE SLOPE

WETLAND/STREAM BUFFER PROPOSED CONTOURS

STREAM RESTORATION PROPOSED CONTOURS

PROPOSED RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION AND GRADING PLAN.

SEE RICHARDS CREEK STREAM RESTORATION AND CULVERT REPLACEMENT PLANS FOR DETAILS. STREAM GRADING AND CULVERT REPLACEMENT DETAILS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN.

NOTES

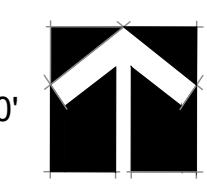
1. REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING ACCESS DRIVE AND REGRADING WILL CHANGE THE EXISTING 3:1 SLOPE TO AN AVERAGE 8:1 SLOPE.

LEGEND

- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
- STREAM BOUNDARY (OHWM)
- CRITICAL AREA BUFFER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED STREAM/BUFFER CONTOURS
- PROPOSED SUBSTATION CONTOURS
- STREAM PROJECT AREA
- LARGE WOODY DEBRIS

GRADING AND LARGE WOODY DEBRIS PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 40'



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	04-18-2018	MITIGATION PLAN	LM

GENERAL NOTES:

SHEET SIZE:
ORIGINAL PLAN IS 24" X 36".
SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

PROJECT MANAGER: JC
DESIGNED: LM
DRAFTED: LM
CHECKED: JC / AM
JOB NUMBER:
111103.11
SHEET NUMBER:
W3 OF 7

PSE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION
RICHARDS CREEK SUB-BASIN MITIGATION PLAN
PREPARED FOR: PUGET SOUND ENERGY
ENERGIZE EASTSIDE, SOUTH BELLEVUE SEGMENT
PARCELS #: 1024059130, 1024059083, 5453300150
BELLEVUE, WA

BY LM

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	04-18-2018	MITIGATION PLAN

GENERAL NOTES:

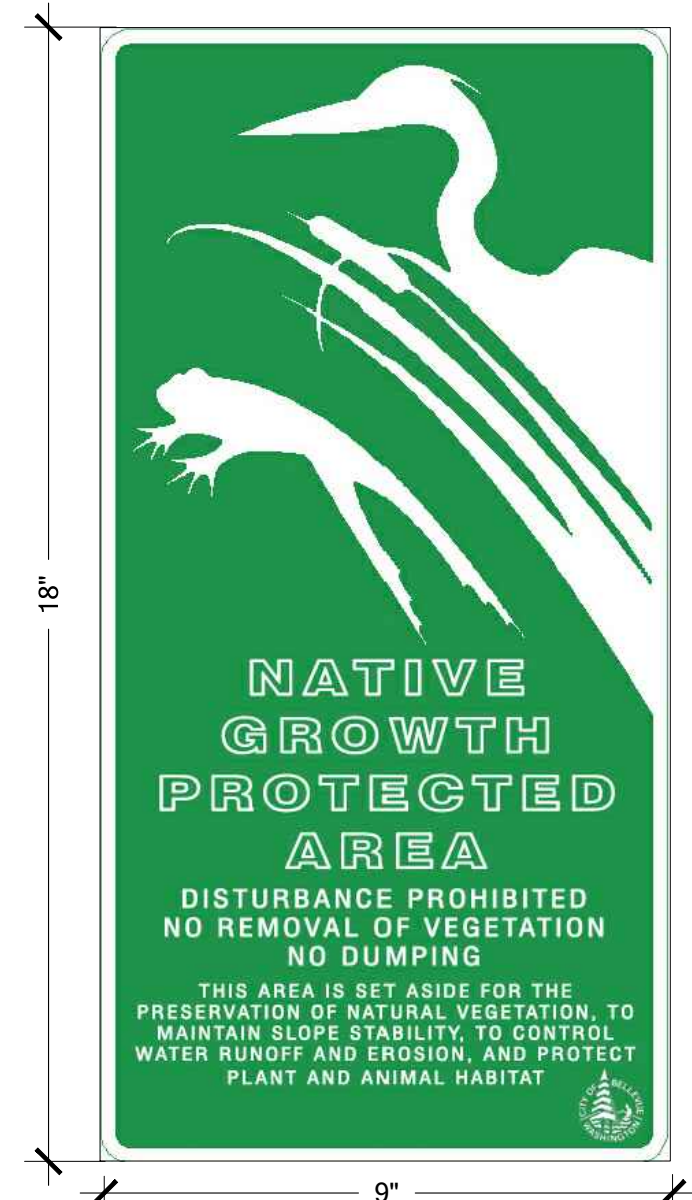
SHEET SIZE:
ORIGINAL PLAN IS 24" X 36".
SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

PROJECT MANAGER: JC
DESIGNED: LM
DRAFTED: LM
CHECKED: JC / AM

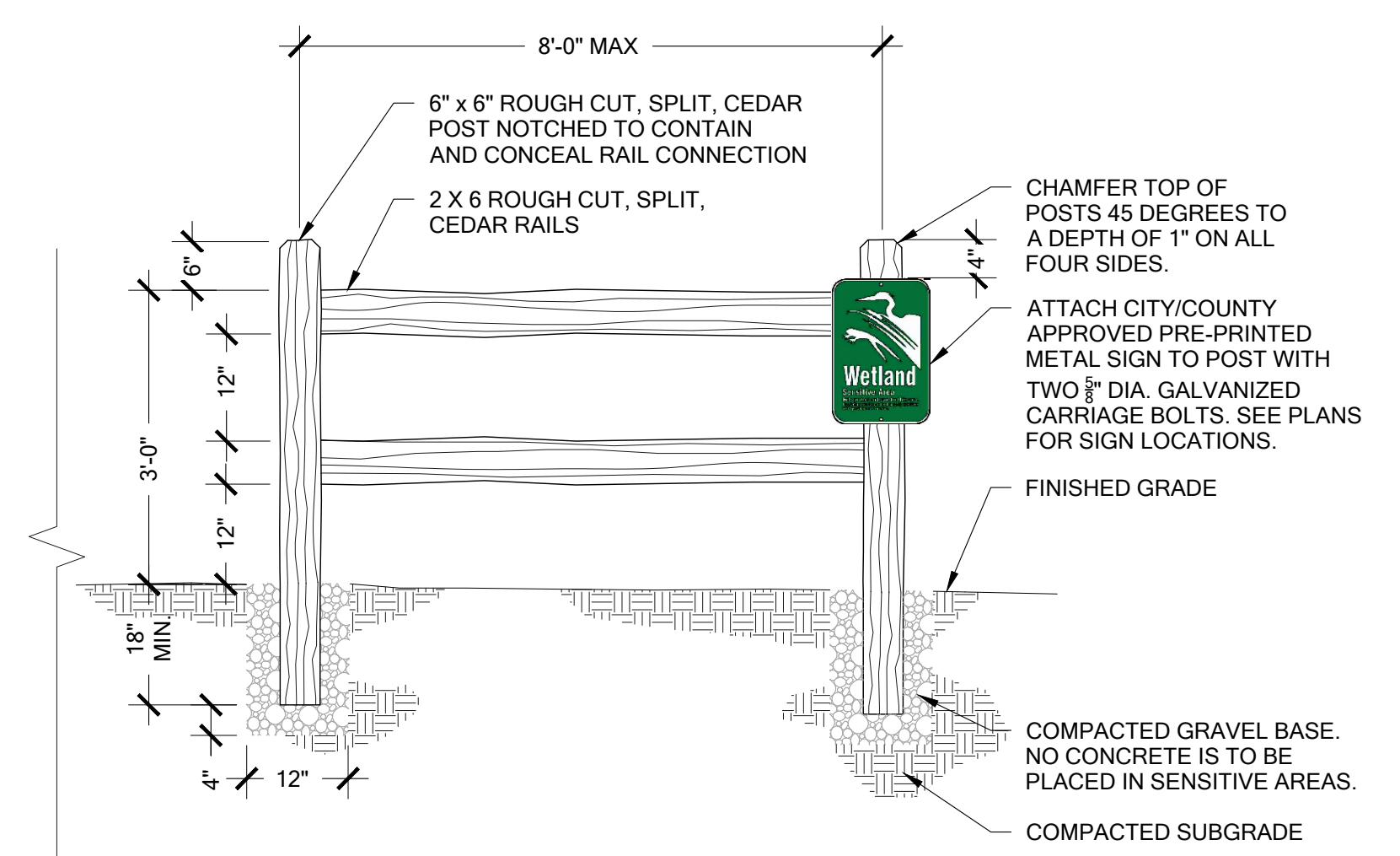
JOB NUMBER:
111103.11
SHEET NUMBER:
W4 OF 7



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



A NGPA SIGN
Scale: NTS



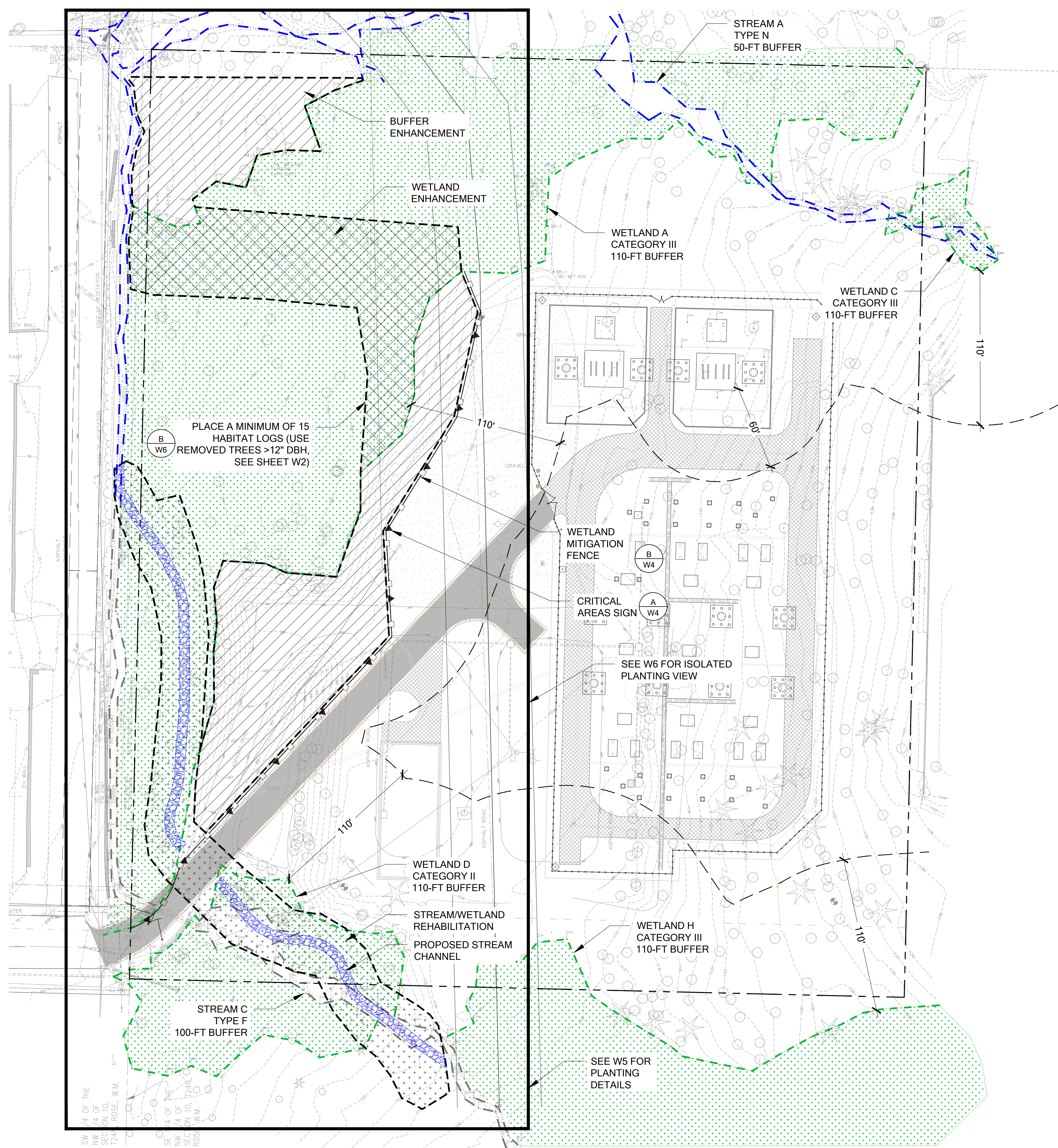
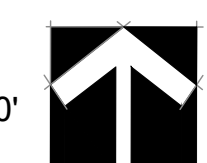
B SPLIT RAIL FENCE WITH CRITICAL AREA SIGN (SEE W3)
Scale: NTS

NOTES

- THE EXISTING CHANNEL WILL NOT BE FILLED IN AFTER STREAM FLOW IS DIVERTED INTO THE NEW CHANNEL. THE REMNANT CHANNEL IS ANTICIPATED TO CONTINUE TO CAPTURE SEEPAGE AND SHALLOW GROUNDWATER AND WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND IS EXPECTED TO FUNCTION AS WETLAND.

LEGEND

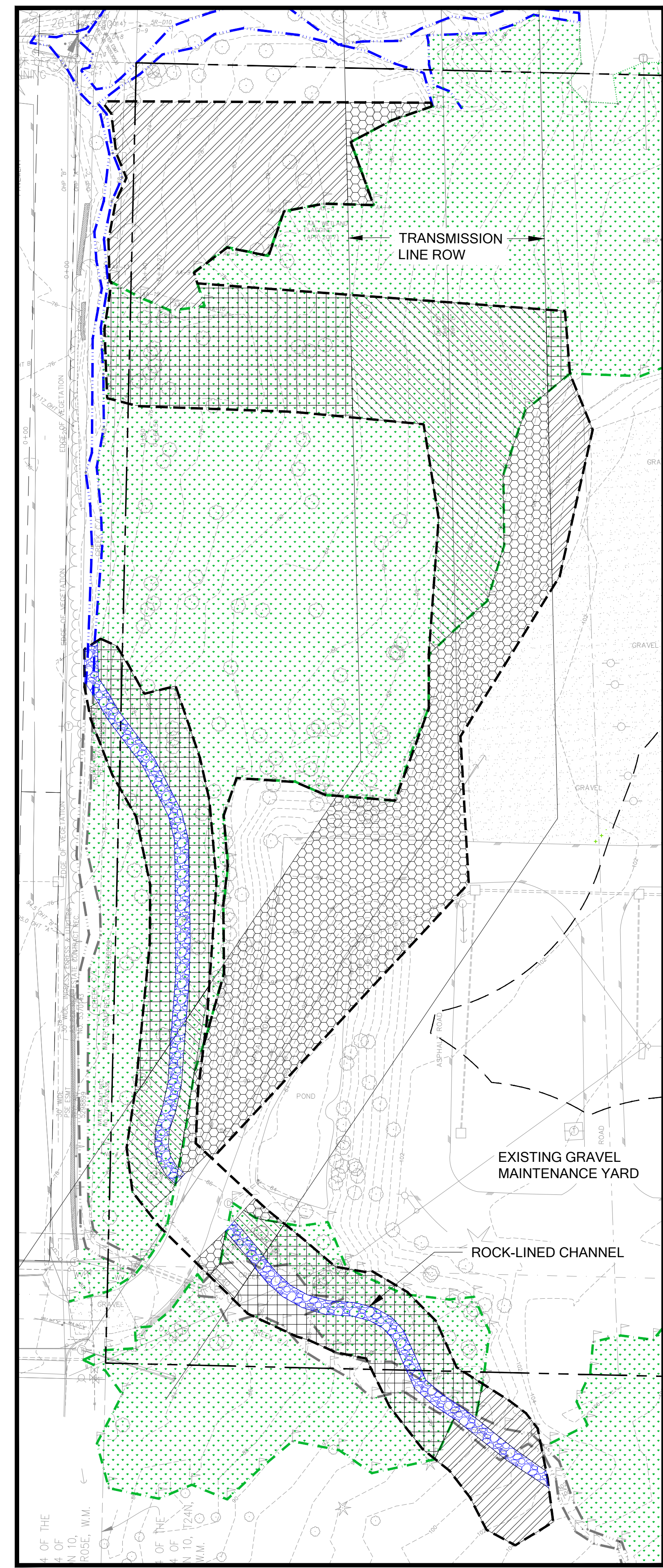
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
- STREAM BOUNDARY (OHWM)
- CRITICAL AREA BUFFER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- WETLAND REHABILITATION (17,322 SF)
- WETLAND / STREAM BUFFER ENHANCEMENT (32,013 SF)
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- CRITICAL AREAS FENCE AND SIGNS
- STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT (INCLUDES 13,396 SF WETLAND REHABILITATION AND 3,323 SF WETLAND/STREAM BUFFER ENHANCEMENT)



ENHANCEMENT PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 40'

PSE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION
RICHARDS CREEK SUB-BASIN MITIGATION PLAN
PREPARED FOR: PUGET SOUND ENERGY
ENERGIZE EASTSIDE, SOUTH BELLEVUE SEGMENT
PARCELS #: 1024059130, 1024059083, 5453300150
BELLEVUE, WA



LEGEND

- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
- STREAM BOUNDARY (OHWM)
- CRITICAL AREA BUFFER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROJECT BOUNDARY

SEE W3 FOR ISOLATED VIEW LOCATION

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL (ROW)

AREA = 11,952

Category	Species	Size	Spacing	Quantity
TREES	SALIX LUCIDA / PACIFIC WILLOW	50	9' O.C.	2 GAL.
	SALIX SITCHENSIS / SITKA WILLOW	50	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
SHRUBS	CORNUS SERICEA / RED-OSIER DOGWOOD	64	6' O.C.	1 GAL.
	ROSA NUTKANA / NOOTKA ROSE	64	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	64	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS/ PACIFIC NINEBARK	64	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
GROUNDCOVER	*ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY		24" O.C.	
	ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA/ LADY FERN (NO INUNDATION)	650	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	TOLMIEA MENZIESII /PIGGYBACK PLANT (NO INUNDATION)	650	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	SCIRPUS MICROCARPUS / SMALL FRUITED BULRUSH	650	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)				

BUFFER ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL (ROW)

AREA = 18,296

Category	Species	Quantity	Spacing	Size
TREES	SALIX SCOULERIANA / SCOULER'S WILLOW	75	9' O.C.	2 GAL.
	AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA / PACIFIC SERVICEBERRY	75	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
SHRUBS	RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	80	6' O.C.	1 GAL.
	SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS / SNOWBERRY	80	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERRY	80	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM / TALL OREGON GRAPE	80	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	ACER CIRCINATUM / VINE MAPLE	80	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
GROUNDCOVER	*ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY		24" O.C.	
	POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / SWORD FERN	1490	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	BLECHNUM SPICANT / DEER FERN	1490	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)				

WETLAND ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL

AREA = 18,487

Category	Species	Quantity	Spacing	Size
TREES (66)	ALNUS RUBRA / RED ALDER	25	9' O.C.	2 GAL.
	FRAXINUS LATIFOLIA / OREGON ASH	25	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	THUJA PLICATA / WESTERN RED CEDAR	25	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	SALIX LUCIDA / PACIFIC WILLOW	25	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	PICEA SITCHENSIS / SITKA SPRUCE	25	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	SALIX SITCHENSIS / SITKA WILLOW	25	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
SHRUBS (600)	CORNUS SERICEA / RED-OSIER DOGWOOD	100	6' O.C.	1 GAL.
	ROSA NUTKANA / NOOTKA ROSE	100	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	100	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	PHYSOCARPUS CAPITATUS/ PACIFIC NINEBARK	100	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
GROUNDCOVER (3600)	*ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY		24" O.C.	
	ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA/ LADY FERN (NO INUNDATION)	765	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	TOLMIEA MENZIESII /PIGGYBACK PLANT (NO INUNDATION)	765	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	SCIRPUS MICROCARPUS / SMALL FRUITED BULRUSH	765	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	CAREX OBNUPTA/ SLOUGH SEDGE (BACKWATER AREAS)	765	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)				

BUFFER ENHANCEMENT PLANTING TYPICAL

AREA = 13,435

Category	Species	Quantity	Spacing	Size
TREES (48)	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII / DOUGLAS-FIR	18	9' O.C.	2 GAL.
	THUJA PLICATA / WESTERN RED CEDAR	18	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	ARBUTUS MENZIESII / PACIFIC MADRONE (PLANT NEXT TO DOUGLAS-FIR)	18	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	PRUNUS EMARGINATA / BITTER CHEERY	18	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	SALIX SCOULERIANA / SCOULER'S WILLOW	18	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
	ACER MACROPHYLLUM / BIG LEAF MAPLE (AWAY FROM ACCESS DRIVE)	18	2 GAL.	2 GAL.
SHRUBS (240)	RUBUS SPECTABILIS / SALMONBERRY	48	6' O.C.	1 GAL.
	SYMPHORICARPUS ALBUS / SNOWBERRY	48	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	OEMLERIA CERASIFORMIS / OSOBERRY	48	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	MAHONIA NERVOSA / LOW OREGON GRAPE	48	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM / TALL OREGON GRAPE	48	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	ACER CIRCINATUM / VINE MAPLE	48	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
GROUNDCOVER (3290)	*ALL SPECIES TO BE SPACED TRIANGULARLY		24" O.C.	
	POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM / SWORD FERN	1290	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
	BLECHNUM SPICANT / DEER FERN	1290	1 GAL.	1 GAL.
(PLANT BY SPECIES IN ODD GROUPS OF 9-15)				

PLANTING PLAN & SCHEDULE

SCALE: 1" = 40'



SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	04-18-2018	MITIGATION PLAN	LM

GENERAL NOTES:

SHEET SIZE:
ORIGINAL PLAN IS 24" X 36".
SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

PROJECT MANAGER: JC
 DESIGNED: LM
 DRAFTED: LM
 CHECKED: JC / AM
 JOB NUMBER:
 111103.11
 SHEET NUMBER:
W5 OF 7

MITIGATION PLAN NOTES

MITIGATION AND MONITORING NOTES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PSE'S ENERGIZE EASTSIDE PROJECT (THE PROJECT) PROPOSES TO UPGRADE EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINES IN SOUTH BELLEVUE IN ORDER TO INCREASE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CAPACITY TO 230KV POWER. PROJECT ELEMENTS, EXISTING CONDITIONS, MITIGATION SEQUENCING, AND PROJECT IMPACTS TO CRITICAL AREAS ARE DISCUSSED IN THE CITY OF BELLEVUE CRITICAL AREAS REPORT: PUGET SOUND ENERGY-ENERGIZE EASTSIDE PROJECT SOUTH BELLEVUE SEGMENT (SOUTH BELLEVUE CAR) PREPARED BY THE WATERSHED COMPANY, AUGUST 2017. THIS MITIGATION PLAN IS INTENDED TO REPRESENT THE FINAL RICHARDS CREEK SUBBASIN MITIGATION PLAN REFERENCED IN THE SOUTH BELLEVUE CAR. IT HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO APPROPRIATELY MITIGATE FOR PROJECT IMPACTS OCCURRING IN WETLANDS AND WETLAND AND STREAM BUFFERS IN THE RICHARDS CREEK SUBBASIN, AS DESCRIBED IN THE SOUTH BELLEVUE CAR AND REQUIRED BY THE BELLEVUE MUNICIPAL CODE (BMC). A SEPARATE MITIGATION PLAN IS PROPOSED FOR PROJECT IMPACTS OCCURRING IN THE COAL CREEK BASIN.

PROPOSED PROJECT ACTIVITIES IMPACT WETLANDS AND BUFFERS IN ONE OF FOUR WAYS: PERMANENT FILL RESULTING FROM DEVELOPMENT OF THE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION AND TRANSMISSION POLE INSTALLATION/REPLACEMENT (PERMANENT), PERMANENT VEGETATION CONVERSION FROM A FORESTED VEGETATION TYPE DUE TO VEGETATION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (CONVERSION), DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALREADY IMPACTED, NON-FUNCTIONAL BUFFER AREA (REDEVELOPMENT), AND TEMPORARY IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (TEMPORARY). PERMANENT AND CONVERSION BUFFER IMPACTS REQUIRE MITIGATION AS SUMMARIZED IN THE TABLE BELOW.

IMPACTS						
Critical Area Name	Category	Type of Activity	Quantity (SF)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Required (SF)	
Wetland A (Richards)	III	Conversion	9,945	2:1	19,890	
Wetland A (Richards)	III	Permanent	397	4:1	1,588	
Wetland B (Richards)	III	Permanent	2,060	4:1	8,240	
Wetland D (Richards)	II	Conversion	100	3:1	300	
Wetland D (Richards)	II	Permanent	41	6:1	246	
Wetland H (Richards)	III	Conversion	73	2:1	146	
Wetland H (Richards)	III	Permanent	77	4:1	308	
Combined Buffers	na	Permanent	23,893	1:1	23,893	
Combined Buffers	na	Conversion	22,886	0.5:1	11,443	
Combined Buffers	na	Redevelopment ²	47,512 ²	na ²	0 ²	
RESTORATION						
Critical Area Name	Category	Type of Activity	Quantity (SF)			
Stream C	na	Restoration (Realignment) ²	3,557			
Wetland A	III	Rehabilitation	30,718			
Combined Buffers	na	Restoration	35,336			
IMPACT & RESTORATION SUMMARY						
Critical Area Type	Type of Activity	Qty (SF)	Total Mitigation Required (SF)	Mitigation Proposed		
				Type	Qty (SF)	
Wetland	Conversion	10,118	30,718	Wetland rehabilitation	30,718	
	Permanent	2,575		Stream enhancement	3,557	
Buffer	Conversion	22,886	35,336	Buffer enhancement	35,336	
	Permanent	23,893				
	Redevelopment ²	47,512 ²				

- Only activities resulting in a long-term change are included. Temporary impacts will be restored in place and are not shown in this table.
- This buffer area is already developed and is considered non-functioning, therefore, no mitigation is required.
- Existing stream channel will be abandoned (not filled) with stream restoration/realignment activities.

MITIGATION FOR IMPACTS, PRESENTED IN THE TABLE ABOVE, IS PLANNED ON THE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION SITE. AS DISCUSSED IN THE SOUTH BELLEVUE CAR, THIS LOCATION WAS SELECTED FOR MITIGATION ACTIVITIES BASED UPON THE LOCATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS, OPPORTUNITY PRESENT, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP, AND PROXIMITY TO OTHER REGULATED CRITICAL AREAS.

THIS FINAL MITIGATION PLAN PROPOSES TO COMPENSATE FOR PROJECT IMPACTS THROUGH WETLAND REHABILITATION AND BUFFER ENHANCEMENT IN AND ADJACENT TO WETLAND A AND A PROPOSED REALIGNED TRIBUTARY TO RICHARDS CREEK. THESE MITIGATION ACTIVITIES ARE INTENDED TO INCREASE NATIVE PLANT COVER, DECREASE INVASIVE SPECIES PREVALENCE, IMPROVE NATIVE SPECIES DIVERSITY, AND PROVIDE FOOD AND OTHER HABITAT RESOURCES FOR WILDLIFE.

THE PLAN INCLUDES A COMPREHENSIVE FIVE-YEAR MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING PLAN, DETAILED BELOW. THESE SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS WILL ENSURE THAT REHABILITATION/RESTORATION PLANTINGS WILL BE MAINTAINED, MONITORED, AND SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FIRST FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTATION.

GOALS

- ENHANCE THE UNNAMED TRIBUTARY OF RICHARDS CREEK BY ESTABLISHING A NEW CHANNEL WITH IMPROVED HABITAT FEATURES AND FUNCTIONAL RIPARIAN BUFFER.
- REHABILITATE APPROXIMATELY 30,718 SF OF WETLAND AREA ALONG THE NEW STREAM CHANNEL AND ELSEWHERE IN WETLAND A.
- ENHANCE APPROXIMATELY 35,336 SF OF COMBINED WETLAND/STREAM BUFFER AREA.
- CREATE A DENSE, NATIVE, TREE AND SHRUB COMMUNITY THROUGHOUT RESTORED AREAS OF THE SITE WHICH ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE POWERLINE INFRASTRUCTURE WHERE APPROPRIATE.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

THE FOLLOWING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS WILL BE USED TO GAUGE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT OVER TIME. IF ALL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS HAVE BEEN SATISFIED BY THE END OF YEAR FIVE, THE PROJECT SHALL BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE.

- SURVIVAL STANDARDS:**
 - 100% SURVIVAL OF INSTALLED PLANTINGS IN ALL AREAS AT THE END OF YEAR 1. THIS STANDARD MAY BE MET THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTALLED PLANTS OR BY REPLANTING AS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED NUMBERS.
 - 80% SURVIVAL OF INSTALLED PLANTINGS IN ALL AREAS AT THE END OF YEAR 2. THIS STANDARD MAY BE MET THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTALLED PLANTS OR BY REPLANTING AS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED NUMBERS.
 - SURVIVAL BEYOND YEAR 2 IS DIFFICULT TO TRACK. THEREFORE, A DIVERSITY STANDARD SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED.
 - ESTABLISHMENT OF AT LEAST TWO NATIVE TREE SPECIES, FOUR NATIVE SHRUB SPECIES AND TWO NATIVE EMERGENT SPECIES IN PLANTING AREAS.
 - ESTABLISHMENT OF A HYDRIC PLANT COMMUNITY IN ALL PLANTED WETLAND AREAS. THE COMBINATION OF INSTALLED AND VOLUNTEER PLANTS SHALL HAVE A WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS OF FAC OR WETTER.
- NATIVE VEGETATION COVER STANDARDS:**
 - ACHIEVE 60% AERIAL COVER OF NATIVE WOODY VEGETATION BY THE END OF YEAR 3. NATIVE VOLUNTEERS MAY COUNT TOWARDS THIS STANDARD.
 - ACHIEVE 80% AERIAL COVER OF NATIVE WOODY VEGETATION BY THE END OF YEAR 5. NATIVE VOLUNTEERS MAY COUNT TOWARDS THIS STANDARD.
- INVASIVE SPECIES COVER STANDARD:**
 - NO MORE THAN 10% AERIAL COVER OF NON-NATIVE, INVASIVE SPECIES IN ANY PLANTING AREA IN ANY MONITORING YEAR.
- STREAM CHANNEL STANDARDS:**
 - STREAM BANK STABILITY: ANY BANK EROSION OR INSTABILITY FROM THE PREVIOUS WET SEASON IS TO BE SHALLOW AND LIMITED TO LESS THAN 5% OF RESTORED STREAM BANK LENGTH PER REACH AS DETERMINED BY FISHERIES BIOLOGIST VISUAL INSPECTION. THIS STANDARD MAY INCLUDE AN ADDITIONAL 5% IN STAGES OF RECOVERY AND PARTIALLY REVEGETATED FROM PREVIOUS YEARS.
 - IN-STREAM LOG STRUCTURE STABILITY AND FUNCTION: IN-STREAM WOODY DEBRIS TO REMAIN ANCHORED AND IN CONTACT WITH STREAM FLOW UNDER BASE FLOW CONDITIONS DURING THE MONITORING PERIOD. AT LEAST ½ OF LOG STRUCTURES TO SHOW POSITIVE HYDRAULIC FUNCTION (MAINTENANCE OF POOLS, BANK TOE PROTECTION AND HABITAT COVER, TAIL OUT GRAVEL, ETC.) AS DETERMINED BY FISHERIES BIOLOGIST VISUAL INSPECTION.
 - STREAM CHANNEL CAPACITY: CHANNEL CROSS SECTIONS TO REMAIN FREE OF SIGNIFICANT FLOOD OBSTRUCTIONS AS SCREENED BY FISHERIES BIOLOGIST VISUAL INSPECTION. QUESTIONABLE OBSTRUCTIONS MAY NEED ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION WITH A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AS NEEDED FOR ASSESSMENT.

MAINTENANCE

THE SITE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION.

- REPLACE EACH PLANT FOUND DEAD IN YEAR ONE.
- FOLLOW THE RECOMMENDATIONS NOTED IN THE PREVIOUS MONITORING SITE VISIT'S REPORT.
- GENERAL WEEDING FOR ALL PLANTED AREAS:
 - AT LEAST TWICE ANNUALLY, REMOVE COMPETING GRASSES AND WEEDS FROM AROUND THE BASE OF EACH INSTALLED PLANT TO A RADIUS OF 12 INCHES. WEEDING SHOULD OCCUR AT LEAST ONCE IN THE SPRING AND ONCE IN THE SUMMER. THOROUGH WEEDING WILL RESULT IN LOWER PLANT MORTALITY AND ASSOCIATED PLANT REPLACEMENT COSTS.
 - MORE FREQUENT WEEDING MAY BE NECESSARY DEPENDING ON WEED CONDITIONS THAT DEVELOP AFTER PLANT INSTALLATION.
 - NOXIOUS WEEDS MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE ENTIRE MITIGATION AREA, AT LEAST TWICE ANNUALLY.
 - DO NOT USE STRING TRIMMERS IN THE VICINITY OF INSTALLED PLANTS, AS THEY MAY DAMAGE OR KILL THE PLANTS.
- MAINTAIN A FOUR-INCH-THICK LAYER OF WOODCHIP MULCH ACROSS THE ENTIRE PLANTING AREA OUTSIDE THE OHWM. MULCH SHOULD BE PULLED BACK TWO INCHES FROM THE PLANT STEMS.
- INSPECT AND REPAIR THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM AS NECESSARY EACH SPRING. DURING AT LEAST THE FIRST TWO GROWING SEASONS, MAKE SURE THAT THE ENTIRE PLANTING AREA RECEIVES A MINIMUM OF ONE INCH OF WATER PER WEEK FROM JUNE 1ST THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30TH.
- REMOVE TRASH AND DEBRIS FROM THE PLANTING AREAS.

MONITORING METHODS

THE MONITORING PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO TRACK THE SUCCESS OF THE MITIGATION PLAN OVER TIME BY MEASURING THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE PLAN IS MEETING THE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS LISTED ABOVE. PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MONITORING PHASE, AN AS-BUILT PLAN DOCUMENTING THE SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION OF THE PROJECT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY OF BELLEVUE AND OTHER PERMITTING AGENCIES AS REQUESTED. IF NECESSARY, THE AS-BUILT REPORT MAY INCLUDE A MARK-UP OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN THAT NOTES ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OR SUBSTITUTIONS THAT OCCURRED. DURING THE AS-BUILT INSPECTION, THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST WILL ESTABLISH AT LEAST FOUR PERMANENT PHOTO-POINTS, BASELINE PLANT INSTALLATION QUANTITIES, AND TRANSECTS AS DETAILED BELOW.

TRANSECTS:

DURING THE AS-BUILT INSPECTION, THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST SHALL INSTALL A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVELY LOCATED 100-FOOT TRANSECTS IN THE RESTORATION PLANTING AREAS TO ADEQUATELY MEASURE THE VEGETATION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS BELOW. PERCENT COVER DATA SHALL BE RECORDED ALONG ESTABLISHED TRANSECTS USING THE LINE INTERCEPT METHOD.

YEARLY MONITORING:

THE SITE WILL BE MONITORED TWICE ANNUALLY FOR FIVE YEARS BEGINNING WITH APPROVAL OF THE AS-BUILT REPORT. DURING EACH YEAR THERE SHALL BE A SPRING VISIT AND A SUMMER OR EARLY FALL VISIT. THE SPRING MONITORING VISIT WILL ADDRESS MAINTENANCE NEEDS SUCH AS PLANT REPLACEMENT AND WEEDING. THE RESTORED STREAM CHANNEL AND IN-STREAM HABITAT FEATURES INCLUDING LOG STRUCTURES WILL ALSO BE INSPECTED IN THE SPRING VISIT TO IDENTIFY ANY MAINTENANCE OR REPAIRS THAT WOULD NEED TO BE DONE DURING THE UPCOMING LOW-FLOW SEASON, WHEN ANY NEEDED IN-STREAM WORK COULD BE AUTHORIZED. STREAM CHANNEL, STREAM BANK, AND LOG STRUCTURE FUNCTIONING WOULD BE ASSESSED. EXAMPLES OF NEEDED STREAM CHANNEL MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR MIGHT INCLUDING STABILIZING ANY ERODING STREAM BANKS OR SECURING ANY LOGS WHOSE ANCHORING MAY HAVE BECOME COMPROMISED.

FOLLOWING THE SPRING VISIT, THE RESTORATION SPECIALIST WILL NOTIFY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY AND/OR MAINTENANCE CREWS OF NECESSARY MAINTENANCE. THE SECOND ANNUAL VISIT WILL OCCUR JULY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 15TH AND WILL RECORD QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE'S PROGRESS. A REPORT DETAILING THE FINDINGS OF SUMMER MONITORING WILL BE SUBMITTED ANNUAL TO THE CITY, US ARMY CORPS (NWS.COMPLIANCE@USACE.ARMY.MIL), AND WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY AND WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING:

- GENERAL SUMMARY OF SITE CONDITIONS.
- COUNTS OF LIVE PLANTINGS BY SPECIES (YEARS ONE AND TWO ONLY)
- PERCENT COVER OF NATIVE WOODY SPECIES, DETERMINED USING THE LINE INTERCEPT METHOD ALONG ESTABLISHED TRANSECTS.
- PERCENT COVER OF INVASIVE SPECIES USING THE LINE INTERCEPT METHOD ALONG ESTABLISHED TRANSECTS.
- NOTES ON INVASIVE WEEDS OUTSIDE OF ESTABLISHED TRANSECTS.
- PHOTOGRAPHS FROM FIXED PHOTO-POINTS ESTABLISHED DURING THE AS-BUILT INSPECTION.
- ANY EVIDENCE OF WILDLIFE USAGE IN THE MITIGATION AREA.
- REPORT ON CONDITION OF PLACED LARGE WOODY DEBRIS.
- INTRUSIONS INTO THE PLANTING AREAS, VANDALISM OR OTHER ACTIONS THAT IMPAIR THE INTENDED FUNCTIONS OF THE MITIGATION AREAS.
- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OR REPAIRS.

CONTINGENCIES

UNFORESEEN PROJECT CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE CHANGES IN VEGETATION LAYOUT, DENSITY/SPACING, AND SPECIES SUBSTITUTIONS. WEED CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE ALTERATION OF INSTALLED VEGETATION TYPES, MULCH PLACEMENT, WEED REMOVAL AND USE OF HERBICIDES. MINOR HAND WORK TO IMPROVE OR RETARD DRAINAGE MAY BE NEEDED TO SUPPORT WETLAND HYDROLOGY. SUCH WORK WILL BE COORDINATED DIRECTLY WITH THE CITY OF BELLEVUE.

UNPREDICTABLE EVENTS SUCH AS OBSTRUCTIONS OR HIGH-FLOWS FROM LARGE STORMS MAY NECESSITATE EROSION AND HABITAT FEATURE REPAIRS. SMALL REPAIRS BY HAND WILL BE COORDINATED WITH THE CITY OF BELLEVUE. LARGER REPAIRS THAT REQUIRE EXTENSIVE MANIPULATION OR THE USE OF HEAVY MACHINERY WILL BE COORDINATED IN CONSULTATION WITH JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES.

SITE PROTECTION

THE MITIGATION AREA WILL BE PROTECTED BY RECORDING A NOTICE ON TITLE WITH KING COUNTY. FENCING AND SIGNS WILL BE INSTALLED ALONG THE EDGE OF THE MITIGATION AREA.

MATERIALS

- WOODCHIP MULCH: "2" WOODCHIPS" (C... MATERIAL) APPROXIMATELY ON... INCHES IN MAXIMUM DIMENSION (NOT SA...). THIS MATERIAL IS COMMONLY AVAILABLE IN LARGE QUANTITIES FROM ARBORISTS OR TREE-PLANTING COMPANIES. THIS MATERIAL IS SOLD AS "ANIMAL-FRIENDLY HOG FUEL" TO PROTECT TOPSOILS (E... 884-764... MULCH SHALL NOT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE QUANTITIES OF GARAGE, PAINT, OIL, SOIL, AND DIMENSIONAL LUMBER CONSTRUCTION. DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CURB CUTS.
- COMPOST: CEDAR GROVE COMPOST OR EQUIVALENT "COMPOST" MATERIAL FROM WASHINGTON ADMIN. CODE 173-350-2... QUANTITY REQUIRED: ... CUBIC YARD.
- FERTILIZER: SLOW-RELEASE PHOSPHORUS-FREE GRANULAR FERTILIZER. MOST COMMERCIAL NURSERIES CARRY THIS PRODUCT. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE. KEEP FERTILIZER IN WEATHER-TIGHT CONTAINER WHILE ON-SITE. FERTILIZER IS ONLY TO BE APPLIED IN YEARS TWO AND THREE, NOT IN YEAR ONE.
- RESTORATION SPECIALIST: QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL ABLE TO EVALUATE AND MONITOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.
- FERTILIZER (FOR NEAR AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS): SLOW-RELEASE, PHOSPHOROUS-FREE GRANULAR FERTILIZER. LABEL MUST INDICATE THAT PRODUCT IS SAFE FOR AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE. KEEP FERTILIZER IN WEATHER-TIGHT CONTAINER WHILE ON-SITE. FERTILIZER IS ONLY TO BE APPLIED IN YEARS TWO AND THREE, NOT IN YEAR ONE.



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Kirkland WA 98033

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www.watershedco.com

Science & Design

PSE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION
RICHARDS CREEK SUB-BASIN MITIGATION PLAN
PREPARED FOR: PUGET SOUND ENERGY
ENERGIZE EASTSIDE, SOUTH BELLEVUE SEGMENT
PARCELS #: 1024059130, 1024059083, 5453300150
BELLEUE, WA

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS	
			BY	DATE
1	04-18-2018	MITIGATION PLAN	LM	

GENERAL NOTES:



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

SHEET SIZE:
ORIGINAL PLAN IS 24" X 36".
SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

PROJECT MANAGER: JC
DESIGNED: LM
DRAFTED: LM
CHECKED: JC / AM

JOB NUMBER:
111103.11
SHEET NUMBER:
W7 OF 7

MITIGATION NOTES



LEGEND

- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- WETLAND BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
- STREAM BOUNDARY (OHWM)
- CRITICAL AREA BUFFER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- × TREE TO BE REMOVED (224)



PSE RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION
TREE REMOVAL FIGURE
 PREPARED FOR: PUGET SOUND ENERGY
 ENERGIZE EASTSIDE
 PARCELS #: 1024059130, 1024059083, 5453300150
 BELLEVUE, WA

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS	
NO.	DATE
1	04-12-2018
	DESCRIPTION
	TREE REMOVAL FIGURE
	BY
	LM

GENERAL NOTES:

SHEET SIZE:
ORIGINAL PLAN IS 24" X 36".
SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

PROJECT MANAGER: JC
 DESIGNED: LM
 DRAFTED: LM
 CHECKED: JC

JOB NUMBER:
111103.11
 SHEET NUMBER:
1 OF 1

RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION TREE REMOVAL PLAN
 SCALE: 1" = 40'

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2018 8:57 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: RE: Pole Installation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

As a follow-up, it does appear that three poles (8/8), on the south side of I-90, are in Bellevue road ROW, which abuts the WSDOT ROW. Those poles are on foundations.

Brad

From: Strauch, Bradley
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2018 8:16 AM
To: 'Bedwell, Heidi'
Subject: RE: Pole Installation

Heidi,

The plan sheets that were submitted reflect the current design and indicate the pole types and the associated installation method (foundation vs. direct embed). Poles with foundations are noted as C1 or C2 construction scenarios. Poles that are directly embedded are noted as A1, A2, B1, or B2 construction scenarios.

Looking at the plan set, it appears that the only poles on foundations adjacent to Bellevue road ROW are 8/3 (SE Allen Road). No poles are proposed in Bellevue road ROW.

I hope that this helps. Let me know if you need anything else.

Brad

From: Bedwell, Heidi [mailto:HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2018 1:23 PM
To: Strauch, Bradley
Subject: Pole Installation

Left you a VM. I did realize after leaving my message that the appendix in the site plan sheets describe the direct imbed and foundation. Just wondering if you have any more detail at this time regarding the poles that would have foundations.

Heidi

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Exercise extra caution when responding, opening attachments, and clicking links.

Bedwell, Heidi

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Heidi

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Exercise extra caution when responding, opening attachments, and clicking links.

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2018 4:01 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: COB CUP Technical Review Response - PSE Energize Eastside
Attachments: COB CUP Technical Review Response Letter 11-5-18 Part 4.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

Attached is the requested information related to the substations sites and critical areas. If you need hard copies, please let me know. Thanks.

Brad



Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

PSE.com

November 5, 2018

Heidi Bedwell, Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

**RE: South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside – Response to Technical Review Letter, Part #4
Conditional Use Permit (File #17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO)**

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE) provides the following information regarding routing and substation location review in response to the City of Bellevue’s (City’s) request for additional information on the above referenced permit applications.

Routing and Substation Options – Summary

In order to develop route options, PSE identified potential route segments between Renton and Redmond. To help identify these route segments, PSE took into account not only electrical feasibility, but dozens of non-electrical factors, like geographic barriers, land uses and impacts on the environment.

In 2014, PSE engaged the community in a public routing discussion for Energize Eastside. Through the Community Advisory Group process, open houses, neighborhood meetings, briefings and comments, we learned about community values and concerns about the project.

Through the public route discussion process, the Community Advisory Group selected the *Oak* and *Willow* routes as their final recommendation for PSE's consideration. The final route selected (subject of the CUP application) is one of the two routes recommended by the Community Advisory Group.

Sycamore and Willow Routes

The Community Advisory Group reviewed the 18 potential route options for the Project. Two of the routes, *Sycamore* and *Willow*, included new substation options: the Vernell Substation site (located along the *Sycamore* route), and the Richards Creek and Westminster substation sites (located along the *Willow* route).

The Community Advisory Group completed their work on Dec. 10, 2014 and selected the *Oak* (not analyzed in this document) and *Willow* routes as their final recommendation for PSE's consideration.

More information related to the *Sycamore* (shown as Segment B on Figure 1) and *Willow* routes are provided below.



Figure 1: Final Route Recommendation (*Willow*) and Potential Route Segments

Substations

Three substation sites were identified and evaluated by both PSE and the Community Advisory Group: Richards Creek, Westminster, and Vernell. These sites were chosen because they are all owned by PSE with the intent of using them for future substations sites (as shown on Bellevue Comprehensive Plan Map UT-7). As part of the 2014 evaluation, critical areas on each site were reviewed, specifically wetlands, stream crossings, and steep slopes. Both the Richards Creek and Westminster sites are located along the existing SAM-LAK-TAL corridor (the *Willow* route); however, the Vernell site would require the new 230 kV transmission lines to follow a different corridor (the *Sycamore* route) between the existing PSE Sammamish (Redmond) and Lakeside (Bellevue) substations, as well as the installation of additional 115 kV lines to the existing Clyde Hill and Ardmore substations. As the Vernell Substation site was removed from further consideration in 2014, specific critical areas information related to the Vernell site was not collected; however, a summary of critical areas on this site are provided in this document.

Critical Areas Review

The City of Bellevue’s Land Use Code (LUC) Section 20.25H.055.A provides the following hierarchy of alterations:

“Where a use or development is proposed on a site with more than one type of critical area, preference shall be given to disturbing those critical areas with the least sensitivity to human disturbance, based on a consideration of both existing functions and values, and future functions and values if left undisturbed.”

Critical areas associated with the Richards Creek Substation site are included in the CUP and LO permit applications. The Westminster and Vernell substation sites are summarized in this memorandum, as well as responses to the General Performance Standards associated with new and expanded uses or development in LUC 20.25H.055.C.2.

Sycamore and Willow Routes

As part of the 2014 Community Advisory Group, GIS data was reviewed for each of the routes under consideration. The GIS data reviewed can be used to make a relative comparison between the *Sycamore* and *Willow* routes, see Table 1 for a summary of information for each route associated with critical areas and other sensitive uses.

Table 1: Critical Areas Summary for *Sycamore* and *Willow* Routes

Data (2014)	<i>Sycamore</i> Route (Vernell)	<i>Willow</i> Route (Richards Creek and Westminster)
Wetlands identified within 50’ of both sides of the corridor centerline ¹	34 wetlands	25 wetlands
Potential stream crossings ¹	18 stream crossings	22 stream crossings
State-documented wildlife species present ²	22 species	21 species

Data (2014)	<i>Sycamore Route (Vernell)</i>	<i>Willow Route (Richards Creek and Westminster)</i>
High Slope Instability within 25' of the corridor ³	4.05% of the corridor	4.94% of the corridor
Medium Slope Instability within 25' of the corridor ³	4.90% of the corridor	6.67% of the corridor
Low Slope Instability within 25' of the corridor ³	1.68% of the corridor	2.89% of the corridor
Steep slopes within 25' of the corridor (>40% slopes) ⁴	10.13% of the corridor	9.91% of the corridor
Moderately steep slopes within 25' of the corridor (>20% and less than 40% slopes) ⁴	18.26% of the corridor	21.25% of the corridor
Fault lines within 25' of the corridor ⁵	11 faults	7 faults
Tree removal (total number of trees >4" DBH requiring removal or trimming) ⁶	9,175 trees	7,879 trees
Residential use within 600' of the corridor ⁷	4,114 parcels	3,970 parcels
(Residential use within 600' of the corridor that has not existing transmission lines) ⁷	(405 parcels)	(7 parcels)
Park uses within 25' of the corridor ⁷	14 parcels in park use	13 parcels in park use
Recreational uses within 25' of the corridor ⁷	8 parcels in recreational use	7 parcels in recreational use
School use within 600' of the corridor ⁷	13 schools	7 schools
Registered Historic Sites within 0.5-mile of the corridor	5 sites	6 sites
Percent of route on existing corridor	50%	100%
Cost (total cost, in USD millions)	\$277	\$154

- 1: Based on GIS data or field reconnaissance.
- 2: Based on State Priority Habitat and Species Data (includes known salmonids species).
- 3: Based on Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Slope Stability Rating Area.
- 4: Derived from King County LiDAR elevation.
- 5: Derived from Washington State DNR fault data.
- 6: Developed using LiDAR, Google Earth, and/or field reconnaissance.
- 7: Based on King County Assessor Data.

In general, the *Sycamore* route would cross approximately nine more wetlands, four fewer streams, and four more geologic faults than the *Willow* route. It was estimated that approximately 1,300 more trees would be subject to removal with the *Sycamore* route; most of these trees would be along the western extent of Bridle Trails State Park and 116th Avenue NE, where a number of streams (including known salmonids locations) and wetlands have been identified on Kirkland's Sensitive Areas map (2018).

Richards Creek Substation Site

The Richards Creek Substation site is described in detail in the CUP and LO permit applications submitted to the City of Bellevue.

Westminster Substation Site

Site Summary: The Westminster Substation site is located at 13649 NE 24th Street in Bellevue, WA on Parcel 2725059116, and is bounded by NE 24th Street on the north, 136th Place NE on the east, State Route (SR) 520 on the south, and Viewpoint Park on the west. The site is owned by PSE and is zoned O Office and PO Professional Office. It is approximately 267,820 square feet, or 6.15 acres and is undeveloped and forested.

Critical Areas: Critical areas on the Westminster Substation site include:

- An erosion hazard area mapped by King County in the northwest portion of the site;
- Known wetlands along the eastern portion of the site (estimated at 0.69 acre);
- A stream near the southern portion of the site mapped by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as fish-bearing; and
- Areas of steep slopes >40% as mapped by the City of Bellevue Critical Hazards Maps.

A proposed site plan of the Westminster Substation has been prepared (see attached Figure 2), and development of a 3.44 acre (or 149,718 square foot) substation would result in impacts to approximately 0.69 acres (or 30,037 square feet) of wetlands - all of the approximated wetlands on the site. The smaller size of the site and configuration of the property would not allow for the same enhancement and/or mitigation activities as on the Richards Creek Substation site. Critical areas mitigation would likely need to be off-site.

Vernell Substation Site

Site Summary: The Vernell Substation site is located at 2380 116th Avenue NE in Bellevue, WA on Parcels 2825059141 and 2825059101, and is bounded by 116th Avenue NE on the west, SR 520 on the north, the Cross Kirkland Corridor on the east, and NE 22nd Place on the south. Both parcels are owned by PSE and are zoned as BR-MO Bel-Red Medical Office. Together, the parcels are 124,951 square feet, or 2.87 acres, and are developed with light industrial and commercial uses.

Critical Areas: Critical areas on the Vernell Substation site include:

- An erosion hazard area mapped by King County in the southeast portion of the site;
- A stream along the east side of the site mapped by Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as fish-bearing; and
- Low to moderate liquefaction hazard, steep slopes >40%, and very severe soil erosion hazards in the south/southeast portion of the site as mapped by the City of Bellevue Critical Hazards Maps.

As the Vernell Substation site was removed from consideration by the Community Advisory Group, more detailed information (such as a preliminary site plan) has not been prepared.

Review of LUC 20.25H.055.C.2

New or expanded facilities and systems are allowed within critical areas or their buffers only where no technically feasible alternative with less impact on the critical area or buffer exists (LUC 20.25H.055.C.2).

Criteria and responses for technical feasibility of the Westminster and Vernell substation sites are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: LUC Review for Westminster and Vernell Substation Sites

LUC 20.25H.055.C.2.a. Code Sections	PSE Response
<p>i. The location of existing infrastructure;</p>	<p>Westminster Substation is located along the existing SAM-LAK-TAL 115 kV transmission line corridor, same as the Richards Creek Substation site. However, Westminster is undeveloped, sloped, and forested; therefore, it would require extensive clearing and grading.</p> <p>The Vernell Substation site would require a new 230 kV transmission line route (<i>Sycamore</i> route) to make the connection between the Vernell and the Sammamish substation (Redmond). Also, in order to use the Vernell site, approx. 2.3 miles of new 115 kV transmission line would be needed to connect the site with the Ardmore Substation in Redmond, and 1 mile of new 115 kV transmission line to connect the site to the Clyde Hill Substation in Bellevue.</p>
<p>ii. The function or objective of the proposed new or expanded facility or system;</p>	<p>As the Westminster Substation site is within the same 230 kV transmission line corridor as the Richards Creek Substation, it would provide the same system functions.</p> <p>The Vernell Substation site would require use of a new 230 kV transmission corridor as well as multiple additional 115 kV lines between the Clyde Hill and Ardmore Substations. The <i>Sycamore</i> route was one of the most expensive alternatives reviewed, and considered to have more difficult constructability than other routes.</p>
<p>iii. Demonstration that no alternative location or configuration outside of the critical area or critical area buffer achieves the stated function or objective, including construction of new or expanded facilities or systems outside of the critical area;</p>	<p>Both the Westminster Substation site and Richards Creek Substation site would include impacts to wetlands, streams, and vegetation; however, as the Westminster site is forested and undeveloped it would result in more tree and vegetation removals than the Richards Creek site. It is likely that the entirety of the wetland at Westminster would be affected by project construction (estimated at 0.69 acre).</p> <p>The Vernell Substation site does not have wetlands, but contains a</p>

LUC 20.25H.055.C.2.a. Code Sections	PSE Response
	small stream on the eastern edge of the site. All three sites have erosion and slope hazards present, and the Vernell site contains more extensive geologic hazards as mapped by the City of Bellevue.
iv. Whether the cost of avoiding disturbance is substantially disproportionate as compared to the environmental impact of proposed disturbance; and	<p>All three identified substation sites contain critical areas; therefore, avoidance is not feasible no matter the cost.</p> <p>The Westminster Substation preliminary site plan (attached as Figure 2) has been laid out to minimize impacts on wetlands as possible, but likely would still impact the entirety of the wetland (estimated at 0.69 acre). This would result in greater wetland impacts than at Richards Creek, which includes approximately 0.29 acre of wetland impact (permanent and conversion).</p>
v. The ability of both permanent and temporary disturbance to be mitigated.	<p>Due to the small size of the Westminster site, it does not provide the same opportunity to mitigate for temporary and permanent impacts on wetlands (and streams, if present) on-site like the Richards Creek Substation site. It would likely require off-site mitigation which is not preferred by the City of Bellevue.</p> <p>The Vernell Substation site could likely be constructed and designed to mitigate for on-site geologic hazards.</p>

This memorandum concludes that there is no technically feasible alternative substation site that has less impact than the Richards Creek substation site; therefore, the CUP and LO permit documentation submitted for the Richards Creek Substation provides information in compliance with LUC 20.25H.055.C.2.b.i through viii.

LUC 20.25H.055.C.3 Performance Standards for Specific Uses or Development does not contain provisions applicable to this Project.

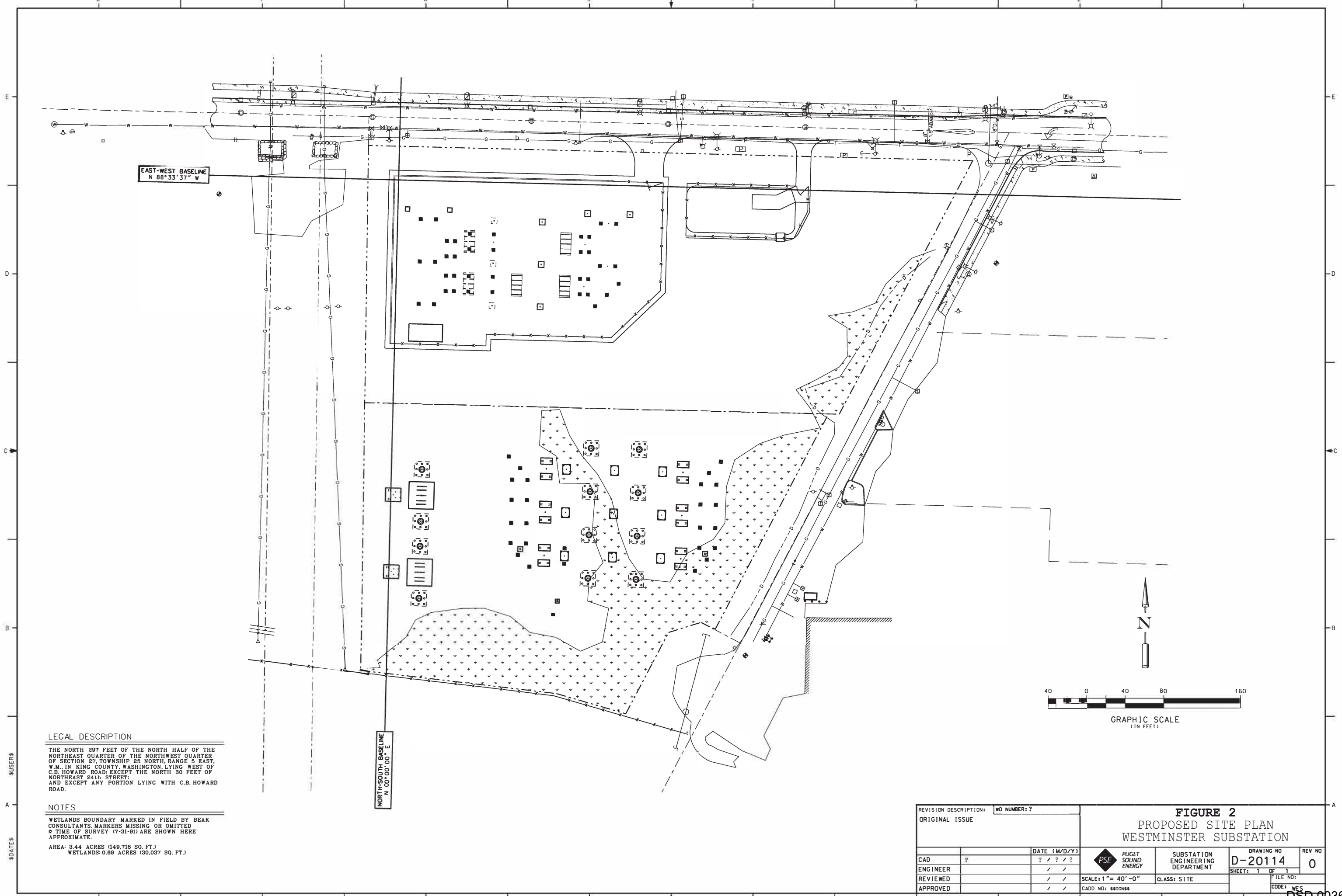
Please let us know if additional information or clarifications are needed.

Sincerely,



Brad Strauch
Senior Land Planner

Attachment



EAST-WEST BASELINE
N 88° 33' 37" W

NORTH-SOUTH BASELINE
N 00° 00' 00" E

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THE NORTH 297 FEET OF THE NORTH HALF OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 6 EAST, W.M. IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, LYING WEST OF C.B. HOWARD ROAD; EXCEPT THE NORTH 30 FEET OF NORTHEAST 24th STREET; AND EXCEPT ANY PORTION LYING WITH C.B. HOWARD ROAD.

NOTES

WETLANDS BOUNDARY MARKED IN FIELD BY BEAK CONSULTANTS. MARKERS MISSING OR OMITTED © TIME OF SURVEY (7-31-91) ARE SHOWN HERE APPROXIMATE.

AREA: 3.44 ACRES (149,718 SQ. FT.)
WETLANDS: 0.69 ACRES (30,037 SQ. FT.)



GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)



REVISION DESCRIPTION: ORIGINAL ISSUE		WO NUMBER: ?	FIGURE 2 PROPOSED SITE PLAN WESTMINSTER SUBSTATION	
CAD	?	DATE (M/D/Y)		
ENGINEER				
REVIEWED				
APPROVED				
PUGET SOUND ENERGY		SUBSTATION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		
SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"		CLASS: SITE		
CADD NO: \$\$\$DGN\$\$		DRAWING NO: D-20114		
		REV NO: 0		
		SHEET: 1 OF 1		
		FILE NO:		
		CODE: WES		

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2018 4:47 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: RE: Additional Comment Response needed

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi, please see the responses below.

Brad

From: Bedwell, Heidi [mailto:HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 11:21 AM
To: Strauch, Bradley
Subject: Additional Comment Response needed

Hi Brad,

This message pertains to your letter dated September 21, 2018 sent in response to the city's request for additional information about your peak loads. On June 8, 2018 PSE sent letters to several Cities on the eastside stating that their peak customer demand projections, which were the basis for determining the need for the Energize Eastside project, had been exceeded in the summer of 2017. In your response to City of Bellevue requests for data showing this growth you indicated that the kind of information requested could not be provided. As we discussed on October 9, 2018, there are some details that would help us better understand the letter and the circumstances that led to the 2017 peak demand.

1. Please indicate which load forecast scenario the June 8 letter refers to when it says "peak demand increased faster than modeled and our actual 2017 summer peak demand exceeded our load forecast for summer 2018". We presume this refers to load forecasts in the 2015 Supplemental Eastside Needs Assessment Report. If this is correct, please indicate which threshold was exceeded.

Yes, PSE was referring to the load forecast utilized in the 2015 Supplemental Eastside Needs Assessment Report. The 2015 Needs Assessment, is based on the 2014 load forecast wherein Table 3-2, Summer Power Flow Summary Comparison, showed a forecasted 2018 summer area load of 3,625 MW with 100% conservation. At this level the table shows that various equipment overloads would occur during certain planning contingencies, which are required to be tested by federal planning standards (TPL-001-4). PSE's planning studies show that area peak summer power demand levels above the 3,625 MW, under certain contingencies, would result in overloads on eastside equipment, which could result in the use of Corrective Action Plans, which includes load shedding.

On August 3, 2017, the PSE area peak demand exceeded PSE's 2014 summer forecast – one year earlier than projected. PSE monitors the area peak in real time. However, it is important to note that the forecasted area peak load-- not actual data from a single year-- is the input used in PSE's planning studies. This is relevant because the federally mandated planning standards, NERC TPL-001-004, require that the system be assessed at forecasted peak load over various system conditions under a range of probable contingencies (e.g., transmission line going offline due to a tree branch). Here, PSE's planning studies showed a violation of the mandatory performance requirements where the forecasted peak load level was 3,625 MW. In the 2015 Needs Assessment, the load causing violations of planning standards was forecasted to occur in 2018. The actual peak area load level exceeded 3,625 MW in 2017; therefore, PSE is assuming additional risk to the reliability of the electrical system, which is what the planning studies are designed to prevent.

Again, PSE's system planning studies comply with federal planning standards and use peak area forecasting as an input for the studies. As the City knows, PSE's planning methodology has been independently verified by the City's technical experts (including an analysis of Eastside-specific electricity demand) and as part of the EIS process – these demonstrate that the Energize Eastside project is needed. Additionally, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission confirmed that PSE follows the federal transmission planning process.

2. Please provide information on what contributed to this peak load, including high temperatures, duration of the heat wave, and other conditions that led to higher than expected demand. To the extent that it can be determined, please provide information on where the higher than expected demand occurred.

PSE did not perform analysis of the electrical loads around the August 3, 2017 peak; therefore, we cannot draw specific conclusions about that event. However, PSE typically sees summer peak events occurring after consecutive hot days. For example, the 2017 summer peak occurred following three hot (92°F) consecutive week days with associated relatively high (68°F) night temperatures.

With increased temperatures, it is reasonable that increased air conditioning usage was a likely contributor. One of the key findings in the NW Power and Conservation Council's 7th Power Plan, was that increasing air conditioning use is a contributor to increasing summer peak loads. The Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance's 2011-12 Residential Building Stock Assessment (RSBA) found that 34.4% (+/-3.4%) of single-family homes had mechanical cooling equipment. In comparison, the 2016-17 RSBA found that the number of single family homes with mechanical cooling equipment increased to 52.3% (+/-4.5%) across Washington state.

Additionally, we are seeing an increase in customer count in the service territory each year, which means additional customers using electricity during summer peaks each year.

DOCUMENT ROUTING FORM

Routed On: 10/17/2018
Prepared by: ROH

Folder: 17 120556 LB

Target Date: 04/14/2018

Folder Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Site Address: 13625 SE 26th St

Folder Type: Conditional Use

Sub Type: Nonresidential

Work Proposed: Use Approval

Description: Upgrade to existing transmission lines from 115kV to 230kV, including pole and conductor replacement. Construction of new 230kV to 115kV substation.

Quick Review?:

Project Contact: Puget Sound Energy Brad Strauch

Phone: (425) 462-3223



Subject: Rev. 3 Intake & Route

Materials Routed:

Tree removal and vegetation plans.

Routed On: 10/17/2018

HBEDWELL	Land Use
TMCFARLA	Clear & Grade
ACHI	Utilities
FSCHAFI	Transportation
SNICHOLS	Fire



City of Bellevue
Permit Processing (425) 452-4898

REVISIONS/ADDITIONS
SUBMITTAL FORM

Tech Initials JS Rev.# 3

Permit # 17-120556-LB Has permit been issued? Yes No

Job Address: 13600 SE 30th Street, Bellevue

Project Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Project Contact: Brad Strauch Phone: (425) 456-2556

Project Contact Email Address: bradley.strauch@pse.com

Revisions requested by City staff? Yes Reviewer: H.Bedwell Dept Env. Planning

No

On the line provided, write in the number of **sets** of each item that you are submitting and identify the sheet numbers.
(Note: You must provide the same number of documents/plans as originally submitted.)

Sets

____ Architectural Plan - sheet # _____
 ____ Boundary/Topo Survey - sheet # _____
 ____ Building Elevations - sheet # _____
 ____ C & G Temporary Erosion Control
 ____ Civil Plan - sheet # _____
 ____ Environmental Checklist
 ____ Exterior Lighting Plan - sheet # _____
 ____ Floor Plan – sheet # _____
 ____ Geotechnical Report
 ____ Landscape Plan – sheet # _____
 ____ Mylar
 ____ Road Plan – sheet # _____
 ____ Site Plan – sheet # _____
 ____ Storm Drainage Design – sheet # _____
 ____ Street Lighting Plan - sheet # _____

Sets

____ Structural Calculations
 ____ Structural Plan – sheet # _____
 ____ Wetland Report
 ____ Electrical Plan - sheet # _____
 ____ Mechanical Plan - sheet # _____
 ____ Plumbing Plan - sheet # _____
 ____ King County Recording
 Date Recorded: _____
 Recording Number: _____
 ____ 5 Other: Explain and include # of sets.
 ____ Tree Removal and Vegetation Plans

 ____ 3 Comment Response Letter Part 3

Describe the nature of the changes:

Response to City comments provided on August 14, 2018.

Received
OCT 17 2018
Permit Processing



Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

PSE.com

October 17, 2018

Heidi Bedwell, Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

**RE: South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside – Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 3
Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO)**

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE) provides the following responses to the City of Bellevue’s (City’s) August 14th, 2018, letter requesting additional information on the above referenced permit applications. The response is specific to Tree Removal and Vegetation Management.

Land Use Review Comments - Tree Removal and Vegetation Management:

Requirements

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has certified the National Energy Regulatory Corporation (NERC) as the electric reliability organization who establishes legally enforceable mandatory standards for the U.S. bulk power system. PSE is required by NERC standards to maintain safe clearances between vegetation and utility lines. Specifically, NERC FAC-003-4 (Transmission Vegetation Management) sets forth the vegetation management requirements for transmission lines operated above 200 kV.

Under NERC FAC-003-4, PSE must manage vegetation to prevent encroachments into the Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance (MVCD) of its applicable line(s). Since the Energize Eastside Project entails replacing the existing 115 kV lines with 230 kV lines, the upgraded transmission lines must comply with the NERC standard and PSE’s 230 kV vegetation management standard, which generally require the removal of trees with an expected mature height of more than 15 feet from the wire zone. Management of trees within the transmission right of way may also be required depending on tree species, tree health, distance from the wires, and topography.

Using GIS modeling that uses the above referenced standards, it has been estimated that there are approximately 550 significant trees that do not meet the NERC and PSE vegetation management standards in Bellevue – south segment. Also, it is important to note that these trees are already located within an existing and managed transmission line corridor. Further, more than 80 percent of these trees

are in poor to fair condition. The original tree inventory field work was completed on October 13, 2016, and includes trees that may have been removed by entities other than PSE since that time. Additionally, the GIS modeling estimate does not account for additional trees that may now be regulated as significant trees due to growth since the original inventory. Some of these trees that are now classified as significant are expected to require removal. It is estimated that those trees plus those confirmed during recent property owner meetings (see below) equate to around 579 significant trees that are expected to be removed for the project.

Private Property

Removal of trees associated with transmission lines, especially when upgrading within an existing transmission line corridor, is typically a dynamic process. One factor that can influence the removal determination process is the various access limitations that can arise along the corridor during the planning and design phase of a project. As stated previously, an initial tree inventory and GIS modeling were performed as the basis for evaluation during the EIS process and used to develop PSE's permit application materials.

Using the data collected during the tree inventory work, the Vegetation Impact Analysis (VIA) identified an estimated number of trees that are anticipated for removal in the corridor. Since collection of the data and subsequent analysis, PSE has been inviting property owners to meet and discuss vegetation replacement options. At the property owner meetings, project staff shares the current project design and gathers the property owners' input on how their respective properties can be replanted. Project staff shares an Energize Eastside-specific plant palette (see attached), a reference guide of compatible replacement vegetation, and asks property owners to share their preferences. Also during meetings with property owners, PSE re-confirms, and if necessary, updates the original tree inventory data. Our project staff then uses the tree inventory data (which is field verified during the site visit), each property owner's preferences for compatible vegetation, and the project-specific plant palette to evaluate and develop replacement options for each property.

Using these tools, combined with discussions with the property owners, information is gathered that will help inform the development of a Draft Landscape and Tree Replacement Plan (see sample). The modeling data is then reviewed and the trees are further assessed to determine if removal is required. Typical factors that affect the removal determination are field-confirmed tree sub-species or variety, property specific topography, and existing physical form and current maintenance activities (e.g., a specific variety of fruit tree that is regularly maintained would not be expected to reach its maximum potential height and therefore would not need to be removed).

Following the initial property owner meeting, project staff develops the property specific Draft Landscape and Tree Replacement Plan. Project staff then schedules a second meeting with each affected property owner to share and discuss the draft plan for their property. During the second meeting, the plan is reviewed carefully with the property owner and changes, if necessary, are discussed and documented.

PSE’s approach is to encourage property owners to incorporate additional trees into their landscape and tree replacement plans; however, PSE cannot require property owners to do so. While some property owners take this as an opportunity to add additional trees to their properties, others decline the offer of any replacement trees. As of the end of September 2018, PSE has met with approximately 45% of the property owners who are expected to have vegetation changes along the route in Bellevue – south segment.

PSE anticipates that a number of trees cannot be replaced onsite due to property owners’ preferences. In those cases replacement trees will need to be planted outside the corridor. One benefit of offsite planting is the option to plant larger trees, which contribute to habitat quality, tree canopy, and area aesthetics. Offsite options that PSE has considered include city parks, neighborhood groups/HOAs, and other developments within the City.

PSE reviewed the number of significant trees located on private property. Table 1 indicates the number of these trees that are in critical areas, buffers, and structure setbacks.

Table 1
Private Property Significant Trees Proposed for Removal

	Non-Critical Areas	Critical Areas¹	Buffers²	Setback³	Total
Private Property	240	44	98	102	484

1. Includes wetlands, streams, steep slope and landslide geologic hazard areas, and flood hazard areas (100-year floodplain).
2. “Buffers” includes the standard buffers for wetlands and streams and a 50-foot top-of-slope buffer for steep slopes and landslide geologic hazard areas.
3. Structure setbacks includes a 15-foot structure setback for wetlands and streams and a 75-foot toe-of-slope setback for steep slopes and landslide geologic hazard areas.

Rights-of-Way and City Property

Based on permitting requirements for past PSE projects in Bellevue, the methods outlined in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, *Guide for Plant Appraisal* have been used to assess the value of trees that required removal from the City’s rights-of-way (ROW). PSE proposes to use the City’s previous tree valuation approach for Energize Eastside. PSE will provide appraised values of significant ROW trees to the City for approval based on the 10th Edition of the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*.

PSE reviewed the number of trees located in public ROW and on City owned properties. Table 2 indicates the number of significant trees within ROW and City owned properties that are in critical areas, buffers, and structure setbacks. It is important to note that most of these trees have been included in PSE’s ongoing vegetation management within the existing transmission line corridor that has been operational for around 80 years. Unlike the trees located within the public ROW, trees located on City owned properties are subject to PSE’s easements that predate the City’s incorporation. Therefore, trees on private property and city owned property are only eligible for replacement. The tree removal plans for trees in ROW and on City properties are attached.

Table 2
ROW and City Property Trees Proposed for Removal

	Non-Critical Areas	Critical Areas¹	Buffers²	Setback³	Total
ROW	32	23	0	11	66
City Property	6	6	9	8	29

1. Includes wetlands, streams, steep slope and landslide geologic hazard areas, and flood hazard areas (100-year floodplain).
2. "Buffers" includes the standard buffers for wetlands and streams and a 50-foot top-of-slope buffer for steep slopes and landslide geologic hazard areas.
3. Structure setbacks includes a 15-foot structure setback for wetlands and streams and a 75-foot toe-of-slope setback for steep slopes and landslide geologic hazard areas.

Tree Replacement Approach

PSE has successfully used an Adaptive Tree Replacement approach on similar 115 kV to 230 kV upgrade projects. Long-term utility corridors that are primarily established by easement can be challenging when it comes to tree replacement. Although PSE has the rights to operate transmission lines in the corridor, the ability to require property owners to accept mitigation (*i.e.*, additional trees) is not specifically identified in the easements. Additionally, it has been PSE's experience that vegetation replacement on properties where the owners actually want additional plantings is the most successful. Recognizing that less than half of the Bellevue property owners have met with PSE to discuss tree replacement options, an Adaptive Tree Replacement approach is being proposed as it will provide the most reliable information based on actual tree removal. This approach will allow for solidification of tree replacement numbers once construction begins. Trees in critical areas may be subject to additional requirements.

The proposed steps for the adaptive Tree Replacement approach include:

- At the time of construction, documentation of trees that are removed on a property by property basis will be collected. This will include the tree species, inventory tag number, and diameter at breast height (dbh) at the time of removal.
- This will be cross-referenced to the proposed landscape and tree replacement plan that was provided to the property owner. Changes to the proposed plan could occur based on a number of factors such as property ownership changes, prior removal of trees by the owner, as well as other factors.
- The landscape and tree replacement plan will be updated and provided to the City as documentation. This will document each tree that was removed and those trees that are installed.
- Upon completion of replanting, PSE will provide a summary report that documents the number and types of trees that have been removed and planted.
- PSE will guarantee plant survival for one year after the planting, with replacement of the plant as the primary remedy.
- Based on the agreed-upon replacement ratios, PSE will provide a financial guarantee that covers the estimated cost of tree replacement (including materials and labor) prior to the issuance of the Clearing and Grading permit. Release of said guarantee by the City will occur upon PSE's submittal of the summary planting report.

To serve as a basis for the financial guarantee and overall tree replacement requirement, PSE is proposing to replace trees using the ratios presented in the table below.

Tree Size (dbh)	Replacement Ratio	Regulated Trees	Replacement Trees
< 6"	As requested by property owner	N/A	TBD
6" to ≤ 12"	1:1	241	241
> 12" to < 30"	2:1	298	596
≥ 30"	3:1	11	33

To help increase tree numbers in Bellevue, PSE has been participating in the Energy Saving Trees program, which provides trees to those residents that want to add trees to their property in a manner that can help offset energy usage. While in most cases these trees are not along the project corridor, they are in the City and help buffer potential tree loss due to factors such as mortality and property owner changes (*i.e.*, a new property owner removes existing trees due to landscaping preferences). PSE initiated use of this program earlier in 2018 in an effort to help offset anticipated tree removal associated with Energize Eastside. During the spring event, PSE and the Arbor Days Foundation provided 551 trees to 300 Bellevue residents. Another round of the program is currently underway. We believe that use of this program allows for trees to be provided to property owners who want additional trees.

Thank you for your effort in processing our application. Please let us know if additional clarification is needed.

Sincerely,



Brad Strauch
Senior Land Planner

Attachments

NO.	1	DATE	08-16-2018
BY	LM	DESCRIPTION	PSE REVIEW 1
SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS			

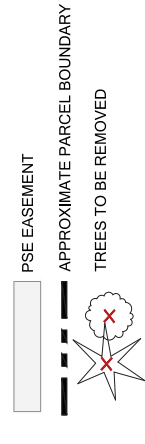
PLANT SCHEDULE

TREES	COMMON NAME / BOTANICAL NAME	QTY
	PACIFIC SERVICEBERRY / AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLA	9
	DWARF STRAWBERRY TREE / ARBUTUS UNEDO 'COMPACTA'	7
	RED KOUSA DOGWOOD / CORNIUS KOUSA 'SATOMI'	12
	MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK / TSUGA MERTENSIANA	10

PLANT SCHEDULE

TREES	COMMON NAME / BOTANICAL NAME	QTY
	GLOBE NORWAY MAPLE / ACER PLATANOIDES 'GLOBOSUM'	8
	RED BUCKEYE / AESCULUS PAVIA	9
	PACIFIC SERVICEBERRY / AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLA	3
	TOBA HAWTHORN / CRATAEGUS X MORDENENSIS 'TOBA'	11

LEGEND



TREE TABLE

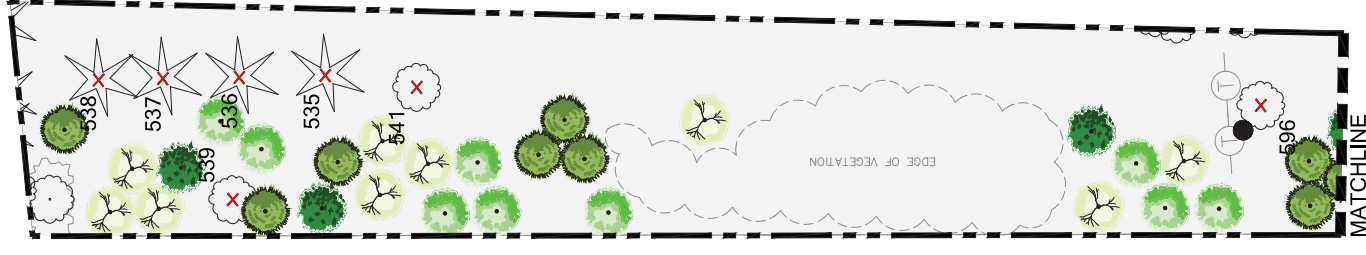
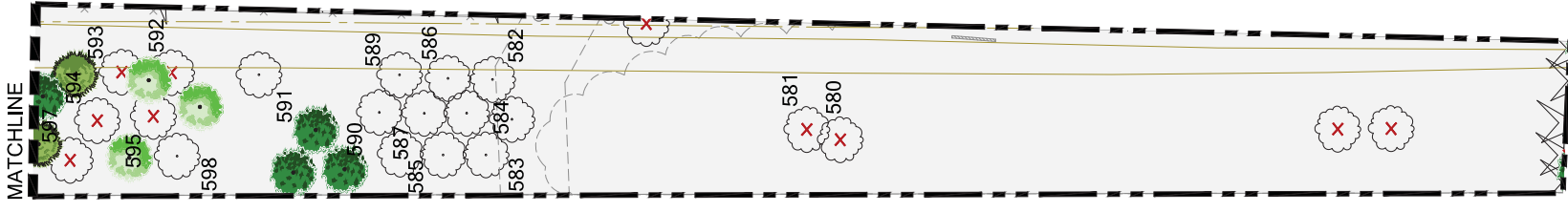
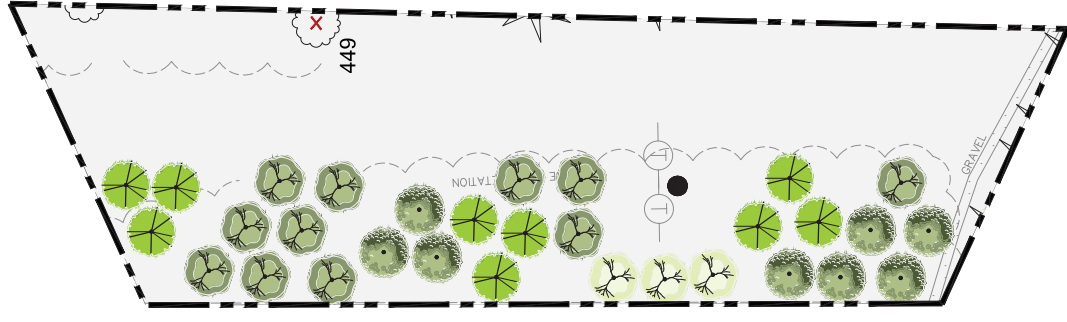
TAG #	COMMON NAME / BOTANICAL NAME	DBH (IN)	REMOVE	TRUNK TREATMENT	FIELD DETERMINATION
449	Sweet cherry / Prunus avium	3.0	Yes	Grind	1
535	Douglas-fir / Pseudotsuga menziesii	13.0	Yes	Grind	1
536	Spruce species / Picea sp.	11.0	Yes	Grind	1
537	Spruce species / Picea sp.	10.5	Yes	Grind	1
538	Douglas-fir / Pseudotsuga menziesii	10.0	Yes	Grind	1
539	Horse chestnut / Aesculus hippocastanum	5.0	Yes	Grind	1
580	Pacific willow / Salix lasianдра	17.0	Yes	Grind	1
581	Pacific willow / Salix lasianдра	10.0	Yes	Grind	1
582	Apple / Malus domestica	3.7	Yes	Grind	2
583	Apple / Malus domestica	2.2	Yes	Grind	2
584	Apple / Malus domestica	3.0	Yes	Grind	2
585	Apple / Malus domestica	1.8	Yes	Grind	2
586	Apple / Malus domestica	2.6	Yes	Grind	2
587	Apple / Malus domestica	2.2	Yes	Grind	2
589	Apple / Malus domestica	4.1	Yes	Grind	2
590	Apple / Malus domestica	2.0	Yes	Grind	2
591	Apple / Malus domestica	2.0	Yes	Grind	2
592	Sweet cherry / Prunus avium	1.2	Yes	Grind	1
593	Sweet cherry / Prunus avium	3.1	Yes	Grind	1
594	Sweet cherry / Prunus avium	1.5	Yes	Grind	1
595	Sweet cherry / Prunus avium	4.2	Yes	Grind	1
596	Asian pear / Pyrus pyrifolia	1.5	Yes	Grind	1
597	Sweet cherry / Prunus avium	1.4	Yes	Grind	1
598	Apple / Malus domestica	1.0	Yes	Grind	2

NOTES

- THIS PLAN IS FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY. PSE DOES NOT REPRESENT, WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THAT THE FINAL VEGETATION PLAN WILL INCLUDE THE TREES AND SHRUBS, AND PLANTING LOCATIONS DEPICTED IN THIS CONCEPTUAL PLAN. THE PLAN IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE SUBJECT TO FURTHER DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, PERMITTING, AND CONSTRUCTION NEEDS THAT MAY ARISE AT A LATER DATE. PLEASE BE AWARE THAT CONSTRUCTION ACCESS, POLE TYPES, POLE HEIGHTS, AND POLE LOCATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE PENDING FURTHER DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, PERMITTING AND IN-FIELD CONSTRUCTION NEEDS.
- REPLACEMENT TREES AND SHRUBS WILL BE PLANTED AT LESS MATURE HEIGHTS THAN WHAT IS SHOWN IN THE PLAN.



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



Red buckeye

Globe Norway maple

Toba hawthorn

Mountain Hemlock

Red Kousa dogwood

Dwarf strawberry tree

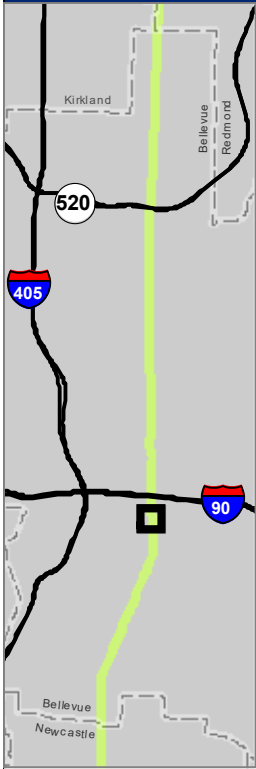
Pacific serviceberry

EXAMPLE PLAN

CONCEPTUAL PROPERTY RESTORATION AND PLANTING PLAN

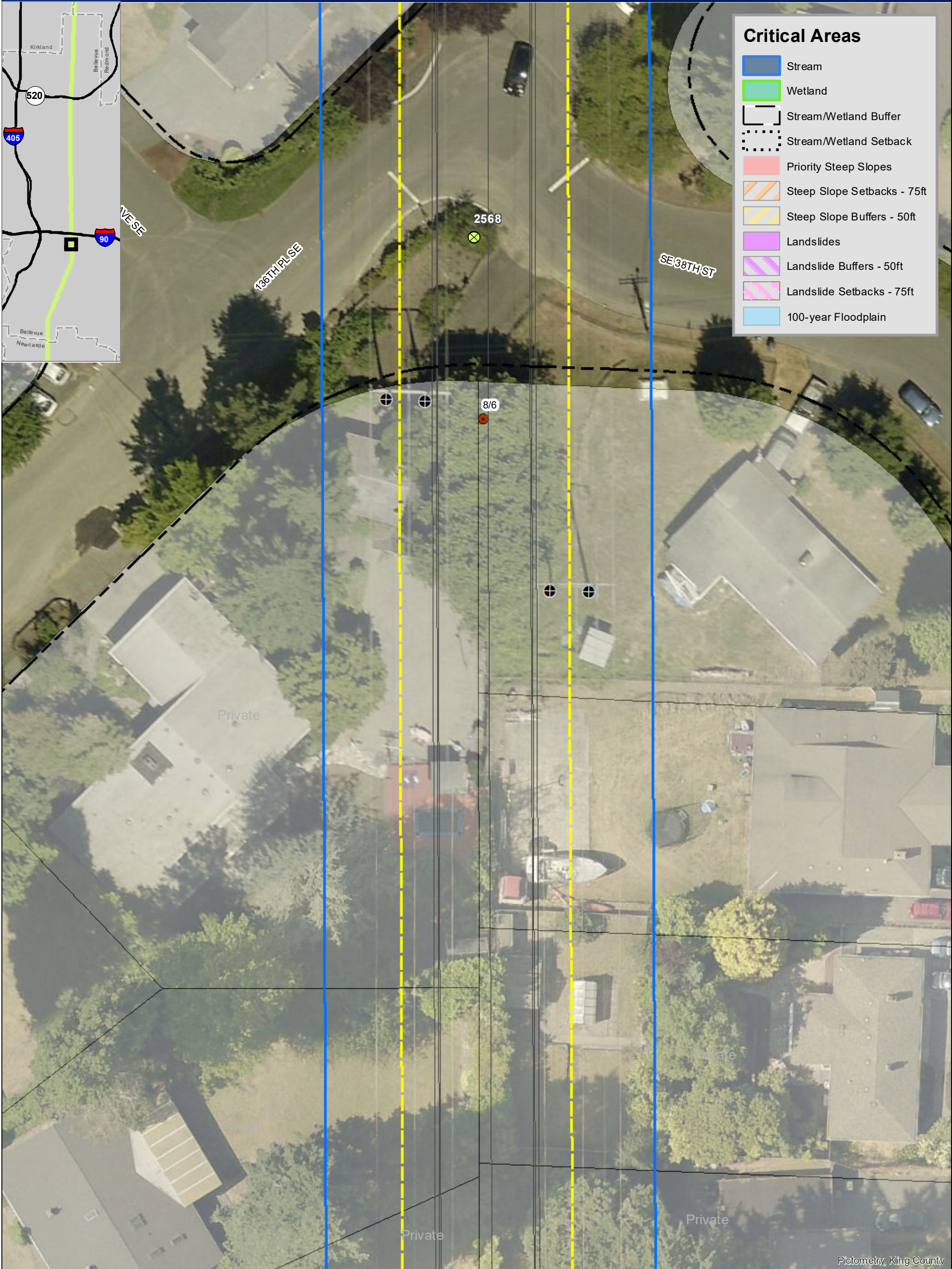


PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
- Stream/Wetland Buffer
- Stream/Wetland Setback
- Priority Steep Slopes
- Steep Slope Setbacks - 75ft
- Steep Slope Buffers - 50ft
- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain



Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
- Park
- Public ROW

Parcel Ownership^{KC}

- City Owned Parcel
- Park
- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}

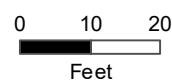
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}

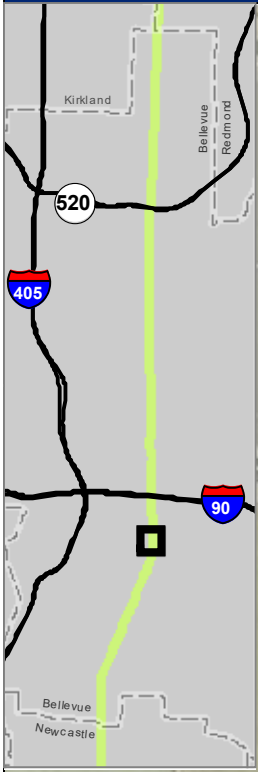
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

DSD 003694

1

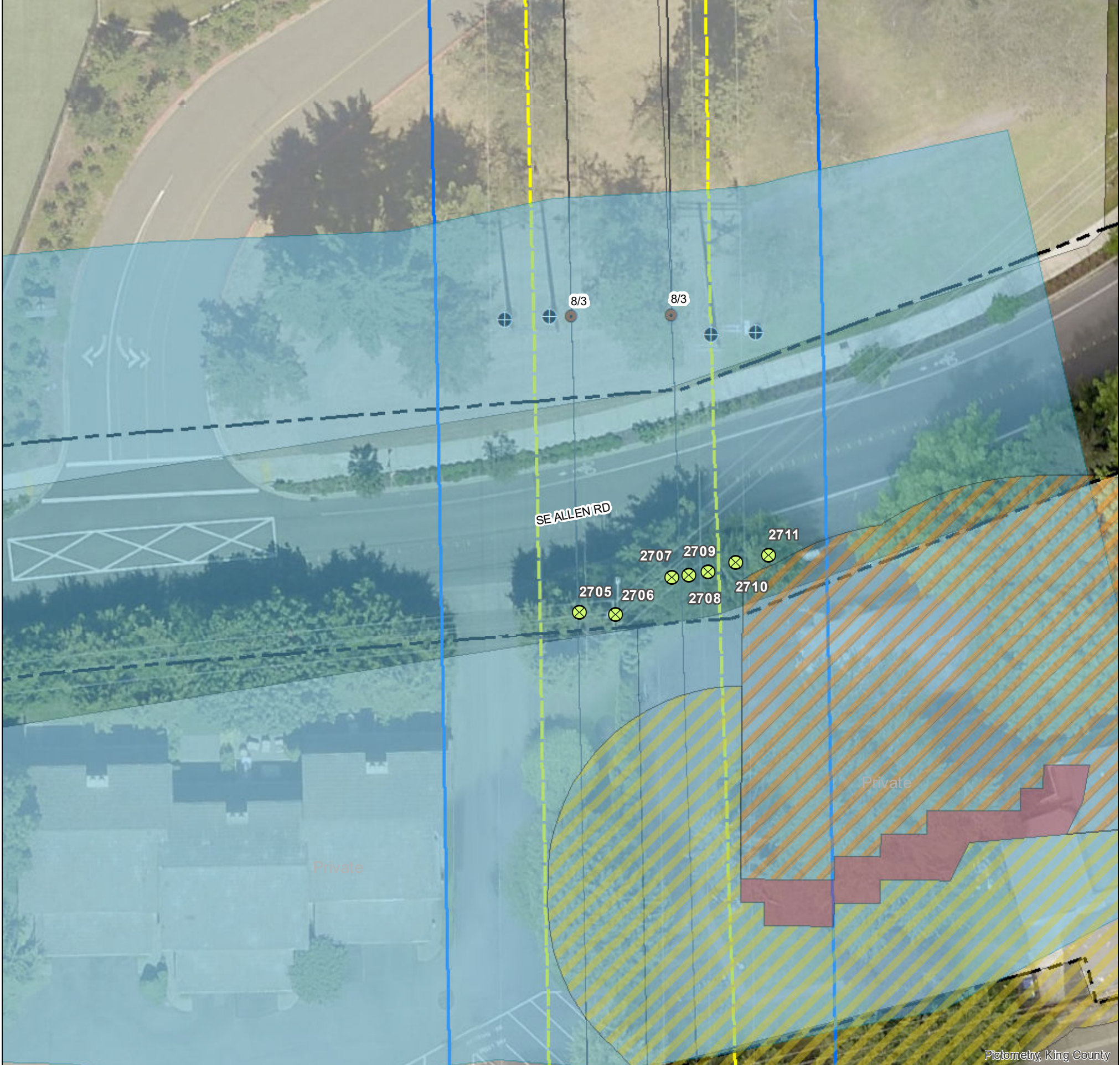


PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

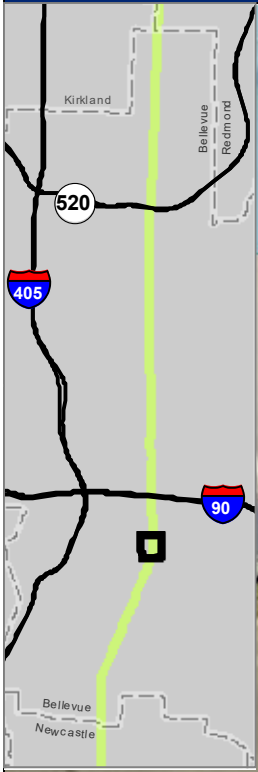
- Stream
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- Stream/Wetland Setback
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- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain



<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE} Wire Zone^{PSE} Wires^{PSE} Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE} Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE} City Limit^{KC} 	<p>DSD 003695</p> <p>2</p> <p>0 10 20 Feet</p>
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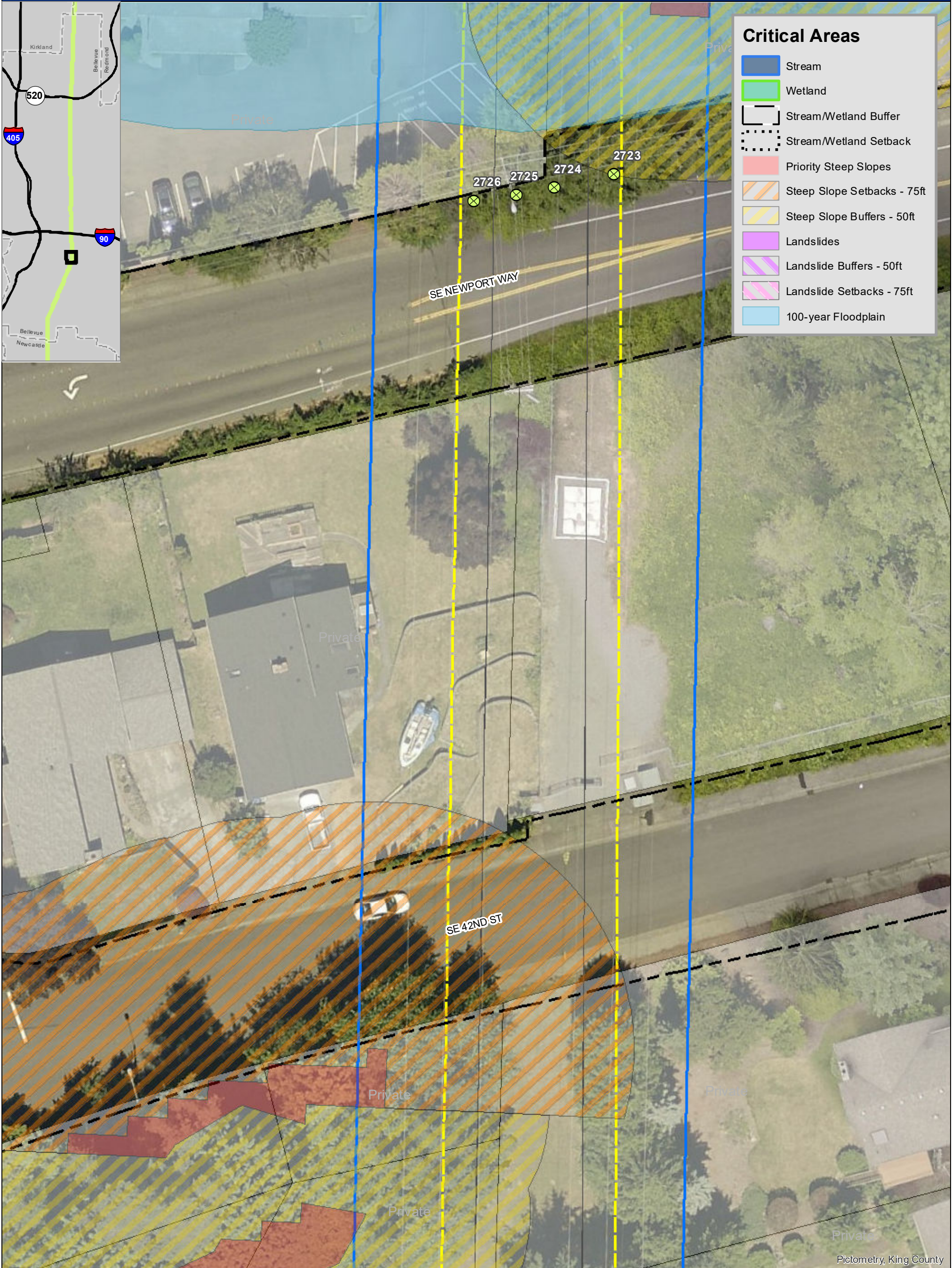
Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

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- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain



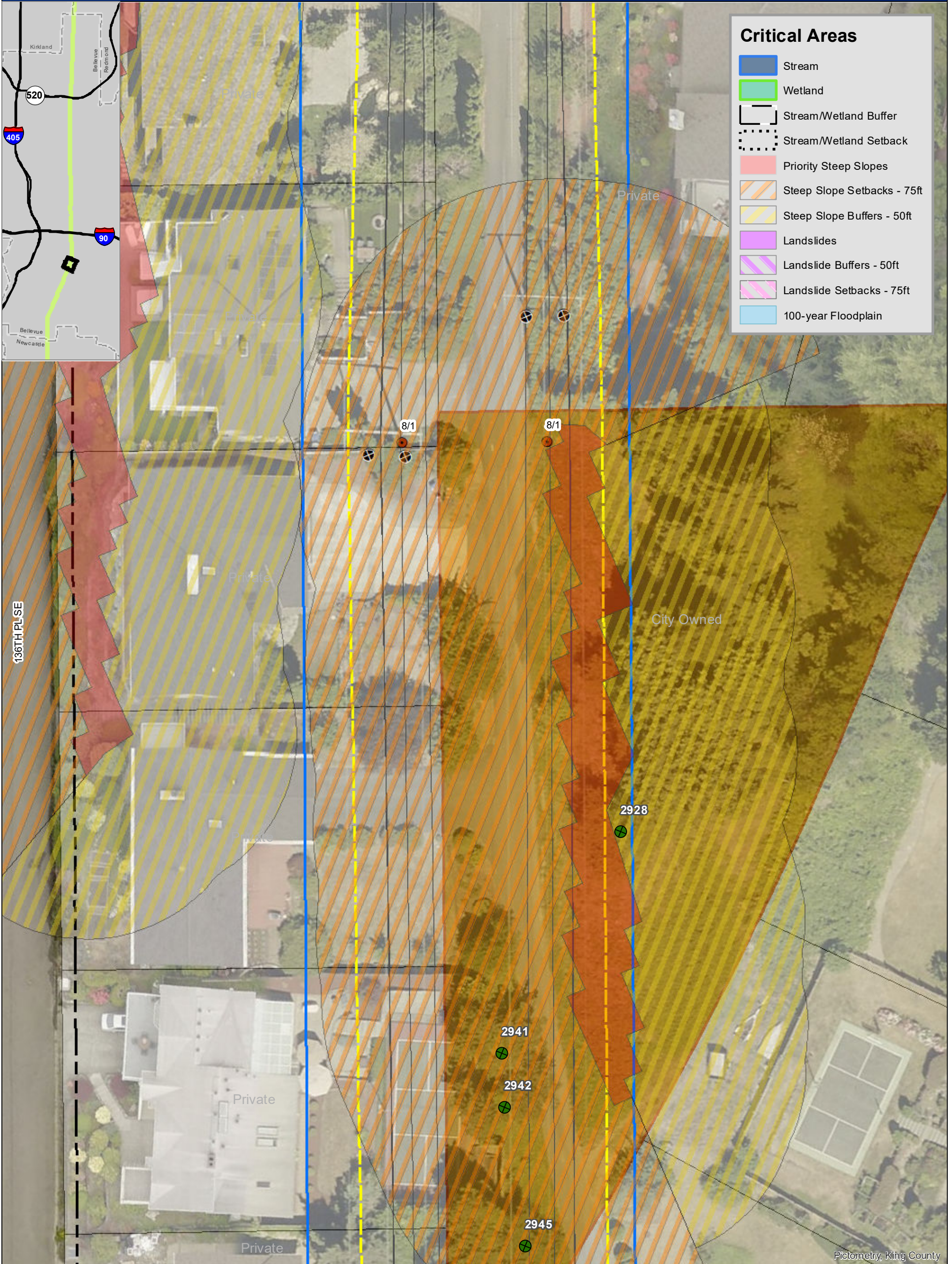
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DSD 003696

3

0 10 20
Feet

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
- Stream/Wetland Buffer
- Stream/Wetland Setback
- Priority Steep Slopes
- Steep Slope Setbacks - 75ft
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- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain

Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
- Park
- Public ROW

Parcel Ownership^{KC}

- City Owned Parcel
- Park
- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

- Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

- Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

DSD 003697
4
 0 10 20
 Feet

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
- Stream/Wetland Buffer
- Stream/Wetland Setback
- Priority Steep Slopes
- Steep Slope Setbacks - 75ft
- Steep Slope Buffers - 50ft
- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain

Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
- Park
- Public ROW

Parcel Ownership^{KC}

- City Owned Parcel
- Park
- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

- Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

- Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

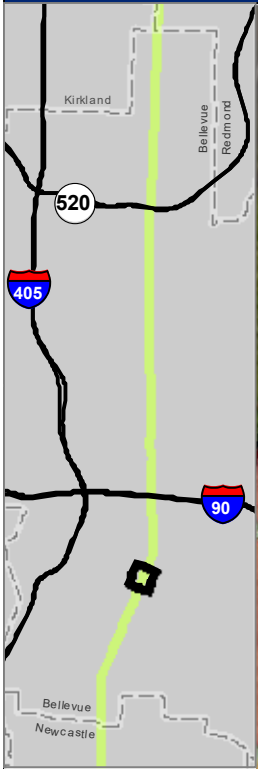
DSD 003698

5

0 10 20
Feet

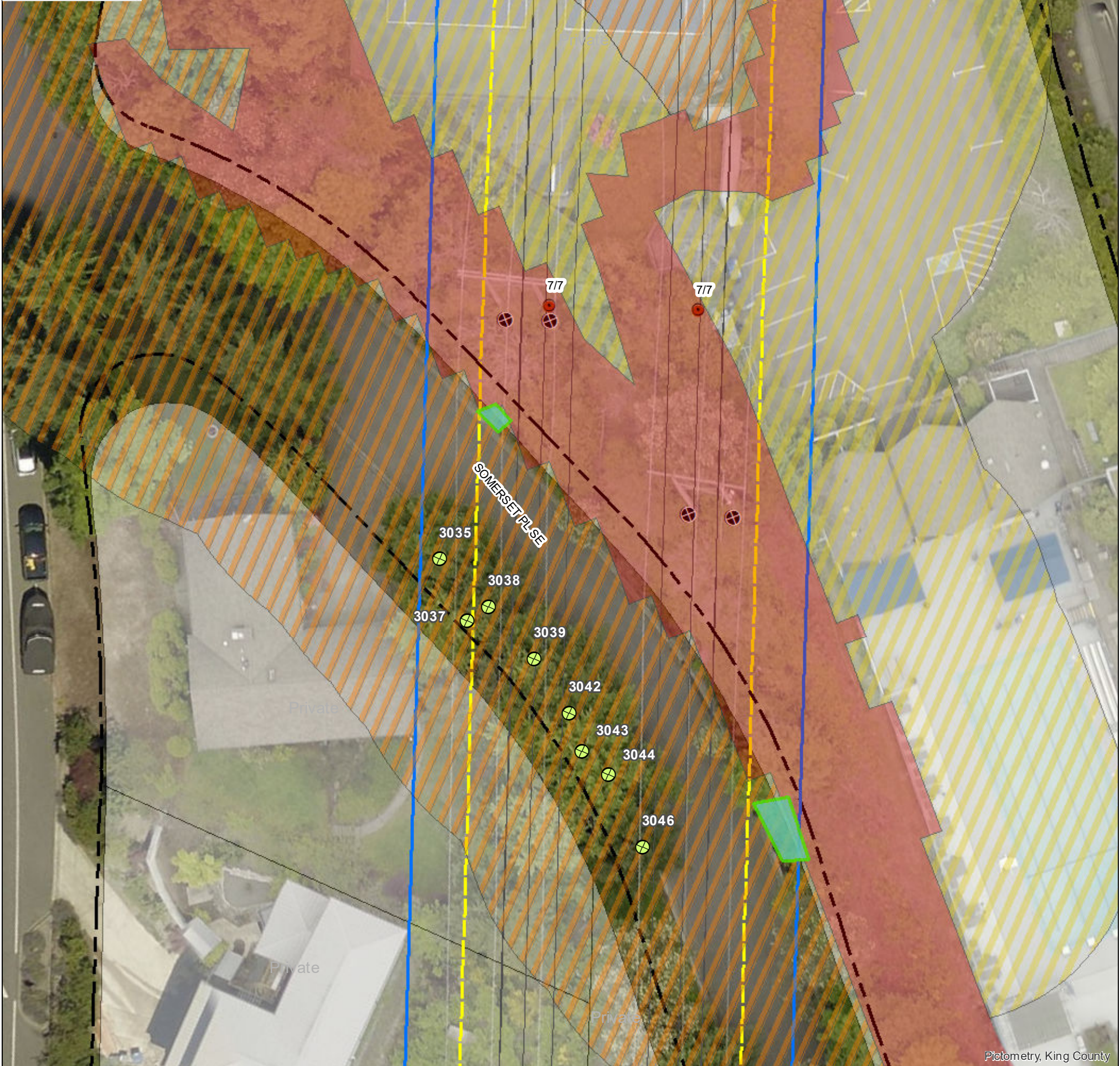
Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

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- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
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Pictometry, King County

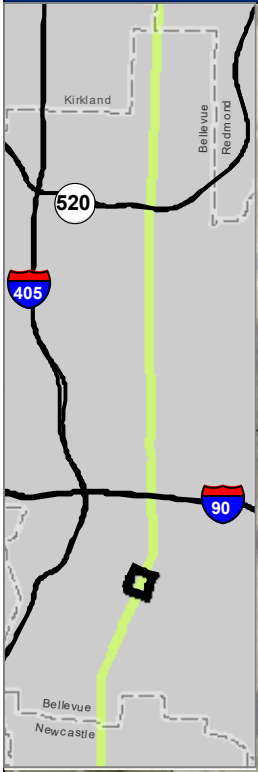
<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<p> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}</p> <p> Wire Zone^{PSE}</p> <p> Wires^{PSE}</p> <p> Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}</p>	<p> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}</p> <p> Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}</p> <p> City Limit^{KC}</p>
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DSD 003699

6

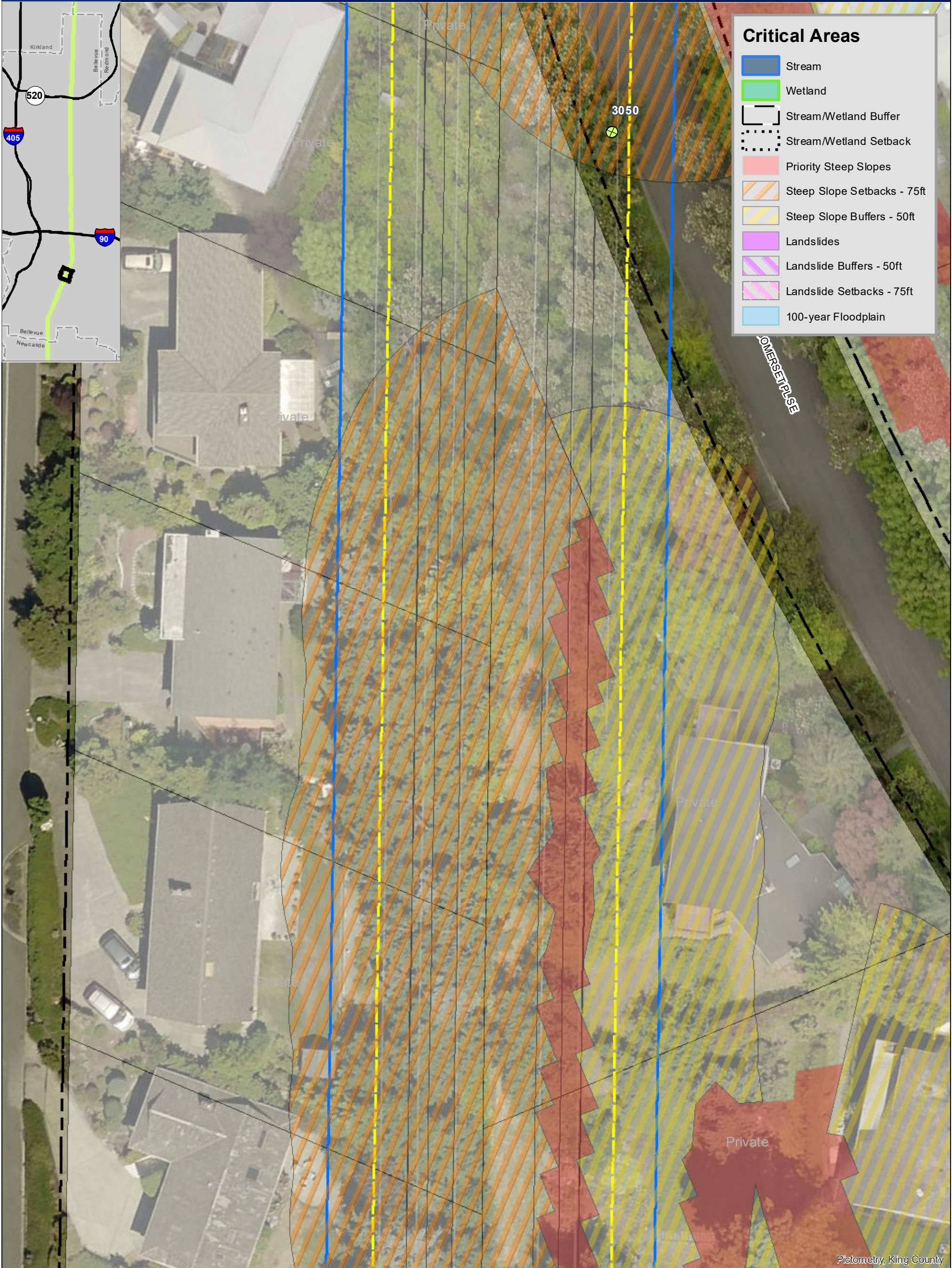
Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



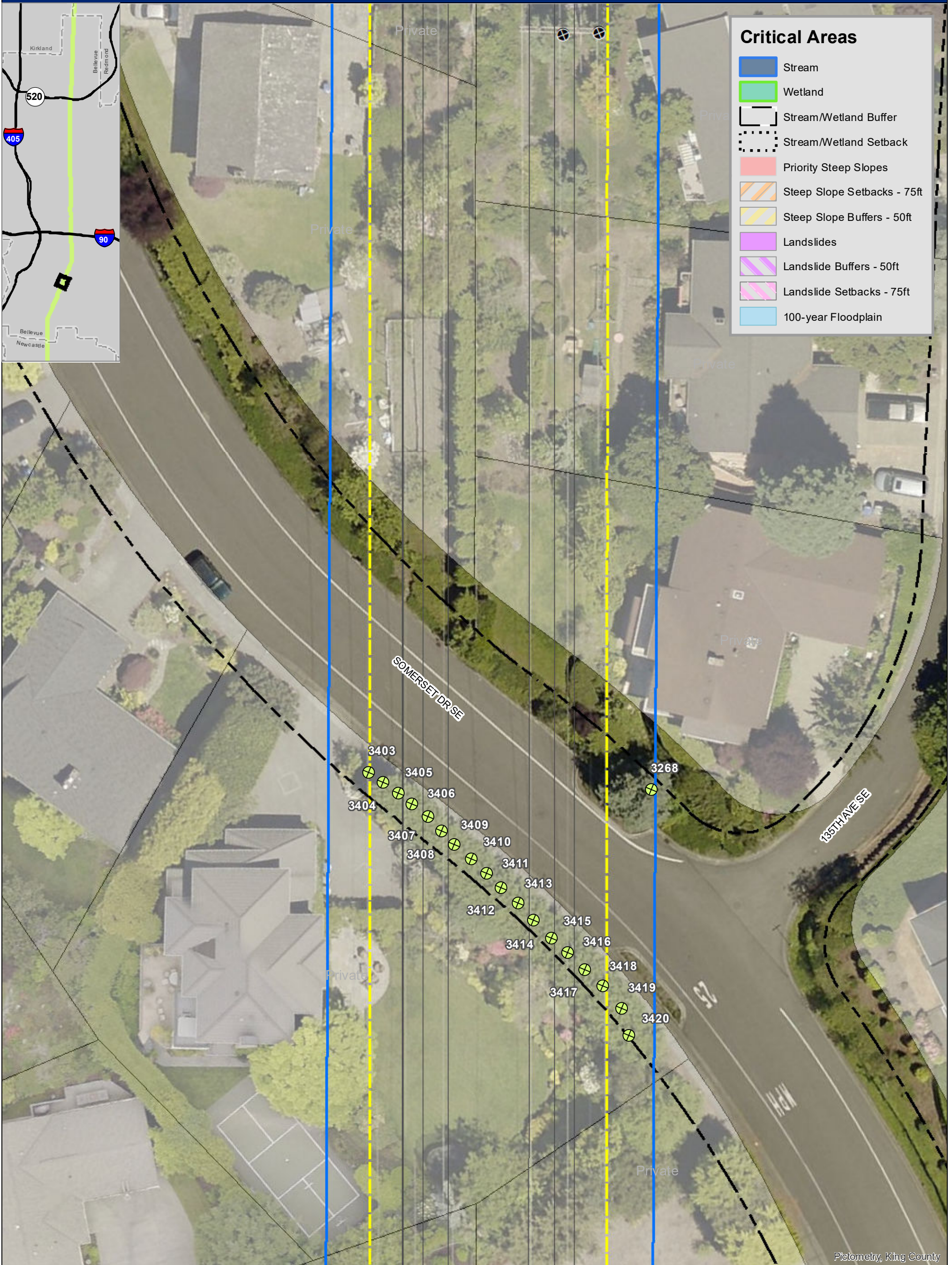
Critical Areas

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- 100-year Floodplain



<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE} Wire Zone^{PSE} Wires^{PSE} Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE} Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE} City Limit^{KC} 	<p>DSD 003700 7</p> <p>0 10 20 Feet</p>
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PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
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- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain

Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
- Park
- Public ROW

Parcel Ownership^{KC}

- City Owned Parcel
- Park
- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

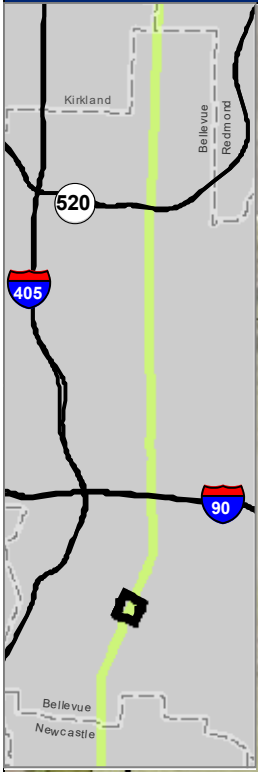
- Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

- Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

DSD 003701
8
 0 10 20
 Feet

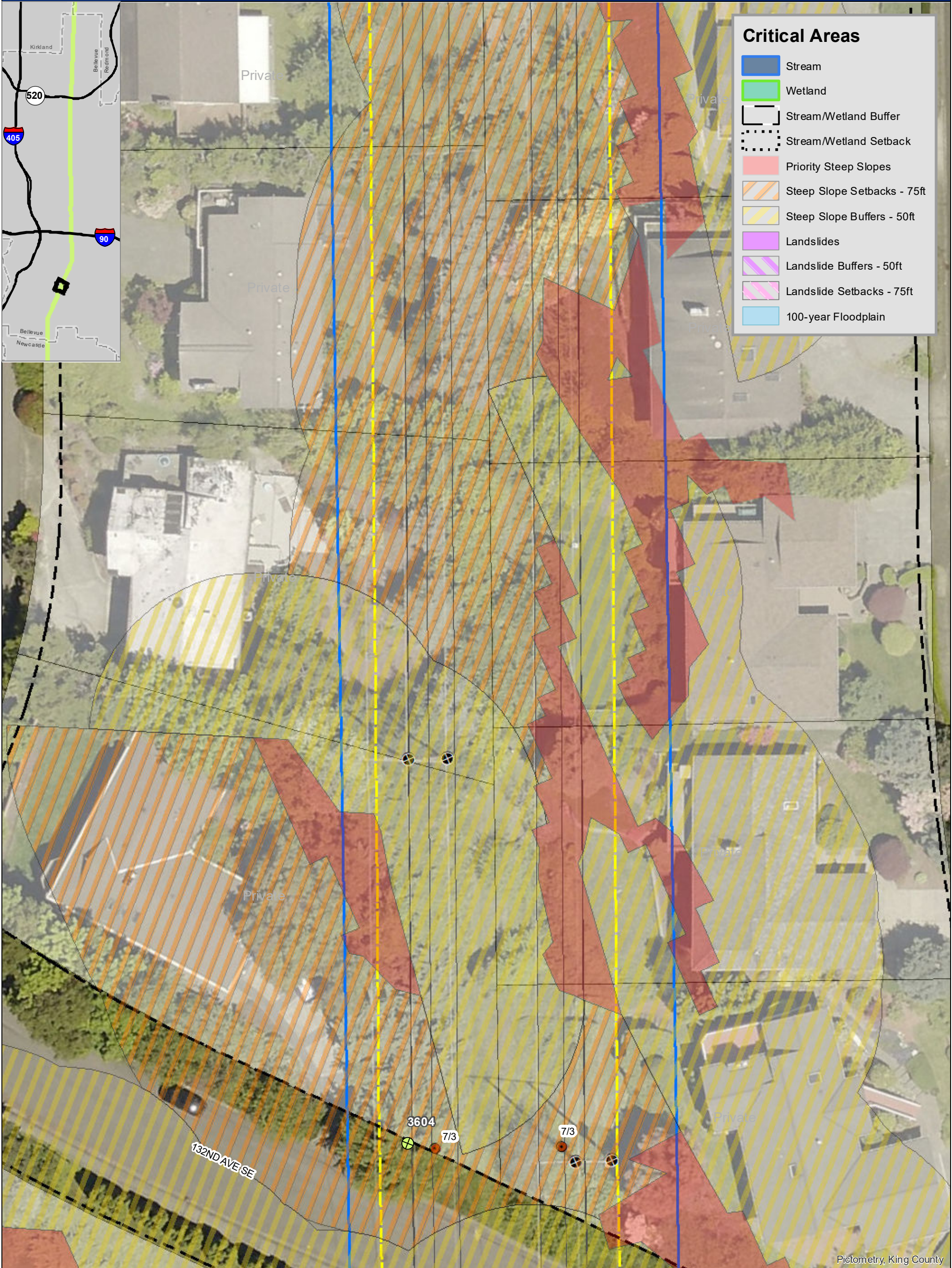
Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

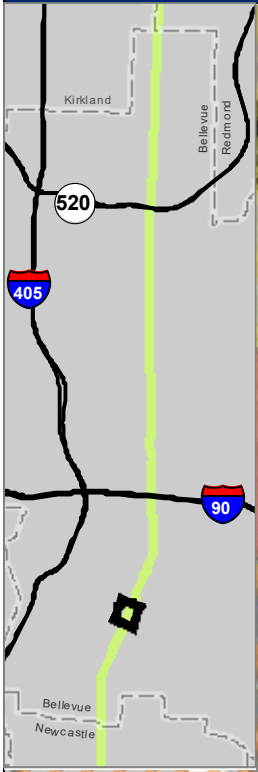
- Stream
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Pictometry, King County

<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE} Wire Zone^{PSE} Wires^{PSE} Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE} Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE} City Limit^{KC} 	<p>DSD 003702</p> <p>9</p> <p>0 10 20 Feet</p>
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PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



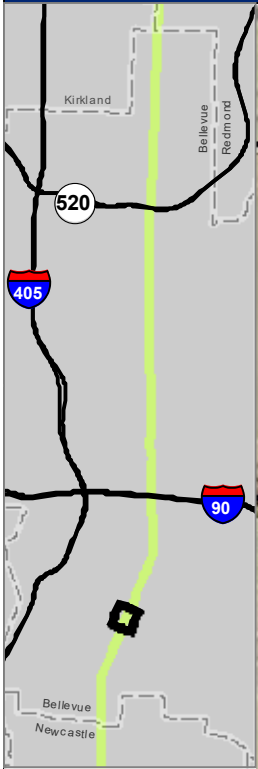
Critical Areas

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<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE} Wire Zone^{PSE} Wires^{PSE} Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE} Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE} City Limit^{KC} 	<p>DSD 003703</p> <p>10</p> <p>0 10 20 Feet</p>
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PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



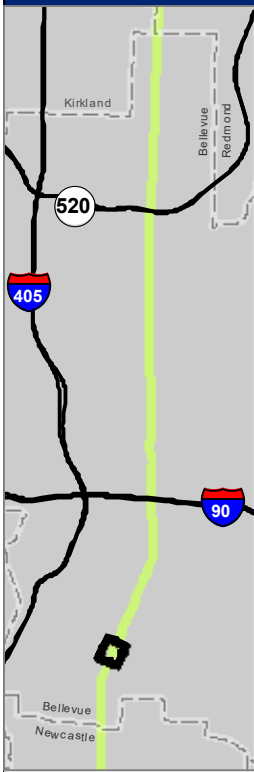
Critical Areas

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- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain



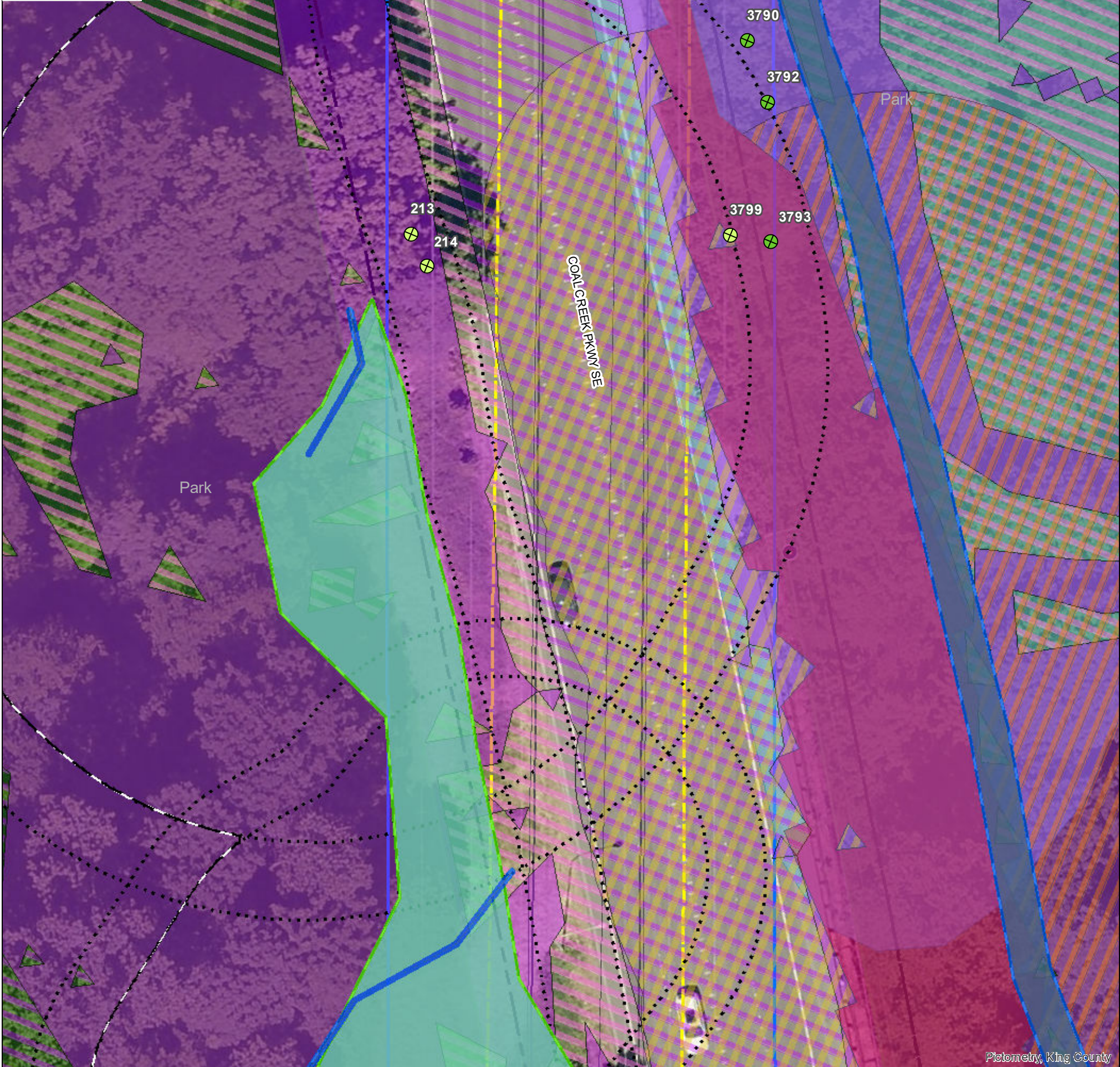
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PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



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Pictometry, King County

Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
- Park
- Public ROW

Parcel Ownership^{KC}

- City Owned Parcel
- Park
- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

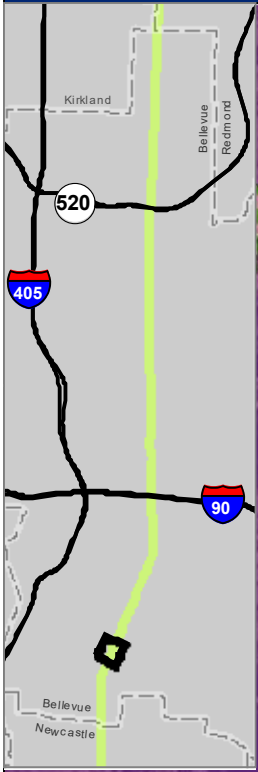
- Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

- Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

DSD 003705
12
 0 10 20
 Feet

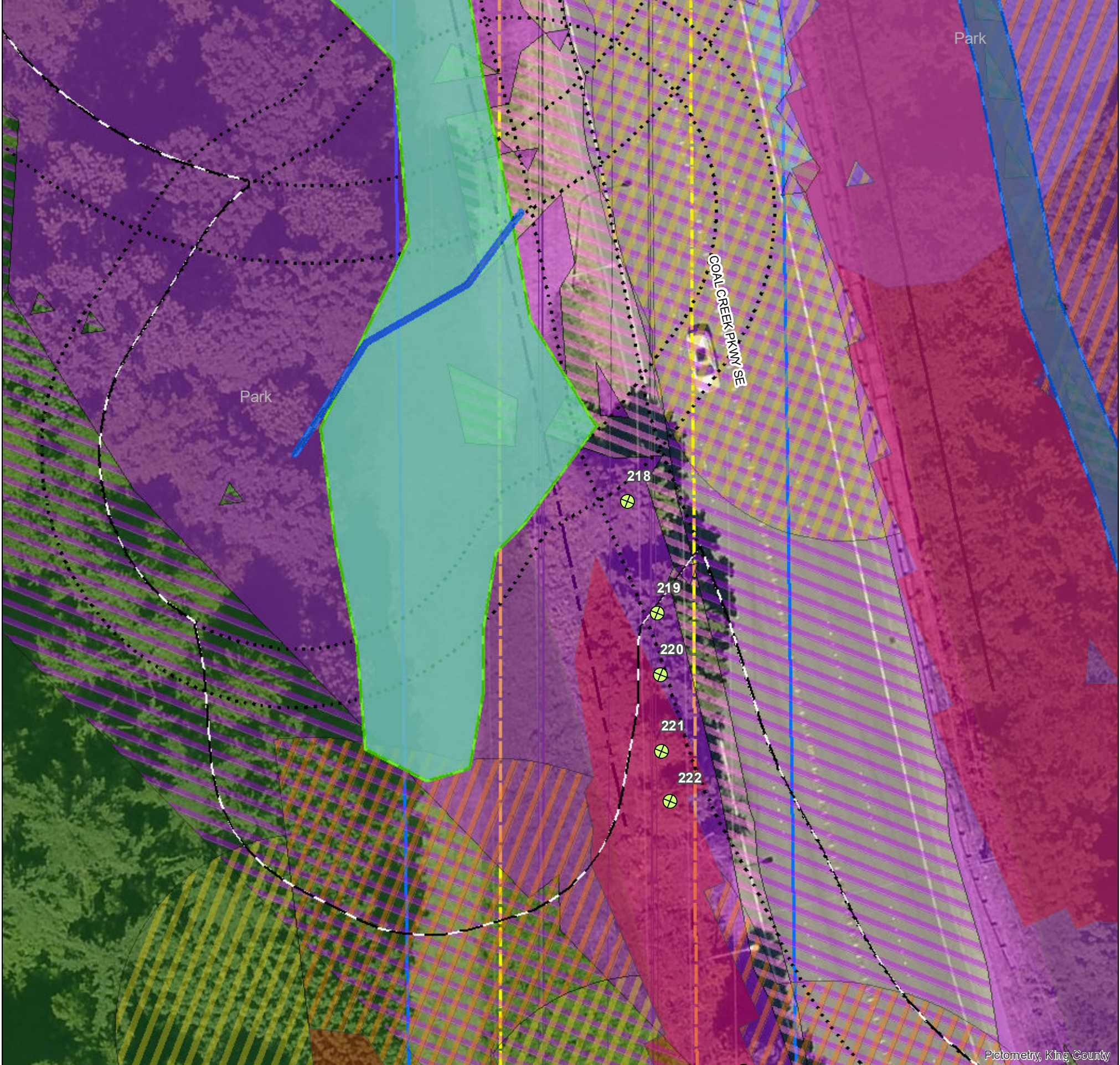
Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



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Pictometry, King County

Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
- Park
- Public ROW

Parcel Ownership^{KC}

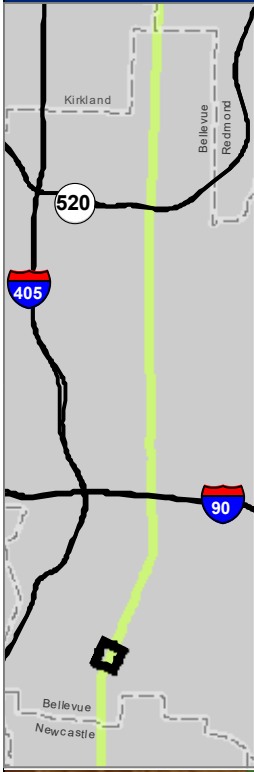
- City Owned Parcel
- Park
- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

- Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

- Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

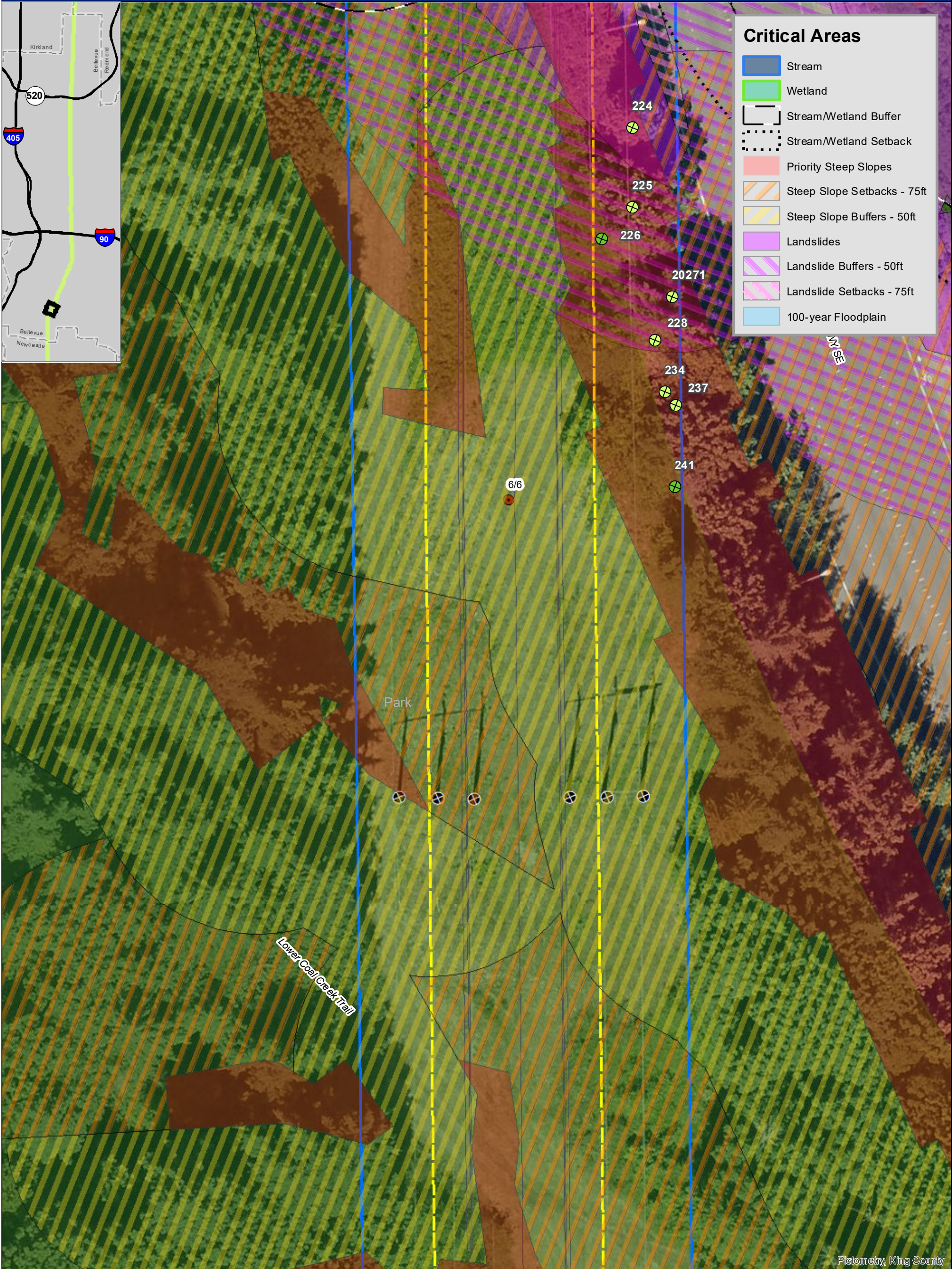
DSD 003706
13
 0 10 20
 Feet

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

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- Wetland
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- Stream/Wetland Setback
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Pictometry, King County

Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
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Parcel Ownership^{KC}

- City Owned Parcel
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- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

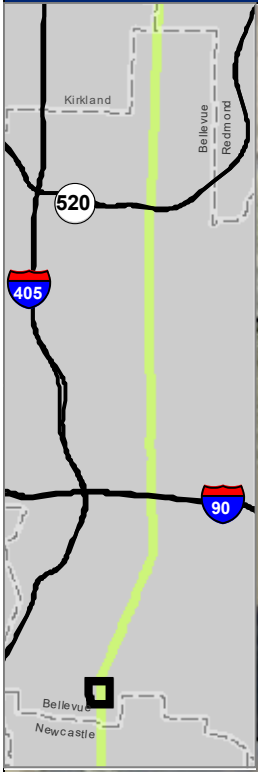
- Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

- Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

DSD 003707
14
 0 10 20
 Feet

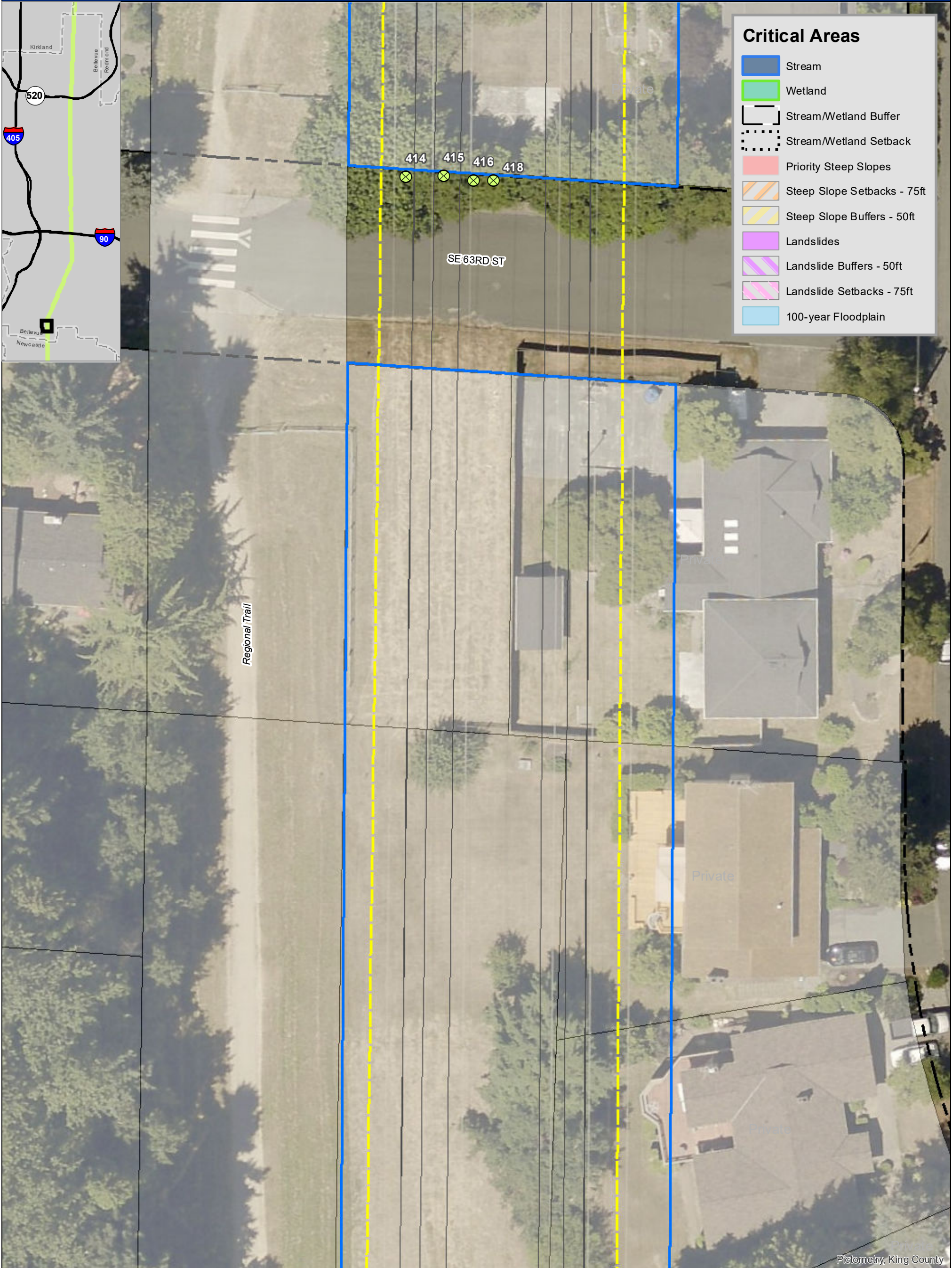
Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
- Stream/Wetland Buffer
- Stream/Wetland Setback
- Priority Steep Slopes
- Steep Slope Setbacks - 75ft
- Steep Slope Buffers - 50ft
- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain

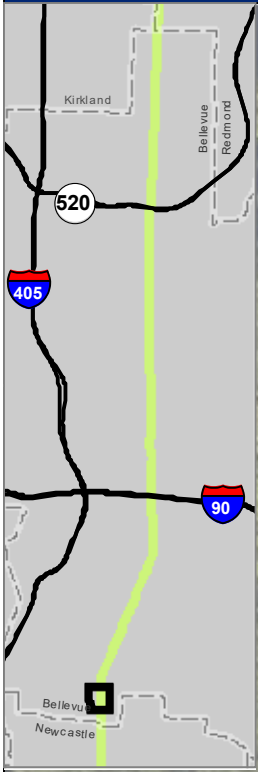


Pictometry, King County

<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE} Wire Zone^{PSE} Wires^{PSE} Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE} Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE} City Limit^{KC} 	<p>DSD 003708</p> <p>15</p> <p>0 10 20 Feet</p>
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Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
- Stream/Wetland Buffer
- Stream/Wetland Setback
- Priority Steep Slopes
- Steep Slope Setbacks - 75ft
- Steep Slope Buffers - 50ft
- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain

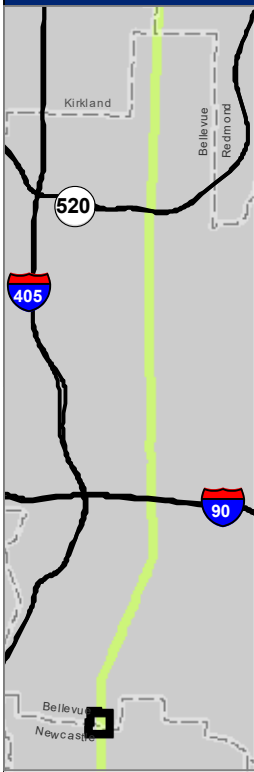


Pictometry, King County

<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE} Wire Zone^{PSE} Wires^{PSE} Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE} Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE} City Limit^{KC} 	<p>DSD 003709</p> <p>16</p> <p>0 10 20 Feet</p>
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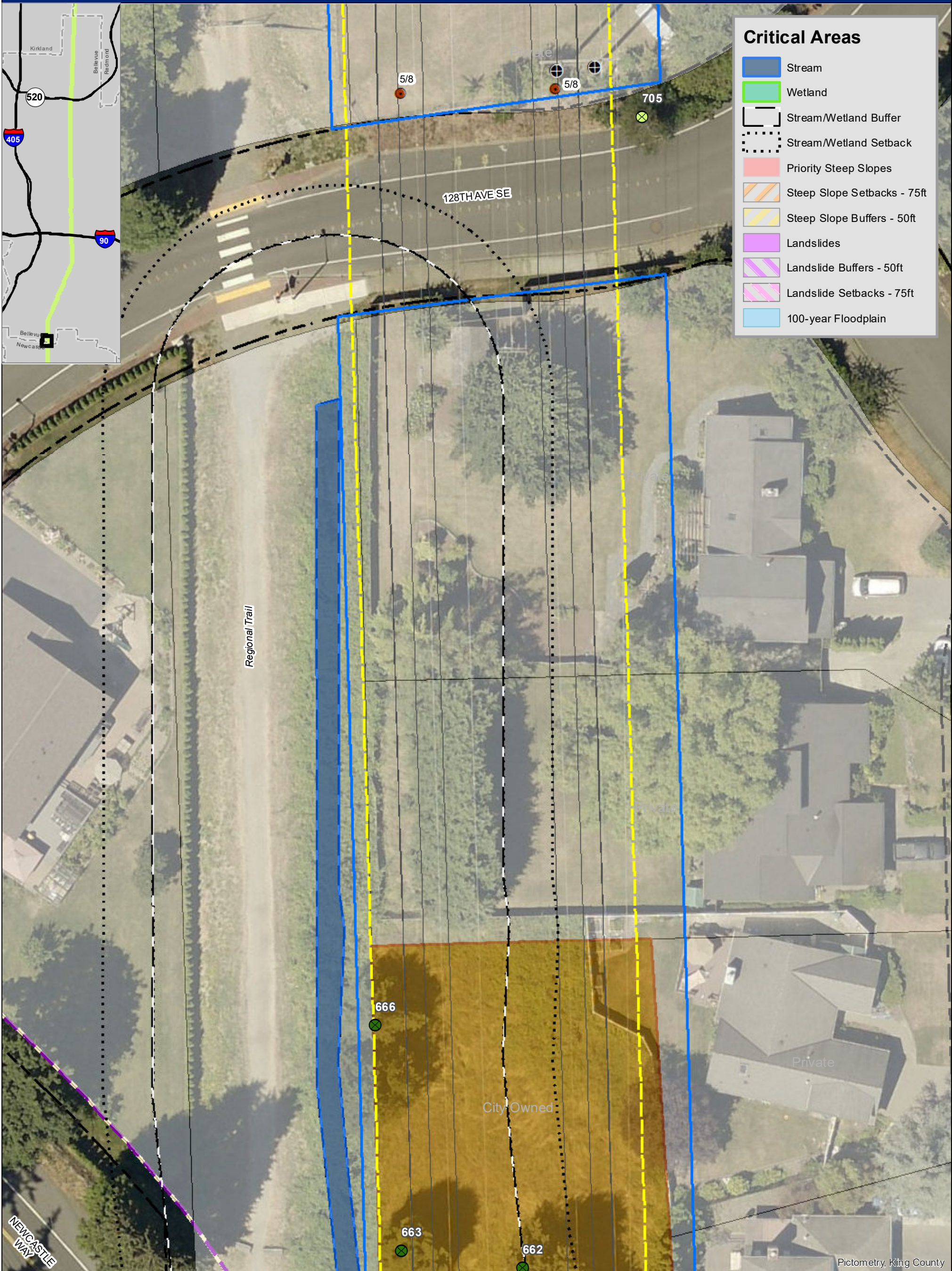
Data sources: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), The Watershed Company (TWC), City of Bellevue (COB), and King County (KC). Aerial imagery from PSE, 2011.

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
- Stream/Wetland Buffer
- Stream/Wetland Setback
- Priority Steep Slopes
- Steep Slope Setbacks - 75ft
- Steep Slope Buffers - 50ft
- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain



<p>Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Park Public ROW 	<p>Parcel Ownership^{KC}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Owned Parcel Park Private/ Other Parcel Surveyed ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE} Wire Zone^{PSE} Wires^{PSE} Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE} Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE} City Limit^{KC}
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DSD 003710

17

0 10 20
Feet

PSE EE230 - COB: PUBLIC TREE REMOVAL MAPS



Critical Areas

- Stream
- Wetland
- Stream/Wetland Buffer
- Stream/Wetland Setback
- Priority Steep Slopes
- Steep Slope Setbacks - 75ft
- Steep Slope Buffers - 50ft
- Landslides
- Landslide Buffers - 50ft
- Landslide Setbacks - 75ft
- 100-year Floodplain

Significant Trees to be Removed^{TWC}

- City Owned
- Park
- Public ROW

Parcel Ownership^{KC}

- City Owned Parcel
- Park
- Private/ Other Parcel
- Surveyed ROW

- Existing Easement Boundary^{PSE}
- Wire Zone^{PSE}
- Wires^{PSE}
- Proposed Pole Footprints^{PSE}

- Existing Poles to Remain^{PSE}
- Existing Poles to be Removed^{PSE}
- City Limit^{KC}

Pictometry, King County

DSD 003711

18

0 10 20
Feet

ID	Tree Tag	Parcel Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH_1	DBH_2	DBH_3	DBH_5	DBH_5	Condition	Remove or Retain?
1	5194	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11					3 - Fair	Retain
2	5195	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.1					3 - Fair	Retain
3	5196	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	10.2					3 - Fair	Retain
4	5193	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	14.5					4 - Poor	Retain
5	5188	2124059018	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	9.8	3.1	3.1			3 - Fair	Retain
6	5189	2124059018	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.8					3 - Fair	Retain
7	5190	2124059018	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	8					4 - Poor	Retain
8	5191	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	22.5	19.1				3 - Fair	Retain
9	5192	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	28.2					3 - Fair	Retain
10	0	1024059083	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	27.3					3 - Fair	Retain
11	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	10					3 - Fair	Retain
12	0	1024059083	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	27					3 - Fair	Retain
13	0	1024059083	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	28					3 - Fair	Retain
14	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	20					4 - Poor	Retain
15	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	27					4 - Poor	Retain
16	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	15					4 - Poor	Retain
17	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	14					4 - Poor	Retain
18	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	10					4 - Poor	Retain
19	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	23					4 - Poor	Retain
20	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	17					4 - Poor	Retain
21	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	12					4 - Poor	Retain
22	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	18					4 - Poor	Retain
23	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	16					4 - Poor	Retain
24	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	12					4 - Poor	Retain
25	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	13					4 - Poor	Retain
26	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	14					4 - Poor	Retain
27	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	18					4 - Poor	Retain
28	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	19					4 - Poor	Retain
29	0	1024059083	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	11					4 - Poor	Retain
30	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	20.7					4 - Poor	Retain
31	0	1024059083	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	9.5					4 - Poor	Retain
32	0	1024059083	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	10					4 - Poor	Retain
33	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	24					4 - Poor	Retain
34	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	22					4 - Poor	Retain
35	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	14					4 - Poor	Retain
36	0	1024059083	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	20.5					4 - Poor	Retain

37	0	1024059083	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	17					4 - Poor	Retain
38	219	2124059001	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	12					3 - Fair	Remove
39	1769	672100160	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	19.1					3 - Fair	Retain
40	1770	672100160	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	12.5					3 - Fair	Retain
41	3776	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.7					3 - Fair	Retain
42	3777	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.7	8.2				3 - Fair	Retain
43	3778	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8.2				3 - Fair	Retain
44	3779	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8	8	6	6	3 - Fair	Retain
45	3772	1024059130	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	15.5					3 - Fair	Retain
46	3775	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.5					3 - Fair	Retain
47	3774	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					3 - Fair	Retain
48	3771	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	31					3 - Fair	Retain
49	3772	1024059130	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	15.5					3 - Fair	Retain
50	3914	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					2 - Good	Retain
51	218	2124059001	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	9.5					3 - Fair	Remove
52	242	1024059130	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	20.3	0				3 - Fair	Retain
53	246	1024059130	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	22	0				3 - Fair	Retain
54	3807	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	8				3 - Fair	Remove
55	3770	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	40	15	15			3 - Fair	Retain
56	3805	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	18					4 - Poor	Remove
57	3803	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.4	8.2				4 - Poor	Remove
58	3804	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	13					3 - Fair	Remove
59	3808	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	23	14	8			3 - Fair	Remove
60	3809	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	13.5	13.5				3 - Fair	Remove
61	3812	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	27					3 - Fair	Remove
62	3814	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	20	12.8	12		3 - Fair	Remove
63	3816	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	22	20	20	20	20	3 - Fair	Remove
64	3821	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	9					4 - Poor	Retain
65	3810	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15					3 - Fair	Remove
66	3813	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	17.3					3 - Fair	Remove
67	3811	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	21					3 - Fair	Remove
68	3817	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	24					3 - Fair	Remove
69	3818	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	32.4					3 - Fair	Remove
70	3826	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8.7	5				3 - Fair	Remove
71	3819	1024059130	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9					3 - Fair	Remove
72	3826	1024059130	Malus domestica	Apple	11					3 - Fair	Remove
73	3747	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.7					3 - Fair	Retain

74	3748	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14.7				4 - Poor	Retain	
75	3757	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	29.7				4 - Poor	Retain	
76	3764	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	16				4 - Poor	Retain	
77	3763	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	23				4 - Poor	Retain	
78	3767	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24				3 - Fair	Retain	
79	3769	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	15	15		4 - Poor	Retain	
80	3768	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15				4 - Poor	Retain	
81	3753	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16	9	8		3 - Fair	Retain	
82	3754	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13	11	9		4 - Poor	Retain	
83	3755	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain	
84	3756	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	20				4 - Poor	Retain	
85	3752	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	5			4 - Poor	Retain	
86	3751	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.6				3 - Fair	Retain	
87	3750	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.6				4 - Poor	Retain	
88	3749	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				4 - Poor	Retain	
89	3730	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	24				4 - Poor	Retain	
90	3729	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	22				4 - Poor	Retain	
91	3759	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5				4 - Poor	Retain	
92	3758	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5				4 - Poor	Retain	
93	3746	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	12	10	9	8	4 - Poor	Retain
94	3745	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					3 - Fair	Retain
95	3743	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	18	10	10			4 - Poor	Retain
96	3742	1024059130	Salix sitchensis	Sitka willow	10					3 - Fair	Retain
97	3741	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	20	9				4 - Poor	Retain
98	3740	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	12	12	11			3 - Fair	Retain
99	3738	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	18	18	11			3 - Fair	Retain
100	3737	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.5					3 - Fair	Retain
101	3739	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9					3 - Fair	Retain
102	3731	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	26	14				4 - Poor	Retain
103	3735	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain
104	3734	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					4 - Poor	Retain
105	3698	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	16.5	15	10	8	8	3 - Fair	Retain
106	3732	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13					4 - Poor	Retain
107	161	7856420060	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.3					3 - Fair	Remove
108	3825	1024059130	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	9					3 - Fair	Remove
109	3823	1024059130	Prunus emarginata	Bitter cherry	9.2					4 - Poor	Retain
110	3827	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	20.5					4 - Poor	Remove

111	3828	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	18	16	14	12	12	3 - Fair	Remove
112	3834	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	20	15				4 - Poor	Remove
113	3833	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	10				3 - Fair	Remove
114	3832	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	22					4 - Poor	Remove
115	3831	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	9				4 - Poor	Remove
116	3830	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15	13	12	12	10	4 - Poor	Remove
117	3829	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	17.5					3 - Fair	Remove
118	3719	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13					3 - Fair	Retain
119	3720	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13					3 - Fair	Retain
120	3721	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10					4 - Poor	Retain
121	3722	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
122	3723	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
123	3724	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	20.7					4 - Poor	Retain
124	3725	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain
125	3718	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					4 - Poor	Retain
126	3717	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain
127	3700	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13.3					4 - Poor	Retain
128	3728	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
129	3726	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	7				3 - Fair	Retain
130	3727	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					3 - Fair	Retain
131	3699	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.7					3 - Fair	Retain
132	3697	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14					4 - Poor	Retain
133	3696	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15					4 - Poor	Retain
134	3695	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11					3 - Fair	Retain
135	160	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	22					2 - Good	Remove
136	148	2206500400	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	11					4 - Poor	Remove
137	145	8135300020	Quercus sp.	Oak	10.8					3 - Fair	Remove
138	151	2206500400	Prunus domestica	Plum	13.5					4 - Poor	Remove
139	3835	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	30					4 - Poor	Remove
140	3836	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	16	15	15	12	3 - Fair	Remove
141	3837	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	36	36	24	10	10	3 - Fair	Remove
142	146	8135300020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	12					4 - Poor	Remove
143	147	2206500400	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	13.2					4 - Poor	Remove
144	133	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12					3 - Fair	Remove
145	132	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.9					3 - Fair	Remove
146	3838	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	36	36				3 - Fair	Remove
147	3839	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	24	20				3 - Fair	Remove

148	18	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.4			4 - Poor	Remove	
149	131	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9			3 - Fair	Remove	
150	3853	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Remove	
151	3852	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	10		3 - Fair	Remove	
152	3851	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8	7	3 - Fair	Remove	
153	3850	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8		3 - Fair	Remove	
154	3849	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12			3 - Fair	Remove	
155	3847	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14	14		3 - Fair	Remove	
156	3846	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.5			3 - Fair	Remove	
157	3845	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15	11	11	3 - Fair	Remove	
158	3843	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12			3 - Fair	Remove	
159	3842	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14			3 - Fair	Remove	
160	3841	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			3 - Fair	Remove	
161	19	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14			4 - Poor	Remove	
162	20	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.2			4 - Poor	Remove	
163	21	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.1			4 - Poor	Remove	
164	22	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.1			4 - Poor	Remove	
165	23	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14			4 - Poor	Remove	
166	24	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.5			4 - Poor	Remove	
167	3840	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	10	8	3 - Fair	Remove	
168	3716	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15			3 - Fair	Retain	
169	3715	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12	12	12	3 - Fair	Retain	
170	3714	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16			3 - Fair	Retain	
171	3713	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8	8	7	3 - Fair	Retain
172	3712	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			4 - Poor	Retain	
173	3710	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain	
174	3711	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			3 - Fair	Retain	
175	3708	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11			4 - Poor	Retain	
176	3704	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain	
177	3705	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10			3 - Fair	Retain	
178	3706	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.4			4 - Poor	Retain	
179	3707	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12			3 - Fair	Retain	
180	3709	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			4 - Poor	Retain	
181	3703	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	15			3 - Fair	Retain	
182	3702	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13			3 - Fair	Retain	
183	3701	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			4 - Poor	Retain	
184	1954	324059066	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.4			2 - Good	Retain	

185	3694	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	18.3	8.7			3 - Fair	Retain
186	3396	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12				3 - Fair	Retain
187	3395	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12	10	6		3 - Fair	Retain
188	3393	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.8				3 - Fair	Retain
189	3398	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Retain
190	3397	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
191	3394	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	8				3 - Fair	Retain
192	3401	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	15.8				3 - Fair	Retain
193	3854	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Remove
194	3392	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	10	9	6	3 - Fair	Retain
195	3391	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
196	3389	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
197	3384	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	9	7	5	3 - Fair	Retain
198	3383	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10				3 - Fair	Retain
199	3380	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	9	7		4 - Poor	Retain
200	3378	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	9			3 - Fair	Retain
201	3377	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
202	3376	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
203	3369	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	10	9	6	3 - Fair	Retain
204	3375	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
205	3374	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12				3 - Fair	Retain
206	3373	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	13				3 - Fair	Retain
207	3388	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5				4 - Poor	Retain
208	3379	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
209	3386	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5				3 - Fair	Retain
210	3385	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5				3 - Fair	Retain
211	3400	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5				4 - Poor	Retain
212	3856	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Remove
213	3855	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	8	5	5	3 - Fair	Remove
214	3857	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14				3 - Fair	Remove
215	3858	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8				2 - Good	Remove
216	25	1024059123	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	13.4				3 - Fair	Remove
217	3859	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Remove
218	3860	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Remove
219	111	1024059123	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5				4 - Poor	Retain
220	110	1024059123	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	9				4 - Poor	Retain
221	115	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	13.7				2 - Good	Remove

222	116	2206500435	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	8.5				2 - Good	Retain
223	117	2206500435	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.1				3 - Fair	Remove
224	3861	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8			3 - Fair	Remove
225	27	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8.3				2 - Good	Remove
226	3864	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	18				3 - Fair	Remove
227	3863	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8				3 - Fair	Remove
228	3862	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5	7			3 - Fair	Remove
229	3876	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.5				3 - Fair	Remove
230	3878	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Remove
231	3879	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14				3 - Fair	Remove
232	3880	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	9.5	5.5			3 - Fair	Remove
233	3877	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10				3 - Fair	Remove
234	3368	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	7			3 - Fair	Retain
235	3367	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	7			3 - Fair	Retain
236	3366	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11				3 - Fair	Retain
237	3365	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14.9				3 - Fair	Retain
238	3364	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Retain
239	3362	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8				3 - Fair	Retain
240	3361	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8	7		3 - Fair	Retain
241	3358	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	16.5				3 - Fair	Retain
242	3372	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	10	6		3 - Fair	Retain
243	3371	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.3				4 - Poor	Retain
244	3360	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11.6				3 - Fair	Retain
245	3359	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	17.8				4 - Poor	Retain
246	3363	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.2				3 - Fair	Retain
247	124	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	15.5				2 - Good	Remove
248	29	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12.3				2 - Good	Remove
249	62	2225059272	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	9.5				2 - Good	Retain
250	2590	1024059101	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	17.3				2 - Good	Remove
251	2591	1024059101	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.7				3 - Fair	Remove
252	2595	8135300020	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	8.3				4 - Poor	Remove
253	2596	8135300020	Quercus sp.	Oak	10.8				3 - Fair	Remove
254	2597	8135300020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	12				4 - Poor	Remove
255	2602	8135300020	Fraxinus sp.	Ash species	8				2 - Good	Remove
256	2601	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9				3 - Fair	Remove
257	2600	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.9				3 - Fair	Remove
258	2599	8135300020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12				3 - Fair	Remove

259	2497	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	13.1	3 - Fair	Remove
260	2494	1024059123	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8.3	3 - Fair	Remove
261	2495	1024059123	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.6	4 - Poor	Remove
262	2532	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	13.7	2 - Good	Remove
263	2530	1024059123	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5	4 - Poor	Remove
264	2505	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	9.5	3 - Fair	Remove
265	2501	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	9.2	4 - Poor	Remove
266	2535	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	15.5	2 - Good	Remove
267	2507	1024059123	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8	4 - Poor	Remove
268	2506	1024059123	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	9.4	4 - Poor	Remove
269	2515	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.1	4 - Poor	Remove
270	2510	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10	3 - Fair	Remove
271	2512	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.4	4 - Poor	Remove
272	2511	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10	4 - Poor	Remove
273	2513	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14	4 - Poor	Remove
274	2514	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.2	4 - Poor	Remove
275	2546	2206500020	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	18.7	2 - Good	Remove
276	2545	2206500020	Abies grandis	Grand fir	12.1	4 - Poor	Remove
277	2516	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.1	4 - Poor	Remove
278	2520	1024059123	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	13.4	3 - Fair	Remove
279	2544	2206500020	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	8.5	4 - Poor	Remove
280	2541	2206500025	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.6	2 - Good	Retain
281	2543	2206500020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	13	4 - Poor	Remove
282	2540	2206500025	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	31.8	2 - Good	Remove
283	2538	2206500025	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10.5	3 - Fair	Remove
284	2542	2206500020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.3	4 - Poor	Remove
285	2548	2206500220	Malus domestica	Apple	12	3 - Fair	Retain
286	2558	2206500230	Prunus domestica	Plum	14.6	3 - Fair	Remove
287	2587	2206500255	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	18	2 - Good	Remove
288	2574	2206500435	Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	18	2 - Good	Remove
289	2573	2206500435	Magnolia stellata	Star magnolia	12.4	3 - Fair	Remove
290	2575	2206500435	Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	13	2 - Good	Remove
291	2576	2206500435	Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	22.1	2 - Good	Remove
292	2577	2206500435	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	8.5	2 - Good	Retain
293	2578	2206500435	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.1	3 - Fair	Remove
294	2579	2206500435	Prunus domestica	Plum	12	4 - Poor	Remove
295	2603	2206500425	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	15.6	3 - Fair	Remove

296	2586	2206500435	Prunus domestica	Plum	8.2	3 - Fair	Retain
297	2610	2206500420	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	8.3	2 - Good	Remove
298	2608	2206500425	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.1	3 - Fair	Remove
299	2611	2206500420	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	28	3 - Fair	Remove
300	2620	2206500390	Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood	38	4 - Poor	Remove
301	2538	2206500025	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10.5	3 - Fair	Remove
302	2617	2206500415	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	10.4	3 - Fair	Retain
303	2535	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	15.5	2 - Good	Remove
304	2532	1024059123	Acer rubrum	Red maple	13.7	2 - Good	Remove
305	2531	1024059123	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	9	4 - Poor	Remove
306	2618	2206500410	Malus domestica	Apple	8	1 - Excellent	Remove
307	2654	1524059005	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	15.3	2 - Good	Remove
308	2662	1524059005	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	12	3 - Fair	Remove
309	2663	1524059005	Malus domestica	Apple	8.6	3 - Fair	Retain
310	2679	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	12.5	3 - Fair	Remove
311	2675	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	12.6	3 - Fair	Remove
312	2676	1524059005	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	16.4	4 - Poor	Remove
313	2678	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	12.3	3 - Fair	Remove
314	2683	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	14.6	3 - Fair	Remove
315	2680	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	10.3	4 - Poor	Remove
316	2682	1524059005	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12	3 - Fair	Remove
317	2684	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	10.5	4 - Poor	Remove
318	2686	1524059005	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.8	3 - Fair	Remove
319	2685	1524059005	Pinus sp. <2 needle>	Pine tree, 2 needle	11.8	3 - Fair	Remove
320	2709	1524059032	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.5	4 - Poor	Remove
321	2710	1524059032	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10	4 - Poor	Remove
322	2711	1524059032	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.3	4 - Poor	Remove
323	2707	1524059032	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.3	4 - Poor	Remove
324	2708	1524059032	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.5	4 - Poor	Remove
326	2698	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.8	3 - Fair	Remove
327	2699	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.3	3 - Fair	Remove
328	2700	1524059080	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	11.8	3 - Fair	Retain
329	2697	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	16.5	3 - Fair	Remove
330	2716	1524059032	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.5	3 - Fair	Remove
331	2696	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	18	3 - Fair	Remove
332	2695	1524059080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	20	3 - Fair	Remove
333	2694	1524059080	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11.5	3 - Fair	Remove

334	2688	1524059080	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12	3 - Fair	Retain
335	2690	1524059080	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9	3 - Fair	Retain
336	2722	1524059032	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12	3 - Fair	Retain
337	2723	1524059032	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11.8	3 - Fair	Remove
338	2724	1524059032	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11	3 - Fair	Remove
339	2726	1524059032	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	11.2	4 - Poor	Remove
340	2743	1524059145	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	9.3	3 - Fair	Retain
341	2742	1524059145	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	10.7	3 - Fair	Retain
342	2746	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	17.3	2 - Good	Remove
343	2747	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	13.4	2 - Good	Remove
344	2748	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	16	2 - Good	Remove
345	2749	7856640010	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	8.4	3 - Fair	Remove
346	2817	7856420080	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	13	3 - Fair	Remove
347	2820	7856420080	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	15	3 - Fair	Remove
348	2819	7856420080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11	2 - Good	Remove
349	2821	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.3	3 - Fair	Remove
350	2823	7856420080	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9.7	3 - Fair	Remove
351	2822	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.8	3 - Fair	Remove
352	2824	7856420080	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	9.5	3 - Fair	Remove
353	2831	7856420050	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	12.5	3 - Fair	Remove
354	2825	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.9	4 - Poor	Remove
355	2826	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.6	4 - Poor	Remove
356	2826	7856420080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.6	4 - Poor	Remove
357	2830	7856420080	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.6	3 - Fair	Remove
358	2832	7856420050	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	13.5	3 - Fair	Remove
359	2753	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	22	2 - Good	Remove
360	2767	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	17.2	3 - Fair	Remove
361	2756	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.4	2 - Good	Remove
362	2762	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9.7	3 - Fair	Remove
363	2766	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.7	3 - Fair	Remove
364	2765	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.2	3 - Fair	Remove
365	2772	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.1	3 - Fair	Remove
366	2764	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9	3 - Fair	Remove
367	2768	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.6	3 - Fair	Remove
368	2769	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.8	3 - Fair	Remove
369	2770	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.6	3 - Fair	Remove
370	2775	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.7	3 - Fair	Remove

371	2777	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11			3 - Fair	Remove
372	2778	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8.7			3 - Fair	Remove
373	2779	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.3			3 - Fair	Remove
374	2780	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.2			3 - Fair	Remove
375	2835	7856420050	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	23.5			2 - Good	Remove
376	2781	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.5			3 - Fair	Remove
377	2782	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.9			4 - Poor	Remove
378	2783	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.6			4 - Poor	Remove
379	2788	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.5			4 - Poor	Remove
380	2786	7856640020	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	12.1			4 - Poor	Remove
381	2789	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	17.9			4 - Poor	Remove
382	2790	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.2			4 - Poor	Remove
383	2792	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.7			4 - Poor	Remove
384	2804	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	24.6			4 - Poor	Remove
385	2795	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.3			4 - Poor	Remove
386	2797	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.5			4 - Poor	Remove
387	2796	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.4			4 - Poor	Remove
388	2803	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.6			4 - Poor	Remove
389	2798	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	13.6			4 - Poor	Remove
390	2806	7856640030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.7			4 - Poor	Remove
391	2802	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.5			4 - Poor	Remove
392	2805	7856640030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.3			4 - Poor	Remove
393	2836	7856420050	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.6			3 - Fair	Remove
394	2863	7856640430	Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain hemlock	8.3			3 - Fair	Remove
395	2867	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	10.5			3 - Fair	Remove
396	2882	7855000230	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	19			2 - Good	Retain
397	2877	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	8.5			4 - Poor	Remove
398	2868	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	11.5			3 - Fair	Remove
399	2869	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	9.2			3 - Fair	Remove
400	2872	7856640430	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	10.1			3 - Fair	Remove
401	2881	7855000230	Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	14.1			3 - Fair	Remove
402	2891	7855000240	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	26			3 - Fair	Remove
403	2888	7855000240	Callitropsis-ánootkatensis	Alaska cedar	13.3			3 - Fair	Remove
404	2887	7855000240	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	9.4			3 - Fair	Remove
405	2901	7855000240	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress	14.1			2 - Good	Retain
406	2885	7855000240	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	26			2 - Good	Remove
407	2886	7855000240	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	22.9			2 - Good	Remove

408	2928	1524059142	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	10.4			3 - Fair	Remove
409	2934	7855000270	Prunus armeniaca	Apricot	9			3 - Fair	Remove
410	2941	1524059142	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	18.5			4 - Poor	Remove
411	2942	1524059142	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	19			4 - Poor	Remove
412	2944	7855000290	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	15.5			4 - Poor	Remove
413	2945	7855000290	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.1			4 - Poor	Remove
414	2946	7855000290	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	31.5			4 - Poor	Remove
415	2947	7855000290	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	22.5			4 - Poor	Remove
416	2948	7855000290	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	27			4 - Poor	Remove
417	2950	7855000290	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	11			4 - Poor	Remove
418	3163	7855800120	Malus domestica	Apple	9			4 - Poor	Remove
419	3183	7855800140	Prunus domestica	Plum	8.5			3 - Fair	Remove
420	3268	7856410120	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	14.7			4 - Poor	Remove
421	3431	7855801670	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	8.4			3 - Fair	Retain
422	3428	7855801670	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.8			4 - Poor	Remove
423	3423	7855801670	Myrica californica	Pacific waxmyrtle	8.4			3 - Fair	Retain
424	3442	7855801680	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	10.3			3 - Fair	Remove
425	3439	7855801680	Pinus contorta	Shore pine	8.6			3 - Fair	Remove
426	3444	7855801680	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	12.2			3 - Fair	Remove
427	3504	7855801590	Pinus contorta	Shore pine	18.8			4 - Poor	Remove
428	3506	7855801590	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	9			2 - Good	Remove
429	3449	7855801700	Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	9.4			3 - Fair	Remove
430	3526	7855801570	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.5			3 - Fair	Remove
431	3543	7855801570	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.5			3 - Fair	Remove
432	3538	7855801570	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19.2			3 - Fair	Remove
433	3546	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	13.4			4 - Poor	Remove
434	3547	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.5			4 - Poor	Remove
435	3548	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	10.5			4 - Poor	Remove
436	3472	7855801720	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress	11			3 - Fair	Retain
437	3470	7855801720	Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress	9			3 - Fair	Remove
438	3549	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	9.4			4 - Poor	Remove
439	3550	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	12.5			4 - Poor	Remove
440	3477	7855801720	Prunus domestica	Plum	11			2 - Good	Remove
441	3552	7855801560	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	13.3			4 - Poor	Remove
442	3564	7855801550	Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum	11.2			3 - Fair	Remove
443	3563	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	16.4			4 - Poor	Remove
444	3561	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	10.5			4 - Poor	Remove

445	3560	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	14.5		4 - Poor	Remove
446	3559	7855801550	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	12.1		4 - Poor	Remove
447	3493	7855801730	Malus domestica	Apple	9.7		3 - Fair	Retain
448	3571	7855801550	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	11.6		3 - Fair	Remove
449	3557	7855801550	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	18.6		4 - Poor	Remove
450	3558	7855801550	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	22.1		4 - Poor	Remove
451	3498	7855801740	Prunus domestica	Plum	9		4 - Poor	Remove
452	3604	7855801540	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	18.4		4 - Poor	Remove
453	3600	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	23		4 - Poor	Remove
454	3599	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.5		4 - Poor	Remove
455	3598	2600010630	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.8		4 - Poor	Remove
456	3610	2600010580	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.6		4 - Poor	Remove
457	3612	2600010580	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13		4 - Poor	Remove
458	3613	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	17		4 - Poor	Remove
459	3614	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	11.7		4 - Poor	Remove
460	3615	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	18		4 - Poor	Remove
461	3618	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	14		4 - Poor	Remove
462	3616	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	10		4 - Poor	Remove
463	3617	2600010580	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	19		4 - Poor	Remove
464	3621	2600010670	Pyrus sp.	Pear tree	8		3 - Fair	Remove
465	3629	2268400290	Prunus domestica	Plum	9.4		3 - Fair	Retain
466	3626	2268400290	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	12.8		4 - Poor	Retain
467	3636	2268400280	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	16.5		2 - Good	Remove
468	3639	2268400280	Acer rubrum	Red maple	11.4		3 - Fair	Remove
469	3642	2268400280	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	10.4		3 - Fair	Remove
470	3643	2268400280	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	8.3		3 - Fair	Retain
471	3650	2268400280	Acer rubrum	Red maple	9.3		3 - Fair	Remove
472	3656	2268400280	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	12.2		4 - Poor	Remove
473	3660	2268400280	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	8.3		3 - Fair	Remove
474	3662	2268400280	Betula pendula	European white birch	9.2		3 - Fair	Remove
475	441	1951700130	Malus domestica	Apple	9		3 - Fair	Remove
476	443	1951700130	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	12		2 - Good	Remove
477	445	1951700120	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.5		3 - Fair	Remove
478	455	1951700010	Malus domestica	Apple	8		2 - Good	Retain
479	452	1951700010	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	12		3 - Fair	Remove
480	451	1951700010	Prunus cerasifera 'thundercloud'	Cherry plum	16		2 - Good	Remove
481	2490	1024059123	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19.1		4 - Poor	Remove

482	2492	1024059123	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	11.3		3 - Fair	Remove
483	8506	1524059080	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8	7	2 - Good	Remove
484	2840	7856420060	Abies sp.	Fir species	16.8		4 - Poor	Remove
485	2841	7856420060	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	17.5		3 - Fair	Remove
486	2842	7856420060	Malus domestica	Apple	11		3 - Fair	Remove
487	2844	7856420060	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.3		3 - Fair	Remove
488	2851	7856420070	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	16		2 - Good	Remove
489	2852	7856420070	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	32.4		3 - Fair	Remove
490	2943	7855000290	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	17		4 - Poor	Remove
491	2944	7855000290	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	15.5		4 - Poor	Remove
492	2957	7855000300	Prunus domestica	Plum	15		2 - Good	Remove
493	2958	7855000300	Prunus domestica	Plum	10.5		2 - Good	Remove
494	2960	7855000310	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	8.7		3 - Fair	Remove
495	2962	7855000310	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry laurel	12.5		3 - Fair	Remove
496	2961	7855000310	Malus domestica	Apple	9.3		3 - Fair	Retain
497	2963	7855000310	Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese laurel	10.2		3 - Fair	Remove
498	2964	7856660250	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.1		4 - Poor	Remove
499	2965	7856660250	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10.6		2 - Good	Remove
500	2971	7856660250	Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'	Corkscrew willow	19		3 - Fair	Remove
501	2968	7856660250	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	15.1		4 - Poor	Remove
502	2969	7856660250	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	8.4		2 - Good	Remove
503	2970	7856660250	Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine	14.2		3 - Fair	Remove
504	2976	7855000325	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	10.2		3 - Fair	Retain
505	2977	7855000325	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	8.8		3 - Fair	Remove
506	2979	7855000325	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	10.4		3 - Fair	Retain
507	2978	7855000325	Laburnum x watereri	Goldenchain Tree	12.2		3 - Fair	Remove
508	2996	7855000360	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	14.4		3 - Fair	Remove
509	2997	7855000360	Pinus contorta	Shore pine	14.4		3 - Fair	Remove
510	2999	7855000360	Abies sp.	Fir species	8.2		4 - Poor	Remove
511	3002	7855000360	Abies sp.	Fir species	9.4		4 - Poor	Remove
512	3005	7855000360	Abies sp.	Fir species	9		4 - Poor	Remove
513	3006	7855000360	Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain hemlock	9		4 - Poor	Remove
514	3008	7855000360	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	8.1		4 - Poor	Remove
515	3007	7855000360	Abies sp.	Fir species	9		4 - Poor	Remove
516	3014	7855000360	Abies sp.	Fir species	11.9		4 - Poor	Remove
517	3014	7855000360	Abies sp.	Fir species	11.9		4 - Poor	Remove
518	3017	7855000360	Juniperus scopulorum	Rocky Mountain Juniper	8.6		3 - Fair	Remove

519	3023	7855801770	Laburnum x watereri	Goldenchain Tree	9.4			3 - Fair	Remove
520	3027	7855801770	Prunus emarginata	Bitter cherry	13.1			3 - Fair	Retain
521	3028	7855801770	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	16.5			3 - Fair	Remove
522	3035	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.3			4 - Poor	Remove
523	3038	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.8			4 - Poor	Remove
524	3037	7855800010	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	14.1			4 - Poor	Remove
525	3039	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.9			4 - Poor	Remove
526	3041	7855800010	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	11			4 - Poor	Remove
527	3032	7855801770	Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow	17			4 - Poor	Remove
528	3031	7855801770	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	9			3 - Fair	Remove
529	3042	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19.4			4 - Poor	Remove
530	3043	7855800010	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	20.1			4 - Poor	Remove
531	3044	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.4			4 - Poor	Remove
532	3045	7855800010	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	21.4			4 - Poor	Remove
533	3046	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9			4 - Poor	Remove
534	3048	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	18			4 - Poor	Remove
535	3047	7855800010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20			4 - Poor	Remove
536	3049	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	13.1			3 - Fair	Remove
537	3051	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11			4 - Poor	Remove
538	3050	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.4			4 - Poor	Remove
539	3054	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10			4 - Poor	Remove
540	3084	7855800020	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	12			3 - Fair	Remove
541	3086	7855800020	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	17.2			3 - Fair	Remove
542	3056	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	9.6			4 - Poor	Remove
543	3057	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	12			3 - Fair	Remove
544	3055	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	8			3 - Fair	Remove
545	3095	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.5			4 - Poor	Remove
546	3060	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10.9			4 - Poor	Remove
547	3094	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.5			4 - Poor	Remove
548	3059	7856410010	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	13.7			3 - Fair	Remove
549	3093	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.8			4 - Poor	Remove
550	3097	7855800030	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	12.9			4 - Poor	Remove
551	3108	7855800040	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	10.6			4 - Poor	Remove
552	3109	7855800040	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	13.5			4 - Poor	Remove
553	3096	7855800030	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19			4 - Poor	Remove
554	3061	7856410010	Cladrastis kentukea	American yellowwood	11.5			3 - Fair	Remove
555	3063	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	22.3			3 - Fair	Remove

556	3062	7856410010	Cladrastis kentukea	American yellowwood	20			3 - Fair	Remove
557	3115	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.4			4 - Poor	Remove
558	3117	7855800040	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	11.4			4 - Poor	Remove
559	3114	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.1			4 - Poor	Remove
560	3113	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.1			4 - Poor	Remove
561	3064	7856410010	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	9.3			3 - Fair	Remove
562	3102	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.7			4 - Poor	Remove
563	3101	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.5			4 - Poor	Remove
564	3099	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.9			4 - Poor	Remove
565	3100	7855800040	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20.8			4 - Poor	Remove
566	3133	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.2			4 - Poor	Remove
567	3132	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10.5			4 - Poor	Remove
568	3068	7856410010	Malus domestica	Apple	9.8			3 - Fair	Remove
569	3128	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12			4 - Poor	Remove
570	3127	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.2			4 - Poor	Remove
571	3126	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.8			4 - Poor	Remove
572	3124	7855800050	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	11.7			4 - Poor	Remove
573	3123	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	18.8			4 - Poor	Remove
574	3119	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	20			4 - Poor	Remove
575	3122	7855800050	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14			4 - Poor	Remove
576	2993	7855800060	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	13			3 - Fair	Retain
577	3070	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.5			4 - Poor	Remove
578	2994	7855800060	Picea sp.	Spruce species	8			3 - Fair	Remove
579	2984	7855800060	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	14.6			4 - Poor	Remove
580	2988	7855800060	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11.6			4 - Poor	Remove
581	2983	7855800060	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	11.2			4 - Poor	Remove
582	2981	7855800060	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	34			3 - Fair	Remove
583	2980	7855800060	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant sequoia	32.7			3 - Fair	Remove
584	3071	7856410020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.3			3 - Fair	Remove
585	3070	7856410010	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.5			4 - Poor	Remove
586	3144	7855800080	Abies pinsapo	Spanish fir	9.9			3 - Fair	Remove
587	3145	7855800080	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	15			4 - Poor	Retain
588	3208	7856410060	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	14.2			4 - Poor	Remove
589	3207	7856410060	Malus domestica	Apple	10.6			3 - Fair	Remove
590	3205	7856410060	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	11.8			3 - Fair	Remove
591	3203	7856410060	Picea pungens	Colorado spruce	11			4 - Poor	Remove
592	3154	7855800110	Prunus domestica	Plum	9.1			3 - Fair	Remove

593	3156	7855800110	Malus domestica	Apple	8.3		3 - Fair	Retain
594	3160	7855800120	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	23.5		4 - Poor	Remove
595	3161	7855800120	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	24.9		4 - Poor	Remove
596	3219	7856410080	Magnolia	Loebner Magnolia	9.1		3 - Fair	Remove
597	3162	7855800120	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	21.7		4 - Poor	Remove
598	3235	7856410090	Prunus domestica	Plum	12		3 - Fair	Remove
599	3263	7856410120	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13.4		4 - Poor	Remove
600	3802	2124059001	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.2		4 - Poor	Remove
601	3786	2124059001	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	8.4		3 - Fair	Retain
602	214	2124059001	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	19		3 - Fair	Remove
603	213	2124059001	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9		3 - Fair	Remove
604	3788	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	12		4 - Poor	Remove
605	3790	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	16.2		4 - Poor	Remove
606	220	2124059001	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	12		3 - Fair	Remove
607	221	2124059001	Calocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar	14.5		3 - Fair	Remove
608	222	2124059001	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	17		2 - Good	Remove
609	223	2124059001	Betula pendula	European white birch	13.5		3 - Fair	Remove
610	224	2124059001	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14		2 - Good	Remove
611	226	2124059001	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	11		2 - Good	Remove
612	225	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.5		2 - Good	Remove
613	234	2124059001	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5		2 - Good	Remove
614	228	2124059001	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.5		3 - Fair	Remove
615	308	6071900180	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	18.5		4 - Poor	Remove
616	309	6071900180	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	8		4 - Poor	Retain
617	303	6071900140	Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	29		3 - Fair	Remove
618	304	6071900150	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	29		4 - Poor	Remove
619	306	6071900160	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	34.5		2 - Good	Retain
620	305	6071900160	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	27.5		4 - Poor	Remove
621	301	6071900140	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	11		3 - Fair	Remove
622	300	6071900140	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	16.5		4 - Poor	Remove
623	297	6071900130	Malus domestica	Apple	8		3 - Fair	Remove
624	333	6072200350	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	14.5		2 - Good	Remove
625	326	6072200350	Malus domestica	Apple	12.5		3 - Fair	Remove
626	330	6072200350	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	11		2 - Good	Remove
627	337	6072200360	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	18		2 - Good	Remove
628	336	6072200360	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9		2 - Good	Retain
629	338	6072200360	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9		2 - Good	Remove

630	342	6072200360	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11		2 - Good	Remove
631	344	6072200360	×Hesperotropis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14		2 - Good	Remove
632	347	6072200370	Malus sp. <flowering>	Flowering crabapple	10		2 - Good	Remove
633	352	6072200370	Malus sp. <flowering>	Flowering crabapple	8.5		2 - Good	Retain
634	353	6072200380	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	10		3 - Fair	Remove
635	364	6072200400	Cornus sp.	Ornamental dogwood	11		2 - Good	Remove
636	365	6072200400	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	11.5		3 - Fair	Remove
637	369	6072200410	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	9		2 - Good	Remove
638	368	6072200410	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	18		2 - Good	Remove
639	371	6072200410	Malus domestica	Apple	11		3 - Fair	Remove
640	370	6072200410	Malus domestica	Apple	11.5		3 - Fair	Remove
641	373	6072200410	Magnolia	Loebner Magnolia	9.5		3 - Fair	Retain
642	377	6072200420	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	14		3 - Fair	Retain
643	378	6072200420	Corylus avellana	European filbert	15.5		2 - Good	Retain
644	376	6072200420	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	25		2 - Good	Remove
645	381	6072200430	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	25		4 - Poor	Remove
646	381	6072200430	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	25		4 - Poor	Remove
647	379	6072200420	Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	European beech (purple)	21		2 - Good	Remove
648	384	6072200430	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	8		2 - Good	Remove
649	404	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	19.5		4 - Poor	Remove
650	394	6072200440	Malus domestica	Apple	11.5	6.5	3 - Fair	Remove
651	397	6072200440	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	19		3 - Fair	Remove
652	407	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	12.5		4 - Poor	Remove
653	403	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	17		3 - Fair	Remove
654	398	6072200440	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	16		3 - Fair	Remove
655	399	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	8.5		3 - Fair	Remove
656	400	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	12.5		3 - Fair	Remove
657	402	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	13.5		3 - Fair	Remove
658	401	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	12		4 - Poor	Remove
659	406	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	15		3 - Fair	Remove
660	405	6072200440	Abies alba	European silver fir	18		3 - Fair	Remove
661	410	6072200440	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13		3 - Fair	Remove
662	411	6072200440	Malus domestica	Apple	12		3 - Fair	Remove
663	414	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14		3 - Fair	Remove
664	420	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	32		3 - Fair	Remove
665	422	6072200440	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	16		3 - Fair	Remove
666	421	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	22		3 - Fair	Remove

667	414	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14					3 - Fair	Remove
668	415	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	15	13				3 - Fair	Remove
669	416	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9					3 - Fair	Remove
670	418	6072200440	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	16					4 - Poor	Remove
671	425	6072200450	Acer palmatum	Japanese maple	17.5					2 - Good	Remove
672	428	1951700140	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	10					1 - Excellent	Remove
673	431	1951700130	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	21					4 - Poor	Remove
674	432	1951700130	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	15.5					4 - Poor	Remove
675	433	1951700130	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	21					4 - Poor	Remove
676	504	1951700800	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	10	3	3	3	3	2 - Good	Remove
677	468	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	10					3 - Fair	Retain
678	467	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	8.5					3 - Fair	Retain
679	456	1951700800	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust	12.5					3 - Fair	Remove
680	466	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	10					3 - Fair	Retain
681	465	1951700800	Aesculus californica	California buckeye	12					3 - Fair	Retain
682	458	1951700800	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	8					3 - Fair	Remove
683	460	1951700800	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13					3 - Fair	Remove
684	461	1951700800	Sciadopitys verticillata	Umbrella pine	11					3 - Fair	Remove
685	513	1951700790	Malus domestica	Apple	8					2 - Good	Remove
686	528	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	12					2 - Good	Remove
687	529	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	9					2 - Good	Remove
688	527	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	9					2 - Good	Remove
689	531	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	9					2 - Good	Remove
690	530	1951700780	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8					2 - Good	Remove
691	517	1951700780	Prunus sp.	Plum or cherry	11					2 - Good	Remove
692	534	1951700770	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	13					3 - Fair	Remove
693	538	6308000370	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10					4 - Poor	Remove
694	537	6308000370	Picea sp.	Spruce species	10.5					4 - Poor	Remove
695	536	6308000370	Picea sp.	Spruce species	11					4 - Poor	Remove
696	535	6308000370	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13					3 - Fair	Remove
697	549	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	32					4 - Poor	Remove
698	550	1951700740	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	24					4 - Poor	Remove
699	551	1951700740	Abies grandis	Grand fir	15.5					4 - Poor	Remove
700	552	1951700740	Picea sp.	Spruce species	12					4 - Poor	Remove
701	556	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	9.5					3 - Fair	Remove
702	562	1951700740	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	14					4 - Poor	Remove
703	563	1951700740	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	12					4 - Poor	Remove

704	564	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	15.5				4 - Poor	Remove
705	565	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.5				4 - Poor	Remove
706	566	1951700740	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	14				4 - Poor	Remove
707	572	1951810080	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	10				4 - Poor	Remove
708	567	1951700740	Malus domestica	Apple	11				3 - Fair	Retain
709	569	1951810080	Thuja sp.	Cedar species	9				2 - Good	Retain
710	578	1951810090	Pyrus pyrifolia	Asian pear	8.8				3 - Fair	Retain
711	581	1951810090	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	10				3 - Fair	Remove
712	580	1951810090	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	17				3 - Fair	Remove
713	577	1951810090	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	24.4				3 - Fair	Remove
714	616	1951810110	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8				2 - Good	Remove
715	615	1951810110	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8				2 - Good	Remove
716	614	1951810110	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern arborvitae	8				2 - Good	Remove
717	705	1951810120	Betula pendula	European white birch	8.8				2 - Good	Remove
718	666	1951830100	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	8.4				3 - Fair	Remove
719	663	1951830100	Abies grandis	Grand fir	15.8				4 - Poor	Remove
720	662	1951830100	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	15.5				3 - Fair	Remove
721	661	1951830100	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	13.2				3 - Fair	Remove
722	660	1951830100	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	19.5				3 - Fair	Remove
723	659	1951830100	Prunus cerasifera	Flowering plum	11.4				3 - Fair	Remove
724	683	1951830050	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock	8.3				3 - Fair	Remove
725	687	1951830050	Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'	Norway maple 'Crimson King'	8.8				3 - Fair	Remove
726	692	1951830050	Callitropsis tanoakensis	Alaska cedar	9				3 - Fair	Remove
727	3883	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	11				2 - Good	Retain
728	3882	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	10	9	7	4 - Poor	Remove
729	3865	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	9			3 - Fair	Remove
730	85	1024059089	Salix babylonica	Weeping willow	10				3 - Fair	Retain
731	3872	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12				3 - Fair	Remove
732	3871	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Remove
733	3870	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10.5				3 - Fair	Remove
734	3869	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Remove
735	3866	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12.5	9			3 - Fair	Remove
736	3868	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14.5				3 - Fair	Remove
737	94	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10				2 - Good	Remove
738	93	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9				2 - Good	Remove
739	31	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10				2 - Good	Remove
740	89	3425059010	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8				2 - Good	Remove

741	92	3425059010	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9			2 - Good	Remove
742	3875	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			4 - Poor	Remove
743	32	3425059010	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14			2 - Good	Remove
744	3874	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12			4 - Poor	Remove
745	3873	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10			4 - Poor	Remove
746	71	1024059119	Salix babylonica	Weeping willow	20			3 - Fair	Retain
747	70	2225059272	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13			4 - Poor	Remove
748	3906	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10			2 - Good	Retain
749	3902	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain
750	3898	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.5			3 - Fair	Retain
751	2148	7811210180	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	13.3			4 - Poor	Retain
752	3899	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	12	6		3 - Fair	Retain
753	3900	1024059130	Salix lasiandra	Pacific willow	14	12	10	3 - Fair	Retain
754	3904	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain
755	2263	324059066	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9.2			2 - Good	Retain
756	3908	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	18			3 - Fair	Retain
757	3907	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	9.8			3 - Fair	Retain
758	3911	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12			4 - Poor	Remove
759	3910	1024059130	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10			2 - Good	Remove
760	2295	324059066	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.4			3 - Fair	Retain
761	2296	3425059010	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14			2 - Good	Remove
762	2297	3425059010	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	14			2 - Good	Remove
763	2298	3425059010	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	18			2 - Good	Remove
764	2299	3425059010	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	12.5			2 - Good	Remove
765	3347	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain
766	2153	7811210180	×Hesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8.8			3 - Fair	Retain
767	2154	7811210180	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	8.6			3 - Fair	Retain
768	3884	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			2 - Good	Remove
769	3885	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			4 - Poor	Retain
770	3886	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.9			4 - Poor	Retain
771	3887	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9			3 - Fair	Retain
772	3889	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11	5		3 - Fair	Retain
773	3888	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8.5			3 - Fair	Retain
774	3894	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8			3 - Fair	Retain
775	3893	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8			3 - Fair	Retain
776	3892	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	4		3 - Fair	Retain
777	3891	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	11			3 - Fair	Retain

778	3895	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10				2 - Good	Retain
779	3881	1024059130	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10				2 - Good	Retain
780	3890	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8			3 - Fair	Retain
781	3896	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	14				3 - Fair	Retain
782	3897	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
783	3348	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8	5			3 - Fair	Retain
784	3350	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	12	11			3 - Fair	Retain
785	3349	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8	8			3 - Fair	Retain
786	3352	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9	8			3 - Fair	Retain
787	3353	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10	8	6	5	3 - Fair	Retain
788	3354	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8	7			3 - Fair	Retain
789	3355	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
790	3356	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	10				3 - Fair	Retain
791	3357	1024059130	Alnus rubra	Red alder	9				3 - Fair	Retain
792	33	9538900020	Malus domestica	Apple	8				2 - Good	Remove
793	46	9538900030	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	13.7				3 - Fair	Remove
794	48	9538900020	Malus domestica	Apple	11.1				3 - Fair	Retain
795	2655	1524059005	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	13.2				2 - Good	Retain
796	2677	1524059005	Pinus pungens	Table mountain pine	10.8				3 - Fair	Retain
797	2714	1524059032	Pinus nigra	Austrian pine	12.7				2 - Good	Retain
798	2562	2206500240	Malus domestica	Apple	12.4				3 - Fair	Retain
799	2531	1024059123	Populus balsamifera	Black cottonwood	9				4 - Poor	Retain
800	2758	7856640010	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	8.4				3 - Fair	Retain
801	2760	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	12.4				3 - Fair	Retain
802	2787	7856640020	Thuja plicata	Western red cedar	10.8				4 - Poor	Retain
803	2776	7856640020	Prunus avium	Sweet cherry	11.8				3 - Fair	Retain
804	2800	7856640020	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	14.6				4 - Poor	Retain
805	2801	7856640020	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8				4 - Poor	Retain
806	2815	7856640030	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.6				3 - Fair	Retain
807	2814	7856640030	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10.2				3 - Fair	Retain
808	3609	2600010580	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir	16.6				4 - Poor	Retain
809	3575	2600010620	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	19.8				4 - Poor	Retain
810	3574	2600010620	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	16.7				4 - Poor	Retain
811	3579	2600010620	Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	26				4 - Poor	Retain
812	3584	2600010620	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	9				3 - Fair	Retain
813	3587	2600010630	Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10.9				3 - Fair	Retain
814	3588	2600010630	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.6				2 - Good	Retain

815	3591	2600010630	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9					4 - Poor	Retain
816	3592	2600010630	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	15.5					4 - Poor	Retain
817	3603	7855801540	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	13.1					3 - Fair	Retain
818	3602	7855801540	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	12					3 - Fair	Retain
819	440	1951700130	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	28.5					2 - Good	Retain
820	568	1951810080	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Black cottonwood	47	34				2 - Good	Retain
821	620	1951810120	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	10.1					2 - Good	Remove
822	256	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	8.5					2 - Good	Retain
823	241	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	11					3 - Fair	Remove
824	237	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	9.5					2 - Good	Remove
825	218	2124059001	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	9.5					3 - Fair	Remove
826	219	2124059001	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	12					3 - Fair	Retain
827	3785	2124059001	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	9.3					4 - Poor	Retain
828	3784	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	11.1					3 - Fair	Retain
829	3783	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	11.8					3 - Fair	Retain
830	3780	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	9.3					3 - Fair	Retain
831	3782	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	12.1					3 - Fair	Retain
832	3787	2124059001	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow	9.7					4 - Poor	Retain
833	3792	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	13					4 - Poor	Remove
834	3794	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	9.3					4 - Poor	Retain
835	3793	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	11					4 - Poor	Remove
836	3797	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	12.7					4 - Poor	Retain
837	3798	2124059001	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	11.7					3 - Fair	Retain
838	3789	2124059001	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	16					3 - Fair	Retain
839	665	1951830100	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow	12.9					2 - Good	Remove
840	694	1951830100	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow	8					3 - Fair	Retain
841	335	6072200360	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper	23					3 - Fair	Retain
842	375	6072200410	<i>Picea pungens</i> var. <i>glauca</i>	Colorado blue spruce	19					2 - Good	Remove
843	392	6072200440	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	16					4 - Poor	Remove
844	3089	7855800030	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	16.7					3 - Fair	Retain
845	3103	7855800040	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	19.5					4 - Poor	Remove
846	3106	7855800040	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	12.2					4 - Poor	Retain
847	3107	7855800040	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	17.6					4 - Poor	Retain
848	3058	7856410010	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	9.3					4 - Poor	Retain
849	3337	7856410100	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese black pine	15.3					2 - Good	Remove
850	2959	7855000310	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson falsecypress	12.5					2 - Good	Remove
851	2568	2206500435	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese flowering cherry	8					2 - Good	Remove

852	2705	1524059032	Prunus serrulata	Japanese flowering cherry	8					1- Excellent	Remove
853	2706	1524059032	Laurus nobilis	Bay laurel	9					4- Poor	Remove
854	2725	1524059032	Prunus domestica	Common plum	8					4- Poor	Remove
855	3403	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11					1- Excellent	Remove
856	3404	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
857	3405	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
858	3406	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
859	3407	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
860	3408	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
861	3409	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
862	3410	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10					1- Excellent	Remove
863	3411	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
864	3412	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
865	3413	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
866	3414	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
867	3415	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	11					1- Excellent	Remove
868	3416	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
869	3417	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	10					1- Excellent	Remove
870	3418	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	9					1- Excellent	Remove
871	3419	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
872	3420	7855801670	xHesperotropsis leylandii	Leyland cypress	8					1- Excellent	Remove
873	3801	2124059001	Alnus rubra	Red alder	8					1- Excellent	Remove
874	3799	2124059001	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	8.2					1- Excellent	Remove
875	20271	No parcel number (ROW)	Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf maple	10					1- Excellent	Remove

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2018 4:47 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: RE: Additional Comment Response needed

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi, please see the responses below.

Brad

From: Bedwell, Heidi [mailto:HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 11:21 AM
To: Strauch, Bradley
Subject: Additional Comment Response needed

Hi Brad,

This message pertains to your letter dated September 21, 2018 sent in response to the city's request for additional information about your peak loads. On June 8, 2018 PSE sent letters to several Cities on the eastside stating that their peak customer demand projections, which were the basis for determining the need for the Energize Eastside project, had been exceeded in the summer of 2017. In your response to City of Bellevue requests for data showing this growth you indicated that the kind of information requested could not be provided. As we discussed on October 9, 2018, there are some details that would help us better understand the letter and the circumstances that led to the 2017 peak demand.

1. Please indicate which load forecast scenario the June 8 letter refers to when it says "peak demand increased faster than modeled and our actual 2017 summer peak demand exceeded our load forecast for summer 2018". We presume this refers to load forecasts in the 2015 Supplemental Eastside Needs Assessment Report. If this is correct, please indicate which threshold was exceeded.

Yes, PSE was referring to the load forecast utilized in the 2015 Supplemental Eastside Needs Assessment Report. The 2015 Needs Assessment, is based on the 2014 load forecast wherein Table 3-2, Summer Power Flow Summary Comparison, showed a forecasted 2018 summer area load of 3,625 MW with 100% conservation. At this level the table shows that various equipment overloads would occur during certain planning contingencies, which are required to be tested by federal planning standards (TPL-001-4). PSE's planning studies show that area peak summer power demand levels above the 3,625 MW, under certain contingencies, would result in overloads on eastside equipment, which could result in the use of Corrective Action Plans, which includes load shedding.

On August 3, 2017, the PSE area peak demand exceeded PSE's 2014 summer forecast – one year earlier than projected. PSE monitors the area peak in real time. However, it is important to note that the forecasted area peak load-- not actual data from a single year-- is the input used in PSE's planning studies. This is relevant because the federally mandated planning standards, NERC TPL-001-004, require that the system be assessed at forecasted peak load over various system conditions under a range of probable contingencies (e.g., transmission line going offline due to a tree branch). Here, PSE's planning studies showed a violation of the mandatory performance requirements where the forecasted peak load level was 3,625 MW. In the 2015 Needs Assessment, the load causing violations of planning standards was forecasted to occur in 2018. The actual peak area load level exceeded 3,625 MW in 2017; therefore, PSE is assuming additional risk to the reliability of the electrical system, which is what the planning studies are designed to prevent.

Again, PSE's system planning studies comply with federal planning standards and use peak area forecasting as an input for the studies. As the City knows, PSE's planning methodology has been independently verified by the City's technical experts (including an analysis of Eastside-specific electricity demand) and as part of the EIS process – these demonstrate that the Energize Eastside project is needed. Additionally, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission confirmed that PSE follows the federal transmission planning process.

2. Please provide information on what contributed to this peak load, including high temperatures, duration of the heat wave, and other conditions that led to higher than expected demand. To the extent that it can be determined, please provide information on where the higher than expected demand occurred.

PSE did not perform analysis of the electrical loads around the August 3, 2017 peak; therefore, we cannot draw specific conclusions about that event. However, PSE typically sees summer peak events occurring after consecutive hot days. For example, the 2017 summer peak occurred following three hot (92°F) consecutive week days with associated relatively high (68°F) night temperatures.

With increased temperatures, it is reasonable that increased air conditioning usage was a likely contributor. One of the key findings in the NW Power and Conservation Council's 7th Power Plan, was that increasing air conditioning use is a contributor to increasing summer peak loads. The Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance's 2011-12 Residential Building Stock Assessment (RSBA) found that 34.4% (+/-3.4%) of single-family homes had mechanical cooling equipment. In comparison, the 2016-17 RSBA found that the number of single family homes with mechanical cooling equipment increased to 52.3% (+/-4.5%) across Washington state.

Additionally, we are seeing an increase in customer count in the service territory each year, which means additional customers using electricity during summer peaks each year.

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Bedwell, Heidi
Sent: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 11:21 AM
To: bradley.strauch@pse.com
Subject: Additional Comment Response needed
Attachments: Response to COB revision letter 2.pdf; Response to COB revision letter.pdf; PSE's response to Bellevue questions is inadequate; South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside - Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 1 (September 21, 2018)

Hi Brad,

This message pertains to your letter dated September 21, 2018 sent in response to the city's request for additional information about your peak loads. On June 8, 2018 PSE sent letters to several Cities on the eastside stating that their peak customer demand projections, which were the basis for determining the need for the Energize Eastside project, had been exceeded in the summer of 2017. In your response to City of Bellevue requests for data showing this growth you indicated that the kind of information requested could not be provided. As we discussed on October 9, 2018, there are some details that would help us better understand the letter and the circumstances that led to the 2017 peak demand.

1. Please indicate which load forecast scenario the June 8 letter refers to when it says "peak demand increased faster than modeled and our actual 2017 summer peak demand exceeded our load forecast for summer 2018". We presume this refers to load forecasts in the 2015 Supplemental Eastside Needs Assessment Report. If this is correct, please indicate which threshold was exceeded.
2. Please provide information on what contributed to this peak load, including high temperatures, duration of the heat wave, and other conditions that led to higher than expected demand. To the extent that it can be determined, please provide information on where the higher than expected demand occurred.

I have also attached four comment letters pertaining to the topic as well. Please provide an applicable response to the comments as part of your communication back to the city.

Thank you.

-Heidi



Heidi M. Bedwell

Environmental Planning Manager, Land Use Division

Development Services Department

425-452-4862

www.bellevuewa.gov and www.mybuildingpermit.com

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Don Marsh <don.m.marsh@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 08, 2018 7:20 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Cc: Council; Miyake, Brad
Subject: PSE's response to Bellevue questions is inadequate
Attachments: Response to PSE answers on Energize Eastside.pdf

Dear Ms. Bedwell,

Please see the attached letter regarding PSE's response to Bellevue's questions about the Energize Eastside project. The company must provide actual data to justify the need and schedule of the project.

Sincerely,
Don Marsh

October 8, 2018

Heidi Bedwell
Environmental Planning Manager City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

RE: PSE's response to City's questions about the South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside

Dear Ms. Bedwell,

We have reviewed PSE's response to Bellevue's questions about Energize Eastside, dated September 21, 2018.¹ PSE's carefully worded evasions and notable lack of quantitative data do not meet the burden of proof required by Bellevue LUC 20.20.255D.2.c.i ("...whether the electrical utility facility location is a consequence of *needs or demands from customers located within the district or area.*")

There is ample evidence to question PSE's claim that the Eastside electric grid is on the verge of collapse. PSE recently stated that their current peak load forecasts have fallen by 4.9%.² Although PSE has not provided a peak load forecast specifically for Bellevue, the greater Eastside accounts for approximately 14% of PSE's total load. It is possible that falling demand in Bellevue and the Eastside is contributing to the overall reduction in peak loads.

In 2015, Bellevue hired an independent analyst to examine the need for Energize Eastside. The analyst cited PSE's assumption that large projects in downtown Bellevue would add 42 MW to peak loads on the Eastside by 2018.³ PSE provides no evidence that this increase has occurred. Using data provided by PSE, Bellevue's Environment Stewardship website observes, "Conservation combined with increased population growth have tended to keep total community use fairly flat since 2011."

PSE's letter states:

*PSE does not track Eastside actual load data in real time as part of its regular operations. PSE does track the system peak. The 2017 system summer peak exceeded PSE's forecasted 2018 summer normalized system peak used in the Eastside studies.*⁴

Our industry experts, who collectively represent decades of relevant experience, believe this is a disingenuous answer. PSE, like all other major utilities, has an extensive Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system designed to monitor generating stations, transmission lines, and

¹ South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside – Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 1 (https://development.bellevuewa.gov/UserFiles/Servers/Server_4779004/File/pdf/Development%20Services/EnergizeEastside/PSE-EE-Response-Technical-Review-Letter-Part1.pdf)

² 2019 IRPAG Meeting #2, PSE, August 20, 2018, page 20.

³ Independent Technical Analysis of Energize Eastside for the City of Bellevue, WA, April 28, 2015, Version 1.3, page

⁴ Op Cit., page 1.

substations. This is commonly known as SCADA.

As of 2015, PSE had installed 24 SCADA monitoring and control units in Bellevue’s Central Business District.⁵ At that time, PSE planned to install 42 more units. PSE recently released a report which includes detailed data on two of their substations – including individual forecasts out to 2027.⁶ Clearly, if the data were truly unavailable, it would be impossible to prepare hour-by-hour demand forecasts for specific substations during the next decade.

The industry as a whole has reported low or negative growth in peak loads for the past decade. Changes in technology have reduced the need for new generation and transmission. For example, Seattle City Light, the publicly owned utility adjacent to Puget Sound Energy, has recently published a new load forecast that predicts peak load reductions for the next twenty years:⁷

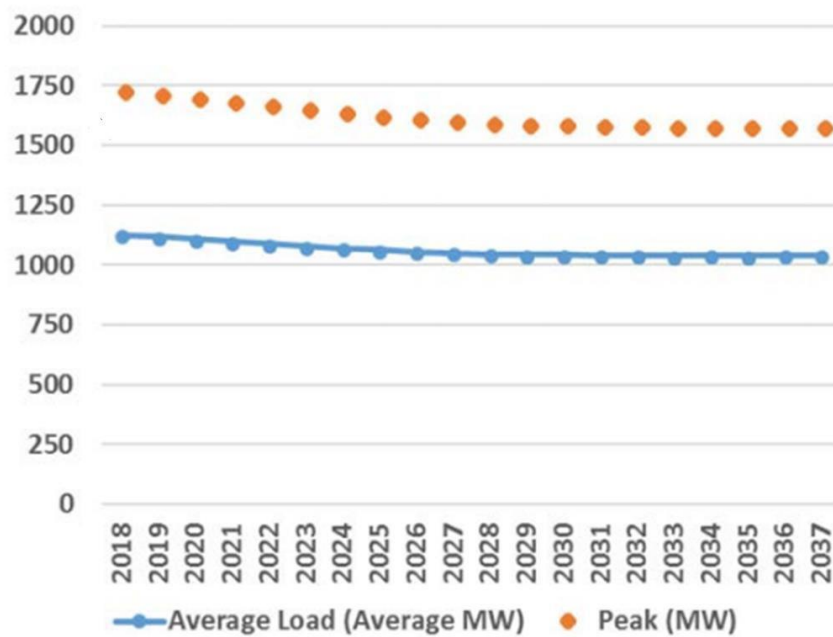


Figure 1. City Light's normal peak and retail load forecast

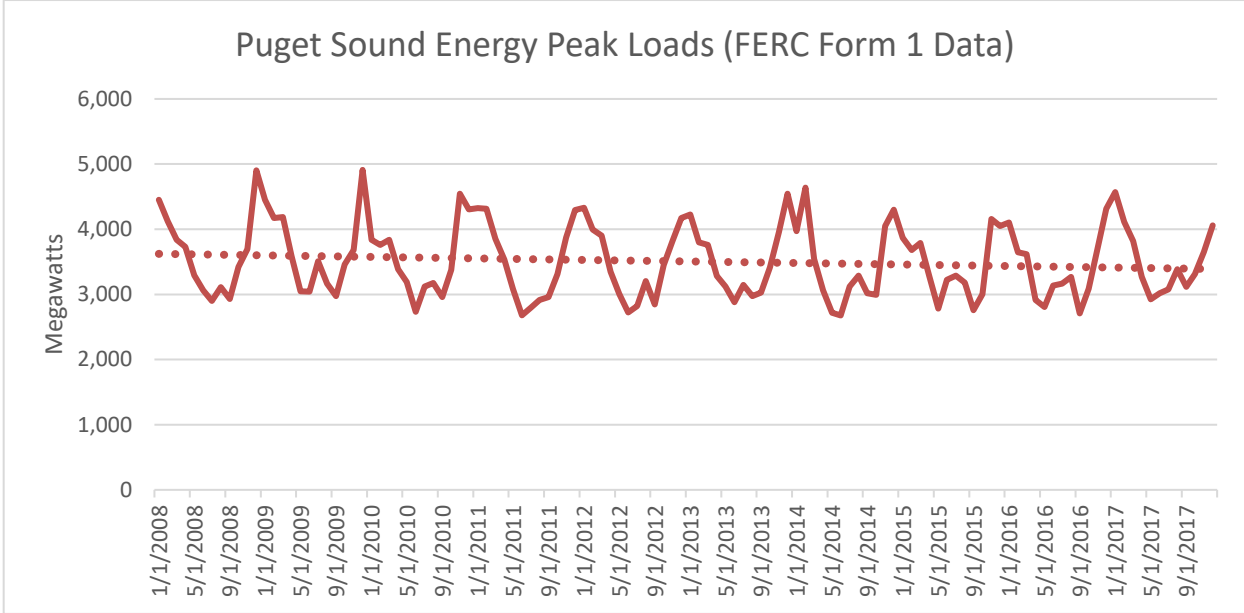
Seattle has the same weather as the Eastside. Rates of population and economic growth are similar on both sides of Lake Washington (housing construction is actually higher in Seattle). Both utilities have access to the same technology for electrical efficiency. Customers of both utilities have a similar interest in reducing energy consumption to minimize harm to the environment. However, PSE and Seattle City Light have very different incentives. Seattle City Light is owned by its consumers and pursues overall cost reductions. Investor owned utilities must continue to invest in infrastructure projects to increase profits.

⁵ Puget Sound Energy 2015 Service Quality and Electric Service Reliability Report, March 29, 2016, page 51.

⁶ Eastside System Energy Storage Alternatives Assessment Report Update – September 2018, Mark Higgins and Stephen Sproul, Stratgen Consulting, September 2018, pages 39 and 41.

⁷ 2018 PROGRESS REPORT, Seattle City Light, September 24, 2018, page 10.

While Puget Sound Energy has restricted the amount of information it has provided to Bellevue and neighboring municipalities, it is required to supply detailed information to state and federal authorities. Almost all of this information is public, although it is not always sufficiently disaggregated to the municipal level. For example, PSE’s peak loads have declined over the past decade:⁸



The dotted line shows a gradual decrease in peak demand over the past decade.

CENSE has repeatedly asked PSE to supply summer and winter demand peaks for each substation in the Eastside area. This data is necessary to evaluate the overall need for the project, and to determine whether a smaller, more targeted solution could address any growth hot spots, potentially saving hundreds of millions of dollars for ratepayers.

PSE refused our most recent request:

This request is very similar to the request you made in March 6, 2016 for individual substation load data for a six-year time period. In PSE’s response to you dated May 13, 2016, we stated, “Historical loading on individual substations is confidential in order to protect customer sensitive information so this request is denied.” Unfortunately, the passage of time has not altered PSE’s position that such information compromises the confidential nature of customer sensitive information, so this request is again denied.⁹

⁸ Capacity loads reported by PSE to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on Form 1 page 401b for the years 2008 through 2017.

⁹ Letter to Don Marsh via Express Mail, September 19, 2018

PSE has claimed that release of such data would compromise customer sensitive information. The claim of customer confidentiality is difficult to understand, because each substation serves thousands of customers. Is it possible to identify the consumption of one customer using 10 or 20 data points spanning the highest summer and winter usage over a decade? Not only is this improbable, the standard solution in such cases is to mask the data or to execute a protective order.

The WUTC has criticized PSE's lack of documentation on this issue and other issues raised by stakeholders in the 2017 Integrated Resource Plan:

The Plan does not include a narrative regarding:

- *The effect of the power flows due to entitlement returns on the need for the Energize Eastside Project.*
- *The reason for, and effect on the need for the Energize Eastside Project, of modeling zero output from five of PSE's Westside thermal generation facilities.*
- *PSE's choice not to provide modeling data to stakeholders with Critical Energy Infrastructure Information clearance from FERC.*
- *Resolution of the effect of lower load assumptions on the need for Energize Eastside Project.^{10,11}*

If PSE doesn't provide actual data to answer these questions, Bellevue and other Eastside cities cannot be sure that an electrical reliability problem truly exists and, if one does, whether this project would provide cost-effective relief. The cities and their citizens will not be able to participate in public hearings in a well-informed manner. Suspicion will linger that PSE pursued this project to benefit its bottom line, rather than improving the reliability of Eastside electricity.

Please represent our mutual interests and demand clear answers from PSE.

Sincerely,



Don Marsh

¹⁰ Acknowledgment Letter Attachment Puget Sound Energy's 2017 Electric and Natural Gas Integrated Resource Plan in Dockets UE-160918 and UG-160919, May 7, 2018, page 10.

¹¹ Critical Energy Infrastructure Information clearance from FERC is routinely provided in cases such as this. My clearance was approved by FERC on April 8, 2016.

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Rick Aramburu <rick@aramburu-eustis.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 04, 2018 12:56 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside - Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 1 (September 21, 2018)

Heidi:

We received notice earlier this week that PSE has provided responses to your August 14, 2018 letter requesting additional information. That letter, signed by Brad Strauch, Senior Planner, is dated September 21, 2018, some five week after your request.

In your August 14 letter you asked PSE to provide specific information regarding peak demand (expressed in terms of hourly demand), data on causes of higher demand in 2017, flows across the Northern Intertie, output of PSE's northern power plants and higher rate of grown during the winter 2017. Essentially, PSE, in its September 21 letter, has refused to answer any of these questions and has refused to provide any actual data as requested by the City. The City questions in its August 14 letter were reasonable in evaluating whether the proposal meets the standards of city codes, especially the fundamentals of LUC 20.20.255. PSE's imperious attitude in brushing off the City requests should not be tolerated.

The City should not proceed to consider the PSE application until these questions are fully and completely answered. This is PSE's application and it has the burden to prove consistency with Bellevue code provisions. It cannot hide from public view essential information and data regarding its operations, which are at the heart of need and reliability criteria in the code.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Rick

J. Richard Aramburu

ARAMBURU & EUSTIS, LLP

720 Third Avenue

Pacific Building Suite **2000**

Seattle, WA 98104-1860

Telephone (206) 625-9515

Facsimile (206) 682-1376

This message may be protected by the attorney-client and/or work product privilege. If you received this message in error please notify us and destroy the message. Thank you.

August 28, 2018

Heidi M. Bedwell
Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
Post Office Box 90012
Bellevue, Washington 98009 9012

Re: Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO).
South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside

Dear Ms. Bedwell,

On behalf of CENSE, I sent two questions regarding PSE's "Energize Eastside" project in my letter dated August 24, 2018. CENSE has three more questions we would like the City of Bellevue to ask PSE:

1. The City asked PSE for hourly records of Eastside demand for the summer of 2017. However, the applicant is required by LUC 20.20.255 to provide the following:

b. Describe how the proposed electrical utility facility provides reliability to customers served;

c. Describe components of the proposed electrical utility facility that relate to system reliability;

Information describing both summer and winter peaks is critical to assessing whether customer and system reliability is improved by the project. The FEIS at page 1-3 states the need for proposal is the "risk of power outages that typically occur in cold or hot weather as early as the summer of 2018." **Accordingly, PSE must provide hourly records for summer and winter peaks for 2008-2017 so decision makers can assess demand trends during the past decade.**

The FEIS at page 1-5 says that there is "potential for *load* shedding (forced power outages) by summer of 2018." Data for peak loads during the summer of 2018 should be provided since the peak warm period for the summer of 2018 has now passed. Since the replacement of the Lakeside substation is also part of the project, **PSE should specify the power flowing through the Lakeside substation for the periods in question.** (This expands the request in our first letter.)

2. BPA publishes records of electricity transferred between the U.S. and British Columbia over the Northern Intertie. These records show that large transfers happen occasionally. For example, on January 1, 2018, British Columbia transferred 2,244 MW to the U.S. On January 24, 2018, the U.S. transferred 1,974 MW to B.C. Under the code provisions above, **PSE is obligated to describe how much of this electricity passed through the Talbot Hill, Lakeside and Sammamish transformers in each case (north and south transfers).**
3. In the 2013 Eastside Needs Assessment, PSE/Quanta assumed that most local generation plants would be offline during an N-1-1 outage emergency. PSE has since admitted that this situation is unlikely to occur. Apparently, PSE ran a second load flow study with normal levels of local generation. PSE must describe details of this second study. **Exactly how much were loads on the**

Talbot Hill and Sammamish transformers reduced when electricity from local generators was available?

We believe that clear answers to these questions are required by LUC 20.20.225 to describe the need for Energize Eastside and the feasibility of alternatives that combine modern technologies such as demand response, electrical efficiency, distributed generation, and energy storage.

Sincerely,

Don Marsh

(sent via email)

August 24, 2018

Heidi M. Bedwell
Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
Post Office Box 90012
Bellevue, Washington 98009 9012

Re: Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO).
South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside

Dear Ms. Bedwell,

CENSE appreciates the revision letter dated August 14, 2018 from the City of Bellevue to Puget Sound Energy regarding the company's proposed "Energize Eastside" transmission project. We are especially interested in PSE's answers to questions about the load forecast.

We request the City to ask two additional questions that would further clarify the need for the project:

1. **What were *actual* summer and winter peak demand levels for the Eastside for 2008-2017?**
Since peak demand is highly correlated to temperature, this 10-year date range will help us understand the growth trend, the influence of weather, and the relative magnitude of summer and winter peaks.
2. PSE assumes regional transfers of 1,500 MW in winter and 2,850 MW in summer. **What portion of these transfers are firm commitments by PSE or BPA that cannot be curtailed during an N-1-1 outage emergency affecting the Eastside?**

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of residents and businesses in Bellevue and ratepayers throughout PSE's territory who want to be sure their funds are being invested in prudent and cost-effective infrastructure projects.

Sincerely,

Don Marsh

(sent via email)

DOCUMENT ROUTING FORM

Routed On: 09/27/2018
Prepared by: JSTAMS

Folder: 17 120556 LB

Target Date: 04/14/2018

Folder Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Site Address: 13625 SE 26th St

Folder Type: Conditional Use

Sub Type: Nonresidential

Work Proposed: Use Approval

Description: Upgrade to existing transmission lines from 115kV to 230kV, including pole and conductor replacement. Construction of new 230kV to 115kV substation.

Quick Review?:

Project Contact: Puget Sound Energy Brad Strauch

Phone: (425) 462-3223

Subject: Rev. 2 Intake & Route

Materials Routed:

geotech report, comment letter, public comment table, response summary, 2018 strategem consulting report update, thumb drive

Routed On: 09/27/2018

HBEDWELL Land Use

TMCFARLA Clear & Grade



City of Bellevue
Permit Processing (425) 452-4898

REVISIONS/ADDITIONS
SUBMITTAL FORM

Tech Initials BS Rev.# 2

Permit # 17-120556-LB Has permit been issued? Yes No

Job Address: 13600 SE 30th Street, Bellevue

Project Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Project Contact: Brad Strauch Phone: (425) 456-2556

Project Contact Email Address: bradley.strauch@pse.com

Revisions requested by City staff? Yes Reviewer: H.Bedwell Dept Env. Planning

No

On the line provided, write in the number of **sets** of each item that you are submitting and identify the sheet numbers.
(Note: You must provide the same number of documents/plans as originally submitted.)

# Sets		# Sets	
_____	Architectural Plan - sheet # _____	_____	Structural Calculations
_____	Boundary/Topo Survey - sheet # _____	_____	Structural Plan – sheet # _____
_____	Building Elevations - sheet # _____	_____	Wetland Report
_____	C & G Temporary Erosion Control	_____	Electrical Plan - sheet # _____
_____	Civil Plan - sheet # _____	_____	Mechanical Plan - sheet # _____
_____	Environmental Checklist	_____	Plumbing Plan - sheet # _____
_____	Exterior Lighting Plan - sheet # _____	_____	King County Recording
_____	Floor Plan – sheet # _____	_____	Date Recorded: _____
<u>2</u>	Geotechnical Report	_____	Recording Number: _____
_____	Landscape Plan – sheet # _____	_____	Other: Explain and include # of sets.
_____	Mylar	_____	1 - Response to Comment Letter - Part 2
_____	Road Plan – sheet # _____	_____	1 - Response to Public Comment Table
_____	Site Plan – sheet # _____	_____	1 - Comment Response Summary
_____	Storm Drainage Design – sheet # _____	_____	1 - 2018 Strategen Consulting Report Update
_____	Street Lighting Plan - sheet # _____	_____	<u>1 thumb drive</u>

Describe the nature of the changes:

Response to City comments provided on August 14, 2018.

Received
SEP 26 2018
Permit Processing



Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

PSE.com

September 26, 2018

Heidi Bedwell, Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

**RE: South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside – Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 2
Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO)**

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE) provides the following responses to the City of Bellevue’s (City’s) August 14th, 2018, letter requesting additional information on the above referenced permit applications. The responses follow the order in which they are presented in the City’s letter.

Land Use Review Comments

Public Comment: Please see the Response to Public Comment Table, Comment Response Summary, and 2018 Strategen Report Update for PSE’s responses to public comments.

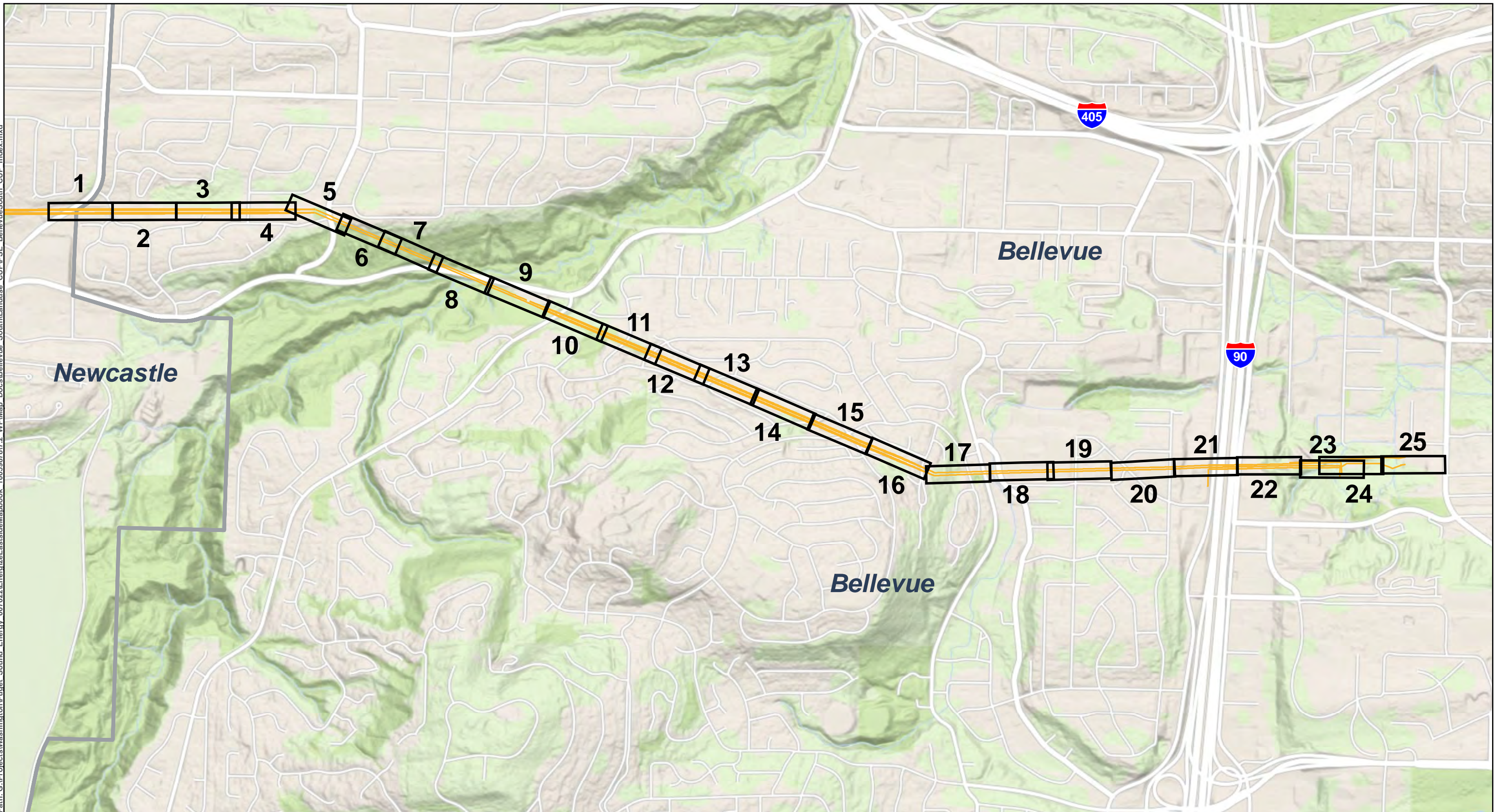
Critical Areas: Please see the attached memorandum that addresses the comments provided regarding Geologic Hazard Areas, dated September 21, 2018, from GeoEngineers.

Thank you for your effort in processing our application. Please let us know if additional clarification is needed.

Sincerely,

Brad Strauch
Senior Land Planner

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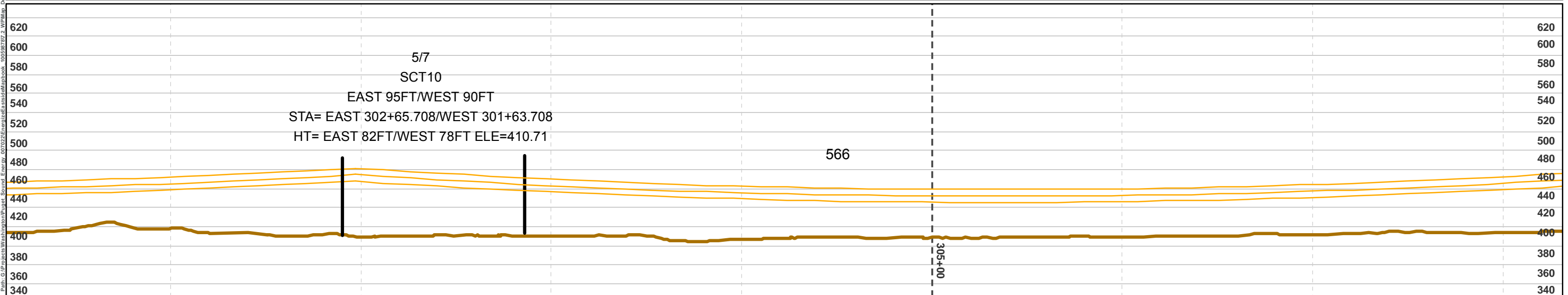
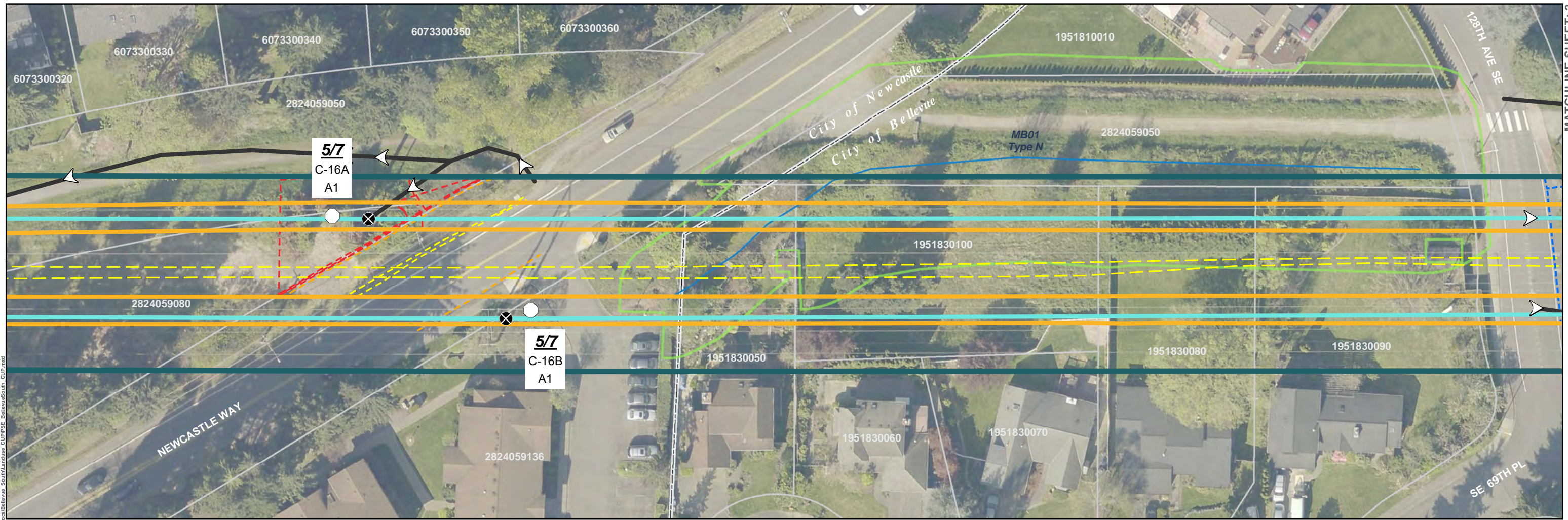
SOURCES:
Topo Basemap - ESRI Online, Transmission Line - PSE

energize **EASTSIDE**

**CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT INDEX /
CRITICAL AREAS LAND USE PERMIT**

SOUTH BELLEVUE

Date: 9/4/2018
DSD-003751



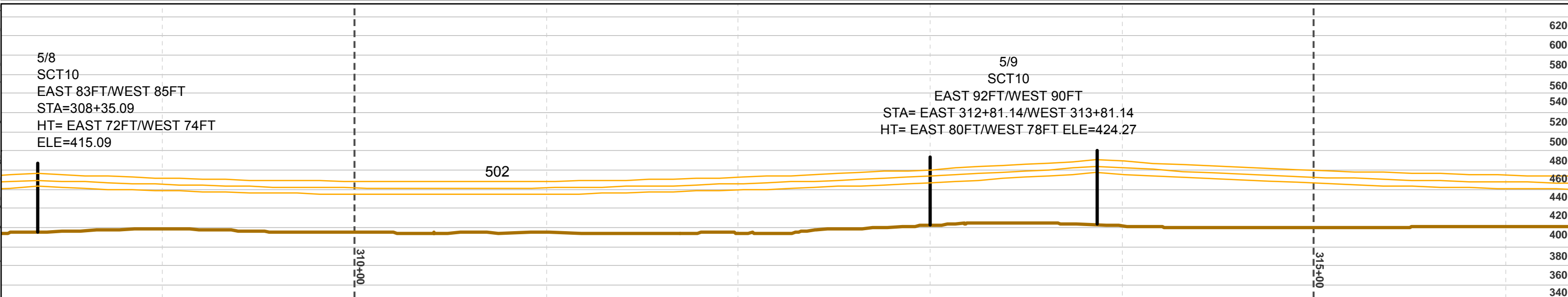
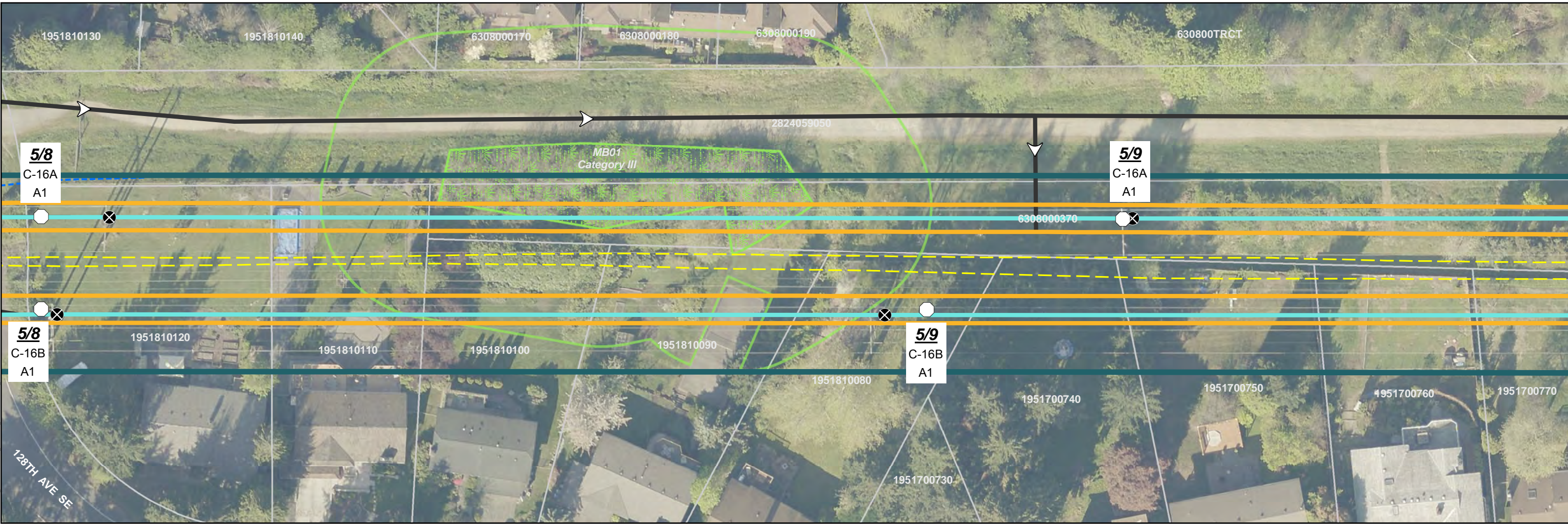
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed Pole Location ⊗ Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed — Transmission Line - Proposed — Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application) — Transmission Line - Existing 5/7 Proposed Pole Number C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A) A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Project Corridor ▲ Potential Stringing Site — Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location) — Wastewater Utility Line — Water Utility Line — Unknown Underground Utility Line — Underground Gas Utility Line — Underground Phone/TV Utility Line — Underground Power Utility Line — Unknown Underground Utility Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Stream ▭ Wetland ▭ Wetland and Stream Buffer ▭ Landslide Hazard ▭ Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer ▭ Steep Slope ▭ Steep Slope 50ft Buffer — Recommended Access - Proposed Pole ▭ Richards Creek Substation Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Parcel ▭ City Jurisdiction Boundary Profile View — Structure — Conductor — Ground Line — Major Elevation Grid — Major Station Grid — Minor Station Grid 	<p>0 25 50 Feet</p> <p>1 inch = 50 feet</p> <p>SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).</p> <p>Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan</p> <p>For cartographic purposes only.</p>	<p>MAP EXTENT</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">SITE PLAN</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">SOUTH BELLEVUE</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 1 of 25 Date: 9/4/2018</p>
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MATCHLINE SHEET: 2

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MATCHLINE SHEET: 3

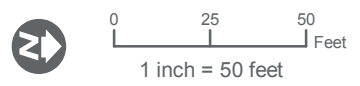


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- Transmission Line - Proposed
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- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
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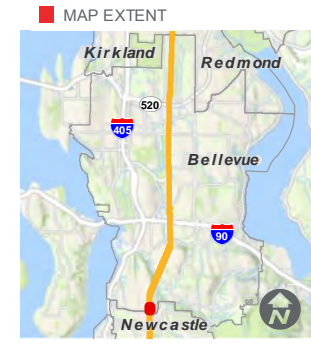
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- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
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- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan.
For cartographic purposes only.



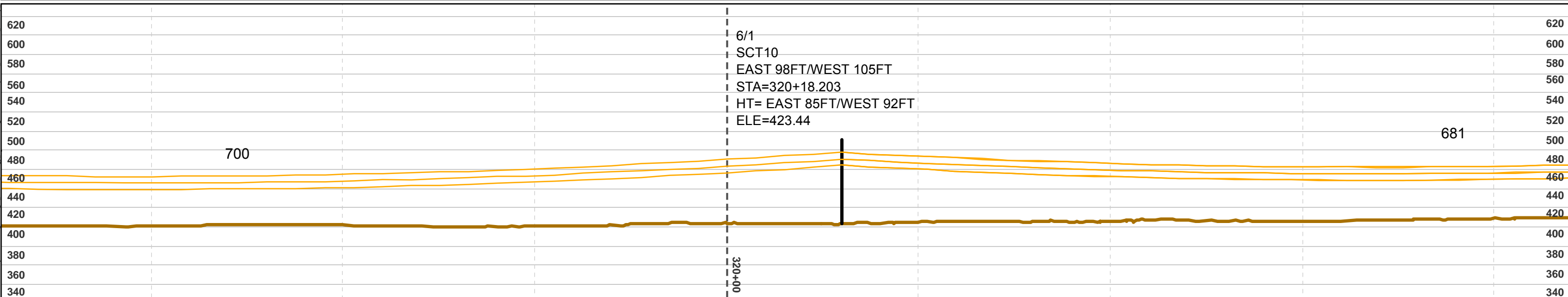
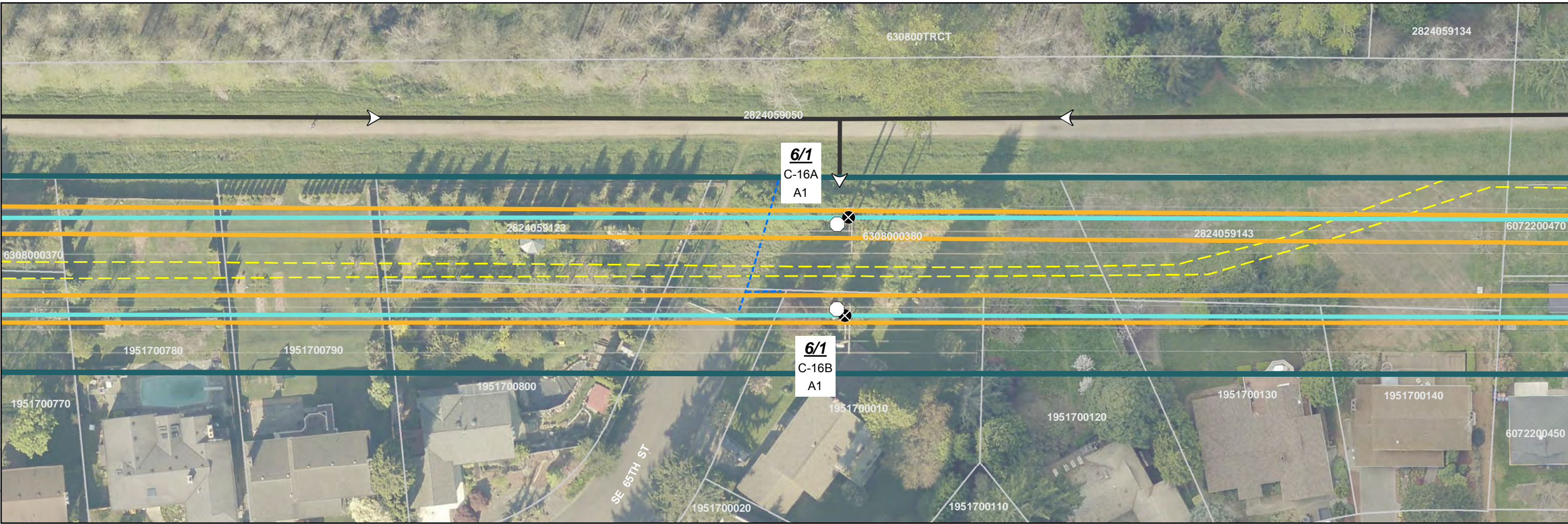
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

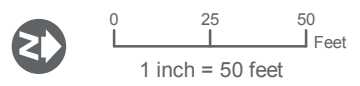
BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
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MATCHLINE SHEET: 2

MATCHLINE SHEET: 4

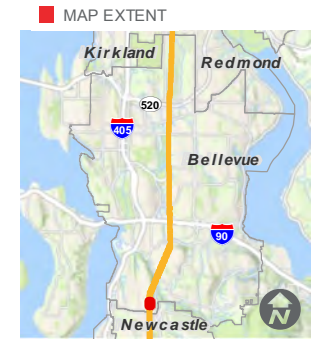


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Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
For cartographic purposes only.



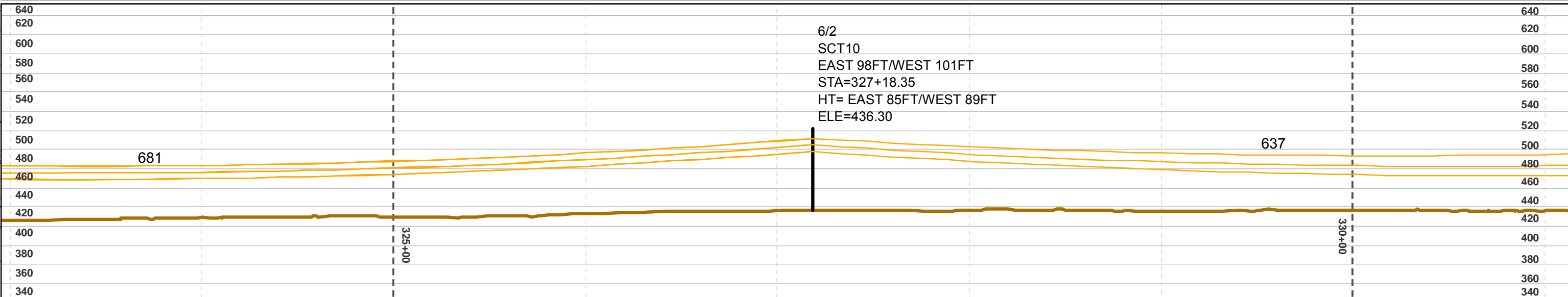
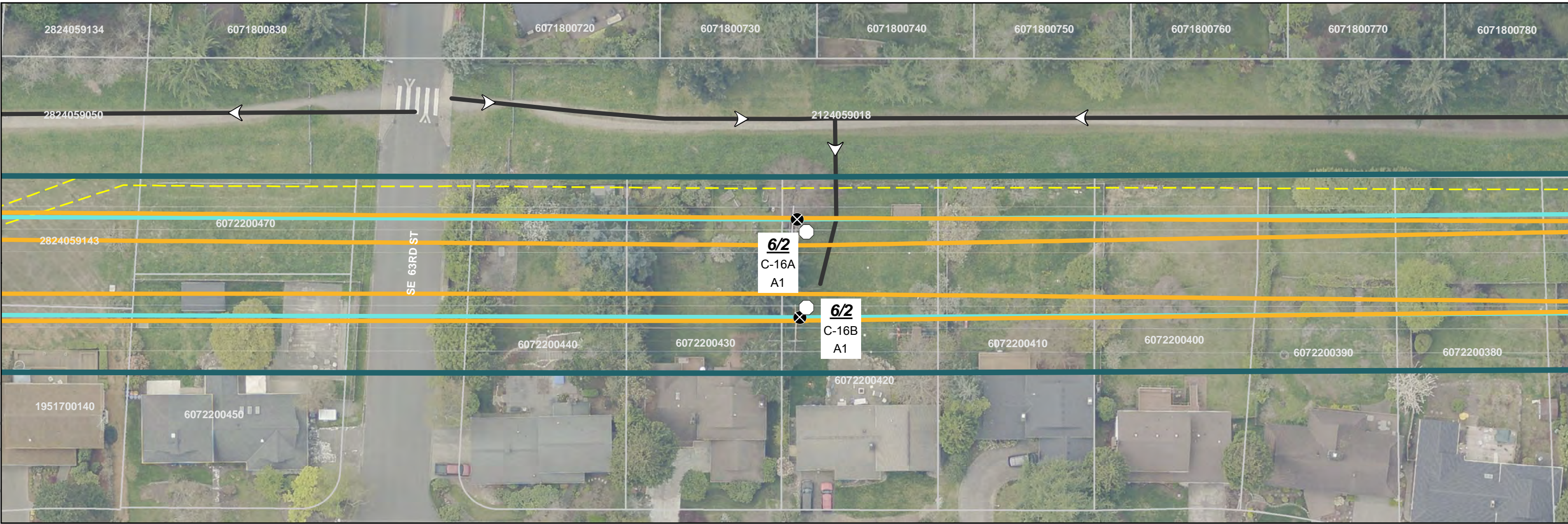
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

**BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K**

MATCHLINE SHEET: 3

MATCHLINE SHEET: 5

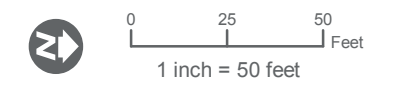


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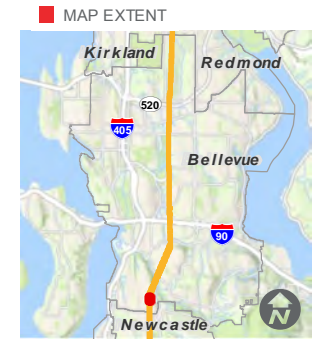
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
For cartographic purposes only.



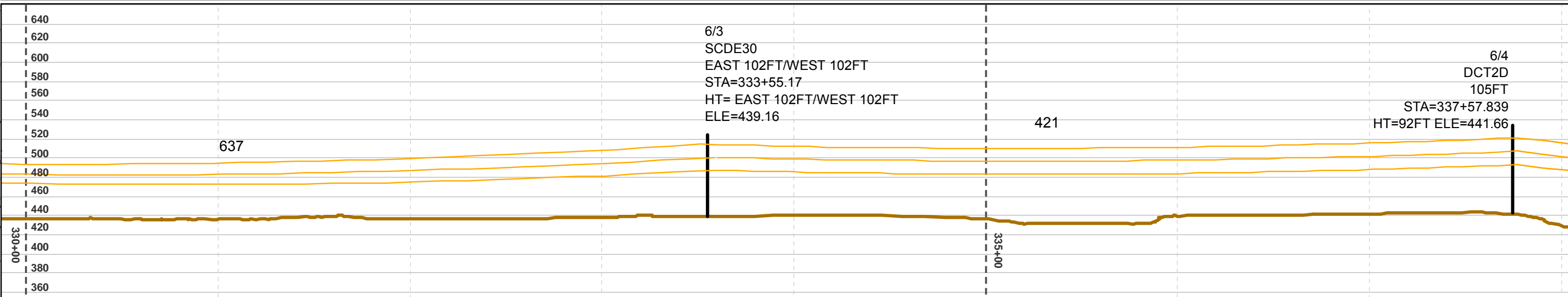
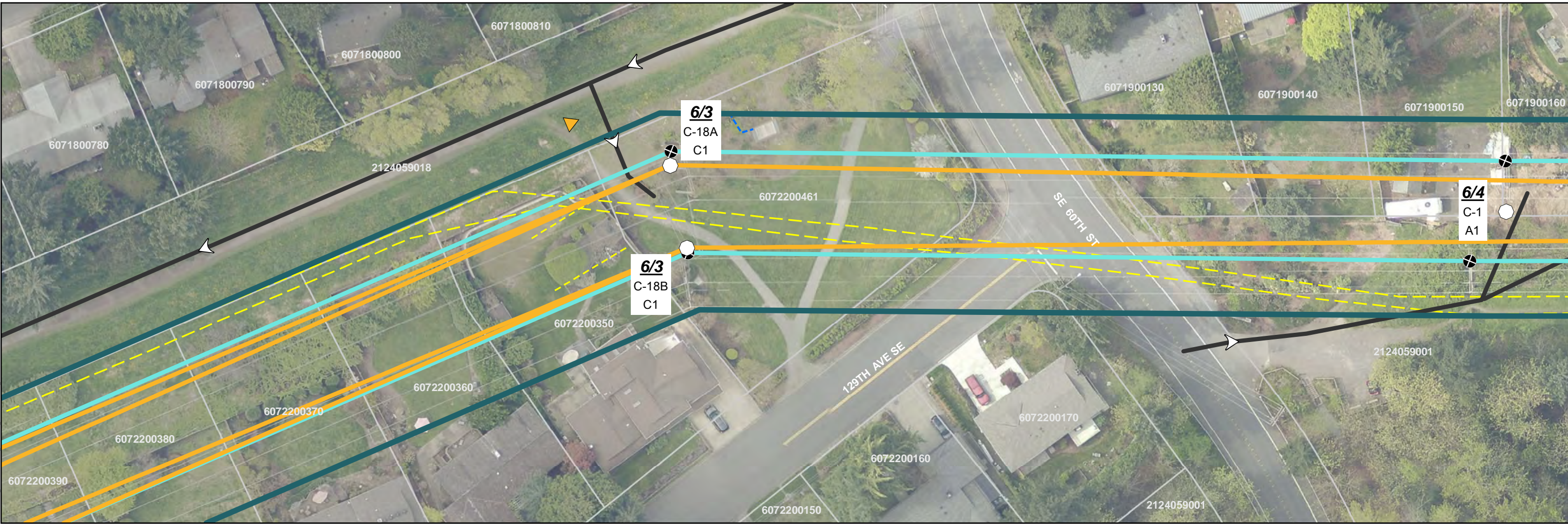
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

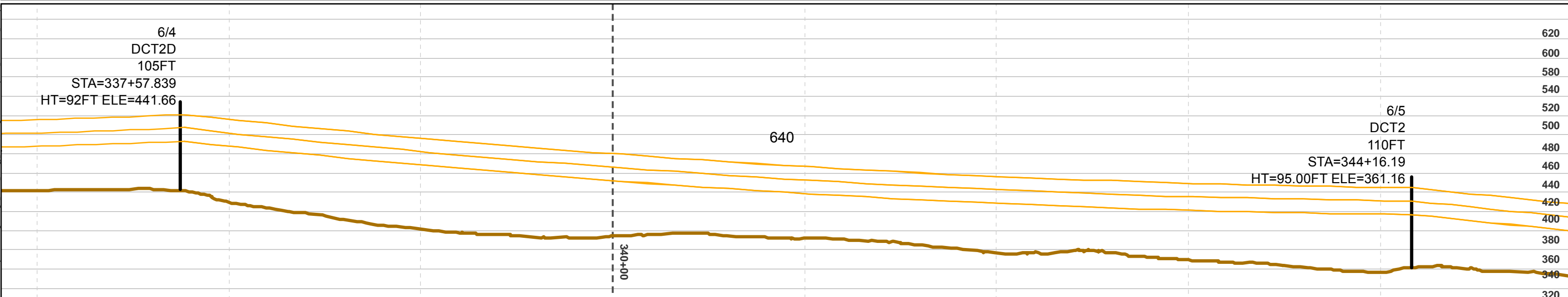
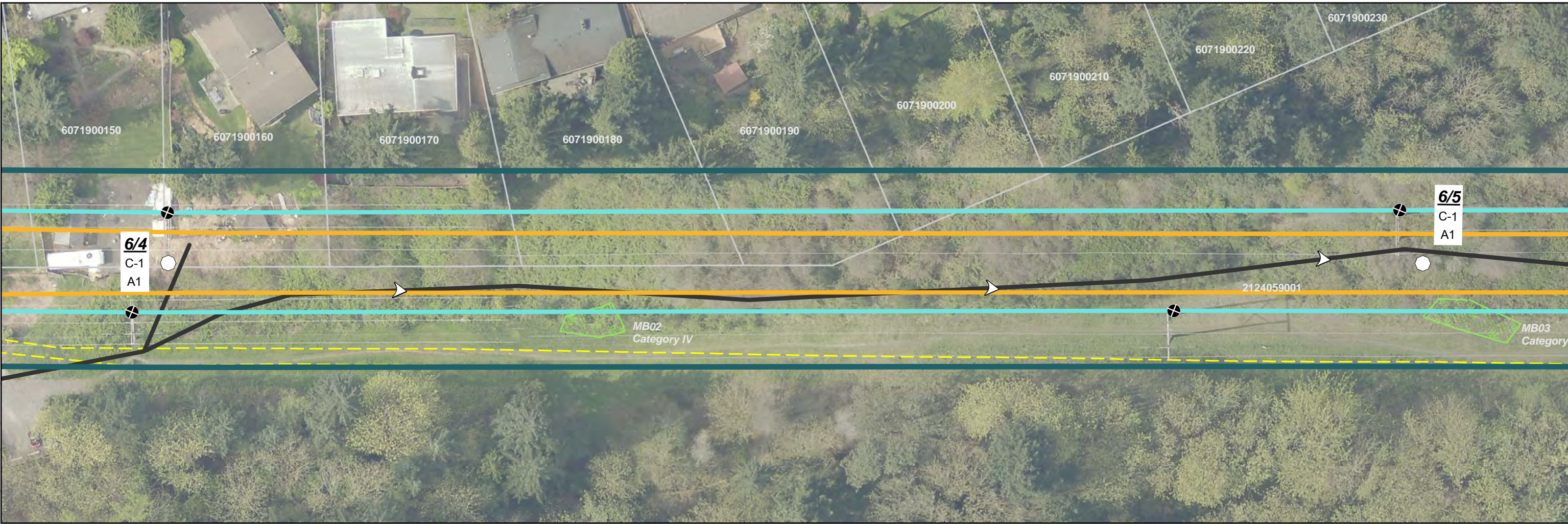
BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K

MATCHLINE SHEET: 4

MATCHLINE SHEET: 6



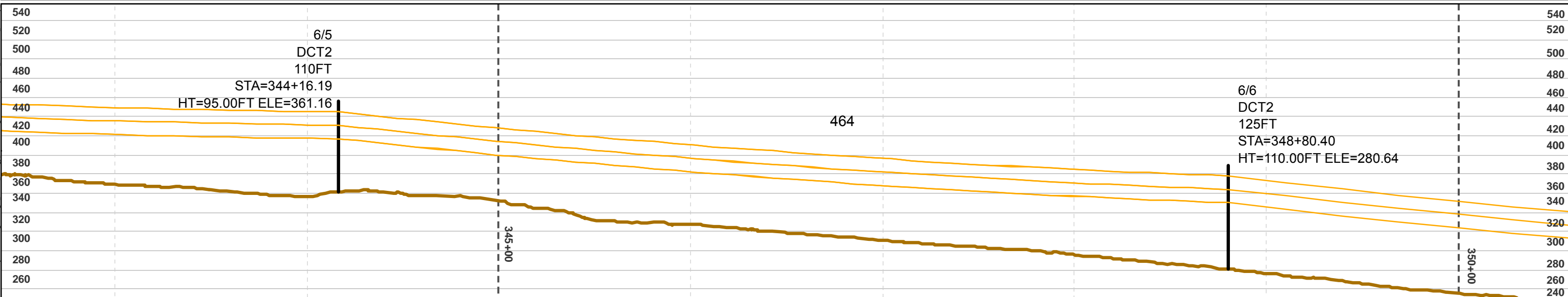
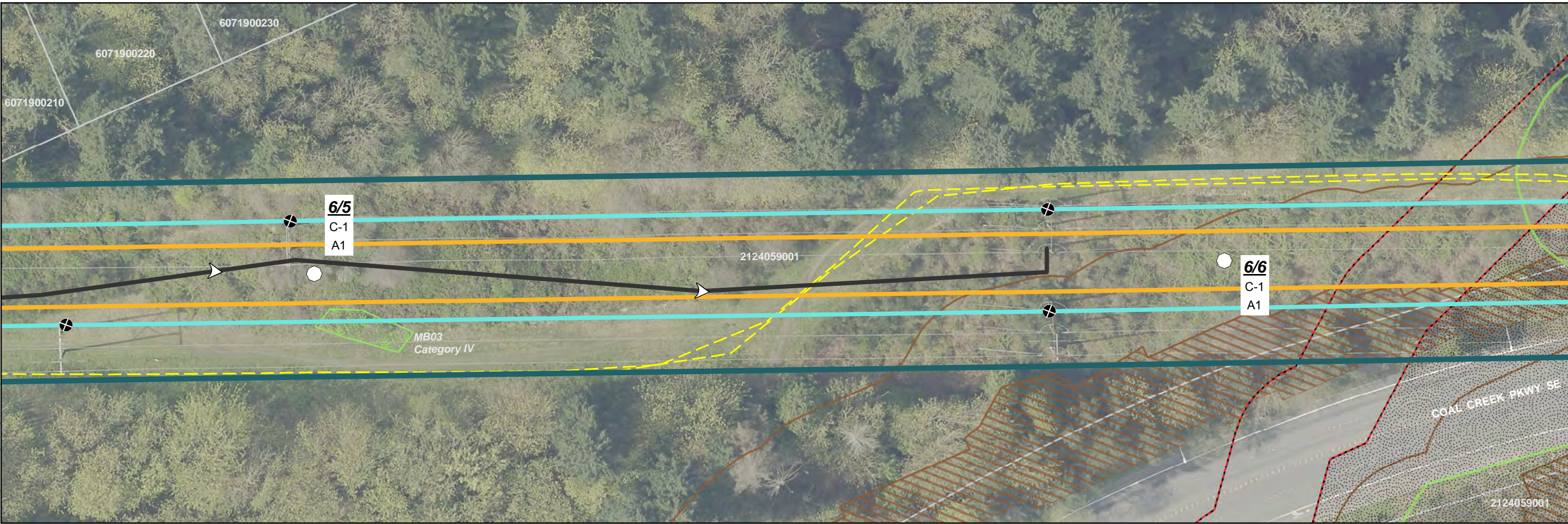
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Pole Location Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed Transmission Line - Proposed Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application) Transmission Line - Existing 5/7 Proposed Pole Number C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A) A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Corridor Potential Stringing Site Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location) Wastewater Utility Line Water Utility Line Unknown Underground Utility Line Underground Gas Utility Line Underground Phone/TV Utility Line Underground Power Utility Line Unknown Underground Utility Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream Wetland Wetland and Stream Buffer Landslide Hazard Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer Steep Slope Steep Slope 50ft Buffer Recommended Access - Proposed Pole Richards Creek Substation Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel City Jurisdiction Boundary Profile View Structure Conductor Ground Line Major Elevation Grid Major Station Grid Minor Station Grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 25 50 Feet 1 inch = 50 feet 	<p>SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).</p> <p>Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan</p> <p><i>For cartographic purposes only.</i></p>	<p>MAP EXTENT</p>	<p align="center">SITE PLAN</p> <p align="center">SOUTH BELLEVUE</p> <p align="center">BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K</p> <p align="right">Page 5 of 25</p> <p align="right">Date: 9/4/2018</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed Pole Location ⊗ Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed — Transmission Line - Proposed — Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application) — Transmission Line - Existing 5/7 Proposed Pole Number C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A) A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Project Corridor ▲ Potential Stringing Site — Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location) — Wastewater Utility Line — Water Utility Line — Unknown Underground Utility Line — Underground Gas Utility Line — Underground Phone/TV Utility Line — Underground Power Utility Line — Unknown Underground Utility Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Stream ▭ Wetland ▭ Wetland and Stream Buffer ▭ Landslide Hazard ▭ Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer ▭ Steep Slope ▭ Steep Slope 50ft Buffer — Recommended Access - Proposed Pole ▭ Richards Creek Substation Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Parcel ▭ City Jurisdiction Boundary Profile View — Structure — Conductor — Ground Line — Major Elevation Grid — Minor Station Grid 	<p>0 25 50 Feet</p> <p>1 inch = 50 feet</p> <p>SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).</p> <p>Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan</p> <p>For cartographic purposes only.</p>	<p>MAP EXTENT</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">SITE PLAN</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">SOUTH BELLEVUE</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 6 of 25 Date: 9/4/2018</p>
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MATCHLINE SHEET: 6

MATCHLINE SHEET: 8

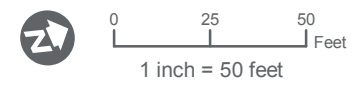


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

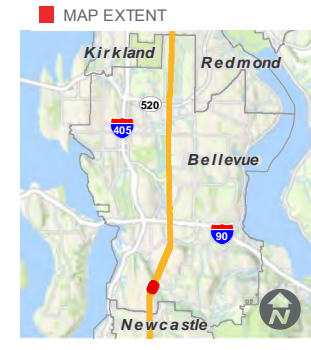
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint

- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
- Minor Station Grid



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan.
For cartographic purposes only.



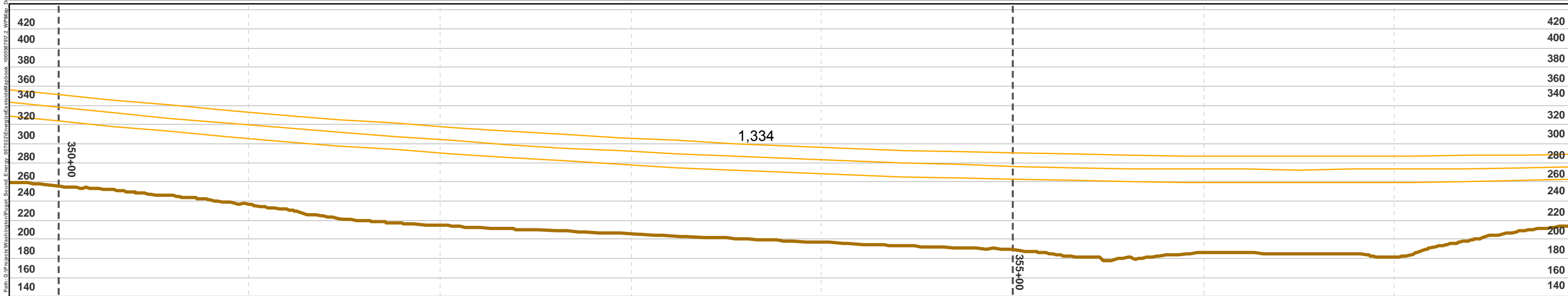
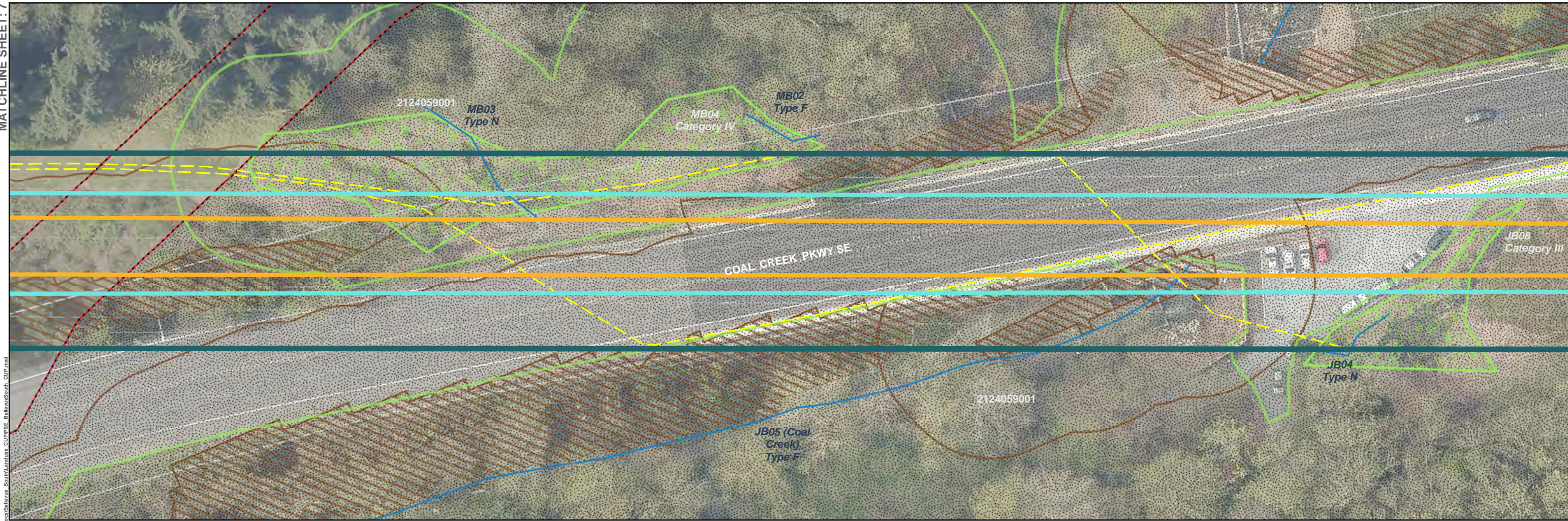
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

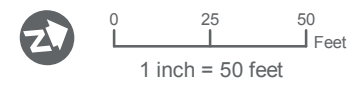
BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K

MATCHLINE SHEET: 7

MATCHLINE SHEET: 9

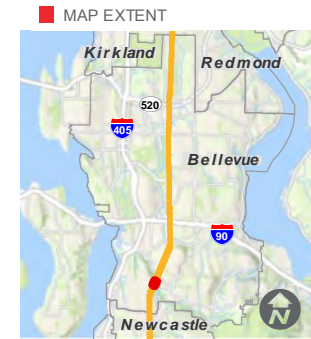


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location-To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)
- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
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- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint
- Parcel
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- Profile View
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
- Minor Station Grid



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

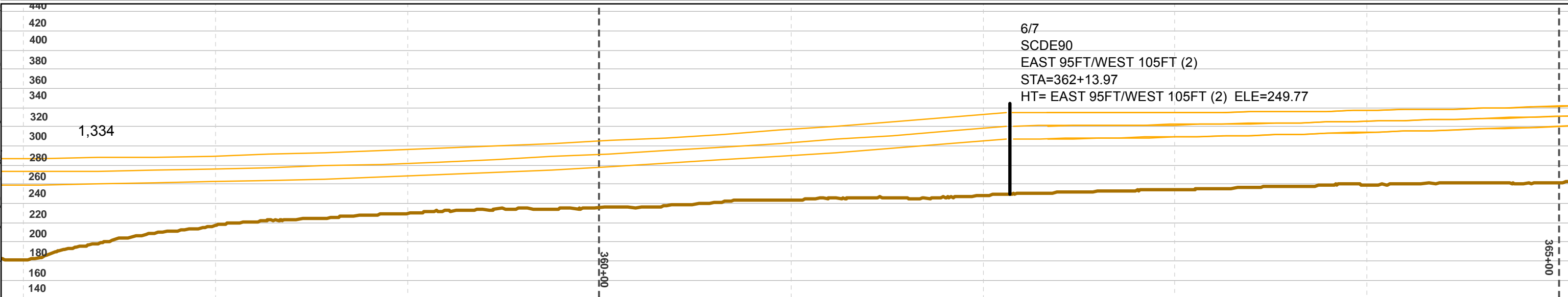
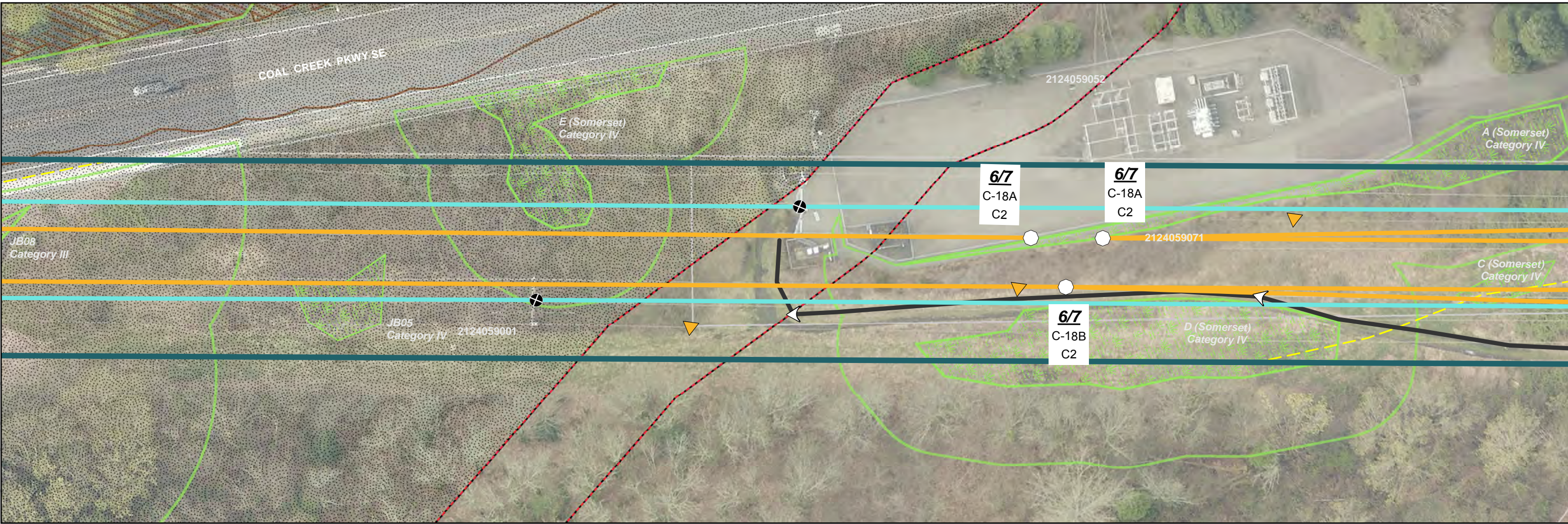
Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
For cartographic purposes only.



SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

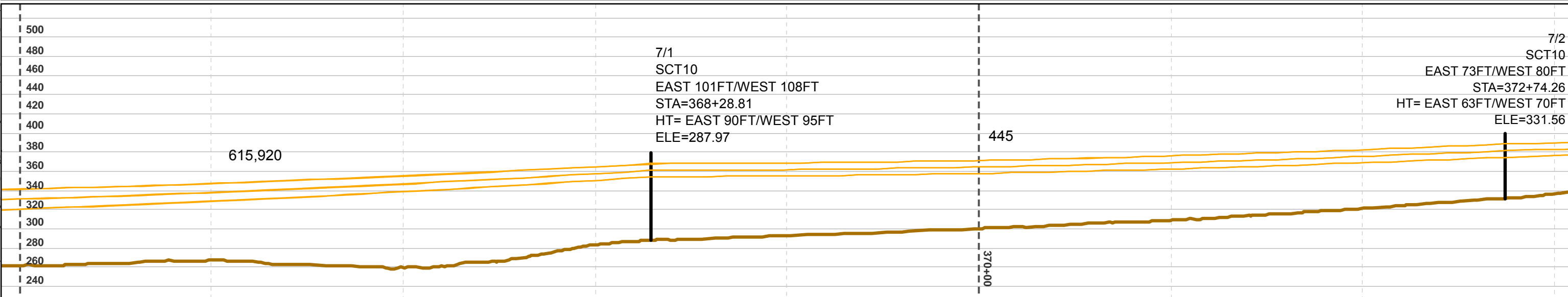
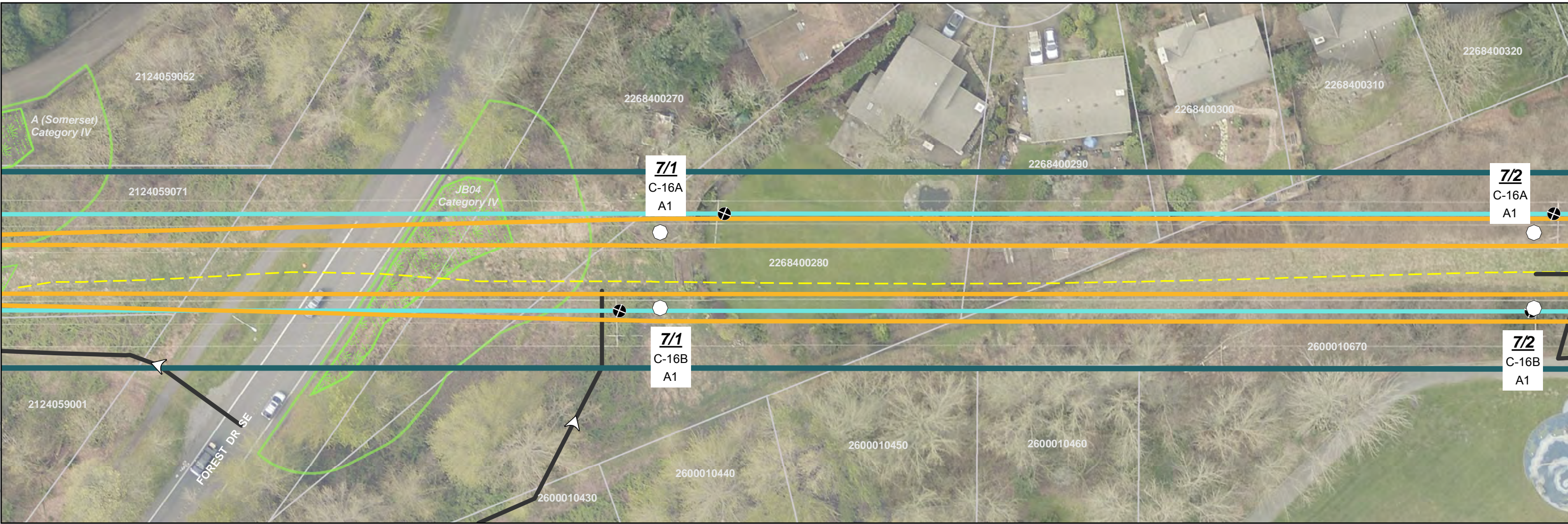
**BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K**



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Pole Location Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed Transmission Line - Proposed Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application) Transmission Line - Existing 5/7 Proposed Pole Number C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A) A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Corridor Potential Stringing Site Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location) Wastewater Utility Line Water Utility Line Unknown Underground Utility Line Underground Gas Utility Line Underground Phone/TV Utility Line Underground Power Utility Line Unknown Underground Utility Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream Wetland Wetland and Stream Buffer Landslide Hazard Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer Steep Slope Steep Slope 50ft Buffer Recommended Access - Proposed Pole Richards Creek Substation Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel City Jurisdiction Boundary Profile View Structure Conductor Ground Line Major Elevation Grid Major Station Grid Minor Station Grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 25 50 Feet 1 inch = 50 feet SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016). Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan For cartographic purposes only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAP EXTENT 	<p style="text-align: center;">SITE PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOUTH BELLEVUE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 9 of 25 Date: 9/4/2018</p>
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MATCHLINE SHEET: 9

MATCHLINE SHEET: 11

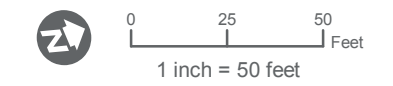


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

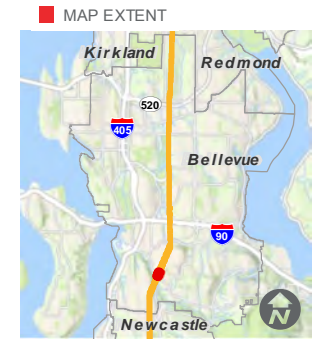
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint

- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
- Minor Station Grid



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
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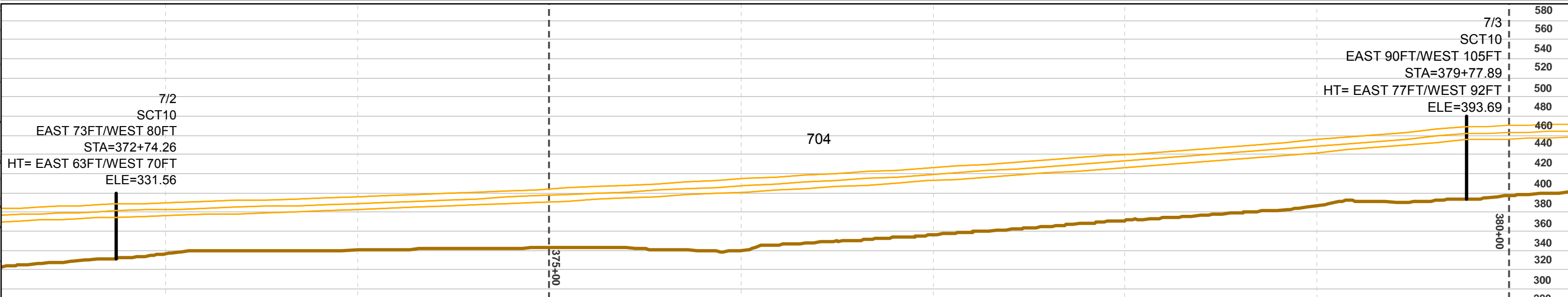
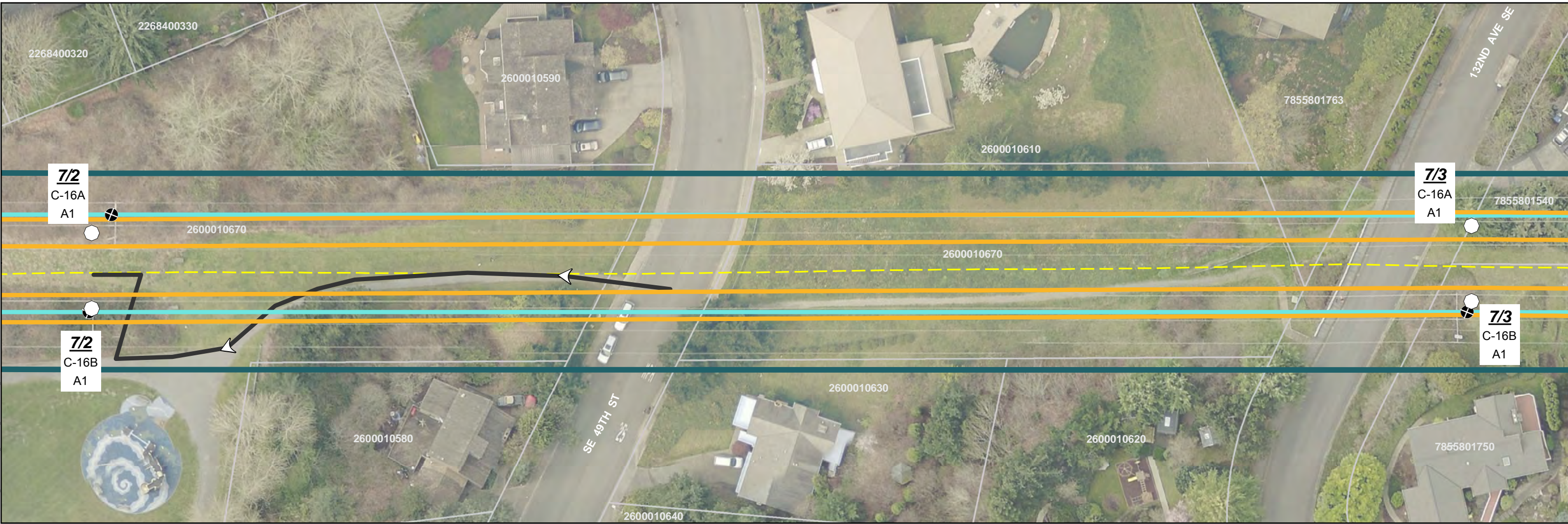
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K

MATCHLINE SHEET: 10

MATCHLINE SHEET: 12

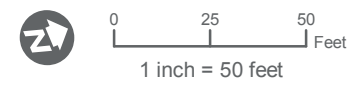


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

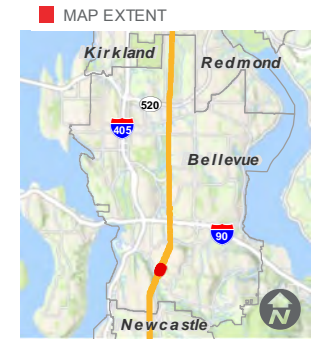
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint

- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
- Minor Station Grid



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

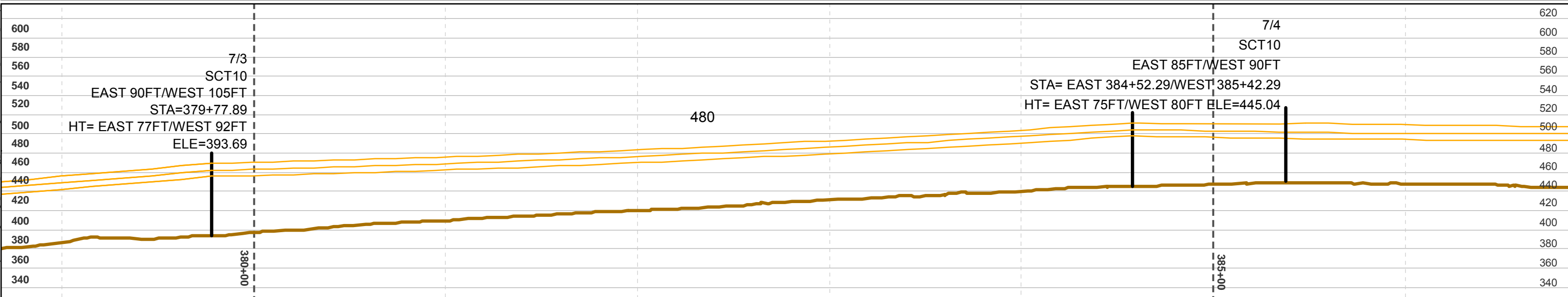
Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
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SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K

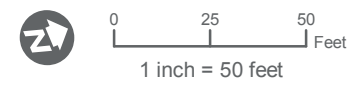


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

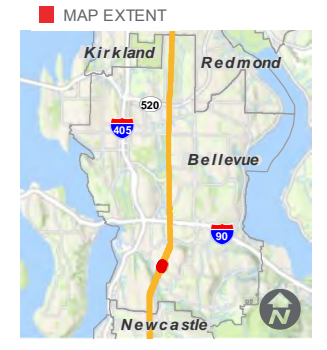
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

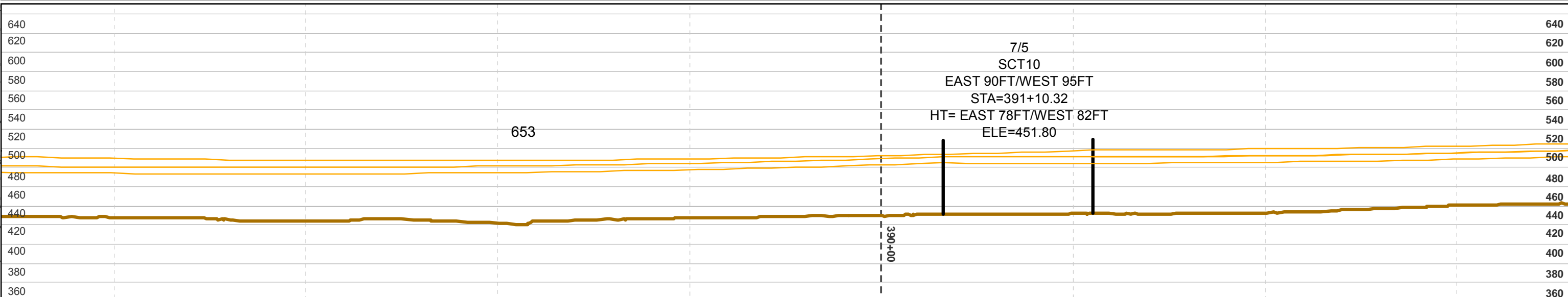
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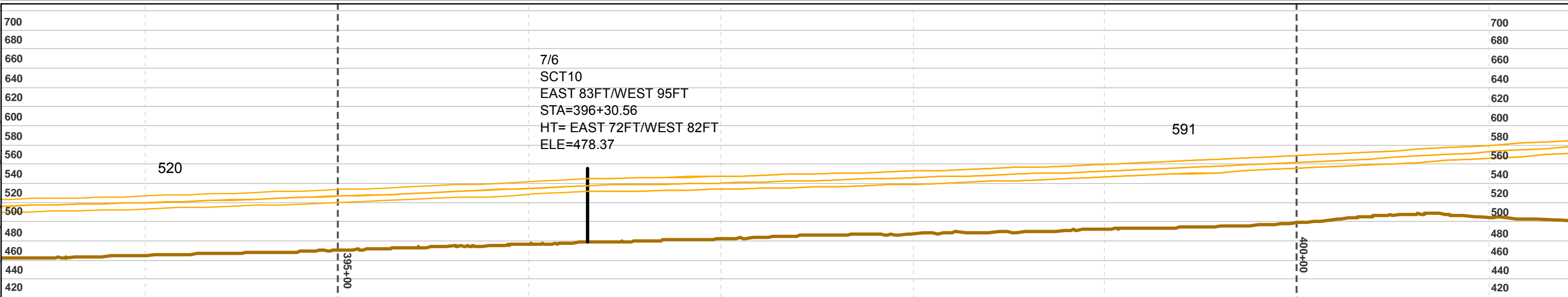
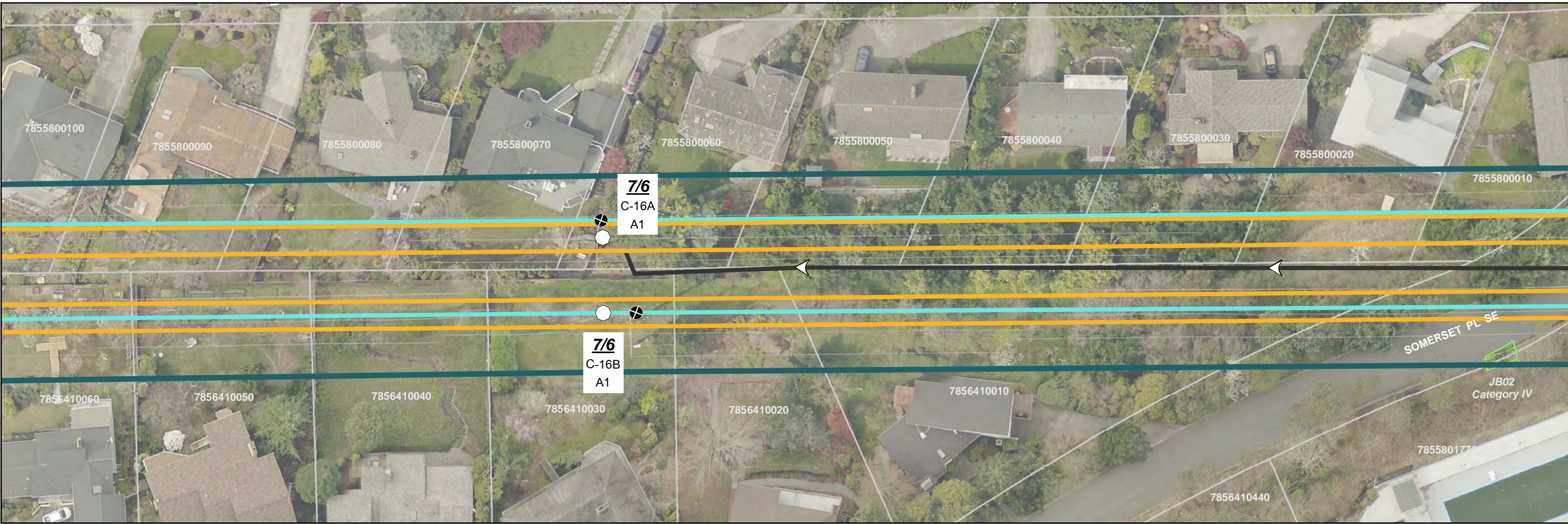
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

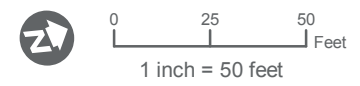
**BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K**



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Pole Location Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed Transmission Line - Proposed Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application) Transmission Line - Existing Proposed Pole Number Structure Type (See Appx. A) Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Corridor Potential Stringing Site Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location) Wastewater Utility Line Water Utility Line Unknown Underground Utility Line Underground Gas Utility Line Underground Phone/TV Utility Line Underground Power Utility Line Unknown Underground Utility Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream Wetland Wetland and Stream Buffer Landslide Hazard Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer Steep Slope Steep Slope 50ft Buffer Recommended Access - Proposed Pole Richards Creek Substation Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel City Jurisdiction Boundary Profile View Structure Conductor Ground Line Major Elevation Grid Major Station Grid Minor Station Grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 25 50 Feet 1 inch = 50 feet 	<p>SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).</p> <p>Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan</p> <p><i>For cartographic purposes only.</i></p>	<p>MAP EXTENT</p>	<p align="center">SITE PLAN</p> <p align="center">SOUTH BELLEVUE</p> <p align="center">BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K</p>
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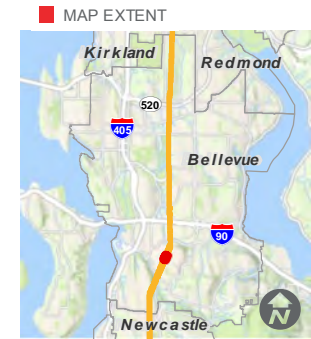
- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)
- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
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- Stream
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- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
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- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
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- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
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Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan

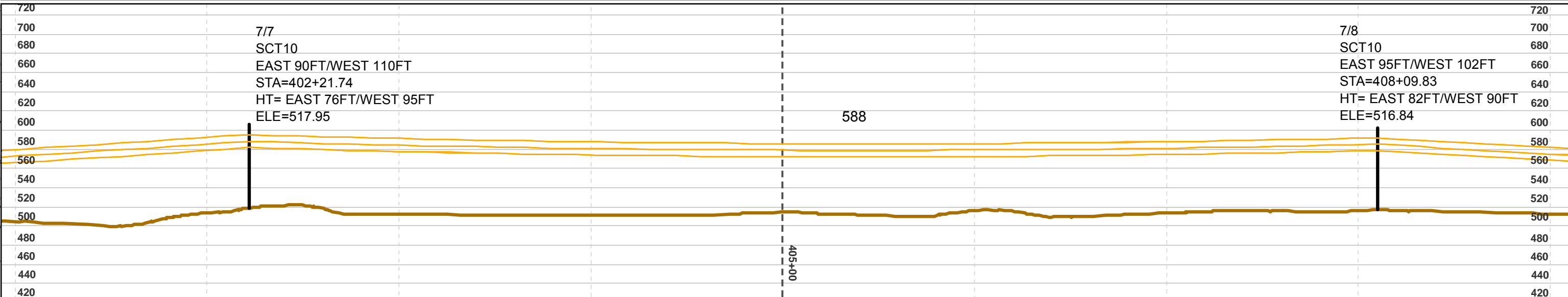
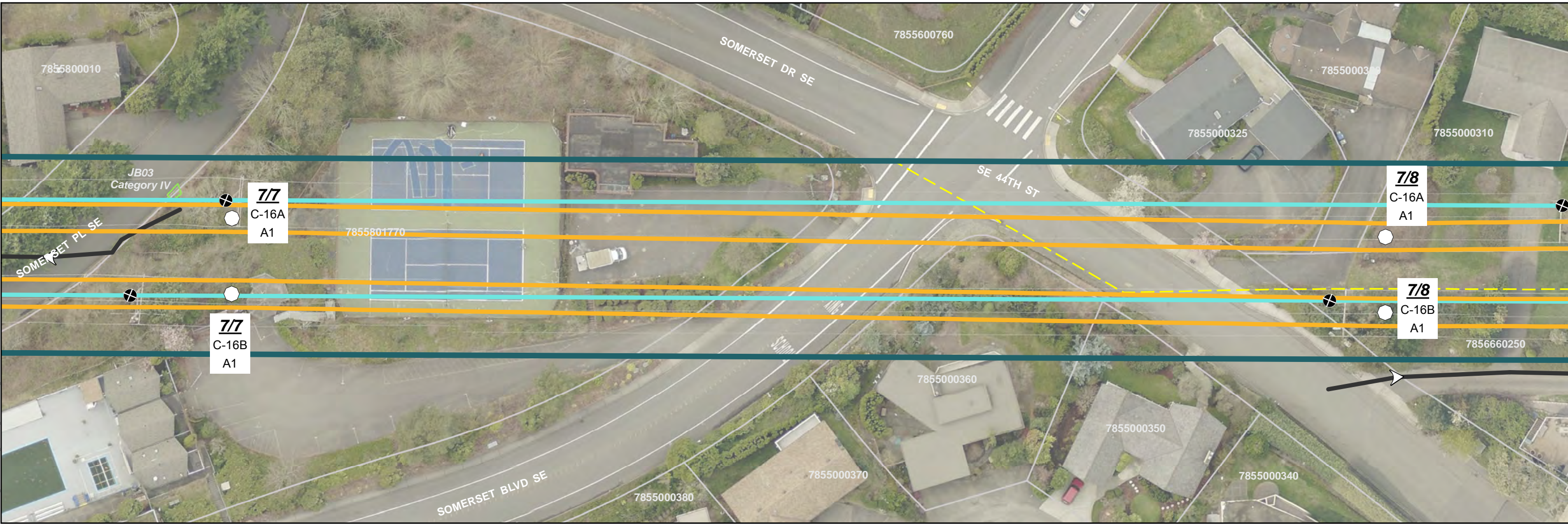
For cartographic purposes only.



SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

**BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K**

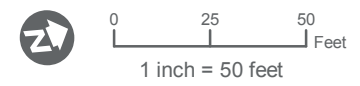


- Proposed Pole Location
- ⊗ Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7 Proposed Pole Number
- C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- ▭ Project Corridor
- ▲ Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
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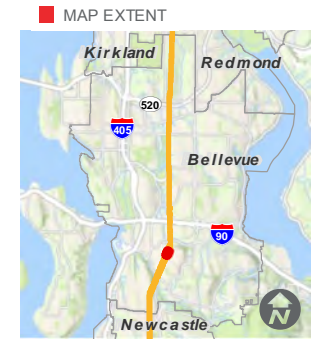
- Stream
- ▭ Wetland
- ▭ Wetland and Stream Buffer
- ▭ Landslide Hazard
- ▭ Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- ▭ Steep Slope
- ▭ Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- ▭ Richards Creek Substation Footprint

- ▭ Parcel
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

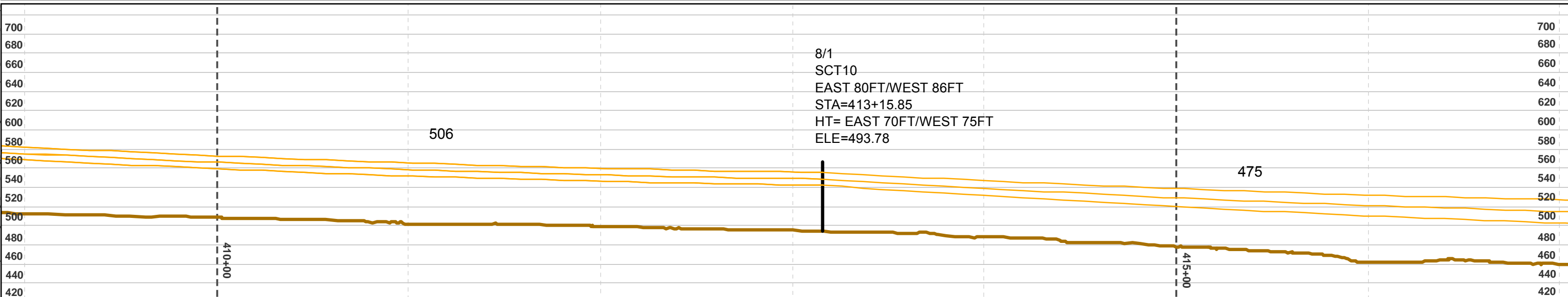
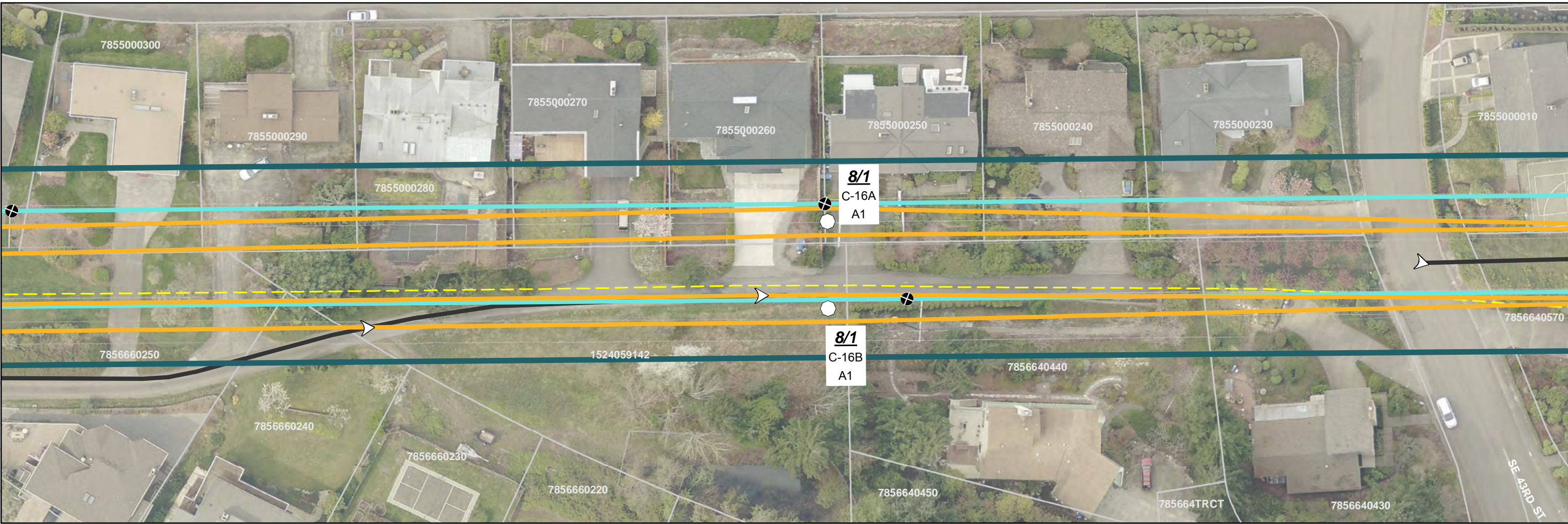
Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan.
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SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K

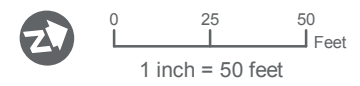


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
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- Potential Stringing Site
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- Wastewater Utility Line
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- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

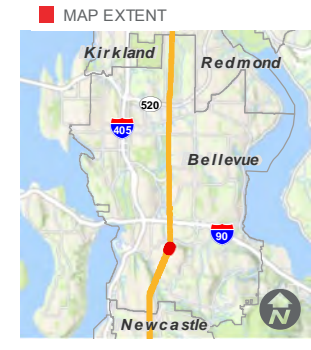
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint

- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
- Minor Station Grid



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

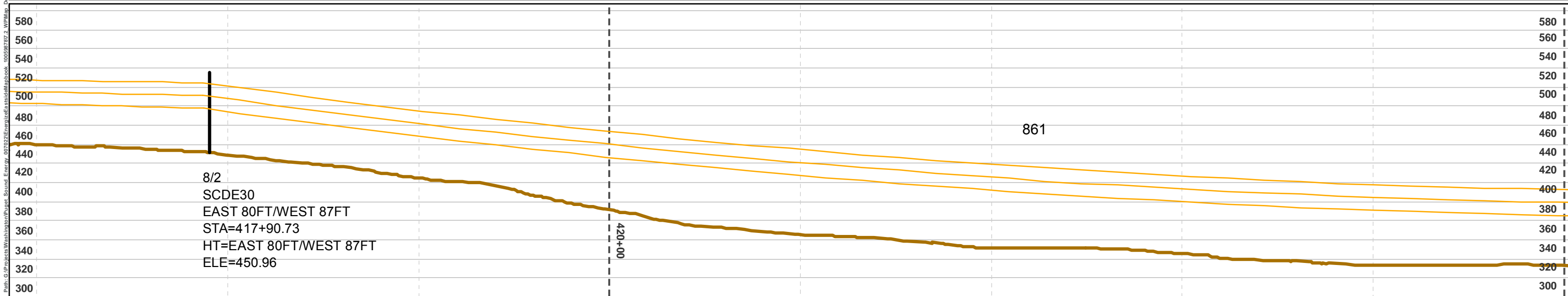
Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
For cartographic purposes only.



SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K

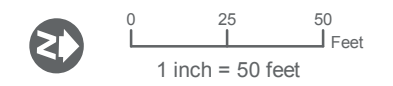


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- Proposed Pole Number
- Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

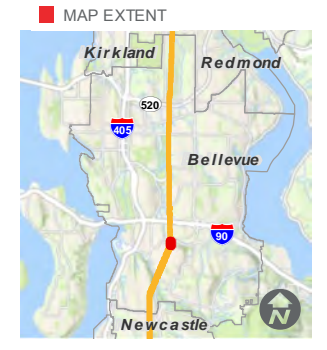
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
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- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
- Minor Station Grid



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

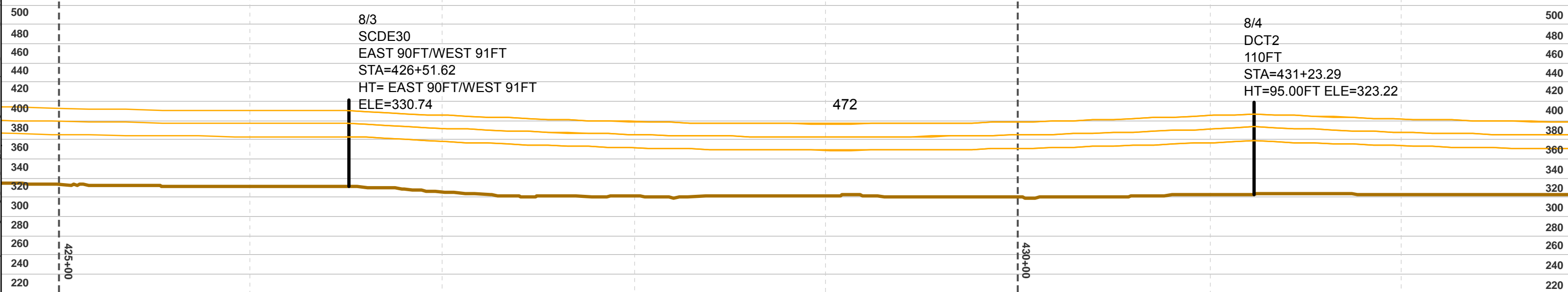
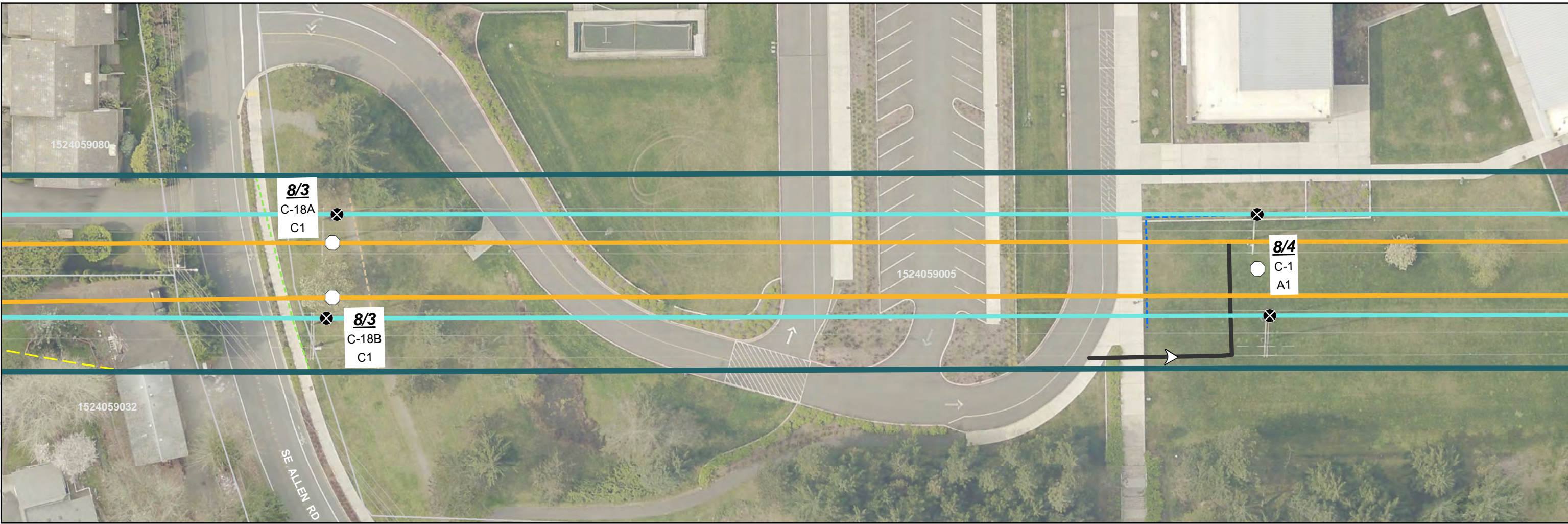
Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
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SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K

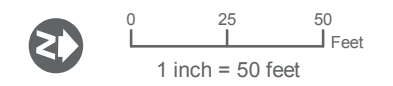


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

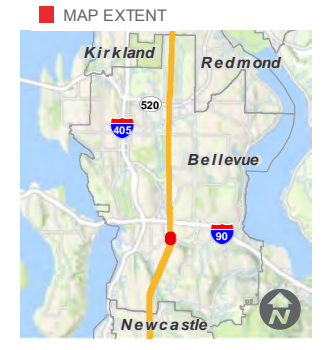
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint

- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

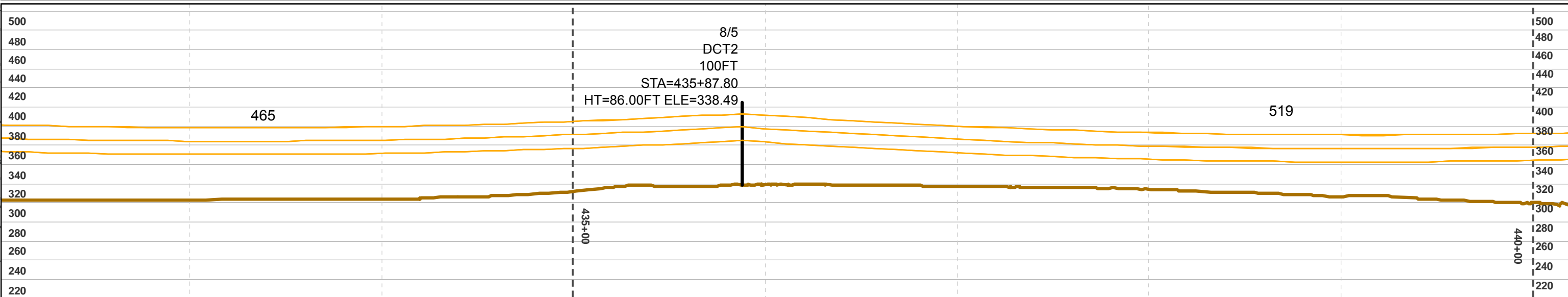
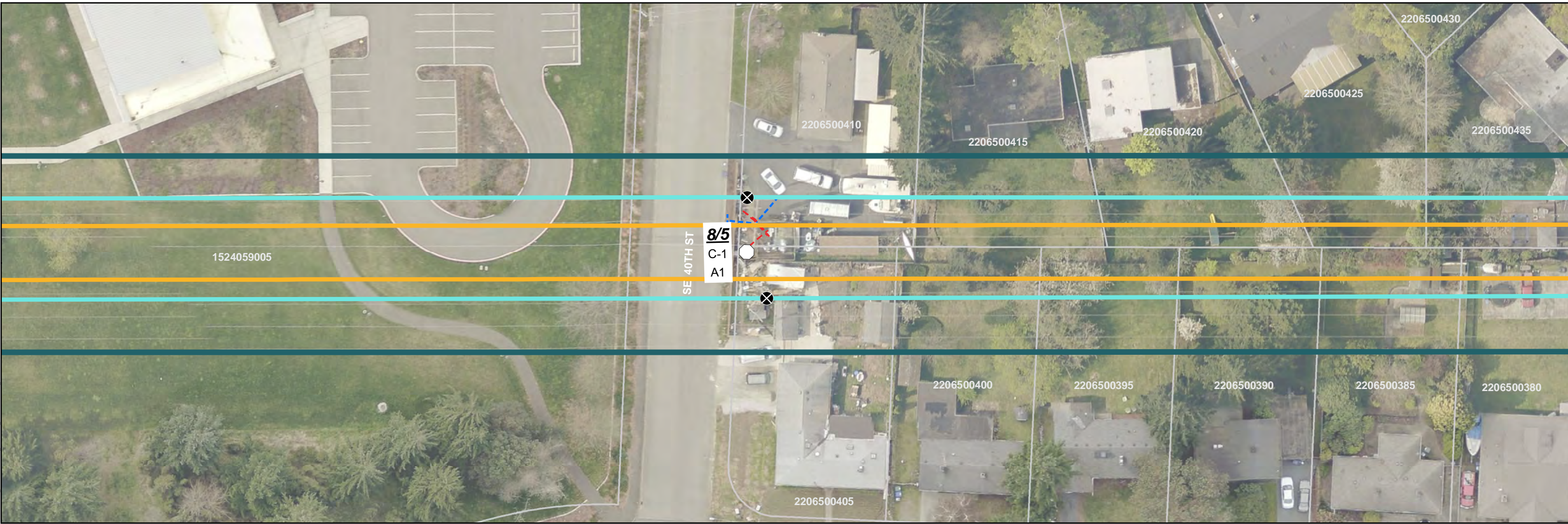
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SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K

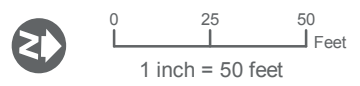


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

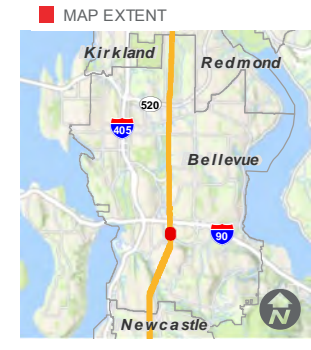
- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
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- Parcel
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- Structure
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
For cartographic purposes only.



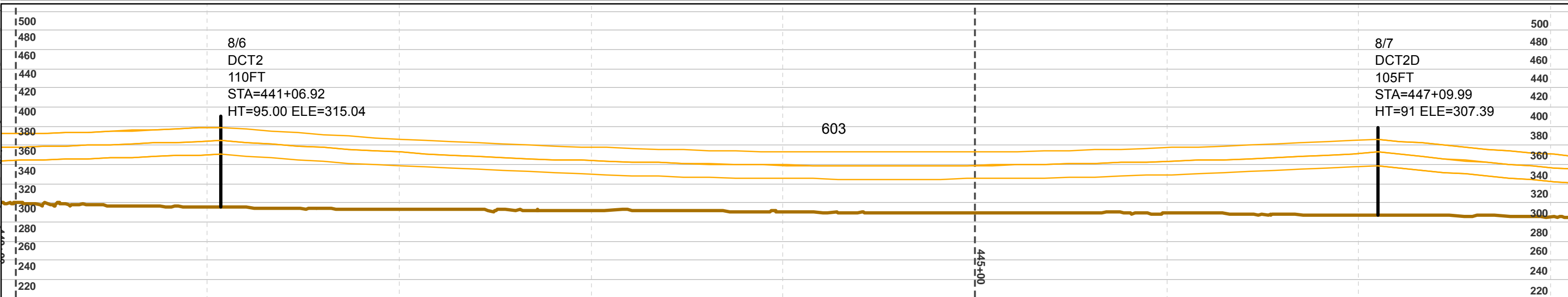
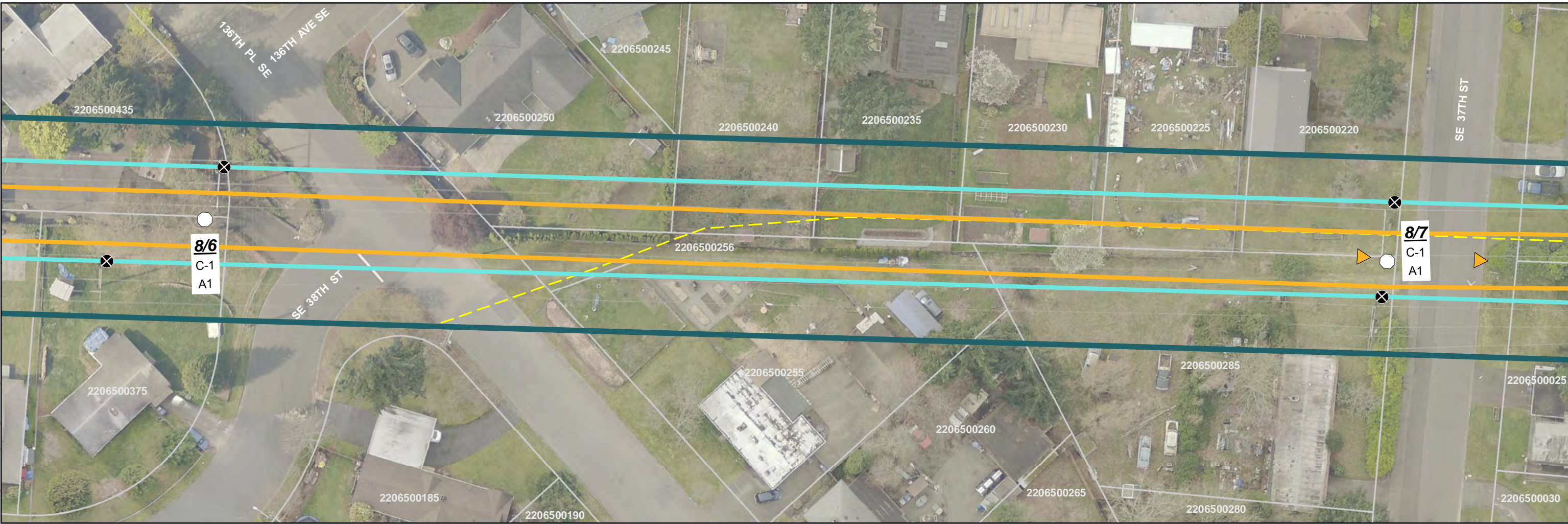
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

**BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K**

MATCHLINE SHEET: 19

MATCHLINE SHEET: 21

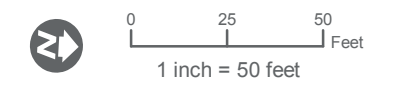


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint

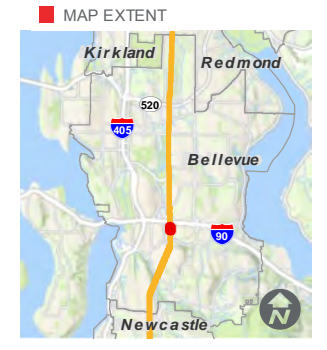
- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan

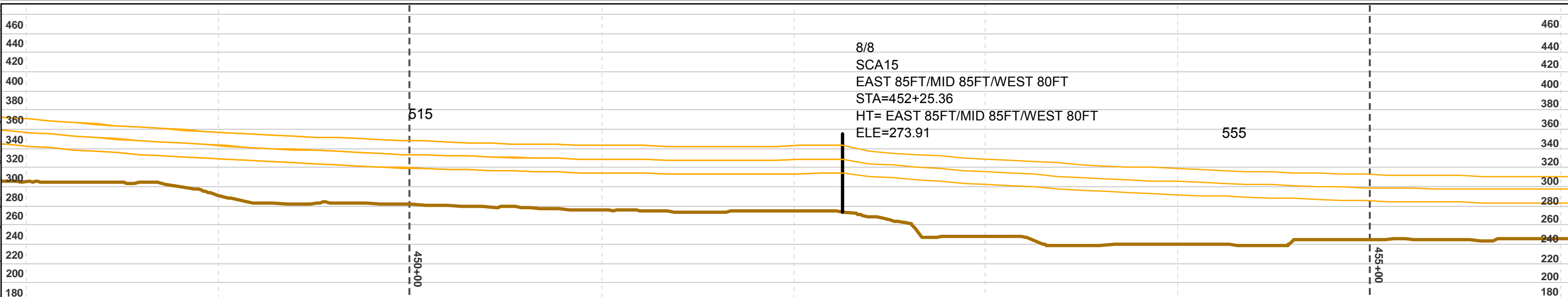
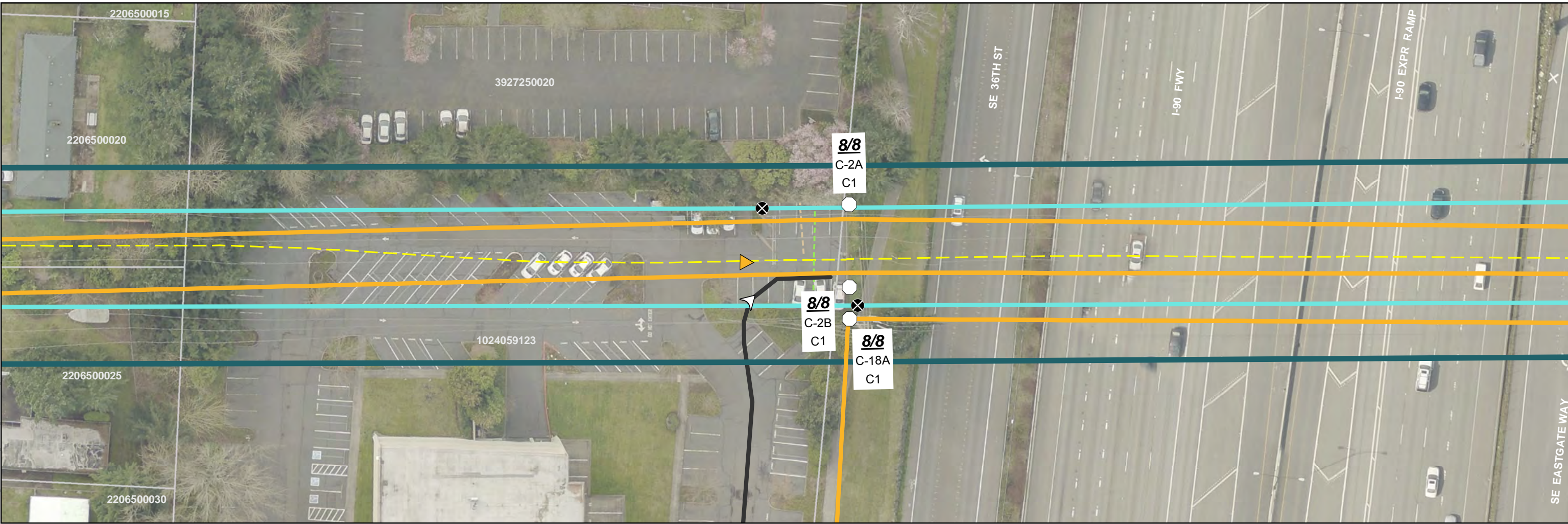
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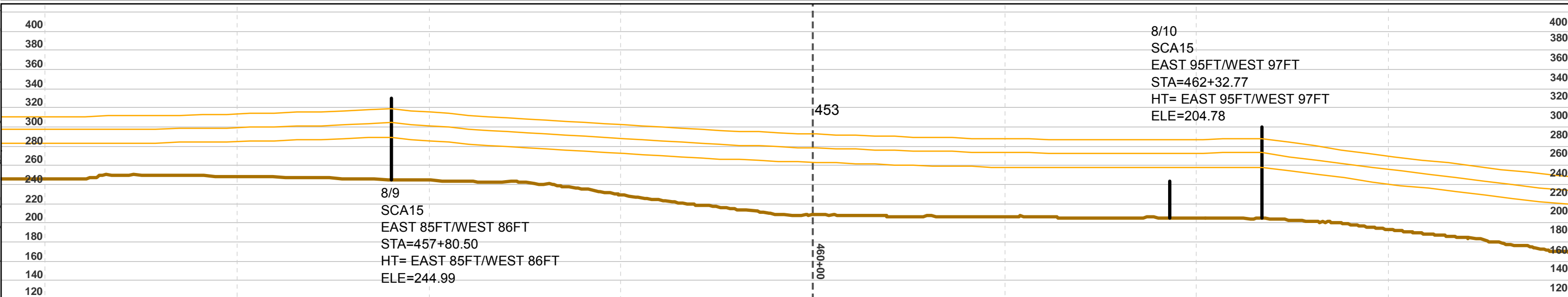
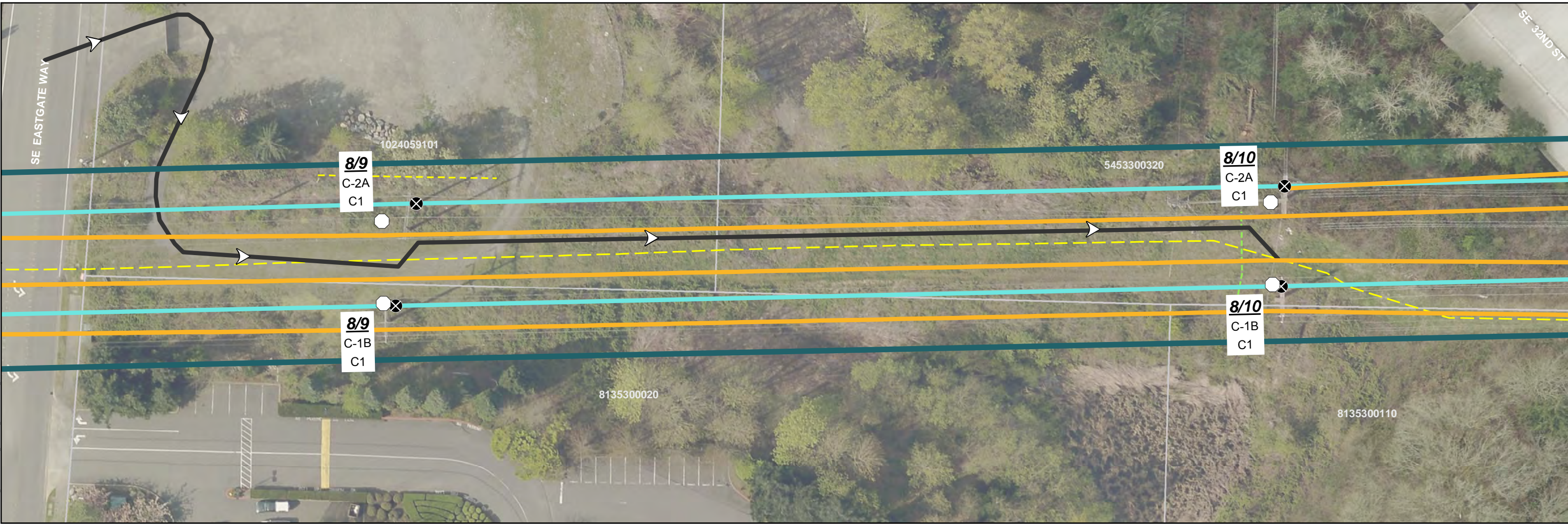
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed Pole Location ⊗ Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed — Transmission Line - Proposed — Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application) — Transmission Line - Existing 5/7 Proposed Pole Number C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A) A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▬ Project Corridor ▲ Potential Stringing Site - - - Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location) - - - Wastewater Utility Line - - - Water Utility Line - - - Unknown Underground Utility Line - - - Underground Gas Utility Line - - - Underground Phone/TV Utility Line - - - Underground Power Utility Line - - - Unknown Underground Utility Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Stream ▨ Wetland ▨ Wetland and Stream Buffer ▨ Landslide Hazard ▨ Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer ▨ Steep Slope ▨ Steep Slope 50ft Buffer — Recommended Access - Proposed Pole ▨ Richards Creek Substation Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Parcel ▭ City Jurisdiction Boundary — Profile View — Structure — Conductor — Ground Line — Major Elevation Grid - - - Major Station Grid - - - Minor Station Grid 	<p>0 25 50 Feet</p> <p>1 inch = 50 feet</p> <p>SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).</p> <p>Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan</p> <p>For cartographic purposes only.</p>	<p>MAP EXTENT</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">SITE PLAN</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">SOUTH BELLEVUE</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 21 of 25 Date: 9/4/2018</p>
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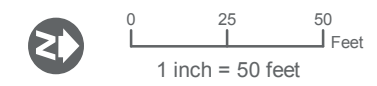


- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- Project Corridor
- Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
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- Unknown Underground Utility Line

- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint

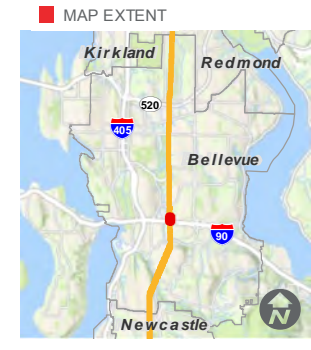
- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View**
- Structure
- Conductor
- Ground Line
- Major Elevation Grid
- Major Station Grid
- Minor Station Grid



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan

For cartographic purposes only.



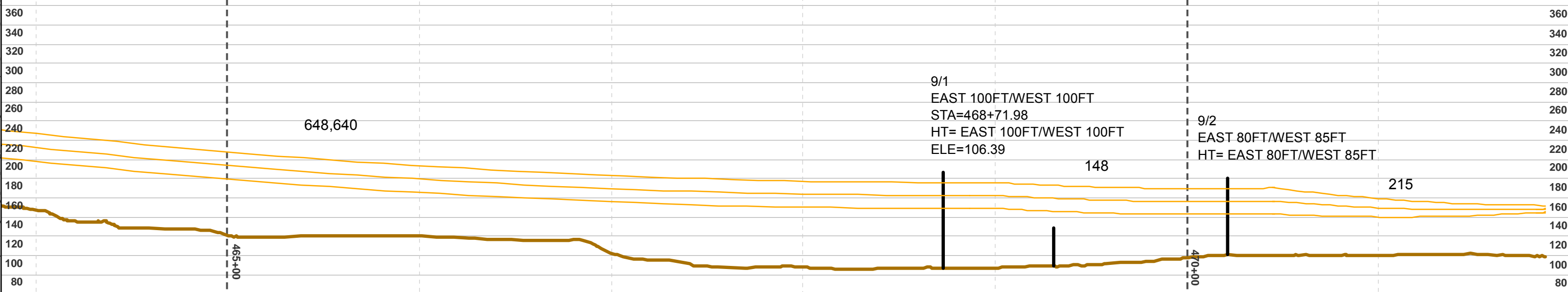
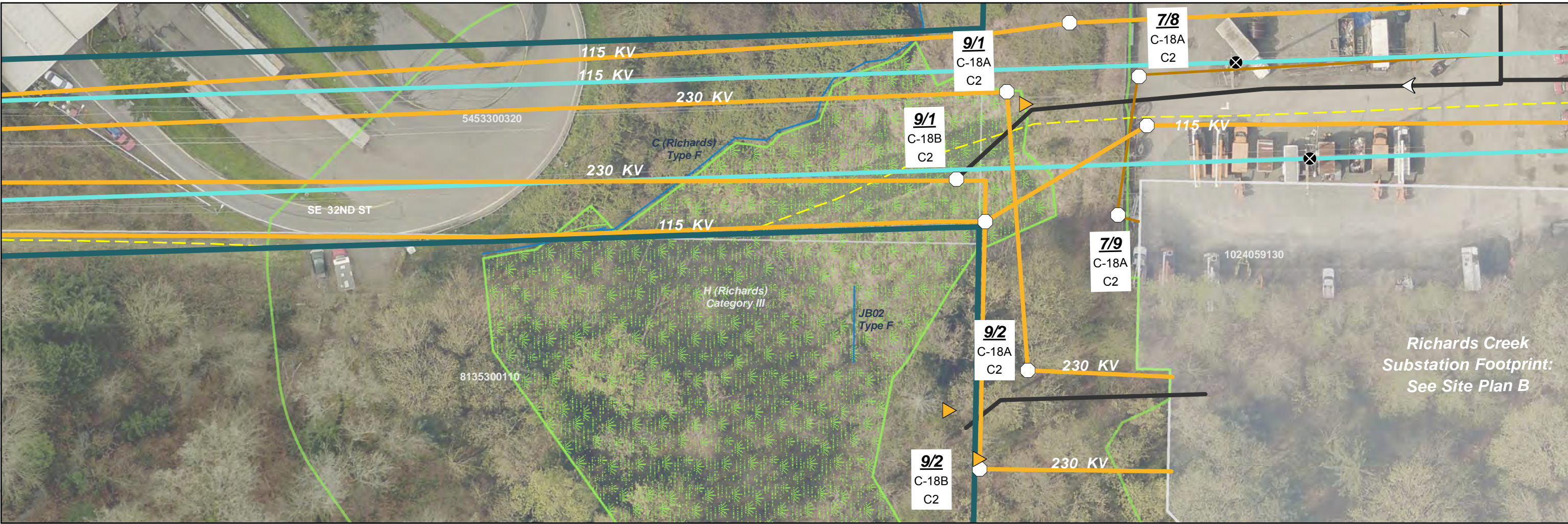
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K

MATCHLINE SHEET: 22

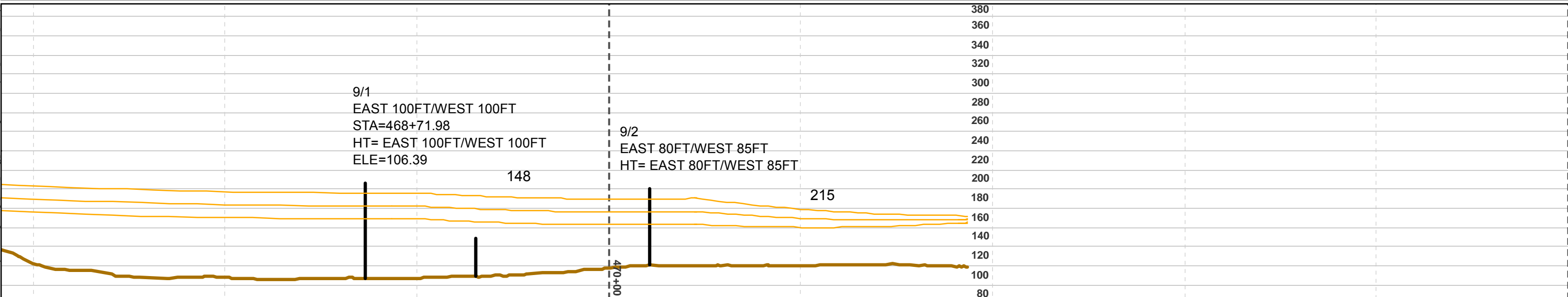
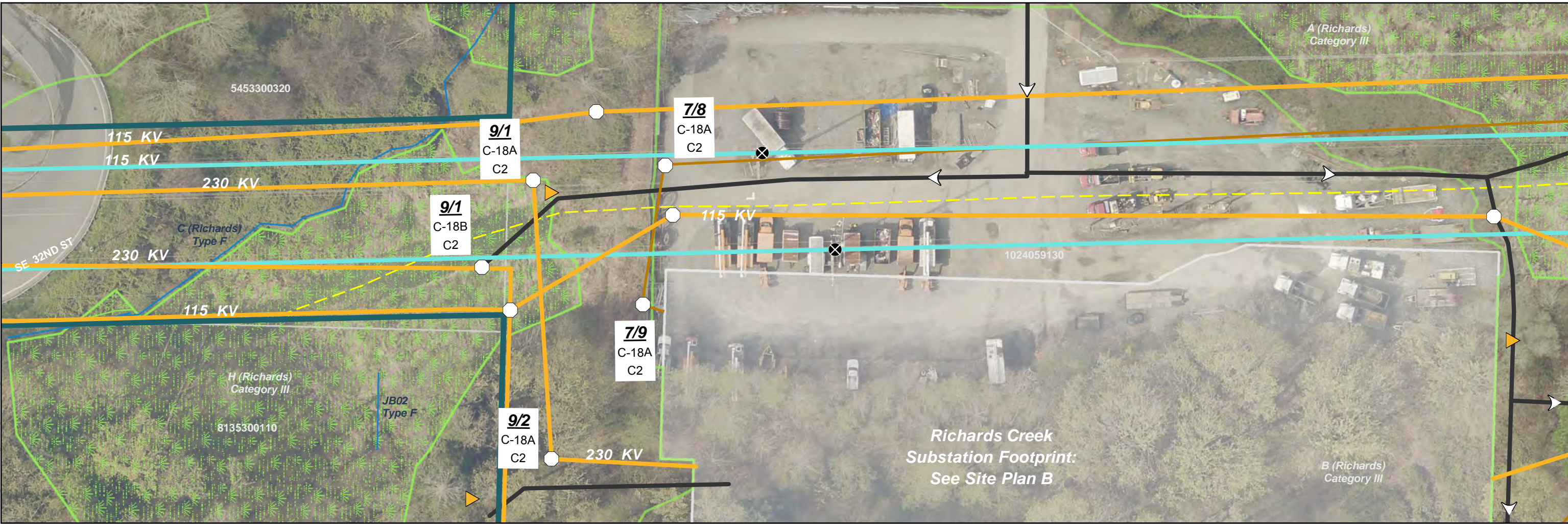
MATCHLINE SHEET: 24



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed Pole Location ⊗ Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed — Transmission Line - Proposed — Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application) — Transmission Line - Existing 5/7 Proposed Pole Number C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A) A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Project Corridor ▲ Potential Stringing Site — Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location) — Wastewater Utility Line — Water Utility Line — Unknown Underground Utility Line — Underground Gas Utility Line — Underground Phone/TV Utility Line — Underground Power Utility Line — Unknown Underground Utility Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Stream ▭ Wetland ▭ Wetland and Stream Buffer ▭ Landslide Hazard ▭ Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer ▭ Steep Slope ▭ Steep Slope 50ft Buffer — Recommended Access - Proposed Pole ▭ Richards Creek Substation Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Parcel ▭ City Jurisdiction Boundary Profile View — Structure — Conductor — Ground Line — Major Elevation Grid — Minor Station Grid 	<p>MAP EXTENT</p> <p>0 25 50 Feet 1 inch = 50 feet</p> <p>SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).</p> <p>Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan</p> <p>For cartographic purposes only.</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">SITE PLAN</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">SOUTH BELLEVUE</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 23 of 25 Date: 9/4/2018</p>
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MATCHLINE SHEET: 23

MATCHLINE SHEET: 25

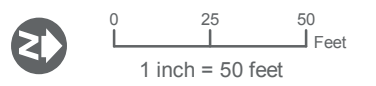


- Proposed Pole Location
- ⊗ Existing Pole Location—To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- 5/7** Proposed Pole Number
- C-16** Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1** Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)

- ▭ Project Corridor
- ▲ Potential Stringing Site
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Wastewater Utility Line
- Water Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line
- Underground Gas Utility Line
- Underground Phone/TV Utility Line
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Unknown Underground Utility Line

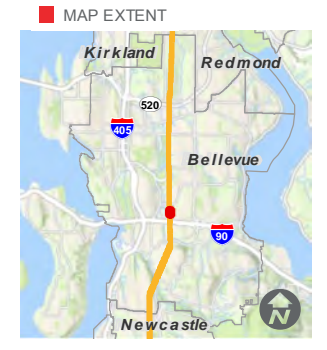
- Stream
- ▭ Wetland
- ▭ Wetland and Stream Buffer
- ▭ Landslide Hazard
- ▭ Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- ▭ Steep Slope
- ▭ Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- ▭ Richards Creek Substation Footprint

- ▭ Parcel
- ▭ City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Profile View
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SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

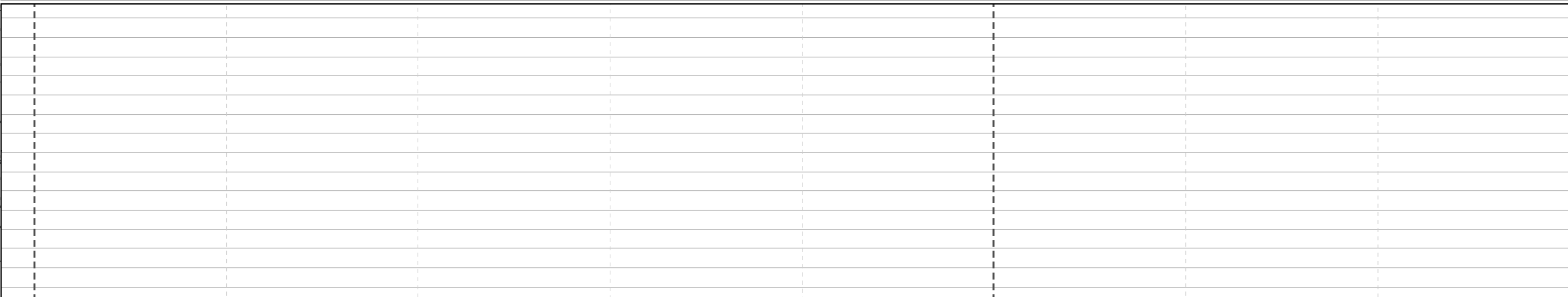
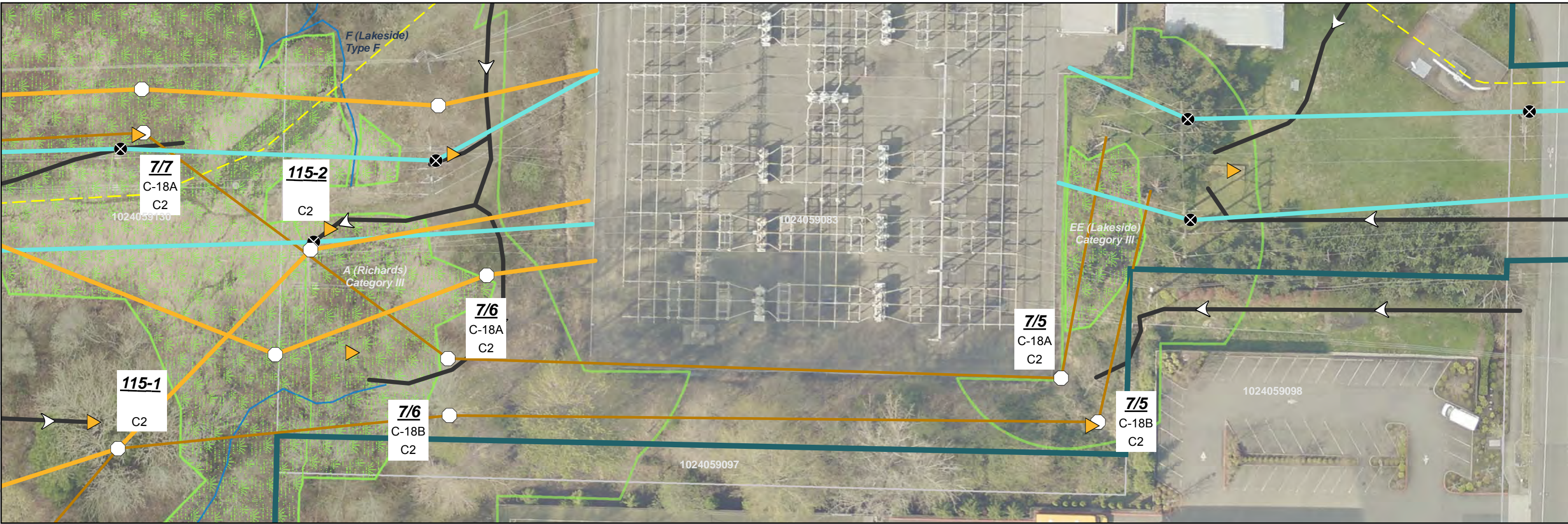
Note: See Appendix C for Lakeside and Richards Creek substation site plan
For cartographic purposes only.



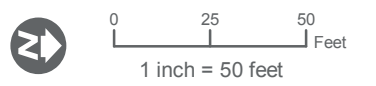
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING DESIGN REVISION K



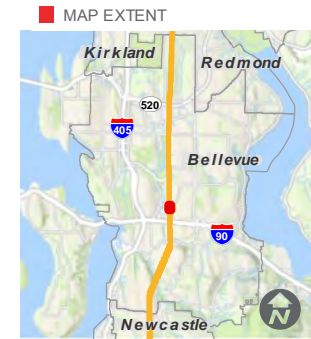
- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Transmission Line - Existing
- Proposed Pole Number
- Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)
- Project Corridor
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- Wastewater Utility Line
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- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
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- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
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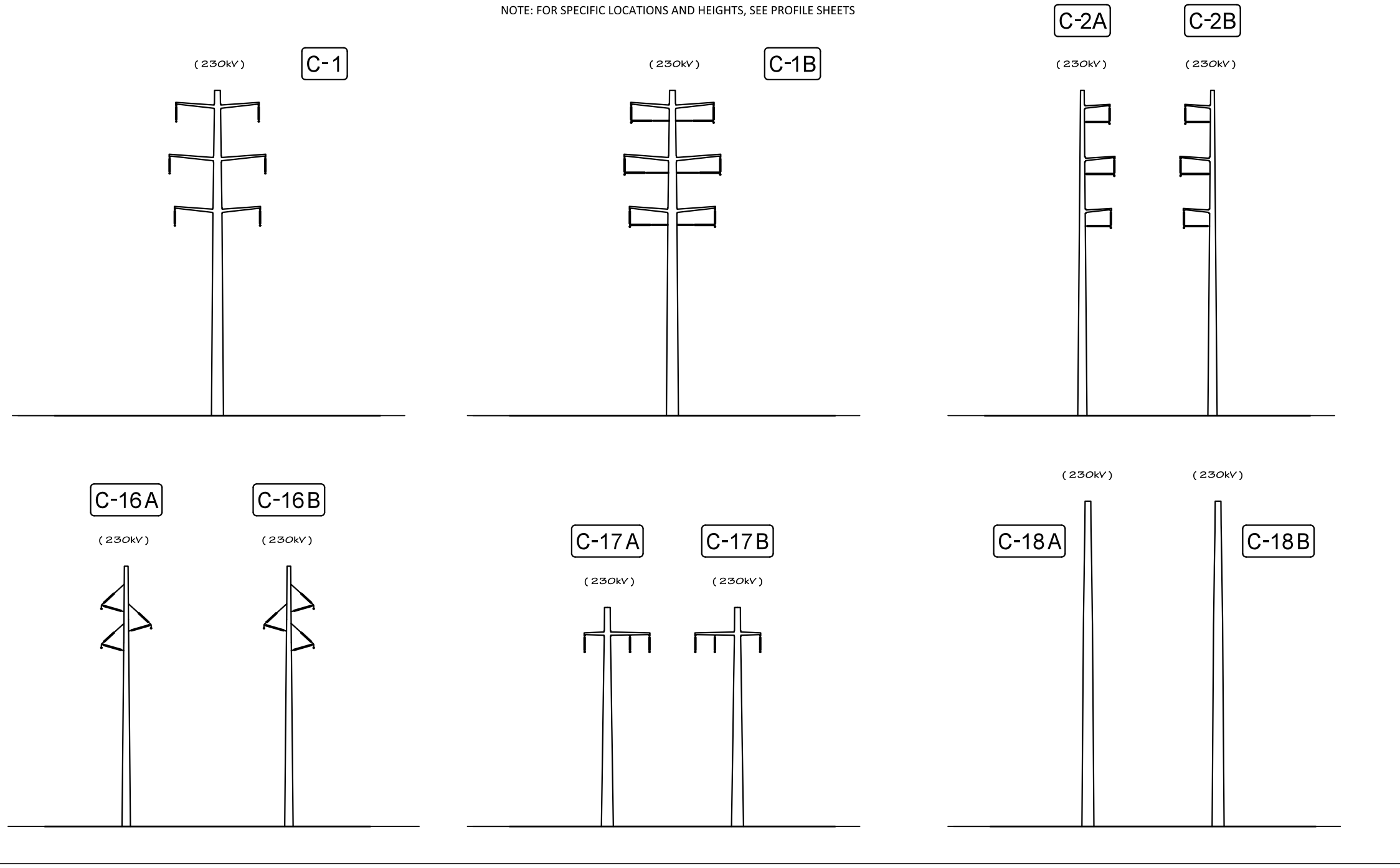
SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

**BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K**

ENERGIZE EASTSIDE 230KV - STRUCTURE TYPES

NOTE: FOR SPECIFIC LOCATIONS AND HEIGHTS, SEE PROFILE SHEETS



Eastside 230 ROW and structure options.dgn 8/16/2017 2:06:44 PM

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

*number after type in table denotes angle

STRUCTURE TYPES

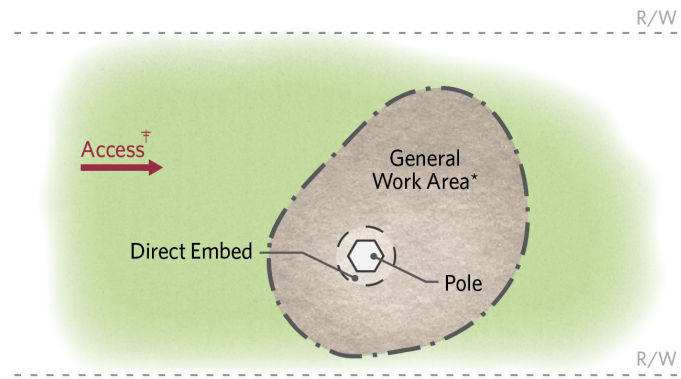
SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K

Appendix A

Date: 8/20/2018

Construction Scenario A1



Pole Type
Single Pole

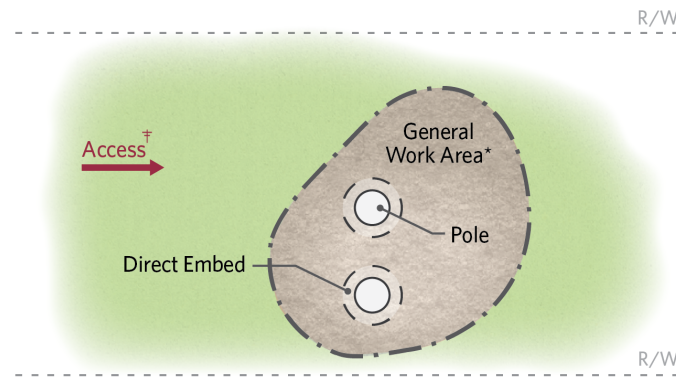
Temporary Work Area
Approx. 2,500 sq. ft.

Installation Type
Direct Embed

Additional Considerations
Place pole in hole and backfill annulus

* Terrain/topography dependent
† See map sheets

Construction Scenario B1



Pole Type
H-Frame

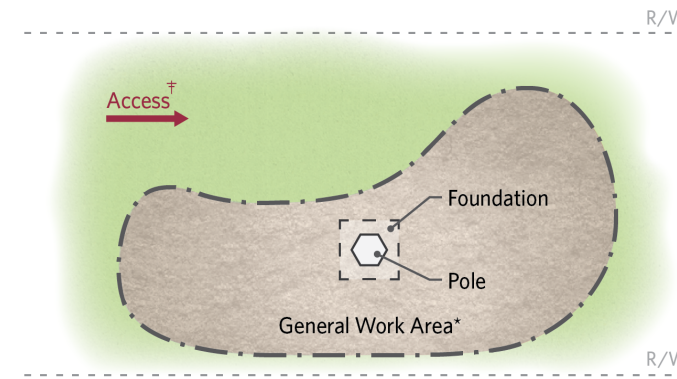
Temporary Work Area
Approx. 2,500 sq. ft.

Installation Type
Direct Embed

Additional Considerations
Place each pole in hole and backfill annulus

* Terrain/topography dependent
† See map sheets

Construction Scenario C1



Pole Type
Single Pole

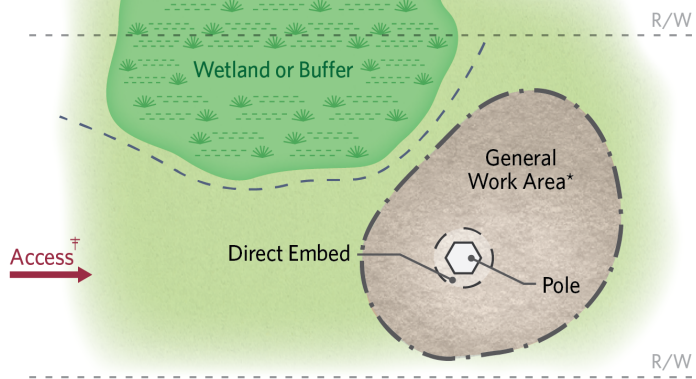
Temporary Work Area
Approx. 5,000 sq. ft.

Installation Type
Foundation

Additional Considerations
Build foundation and install pole

* Terrain/topography dependent
† See map sheets

Construction Scenario A2



Pole Type
Single Pole

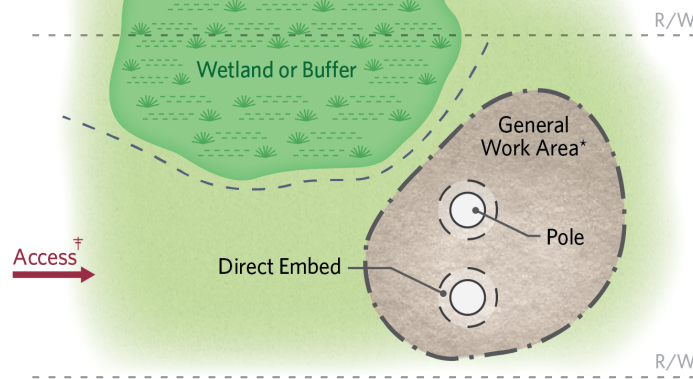
Temporary Work Area
Approx. 2,500 sq. ft.

Installation Type
Direct Embed

Additional Considerations
Establish construction buffer from critical area using appropriate BMPs

* Terrain/topography dependent
† See map sheets

Construction Scenario B2



Pole Type
H-Frame

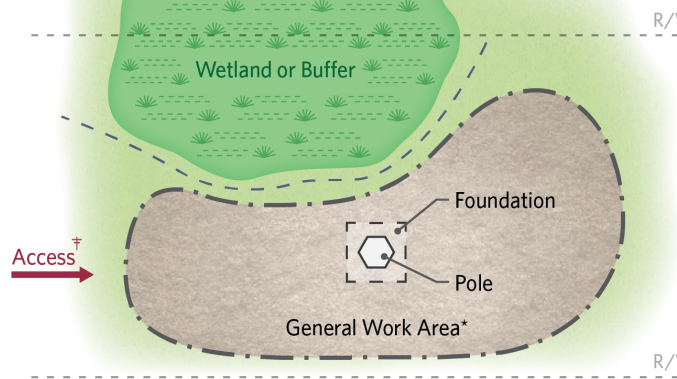
Temporary Work Area
Approx. 2,500 sq. ft.

Installation Type
Direct Embed

Additional Considerations
Establish construction buffer from critical area using appropriate BMPs

* Terrain/topography dependent
† See map sheets

Construction Scenario C2



Pole Type
Single Pole

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

Installation Type
Foundation

Additional Considerations
Establish construction buffer from critical area using appropriate BMPs

* Terrain/topography dependent
† See map sheets

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

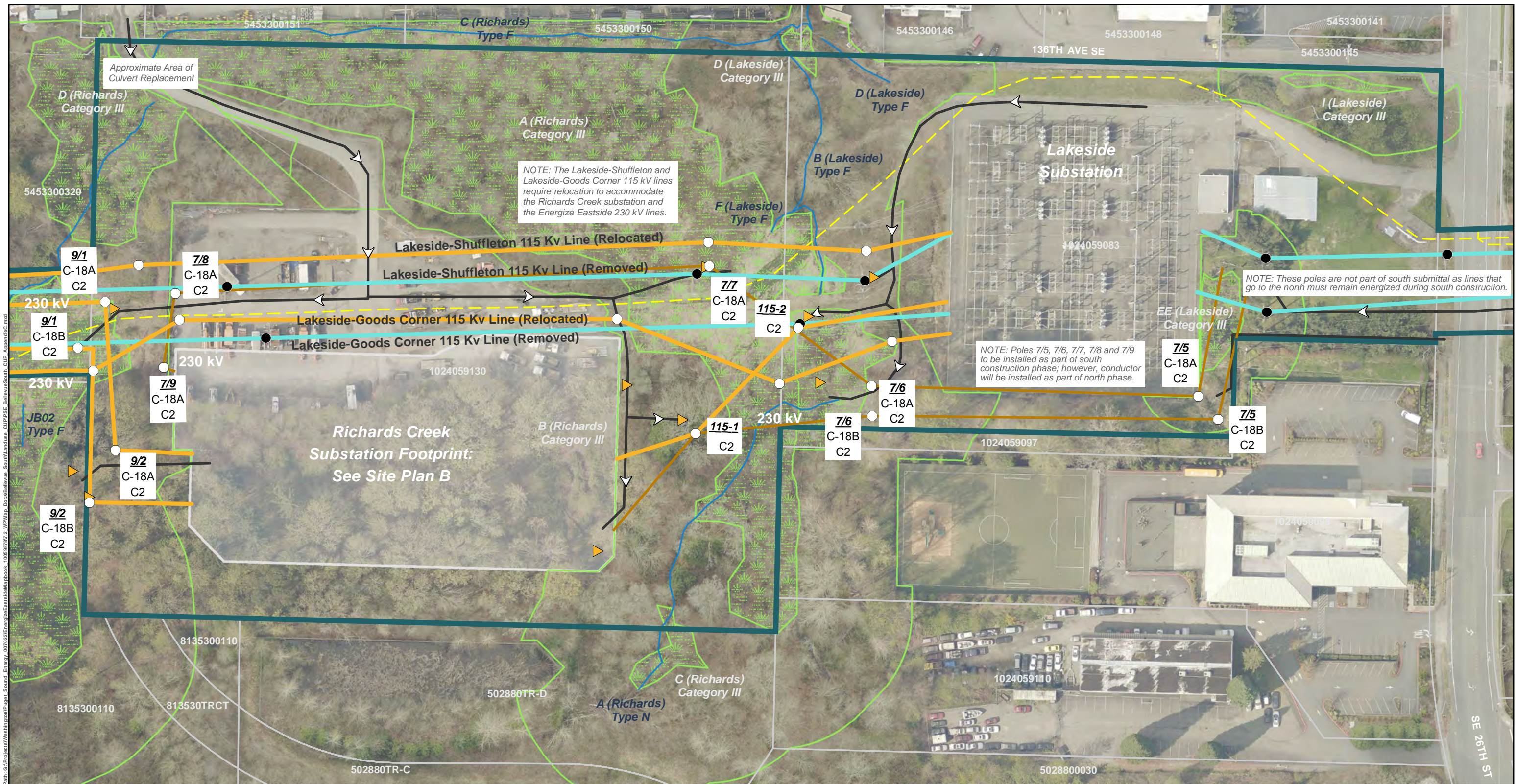
CONSTRUCTION SCENARIOS

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K

Appendix B

Date: 8/20/2018



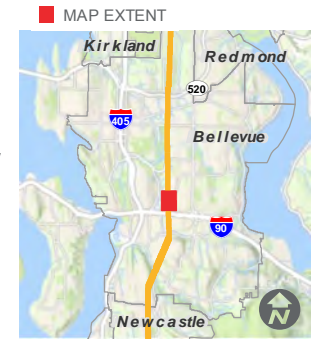
- Project Corridor
- Proposed Pole Location
- Existing Pole Location - To Be Removed
- Existing Pole Location
- Potential Stringing Site
- 5/7 Proposed Pole Number
- C-16 Structure Type (See Appx. A)
- A1 Construction Scenario Key (See Appx. B)
- Transmission Line - Proposed
- Transmission Line - Existing
- Transmission Line - Proposed (Separate Application)
- Recommended Access - Proposed Pole
- Olympic Underground Pipeline (Approx. Location)
- Underground Power Utility Line
- Underground Water & Wastewater Utility Line

- Stream
- Wetland
- Wetland and Stream Buffer
- Landslide Hazard
- Landslide Hazard 50ft Buffer
- Steep Slope
- Steep Slope 50ft Buffer
- Parcel
- City Jurisdiction Boundary
- Richards Creek Substation Footprint



SOURCES: Roads and Parcels - King County (2015), Aerial - King County (2015) Online; Streams, Wetlands and Buffers, Landslide Hazard and Buffers, and Steep Slopes and Buffers from Watershed Company (2016).

For cartographic purposes only.



LAKESIDE AND RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION SITE PLAN

SOUTH BELLEVUE

BASED ON PSE ENGINEERING
DESIGN REVISION K

Appendix C
3/20/2018

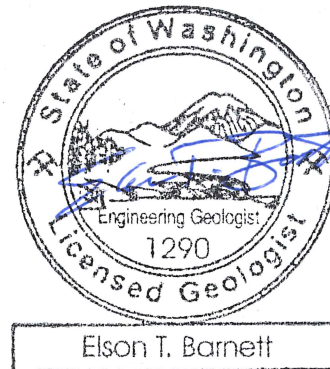
To: Kelly Purnell, Puget Sound Energy

From: Elson T. "Chip" Barnett, LG, LEG;
Andrew J. Caneday, LG, LEG

Date: September 21, 2018

File: 0186-871-07 Task 0300

Subject: Energize Eastside South Bellevue and
Geologic Hazard Critical Areas:
City of Bellevue Comment Response



INTRODUCTION

GeoEngineers, Inc. (GeoEngineers) has prepared this memorandum in response to a City of Bellevue (City) land use review comment related to the Critical Areas Report for the South Bellevue area July 11, 2017. Kelly Purnell and Kerry Kriner of Puget Sound Energy (PSE) requested this memorandum during a phone conversation with Chip Barnett on September 7, 2018. The memorandum also addresses review comments from PSE received on September 20, 2018. The City provided the following land use review comment in a memorandum dated August 14, 2018:

"Critical Areas:

Geologic Hazard Areas

Geologic Hazard Areas are not only regulated for issues of slope stability and safety, but these areas also frequently include vegetation that provides additional critical areas functions. The Critical Areas Report should quantify impacts to vegetation and their critical area functions within a Geologic Hazard Critical Area and associated buffers or structures setbacks. Appropriate mitigation is necessary to address impacts to these functions (i.e. habitat, hydrology, water quality etc.). Provide a discussion of the existing functions these areas provide and describe proposed mitigation to replace these impacted functions.

Page 24 of the South Bellevue Critical Areas Report identifies mapped areas of 40% slope but goes on to state 'many of these areas are developed and include rockeries, landscaped residential or commercial development slopes and cut slopes associated with paved roadways.' The critical areas regulations do take into consideration the presence of rockeries or other retaining features, and areas containing these features are not considered steep slopes. However, the code does not distinguish between natural and un-natural (i.e., man made slopes). Therefore, even if a slope qualifies as a steep slope but contains residential or commercial landscaping, these areas are still regulated as a steep slope and should not be removed from impact analysis.

Please revise areas excluded from analysis consistent with the critical area regulations described above. If areas continue to be excluded because of the presence of retaining features, please explain and identify which map pages these areas can be found so we can evaluate concurrence with these regulations."

COMMENT RESPONSE

We provide comment responses below for man-made areas and structure setbacks.

Man-made Areas

The City review comment states that the code does not distinguish between natural and man-made slope areas in terms of critical area regulations and asked that impacts from the transmission line project be addressed. We reviewed updated mapping from The Watershed Company provided on September 12, 2018 that includes man-made areas previously removed from our analysis for geologic hazard critical areas. The man-made areas include cut and fill slopes, rockeries and walls and are listed below:

- North of 132nd Avenue SE.
- East of the intersection of Somerset Drive SE and 134th Place SE, north to Somerset Place SE.
- East of the intersection of Somerset Drive SE and Somerset Boulevard SE.
- East of 136th Place SE between SE 43rd Place and SE 43rd Street; and two trees between this area and the intersection of Somerset Drive SE and Somerset Boulevard SE.
- North of the intersection of SE 43rd Street and the PSE right-of-way (ROW).
- South of SE 42nd Street.
- Between SE 37th Street and SE 36th Street.
- East of SE 32nd Street.
- The Richards Creek Substation and Lakeside Substation area.
- Access south of SE 26th Street.
- Cut slopes at Coal Creek Parkway SE.

Each of these man-made areas listed above were previously cleared of vegetation, including considerable grading, during original site construction resulting in little (or no) tree removal in these previously disturbed areas. Previous vegetation removal and grading did not cause wide-spread slope instability or erosion.

The proposed installation of new poles will be less intrusive than the grading and clearing activities associated with the original construction of the made-made areas resulting in little (or no) tree removal in these previously disturbed areas. Furthermore, Best Management Practices (BMPs) proposed under this permit will further reduce the potential for instability and erosion compared to the original construction. As outlined in Land Use Code (LUC) 20.25H.125, pole type construction is the preferred method of construction within steep slope areas. Pole installation has a much smaller footprint than residential or commercial building development contemplated in the regulations.

In localized areas, we anticipate a temporary reduction in evapotranspiration of 50 percent in the first year from removal of vegetation. Our estimate is based on the planned use of BMPs to reduce soil erosion and replanting of shrubs and trees conducive to an existing utility corridor. We anticipate that the potential impacts from the proposed vegetation removal will be considerably less than the impacts during original construction of the man-made areas. During original construction, the impact would have likely been reduction of

evapotranspiration of 100 percent locally for a period of more than 1 year depending on how quickly the disturbed ground was replanted. We also anticipate no reduction in slope stability from tree removal because the root mass will not be removed, and replanted trees and shrubs should be established well before root degradation.

Structure Setbacks

Although PSE poles are not regulated as structures, we have provided guidance for structure setbacks and tree removal as requested. We reviewed the location of each proposed pole relative to the location of mapped critical areas provided by the Watershed Company. The critical area buffer and structure setback from the City code for landslide hazards and steep slopes is provided in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1: SELECTED PORTION OF CITY OF BELLEVUE CODE

Critical Area Category or Type	Critical Area Buffer Width	Structure Setback	Modification of Buffer or Setback
Landslide hazards	Toe-of-slope: None	Toe-of-slope: 75 feet	LUC 20.25H.120
	Top-of-slope: 50 feet	Top-of-slope: None	LUC 20.25H.230
Steep slopes	Toe-of-slope: None	Toe-of-slope: 75 feet	LUC 20.25H.120
	Top-of-slope: 50 feet	Top-of-slope: None	LUC 20.25H.230

No poles are proposed within the landslide hazard areas, landslide hazard area buffers, or their setbacks. Table 2 below provides a description of pole locations that are within the mapped areas downslope of the steep slope 75-foot setback areas and our conclusions and recommendations. Some of the pole locations described in Table 2 include replacement of existing poles within the 75-foot setback. It is our opinion that by using standard BMPs the proposed pole installation or replacement will not impact critical area function. The installation of poles on sloped areas is similar to the installation of soldier piles or soil nails and locally reduces the potential for slope movement or instability. Therefore, the poles in the 75-foot setback areas described below should not increase the risk for slope instability or adverse impacts to geologic hazard areas. The table below identifies sites from north to south. In general, for the areas described below, we recommend that standard BMPs are used and soil cuttings for pole installation are disposed of or end-hauled to a stable location.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY TABLE OF POLES WITHIN MAPPED GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND SETBACKS

75-foot Structure Setback downslope from Steep Slope	Conclusion and Recommendation
Steep slopes 150 feet north of ROW intersection with SE 43 rd Street	Replacement poles 8/2 locations are approximately 30 feet northwest and downslope of the steep slopes that include landscaped residential cut and fill slopes. The ROW appears to be regularly maintained and is vegetated with English ivy. Replacement of the poles will continue to provide anchoring of the slope, similar to the existing poles. We recommend the use of track-mounted or limited access equipment for the excavation for the pole west of the park.
Cut slope on the east side of SE 44 th Street.	Replacement poles 8/1 are located at the base of the cut slope along SE 44 th Street. Cut slope appears to be stable. Access will be from the paved areas of the roadway or a paved residential driveway limiting potential impact.
Cut slope on the east side of SE 44 th Street.	Proposed pole 7/18 is located downslope on the west side of roadway, approximately 70 feet away from the cut slope. The cut slope appears stable. Access will be from the paved areas away from the cut slope limiting potential impact the cut slope.

75-foot Structure Setback downslope from Steep Slope	Conclusion and Recommendation
Landscape retaining wall near 134 th Place SE and Somerset Drive SE	Replacement poles 7/16 are located within ROW 150 feet east of the roadway intersection. The poles are located upslope and downslope of the retaining wall. The retaining wall appears stable. Access will be limited through residential areas. We recommend the use of track-mounted or limited access equipment for the excavation for the poles.
Steep slope in residential backyard approximately 30 feet upslope of 132 nd Avenue SE	The replacement poles 7/13 are downslope or near the toe of the mapped steep slope that is stable. The pole closest to the steep slope is approximately 40 feet downslope from the mapped toe of the slope. We recommend access occurs from the roadway on track-mounted or limited access equipment for the excavation of the poles to reduce the potential impact to the steep slope area.
Cut slope adjacent to PSE Somerset Substation	Three proposed poles 6/7 are located approximately 170 feet east of Coal Creek Parkway and approximately 30 feet east of the PSE Somerset Substation. Two poles 6/7 are located 20 feet downslope of the stable cut slope. We recommend the use of track-mounted or limited access equipment for pole excavation to reduce the potential impact to the cut slope.

It is our opinion that the poles within the setback areas described in the table above can be installed with a low risk of impact to the geologic hazard critical area.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project. Please contact us if you have any questions concerning this memorandum or our services.

ETB:AJC:cam:leh

Disclaimer: Any electronic form, facsimile or hard copy of the original document (email, text, table, and/or figure), if provided, and any attachments are only a copy of the original document. The original document is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official document of record.

As requested by the city of Bellevue, PSE is providing the following in response to the public comments submitted to the city as they relate to the Energize Eastside Conditional Use Permit and Critical Areas Permit.

The comments are addressed by general topic as the majority were addressed as part of the related Environmental Impact Statement public comment process. Unique comments that have not been answered previously are also addressed below or in the accompanying letter to the City.

Background

Electricity is currently delivered to the Eastside area¹ through two 230 kV/115 kV bulk electric substations – Sammamish substation in Redmond and Talbot Hill substation in Renton. The electricity is then distributed to neighborhood distribution substations using the many 115 kV transmission lines located throughout the area. Although PSE has made many 115 kV system improvements in the Eastside area over the years, the primary 115 kV lines that connect the Sammamish (Redmond) and Talbot Hill (Renton) substations to the Lakeside switching station (Bellevue) have not been upgraded since the 1960s. Since then, the Eastside’s population has grown from approximately 50,000 to nearly 400,000 people. Growth is expected to continue.

As part of the mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) Compliance Enforcement Program², PSE performs an annual comprehensive reliability assessment³ to determine if any potential adverse impacts to the reliability of delivery of electricity exist on the PSE transmission system. Studies performed in 2013 and 2015 demonstrated PSE could not meet federal reliability requirements by the winter of 2017/18 and the summer of 2018 without the addition of 230 kV/115 kV transformer capacity in the Eastside area.

To respond to the deficiencies identified in the transmission planning studies, PSE launched the Energize Eastside project in December 2013. After an analysis of alternatives, PSE ultimately proceeded with a project that entails installing approximately 16 miles of new 230 kV transmission line between the existing Sammamish and Talbot Hill substations using the same utility corridor where 115 kV lines now exist, the construction of a new 230 kV/115 kV electric substation site (Richards Creek substation) and continued aggressive conservation. The Richards Creek substation will be located adjacent to the Lakeside switching station, from which most of the Eastside’s 115 kV power is routed to customers.

System Reliability Planning

The performance requirements of any integrated transmission system are heavily regulated at both the federal and regional levels. PSE’s regulators include the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”), the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) and the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (“WECC”). As certified by FERC, NERC is the regulatory authority that develops and enforces reliability standards. NERC has delegated the task of monitoring and enforcing the federal reliability standards to WECC, a regional entity that has authority over the Western region, including PSE. Like all system operators, it is PSE’s responsibility to plan and operate the electric system to ensure reliable power delivery to customers.

¹ For the purpose of this project, the Eastside is defined as the area between Renton and Redmond, bounded by Lake Washington to the west and Lake Sammamish to the east.

² NERC Reliability Standards for the Bulk Electric Systems of North America

³ PSE Planning Studies and Assessment TPL-001 to TPL-004 and TPL-001-4 Compliance Reports

The NERC standards mandate that certain forecasts and studies be completed to determine if the system has sufficient capability to meet expected loads now and in the future. When completing transmission planning studies, contingencies are simulated to determine if the electric system meets the NERC mandatory performance requirements⁴ for a given set of forecasted demand levels, generation configurations and levels, and multiple system component outages. This conservative planning methodology, which has been developed over decades, is implemented to prevent large-scale, cascading, transmission system blackouts, like those that have occurred in the recent past (e.g., the 2003 Northeast blackout that affected 55 million people in the Northeast and Midwest regions of the United States and into Canada).

Eastside Planning Studies Results

As stated above, PSE transmission planning studies demonstrated that, under certain contingencies and scenarios, the delivery system on the Eastside cannot continue to meet the mandatory reliability requirements without significant infrastructure upgrades or by dropping load (i.e., turning customers' power off). The Needs Assessment reports, published in 2013 and updated in 2015, which PSE performed pursuant to the mandatory federal transmission planning standards, identified four major areas of concern:

1. Overload of PSE facilities in the Eastside area. Specifically, studies identified potential overloading of transformers at Sammamish and Talbot Hill substations. Transformers are a key piece of electrical equipment that allows the electricity to get from its generation source (e.g., wind farm, hydroelectric, etc.) to customers' homes and businesses. Additionally, several 115 kV transmission lines routing power around the Eastside area are also at risk of overloading under certain conditions.
2. Small margin of error to manage risks from inherent load forecast uncertainties. PSE's planning studies rely in large part on load forecast data. Imbedded in PSE's load forecasts are several factors that include elements of risk, including conservation, weather, and block loads.
 - Conservation: To date, PSE customers have achieved 100 percent of the company's conservation goals, which are very aggressive according to industry experts. If 100 percent of conservation goals are not achieved, then the transmission system capacity would be surpassed sooner than expected.
 - Weather: PSE's load forecast assumes "every other year" cold weather, which is not as conservative as most other utilities that study system performance during the coldest and hottest weather in five or ten years. If the region experiences weather extremes outside of those used in the planning studies, electricity demand would surpass the transmission system capacity sooner than expected.
 - Block loads: These include large development projects that add significant load to the system. If block load growth increases more than anticipated, demand for electricity would surpass the transmission capacity sooner than expected.
3. Increased use and expansion of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) to keep the system compliant. CAPs are a series of steps used to prevent system overloads or loss of customers' power. They are a short-term fix to alleviate potential violations that could put the local area or the entire Western grid at risk. They protect against large-scale, cascading power outages; however, they can put large numbers of customers at increased risk of power outages. For example, to prevent winter overloads

⁴ The transmission planning standards that were in effect in 2012-2013 were: TPL-001-3, TPL-002-0b 2nd Rev (TPL-002-2b), TPL-003-0b 2nd Rev (TPL-003-2b), and TPL-004-2. TPL-001-3, TPL-002-2b, TPL-003-2b, and TPL-004-2 are being retired as they are replaced in their entirety by TPL-001-4. Enforcement started 1/1/15. <http://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/ReliabilityStandards/TPL-001-4.pdf>

on the Talbot Hill transformer banks, PSE currently is using CAPs, which increases outage risk to customers. As growth continues, additional CAPs will be required.

4. Impacts to regional grid identified by ColumbiaGrid. Because the electric system is interconnected for the benefit of all, it is a federal requirement to study all electric transmission projects to ensure there are no adverse impacts to the reliability or operating characteristics of PSE's or any surrounding utilities' electric systems. ColumbiaGrid, the regional planning entity, produces a Biennial Transmission Expansion Plan that addresses system needs in the Pacific Northwest, including the PSE system. PSE has to be mindful of those plans and understand the identified risks.

PSE's 2015 Supplemental Needs Assessment Report reconfirmed the earlier 2013 Needs Assessment Report by stating the following:

*By winter of 2017-18, there is a transmission capacity deficiency on the Eastside that impacts PSE customers and communities in and around Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, Issaquah, Newcastle, and Renton along with Clyde Hill, Medina, and Mercer Island. **By winter of 2019-20, at an Eastside load level of approximately 706 MW, additional CAPs are required that will put approximately 63,200 Eastside customers at risk of outages.***

*The 2015 Needs Assessment also confirmed that by summer of 2018, there will be a transmission capacity deficiency on the Eastside that impacts PSE customers and communities in and around Kirkland, Redmond, Renton, Bellevue, Issaquah, and Newcastle along with Clyde Hill, Medina, and Mercer Island. **By summer of 2018, CAPs will be required to manage overloads under certain Category C contingencies and the use of these CAPs will place approximately 68,800 customers at risk and could require 74 MW of load shedding, affecting approximately 10,900 customers.***

If certain scenarios were to have occurred, PSE may have implemented additional CAPs that could result in PSE intentionally turning the power off to tens of thousands of customers in order to help prevent widespread outages to additional tens of thousands of customers in the Eastside area and beyond.

Solution to Meet the Need

A third party assessment⁵ commissioned by the City of Bellevue confirmed PSE's identification of this transmission capacity deficiency in the Eastside area. Any solution to solve this deficiency must meet all NERC performance criteria, address all relevant PSE equipment overloads, and continue to meet the performance criteria for **at least** 10 years after construction. The studies for the needs assessment shows that the solution needs to be in-service by winter 2017-18, to meet the NERC TPL-001-4 performance requirements.

After extensive study and evaluating dozens of alternatives⁶, PSE determined that the most effective solution that meets all criteria and complies with the federal performance requirements is the addition of a 230 kV/115 kV transformer in the center of the Eastside load area connected by 230 kV transmission lines from both the Sammamish and Talbot Hill substations, as well as continued aggressive conservation.

⁵ Utilities Systems Efficiencies, Independent Technical Analysis of Energize Eastside for the City of Bellevue, April 28, 2015.

⁶ PSE Eastside Transmission Solutions Report, King County Area, October 2013; Updated 2014 & Supplemental Eastside Solutions Study Report, Transmission System, King County, May 2015.

Project Need

PSE disagrees with unsubstantiated commenter statements related to project need. Energize Eastside is needed to address area growth and to meet federal reliability requirements during peak demand for electricity. This has been confirmed by independent experts retained by Bellevue and as part of the EIS process. The last major upgrade to the backbone of the Eastside's electric grid was more than 50 years ago. Since then, our population has grown eight-fold, and the demands residents and businesses place on the system have increased. Four years ago, PSE's studies— again, confirmed by independent experts— revealed our transmission grid is strained today under peak conditions, just at the time when our customers need reliable power the most.

As stated above, the city of Bellevue retained - at the request of members of the public - an independent expert, Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE) to perform an independent study of project need. Members of the public helped the city determine the scope of the study. USE modeled scenarios in power flow cases and verified that PSE followed industry practice in forecasting demand load.

Based on key questions posed by the public, the April 28, 2015, USE study concluded:

- *Is there a need for this project to address growth in Bellevue?* **YES.**
- *Is the EE project needed to address the reliability of the electric grid on the Eastside?* **YES.**
- *If the load growth rate was reduced, would the project still be needed?* **YES.**
- *If generation was increased in the Puget Sound area, would the project still be needed?* **YES.**
- *Is there a need for the project to address regional flows, with imports/exports to Canada (ColumbiaGrid)?* **Modeling zero flow to Canada, the project is still necessary to address local need.**

In addition to the review by Bellevue's consultant, the Partner Cities, retained their own independent EIS subcontractor, Stantec, to review and opine on the PSE needs assessment. Stantec stated:

"Based on my expertise, I found that the PSE needs assessment was overall very thorough and applied methods considered to be the industry standard for planning of this nature. Based on the information that the needs assessment contains, I concur with the conclusion that there is a transmission capacity deficiency in PSE's system on the Eastside that requires attention in the near future." - [Review Memo by Stantec Consulting Services Inc.](#), July 31, 2015.

PSE is a heavily regulated investor-owned utility whose actions are carefully monitored and reviewed by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC). PSE invests in capital infrastructure based on need and consequence – i.e., what happens if the infrastructure is not built. Our rate of return is regulated by the state, not PSE. The company's rate of return on any infrastructure investment is never guaranteed, contrary to what has been stated by many commenters, and may change with every rate case.

Reliable power is critical to the community's health, safety and vitality. The alternative of doing nothing or delaying the project could put the Eastside at an economic disadvantage and could have local economic impacts, as indicated by an independent study by Nexant.⁷

It is PSE's responsibility to provide safe, reliable power to all of its customers. Energize Eastside is the most reliable and cost-effective solution for doing so and the need has been confirmed.

⁷ http://www.energizeeastsideeis.org/uploads/4/7/3/1/47314045/pse_energize_eastside_outage_cost_study_-_final__10.30.2015_.pdf

Pipeline Safety

When evaluating the replacement of the existing 115 kV transmission lines with 230 kV lines in the utility corridor, one of the key factors studied was the impact (if any) of the collocation of the transmission lines with the petroleum pipelines operated by Olympic Pipeline Company (Olympic). Customer safety is PSE's first priority, and we have a long history of working closely with Olympic to ensure continued protection and safe operations of existing pipelines and high voltage transmission lines that have shared the corridor for decades.

PSE proactively engaged a technical consultant, DNV GL, to study and provide recommendations on collocating Energize Eastside with Olympic's pipelines. This study was one of the first conducted by a transmission line operator to assess the potential AC interaction between the transmission lines and the pipelines⁸. Based on DNV GL's recommendations, in order to minimize AC interaction with the pipeline(s), PSE has designed the project to have at least a 13-foot separation distance between the pipeline and the pole grounding system. This exceeds both federal regulations and Olympic's requirements for separation. Additionally, using the existing corridor and mitigating impacts by operating both of the replacement lines at 230 kV, is expected to reduce the level of potential interaction to less than the modeled conditions of the existing 115 kV system.

PSE continues to work with Olympic to refine the design of the transmission line in accordance with industry and engineering best practices for the safe construction and operation of both facilities. This effort includes using advanced technologies like ground-penetrating radar to survey pipeline locations. During construction, PSE and Olympic follow prescribed notification and inspection procedures when working in the corridor. Prior to excavation work in the corridor, PSE and Olympic meet onsite to inspect the area and confirm the location of the pipeline(s). Additionally, specialized equipment is typically used for the excavations required for pole installation. Vacuum trucks are commonly used to excavate the holes to depths greater than the pipelines.

The Partner Cities' EIS team also analyzed pipeline safety, which is documented in the Final EIS in Chapter 4.9 Environmental Health – Pipeline Safety and in Section 6.18 Summary of Response to Comments on Public Services. The Final EIS concluded that:

“Even with worst-case assumptions related to the increased risk during operation and construction, the likelihood of a pipeline release and fire would remain low, and no substantial increase in risk compared to the existing conditions was identified. It is expected that with the implementation of additional mitigation measures, any increase in risks within the corridor can be fully mitigated. As a result, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts have been identified.” (page 1-31)

As stated previously, PSE's existing transmission lines and Olympic's pipelines have shared a utility corridor for more than 40 years. During that time, PSE has safely replaced poles within the shared utility corridor. In 2007 and 2008, PSE worked with Olympic to replace more than 130 poles and reframe more than 200 poles in this corridor and others. As recently as 2016, we safely replaced two poles adjacent to the pipelines in Newcastle. PSE understands the community's concerns, and we will continue to work with Olympic Pipeline to implement safe construction practices and operations.

⁸This study was recently presented by DNV-GL at the 2018 National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) national conference.

Using the existing transmission corridor limits impacts

By using the existing corridor, Energize Eastside affects the fewest number of trees and avoids the construction of new utility corridors. The existing corridor was first developed during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Neighborhoods have since built up around it and PSE has managed and maintained (i.e., topped and/or trimmed) the trees underneath the existing transmission lines to prevent them from causing safety and reliability issues.

The Partner Cities' Final EIS confirms that "PSE's policy is to restore vegetation other than trees within transmission corridors to as like or better condition. Outside of the Managed Right-of-Way, tree replacement is agreed upon with the property owner (in some cases the owner may prefer tree removal without replacement). Tree replacement would also comply with local code requirements, as described above in Section 3.4.1 of the Phase 2 Draft EIS." (Section 4.4.4.1, page 4.4-4).

Furthermore, the EIS process considered a worst-case scenario for tree removal, and the maximum number of trees that could potentially be removed for the entire project (from Redmond to Renton) is about 3,600 trees. However, this overestimates the number of trees that will be removed, because PSE is working with property owners to better assess and reduce the number of trees affected. We know our customers value trees. PSE will meet the tree replacement mitigation requirements and work with property owners to replace trees. Our goal is that, when the project is complete, there will be more trees, not fewer. We're working with city staff, and with property owners, to ensure that we accomplish this.

Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC)

Commenters have questioned why PSE has not applied to EFSEC as a way to seek approval for the Energize Eastside project. Transmission line projects are not commonly reviewed through the EFSEC process. Additionally, it is decision of the utility as to whether they seek review under EFSEC. PSE understands and is fully aware of the various EFSEC processes. However, at this time, PSE has determined that working directly with the various jurisdictions allows for the most collaborative approach.

Other alternatives were studied; Energize Eastside is the right solution

The Partner Cities' EIS Team and PSE, as well as other experts, have studied other alternatives, including conservation/energy efficiency, new generation, and batteries. These alternatives were eventually eliminated because they did not solve the problem, did not meet federal planning standards, would be difficult to permit, or rely on voluntary participation.

We understand customers want us to consider innovative solutions like batteries. PSE and energy storage industry experts determined batteries are not a cost-effective or practicable solution for the Eastside's transmission capacity deficiency. This technology has not been used for the type and scale of problem facing the Eastside.

Energize Eastside solves the Eastside's transmission capacity deficiency. The project's combination of continued aggressive electric conservation, a new substation, and upgraded transmission lines is the most reliable and cost-effective solution. To review the various studies on alternatives, visit the Partner Cities' EIS Library www.EnergizeEastsideEIS.org/library.html.

Electro-magnetic Fields (EMF)

Electro-magnetic fields were addressed during the EIS process. The FEIS states “There are no known health effects from power frequency EMF. For all proposed segments and options, the calculated magnetic field levels would be well below reference guidelines. Therefore, under PSE’s Proposed Alignment, impacts would be less-than-significant.” The FEIS also states that: “Operation of the proposed transmission lines would result in a decrease of magnetic field levels for PSE’s Proposed Alignment relative to the No Action Alternative” (*i.e.*, current conditions). FEIS at page 4.8-9.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
1	1/1	Anderson, Daren	9424 117th Ave NE, Kirkland WA 98033	14-Nov-17	What if multiple batteries are interconnected at 12.5 kV at multiple locations	Please refer to the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage and Alternatives Assessment and subsequent 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting.
2	1/3	Warne, Jeanne	13608 NE 36th Pl. 98005	14-Nov-17	My primary concerns are in regards to transparency, aesthetics and safety. 1. <u>Transparency</u> : Is this project <i>really</i> needed? Is it truly the best way to solve the problem and are local needs truly being considered? I've heard PSE's spiel and looked at their website, but NONE of those questions have been honestly addressed.	Yes, the project is really needed. PSE looked at many solutions (Solution Study 2014 and Supplemental Solutions Study 2015) and local needs are being considered. Five studies have affirmed the need for this project. Two of those studies were conducted by independent experts for the City of Bellevue and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) team. Independent consultants hired by the City of Bellevue and our professional transmission planners verified the need for the Energize Eastside Project. Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS for additional information.
3	2/3	Warne, Jeanne	13609 NE 36th Pl. 98005	14-Nov-17	My primary concerns are in regards to transparency, aesthetics and safety. 2. <u>Aesthetics</u> : What PSE says they will deliver (less poles, better use of space, healthier trees) and what their own images project are VASTLY different. I hope you heard the collective GASPS in the room when those images were shown. We live in Bellevue because it is a beautiful place and not an industrial site. Sure, if this was ONLY or BEST way, we would accept it - but it is <u>not</u> and it will destroy so much of what makes Bellevue beautiful.	Comment noted. Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS section addressing aesthetic impacts for additional information. PSE continues working with the partner cities to identify ways to avoid, reduce and mitigate for aesthetic impacts.
4	3/3	Warne, Jeanne	13610 NE 36th Pl. 98005	14-Nov-17	My primary concerns are in regards to transparency, aesthetics and safety. 1. <u>Safety</u> : I have yet to see a truly independent assessment of the safety of the pipeline co-existing with the existing powerlines - nevermind safety voltage AND construction. And interestingly in the 10 years we've owned our home, only once has the pipeline been inspected for safety and that was within the past 6 months. This is a HUGE concern to me.	Please see sections 4.9 and 5.9 of the FEIS for information related to this comment. The Olympic pipeline and the two existing 115kV transmission lines have safely shared the same corridor for decades. PSE and Olympic have a long history of working together and that continues with Energize Eastside. According to page 4.9-7 of the FEIS, Olympic Pipeline patrols the pipeline corridor on a weekly basis. Additional information is also provided in the same section of the FEIS.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
5	1/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>My name is Barry Alavi, I am a Professional Engineer (PE) and Project Management Professional (PMP). I was an adjust professor on risk management at University of Washington for more than 5 years. I have more than 35 years of experience in building large infrastructure projects for the energy, aviation and transportation industries globally, USA and Canada. I am also father of Darian Alavi who attends the Chestnut Hill Academy (CHA) located at 13633 SE 26th St in Bellevue, Washington. CHA is within 150' of the fence line of the existing PSE substation and will be proximate to the future proposed sub-station to the south of the CHA campus. My wife and I are concerned about the expansion of the substation, the increase in power lines voltages (115KV to 230KV) and the risks and exposures associated with such an expansion to the public, CHA staff and students. The Olympic pipeline (jet fuel, diesel and gasoline, owned and operated by BP, British Petroleum) 16" pipeline lateral shares a right of way with PSE power lines. There are several issues that I have brought up in various meetings with PSE and BP. The issues are :</p> <p>BP Pipeline: 1) What are the impacts of the voltage increase on the existing Cathodic protection system? AC currents leaking into the pipeline from power lines above 15 Volts causes surface corrosion (that leads to eventual crack and leakage), what measure are being taken to ensure that limit is not exceeded? What are the current measurements?</p>	<p>We understand your concerns and have undertaken extensive analysis to ensure the continued safe collocation of the BP pipeline with PSE's facilities. The route ultimately pursued by PSE minimizes to the extent feasible the transmission line's interaction with the pipeline. Please see Section 3.9 of the Phase 2 Draft EIS and Section 4.9 of the FEIS for information. Please also see the DNV-GL study which directly addresses the potential for interactions between the utility facilities.</p> <p>The Olympic pipeline and the two existing 115kV transmission lines have safely shared the same corridor for decades. PSE and Olympic have a long history of working together and that continues with Energize Eastside. PSE does not have specific operational information on, nor can it make representations regarding Olympic's (BP's) pipeline system.</p>
6	2/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>BP Pipeline: 2) The pipeline pressure fluctuations or cyclic pressure swings are a concern, what is BP doing to ensure a uniform operating pressure? The fluctuations contribute to micro cracks that could lead to a pipeline leak or explosion.</p>	<p>See section 4.9 of the FEIS for information related to Olympic's operations. As stated on page 4.9-25 of the FEIS, "Because the Energize Eastside project does not affect pipeline pressure and flow rates, or other operating parameters of the pipeline, the potential characteristics of a spill or fire would be the same regardless if it occurred under the No Action Alternative or Alternative 1." Regarding BP operating pressure management, PSE cannot speak with specificity or make representations regarding BP's operations.</p>
7	3/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>BP Pipeline: 3) What measures are PSE and BP taking to minimize impact to the pipeline during construction? This relates to installation of tall power poles proximate to the buried pipelines. Induced vibration due to construction activity is a concern. The pipe in a 1955 vintage steel pipe coated with tar and asbestos,</p>	<p>See section 5.9 of the FEIS for information. The design of the Energize Eastside project, including the pole locations, is based on detailed surveys of the pipeline's existing location along the project route. Using this location information, the pole locations were selected to avoid impacts to the pipeline during construction. PSE is working closely with OPL on implementing construction procedures to protect the pipeline and inspection protocols and reporting to verify that all procedures are followed and to confirm that the pipeline was not impacted during construction of the Energize Eastside project. A third party observer will also be onsite during construction to ensure implementation of all BMPs related to construction in proximity to the pipeline.</p>
8	4/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	<p>BP Pipeline: 4) The new sub-station south of CHA will have a permanent access road over the pipeline, what are measures taken during Design and Construction to minimize impact on pipeline ? What outages are scheduled for the pipeline during construction?</p>	<p>See Section 5.9 of the FEIS for information. The design of the Energize Eastside project, including the pole locations, is based on detailed surveys of the pipeline's existing location along the project route. Using this location information, the pole locations were selected to avoid impacts to the pipeline during construction. PSE is working closely with OPL on implementing construction procedures to protect the pipeline and inspection protocols and reporting to verify that all procedures are followed and to confirm that the pipeline was not impacted during construction of the Energize Eastside project. PSE does not have specific operational information on Olympic's pipeline system.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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9	5/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	BP Pipeline: 5) On SE 26th there is a valve station that is above ground , BP shall install bollards in front of the pipe and valve assembly to prevent vehicle intrusion and accidents that can occur if a car veered off the main road onto the assembly. The design shall be submitted to CHA for review and approval.	Comment noted; however, PSE does not operate BP's facilities.
10	6/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	PSE 1) There are several poles that are within 30 feet of CHA fence line on the west property line , these will create excessive EMF, would PSE consider under-grounding these lines (buried power lines) ?	The Energize Eastside project will not create excessive EMF. Please see Section 4.8 of the FEIS for information. See Section 2.2.2 of the Phase 2 Draft EIS for information related to undergrounding transmission lines.
11	7/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	PSE 2) The plans show only the 16" pipeline at the new sub station, but there are two pipelines, Can PSE show the location of the 20" buried pipeline ?	At the new substation location (Richards Creek), only the 16" pipeline is located on site. The 20" pipeline is not located on the Richards Creek substation property. The 20" pipeline departs from the 16" pipeline at Coal Creek Parkway, and then follows Coal Creek Parkway, Factoria Boulevard, and SE 26th Street, until it rejoins the 16" pipeline at the gate station located to the north of the Lakeside substation.
12	8/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	PSE 3) What are the projected EMF levels after upgrade to 230kv ?	Section 4.8 of the FEIS addresses anticipated EMF levels.
13	9/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	PSE 4) What type of foundations are being installed for the new poles , how is the induced vibration onto the pipeline is mitigated ?	The new poles will be directly embedded into the ground or installed on a foundation. The type of foundation could vary based on location in the corridor but will likely be a drilled pier or pile type foundation. See section 5.9 of the FEIS for information. Additionally, the design of the Energize Eastside project, including the pole locations, is based on detailed surveys of the pipeline's existing location along the project route. Using this location information, the pole locations were selected to avoid impacts to the pipeline during construction. PSE is working closely with OPL on implementing construction procedures to protect the pipeline and inspection protocols and reporting to verify that all procedures are followed and to confirm that the pipeline was not impacted during construction of the Energize Eastside project.
14	10/10	Alavi, Barry		8-Feb-18	PSE 5) What are the existing AC levels of voltage at the pipeline ? Is the existing cathodic protection adequate for the future increase voltage ? We have not received any responses from BP on the pipeline issues as they advised that information is company confidential. As a reference I would like to note that due to blast zone concerns in state of California, the state does not allow any public facility within 1500 feet of an operating pipeline (https://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/fa/sf/title5regs.asp). Although the probability of a pipeline explosion is low, the consequences of the event to the CHA (over 200 students and staff which is located within a few hundred feet of the pipeline and substations) is not acceptable (not tolerable). We believe the project is not necessary and will create substantial impacts to the environment and the public. Please contact me if you like to have a	Please see Section 4.9 of the FEIS for information related to AC voltage levels. Please see page 4.9-12 for information from Olympic Pipeline related to the cathodic protection system. The upgrade of these transmission lines will be designed and built in accordance with current engineering standards and in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and codes. Please see the Comment Response Summary for additional information related to project need.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
					conversation on these issues. Thank you!	
15	1/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	5-Feb-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>1. “1,500 MW to Canada” Energize Eastside (EE) is an old, dusted-off project whose primary intent was to meet a perceived need in 2003 for delivery of more power to Canada, in an area technically called the Northern Intertie at the Canadian border. BPA led this charge, concerned that up to 1,500 MW of power might be needed to send to Canada under a treaty with the United States. 1,500 MW is a lot of power, about what the city of Seattle consumes daily under normal conditions.</p> <p>This 2003-inaugurated project was called Snohomish-Lakeside-Talbot. “Energize Eastside” is still called Snohomish-Lakeside-Talbot by ColumbiaGrid, the regional entity that PSE belongs to. Yet without disclosing the historical origins of EE, PSE dusted it off in 2014 and claimed it was a “new” project for local load only. Nevertheless, PSE kept in EE the supposed need to supply Canada with 1,500 MW from the old project (1,500 MW that can never be delivered, anyway — see Section 2 below), and used that as a factor in PSE-sponsored load flow studies to justify EE. USE, an independent consultant hired by the City of Bellevue, assumed PSE’s 1,500 MW assumption was correct and erroneously adopted it without question.</p> <p>Without that 1,500 MW factored into the computer simulation for an extreme cold day — an event that would stress system reliability — we now know there is no need for EE. The Lauckhart-Schiffman load flow studies prove that, and these are the only load flow studies ever done that are totally transparent. PSE has steadfastly refused to fully disclose the key data it used in its studies, though we know it had to have 1 relied on these bogus 1,500 MW to make its studies come out the way they wanted.</p> <p>PSE claims there is a “firm commitment” for PSE to deliver those 1,500 MW, though BPA in a reply to my FOIA request states that no such firm commitment exists.³ And clearly, neither PSE nor its customers are required to pay for local transmission sufficient to deliver 1,500 MW to Canada.</p>	<p>Operationally, there are always power flows across the northern intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015):</p> <p>“The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). The projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations.”</p> <p>EIS Phase 2, Chapter 1 - Based on federally mandated planning standards, PSE’s analysis found that the existing transmission system could place Eastside customers and/or the regional power grid at risk of power outages or system damage during peak power events that typically occur in cold or hot weather as early as the summer of 2018 (PSE, 2017). PSE’s analysis concluded that the most effective solution was to add a 230-to-115 kV transformer within the center of the Eastside to relieve stress on the existing 230-to-115 kV transformers that currently supply the area. This would need to be fed by new 230 kV transmission lines from the north and south. By having lines from two different directions, a substation can continue to be supplied even if one line goes down.</p>
16	2/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	5-Feb-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>2. Voltage collapse</p> <p>ANY such 1,500 MW “commitment” is impossible to meet, anyway. Why? Because there would not be transmission capability over the Cascades to deliver the needed amount of power to meet Puget Sound Area peak load and deliver this 1,500 MW to Canada. If PSE ever were to try to send 1,500 MW to Canada, or even significantly lesser amounts, there would be a voltage collapse as a result. To prevent appliances and motors from being</p>	<p>The commenter misinterprets voltage collapse. Voltage collapse and low-voltages are not one and the same. PSE has already seen flows more than 1,500 MW on the lines during the months of July and December that constitute peak summer and winter load periods.</p> <p>Operationally, there are always power flows across the Northern Intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015):</p> <p>“The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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					fried due to low voltages, there would have to be a massive power shutdown in Western Washington in such an event. In other words, a blackout. PSE’s load flow studies must surely have shown them that, and that is almost certainly the reason why they won’t show their homework.	to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations.” Further discussion related to flows over the Northern Intertie are not warranted.
17	3/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>3. No Eastside “backbone”, but rather a 115 kV network that needs no upgrading</p> <p>PSE’s PR about the “backbone” of the grid on the Eastside having not been upgraded since the 1960s is not true. Starting as early as 1992, PSE considered upgrading the Lakeside transformer and feeding it with 230kV lines to replace the existing 115kV lines as contemplated by EE. Instead, over the years PSE has built a number of new 115kV lines to meet energy demand increases in the 1990s and into the early 2000s. What we have on the Eastside is a 115kV network, not a single backbone. See the attached graphic prepared by former Puget Power VP for Power Planning, Richard Lauckhart, that shows this 115kV network. This system needs no further “upgrading.”</p>	<p>The PSE’s Needs Assessment (2013) and Supplemental Needs Assessment (2015) have shown that the need is the 230 kV/115 kV transmission capacity, which supplies the 115 kV network. The need is not on the 115 kV network. This result is based on in-depth analysis by qualified experts, including third party experts. Utilities are required to rigorously plan the transmission system. To do this, PSE plans its transmission system to meet mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) reliability performance requirements.</p> <p>Utilities (including PSE) must ensure the system will maintain reliable service to customers under a wide range of scenarios of normal and not-so-normal conditions. These conditions include when the weather is extremely hot, extremely cold, or when components of the system are out of service (i.e., existing powerline down for repair, equipment failure, or other unexpected outage). These federal regulations are not optional; they are required.</p>
18	1/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>A. PSE’s IRP clings to outmoded forms of energy production and distribution.</p> <p>PSE stubbornly ignores your admonition to produce an IRP consistent with new technologies, clean energy, and a holistic approach to energy. It has consistently resisted adequate measures to reduce the carbon emissions and toxic chemicals spewing out of the Colstrip plant in Montana. Further, PSE compounds its backward-looking vision by promoting Energize Eastside (“EE”), a \$300 million dinosaur of a transmission project that would replace older wooden poles with even bigger steel towers to transmit four times the existing power — towers placed dangerously close to two aging pipelines pumping jet fuel under pressure through the Olympic Pipelines from Bellingham to SeaTac and beyond.</p> <p>EE is an environmental and public safety disaster waiting to happen. Yet PSE fights all public opposition tooth and nail because this project was incentivized by a nearly 10% state-guaranteed return on infrastructure investment. Maximizing corporate profit, promoted by our laws, drives this project. To date PSE has reportedly spent up to \$50 million in PR and legal fees to sell EE to the public with phony “load flow studies” (hiding key data from the public) and an onslaught of false advertising. Consistent with such practices, P 1 SE plays the same hide-the ball tactics in its efforts to sell a half-baked IRP to the UTC.</p>	<p>This comment contains a series of incorrect statements, and offers opinion. No question is contained regarding the CUP analysis. The application before Bellevue is a CUP; a different agency has jurisdiction over the IRP, which is not a permit application. It is not clear what question is being asked. It should be noted that the statements made are incorrect.</p>

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19	2/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>B. Energize Eastside is not needed and thus not a “resource” PSE can legitimately designate in its IRP.</p> <p>Richard Lauckhart is a former Vice President for Power Planning for what was then Puget Power. He has retained an abiding interest in assuring that the ratepayers he served for so many years not be called upon to suffer and pay for a needless, dangerous, and environment tally harmful project. On January 8, 2018, Mr. Lauckhart submitted to you his detailed analyses about PSE’s false project assumptions and rigged load flow studies undertaken to sell EE to city councils and the public. Mr. Lauckhart’s white paper is supported by a host of detailed technical facts. CSEE endorses Mr. Lauckhart’s analyses and conclusions which are attached to the email transmitting this letter. At a minimum, PSE needs to explain to the UTC and fully document much of the sought-after information it has withheld from CSEE, CENSE and Mr. Lauckhart, even after FERC told PSE that Mr. Lauckhart was CEII-cleared and deserved to have the complete data from the PSE-sponsored load flow studies. Among other things, the UTC should order PSE that the load flow data that Mr. Lauckhart, CSEE, and CENSE have been requesting for over the past three years be given to him.</p> <p>Additionally, another authoritative voice spoke out recently against EE for reasons such as those given by Mr, Lauckhart. Mr. Steve Funk, a former Chairman of the Bellevue Planning Commission, last week wrote in a Bellevue Reporter op-ed:</p> <p>“As a commissioner I thought of the city as a machine in which every part works together for the benefit of neighborhoods and the city as a whole. Energize Eastside appears to place burdens on residents and neighborhoods to facilitate rapid development in downtown Bellevue and the new Spring District.</p> <p>However, the premise of the project has been thrown into doubt by new technology and declining consumption of electricity.</p> <p>“PSE is repeating the same mistake Seattle City Light made in recent years. Both utilities anticipated increasing demand for electricity due to population growth. However, demand has been falling in Seattle and the Eastside despite the growing population and economy. These trends are occurring across the country due to climate change, conservation, renewable energy, and more efficient lighting, computers and appliances. PSE’s revenues have been declining for years, providing the company with an economic incentive to promote a transmission line. The \$300 million project will increase PSE’s revenues and utility bills for customers for decades.</p> <p>“Other cities are installing safer, less expensive alternatives, such as large batteries manufactured by Tesla and other companies. Batteries can be installed in less than three months and provide better reliability than a new transmission line for a fraction of the cost. Batteries also reduce carbon emissions by storing cheap solar and wind energy during periods of low need. When demand peaks around dinner time, electricity can be withdrawn from the batteries instead of burning fossil fuels in a coal or gas-</p>	<p>These comments are related to PSE's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and not the CUP application. A different agency has jurisdiction over the IRP, which is not a permit application.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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					fired plant. Additional batteries can be installed to exactly match our need instead of building an expensive transmission line with more capacity than we may ever need.	
20	3/3	Johnson, Larry	8505 129th Ave. SE, Newcastle, WA 98056	18-Jan-18	<p>EMAIL: CSEE submission re PSE IRP, Docket UE-160918</p> <p>C. The UTC needs to use the woefully limited power it has to signal to PSE and its investor owners that Energize Eastside is imprudent and unworthy of reimbursement.</p> <p>The King County Bar Association’s publication, Bar Bulletin, published my article, “The Toothless Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission,” in March 2017.³ I argue in the article that the UTC is virtually unique among all other such state utility commissions in not having the power to stop an ill-considered project before it is built. The UTC can only deny reimbursement for a project after such a project is built, after all the harm has been done. Not surprisingly, the UTC has never exercised even this somewhat futile option, leaving open the question of what, beyond rates, the UTC can effectively regulate.</p> <p>Nothing in Washington law prevents the UTC from issuing a non-binding written opinion stating that building Energize Eastside would be imprudent, based on the existing evidence and subject to a responsive rebuttal from PSE. Your opinion could be provisional and subject to change if the evidence warranted it. But, with due process fully preserved for PSE, why does the UTC have to remain silent now? Not only would your provisional opinion be a fair and responsible thing to do to protect the public, but it would also serve as a fair warning to PSE’s foreign investor owners.</p> <p>PSE’s continuing passive-aggressive approach to formulating a proper IRP presents an opportunity for the UTC to act proactively not only on Colstrip, but on Energize Eastside as well. Further, if in the extreme case PSE chooses to continue to ignore and game the UTC and the public regarding its IRP and boondoggle projects, then I submit the UTC has the inherent power to disenfranchise PSE and invite another entity to take its place. PSE was not given a permanent and perpetual monopoly, unaccountable to those who granted that monopoly.</p>	Comments and opinions noted, however, no questions are posed.
21	1/1	Aramburu, Rick	Aramburu & Eustis, LLP 720 Third Avenue, SUITE 2000 Seattle, WA 98104	17-Jan-18	Read Attachment: 2018-1-17 CENSE re PSE Segmentation.pdf	PSE's CUP application is consistent with State and City regulations. To date, the major permit applications have been submitted for the southern portion of the project.

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22	1/1	Aramburu, Rick	Aramburu & Eustis, LLP 720 Third Avenue, SUITE 2000 Seattle, WA 98104	10-Jan-18	Read emails and attachments from Line 21	Five studies have affirmed the need for this project. Two of those studies were conducted by independent experts for the City of Bellevue and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) team. Independent consultants hired by the City of Bellevue and our professional transmission planners verified the need for the Energize Eastside Project.
23	1/1	Smith, Dean	Bellevue, WA	7-Mar-18	PLEASE....Don't let PSE get away with their costly, unnecessary, nature and neighborhood destroying Energize Eastside project. Don't let a foreign owned monopoly ruin our cities.	Comment noted.
24	1/1	Simmons, DeEtta		10-Mar-18	Dear Ms. Bedwell, I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because: 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced. Sincerely, [YOUR NAME] [YOUR ADDRESS]	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
25	1/1	LeVeque, Marcia	3625 Lake Washington Blvd N, Renton, WA 98056	10-Mar-18	I'm against PSE getting approval for their Energize Eastside project. Current studies have shown that there is insufficient need for this project. The large poles and transmissions lines do not belong in our beautiful neighborhoods. I believe battery storage is an idea that should be addressed. Many other cities are already doing this. Our area is very progressive and I feel the current Energize Eastside project is definitely a step backwards.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and 2015/2018 reports by Strategen Consulting.
26	1/1	Moore, Bob	4707 135th Place SE Bellevue, WA 98006	10-Mar-18	Something is terribly wrong in our community. How is it that a foreign-owned utility can construct a billion dollar project in the middle of our city to expand electrical transmission capacity at a time when demand is declining and safer, cheaper and more environmentally friendly alternatives are available? This is a backward move that industrializes our neighborhoods and costs our citizens billions of dollars for the benefit of foreign investors. This is not consistent with the vision the City Council	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.

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					members such as Conrad Lee articulate to our citizens. (See the Bellevue City Council Newsletter) There is a huge disconnect. I hope our political leaders and regulators will step up and challenge this albatross.	
27	1/1	Orth, Roger & Karen	4530 Somerset Drive SE Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	Please list me as a party of record against the project. There is inadequate need to cause such a blight on the neighborhood.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
28	1/1	Voetberg, Clair J. & Maxine	4544 Somerset Place SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	Dear H Bedwell, I am writing you to register my protest to the permitting of this project. Completion of this unnecessary project will significantly ruin the views I now enjoy on Somerset hill it will diminish the value of my property.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
29	1/1	Gable, Jodi	5700 143rd PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	14-Mar-18	Please make me a party of record for the PSE permit process for Bellevue South and North. When there were hearings about the sale of PSE to foreign investors, I was very opposed to this sale and this is exactly why. It is evident, very evident, that this is a money grab by PSE for the investors. Though my views are not impacted by this project, I have been following it closely and read a great deal about it. I've also read numerous articles in the Wall St Journal and elsewhere about battery options that are presently being used elsewhere in the country and battery technology is rapidly improving. This has not been adequately explored or considered. I strongly believe there is no need for this project and that there are much better solutions for any issues the City of Bellevue might encounter in the future with regards to electricity. This project is wrong and I hope that the City of Bellevue has the integrity to stop it now.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and 2015/2018 reports by Strategen Consulting.
30	1/1	Souder, Charles & Shirley	4417 Somerset Drive SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	10-Mar-18	<p>Send your name and address to Heidi Bedwell, hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov to be a party of record, as stated in the notice at bottom of this page. This will preserve your right to file an appeal later if so desired and it will let the City know you do not want the City to approve the PSE application.</p> <p>This impacts my property; concerns about safety during construction around pipelines; the insufficient proven need for this project; the inadequate evaluation of non wired alternatives such as battery storage or demand response techniques; or the inappropriate placement of industrial sized poles and transmission wires. Two points in the Bellevue Land Use Code back this up:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a project must protect single family neighborhoods from encroachment by more intense uses, and 2. design must be compatible with intended character of the property and the immediate vicinity. 	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and 2015/2018 reports by Strategen Consulting.</p> <p>1) The transmission line project will upgrade existing transmission lines within an existing transmission corridor, which has been in existence since the 1920s and early 1930s. Using this corridor avoids encroachment into neighboring single-family areas. The vast majority of the area development has occurred around the transmission corridor, which was established in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Any single family neighborhoods adjacent to the proposed line are already adjacent to the existing transmission lines. The utility corridor is part of the existing character of these areas.</p> <p>PSE is proposing to replace the existing 115 kV transmission poles with steel poles to accommodate 230 kV conductors. The poles will generally be installed in the same location or in close proximity to the existing poles. In most cases, the number of poles will be reduced from four to one or two. The consistency of the proposed transmission lines with other uses in the vicinity was confirmed by the Phase 2 DEIS, which found that impacts to land use will be "be less-than-significant because [the proposed project] is consistent with city and subarea plans, and would not adversely affect existing or future land use patterns." DEIS at 3.1-37.</p> <p>2) Richards Creek Substation. The property currently serves as a pole storage yard and has a utility corridor with existing transmission lines, water pipelines, and a petroleum pipeline through the center of the site. It is well screened from surrounding uses by mature vegetation. The site is surrounded to the north by</p>

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						PSE's existing Lakeside Switch substation, to the west by industrial development including a water and wastewater supply company, to the south by King County's Factoria Solid Waste Transfer Station, and upslope to the east by a stormwater detention facility tract that is heavily vegetated. The substation use is consistent with the uses in the area and the current use of the site. Located within the Light Industrial (LI) zoning district, the existing site screening will be enhanced with the Richards Creek culvert replacement project and stream restoration and enhancement proposal.
31	1/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions) 1. What are the risks associated with splitting this project?	PSE is unaware of any risk caused by constructing the project in two phases, and the phased construction has always been planned for operational reasons.
32	2/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions) 2. How will the project work and function if only one-half is built?	The development and construction schedule relates to constructability and to minimizing planned outages during construction that would make the transmission network system vulnerable to reliability. This does not imply that constructing half of the project would address the need fully.
33	3/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions) 3. What happens if one segment encounters permitting problems?	The question does not provide an adequate level of specificity to provide a response; permitting matters are addressed as they arise.
34	4/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions) 4. What new Olympic pipeline risks are incurred when operating half of a transmission line?	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
35	5/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	Topic 1: Bifurcated Permit (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions) 5. How would an incomplete transmission line increase reliability to customers?	The principal component of the Energize Eastside project is the new transformer at Richards Creek substation. The transmission lines are needed to energize the transformer. An incomplete project would not meet PSE's federal planning obligations.
36	6/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	Topic 2. Inadequate Public Outreach (SEPA EIS Element) (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions) 1. How will the City of Bellevue address inadequate Public Notice?	Question is addressed to the City.

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37	7/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 2. Inadequate Public Outreach (SEPA EIS Element) (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. What steps will the City take to increase public awareness and provide adequate Public Notice to residents and require PSE to notify ALL affected customers?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
38	8/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 2. Inadequate Public Outreach (SEPA EIS Element) (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Will the City of Bellevue justify the short review period provided for the Application Permit, given that a 4,000+ page FEIS was just provided to the general public on March 1, 2018? To add insult to injury, the City is charging \$275 to obtain a copy.</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
39	9/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Please provide an explanation, legal justification, and examples of other DEIS and EIS that have been recently prepared following the same approach that the City of Bellevue has employed on the Energize Eastside EIS.</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
40	10/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Viable Alternatives: PSE's technical consultants claimed to have asked the WA Department of Ecology for permission to install a peaking generator but was turned down. Where is that report? Why is PSE's request, Department of Ecology's response, and the report not included in the DEIS or other public records? Please detail why the cost and environmental impact to install a peaking generator is more than the environmental impact of the proposed Energize Eastside project. Where is the comparative analysis of those two alternatives?</p>	PSE is unaware of specific conversations with or reports prepared in regard to Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE). To the best of PSE's knowledge, WDOE does not issue permissions to install electrical generation facilities. Additionally, the EIS partner cities had no interest in entertaining the idea of a power plant within their boundaries. Please see the Phase 1 Draft EIS at Section 2.3.3.3 regarding generation alternatives evaluated.
41	11/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 3. Non-standard EIS Process (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Where is the comprehensive, <u>up-to-date analysis</u> of Battery Storage to satisfy the Eastside's future electricity needs? Where is the comprehensive comparative analysis between NWA's and Energize Eastside?</p>	Please see the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage Alternatives Assessment and 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting. PSE continues to evaluate alternative solutions, such as batteries, and has determined that these alternatives are not a practical solution for our transmission deficiency.
42	12/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 4. Alternatives (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. How will the City of Bellevue explain why batteries can, or cannot, meet the Eastside's peak demand needs?</p>	Question is addressed to the City; additionally, please refer to the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage and Alternatives Assessment and subsequent 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting.

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43	13/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 4. Alternatives (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. How will the City of Bellevue ensure it is working on behalf of its citizens to provide reliable, "Lowest Reasonable Cost" electricity by examining viable alternatives?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
44	14/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 4. Alternatives (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. How will the City of Bellevue justify excessive infrastructure environmental damage (and economic consequences) in the face of lower cost, more reliable, safer alternatives?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
45	15/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. How will the City justify building Energize Eastside, which violates Low Impact Development (LID) principles enacted by City Ordinances? Specifically, how will the City respond to criticism that LID-protected tree canopy will be destroyed and require decades to recover? LID is about more than storm water management and slope retention.</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE will comply with the City's requirements for "hard surfaces" and "impervious surfaces" per Chapter 20.20 of the Bellevue Land Use Code. This will be detailed as part of the Project's Clearing and Grading Permit process. Proposed landscaping and re-vegetation will be done in compliance with Section 20.25A of the Bellevue Land Use Code.
46	16/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Where are the air quality analyses in the permit application or DEIS? What will this transmission line do to air quality in the region during construction as well as during long-term (decades) of operation?</p>	Please see Section 4.5 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).
47	17/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. The permit application discusses steep slope retention and water management, but carefully avoids in-depth discussion of tree canopy and analysis of air quality. Why?</p>	<p>Vegetation removal will be detailed under the Project's Clearing and Grading Permits from the city of Bellevue.</p> <p>Air quality for the project is analyzed within the FEIS (refer to Section 4.5).</p>
48	18/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Appendix D (pg 172 South Bellevue Critical Areas Report) classifies about two thirds of the removed vegetation as "Permanent", "Conversion", or "Temporary Impact", where long-term recovery remains undefined. While PSE appears to have completed an inventory of vegetation loss, where is the analysis of the long-term impact of this vegetation loss, particularly as it relates to air quality in the region?</p>	<p>Carbon sequestration (the process in which atmospheric CO2 is taken up into plants or soil and subsequently "trapped") is discussed in Section 4.5 of the Project's FEIS.</p> <p>Per the FEIS, construction of any of the segments and the Richards Creek substation site would result in some level of sequestration losses due to tree removal; however, the emissions would be substantially below the State of Washington reporting threshold of 10,000 metric tons and, therefore, less-than-significant. Refer to Section 4.5 of the FEIS for more information.</p>

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49	19/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. The DEIS and permitting only addresses short-term light and glare concerns during the construction phase. How will the City of Bellevue mitigate long-term light and glare concerns?</p>	After project construction, light and glare impacts are not anticipated from project operations or maintenance activities. The only lighting proposed for the project is at the new Richards Creek Substation, where lighting would be downward-directed and interior to the project site - eliminating light and glare on adjacent properties. Steel poles will be coated with non-reflective materials to eliminate potential for glare.
50	20/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 5. Low Impact Development (LID) Principles and Tree Canopy (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>6. Will poles up to 110 feet tall require flashing beacons to alert low flying private aircraft of tall aerial obstructions, especially in areas that cross I-90 or higher elevations like Somerset?</p>	PSE works with the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure compliance with the appropriate requirements. No lighted beacons are anticipated as part of the project.
51	21/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. How can Energize Eastside be deemed an EPF when it has been independently shown NOT to be essential to other directly affected jurisdictions (Renton, Newcastle, Redmond, and Kirkland)? PSE publically states that Energize Eastside is intended to serve block loads in Bellevue – not other jurisdictions. (DEIS pg 1-6) Which block loads? Why isn't PSE publically disclosing block load shortages (if they exist) and anticipated block loads in their application?</p>	<p>The project has not been deemed an Essential Public Facility (EPF).</p> <p>Specific customer data (block loads) are not shared by PSE with the public. However, Energize Eastside is intended to serve future loads including spot/block loads that are predominantly in the Eastside area and in Bellevue. PSE's load forecasting over next 20 years have incorporated all the block-loads anticipated company-wide. All these block-loads collectively drive the need for this project. The information on these block-loads is publicly available information and comes from cities and jurisdictions. PSE is not generating this load and hence does not require it to provide that information in the applications. Some examples of these loads are Sound Transit, Spring District development, Bellevue/Redmond/Renton downtown developments.</p>
52	23/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. How will the City justify the erroneous application of the Essential Public Facility designation on Energize Eastside, when transmission lines are specifically and intentionally omitted from the legal definition for an "Essential Public Facility"?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
53	24/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why hasn't PSE petitioned EFSEC to address the Energize Eastside project?</p>	EFSEC does not have statutory authority over this project.
54	25/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Why aren't City Staff and City Council pressing PSE on this question to get a full, accurate, and well-reasoned answer as to why PSE is not presenting the Energize Eastside project to EFSEC, instead of pressuring City Staff and</p>	Question is addressed to the City.

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					City Councils on the Eastside?	
55	26/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. Why aren't PSE's answers to the EFSEC question being publically disclosed to inform the general public?</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
56	27/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>6. Will the lingering questions and questionable data justifying the Energize Eastside project withstand analysis and scrutiny by EFSEC?</p>	EFSEC does not have jurisdiction over the project.
57	28/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 6. Energize Eastside is Not an Essential Public Facility (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>7. What does the City of Bellevue (acting as SEPA Lead Agency) have to lose by denying the Energize Eastside permits, thereby forcing PSE's hand to submit Energize Eastside before EFSEC? The four jurisdictions need not fear a lawsuit from PSE. The City can legitimately argue that PSE has the option and recourse to appeal before EFSEC before seeking relief in court. The City of Bellevue is within its rights to require PSE to obtain a full analysis from EFSEC on the Energize Eastside project before issuance of permits.</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additionally, EFSEC does not have jurisdiction over the project.
58	29/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 7. Build Environment (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Where are the studies showing that NERC/FERC requirements have been met for homes that are within the "fall zone" of the proposed 100ft+ tall monopoles?</p>	NERC/FERC do not require analysis of a "fall zone"
59	30/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 7. Build Environment (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. What studies can the City provide to assure homeowners that they will continue to qualify for home lending and homeowner's insurance?</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, NERC/FERC do not require analysis of a "fall zone"
60	31/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Why has the City of Bellevue overlooked crucial binding documentation requiring Energize Eastside to submit for NEPA review?</p>	The question is addressed to the City.

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61	32/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. If BPA is not involved in Energize Eastside, why are there BPA Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) included on the City of Bellevue EIS scoping website? http://www.energizeeastsideeis.org/uploads/4/7/3/1/47314045/2015-06-01_moa_with_bpa-seattlecitylight-pse.pdf</p>	PSE is part of an integrated system. Appropriate planning with interconnected utilities is a prudent practice. See 2015 letter from BPA to the City of Bellevue.
62	33/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why would Seattle City Light pay PSE, if Energize Eastside is solely to address Puget Sound eastside (local) load growth?</p>	The provided statement is incorrect. Seattle City Light is not paying for any part of Energize Eastside.
63	34/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 8. NEPA Review (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Where is the WA Department of Ecology determination of the need for a NEPA review?</p>	WDOE does not implement does not determine the need for review under NEPA.
64	35/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Why has the City of Bellevue not hired electrical reliability expertise as recommended in 2012 by EXPONENT?</p>	Question is addressed to the City.
65	36/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. How does the City of Bellevue respond to criticism that the Eastside Needs Assessment Report contains assumptions that far exceed NERC Reliability Standards, while providing no measurable increase in reliability for PSE customers?</p>	Question is addressed to the City. Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's retained Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE), and independent expert in transmission planning to perform an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside. USE's report, dated April 28, 2015 (Page 4) concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting. Additionally, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate.
66	37/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn't the City pressing PSE to provide documented evidence – NERC regulations "chapter and verse" - describing the precise federal requirements that PSE is required to meet?</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE follows the NERC TPL-001-4 requirements to analyze our transmission system that is part of the Bulk electric system of Western Interconnection. These requirements are publicly available on NERC's website.

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67	38/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Why isn't the City pressing PSE to provide evidence of why PSE chose to include N-9 layered assumptions that overly stresses then entire Bulk Electric System (BES), instead of NERC-mandated N-2 requirements?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, the need for Energize Eastside has been validated by numerous independent industry experts that PSE followed the appropriate planning procedures.</p> <p>PSE follows the NERC TPL-001-4 requirements to analyze its transmission system as part of the Bulk electric system of Western Interconnection. These requirements are publicly available at NERC website.</p>
68	39/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. How does the City of Bellevue respond to criticism that there are less expensive ways to address overloads at the Talbot Hill substation in lieu of building Energize Eastside?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p>
69	40/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>6. Quanta, U.S.E and Stantec (PSE consultants) will NOT take a stance against PSE for fear of retaliation in the form of losing future lucrative consulting contracts from PSE and other utilities. How does the City of Bellevue respond to clear conflicts of interest on the part of Quanta (known to do substantial work for PSE's owner, Macquarie), U.S.E., and Stantec?</p>	<p>Opinion is noted. Question is addressed to the City; however, it is noted that the comments do not demonstrate that there is a conflict of interest.</p>
70	41/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>7. Stantec did not independently analyze PSE's load forecast. Stantec accepted PSE's inputs as fact and verified that PSE had followed an industry-standard process. Why didn't Stantec obtain independent data from unbiased third-parties, rather than rely strictly on data provided by PSE?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City. Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's retained Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE), and independent expert in transmission planning to perform an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside. USE's report, dated April 28, 2015 (Page 4) concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting. Additionally, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate.</p>
71	42/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 9. Critique of "5 Independent Studies" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>8. How will the City of Bellevue ensure they are making the best long-term decisions for residents to provide reliable, "Lowest Reasonable Cost" electricity?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City.</p>
72	43/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Why isn't the City pressing PSE for details about Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) that PSE has already initiated? Has PSE resorted to any CAPs to keep the lights on? The City should report publically exactly what corrective actions (if any) PSE has already taken.</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE's corrective action plans are confidential and contain Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII).</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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73	44/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Which specific regulations (NERC Standards “chapter and verse”) recently changed that require PSE to increase reliability from an N-2 scenario to an N-9 scenario? Why has PSE layered on assumptions about sending 1,500MW to Canada, simultaneous with weekday morning temperatures below 23F, simultaneous with 2 of 4 transformers offline, all while 6 west-of-Cascade emergency generators owned by PSE - and 5 other non-PSE owned emergency generators - are offline? Where is the NERC requirement mandating those assumptions? Specifically, what requirements recently changed that require all of these additional extreme assumptions to be layered upon the WECC 2018 Base Case?</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. PSE follows the NERC TPL-001-4 requirements to analyze its transmission system that is part of the Bulk electric system of Western Interconnection. These requirements are publicly available on the NERC website. The TPL-001-4 requirement R2.7 states “...when the analysis indicates an inability of the System to meet the performance requirements in Table 1, the Planning Assessment shall include Corrective Action Plan(s) addressing how the performance requirements will be met.” During the planning process it is required for us to develop CAPs wherever the system would not satisfy the performance requirements. Table 1 of the TPL standard includes various contingencies that need to be studied at peak on various sensitivity cases. The adherence to the TPL standard ensures greater grid reliability and mitigates any future grid-wide black-outs.</p>
74	45/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn’t the City insisting on PSE to carefully distinguish between “Path Rating” and “Firm Requirement” for electricity transfers to Canada? Why isn’t the City pressing PSE to re-run load flow studies without the additional layered assumptions on the WECC 2018 base case?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, the need for Energize Eastside has been validated by numerous independent industry experts that confirm that PSE followed the appropriate planning procedures.</p> <p>The work of PSE’s transmission planners has been validated by independent experts for the City of Bellevue and the Partner Cities’ Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Team. In the Final EIS, the EIS Team noted: “The EIS Consultant Team confirmed that the needs assessment was conducted in accordance with industry standards for utility planning. No change in Final EIS. See Key Theme OBJ-2 in Appendix J-1.” Final EIS, Section 6.2, page 6-3.</p> <p>Operationally, there are always power flows across the norther intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): “The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations.”</p>
75	46/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 10. Corrective Action Plans, NERC Requirements (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. Why isn’t the City pressing WECC for straight answers? Has anyone at the City reached out to WECC to get reliable data? Why isn’t WECC holding PSE accountable?</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City and WECC.</p>

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76	47/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 11. Misleading Threats of "Rolling Blackouts" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. Why does the "backbone" - this particular existing PSE 115kV transmission line – need to be upgraded if we can live without it for 9 months at a time? Mr. Jens Nedrud (former PSE Senior Project Manager on Energize Eastside) stated that this existing line can be taken out of service for up to 9 months without grid ramifications.</p>	TPL-001-4 standard also requires stressing the system to a reasonable level when evaluating the performance of the system to make sure that the system is robust enough to do system maintenance and also keep the system available for day-to-day operations. Hence the planning process is obligated to analyze the bookends and extreme situations that could happen in reality. In order to satisfy these performance requirements with future load growth, a CAP consisting of rolling black-outs is inevitable if the Energize Eastside project is not put in place based on current load forecasts. It is the obligation of every planner to provide a system that could provide reliable power during day-to-day operations. The operating world is governed by another set of operations NERC standards (TOP, BAL, EOP) that they need to adhere to support the reliability of the grid. It is up-to the operator to when, whether and how to arm the CAPs.
77	48/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 11. Misleading Threats of "Rolling Blackouts" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Are there better ways to handle the other 3 months – periods of possible (not guaranteed) peak demand? Why isn't the City considering other less costly, less environmentally damaging viable alternatives to provide the most reliable electricity at the lowest fair price to consumers?</p>	Question is addressed to the City; however, PSE has thoroughly explored various solutions to the Eastside need as evidenced by PSE's Solution Study (2014) and Supplemental Solution Study (2015). PSE has rigorously studied many non-wire new technology solutions as evidenced by the E3 (2014) and Strategen (2015/2018) reports.
78	49/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 11. Misleading Threats of "Rolling Blackouts" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn't the City pressing PSE for the facts about BPA's automated curtailment system? How many times has BPA had to use this system in the last 5 years? Last 10 years? What has the trend looked like over the past 10 years? Is usage of this system over the last 10 years increasing or decreasing? Which way is power flowing during peak demand periods (cold weekday mornings below 23F) – from the U.S. to Canada, or from Canada to the U.S.?</p>	Question are addressed to the City and BPA; however, PSE lacks knowledge of and cannot speak to or represent BPA's operational data.
79	50/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>1. During 2017, how close did the Puget Sound Eastside come to experiencing rolling blackouts? How many CAPS did PSE implement to maintain electricity to the region?</p>	Exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate, although a bit conservative. As stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal regulatory requirements for system reliability."

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80	51/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>2. Which PSE forecast is accurate? How accurate are any of PSE's forecasts? Why isn't the City pressing PSE for the past 10-to-12 years of historical data, so we can see the real trend line? Seattle City Light makes that data readily available to the public. PSE has denied public requests for that data.</p>	<p>A portion of the comments are directed at the City; however, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate, although a bit conservative. As stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal regulatory requirements for system reliability." The magnitude and or duration of such overloads are not part of the federal planning standards, only that an overload is identified on the system.</p> <p>Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's Independent Expert Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE) reported in Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside, April 28, 2015 Page 4 - USE concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting.</p>
81	52/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>3. Why isn't the City pressing PSE to provide realistic electricity growth rates for the region? Electricity growth rate is not the same as economic and population growth rates. The Federal Energy Information Administration (EIA) says, "...the long-run trend of slowing growth in electricity use relative to economic growth will continue: the rate of projected growth in electricity use will less than half the rate of economic growth..." http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.cfm?id=10491</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, it should be noted that the commenter confuses electricity use with electricity demand.</p> <p>Federal regulations require that utilities plan a reliable system based on forecasted loads. The City of Bellevue's retained Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE), and independent expert in transmission planning to perform an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside. USE's report, dated April 28, 2015 (Page 4) concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting. Additionally, exceedance of the 2018 summer peak forecast occurred in 2017, which shows that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate.</p>
82	53/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>4. What would possess PSE to create a "Heat Map" illustration that overly exaggerates a worst case scenario that could never possibly occur in real life?</p>	<p>The Heat Map shown in the Needs Assessment Section 2.3 - King County Area Description, was used as an illustration of the most densely populated areas of King County. The graphic shows the most densely populated areas in red, which include Kenmore, Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, and Renton; nothing more.</p>
83	54/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>5. Why isn't the City pressing PSE for an explanation of how PSE created this "Heat Map" graphic, and why is it included in PSE's Eastside Needs Assessment Report? This report provides crucial supporting documentation for PSE's permit application and the EIS. This report should not contain inaccurate or misleading information.</p>	<p>Question is addressed to the City; however, the Heat Map shown in the Needs Assessment Section 2.3 - King County Area Description, was used as an illustration of the most densely populated areas of King County. The graphic shows the most densely populated areas in red, which include Kenmore, Kirkland, Redmond, Bellevue, and Renton; nothing more. The report does not include inaccurate or misleading information.</p>

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84	55/55	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	10-Mar-18	<p>Topic 12. Customer Demand Forecast and "Heat Map" (See attachment Energize Eastside Permit Questions 2018-03-09.pdf for detailed background on questions)</p> <p>Why isn't the City requesting 10 years' worth of historical data on peak loads on each of Bellevue's 29 substations to verify the accuracy of PSE's statements? Where are those peak loads occurring? Which specific substations are experiencing peak loads? When did those peak loads occur? For how long did they last? How much above the substation transformer nameplate rating were those peaks? How would Energize Eastside specifically address those peak load events? How is the City independently verifying PSE's claims?</p>	Questions are addressed to the City. To verify PSE's studies, the City of Bellevue's hired an independent expert, Utility System Efficiencies, Inc. (USE) to prepare an Independent Technical Analysis of Energized Eastside, April 28, 2015 Page 4. USE concluded that PSE has followed industry practice in forecasting its demand load, incorporating the four major components of forecasting.
85	1/1	Bowers, Jarvis	13609 NE 28th St, Bellevue WA 98005	12-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 2. I'm concerned about noise pollution from the new power lines. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Section 6.13 of the FEIS states: "Corona noise was analyzed as a part of the Phase 1 Draft EIS and was found to be relatively low for nearby residential environments and virtually the same as existing noise levels, which is well below the limits required by local noise regulations."
86	1/1	Cox, Sean	4538 Somerset Dr. SE Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. 5. PSE and the EIS process have failed to address the risks of this project due to the potential death and damage that these new lines will cause during a major landslide or seismic event. Quoting we follow national standards does not address the fact that the additional height of the lines will result in them falling through a substantial number of homes due to the unique environment and risks we face in the PNW. PSE has a history of claiming it's an act of god and not being held responsible for past events which have resulted in damage to homes by their lines. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additional information can be found in the EIS.

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87	1/1	Dehmlow, Sue	1720 140th Ct SE Bellevue 87007	8-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE’s application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>2. PSE is in the business of generating income to it’s shareholders and doesn’t have our interests at heart.</p> <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
88	1/1	Ray, Don	134 130th Ave NE, Bellevue, WA 98005	16-Mar-18	<p>As a former nuclear power plant operator I can tell you PSE has never properly justified the CURRENT need for this expensive expansion. As a former president of a local software firm, I feel this PSE expansion is a business manipulation for profits and not in the long term financial interest of us rate payers.</p> <p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Operation of a power plant is very different than planning and operating the electrical system.

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89	1/1	Dontireddy, Sirisha		13-Mar-18	<p>I would like to be party of record for CUP and CALUP applications. My name is Sirisha Dontireddy and my address is 4617 135th PL SE, Bellevue, WA 98006.</p> <p>I have serious concerns regarding PSE’s Energize Eastside project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety concerns: Energize Eastside’s proximity to ageing Olympic pipeline. This is earthquake prone area and having high powered transmission lines so close to the pipeline can be disastrous. 2. Impact on my property: Not many people would want to buy a home that’s close to high transmission power lines because of the exposure high levels of EMFs. 3. Views: Somerset neighborhood is cherished for its breathtaking views. These very tall, huge powerlines will totally dice the view up. <p>Thank you for your consideration!</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. The Energize Eastside project will replace existing transmission lines in an existing corridor that has been in operation since the late 1920s and early 1930s. Additional information can be found in the EIS.</p>
90	1/1	Erskine, Jessica	1861 140th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	13-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additional information can be found in the EIS.</p>
91	1/1	Esayian, Karen and Sam	4601 135th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	<p>Please record Sam and Karen Esayian , 4601 135th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006, as party of record for comments on the PSE Bellevue South Application for Energize Eastside.</p> <p>Our general concerns are for those also stated in the LUC for Bellevue: protecting single family neighborhoods from encroachment by more intense uses and the proposal to use a design that contradicts the intended character of a neighborhood. In addition, we have concerns about safety during construction adjacent to the pipelines and the inadequate evaluation of non wired alternatives.</p> <p>Further comments will follow.</p>	<p>The transmission line project will upgrade existing transmission lines within an existing transmission corridor, avoiding new encroachment into neighboring single-family areas. The vast majority of the area's development has occurred around the transmission corridor, which was established in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Any single family neighborhoods adjacent to the proposed line are already adjacent to the existing transmission lines.</p>

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92	1/1	Evans, Alice	2455 127th Ave NE, Bellevue, WA 98005	7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE’s application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p> <p>PSE has misrepresented this project from day one—beginning by sending a post card stating that WHO listed exposure to EMF as not having a deleterious effect on the human body. In fact, at that time, WHO listed exposure to EMF as Category 2B—a possible human carcinogen. In addition to the reasons cited above, their project also will impact our health.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. PSE disagrees with the commenter's opinion regarding the project. Additional information about EMF can be found in Section 4.8 of the FEIS.
93	1/1	Hazen, Lisa		7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE’s application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
94	1/1	Johnston, Pam	3741 122nd Ave NE, Bellevue, WA 98005	5-Mar-18	Please add me as a party of record for Energize Eastside.	Comment is addressed to the City.

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95	1/1	Judkins, Kathy	4324 136th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98006-2237	13-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. 5. For me personally this project will place a huge steel pole in my yard within a few feet of my garage and the Olympic Pipeline. My driveway will be damaged as well as the private access road to my home and 7 neighbors homes. This road is the only access to my home. During the project I will have no automobile access to my home. I am 72 years old and a widow and have a congenital back issue so will not be able to climb up many stairs to get to my house. Also a tree over 50 years old will be cut down. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additionally, PSE has reached out, and will continue to reach out, to property owners along the corridor to discuss and clarify revegetation and access plans.
96	1/1	Kaiboriboon, Kitti	13553 NE 54th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98005	14-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
97	1/1	Kaner, Rick	6025 Hazelwood Lane SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	12-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.

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98	1/1	Lakshmanan, Valliappa	4552 Somerset Dr. SE , Bellevue WA 98006	10-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that Bellevue NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because there are several less expensive ways to provide additional power without destroying thousands of valuable urban trees, increasing risk of petroleum leaks and being an eyesore.</p> <p>I would like to be notified about public hearings.</p>	Comment is addressed to the City.
99	1/1	Moore, Margaret	4707 135th Place SE Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	<p>I would like to be listed as a party of record to preserve my right to file an appeal later if I so desire. We do not want the City of Bellevue to approve the PSE application as it is now configured. PSE must be required to consider alternative solutions to their perceived potential energy disruptions which are more up-to-date, environmentally relevant and less intrusive.</p> <p>Two points in the Bellevue Land Use Code pertain to the current situation: 1. A project must protect single family neighborhoods from encroachment by more intense uses. 2. (The) design must be compatible with intended character of the property and the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>Through the 18 mile length of the proposed power lines, both of these elements will be violated and must be considered by both PSE and the Bellevue City Council before any further action is taken.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p> <p>1) The transmission line project will upgrade existing transmission lines within an existing transmission corridor, avoiding encroachment into neighboring single-family areas. The vast majority of the area development has occurred around the transmission corridor, which was established in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Any single family neighborhoods adjacent to the proposed line are already adjacent to the existing transmission lines. The utility corridor is part of the existing character of these areas.</p> <p>PSE is proposing to replace the existing 115 kV transmission poles with steel poles to accommodate 230 kV conductors. The poles will generally be installed in the same location or in close proximity to the existing poles. In most cases, the number of poles will be reduced from four to one or two. The consistency of the proposed transmission lines with other uses in the vicinity was confirmed by the Phase 2 DEIS, which found that impacts to land use will be "be less-than-significant because [the proposed project] is consistent with city and subarea plans, and would not adversely affect existing or future land use patterns." DEIS at 3.1-37.</p>
100	1/1	Mansfield, Peter	4568 Somerset Place SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	9-Mar-18	<p>Please add my name as a party of record NOT in favor of the City of Bellevue granting a permit to PSE for any portion of their proposed Energize Eastside Project.</p> <p>I do not believe they have made their case for the necessity of this project nor do I believe they have adequately evaluated alternative methods to meet peak electrical power demands.</p> <p>Electrical energy delivery and distribution is in the process of being completely rethought on a national and international scale. It would be a mistake to allow, at this time, construction of additional high voltage power transmission lines and towers through our city. It is rapidly becoming old technology. I know we can do better. We are leaders after all.</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.</p> <p>2) Richards Creek Substation. The property currently serves as a pole storage yard and has a utility corridor with existing transmission lines, water pipelines, and a petroleum pipeline through the center of the site. It is well screened from surrounding uses by mature vegetation. The site is surrounded to the north by PSE's existing Lakeside Switch substation, to the west by industrial development including a water and wastewater supply company, to the south by King County's Factoria Solid Waste Transfer Station, and upslope to the east by a stormwater detention facility tract that is heavily vegetated. The substation use is consistent with the uses in the area and the current use of the site. Located within the Light Industrial (LI) zoning district, the existing site screening will be enhanced with the Richards Creek culvert replacement project and stream restoration and enhancement proposal.</p>

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Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
101	1/1	Marsh, Don		13-Mar-18	<p>Dear Ms. Bedwell,</p> <p>The purpose of this letter is to express concerns CENSE has with Puget Sound Energys applications for a Conditional Use Permit and a Critical Areas Land Use Permit to construct a new 230kV to 115kV substation at Richards Creek and replace 18 miles of 115kV transmission lines between Renton and Redmond with 230kV lines. CENSE objects to PSEs project because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PSEs data does not substantiate the need for the project. Therefore, the project is not a prudent investment of ratepayer dollars. 2. PSEs study of the safety risks posed by embedding 67 large-diameter power poles within feet of half-century-old pressurized petroleum pipelines is based on flawed assumptions. 3. PSEs evaluation of less-costly technologies available to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid is inadequate. 4. The removal of thousands of valuable urban trees would damage communities and the environment. <p>CENSE will submit additional comments at a later date.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. The comments do not provide specific information to support the claims being made. PSE has provided extensive documentation on the Energize Eastside project. The City's EIS provides numerous independent evaluations on the project.
102	1/1	Melman, Diana	6023 121st Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>It bothers me that we are a world class city and yet the power lines in my neighborhood (New Port Hills) look like they will fall or come dangerously close to things bellow. I don't understand why we would spend more money on making our neighborhood even more insightly with larger power lines. I will never understand the need for it if we can invest that money and put the power lines in the ground. And I bet that there more people than I who would be willing to support this idea. Please don't force PSE's greedy investors interest on us who have to live with the consequence.</p> <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
103	1/1	Mickelson, Dave & Denise	4518 Somerset Dr SE, Bellevue, WA 98006-3062	9-Mar-18	<p>Please add my wife & I to Party of Record for Energize Eastside.</p> <p>We strongly oppose the City approving the PSE application. PSE provided inadequate evaluation of non-wired alternatives.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and the 2015 Eastside System Energy Storage Alternatives Assessment and 2018 Report Update by Strategen Consulting.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
104	1/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Please accept our comments on Energize Eastside File Number 17-120556-LB and 17-1205657-LO.</p> <p>The original signed copy is being sent through the US mail to Development Services.</p> <p><u>Stormwater comments - Richards Creek 230 kV Substation:</u></p> <p>This is an industrial project site, with extensive use of galvanized materials containing zinc. The application incorrectly calls the entire site an “infrequently used maintenance access route”.</p> <p>Minimum Requirement 5, onsite stormwater management is required and has not been satisfied.</p> <p>Minimum Requirement 6, runoff treatment, requires enhanced treatment for metals. There is currently no treatment provided for this industrial site.</p> <p>Minimum Requirement 7, flow control: There is no documentation of the detention vault sizing and function. The application must include a stormwater report that documents compliance with all minimum requirements and includes hydrologic modeling results for detention sizing and control structure. The lower half of the driveway / access road flows directly into the creek with no flow control, treatment or onsite stormwater management.</p> <p>The substation fails to meet LUC 20.25H.080.A.3.</p>	<p>A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (CSWPPP) has been prepared for the Richards Creek Substation project and will be submitted to the City of Bellevue as part of the Project's Clearing and Grading Permit for Richards Creek. The CSWPPP contains provisions for onsite stormwater management and flow control (met through the proposed detention vault, and includes calculations for the sediment pond sizing).</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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105	2/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Wetland comments - Richards Creek 230 kV Substation:</p> <p>This project requires a Section 404 permit and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Thresholds for Section 404 and 401 permitting require analysis of the entire project impacts, not just a partial phase in one municipality.</p> <p>Wetland D hydrology is provided by overbank flooding from Stream C. The new culvert will eliminate overbank flooding of wetland D. Project must fully mitigate the loss of wetland D.</p> <p>Project must complete a final mitigation report that includes mitigation goals, performance standards, monitoring and maintenance protocols, data sheets and rating forms, and contingencies for 5 year monitoring period.</p> <p>This project would increase storm runoff, by cutting trees on the east side and channelizing flow around the project site, and concentrating this runoff into new channels that discharge into wetland A at the NW corner of the development and discharge into Wetland H at the SW corner. These concentrated flows have the potential to cause long-term erosion through these wetlands and exacerbate downstream sediment deposition.</p> <p>The project would disrupt the hydrology of slope wetlands both upslope and downslope of the new stream channel. This project will create two upland berms running through the middle of Wetland A. Project is not adequately mitigating for these impacts. Project must include monitoring of the wetland area south west of the new stream channel.</p>	<p>The City does not have jurisdiction over the Clean Water Act sections 404 and 401 permit processes. Wetland D hydrology has been provided over time by a combination of overbank flooding and shallow, subsurface seepage heading downslope, towards the vicinity of the dead end of SE 30th Street. Our expectation is that the boundaries and functioning of Wetland D will not change appreciably due to the proposed stream channel restoration work. Overbank flows tend to occur during the winter when hydrology is already at or near the ground surface. Since the stream channel is angled down the slope, we anticipate that the stream will continue to provide near-surface hydrology to the downslope Wetland D areas resulting from water percolating into the porous streambed and then continuing subsurface through permeable soils downslope to supply wetland areas, as opposed to re-entering the channel.</p> <p>Mitigation plans along with a monitoring and maintenance plan for the 5-year monitoring period will be prepared for the project and reviewed/approved by appropriate agencies.</p> <p>Concentrated flows or long-term erosion is not anticipated at the Richards Creek Substation site. Stream and wetland bank revegetation will provide both short- and long-term erosion controls. New native plantings will provide increased soil stability and native vegetation that could potentially reduce velocity of peak flows; thereby improving wetland and stream buffer functions, along with increased channel dimensions and flow-carrying capacity.</p> <p>Although parts of Wetland A are contiguous with adjacent stream segments, the primary source of hydrology to the wetland is from groundwater seeps. As such, disruptions to hydrology from the stream restoration project are not anticipated. Wetland monitoring will be included in the project's monitoring and maintenance plan.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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106	3/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p><u>Culvert and stream channel comments - Richards Creek 230 kV Substation:</u></p> <p>This project's new Culvert and new stream channel require Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) and 401 Water Quality Certification permits. The long-term impacts and disruption to existing wetlands and streams does not justify the bermed stream channel which would be disconnected from adjacent wetlands. The new culvert and stream channel would increase peak flows to downstream systems. Proposed culvert has a sediment trap within the structure. This is an illegal structure. There is no plan or design for maintenance cleaning of sediment, which would dewater the creek and disrupt the aquatic life in the stream.</p> <p>The culvert and stream relocation calls itself a Habitat Improvement Project as part of development of a utility facility. Instead of enhancing fish and wildlife habitat, it would disrupt existing ecosystem functions and create an unnatural bermed stream in the middle of wetland A, in the process cutting many mature trees.</p> <p>The application states the channel would be regraded to assist in sediment transport. This project occurs at an abrupt transition in stream grade, from steep to shallow. The proposed stream relocation would extend the steeper section beyond the project development, facilitating sediment transport through the PSE site and allowing deposition of sediment to occur downstream, impacting downstream parcels.</p> <p>The wetland and stream relocation would remove 43 mature alder trees with an average diameter over 10 inches and a maximum diameter of 18 inches. 22 poplar trees are proposed to be removed which are mostly clustered adjacent to the stream. Proposed mitigation for removal of 65 mature wetland trees is just 66 small two-gallon wetland trees, along with hundreds of shrubs and groundcover. In addition the project is planting 48 upland/buffer trees (2 gallon) in what was formerly wetland. Project is converting a forested wetland into a shrub dominated wetland bisected by upland berms. While there will be a net increase in the number of trees in the wetland/stream system, assuming all newly planted trees survive, the tree canopy will be greatly reduced for decades.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The approvals listed are not under the jurisdiction of the City. However, PSE has been working with WDFW and Tribes to facilitate the stream enhancement project and remove instream flow restrictions that have resulted from the existing undersized culverts. PSE is seeking a Section 404 Permit for the Richards Creek Substation site. PSE must obtain all required and necessary permits from the appropriate agencies. The permits required by Bellevue will be obtained from Bellevue.</p> <p>The stream realignment allows for the creation of more complex and higher quality riparian wetlands and buffers of substantial width along both sides of the stream, whereas the existing alignment is straight, borders a paved area, and is largely lined with reed canarygrass and nightshade. Additionally, new native plantings will provide increased soil stability and native vegetation that could potentially reduce velocity of peak flows; thereby improving wetland and stream buffer functions, along with increased channel dimensions and flow-carrying capacity.</p> <p>The proposed replacement culvert for the access route crossing will meet current design standards for fish passage (WDFW 2013), provide flow conveyance for up to the 100-year peak flow rate, and facilitate sediment management. The replacement culvert will contain a sediment trap beneath the access route with a road-accessible cleanout. This will provide relatively easy, low-impact removal of built up sediments.</p> <p>Stream, wetland, and buffer areas will be enhanced with new native plantings, which will provide a net increase in species and structural diversity. Culvert replacement and stream restoration will result in net habitat benefits following Project implementation. It will improve fish passage, and improve in-stream and riparian habitat conditions. Additionally, temporary impact areas will be restored. New plantings will provide organic matter and foraging and nesting opportunities for terrestrial wildlife, including several songbird species. Mitigation is designed to meet or exceed Ecology recommendations. Improving the stream channel will result in increased channel dimensions and flow-carrying capacity. Use of the sediment trap will facilitate and improve sedimentation management. Including snags and large woody debris in mitigation plans will help to address the loss of forested habitat values in the short-term, and over time the loss of function would be further addressed as mitigation areas mature. While the vegetation structure within the Project area will be altered, a net increase in native habitat area is expected in the long-term with mitigation.</p>
107	4/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p><u>Forest Canopy losses - Richards Creek 230 kV Substation:</u></p> <p>Besides the removal of 65 mature wetland trees as part of stream relocation, this project is proposing to remove 205 mature trees for project development, and the cutting (topping at 15' height) of 46 trees as part of a vegetation management area. The 205 trees removed include two 30" diameter maple trees and a 34" diameter fir tree. The 46 trees topped include 48" diameter and 30" diameter maple trees. There is no mitigation proposed to mitigate these impacts as part of the Richard Creek 230kV Substation project. This project fails to maintain existing tree canopy coverage, let alone meet targets.</p>	<p>Mitigation of tree removal will be part of the project. Vegetation Management at this location is for the reliability of a 230 kV substation and not related to the power line phase of the project.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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					There is no justification to top 46 mature trees in the vegetation management area. This area is not under any new or existing power lines.	
108	5/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Conceptual photo simulations:</p> <p>The conceptual photos do not represent the project as applied for in the plan sheets.</p> <p>Conceptual 30 shows 75' poles, plans show 85' to 100'. Conceptual 38 shows 65' poles, plans show 70' to 80'. Conceptual 39 shows 75' poles, plans show 72' to 82'. Conceptual 40 shows 75' poles, plans show 76' to 95'. Conceptual 18 shows 80' poles, plans show 82' to 90'. Conceptual 15 shows 80' poles, plans show 82' to 90'.</p>	The pole heights on the photo simulations are approximations. Additionally, the plan height referenced in the comments are for total pole length, not the above ground height.
109	6/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>New Monopoles comments:</p> <p>The direct embed installations require site-specific geotechnical studies.</p> <p>The foundation-style installations require engineered design drawings.</p> <p>The foundation designs must be analyzed for seismic stability.</p> <p>These new monopoles are proposed to be eighty to one hundred twenty-five feet tall, carrying multiple high-voltage lines under tension, which could land directly on residential houses and a middle school if the foundations should fail.</p> <p>Please provide a profile view of the underground portion of each pole, in relation to the pipeline depth. Would foundations be deeper than the adjacent pipeline depth? How close to the pipeline both vertically and horizontally would these pole installations occur?</p> <p>The Construction Scenarios presented in Appendix B of the plans do not have any scale. How wide would the access road be? Residents must be consulted to agree on the actual access route through backyards.</p> <p>What mitigation is proposed for tree and shrub removal on resident's land? Installing a two-gallon tree to replace a full grown tree does not mitigate the long-term loss of shade, visual buffer, and noise reduction benefits we currently enjoy, let alone the fact that our pre-school child planted it so many years ago. The project should provide professional appraisal of all vegetation proposed to be disturbed and pay that cost to the land owner.</p> <p>The Citizens Advisory groups have not been consulted on the choice of pole finish. This is an important consideration, both for the overall character of the neighborhood, and for residents who will have to look at individual</p>	<p>PSE design meets the appropriate NESC design requirements. Property owner vegetation replacement will be addressed on a property-by-property basis. PSE has made considerable efforts to meet with property owners. If property owners are interested, they can contact PSE.</p> <p>It is expected that in most instances, the poles would be installed at a depth that would be greater than the depth of the Olympic pipeline(s). Profile views could be provided as part of the Clear and Grade permit application.</p> <p>Temporary access roads will be developed as necessary to meet construction requirements. PSE will operate within its existing property rights for access. Coordination with residents will be made throughout the corridor and project duration.</p> <p>Pole finish will be suggested by PSE; however, the permitting jurisdictions will have input into the final decision.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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					poles intruding on their view outside their windows.	
110	7/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Plan sheet comments:</p> <p>The plan sheets show only one existing pole location where existing pole structures are H-poles. Revise the sheets to show actual existing pole locations.</p> <p>Sheet 5/25 shows a three new high tension lines over I-90, with three new poles and a new line headed east extending off the plan sheet. This new line is not part of the project proposal.</p>	There are no new transmission lines over I-90. Two of the existing lines will be upgraded from 115 kV to 230 kV. One additional shield wire will be added to the system.
111	8/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Overall project comments:</p> <p>The project application is incomplete. There is inadequate analysis of project effects, including wetland impacts, stream impacts, stormwater management, and tree canopy targets. There is no wetland mitigation plan, no final culvert design, and no long-term stormwater management plan.</p> <p>The project does not have required state and federal permits, including Section 404 permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and Hydraulic Project Approval.</p> <p>The design for pole foundations is completely lacking.</p> <p>While it is acceptable to phase construction, the project must be permitted as a whole and complete project. The project as applied for does not have independent utility.</p>	<p>The project application was determined complete by the City.</p> <p>PSE will be apply for and obtain the necessary permits for the project.</p> <p>If additional information is required for foundation design, it will be provided as part of the Clear and Grade permit application.</p> <p>For linear projects, such as utility lines, it is common and typically, required to permit the project by jurisdiction. PSE's application follows appropriate state and city regulations.</p>
112	9/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p><u>South Bellevue Critical Areas Report Puget Sound Energy – Energize Eastside Report, the Watershed Company August 2017:</u></p> <p>Page 17 – 18 discusses salmon in South Bellevue streams and notes lamprey use only. This is inconsistent with the Watershed Company Report 2008 Spawner Survey Report which found Chinook salmon, Coho Salmon, and Cutthroat Trout use in Richards Creek and Coal Creek. Further the tributary that the Richards Road 230 kV substation is located on goes to Richards Creek. Richards Creek has Clean Water Act category 5 303(d) listing #70091 for bioassessment; this requires improved water quality conditions and the proposed stream reconfiguration proposed under the Energize project will likely act to reduce water quality.</p>	<p>Coho salmon and river lamprey are noted as being in Coal Creek on page 22 of the Critical Areas Report. Chinook salmon are not discussed in the Critical Areas Report, but rather in the Project's Endangered Species Act (ESA) document as stated in the Critical Areas Report, page 17. While cutthroat trout are not considered a species of importance by the City of Bellevue, use of Richards Creek by cutthroat trout is noted in the Critical Areas Report, pages 8 and 50.</p> <p>Per page 49 of the Critical Areas Report: Wider and more fully vegetated buffers along both sides of the stream will increase their capacity to provide biofiltration function. This will help to improve water quality from stormwater originating off-site upstream as well as helping to filter storm water originating onsite prior to it reaching the stream onsite. Furthermore, preventing flows from spilling out onto a lower, paved industrial area adjoining to the west during high-flow events (and even from pervasive seepage) will reduce the entrainment of pollutants from this pollution-generating surface. This will result in overall improvements in water quality. While the stream is listed for impairment of biological integrity (i.e., benthic, macroinvertebrates), there could be many causes for such a listing including unknown pollutant(s) habitat issues, fine sedimentation, etc. As the project will result in overall improvements to water quality, habitat, and sedimentation, further impairment of the stream for biological integrity is not anticipated.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

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113	10/10	Nolan, Joan & Robert	4700 133rd Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	<p>Alternative Siting Analysis – Questions:</p> <p>PSE states that the proposed Energize corridor was chosen after extensive study. How can this be when PSE has still not produced any evidence that it has considered EIS comments from at least 2016 onwards?</p> <p>Why has PSE chosen a residential corridor rather than an industrial corridor for Energize? What will PSE do to mitigate the negative impact to the City of Bellevue view corridors?</p>	PSE initiated a Community Advisor Group that met a multitude of times to assess and recommend corridors. Additionally, there are only limited areas zoned as Industrial through the City. PSE chose the existing corridor as it is one of only a few north-south existing utility corridors; placing the new lines in the existing 115 kV corridor limits impacts.
114	1/1	Picatti, William	5245 Highland Drive, Bellevue, WA 98006	14-Mar-18	I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because the data that PSE has provided is faulty in oh so many ways. The use of winter-time load factors combined with summer-time derating factors is but one example. Combine the use of faulty information with the lack of acceptance of updated usage / demand numbers and new technologies, and this request doesn't make sense. This proposed project is way too expensive and potentially hazardous to the environment and the people that live near the proposed new line. Please, do not support the PSE proposal for this new, dangerous transmission line!	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.
115	1/1	Rossi, Ralph A.	5933 149th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	13-Mar-18	I would like to be a party of record, opposing PSE's planned power line expansion in Bellevue.	Comment is addressed to the City.
116	1/1	Saw, Chit	13809 SE 51st Place, Bellevue, WA 98006	11-Mar-18	<p>As a concerned citizen of Bellevue, I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's permit application to build high-voltage transmission lines for its Energize Eastside project that will cut through our neighborhoods and schools, and gravely endanger us all.</p> <p>As has already been argued countless times in public meetings on this issue, this project is unnecessary and a waste of ratepayer funds. It was undertaken primarily for the purposes of generating a financial return for the utility's investors.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. A section of PSE's preferred alignment for the new poles will cut right through Tyee Middle School, which my child attends. Why would the city government, which is supposed to represent the interests of its citizens, even consider putting staff and students at risk for a project which brings little benefit to the community? Not to mention the damage that this blight on the landscape will bring to our communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. After all, aren't we supposed to be a "City in a Park"?</p> <p>There are far less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. I would urge you to take the concerns of Bellevue citizens seriously and accordingly reject PSE's Energize Eastside permit application. Let's all work together to find real solutions that are more in</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
					line with our values as a city.	
117	1/1	Scott, David & Sherron	4539 Somerset Dr. SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	10-Mar-18	4539 Somerset Dr.S.E.Bellevue Wa. 98006 The above address, our home is situated in close proximity to the gas pipeline on the west and downhill side of the line. We have strong concerns relative to the safety in regards to any intrusion of the environment adjacent to the existing lines by the addition of the proposed power transmission lines.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and Section 4.9 of the FEIS.
118	1/1	Stronk, Sue	12917 SE 86th Pl, Newcastle, WA 98056	12-Mar-18	I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because: 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.
119	1/1	Suurs, Mindy	4662 144th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	8-Mar-18	I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because: 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Why would such a progressive, tech-oriented area (Eastside) use anything less than the newest, best, most environmentally friendly utilities? Why spend so much money and end up with an outdated eyesore result? Do NOT let the profit motive of this corporation (PSE) dictate this backward-thinking plan. There is no excuse – you can't say you didn't know better because PSE has turned a blind eye toward all the evidence from CENSE and others and wants to plow forward recklessly with their predetermined plan. Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.	Please see the Comment Response Summary.

PSE Response to Public Comment

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120	1/1	Tien, Patrick	4711 135th PI SE Bellevue, WA 98006-3034	9-Mar-18	<p>Please put me/my feedback in the party of records for PSE/EE application;</p> <p>Name: Pen-ho Patrick Tien Address: 4711 135th PL SE Bellevue, WA 98006-3034</p> <p>Here are my comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PSE project impacts on our property and make the whole area industrial looking. 2. I have a big concern about safety during construction around pipelines. 3. There is no insufficient proven need for this project. 	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.
121	1/1	Ting, Rachel	13314 SE 44th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98006	7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.
122	1/1	Tong, Loan	13308 SE 44th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98006	7-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
123	1/1	Turner, Ingrid	12512 SE 52nd St., Bellevue, WA 98006	13-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.
124	1/1	Weir, Kristina H.	4639 133rd Ave SE, Bellevue WA 98006	15-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. PSE has not provided evidence that we actually need this big increase in energy capacity. Demand has been relatively stable despite increases in population and jobs. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. Also PSE relies on fossil based fuels for 60% of its energy production which adds to GHG's. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. PSE has admitted it project will not increase reliability. <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.
125	1/1	Wilson, Jennifer	14312 SE 45th Street, Bellevue, WA 98006	6-Mar-18	<p>I am writing to ask that the city NOT approve PSE's application to build Energize Eastside because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unnecessary and wasteful of ratepayer funds. 2. It is risky to install tall power poles within feet of two half-century-old petroleum pipelines, especially in such close proximity to schools, daycare facilities, and homes. 3. It damages communities and the environment by removing thousands of valuable urban trees. 4. There are less costly ways to enhance the reliability and resiliency of the Eastside power grid. Bellevue can and should join the 21st century on this! <p>Please notify me when any Bellevue public hearing for this project is announced.</p>	Please see the attached Comment Response Summary and EIS.

PSE Response to Public Comment

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126	1/1	Aramburu, Rick	Aramburu & Eustis, LLP 720 Third Avenue, SUITE 2000 Seattle, WA 98104	9-Mar-18	See attachment: 2018-3-9 Bellevue-permit bifurcation.pdf for full details of comments to be addressed.	PSE's application is compliant with state and city regulations.
127	1/1	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	See attachment: Energize Eastside Permit Questions 11-18-2017.pdf *This is a shorter version of Mr. Borgmann's pdf submitted on March 10, 2018.	Thank you for these comments, which are posted and answered elsewhere in this document.
128	1/3	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	PSE clearly stated they care about two things: SAFETY and RELIABILITY. Keri Pravitz reiterated that to me personally during the "Open House" at the end of the meeting. However, those claims ring hollow. The existing power corridor was sublet to the Olympic Pipeline - not visa versa. The power lines were installed first, THEN the pipeline. That order of construction is important. Now PSE wants to go in and dig around aging pipelines to install new poles for a power line to carry 4X more power. This is a recipe for DISASTER. PSE has an abysmal safety record with gas pipelines (despite their claims to the contrary). Remember the Greenwood neighborhood explosion? And those are PSE natural gas pipelines that they own and presumably know where they are located. PSE is not the owner of the Olympic Pipeline. PSE doesn't know the nuances of how the pipelines were installed, and how they operate. There is more than one pipeline. And those are BIG pipelines (16" diameter and 20" diameter) with JET FUEL flowing at 700 PSI. Jet fuel is much more highly volatile than natural gas. We are being asked to trust PSE? How can the City take PSE's safety claims seriously? The evidence overwhelmingly outweighs PSE flimsy safety claims. The City is exposing themselves to serious liability by even contemplating allowing PSE to install power lines on top of the pipelines. Power lines were installed first, THEN pipelines. Not the other way around. The order of construction mattered 50 years ago, and it matters today.	Comments are addressed to the City. PSE is aware of the pipelines in the corridor and works with Olympic to coordinate work within the corridor. Notably, dozens of poles have been replaced in the corridor over the past decade.
129	2/3	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	PSE also spoke about RELIABILITY. "We have to keep the lights on." FACT: Energize Eastside will not affect reliability. PSE's own representatives (Andy Swayne) is on record stating that fact. Energize Eastside will neither decrease the frequency of outages nor the duration of outages. I urge the City to ask PSE to quantify exactly how much reliability will be improved as a result of Energize Eastside. They City owes the public that answer. I've asked. PSE's answer: ZERO increase in reliability. Yet this project will cost ratepayers over \$1BILLION dollars over the next 40 years?! "Keeping the lights on" is a blatant scare tactic. It frightens residents. It threatens businesses by implying they will not be able to grow. It intimidates City Government by leading them to believe they won't be able to continue	PSE is not in agreement with assumption supporting these opinions. Understanding system reliability, other forms of outages (storms) and the difference between energy usage and demand are matters encompassed in the electrical business undertaken by PSE and we are confident in the work of our employees to plan for and ensure reliability at all times. At the request of the public, the City of Bellevue did hire a third party expert Utility System Efficiencies (USE) in system planning, who confirmed the need for the project.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
					<p>business development efforts. BUT IT SERIOUSLY MISREPRESENTS AND DISTORTS THE FACTS. Despite robust growth (population and economic), electricity demand is DECLINING due to more energy efficient construction techniques, building materials, micro-generation, conservation - to name a few. Here is an example:</p> <p>While it seems counterintuitive at first look, despite the BOOMING economy and growth in the region (population and economy), ELECTRICITY DEMAND is flat to declining in the region. Here's one of the many reasons why:</p> <p>https://blog.aboutamazon.com/sustainability/the-super-efficient-heat-source-hidden-below-amazons-new-headquarters</p> <p>It's not just Amazon's high rises that are following these principles. Virtually every major building project on the Eastside and in Seattle are incorporating significant energy efficiencies.</p> <p>The fact that the City helps facilitate this fraudulent misrepresentation of the facts makes the City complicit in PSE's fraud - again exposing the City to significant liability. I urge the City to stick to the facts. I urge the City to hire independent experts to validate all claims by PSE - as recommended by EXPONENT in their 2012 report on Bellevue's electrical reliability.</p>	

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
130	3/3	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	<p>PSE is maintaining their 3-prong media campaign to scare residents, businesses, and City Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastside Growth is straining the local grid 2. The "backbone" hasn't been upgraded in over 50 years 3. If we don't act soon, we will face rolling blackouts <p>PSE said during they meeting that they would have to begin implementing even more complex Correction Action Plans (CAPs) to keep the lights on. That certainly implies that PSE has already had to resort to CAPs because the situation is so dire. I urge the City to ask PSE exactly how many CAPs they have had to institute in the last 6 years? Dozen years? Please report that information publically. PSE has employed ZERO CAPs to-date. FACT: Bonneville Power Administration has an automated system (installed and in-use since 2007) that will prevent rolling blackouts. BPA controls this - not PSE. BPA has stated that the lights will stay on - contrary to PSE's scare tactics.</p> <p>Our region's electrical grid is exactly that - A GRID. There is no longer a "backbone". Our region's transmission system resembles more of a "mesh" or a "network" not a single centralized line subject to damage by storms or natural disasters. And that transmission GRID has been upgraded multiple times in the past 20 years, including recent upgrades in 2009. It is completely false when PSE says they haven't upgraded the transmission system in 50 years. PSE is required, at a minimum, to review and analyze their system every 2 years via the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process. PSE makes routine transmission upgrades and improvements. If they did not, they would be delinquent in their regulated duty to provide reliable electricity to its customers. "The backbone hasn't been upgraded in over 50 years" is a good sound bite, but a false argument. Since the City hosted this meeting and heard PSE make that claim, the City has the responsibility to set the record straight. The City owes the public the truth on this point. Please show a map indicating all of the transmission upgrades that PSE has made on the Eastside in the last 20 years. If you don't have the data, I am happy to supply it.</p> <p>Finally, we have all seen the Andy Wappler PSE ads stating that "If we don't act soon, we will face rolling blackouts". The City owes the public the facts on CAPs that PSE has had to implement. The City owes the public the facts on the reliability increases we might expect from Energize Eastside. The City owes the public the facts on how much this project will REALLY cost customers in the form of higher electricity rates. What are we really getting for \$1BILLION dollars? A relic of a bygone era. There are better alternatives. Less expensive alternatives. More safe alternatives. More reliable alternatives.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) are operating procedures utilized by operators to help keep the lights on. CAPs are used in real-time (<i>i.e.</i>, operations). PSE planning is based on forecasts of which could happen in the future, so the measures can be planned out and taken to avoid such events. The planning requirements are rigorous and do not allow utilities to count on temporary operational measures that may be called on in emergencies. When PSE plans to rigorous performance criteria, then operators in real-time will have options that can keep the lights on, even if the actual real-time operating conditions differ from the studied conditions. By law, the company cannot, and does not, wait for real-time operational problems before it decides to plan a solution.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
131	1/1	Borgmann, Russell	2100 120th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98005	18-Nov-17	<p>Please add these comments to the Energize Eastside Permit Public Comments. Please confirm receipt of these comments.</p> <p>Tree Canopy: QUALITY and QUANTITY</p> <p>PSE has stated that their goal is to have MORE trees, not less, once their project is complete. However, tree canopy is not solely a question of quantity, but also QUALITY. According to Professor Timothy Fahey (Cornell University) a mature tree canopy (50 years) can sequester 30,000 lbs of carbon dioxide per acre and emit about 22,000 lbs of oxygen. According to the EIS, Energize Eastside will denude the equivalent of 327 acres. Destroying over 300 acres of mature native vegetation could result in escalating carbon dioxide levels by at least 9 MILLION pounds. How much is that? That is the equivalent of burning an additional 450,000 gallons of gasoline. With vehicles averaging approximately 25 miles/gallon, that's the equivalent of driving an additional 11 million miles, or adding approximately 900,000 vehicles per year to Puget Sound region highways. It will take MANY, MANY years for young vegetation and saplings to make up for the loss of mature tree canopy. In the meantime, the region's pollution and greenhouse gas emissions will escalate. <u>Tree canopy is about the QUALITY and QUANTITY of mature vegetation.</u></p> <p>How will the City of Bellevue respond to criticism about escalating pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as the result of Energize Eastside? Energize Eastside is a triple whammy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. it increases greenhouse gas emissions by stripping the region of mature vegetation so less carbon emissions are sequestered 2. Young saplings will not generate and emit nearly as much oxygen, until they mature - requiring SEVERAL DECADES 3. Energize Eastside transmission lines will generate corona, which is proven to attract airborne particles, thereby further increasing pollution in the region <p>How will the City of Bellevue respond to failure to adhere to Low Impact Development (LID) Principles enacted by the City of Bellevue, specifically related to mature tree canopy? LID is about more than storm water management.</p>	<p>Response to #1 and #2: Please see the Air discussions in Section 4.5 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).</p> <p>Response to #3: PSE is not aware of corona-causing air pollution.</p> <p>Response to LID question: PSE will comply with the City's requirements for "hard surfaces" and "impervious surfaces" per Chapter 20.20 of the Bellevue Land Use Code. This will be detailed as part of the Project's Clearing and Grading Permit process. Proposed landscaping and re-vegetation will be done in compliance with Section 20.25A of the Bellevue Land Use Code.</p>
132	1/1	Cox, Sean	4538 Somerset Dr. SE Bellevue, WA 98006	16-Nov-17	<p>Please address how PSE can apply for permits when they haven't addressed any of the safety and risks identified by residents. They have not followed the process outlined in the states requirements for infrastructure projects and the City of Bellevue has not required them to follow the process. Until all the designs, risks, and safety issues have been addressed all permits should be denied. You can see the risks and safety items that I have submitted as part of the EIS process.</p>	<p>PSE has followed the appropriate processes in developing and preparing permit application materials for Energize Eastside. The comment is noted; however, no specifics are provided regarding what parts of the design, risks and safety issues were not addressed during the EIS process and the permit application process.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
133	1/1	Esayan, Karen and Sam	4601 135th Ave SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	16-Nov-17	<p>Good morning Heidi,</p> <p>My question and concern is about the Energize Eastside proposal and permit application by PSE. Specifically: commenting on the Conditional Use Permit (File # 17-120556-LB) Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File # 17-120557-LO</p> <p>During the comment periods for Phase I and Phase II of the EIS we were assured that our comments would all be included and reviewed in the FEIS. Now that we are in a 'comment period' for the EE application there is confusion as to whether the comments made by Eastside residents in Phase I and Phase II will definitely be carried over and included in the current comment period. Or.....must all residents who wish to be a party of record once again submit comments, names and addresses to be included in this process? (These questions were not fully addressed on the City's webpages, see below)</p> <p>My notes are incomplete from the 11/14 meeting as to suggested comment topics. Could you outline them?</p> <p>Thank you for your work on behalf of Bellevue residents. Please include an email address for submitting additional comments.</p>	Questions and comments are addressed to the City.
134	1/1	Fletcher, Sarah		3-Dec-17	<p>Good morning, as there is no mention of how much of Eastside's electricity would be needed to run Sound Transit's East Link Light Rail, is that because Sound Transit's East Link will not be needing electricity from this Richards Creek Substation?</p> <p>And you or someone at Puget Sound Energy might know, Where is Sound Transit's East Link light rail electricity to run it coming from? And if the electricity from Richards Creek Substation is needed, how much of it will be used for light rail and how much to run the electricity in people's homes /businesses? Perhaps, you could come out with a chart to compare the Light Rail energy use to how many houses equivalent use that works out to a day/week?</p> <p>"PSE proposes to construct a new Richards Creek Substation in Bellevue and upgrade 18 miles of two existing 115-kilovolt transmission lines with 230-kilovolt lines. Collectively this proposal, which spans from Renton to Redmond, is referred to as Energize Eastside."</p>	The Sound Transit East Link Light Rail will obtain power from both PSE and SCL. Expected loads from the East Link project have already been accounted for in PSE's load studies.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
135	1/1	Harris, Brit		26-Nov-17	<p>Please do not allow PSE to put high voltage power lines near Tye Middle school. As an engineer myself, I know there are always going to be safety risks by placing them next to fuel lines. There are no measure that can eliminate all safety risks.</p> <p>According to the National Cancer Institute (https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/radiation/electromagnetic-fields-fact-sheet) the interpretation of the finding of increased childhood leukemia risk among children with the highest exposures (at least 0.3 μT) is unclear. Several studies have analyzed the combined data from multiple studies of power line exposure have found an increase in childhood leukemia(details are listed in the above link).</p> <p>Extremely low frequency EMFs (ELF-EMFs). Sources of ELF-EMFs include power lines, electrical wiring, and electrical appliances such as shavers, hair dryers, and electric blankets.</p> <p>In 2002, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), a component of the World Health Organization, appointed an expert Working Group to review all available evidence on static and extremely low frequency electric and magnetic fields (12). The Working Group classified ELF-EMFs as “possibly carcinogenic to humans,” based on limited evidence from human studies in relation to childhood leukemia.</p> <p>In 2015, the European Commission Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks reviewed electromagnetic fieldsExit Disclaimer in general, as well as cell phones in particular. It found that, overall, epidemiologic studies of extremely low frequency fields show an increased risk of childhood leukemia with estimated daily average exposures above 0.3 to 0.4 μT,</p> <p>Until further studies can eliminate this as a risk, we should assume that this is still a high possibility. Please do not expose the children to these power lines for long periods of time!</p> <p>Thank you for your support!</p>	<p>The FEIS states: "As discussed in the Phase 1 Draft EIS, there are no known health effects from power frequency EMF at the levels expected from the No Action Alternative or PSE's Proposed Alignment." (Section 4.8.5.1)</p> <p>Please see the provided Comment Response Summary and Section 4.8 of the FEIS for more information.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
136	1/1	Judkins, Kathy	4324-136th PI SE, Bellevue, WA 98006-2237	14-Nov-17	<p>Heidi</p> <p>I will be at the meeting tonight. I wish to be a party of against this permit for the EE project. I have two poles in my yard at 4324-136th PI SE Bellevue, WA 98006. The proposed Permit states the new pole will be 80 feet tall with 230kwh lines. This will be an extreme danger to my home in the event of an earthquake or other natural disaster. The pole with that height will fall on my home or my neighbor Kelly Xu's home. We also have the Olympic Pipeline in close proximity to this pole.</p> <p>Also the only access to my home is on the easement drive. I am a 71 year old widow and need access to my driveway. No written details have been mailed to me by Energize the Eastside other than this October 19 Permit Bulletin. I have refused to meet alone with EE people. I asked to have a meeting with my neighbors on the easement and PSE/EE project people but that request was not given.</p> <p>Please list me as a party of record as being against this record. No permit should be issued, I believe that batteries are the answer.</p> <p>Thank you Kathy Judkins CENSE member Former Somerset Community Association President for 3 years Somerset resident since 1983 4324-136th PI SE Bellevue, WA 98006-2237</p>	<p>Please see the attached Comment Response Summary. Additionally, PSE has reached out to – and continues to reach out to - property owners along the corridor to discuss and clarify revegetation and access plans.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
137	1/1	Walter, Karen	39015 172nd Ave SE, Auburn, WA 98092	17-Nov-17	<p>Heidi, Thank you again for sending us the link to documents associated with the Eastside Energize Project for the Bellevue portion. We have reviewed the available information and offer additional comments to those we have already provided:</p> <p>With respect to the CAR and mitigation plan (our last comment in the email below), it is noted that the plan is preliminary and incomplete. We request an opportunity to review the final mitigation plan before it is approved. For what mitigation is proposed, there is no consideration regarding impacts to future wood recruitment, a key riparian function. The mitigation plan should include details regarding the size, location, and species of trees to be permanently removed within 200 feet of all streams and wetlands. The native trees that are least 4 inches in diameter and within 200 feet of streams should be placed back into the affected streams to create fish habitat. The project should also mitigate for the permanent loss of native tree growth for trees that grow taller than 15 feet naturally and where the ROW overlaps with these 200 foot zones. Since the applicant cannot do so in the corridor, the applicant should be mitigating for this particular impact offsite.</p> <p>Again, we appreciate the opportunity to comment and ask that Bellevue/applicant provided written responses to all comments we have sent to date.</p> <p>Best regards, Karen Walter Watersheds and Land Use Team Leader</p>	Thank you for the comment; we will provide these materials to the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe along with other Section 404 materials concurrent with submittal to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
138	1/1	Smith, Grace	201 S. Jackson St., Seattle, WA 98104-3855	2-Nov-17	<p>Attached, please find King County Wastewater Treatment Division's comments on the Notice of Application for Energize Eastside in Bellevue, WA (17-120556-LB/17-120557-LO).</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this project.</p>	No attachment was provided.

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
139	1/1	Nolan, Joan		15-Nov-17	<p>Hi Heidi,</p> <p>Unfortunately I was unable to attend last night's meeting on Conditional Use Permit (File # 17-120556-LB) Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File # 17-120557-LO) and ask any questions. So if you would, please get back to me on the following questions:</p> <p>*Are the permit application materials final? *Will new or revised information be submitted? *For last night's presentation on PSE's Energize Eastside Permitting Overview slide 4 Process Overview the timeline does not provide dates. Can you provide these?</p> <p>I'll look forward to hearing back from you on these items, hopefully soon. Thank you for your assistance.</p>	Questions are addressed to the City.
140	1/1	Lauckhart, Richard	44475 Clubhouse Dr, Davis, CA 95618	11-Dec-17	<p>*Mr. Lauckhart has 17 attachments with embedded comments/questions.</p>	<p>Many of these comments were provided during the Phase 2 DEIS comment period and were responded to in the FEIS. See Appendix K, starting on page K-141. Operationally, there are always power flows across the Northern Intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. However, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations."</p> <p>Whether or not generation was turned on is specific to operational parameters and not federal planning standards. Federal planning standards are used to determine the need for the Energize Eastside project. In addition, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): "Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal regulatory requirements for system reliability. The OTA results showed that reducing the Eastside area growth from 2.4% to 1.5% per year in the period from winter 2013/14 to winter 2017/18 still resulted in project need. Reducing PSE's King County growth while keeping the Eastside growth the same similarly resulted in a project need. Turning on additional generation in the Puget Sound area also resulted in a project need." Therefore, area generation being turned on or off does not change the need for Energize Eastside.</p> <p>PSE disagrees with the commenter's conclusions about the continued viability of the existing system to age 100 without improvements. Electric system planning is a complex and rigorous exercise, performed by industry experts with the experience in and understanding of federally mandated system planning requirements. The need for this project has been firmly established several times by multiple independent experts, and is not the conclusion of PSE alone. It is not known what the quality of technical rigor or expert oversight are used to validate Mr. Lauckhart's findings or assumptions.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
141	1/1	Marsh, Don		24-Aug-18	<p>1) What were actual summer and winter peak demand levels for the Eastside for 2008-2017? Since peak demand is highly correlated to temperature, this 10-year date range will help us understand the growth trend, the influence of weather, and the relative magnitude of summer and winter peaks.</p> <p>2) PSE assumes regional transfers of 1,500 MW in winter and 2,850 MW in summer. What portion of these transfers are firm commitments by PSE or BPA that cannot be curtailed during an N-1-1 outage emergency affecting the Eastside?</p>	<p>1) PSE does not track specific subsets of peak demand levels across the system. The actual normalized peak demand level that was used to assess transmission system deficiencies was exceeded during the summer of 2017; therefore, the information requested related to relative magnitude of peaks is not relevant.</p> <p>2) NERC TPL standards require that firm commitments be included in the planning studies; therefore, the questions is not relevant to the application nor the project need.</p>
142	1/3	Marsh, Don		28-Aug-18	<p>The City asked PSE for hourly records of Eastside demand for the summer of 2017. However, the applicant is required by LUC 20.20.255 to provide the following:</p> <p>b. Describe how the proposed electrical utility facility provides reliability to customers served;</p> <p>c. Describe components of the proposed electrical utility facility that relate to system reliability;</p> <p>Information describing both summer and winter peaks is critical to assessing whether customer and system reliability is improved by the project. The FEIS at page 1-3 states the need for proposal is the "risk of power outages that typically occur in cold or hot weather as early as the summer of 2018." Accordingly, PSE must provide hourly records for summer and winter peaks for 2008-2017 so decision makers can assess demand trends during the past decade.</p> <p>The FEIS at page 1-5 says that there is "potential for load shedding (forced power outages) by summer of 2018." Data for peak loads during the summer of 2018 should be provided since the peak warm period for the summer of 2018 has now passed. Since the replacement of the Lakeside substation is also part of the project, PSE should specify the power flowing through the Lakeside substation for the periods in question. (This expands the request in our first letter.)</p>	<p>b and c) PSE has addressed these topics in Section 3.0 of the Alternatives Siting Analysis, which was submitted as part of the CUP application.</p> <p>The CUP decision criteria do not require the City to assess demand trends that may be reflected in hour by hour data. The City's expert, USE, has independently verified the methodology, inputs and conclusions that support PSE's needs assessment. These assessments are not informed by hourly use data . As required by FERC/NERC, PSE currently has Corrective Action Plans or CAPs in place to address such peaks. Additionally, the commenter's statements related to the Lakeside substation are incorrect. The Lakeside substation is not being replaced as part of the Energize Eastside project.</p>
143	2/3	Marsh, Don		28-Aug-18	<p>BPA publishes records of electricity transferred between the U.S. and British Columbia over the Northern Intertie. These records show that large transfers happen occasionally. For example, on January 1, 2018, British Columbia transferred 2,244 MW to the U.S. On January 24, 2018, the U.S. transferred 1,974 MW to B.C. Under the code provisions above, PSE is obligated to describe how much of this electricity passed through the Talbot Hill, Lakeside and Sammamish transformers in each case (north and south transfers).</p>	<p>Bellevue hired USE to look at the issues raised by the commenter. The USE report states: "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations." Additional discussion related to planning standards are provided in PSE's CUP application materials.</p> <p>PSE cannot provide operational loads for substations to the general public.</p>

PSE Response to Public Comment

Line #	Multipart question?	Question/Comment Author	Address (If provided)	Date Submitted	Question/Comment	PSE Response
144	3/3	Marsh, Don		28-Aug-18	In the 2013 Eastside Needs Assessment, PSE/Quanta assumed that most local generation plants would be offline during an N-1-1 outage emergency. PSE has since admitted that this situation is unlikely to occur. Apparently, PSE ran a second load flow study with normal levels of local generation. PSE must describe details of this second study. Exactly how much were loads on the Talbot Hill and Sammamish transformers reduced when electricity from local generators was available?	PSE's planning method and planning process has been validated by FERC, USE (Commissioned by Bellevue), and during the EIS process by Stantec. Bellevue hired USE to look at the basis of the commenters question. The USE report states: "The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations."
145	1/1	Dahlquist, Mary & Maury	4944 127th PI SE, Bellevue	6-Apr-18	How responsible are they (PSE) working with others? Who will be responsible? Will there be a response Plan in place for the worst case scenario if a gas leak, or explosion occurs?	PSE works with other utilities on a regular basis.

DOCUMENT ROUTING FORM

Routed On: 09/24/2018
Prepared by: KEWILSON

Folder: 17 120556 LB

Target Date: 04/14/2018

Folder Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Site Address: 13625 SE 26th St

Folder Type: Conditional Use

Sub Type: Nonresidential

Work Proposed: Use Approval

Description: Upgrade to existing transmission lines from 115kV to 230kV, including pole and conductor replacement. Construction of new 230kV to 115kV substation.

Quick Review?:

Project Contact: Puget Sound Energy Brad Strauch

Phone: (425) 462-3223

Subject: Rev. 1 Intake & Route

Materials Routed:

Geotech report, site plan, comment response letter

Routed On: 09/24/2018

HBEDWELL	Land Use
TMCFARLA	Clear & Grade
ACHI	Utilities
VHUMPHRE	Transportation
SNICHOLS	Fire



City of Bellevue
Permit Processing (425) 452-4898

REVISIONS/ADDITIONS
SUBMITTAL FORM

Tech Initials W Rev.# 1

Permit # 17-120556-LB Has permit been issued? Yes No

Job Address: 13600 SE 30th Street, Bellevue

Project Name: PSE Energize Eastside

Project Contact: Brad Strauch Phone: (425) 456-2556

Project Contact Email Address: bradley.strauch@pse.com

Revisions requested by City staff? Yes Reviewer: H.Bedwell Dept Env. Planning

No

On the line provided, write in the number of **sets** of each item that you are submitting and identify the sheet numbers.
(Note: You must provide the same number of documents/plans as originally submitted.)

<u> </u> # Sets	<u> </u> Architectural Plan - sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u> # Sets	<u> </u> Structural Calculations
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Boundary/Topo Survey - sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Structural Plan – sheet # <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Building Elevations - sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Wetland Report
<u> </u>	<u> </u> C & G Temporary Erosion Control	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Electrical Plan - sheet # <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Civil Plan - sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Mechanical Plan - sheet # <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Environmental Checklist	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Plumbing Plan - sheet # <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Exterior Lighting Plan - sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> King County Recording
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Floor Plan – sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	Date Recorded: <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> 2 Geotechnical Report	<u> </u>	Recording Number: <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Landscape Plan – sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> 1 Other: Explain and include # of sets.
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Mylar	<u> </u>	Response to Comment Letter <u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Road Plan – sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> 5 Site Plan – sheet # <u> </u> Map books	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Storm Drainage Design – sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u> Street Lighting Plan - sheet # <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Describe the nature of the changes:

Response to City comments provided on August 14, 2018.

Received
SEP 21 2018
Permit Processing



Puget Sound Energy
P.O. Box 97034
Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

PSE.com

September 21, 2018

Heidi Bedwell, Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
450 110th Avenue NE
Bellevue, WA 98004

**RE: South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside – Response to Technical Review Letter, Part 1
Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO)**

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

Puget Sound Energy, Inc. (PSE) provides the following responses to the City of Bellevue’s (City’s) August 14th, 2018, letter requesting additional information on the above referenced permit applications. The responses follow the order in which they are presented in the City’s letter.

Land Use Review Comments

Map Book: The map books have been repaginated to better facilitate review. These are included with this submittal.

Substation Site Plan: The existing conditions site plan for the Richards Creek substation (Drawing D-18160, Sheet 1) has been updated with the critical areas information and is included with this submittal. An update to the Critical Areas report that captures the areas of impact at Richards Creek will be submitted under separate cover.

Load Forecast: Please see the attached memorandum on this topic.

1. What was the actual peak Eastside customer demand for the summer of 2017? Please indicate what the [summer] peak load period was and express the peak in terms of hourly demand. Please clarify what is considered the Eastside in this context.

PSE does not track Eastside actual load data in real time as part of its regular operations. PSE does track the system peak. The 2017 system summer peak exceeded PSE’s forecasted 2018 summer normalized system peak used in the Eastside studies. This demonstrates that the forecasts that PSE used in its planning studies are accurate, although perhaps a bit conservative. Where previous analysis focused on the Eastside as a part of the existing system, PSE undertook specific complex engineering analysis for those purposes. However, PSE uses forecasting, not past actuals, to ensure that the existing transmission system meets regulatory criteria. As stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015): “Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal regulatory requirements for system reliability.”

PSE's system planning studies that comply with federal planning standards (NERC TPL-01-004) used peak area forecasting as an input for the studies, which demonstrated that there are transmission system deficiencies (violations) that must be addressed. The magnitude or duration of the violation is used as input to develop an appropriate solution to address the violation.

Energize Eastside utilized the federal planning standard (NERC TPL-01-004) requirements in developing solutions to resolve the deficiencies identified in PSE's planning. The impacted area is generally the east side of Lake Washington (as generally shown on Figure 2-1 of the *Puget Sound Energy, Energize Eastside Outage Cost Study* (Nexant 2015)).

2. Does PSE have any data on what drove higher electrical consumption in 2017 and/or whether the rate of growth assumed in the needs analysis for Energize Eastside is likely to remain the same or to change, either higher or lower?

PSE does not have specific data related to consumption sources. Additionally, general consumption (a person's use of energy over a period of time) is not a factor that is used to meet federal planning standards (i.e. what is needed to meet peak demand under various contingencies). Based on PSE's forecasts, peak loads are expected to continue to increase over the 20 year planning horizon.

3. During the 2017 peak load period, what was the flow, if any, across the Northern Intertie?

Operationally, there are always power flows across the Northern Intertie. Typically, the power flows from north to south during the summer and south to north in the winter. This topic was addressed in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015):

"The Optional Technical Analysis examined this issue by reducing the Northern Intertie flow to zero (no transfers to Canada). Although this scenario is not actually possible due to extant treaties, it was modeled to provide data on the drivers for the EE project, to examine if regional requirements might be driving the need. The results showed that in winter 2017/18, even with the Northern Intertie adjusted to zero flow, the Talbot Hill 230/115 kV transformer #2 would still be overloaded by several contingencies (several different outage scenarios). Again, the projected overloads indicate a project need at the local level to meet reliability regulations."

4. During the 2017 peak load period, what was the output of PSE's power plants in the northern part of the Puget Sound Region?

During the 2017 summer peak load, various PSE generation sources were operating; however, whether or not generation was turned on is relevant to operational parameters and not federal planning standards. Federal planning standards are used to determine the need for the Energize Eastside project. In addition, as stated in the report prepared for Bellevue by Utility Systems Efficiencies, Inc. (2015):

"Several hypothetical scenarios were studied as part of the Optional Technical Analysis (OTA). Each one showed overloads in the 2017/18 timeframe, indicating project need in order for PSE to meet federal

regulatory requirements for system reliability. The OTA results showed that reducing the Eastside area growth from 2.4% to 1.5% per year in the period from winter 2013/14 to winter 2017/18 still resulted in project need. Reducing PSE's King County growth while keeping the Eastside growth the same similarly resulted in a project need. Turning on additional generation in the Puget Sound area also resulted in a project need." Therefore, area generation being turned on or off does not change the need for Energize Eastside.

5. Was there a correspondingly higher rate of growth in the winter peak customer demand in winter 2017-2018?

Federal planning criteria do not differentiate between summer and winter peaks. The transmission system is planned to address overload scenarios during a variety of contingencies regardless of the time of year.

Alternative Pole Height-Somerset Neighborhood: The six separate requests under this topic are addressed below.

1. Feasibility: While it may be feasible to reduce the heights of the poles through this area (poles 7/3 through 8/2), trade-offs and obstacles must be considered. The electrical and magnetic fields ("EMF") levels and the potential for interaction with the pipeline would increase with any reduction in pole height, and there would be significantly more poles. However, by balancing the span lengths and maintaining safety clearances, preliminary analysis indicates that pole heights could, on average, be reduced by around 16 feet. Under this configuration, the number of poles would more than double and poles would have to be sited on properties that currently do not have poles. Additional access to new properties would need to be developed and assessed for feasibility. The quantity of excavation would also more than double due to the increased number of poles. For illustrative purposes, please see the attached revised photo simulations for KOP Central 18 and KOP Central 39. These show the Conceptual Project (*i.e.*, CUP Application) and the City's Alternative.

2. EMF Levels: As stated in the EMF report (Power Engineers, March 2017), "[r]aising phase conductors higher allows more room for EMF to decrease in value at the measured height of one meter from the ground." PSE worked with Power Engineers to develop an alternative pole layout in the Somerset area using approximately twice the number of poles (C-16 structure type) in order to reduce the overall height. While this approach reduces the average pole height by around 16 feet, the corresponding calculated EMF levels would increase with any pole height reduction. Using the reduced C-16 pole height scenario, the number of poles in the Somerset area would increase from 18 to 42. The calculated maximum EMF would increase approximately 5.5 times (for both electric and magnetic fields) when compared to the existing design (C-16).

Hypothetically, if C-17 pole structures were used throughout the Somerset area (rather than at some limited, specific locations under the existing design), the calculated maximum electric and magnetic fields would increase by approximately 7 and 10 times, respectively.

Additionally, the “[e]lectromagnetic induction is the primary effect of the HVAC transmission line on the buried pipeline during normal (steady state) operation” per the DNV-GL study. Since the EMF levels increase with the shorter poles, so does the potential interaction with collocated pipeline(s). With the shorter pole heights, the source of the EMF (the phase wires in this case) is brought closer to the ground level, thereby decreasing the separation distance between the phase wires and the pipeline. The strength of the EMF decreases with greater distance from the source. Thus, in the existing corridor, with the pole heights comprising the largest component of this separation distance, decreasing the pole heights and the corresponding separation distance between the pipeline and transmission line phase wires would act to increase the induced AC potential on the co-located pipeline segments.

3. Vegetation Impacts: Additional trees would be expected to be removed if pole heights are decreased. Although the lowest conductor sag point would not change, the addition of poles and associated access and construction areas would have more impacts on the ground. With fewer taller poles, the conductors are installed with more sag (*i.e.*, they curve more), so the conductor attachment points at the poles are farther from the ground, which, in turn, allows for taller vegetation to be located near the poles.

4. Pole Diameter: The difference in pole diameter between the existing design and the shortened C-16 configuration would be nominal as the general taper of the poles is low. It would be expected that the diameter of the shorter poles would generally be reduced by only a few inches.

5. C-17 Structure Type: The C-17 pole type allows for lower overall pole heights; however, they were designed to specifically facilitate crossing under the Seattle City Light 230 kV transmission lines in Renton. The C-17 design changes the conductor arrangement from a delta configuration to a flat or horizontal arrangement. Changing the wire configuration will also result in the following impacts: over double the number of poles as compared to the existing C-16 configuration; increased electric and magnetic fields (approximately 7 and 10 times, respectively) as cross-cancellation is significantly reduced when the wires are arranged horizontally; increased pipeline interaction; and increase vegetation removal.

6. Additional Parcel Impacts: In order to reduce pole height in the Somerset area, approximately 24 additional poles would be required, 17 of which would be on properties that do not currently have poles. Conceptual pole locations that could be used to facilitate the shorter pole design are depicted on figures 1 through 4. It is important to note that access to the new pole locations has not been assessed nor designed.

Tree Removal and Vegetation Management: Information related to tree removal and vegetation management will be submitted under separate cover.

Reconfiguration of 115kV lines around Richards Creek substation: The Lakeside substation is PSE’s primary 115 kV switching station on the Eastside. Electricity is supplied to the station from the Sammamish and Talbot Hill substations along the two existing Sammamish-Lakeside-Talbot Hill 115 kV

transmission lines, which form the “backbone” of the Eastside electric system. There are thirteen 115 kV transmission lines that originate at the Lakeside substation and connect with as many distribution substations in the Eastside area. As a result of the number of transmission lines in and out of the Lakeside substation and the boundaries of PSE’s property and easements, it is necessary to re-locate and re-configure many of these transmission lines to accommodate the Energize Eastside project. The relocated lines are primarily located south of the Lakeside substation and west and south of the proposed Richard’s Creek substation. The specific 115 kV line work south of the Lakeside substation, which is part of the South Segment CUP, is described below and is depicted on Appendix C (Substation Site Plan) within the Map Book.

Shuffleton-Lakeside 115 kV Line: To accommodate the required wire clearance between the upgraded 230kV Talbot Hill-Richards Creek line and the existing Shuffleton-Lakeside line, the Shuffleton-Lakeside line moves to the west. The relocated Shuffleton-Lakeside line will be strung on new steel poles between the Lakeside substation and the southern boundary of the Richards Creek substation yard. At Talbot Hill-Richards Creek 230 kV #2 pole 8/10 (western circuit) near the King County Transfer Station, the Shuffleton-Lakeside 115 kV and the Talbot Hill-Richards Creek 230 kV #2 (western circuit) line will share a steel double circuit pole, with the Shuffleton-Lakeside line turning 70 degrees and continuing to the west at pole 8/5.

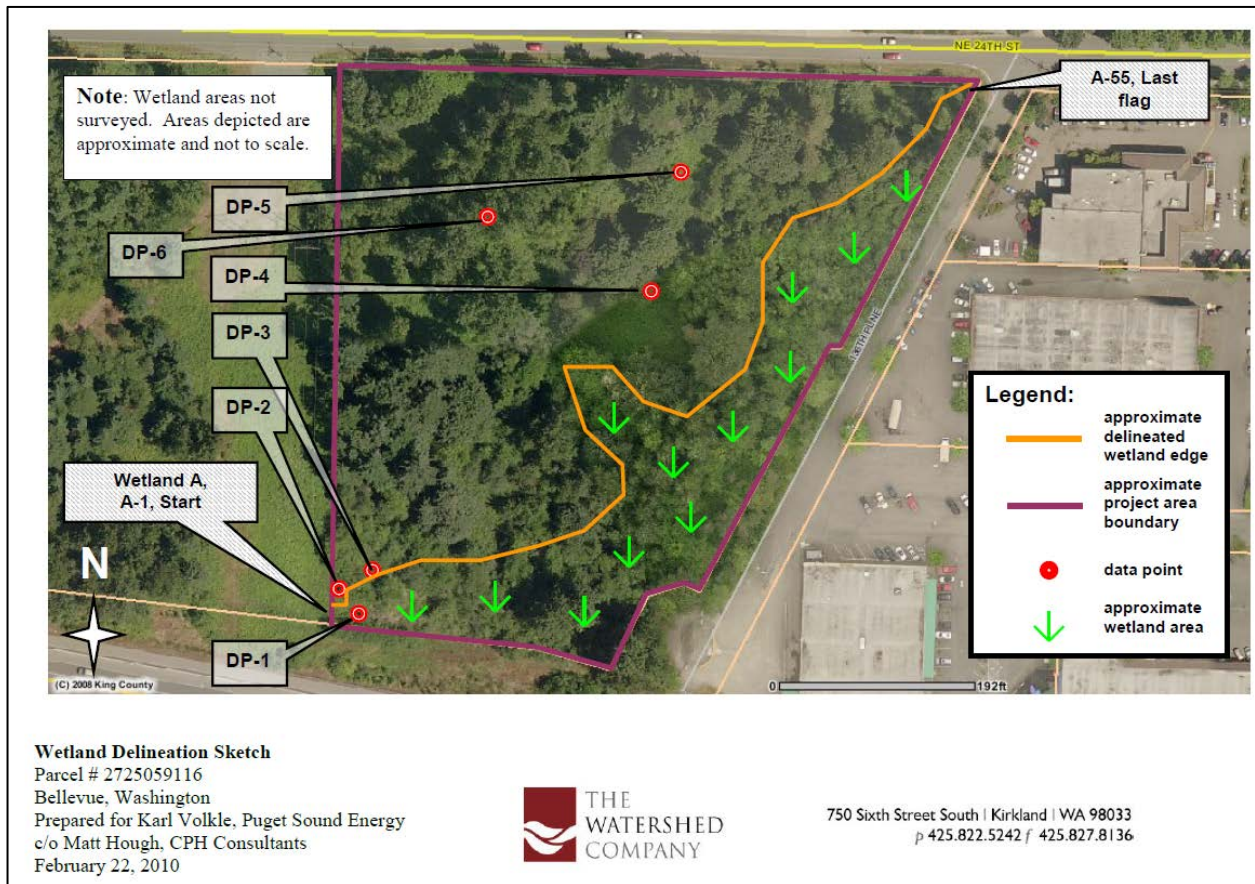
Lakeside-Goodes Corner 115kV Line: In the vicinity of the Lakeside and new Richards Creek substations, the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line is currently on double circuit structures with the existing Talbot Hill-Lakeside #1 line (which will be upgraded to 230 kV). When the existing Talbot Hill-Lakeside #1 and #2 115 kV lines are upgraded to 230 kV as part of the Energize Eastside project, they will be attached to the south side of the new Richards Creek substation; therefore the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line will require new poles to support it. Starting at Lakeside Substation the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line will be moved to the east on steel poles (similar to the C-17 pole type) and cross under both the Richards Creek-Lakeside 115 kV line and the Sammamish-Richards Creek 230 kV #2 line (west circuit). As the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line travels south, it will be relocated west of its existing location for the length of the Richards Creek substation. At the southern limit of the Richards Creek substation, the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line will turn to the southeast for one span and cross under the Sammamish-Richards Creek 230 kV #2 line and the Talbot Hill-Richards Creek 230 kV #1 and #2 lines before proceeding due south. Between poles 8/10 and 9/1 on the Talbot Hill-Richards Creek 230 kV #1 line a new wood pole will be installed for the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line to facilitate keeping it within the existing easement. From this point, the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line will be co-located with the Talbot Hill-Richards Creek 230 kV #1 line on poles 8/9 and 8/10. As the Lakeside-Goodes Corner line continues south it crosses I-90, where it makes a 90 degree turn to the east. At the 90 degree turn south of I-90, this line will be placed on a new steel pole located east of Talbot Hill-Richards Creek 230 kV #1 line, pole 8/8 (eastern circuit).

Richards Creek-Lakeside 115 kV Line: The Richards Creek-Lakeside line is a new short line between the new Richards Creek substation and the Lakeside substation. The Richards Creek-Lakeside line requires two new steel poles (structures 115-1 and 115-2) and is three spans in length. Pole 115-1 will be a double circuit pole with both the Richards Creek-Lakeside 115 kV line and the Sammamish-Richards Creek 230 kV #1 line.

Public Comment: PSE will provide responses to the public comments under separate cover.

Critical Areas: During initial planning of Energize Eastside in 2014, three substation sites were identified and evaluated both by PSE and the Community Advisory Group. The substation sites were named Richards Creek (subject of CUP application), Westminster, and Vernell. These sites were chosen because they are all owned by PSE with the intent of using them for future substation sites (shown on Bellevue Comprehensive Plan Map UT-7). As part of the 2014 evaluation, Critical Areas were factors that were considered, specifically, wetlands, stream crossings, and steep slopes. Both the Richards Creek and Westminster sites are located along the existing SAM-LAK-TAL corridor (i.e., *Willow* route); however, the Vernell site would require the new 230 kV transmission lines to follow a different corridor (i.e., *Sycamore* route) between the Sammamish and Lakeside substations, as well as the installation of additional 115 kV lines between the Clyde Hill and Ardmere substations.

The critical areas associated with the Richards Creek substation site are included in the CUP and LO permit applications. The Westminster site would have used the same 230 kV transmission line corridor that connects the Sammamish substation to the Richards Creek substation (*Willow* route), and so would have similar impacts to those analyzed in the permit applications. The Westminster site, however, is undeveloped and is currently forested with known wetlands located along the eastern portion of the site (See figure below). The siting of a substation at this location would likely cause new impacts to critical areas.



A new 230 kV transmission line route (*Sycamore* route) would be required to connect the Vernell site to the Sammamish substation in Redmond. The *Sycamore* route was located west of the existing dual 115 kV transmission line corridor (*Willow* route) and is about 3 miles longer than the *Willow* route. A substantial portion of the Sammamish-Vernell 230 kV transmission line corridor would traverse through the city of Kirkland along 116th Avenue NE, which parallels the western extent of Bridle Trails State Park. In addition to the new 230 kV transmission line, in order to use the Vernell site, approximately 2.3 miles of new 115 kV transmission line would need to be constructed between the Vernell site and the Ardmore substation located at 15335 NE 24th Street in Redmond. Additionally, another mile of new 115 kV transmission line would be required to connect the Clyde Hill substation (2401 Bellevue Way NE, Bellevue) to the Vernell site. The Vernell site was removed from further consideration in 2014 because it was not recommended for additional study by the Community Advisory Group. Therefore, specific critical areas information related to the 230 kV line, Vernell site, and appurtenant 115 kV transmission lines corridors was not collected.

The GIS-based data that was collected for the Community Advisory Group process can be used to make a relative comparison between the *Willow* (Richards Creek and Westminster) and *Sycamore* (Vernell) routes. In general, the *Sycamore* route would cross approximately nine more wetlands, four fewer streams, and four more geologic faults than the Willow route. Also, using the CAG GIS data, it is estimated that approximately 1,300 more trees would be subject to removal with the Sycamore route. Most of these trees would be along the western extent of Bridle Trails State Park and 116th Avenue NE, where a number of streams (including known salmonid locations) and wetlands have been identified on Kirkland's Sensitive Areas map (2018).

Clearing and Grading – Geotechnical Considerations

Please see the attached memorandum from GeoEngineers dated September 14, 2018.

Transportation

1) The City's understanding of the Richards Creek substation operation is correct. When complete, the substation will not have full-time employees; therefore, trip generating patterns or characteristics will not occur. Trips to the site related to inspections and maintenance will occur. As stated in the EIS, "A small number of vehicle trips are expected to be generated when the completed substation is operational." This typically equates to around one round trip vehicle trip per month during standard operation conditions. Additionally, the Richards Creek substation is located adjacent to PSE's Lakeside substation; therefore, the length of the trips to either substation can be minimized.

2) The additional details that have been requested will be submitted as part of the Clear and Grade Permit application.

Right of Way Use Permit

PSE acknowledges that to work in the City ROW that a Right-of-Way Use Permit will be required. PSE or its contractor will apply for the permit separately.

Thank you for your effort in processing our application. Please let us know if additional clarification is needed.

Sincerely,

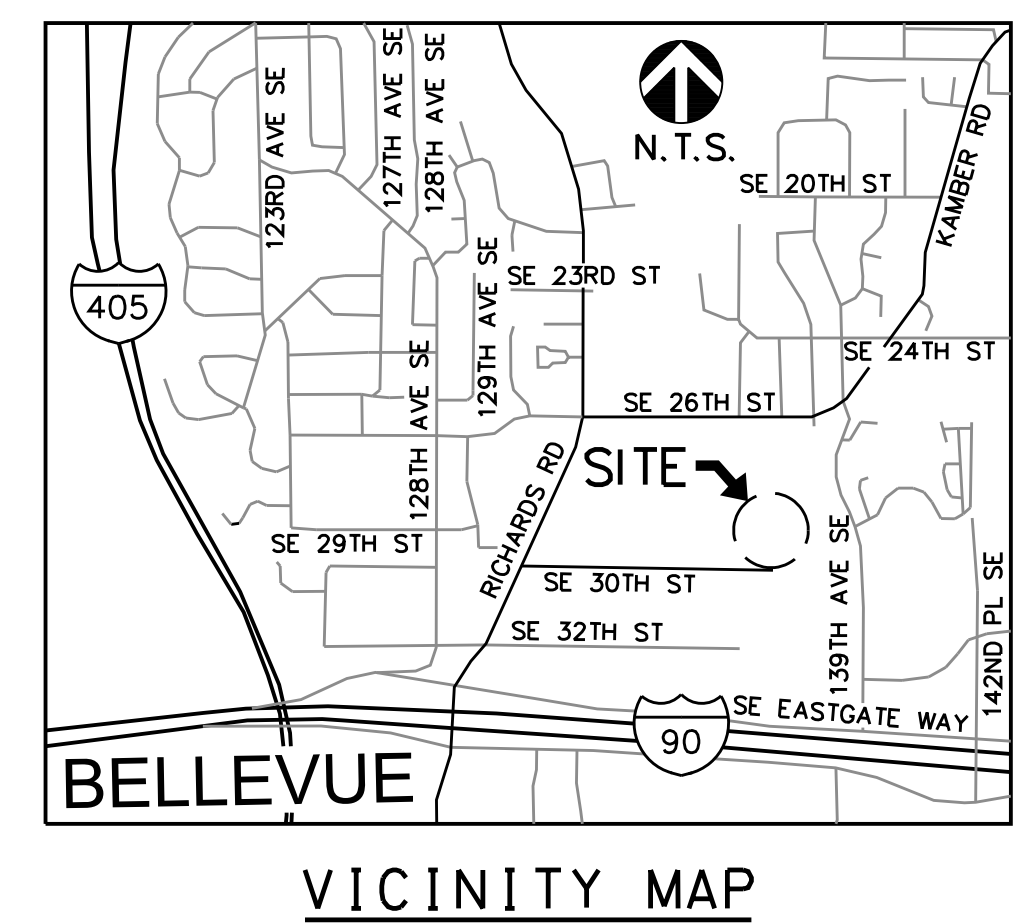
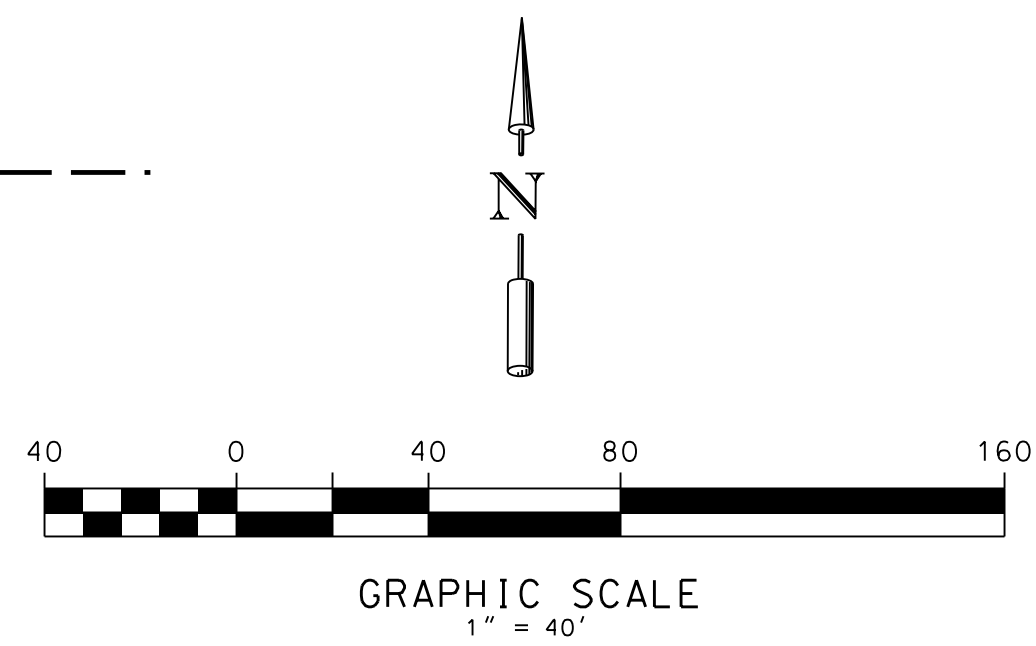
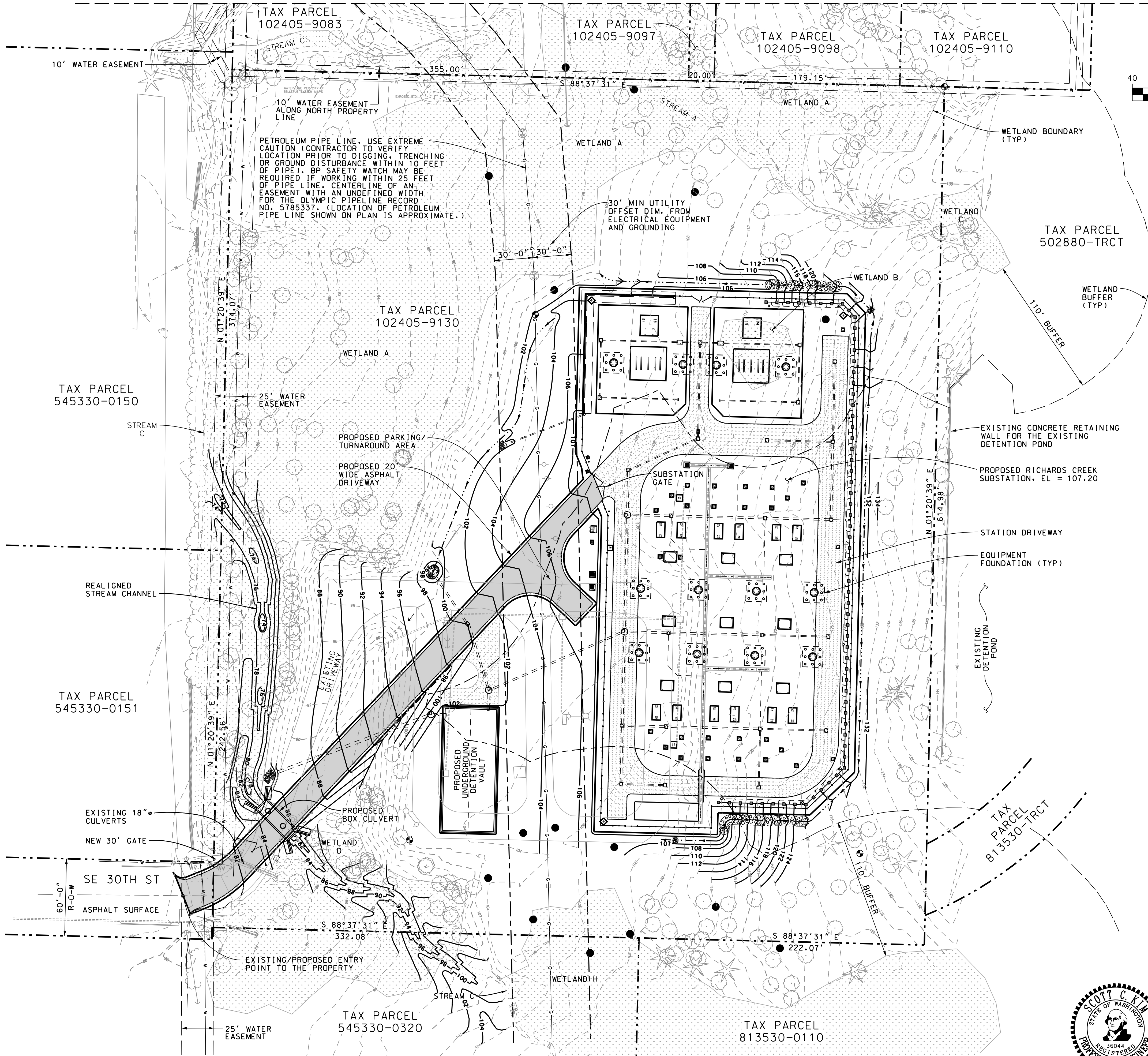


Brad Strauch
Senior Land Planner



SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W.M.
CITY OF BELLEVUE, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET 2



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

PARCEL C:
THAT PORTION OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, W.M., IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SUBDIVISION; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY MARGIN OF SAID SUBDIVISION 664.98 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF A TRACT CONVEYED TO KING COUNTY UNDER RECORDING NUMBER 5589770; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG THE NORTH MARGIN OF SAID KING COUNTY TRACT, EXTENDED EASTERLY, A DISTANCE OF 554.152 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY PARALLEL TO THE WESTERLY MARGIN OF SAID SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER 664.98 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE NORTH MARGIN OF SAID SUBDIVISION; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID NORTH MARGIN 554.152 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING.

SITE INFORMATION:

PROPERTY OWNER:	PUGET SOUND ENERGY
PROJECT CONTACT:	MOLLY REED PHONE NO.: 425-462-3933 EMAIL: MOLLY.REED@PSE.COM
PARCEL NO.:	102405-9130
ADDRESS:	13600 SE 30TH ST BELLEVUE, WA 98005
ZONING:	L1 (LIGHT INDUSTRIAL)
LANDSCAPE SCREENING:	15' TYPE 1
COB UDEA #:	TBD
COB UTILITY GRID #:	1-11
PROPERTY SIZE:	8.46 ACRES
TOTAL PROJECT SITE AREA:	4.0 ACRES
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA:	1.1 ACRES
TOTAL PERVIOUS AREA:	2.9 ACRES
TREE REMOVAL AND RETENTION:	SEE D-18165, SHEET 1

LEGEND

---	PROPERTY LINE	□	FOUNDATION
- - - -	EXISTING CONTOURS	■	VAULT
---	PROPOSED CONTOURS	▨	STATION DRIVEWAY (GRAVEL)
---	WETLAND BUFFER	▨	ACCESS DRIVEWAY (ASPHALT)
---	WETLAND BUFFER BEFORE SITE IMPROVEMENTS	●	TRANSMISSION POLE
---	FENCE	○	MONUMENT
---	SOLDIER PILE WALL	○	CABLE TRENCH
---	DRAINAGE PIPE	○	BOLLARD
---	DRAINAGE DITCH	○	
○	CATCH BASIN, TYPE 1		
○	CATCH BASIN, TYPE 2		
■	GATE VALVE		
⊗	WATER VALVE		



REVISION DESCRIPTION:	WD NUMBER: 111019489
REV-2: WETLAND BUFFER UPDATE PER CITY OF BELLEVUE COMMENTS	
CAD	DATE (M/D/Y)
ENGINEER	/ /
REVIEWED	/ /
APPROVED	/ /

SITE PLAN B RICHARDS CREEK SUBSTATION	
 PUGET SOUND ENERGY	SUBSTATION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
DRAWING NO D-18748	REV NO 2
SHEET: 1 OF 2	FILE NO:
SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"	CLASS: SITE
CADD NO: D-18748_01.dgn	CODE: RIC

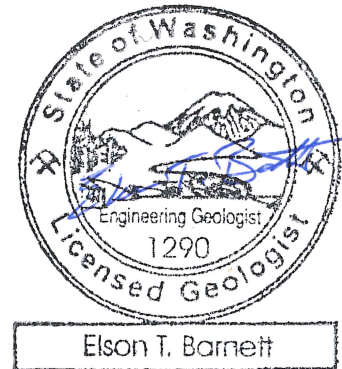
To: Kelly Purnell, Puget Sound Energy

From: Elson T. "Chip" Barnett, LG, LEG;
Timothy D. Bailey, PE
Andrew J. Caneday, LG, LEG

Date: September 14, 2018

File: 0186-871-07

Subject: Energize Eastside Bellevue and Richards Creek Substation:
City of Bellevue Comment Response



INTRODUCTION

GeoEngineers, Inc. (GeoEngineers) has prepared this memorandum in response to a City of Bellevue (City) land use review comment related to the Critical Areas Report for the Richards Creeks Substation, dated July 11, 2017. The general location of the Richards Creek Substation is presented in Figure 1, Vicinity Map. Kelly Purnell of Puget Sound Energy (PSE) requested this memorandum during a phone conversation with Chip Barnett on August 16, 2018. This memorandum incorporates comments from Kerry Kriner of PSE received on September 6, 2018. The City provided the following land use review comment in a letter dated August 14, 2018:

“Geotechnical Considerations

Landslide Deposits

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has completed a final draft of a map of landslide deposits in the City of Bellevue. A copy of the May 2018 final draft is attached. The map indicates landslide deposits in the area of the proposed Richards Creek Substation. The geotechnical report and addenda for the Richards Creek Substation do not mention landslide deposits in this area. Please have the geotechnical engineer review the DNR map and provide comments on the map and on potential impacts of landslide deposits on the proposed Richards Creek Substation.”

COMMENT RESPONSE

We reviewed the draft DNR May 2018 landslide map of Bellevue provided by the City, as well as logs of borings completed in the area mapped as a landslide deposit. We also reviewed aerial imagery and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) hillshade maps of the project area and conducted a reconnaissance of the site in December 2014 and in February 2017. The approximate locations of the borings and the limits of the DNR-mapped landslide in the vicinity of the Richards Creek Substation are presented in Figures 2 and 3.

Borings performed in the vicinity of the Richards Creek Substation suggest that the area is underlain by fill and recessional outwash overlying dense to very dense glacial till. We observed no evidence of landslide deposits in our borings and we observed no indication of landslide activity in the steep slope area on the LiDAR hillshade

(Figure 3) and during our site reconnaissance. Furthermore, it is our opinion that the area mapped as a landslide does not include geomorphic characteristics consistent with a landslide. Based on our review of the LiDAR data (Figure 3), the mapped area does not appear to be a landslide but rather cut and fill slopes associated with site development and roadways, including 139 Avenue SE that is east of the proposed PSE substation.

Based on our review of the available data, it is our opinion that the existing soils underlying the proposed Richards Creek Substation do not appear to be landslide deposits and the mapping performed by DNR is a general characterization of potential conditions within a broader area including the project site and does not represent the actual conditions at the project site.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project. Please contact us if you have any questions concerning this memorandum or our services.

Attachments:

Figure 1, Vicinity Map

Figure 2. Site Plan Aerial

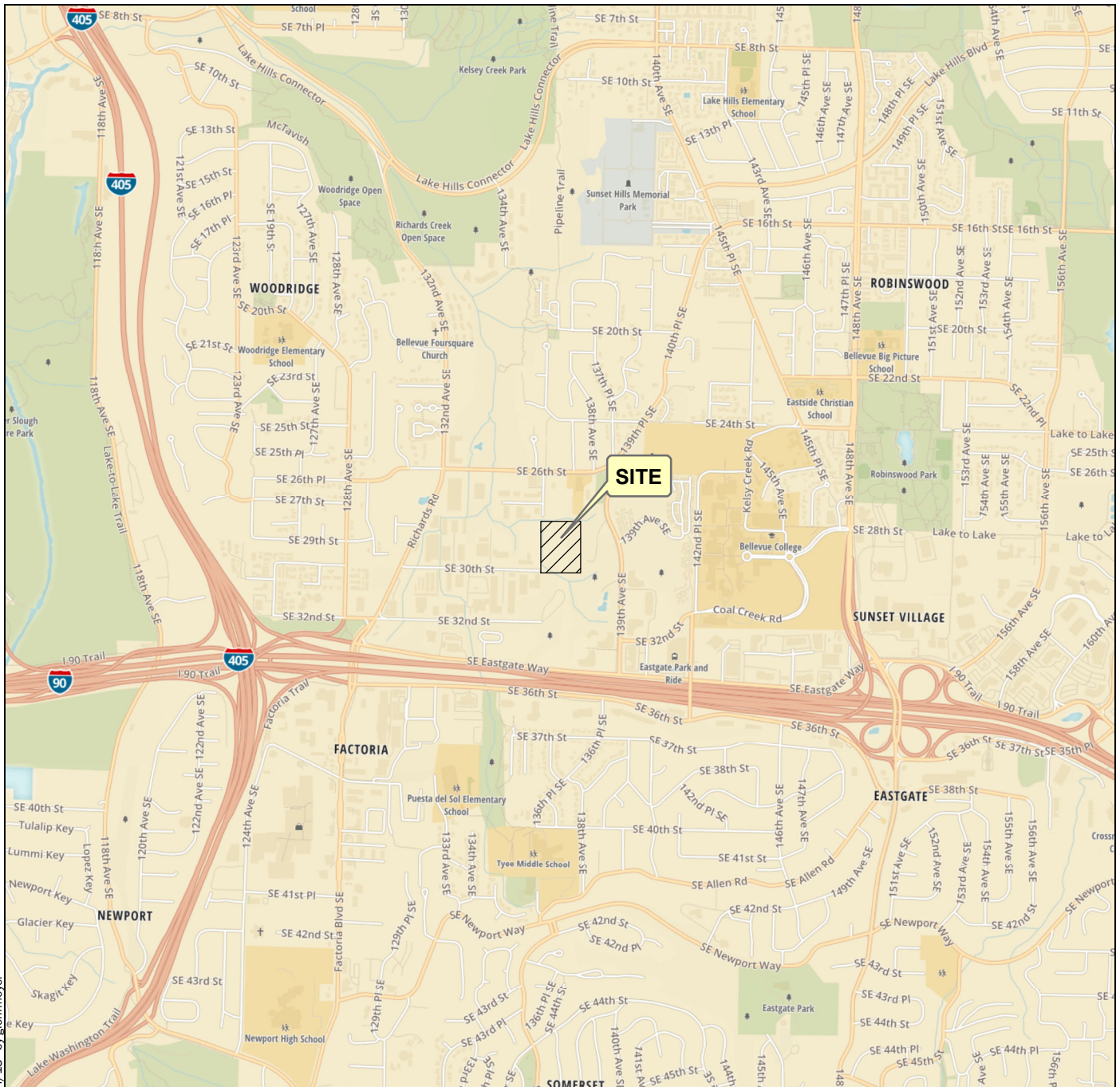
Figure 3. Site Plan Hillshade

Attachment A. Boring Logs

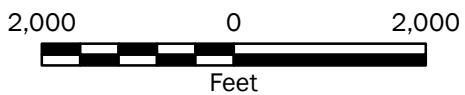
Attachment B. Previous Explorations

ETB:TDB:AJC:cam

Disclaimer: Any electronic form, facsimile or hard copy of the original document (email, text, table, and/or figure), if provided, and any attachments are only a copy of the original document. The original document is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official document of record.



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Vicinity Map

PSE Energize Eastside Comment Response
Bellevue, Washington



Figure 1

- Notes:**
1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
 2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

Data Source: Mapbox Open Street Map, 2016
Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet







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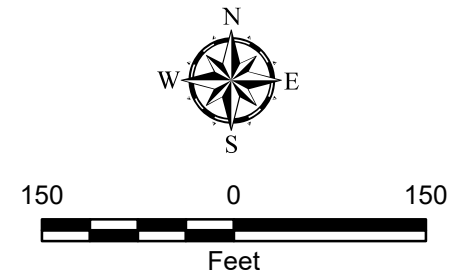
Pictometry, King County

Notes:
 1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
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 GEOENGINEERS, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

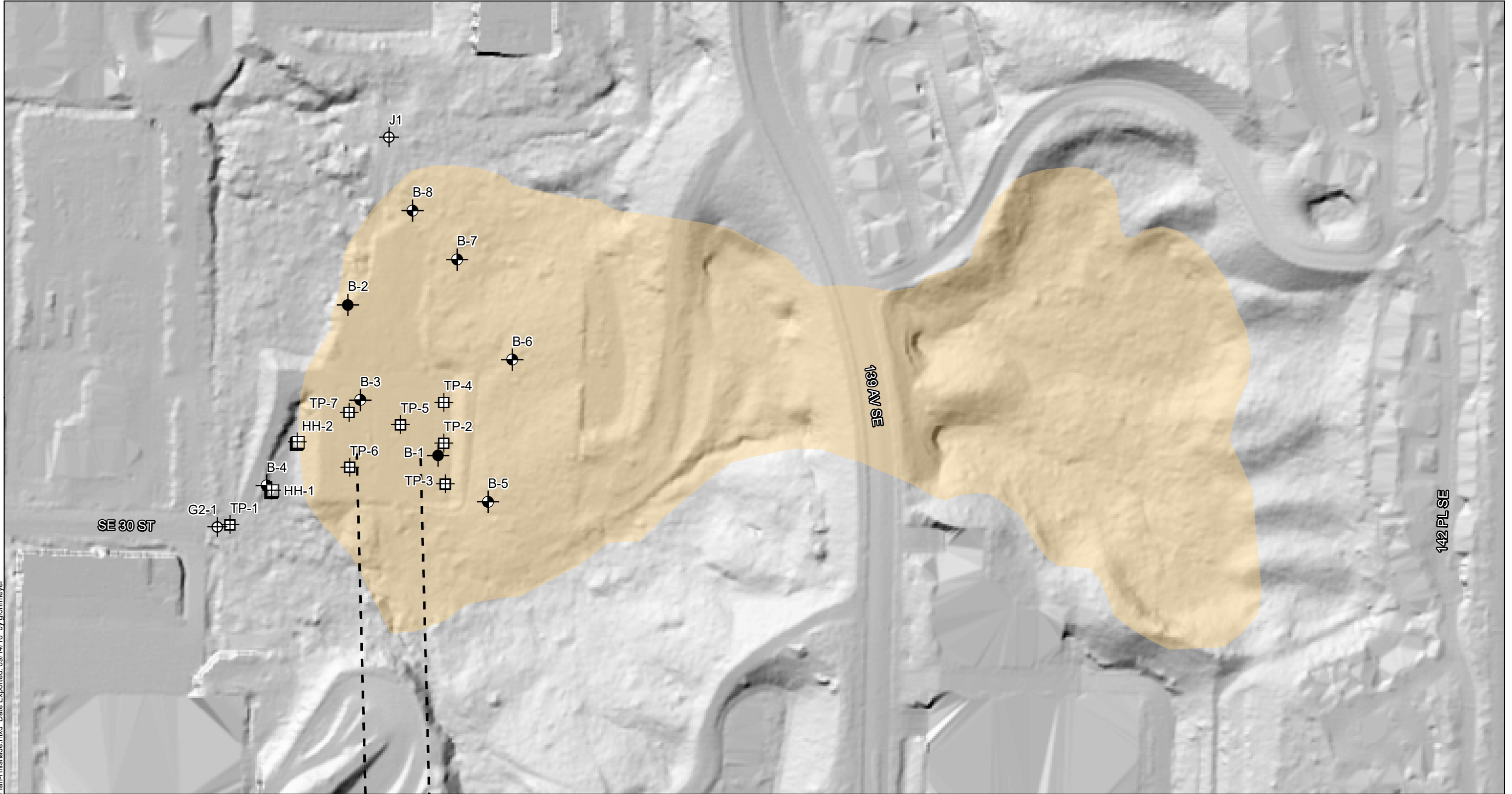
Data Source: Landslide boundary digitized from City of Bellevue "Landslide Deposits in the City of Bellevue DNR Final Draft - May 2018"

Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet

- B-1  Boring completed with monitoring well by Geoengineers (2014)
- B-3  Boring completed by GeoEngineers (2014)
- J2, G2-1  Boring completed with monitoring well by Geoengineers (2015) for the Energize Eastside Project
- TP-1  Test pit completed by Converse Consultants (1984)
- HH-1  Hand exploration completed by Converse Consultants (1984)
-  Energize Eastside Right-of-Way
-  City of Bellevue mapped landslide



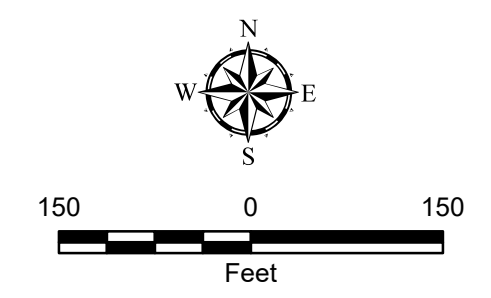
Site Plan - Aerial	
PSE Energize Eastside Comment Response Bellevue, Washington	
	Figure 2



P:\01018687\GIS\MXD\018687107_F03_SitePlan-Hillshade.mxd Date Exported: 09/14/18 by glomhoyer

Notes:
 1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
 2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GEOENGINEERS, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.
 Data Source: Landslide boundary digitized from City of Bellevue "Landslide Deposits in the City of Bellevue DNR Final Draft - May 2018"
 Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet

- B-1 Boring completed with monitoring well by Geoengineers (2014)
- B-2 Boring completed with monitoring well by Geoengineers (2014)
- B-3 Boring completed by GeoEngineers (2014)
- J2, G2-1 Boring completed with monitoring well by Geoengineers (2015) for the Energize Eastside Project
- TP-1 Test pit completed by Converse Consultants (1984)
- HH-1 Hand exploration completed by Converse Consultants (1984)
- Energize Eastside Right-of-Way
- City of Bellevue mapped landslide



Site Plan - Hillshade	
PSE Energize Eastside Comment Response Bellevue, Washington	
	Figure 3

ATTACHMENT A
Boring Logs

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS		TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
			GRAPH	LETTER	
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS	CLEAN GRAVELS <small>(LITTLE OR NO FINES)</small>		GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES <small>(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)</small>		GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES <small>(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)</small>		GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS	CLEAN SANDS <small>(LITTLE OR NO FINES)</small>		SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS
		SANDS WITH FINES <small>(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)</small>		SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SAND
		SANDS WITH FINES <small>(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)</small>		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES
FINE GRAINED SOILS	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		ML	INORGANIC SILTS, ROCK FLOUR, CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY
		LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS
		LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		OL	ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY
	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS SILTY SOILS
		LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY
		LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		OH	ORGANIC CLAYS AND SILTS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS

NOTE: Multiple symbols are used to indicate borderline or dual soil classifications

Sampler Symbol Descriptions

	2.4-inch I.D. split barrel
	Standard Penetration Test (SPT)
	Shelby tube
	Piston
	Direct-Push
	Bulk or grab
	Continuous Coring

Blowcount is recorded for driven samplers as the number of blows required to advance sampler 12 inches (or distance noted). See exploration log for hammer weight and drop.

A "P" indicates sampler pushed using the weight of the drill rig.

A "WOH" indicates sampler pushed using the weight of the hammer.

NOTE: The reader must refer to the discussion in the report text and the logs of explorations for a proper understanding of subsurface conditions. Descriptions on the logs apply only at the specific exploration locations and at the time the explorations were made; they are not warranted to be representative of subsurface conditions at other locations or times.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SYMBOLS

SYMBOLS		TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
GRAPH	LETTER	
	AC	Asphalt Concrete
	CC	Cement Concrete
	CR	Crushed Rock/Quarry Spalls
	TS	Topsoil/Forest Duff/Sod

Groundwater Contact



Measured groundwater level in exploration, well, or piezometer



Measured free product in well or piezometer

Graphic Log Contact



Distinct contact between soil strata



Approximate contact between soil strata

Material Description Contact



Contact between geologic units



Contact between soil of the same geologic unit

Laboratory / Field Tests

%F %G AL CA CP CS DS HA MC MD OC PM PI PP PPM SA TX UC VS	Percent fines Percent gravel Atterberg limits Chemical analysis Laboratory compaction test Consolidation test Direct shear Hydrometer analysis Moisture content Moisture content and dry density Organic content Permeability or hydraulic conductivity Plasticity index Pocket penetrometer Parts per million Sieve analysis Triaxial compression Unconfined compression Vane shear
---	--

Sheen Classification

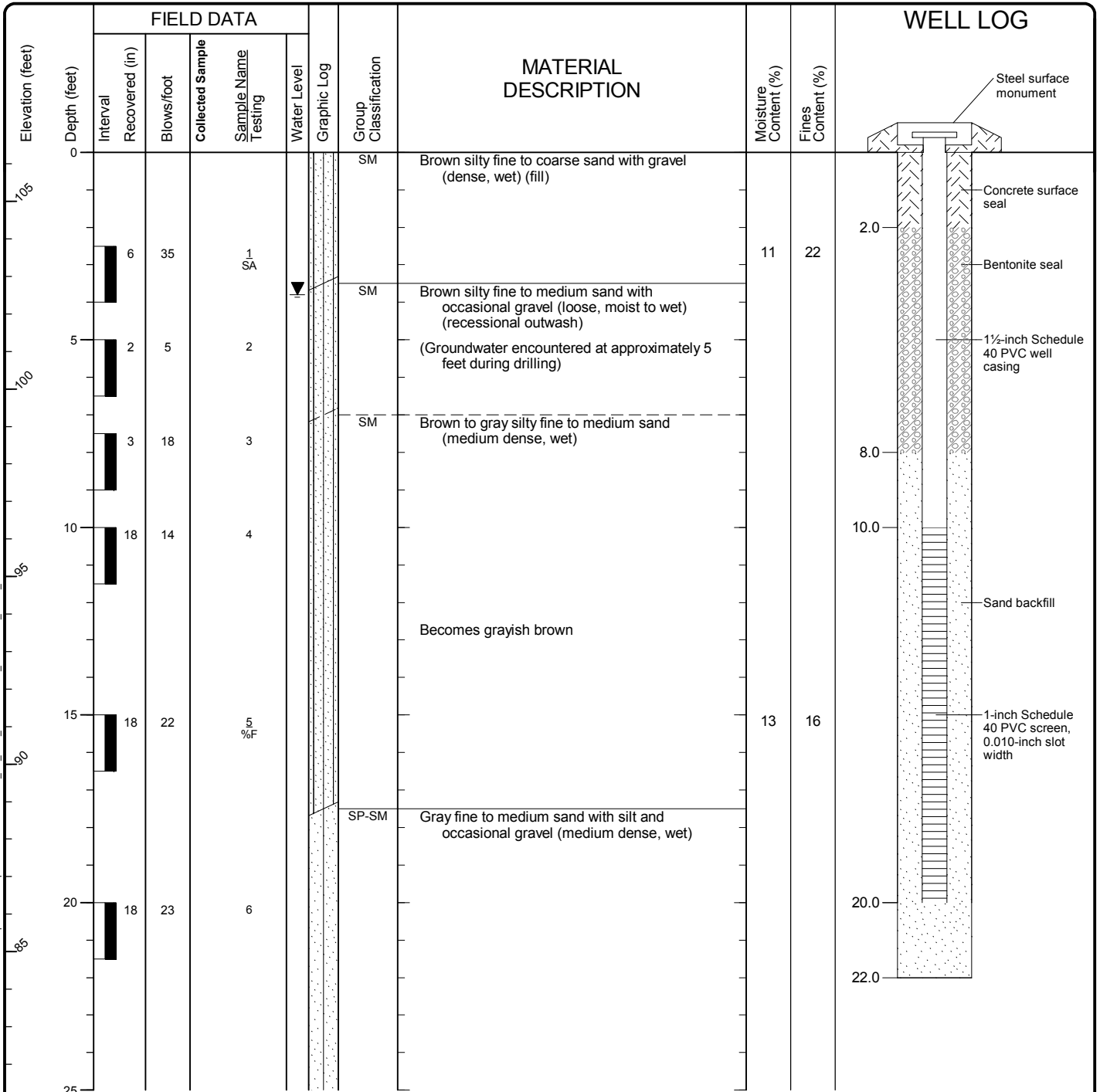
NS SS MS HS NT	No Visible Sheen Slight Sheen Moderate Sheen Heavy Sheen Not Tested
----------------------------	---

KEY TO EXPLORATION LOGS



FIGURE A-1

Start Drilled 12/17/2014	End 12/17/2014	Total Depth (ft) 36.5	Logged By Checked By APL CEW	Driller Geologic Drill	Drilling Method Hollow-stem Auger
Hammer Data Rope & Cathead 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop	Drilling Equipment Deep Rock XL Trailer Rig		DOE Well I.D.: VJ 5K3 A 2 (in) well was installed on 12/17/2014 to a depth of 22 (ft).		
Surface Elevation (ft) Vertical Datum 106.31 NAVD88	Top of Casing Elevation (ft)		Groundwater Date Measured 12/17/2014		
Easting (X) Northing (Y) 1313609.001 215862.8174	Horizontal Datum LiDAR		Depth to Water (ft) 3.8	Elevation (ft) 102.5	
Notes:					



Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-1



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-2
 Sheet 1 of 2

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201\GPJ_DBT\template\LID\template:GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_WELL_%F

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201\GPJ_DBT\template\LID\template\GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_WELL_%F

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	WELL LOG
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
25	18	23		7						
30	17	20		8 %F			SM	Gray silty fine to medium sand (medium dense, wet)	20	27
35	7	17		9			SP	Gray fine to medium sand (medium dense, moist to wet)		

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

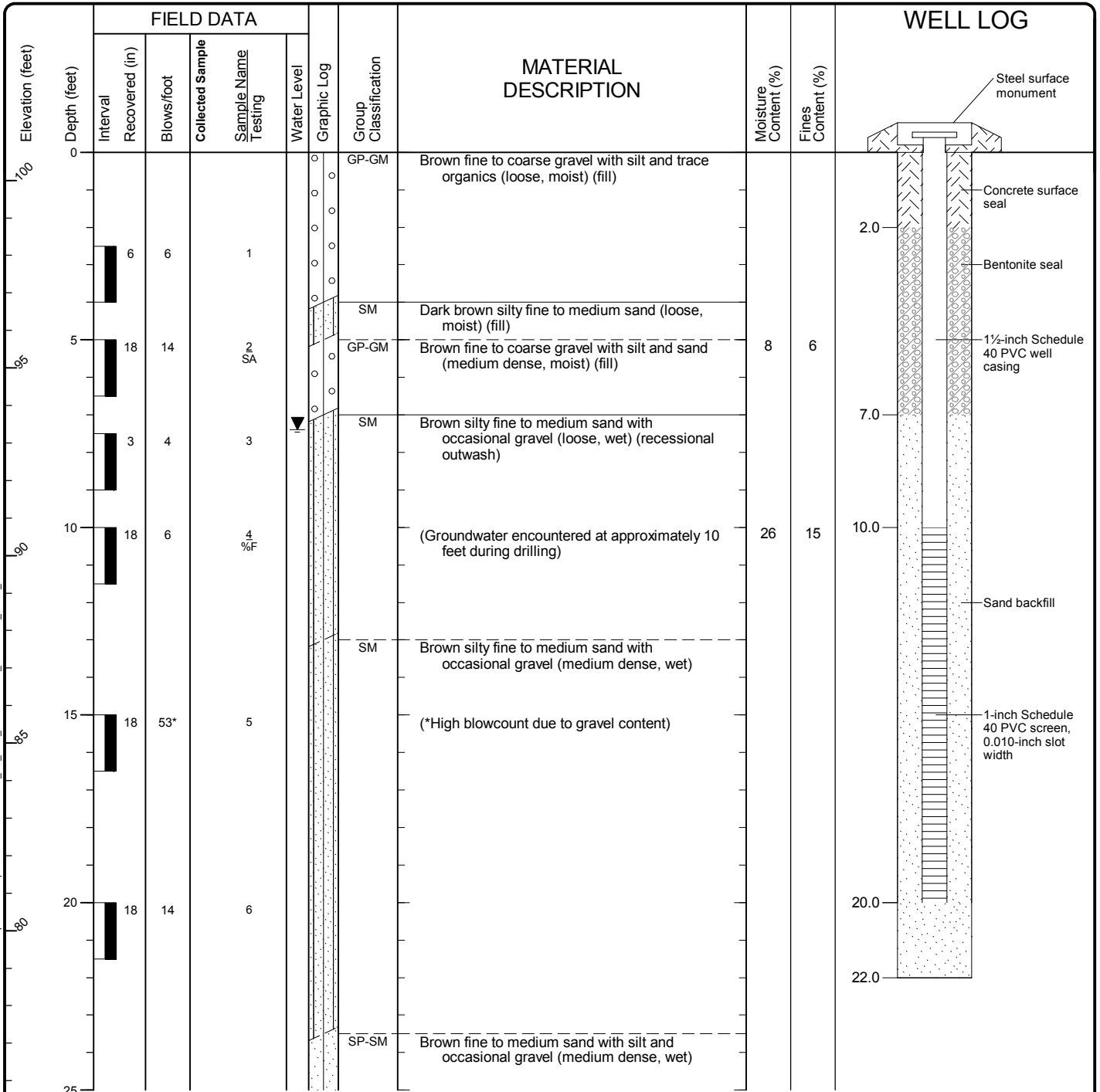
Log of Boring B-1 (continued)



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-2
 Sheet 2 of 2

Start Drilled 12/17/2014	End 12/17/2014	Total Depth (ft) 36.5	Logged By APL Checked By CEW	Driller Geologic Drill	Drilling Method Hollow-stem Auger
Hammer Data	Rope & Cathead 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop	Drilling Equipment	Deep Rock XL Trailer Rig		
Surface Elevation (ft) Vertical Datum	100.75 NAVD88	Top of Casing Elevation (ft)	DOE Well I.D.: BJ 584 A 2 (in) well was installed on 12/17/2014 to a depth of 22 (ft).		
Easting (X) Northing (Y)	1313467.444 216099.6631	Horizontal Datum	LiDAR		
Groundwater Date Measured 12/17/2014		Depth to Water (ft) 7.4	Elevation (ft) 93.4		
Notes:					



Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-2



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-3
 Sheet 1 of 2

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\0186922\1GPJ_DBT\template\LID\template:GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_WELL_%F

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201\GPJ_DBT\template\LID\template.GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_WELL_%F

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	WELL LOG
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
25	18	20		7						
30	18	16		8						
35	18	19		9			CL	Gray clay with sand (very stiff, moist to wet)		

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-2 (continued)



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-3
 Sheet 2 of 2

Start Drilled	12/17/2014	End	12/17/2014	Total Depth (ft)	36.5	Logged By	APL	Checked By	CEW	Driller	Geologic Drill	Drilling Method	Hollow-stem Auger
Surface Elevation (ft) Vertical Datum	102.1 NAVD88			Hammer Data	Rope & Cathead 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop			Drilling Equipment	Deep Rock XL Trailer Rig				
Easting (X) Northing (Y)	1313487.143 215949.8592			System Datum	LiDAR			Groundwater Date Measured	Depth to Water (ft)	Elevation (ft) See Remarks			
Notes:													

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS			
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level					Graphic Log	Group Classification	
0							CR			1 inch crushed rock surfacing			
							SM			Gray silty fine to medium sand with gravel (loose to medium dense, moist) (fill)			
100													
		18	16		1 SA				10	35			
5		6	6		2								Groundwater encountered at approximately 5 feet during drilling
65													
		8	4		3 %F				13	21			
10		18	7		4		SM/PT						
90													
		18	28		5		SP-SM						
15													
85													
		18	27		6								
20													
80													
25													

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-3



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-4
 Sheet 1 of 2

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\0186922\1GPJ_DBT\template\LID\template.GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_%.tif

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201.GPJ DBT\template\LID\template.GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_4F

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
25	18	17								
30	18	23		8						
35	18	14*		9						*Blowcount may not be representative due to heave

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-3 (continued)



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-4
 Sheet 2 of 2

Start Drilled 12/17/2014	End 12/17/2014	Total Depth (ft)	16.5	Logged By Checked By	APL CEW	Driller	Geologic Drill	Drilling Method	Hollow-stem Auger
Surface Elevation (ft) Vertical Datum		87.06 NAVD88		Hammer Data		Rope & Cathead 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop		Drilling Equipment Deep Rock XL Trailer Rig	
Easting (X) Northing (Y)		1313340.088 215816.0898		System Datum		LiDAR		Groundwater Date Measured Depth to Water (ft) Elevation (ft)	
Notes:								See Remarks	

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
0							GP-GM			
6.5		18	30		1 SA		GP-GM	8	16	Groundwater encountered at approximately 7.5 feet during drilling
5		12	23		2		SM			
8		0	16		3		GP-GM			
10		18	24		4 %F		GP-GM	13	9	
15		18	32		5		SP-SM			

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-4



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-5
 Sheet 1 of 1

Seattle: Date: 8/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\0186922\01.GPJ DBT Template\LOT Template.GE ENGINEERS_DF STD_US GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_16F

Start Drilled 12/19/2014	End 12/19/2014	Total Depth (ft) 31.5	Logged By Checked By APL CEW	Driller Geologic Drill	Drilling Method Hollow-stem Auger
Surface Elevation (ft) Vertical Datum 120.93 NAVD88	Hammer Data	Rope & Cathead 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop	Drilling Equipment	Track Mounted Drill Rig	
Easting (X) Northing (Y) 1313687.339 215790.4353	System Datum	LiDAR	Groundwater Date Measured	Depth to Water (ft)	Elevation (ft)
Notes:			See Remarks		

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
120	0						SP			
	5	5	16							
115	5	7	16				SP-SM	3	7	
	10	13	31							
110	10	2	48*				GP-GM			Groundwater encountered at approximately 10 feet during drilling *Blowcount not representative due to gravel content
	15	18	22				SP-SM	13	11	
105	15									
100	20	18	25							

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-5



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-6
 Sheet 1 of 2

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201\GPJ_DBT\template\LOT\template.GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_%.tif

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201.GPJ DBT\template\LID\template.GE\ENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_%F

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
25	18	34								
30	18	38		8			SM			Brown silty fine to medium sand (dense, wet) (glacial till)

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-5 (continued)



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-6
 Sheet 2 of 2

Start Drilled	12/17/2014	End	12/17/2014	Total Depth (ft)	31.5	Logged By	APL	Checked By	CEW	Driller	Geologic Drill	Drilling Method	Hollow-stem Auger
Surface Elevation (ft)	124.23			Hammer Data	Rope & Cathead			Drilling Equipment	Track Mounted Drill Rig				
Vertical Datum	NAVD88			140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop									
Easting (X)	1313725.363			System Datum	LiDAR			Groundwater	Date Measured		Depth to Water (ft)	Elevation (ft)	
Northing (Y)	216013.5373										See Remarks		
Notes:													

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
0						SM	Brown silty fine to medium sand with trace organics (fine roots) (loose, moist to wet)			
120	15	7	1							
5	6	7	2							Groundwater encountered at approximately 5 feet during drilling
115	2	7	3			ML	Brown sandy silt (medium stiff, wet)			
10	18	18	4			SP-SM	Gray fine to medium sand with silt (medium dense, wet) (recessional outwash)			
110	18	29	5 %F			SM	Brown silty fine sand with occasional gravel (medium dense, wet)	18	39	
105	18	24	6			SP-SM	Gray fine to medium sand with silt (medium dense, wet)			
100										
25										

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-6



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-7
 Sheet 1 of 2

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201\GPJ_DBT\template\LOT\template:GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_%.F

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\018692201.GPJ DBT\template\LID\template.GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_%F

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
25	18	23								
30	16	98/10"		8			SM			Gray silty fine to medium sand with gravel (very dense, moist to wet) (glacial till)

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-6 (continued)



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-7
 Sheet 2 of 2

Start Drilled	12/19/2014	End	12/19/2014	Total Depth (ft)	21.5	Logged By	APL	Checked By	CEW	Driller	Geologic Drill	Drilling Method	Hollow-stem Auger	
Surface Elevation (ft)	109.8			Hammer Data	Rope & Cathead			Drilling Equipment	Track Mounted Drill Rig					
Vertical Datum	NAVD88						140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop							
Easting (X)	1313639.237			System Datum	LiDAR			Groundwater	Date Measured		Depth to Water (ft)	Elevation (ft)		
Northing (Y)	216170.6708											See Remarks		
Notes:														

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level				
0							SM			Groundwater encountered at approximately 6 feet during drilling
		8	15		1					
							SM			
5		13	29		2					
							SM			
		18	16		3					
10								24	24	
		14	12		4 %F					
							SP-SM			
15										
		18	16		5					
							SM			
							SM			
20										
		8	26		6					

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-7



Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-8
 Sheet 1 of 1

Seattle: Date: 9/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\0186922\1GPJ_DBT\template\LOT\template:GEOENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_%.tif

Start Drilled	12/19/2014	End	12/19/2014	Total Depth (ft)	16.5	Logged By	APL	Checked By	CEW	Driller	Geologic Drill	Drilling Method	Hollow-stem Auger
Surface Elevation (ft) Vertical Datum	100.77 NAVD88			Hammer Data	Rope & Cathead 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop			Drilling Equipment	Track Mounted Drill Rig				
Easting (X) Northing (Y)	1313569.145 216247.6339			System Datum	LiDAR			Groundwater Date Measured	Depth to Water (ft)	Elevation (ft) See Remarks			
Notes:													

Elevation (feet)	FIELD DATA						Group Classification	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	REMARKS
	Depth (feet)	Interval Recovered (in)	Blows/foot	Collected Sample	Sample Name Testing	Water Level					
0							SM	Brown with oxidation staining silty fine to medium sand with occasional gravel (loose, wet) (fill)			Groundwater encountered at approximately 5 feet during drilling
15	15	5		1			SM	Brown silty fine to medium sand (medium dense, wet) (recessional outwash)			
30	15	17		2			SM	Brown with oxidation staining silty fine to medium sand with occasional gravel and silt lenses (medium dense, wet)			
45	12	30		3			SM	Brown to gray silty fine to medium sand (medium dense, wet)			
60	13	24		4			SM				
75	12	23		5 %F					15	16	

Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Boring B-8



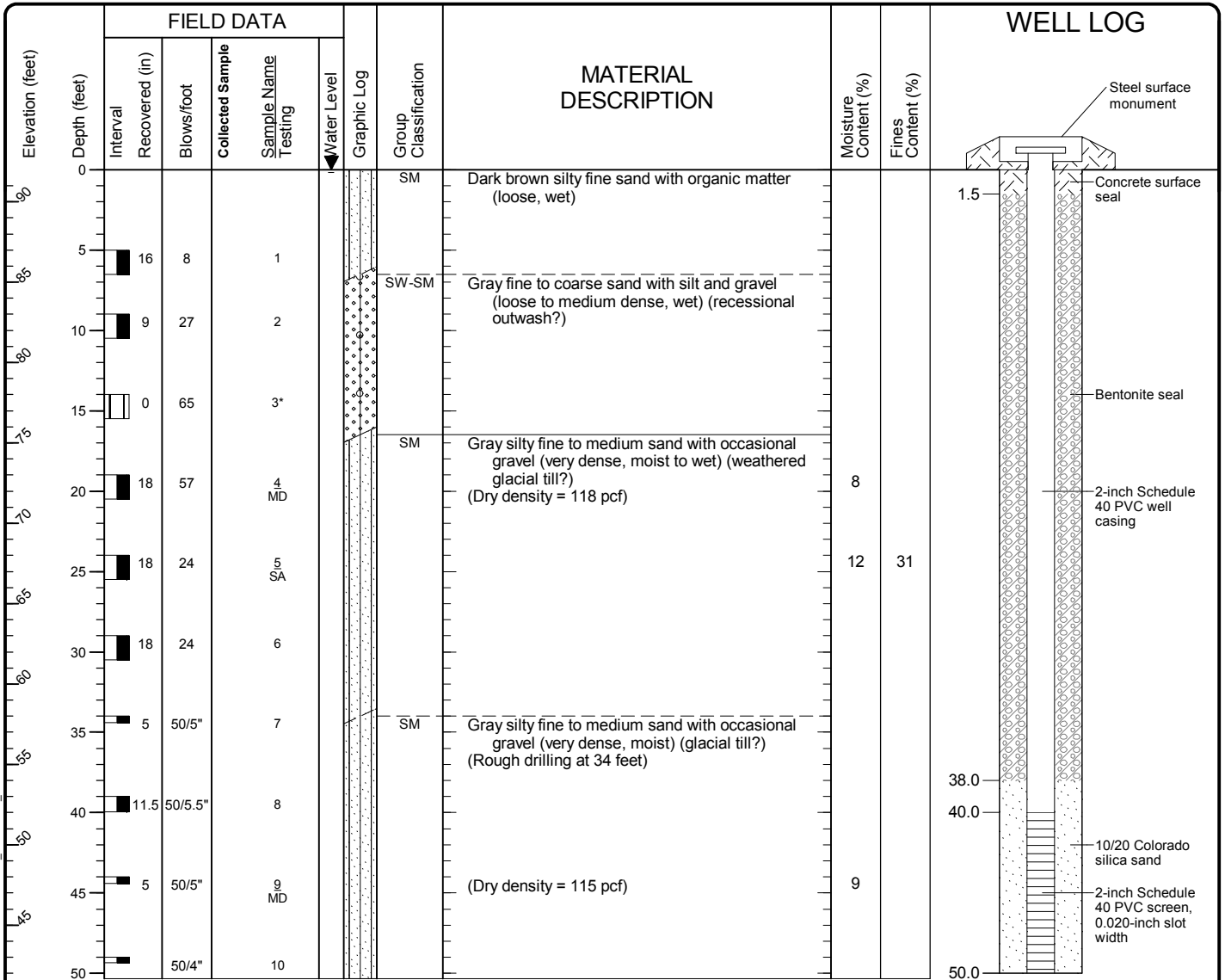
Project: Richards Creek Substation
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-922-01

Figure A-9
 Sheet 1 of 1

Seattle: Date: 2/22/16 Path: W:\PROJECTS\0186922\GINT\0186922\1.GPJ DBT Template\LOT Template.GE OENGINEERS_DF_STD_US_GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_STANDARD_%.MF

ATTACHMENT B
Previous Explorations

Start Drilled	8/31/2015	End	8/31/2015	Total Depth (ft)	50.33	Logged By	KMS	Checked By	NT	Driller	Geologic Drill Inc.	Drilling Method	Hollow-stem Auger	
Hammer Data	Auto 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop			Drilling Equipment	D50 Track Rig			DOE Well I.D.: BJ 533 A 2 (in) well was installed on 8/31/2015 to a depth of 50 (ft).						
Surface Elevation (ft)	92			Top of Casing Elevation (ft)				Groundwater						
Vertical Datum	NAVD88						Date Measured		9/16/2015		Depth to Water (ft)		0.0	
Latitude	47.58538°			Horizontal Datum		Geographic WGS84				Elevation (ft)		92.0		
Longitude	-122.15791°													
Notes: Field screening was completed to a depth of 15 feet; no sheen was observed.														



Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Monitoring Well J1 (TL 8/9)

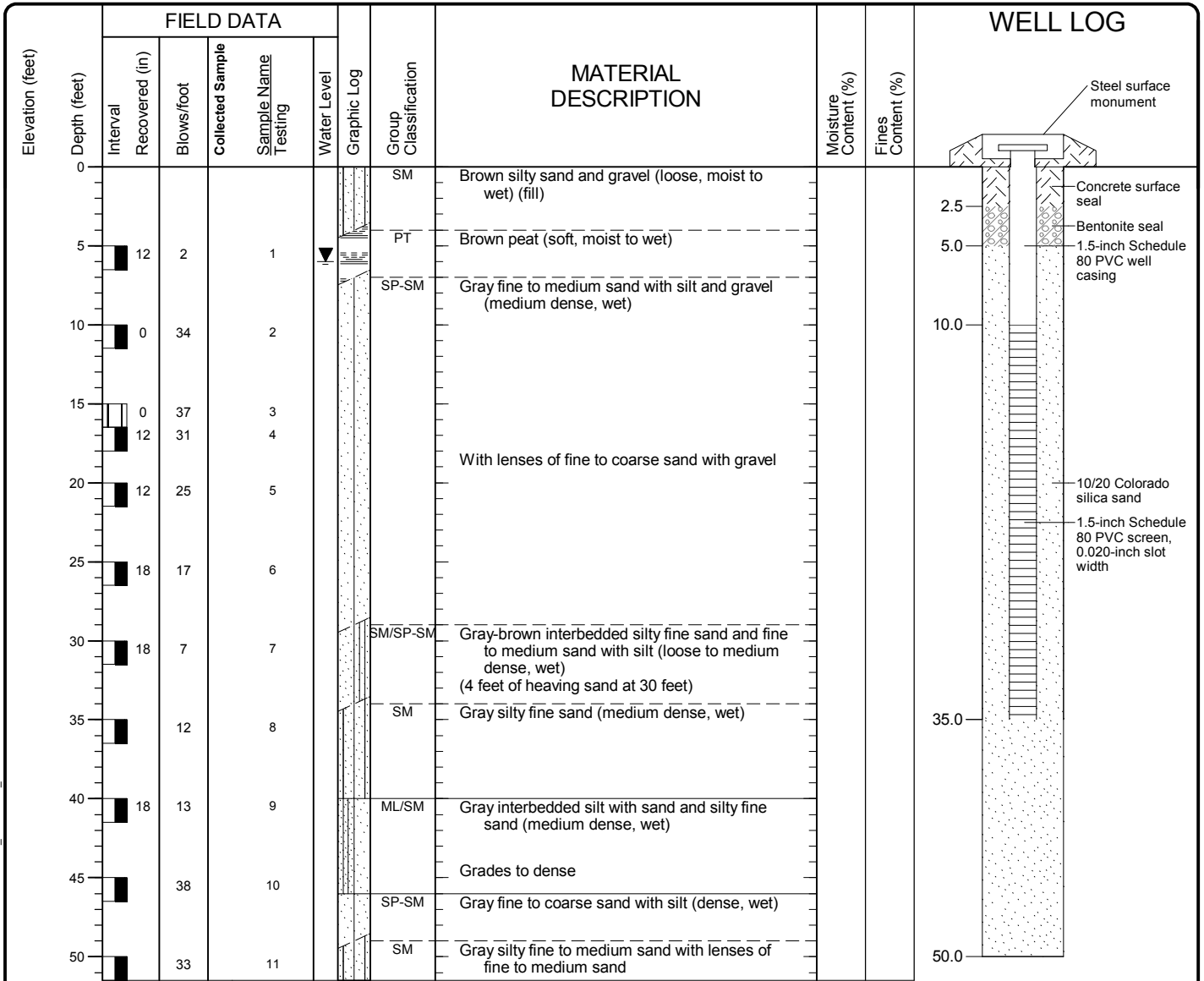


Project: PSE - Energize Eastside Design Phase
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-871-05

Figure A-23
 Sheet 1 of 1

Refmond: Date:12/21/15 Path:P:\00186871\GINT\018687105.GPJ DBTemplate\lbtTemplate\GEOENGINEERS8.GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_WELL

Start Drilled 11/20/2015	End 11/20/2015	Total Depth (ft)	51.5	Logged By Checked By	NLP NT	Driller Geologic Drill Inc.	Drilling Method	Hollow-stem Auger
Hammer Data	Auto 140 (lbs) / 30 (in) Drop			Drilling Equipment		D50 Track Rig		DOE Well I.D.: BIK 311 A 1.5 (in) well was installed on 11/20/2015 to a depth of 35 (ft).
Surface Elevation (ft) Vertical Datum		Undetermined		Top of Casing Elevation (ft)		Groundwater Date Measured		
Latitude Longitude		Horizontal Datum		Geographic		11/20/2015		Depth to Water (ft) 6.0 Elevation (ft)
Notes: Field screening was completed to a depth of 15 feet; no sheen was observed.								



Note: Please see Figure A-1 for explanation of symbols

Log of Monitoring Well G2-1



Project: PSE - Energize Eastside Design Phase
 Project Location: Bellevue, Washington
 Project Number: 0186-871-05

Figure A-18
 Sheet 1 of 1

Refmond: Date:12/15/15 Path:P:\001\86871\GINT\018687105.GPJ DB Template\lbTemplate\GEOENGINEERS\GDT\GEB_GEOTECH_WELL

LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 1

Location: See Drawing 1

Elevation: Approx. 77

Surface Conditions: Grass, brush, and blackberries

Depth in feet	Moisture Content-%	Sample	Symbol	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1				(0.0 - 1.7) ORGANIC SILT (Fill); dark brown, trace fine sand, scattered pieces of wood; wet, soft	moderate caving of test pit walls
2				(1.7 - 3.8) SAND & GRAVEL (Fill); gray-brown, fine to coarse, trace silt; wet, medium dense	
3					
4				(3.8 - 5.0) PEAT ; amorphous; wet, soft to medium stiff	
5					
6				(5.0 - 6.2) SILT ; brown, little fine to coarse sand, scattered gravel; wet, loose	
7				(6.2 - 7.6) SILT & SAND ; gray-brown, fine to coarse, trace gravel; wet, medium dense	
8				Bottom of test pit at depth 7.6' Groundwater seepage observed below approx. 2.2' Completed 4/3/84.	

DFR4

PROPOSED POLE YARD
 Bellevue, Washington
 for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No
84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No

2

DSD 003871

LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 2

Location: See Drawing 1

Elevation: Approx. 108

Surface Conditions: Scattered small trees, brush

Depth in feet	Moisture Content-%	Sample	Symbol	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1				(0.0 - 0.4) DUFF	
2				(0.4 - 4.4) SAND; gray-brown, fine to medium, trace coarse, trace gravel, trace silt, numerous roots to approx. depth 2'; slightly moist, medium dense	
3		1			
4					
5				(4.4 - 8.3) SAND; gray, fine to coarse, little gravel, trace silt; slightly moist, dense	
6		2			
7				wet below depth 6.6'	
8					
9				(8.3 - 9.5) SILT; mottled gray and brown, trace to little fine sand; wet, dense	
10				(9.5 - 10.4) SAND; brown, fine to medium, trace silt, thin interbeds of brown silt; wet, medium dense	
				Bottom of test pit at depth 10.4'	
				Groundwater seepage observed below approx. 6.6'	
				Completed 4/3/84	

PROPOSED POLE YARD
Bellevue, Washington
for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No
84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No

3

DSD 003872

LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 3

Location: See Drawing 1

Elevation: Approx. 110

Surface Conditions: Scattered small trees, brush

Depth in feet	Moisture Content-%	Sample	Symbol	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1				(0.0 - 0.4) DUFF	
2				(0.4 - 3.6) SAND; brown, fine to medium, trace coarse, trace gravel, trace silt (10%), occasional cobble, numerous roots to approx. 3' depth; slightly moist, medium dense	
3					
4		1		(3.6 - 10.4) SAND; gray, fine to coarse, little gravel, trace silt; slightly moist, dense	
5					
6					
7				very dense	
8					
9					
10					
				Bottom of test pit at depth 10.4'	
				Groundwater seepage observed below approx. 8.6'	
				Completed 4/3/84	

PROPOSED POLE YARD
Bellevue, Washington
for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No.
84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No.

4

LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 4

Location: See Drawing 1

Elevation: Approx. 107

Surface Conditions: Scattered small trees, brush

Depth in feet	Moisture Content-%	Sample	Symbol	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1				(0.0 - 0.4) DUFF	
2				(0.4 - 3.5) SAND; brown, fine to medium, trace coarse, trace silt (10%), trace gravel, numerous roots to approx. depth 2'; slightly moist, loose	
3					
4				(3.5 - 8.1) SAND; gray, fine to coarse, little gravel, trace silt, occasional cobble; slightly moist, medium dense to dense	
5					
6					
7					
8					
9				(8.1 - 11.8) SANDY SILT; mottled gray & brown, fine to medium sand, thin interbeds of fine to medium sand with trace to little silt, thin interbeds of clayey silt with little fine sand; wet, medium dense	
10					
11					
12				Bottom of test pit at depth 11.8' Groundwater seepage observed below approx. 11.4' Completed 4/3/84	

PROPOSED POLE YARD
Bellevue, Washington
for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No
84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No

5

DSD 003874

LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 5

Location: See Drawing 1

Elevation: Approx. 104

Surface Conditions: Fill surface, scattered grass

Depth in feet	Moisture Content-%	Sample	Symbol	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1				(0.0 - 1.2) SILT & SAND (Fill); dark brown, fine to coarse sand, scattered gravel, encountered aluminum debris; moist, loose	
2				(1.2 - 3.4) SILTY SAND (Fill); brown, fine to medium, trace coarse sand, scattered gravel,	
3				scattered pieces of concrete and asphalt rubble up to 1-1/2' across; slightly moist, loose	
4				(3.4 - 5.4) SAND; brown, fine to medium, trace coarse sand, trace gravel, trace to little silt;	
5				slightly moist, medium dense	
6				(5.4 - 10.6) SILTY SAND; gray-brown, fine,	
7				scattered gravel, thin interbeds of silt & fine to medium sand; moist, medium dense	
8				wet below approx. 7.1'	
9					
10					
				Bottom of test pit at depth 10.6'	
				Groundwater seepage observed below approx. 7.1'	
				Completed 4/3/84	

PROPOSED POLE YARD
Bellevue, Washington
for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No
84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No

6

LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 6

Location: See Drawing 1

Elevation: Approx. 107

Surface Conditions: Scattered clumps of grass

Depth in feet	Moisture Content-%	Sample	Symbol	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1				(0.0 - 1.7) SAND (Fill); gray, fine to coarse, trace to little gravel, little silt, scattered pieces of concrete & asphalt rubble, wood, and tree branches; moist, loose (1.7 - 4.6) CLAYEY SILT (Fill); dark gray, fine to medium sand, scattered tree branches, occasional piece of asphalt rubble; moist, very loose wet below approx. 3.1' (4.6 - 7.3) SAND (Fill); gray, fine to coarse, some clayey silt, numerous tree branches, and pieces of asphalt; wet, very loose Bottom of test pit at depth 7.3' Test pit terminated due to soil running into pit as excavated below approx. 3' Groundwater seepage observed below approx. 3.1' Completed 4/3/84	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

PROPOSED POLE YARD
 Bellevue, Washington
 for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No
 84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No

7

DSD 003876

LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 7

Location: See Drawing 1

Elevation: Approx. 108

Surface Conditions: Grass, fill mounds, scattered concrete rubble

Depth in feet	Moisture Content-%	Sample	Symbol	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1				(0.0 - 1.9) SILTY SAND (Fill); gray-brown, fine to medium; slightly moist, loose	
2				(1.9 - 4.1) SILTY SAND (Fill); dark gray-brown, fine to medium, scattered tree branches, pieces of pipe & asphalt rubble; moist, loose	
3				asphalt rubble layer from 2.4' to 3.1'	
4				(4.1 - 6.6) SILTY SAND (Fill); gray, fine to medium, trace coarse, little gravel, occasional cobble; slightly moist, dense	massive caving of test pit walls below approx. 5.5'
5			wet below approx. 4.4'		
6					
7					
8					
9					
				Bottom of test pit at depth 9.6'	
				Groundwater seepage observed below approx. 4.4'	
				Completed 4/3/84	

PROPOSED POLE YARD
Bellevue, Washington
for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No
84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No

8

HAND DUG HOLE HH-1

<u>Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Description</u>
0.0 - 2.8	PEAT; amorphous; wet
2.8 - 3.1	SAND & GRAVEL; gray-brown, fine to coarse, trace silt; wet
	Bottom of hole at depth 3.1' Water standing in hole at depth 1.2' Completed 4/3/84

HAND DUG HOLE HH-2

<u>Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Description</u>
0.0 - 1.3	PEAT; amorphous; wet
1.3 - 2.0	SAND & GRAVEL; gray-brown, fine to coarse, trace silt; wet
	Bottom of hole at depth 2.0' Completed 4/3/84

LOG OF HAND DUG HOLES

PROPOSED POLE YARD
Bellevue, Washington
for Puget Sound Power and Light Company

Project No.
84-5107



Converse Consultants

Geotechnical Engineering
and Applied Sciences

Drawing No.

9

DSD 003878



7/7 to 7/3 Reduced Pole Height

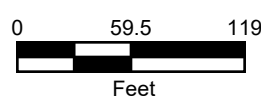


Figure 1

DSD 003879



APPROXIMATE POLE LOCATION

- Original C-16 Design (CUP)
- Reduced Height C-16 Configuration

NOTE: Figure is for discussion purposes only and based on preliminary design

7/13 to 7/8 Reduced Pole Height

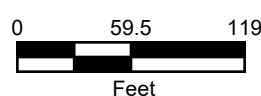


Figure 2

DSD 003880



APPROXIMATE POLE LOCATION
 ○ Original C-16 Design (CUP)
 ● Reduced Height C-16 Configuration

NOTE: Figure is for discussion purposes only and based on preliminary design

7/18 to 7/14 Reduced Pole Height

DSD 003881

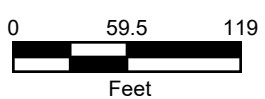


Figure 3

This map is to be used for reference purposes only. Map was produced from an automated server with data available at the time the map was created. Scale is approximate. Puget Sound Energy and POWER Engineers, Inc. are neither responsible nor liable for any inaccuracies herein contained.



- APPROXIMATE POLE LOCATION**
- Original C-16 Design (CUP)
 - Reduced Height C-16 Configuration

NOTE: Figure is for discussion purposes only and based on preliminary design

8/3 to 7/19 Reduced Pole Height

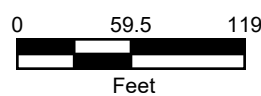


Figure 4

DSD 003882

KOP CENTRAL 18 SEGMENT 2



Address	4411 137th Ave SE, Bellevue
Date	5/7/2014
Time	10:53 AM
Viewing Direction	Northwest
City's Alternative Pole Heights	~65 feet
Conceptual Project in CUP Pole Heights	~80 feet



energize**EASTSIDE**





City's Alternative

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

9/4/2018



Conceptual Project in CUP

Photo simulations are for discussion purposes only and may change pending public, regulatory and utility review

8/4/2017

Address	4411 Somerset Dr SE, Bellevue
Date	7/24/2017
Time	9:26 AM
Viewing Direction	South
City's Alternative	~65 feet
Conceptual Project in CUP	~75 feet

KOP CENTRAL 39 SEGMENT 2

City of Bellevue

Post Office Box 90012 ▪ Bellevue, Washington ▪ 98009 9012



August 14, 2018

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

Re: Conditional Use (File# 17-120556-LB)
Critical Areas Land Use Permit (File #17-120557-LO).
South Bellevue Segment Energize Eastside

Dear Mr. Strauch:

City Staff have reviewed the plans you have submitted and request the following additional information to complete our review:

LAND USE REVIEW COMMENTS

Reviewer: Heidi M. Bedwell, 425-452-4862, hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov

Map Book: The submitted site plan index T-Line plans should be reordered so that each plan sheet connects to the next in sequence. As formatted it is difficult to track the proposal on contiguous properties.

Substation Site Plan: Plan should show all critical areas and buffers before improvements. For example on this plan sheet Wetland B is not shown and the wetland and stream buffers are shown as modified. These sheets should show the required buffers overlaid with the proposed development. Include a line showing area of improvements including the Substation footprint, stormwater facility and road. The Critical Areas Report should capture the areas of impact from these improvements on the required buffers.

Load Forecast: Your letter to City Manager Miyake of June 8, 2018 indicates that the peak customer demand in 2017 exceeded your load forecast for summer of 2018. This information is relevant to the Energize Eastside project, which is currently in permit review with the City of Bellevue and other Cities. This information also appears to answer questions regarding PSE's planning assumptions that have been repeated throughout the EIS and permit process.

However, it would be helpful for our response to public comments concerning PSE's assumptions and for our permit review to have documentation regarding the 2017 peak customer demand period. Specially, could you answer the following questions:

1. What was the actual peak Eastside customer demand for the summer of 2017? Please indicate what the [summer] peak load period was and express the peak in terms of hourly demand. Please clarify what is considered the Eastside in this context.
2. Does PSE have any data on what drove higher electrical consumption in 2017, and/or whether the rate of growth assumed in the needs analysis for Energize Eastside is likely to remain the same or to change, either higher or lower?

3. During the 2017 peak load period, what was the flow, if any, across the Northern Intertie?
4. During the 2017 peak load period, what was the output of PSE's power plants in the northern part of the Puget Sound Region?
5. Was there a correspondingly higher rate of growth in the winter peak customer demand in winter 2017-2018?

Alternative Pole Height-Somerset Neighborhood:

The EIS identified potential mitigation for visual impacts in the vicinity of the Somerset neighborhood. Please address the feasibility of lowering pole heights in this area with the inclusion of additional poles. Describe minimum pole height feasible taking into account no increase in EMF levels and no change to the risk to the pipeline. Describe how vegetation impacts would be different assuming more poles and lower pole height. Address pole diameter size when more shorter poles are designed and address whether C-17 pole types could be used or another pole type. Depict potential pole placement on a map and describe in a narrative the number of parcels that would be impacted by the lower poles.

Tree Removal and Vegetation Management:

Provide a narrative that clearly describes the number of trees being proposed for removal in the following areas:

- In Public ROW
- On City Owned Property (Parks etc)
- On Private Property
- Total number of trees in Critical Areas, Buffers and Structure Setbacks. Of these totals, provide a breakdown per Public ROW, City Owned Property, Private Property.

Provide a separate plan showing the proposed tree removal in Public ROW and City Owned Property.

The City is aware that PSE has continued to have discussion with property owners and other community organizations (HOA) regarding proposed tree removal. Please provide updated information about proposed tree and vegetation replacement strategies.

Relocated and reconfigured lines specific to 115 kV at Richards Creek Substation and South Segment proposal:

As part of the FEIS PSE provided information about 115 kV lines in the vicinity and south of Richards Creek Substation. Please provide this same information as part of the CUP and LO application. Confirm plan sheets reflect all re-located and reconfigured transmission lines. Revise Critical Areas analysis to reflect the total scope of proposed work associated with the Energize Eastside South Segment proposal.

Public Comment: Comments received to date have been provided to you as an electronic attachment. Provide a response to all comments submitted to date. Comments may be grouped by theme where appropriate however where additional information has been requested please provide appropriate references or documents necessary to respond to comment directly.

Critical Areas:

LUC Section 20.25H Purpose states the following, "The Critical Areas Overlay District is a mechanism by which the City recognizes the existence of natural conditions which affect the use and development of property. Through this part, the City designates and classifies ecologically sensitive and hazard areas and imposes regulations on the use and development of

affected property in order to protect the functions and values of these areas and the public health, safety and welfare, and to allow the reasonable use of private property.”

The proposed use, an Electrical Utility Facility, is an allowed use within a critical area per LUC 20.25H.055. Allowed uses must address General Performance Standards as required by LUC 20.25H.055.

Although siting objectives are relevant to the selection process for choosing a substation location, additional information regarding the impacts to critical areas at each of the substation sites is needed. Discuss how impacts to critical areas compares between locating at the Richard Creek site and the two alternate substation sites. In the case of the alternate site, impacts can include areas impacted outside of the substation footprints because of necessary connections to substation improvements.

Geologic Hazard Areas

Geologic Hazard Areas are not only regulated for issues of slope stability and safety, but these areas also frequently include vegetation that provides additional critical areas functions. The Critical Areas Report should quantify impacts to vegetation and their critical area functions within a Geologic Hazard Critical Area and associated buffers or structures setbacks. Appropriate mitigation is necessary to address impacts to these functions (ie habitat, hydrology, water quality etc). Provide a discussion of the existing functions these areas provide and describe proposed mitigation to replace these impacted functions.

Page 24 of the South Bellevue Critical Areas Report identifies mapped areas of 40% slope but goes on to state “many of these areas are developed and include rockeries, landscaped residential or commercial development slopes and cut slopes associated with paved roadways.” The critical areas regulations do take into consideration the presence of rockeries or other retaining features, and areas containing these features are not considered steep slopes. However, the code does not distinguish between natural and un-natural (i.e., man made slopes). Therefore, even if a slope qualifies as a steep slope but contains residential or commercial landscaping, these areas are still regulated as a steep slope and should not be removed from impact analysis.

Please revise areas excluded from analysis consistent with the critical area regulations described above. If areas continue to be excluded because of the presence of retaining features, please explain and identify which map pages these areas can be found so we can evaluate concurrence with these regulations.

See below for additional request regarding Landslide Deposits from the Clearing and Grading reviewer.

Functional Buffer

The code recognizes degraded conditions and does not use the term “Functioning Buffer.” It is recognized that many buffers may be degraded (i.e., have little to no vegetation or contain structures). The Critical Areas Report (see page 27) appropriately recognizes the lack of function provided by existing impervious surfaces. It is unclear however what is meant by the term development as used in this report. As noted above in comments associated with geologic hazard areas, commercial and residential landscaping may provide some critical area function and should not be disregarded in the report. When these areas are within the prescribed buffers their function should be considered and mitigation should take into account impacts to these functions.

Stream Realignment Mitigation

The project proposes to mitigate for wetland, and stream and wetland buffer impacts through both wetland enhancement and stream restoration. The applicable provision is as follows:

Wetlands Enhancement as Mitigation. Impacts to wetland critical area functions may be mitigated by enhancement of existing significantly degraded wetlands. Applicants proposing to enhance wetlands must produce a critical areas report meeting the requirements of LUC 20.25H.110 and 20.25H.230 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.

The Critical Areas Report does not address whether existing wetland functions will be reduced by the enhancement actions. As shown on figure 2 of the report, wetlands are located within the proposed stream realignment area. Address how the functions in these areas will be maintained as part of the proposed mitigation. Prepare a written response to all applicable standards in LUC 20.25H.105 and 110.

Proposed plans show disturbance and mitigation offsite and outside of PSE property and easement. Confirm PSE has an easement right or is in conversation with adjacent property owner to establish the proposed mitigation.

CLEARING AND GRADING REVIEW CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Reviewer: Tom McFarlane, 425-425-6825, tmcfarlane@bellevuewa.gov

Geotechnical Considerations

Landslide Deposits

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has completed a final draft of a map of landslide deposits in the City of Bellevue. A copy of the May 2018 final draft is attached. The map indicates landslide deposits in the area of the proposed Richards Creek Substation. The geotechnical report and addenda for the Richards Creek Substation do not mention landslide deposits in this area. Please have the geotechnical engineer review the DNR map and provide comments on the map and on potential impacts of landslide deposits on the proposed Richards Creek Substation.

TRANSPORTATION REVIEW COMMENTS

Reviewer: Molly Johnson, 425-452-6175, majohnson@bellevuewa.gov

1. It is understood the Richards Creek Substation will not have full-time staff or employees working on-site and thus will not have trip generating characteristics other than for maintenance purposes. Please provide a letter or memo that documents that the only trips going to the site are for maintenance purposes and the approximate frequency of the trips (weekly/monthly, etc.). If this understanding is not correct and there are full-time onsite employees, please provide a level one traffic report. For more information on what a level one report entails, please follow the link:
<https://development.bellevuewa.gov/cms/one.aspx?portalId=5588383&pageId=5653616>

2. For review of the clearing and grading permit, construction details will need to be added to the plans for the new driveway approach, driveway pavement section, and turnaround facility, for example. The civil engineering plans for review on the clearing and grading permit will also need to include the attached construction notes.

Right of Way Use Permit

- A Right-of-Way Use permit is required for work in the right-of-way and is generally required for hauling on City streets. Check with the Transportation Department at (425) 452-4189 or rightofwayuse@bellevuewa.gov

Please submit the revisions requested above within 60 days from the date of this letter or by Monday October 15, 2018. If no revision is received within 60 days the application may be canceled without further notice. You can reach me directly at (425)452-4862 or at hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov.

Sincerely,

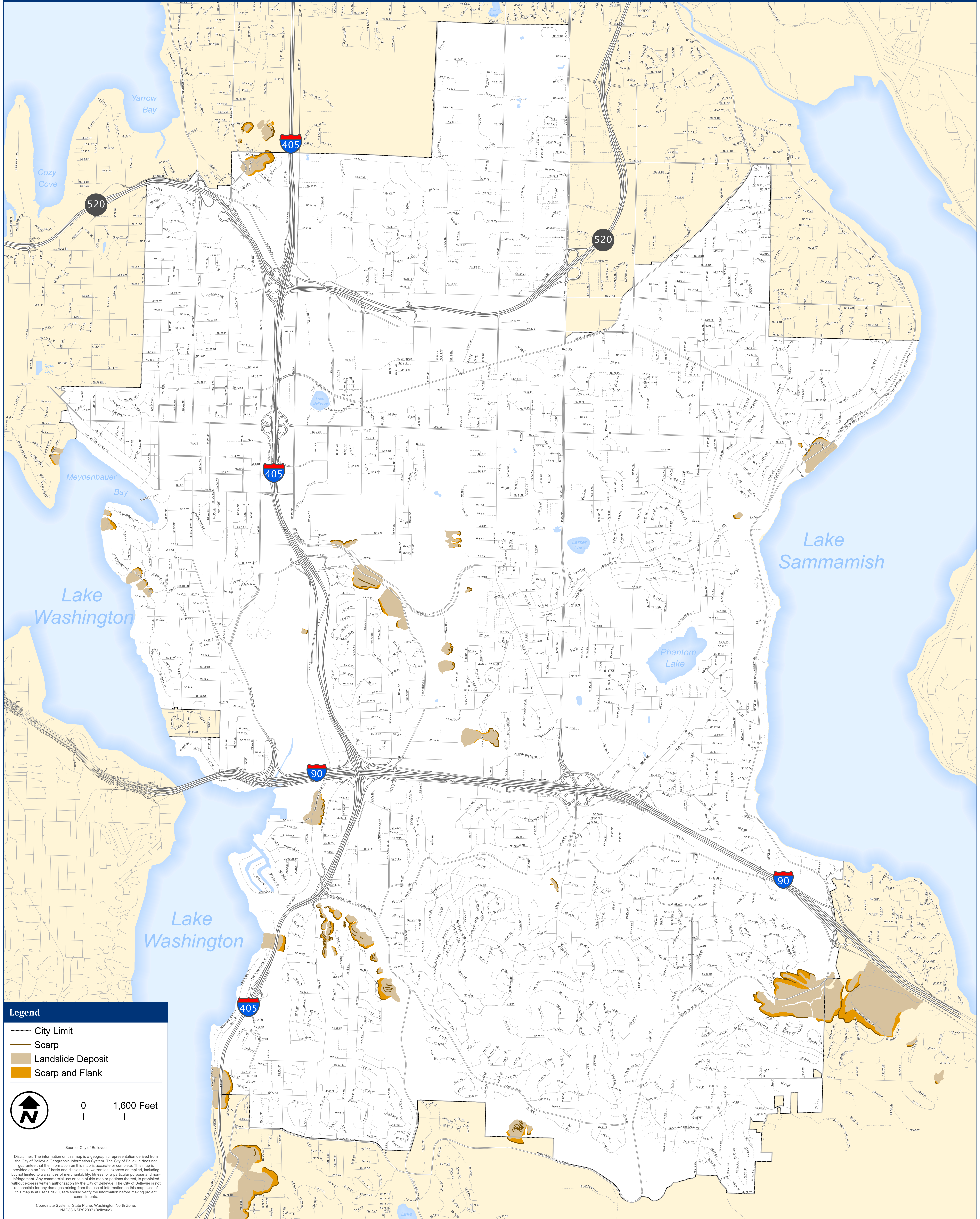
Sent via email

Heidi M. Bedwell
Environmental Planning Manager
City of Bellevue
(425) 452-4862
hbedwell@bellevuewa.gov

cc: File

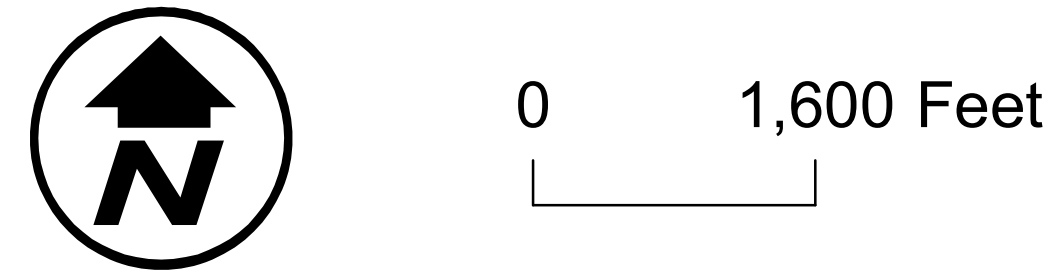
Landslide Deposits in the City of Bellevue

DNR Final Draft - May 2018



Legend

- City Limit
- Scarp
- Landslide Deposit
- Scarp and Flank



Source: City of Bellevue

Disclaimer: The information on this map is a geographic representation derived from the City of Bellevue Geographic Information System. The City of Bellevue does not guarantee that the information on this map is accurate or complete. This map is provided on an "as is" basis and disclaims all warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement. Any commercial use or sale of this map or portions thereof, is prohibited without express written authorization by the City of Bellevue. The City of Bellevue is not responsible for any damages arising from the use of information on this map. Use of this map is at user's risk. Users should verify the information before making project commitments.

Coordinate System: State Plane, Washington North Zone, NAD83 NRSR2007 (Bellevue)

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 3:56 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Cc: Strom, Diann
Subject: Energy Saving Trees Program Information
Attachments: EnergySavingTrees_software screenshots.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

Attached is the basic information for the Energy Saving Trees program.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Brad



www.arborday.org/ESTrees

ENERGY-SAVING TREES®

An Arbor Day Foundation Program

A strategic tree planting energy-efficiency program

Kristen Bousquet,
Business Development Manager,
kbousquet@arborday.org



What is Energy-Saving Trees?



A tree distribution using Energy-Saving Trees is designed to engage and educate homeowners on the benefits of strategic tree planting.



- Programs began in 2012
- 55 partners in 37 U.S. states
- Leads to maximized benefits
(ROI of 300% or more)

Reasons Utility Companies Participate

- Customer connections
- Tree Line USA fulfillment
- Tree replacement (removals, EAB)
- Homeowner education (RTRP)
- Energy efficiency program (Energy production < pop. Growth)
- Lower demand during peak periods
- Reduce environmental footprint
- Offset carbon pollutions
- Positive community relations
- Assist with UTC goals
- Media attention
- Urban heat island effect



Projected Program Impact

**TOTAL
TREES
PLANTED**

THROUGH THE ENERGY-
SAVING TREES PROGRAM:

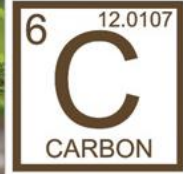
207,540



**TOTAL HOMEOWNERS
ENGAGED:**

131,680

398,757,258 kWh
SAVED



978,529,515 lbs
CARBON SEQUESTERED/AVOIDED

4,655,277,738
GALLONS OF STORMWATER FILTERED



188,931 lbs
OF AIR
POLLUTANTS
ABSORBED

\$5,544,926 INVESTED
IN ENERGY SAVING
TREES PROJECT

\$113,153,398
IN COMBINED ENERGY AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS



**projected 20 year cumulative values*

Established February 2011

Nationwide Partnerships

PARTNERS MAP



WEST

- Avista Utilities, Spokane, WA
- Black Hills Energy, CO, SD, NE, WY, KS, AR
- City of Redding, CA
- Colorado Springs Utilities, CO
- Idaho Power Company, Boise, ID
- Pacific Gas & Electric, CA
- Sacramento Municipal Utility District, CA
- Sacramento Tree Foundation, CA
- San Diego Gas & Electric, CA
- Xcel Energy, Aurora, CO

MIDWEST

- ComEd, Chicago, IL
- East Central Energy, Braham, MN
- Empire District Electric Co., Joplin, MO
- Nebraska City Utilities, NE
- Omaha Public Power District, NE
- The Davey Tree Expert Company, Chicago, IL

NORTHEAST

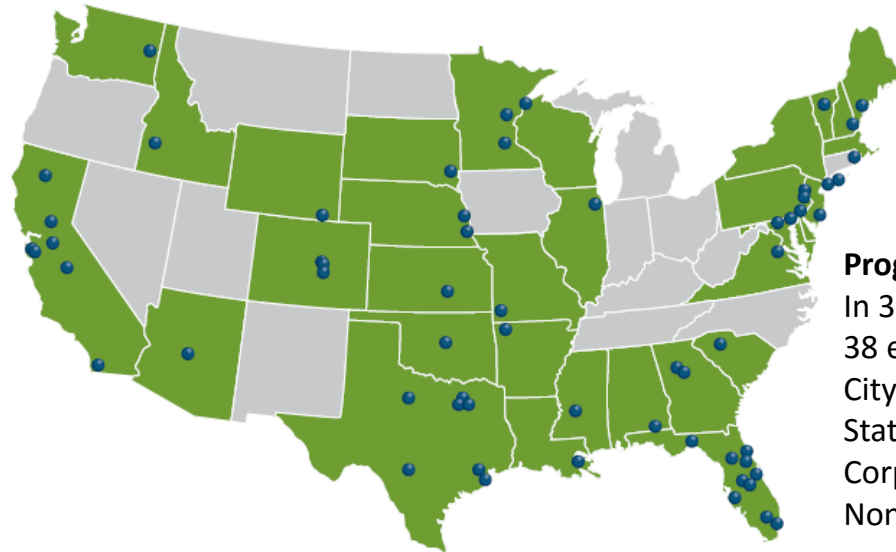
- Atlantic City Electric, NJ
- Baltimore Gas & Electric, MD
- Delmarva Power, Wilmington, DE
- Greenlight Energy Inc, Astoria, NY
- New York ReLeaf, NY
- Peco Energy, Philadelphia, PA
- Pepco, Washington DC
- PSEG Long Island, NY
- RI Dept of Environmental Mgmt, RI
- State of Vermont, VT
- Unittel, Hampton, NH
- Upper Makefield Township, PA

SOUTHWEST

- Centerpoint Energy, Houston, TX
- Edmond Electric, Edmond, OK
- Galveston Island Tree Conservancy, TX
- Just Energy, Dallas, TX
- Oncor Electric Delivery, Dallas, TX
- Providence Group Realty, Plano, TX
- Pedernales Electric Cooperative, San Antonio, TX
- Verizon, TX

SOUTHEAST

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| • City of Orlando, FL | • Florida Forest Service, FL | • Ocala Utility Services, FL |
| • City of Sanford, FL | • Florida Keys Electric Cooperative, FL | • Rappahannock Electric Coop, Fredricksburg, VA |
| • City of Sarasota, FL | • Florida Power and Light, Fort Lauderdale, FL | • Utilities Commission, New Smyrna Beach, FL |
| • Duke Energy, FL | • Georgia Power, Atlanta, GA | • Wiregrass Electric Cooperative, Hartford, AL |
| • TreesGreenville, SC | • Snapping Shoals EMC, Covington, GA | • Verizon, FL |
| • Entergy Corp., LA, AL, AR | • Lakeland Electric, FL | |



Program Partners:
 In 33 states
 38 energy companies
 City Government
 State Government
 Corporate
 Nonprofit



DSD 003896



1 Spread the Word

Promote the program to customers through statement inserts or other channels.

2 Easy, Powerful Online Tool

Customers go online, map their home, determine best planting location, and order trees.

3 Trees Delivered or Picked Up

Free trees are delivered directly to your customers.

4 Planted Trees Create Shade to Save Energy

Customer plants and maintains trees. You improve energy efficiency and reduce peak demand load.

[Energy-Saving Trees](#)

[Dashboard](#)

Customized Landing, Welcome Page

Step 1: Provide Address



presented by: Arbor Day Foundation DAVEY

sponsored by: Jeeves Energy, Inc.

Need help? 855-234-3801 info@arborday.org

Welcome!

Welcome to Energy-Saving Trees, a unique program designed to help you better understand where to plant trees on your property for maximum energy savings. This program is made possible by the Arbor Day Foundation and JEI.



At JEI, we're committed to a greener, healthier world. Trees around homes will not only help reduce the amount of energy your home requires, but they also add to your property value, reduce your carbon footprint, improve the air quality, and more effectively catch stormwater runoff. It is our intention that the free trees we provide be a gift to you and your community.

JEI is proud to sponsor this program and provide you with up to 2 free trees. In less than ten minutes, you can reserve your free trees. Thanks for participating in this exciting program.

Available trees

Eastern Redbud, Norway Spruce, Red Maple, River Birch

Find your home (Step 1 of 4)

Type in your address below to get started.

Street address

3400 S. 27th St.

City, State

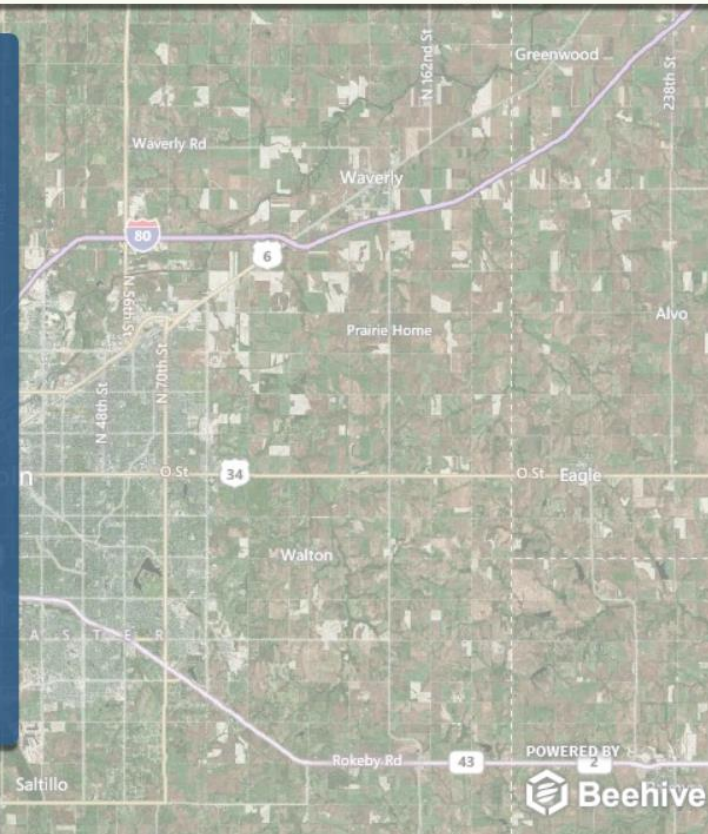
Lincoln, NE

ZIP code

68502

[Start](#)

[Ordering for multiple homes?](#)



DSD 003898

Step 2: Outline Your Home



presented by: Arbor Day Foundation DAVEY

sponsored by: Green Energy, Inc.

Need help? 855-234-3801 info@arborday.org

Outline your house (Step 2 of 4)

5530 N 17th St
Lincoln, NE 68521

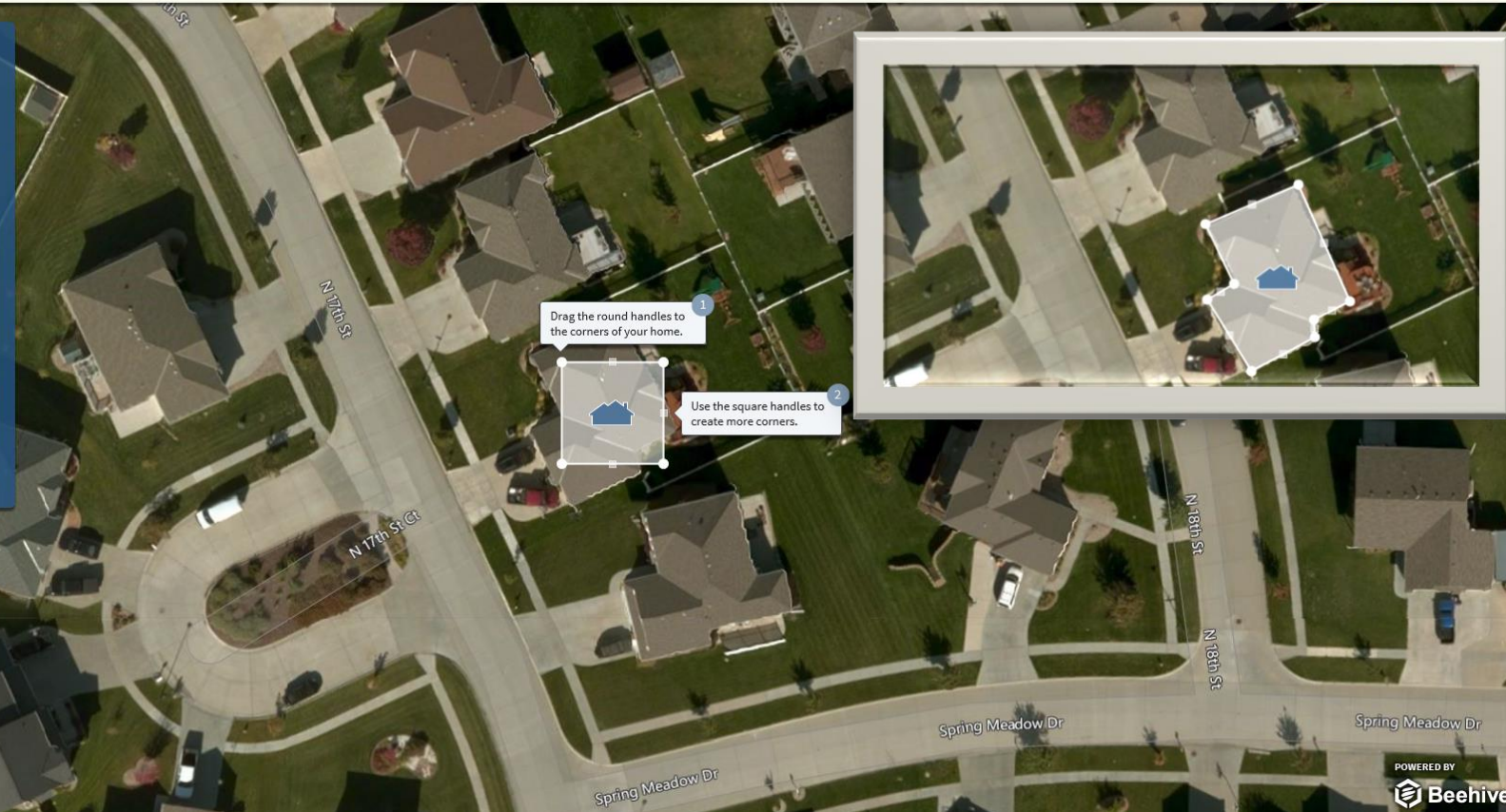
Size the box on the map to create the shape of your house. We'll use this shape to help determine the best placement of your trees.

See an example below:



Back

Done



POWERED BY Beehive



DSD 003899

Step 3: Tree Selection



presented by: Arbor Day Foundation DAVEY

sponsored by: Genex Energy, Inc.

Need help? 855-234-3801 info@arborday.org

Place your trees (Step 3 of 4)

Select which tree to plant

- Red Maple**
RECOMMENDED
Less than 10 left!
- Black Oak**
Less than 10 left!
- Eastern Redbud**
- Norway Spruce**
- Swamp White Oak**
Less than 10 left!
- Tuliptree**

[Back](#)

[Checkout](#)



POWERED BY Beehive



DSD 003900

Step 4: Tree Placement



presented by: Arbor Day Foundation DAVEY

sponsored by: Green Energy, Inc.

Need help? [855-234-3801](tel:855-234-3801) info@arborday.org

Place your trees (Step 3 of 4)

Choose a different tree

To add a tree, drag the circle below to the desired area near your house. Once you drop the circle, you'll be able to specify the type of tree you'd like to plant. **You can order up to 2 free trees.**



Drag to the map

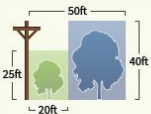
Placement guide

For higher energy savings, place your tree on the West or Northwest side.



Utility poles

Trees within 20 feet of a utility line should be no taller than 25 feet, whereas trees within 50 feet should be no taller than 40 feet.



[Back](#)

[Checkout](#)



POWERED BY Beehive



DSD 003901

a.) Select Tree Location


The screenshot displays the 'Energy-Saving Trees' website interface. At the top, it is presented by the Arbor Day Foundation and Davey, and sponsored by Geos Energy, Inc. The main interface is titled 'Place your trees (Step 3 of 4)' and includes an 'Add a Tree' button. A sidebar titled 'Your Trees' shows a selected 'Red Maple' tree with an estimated savings of \$18.95/yr and a 'Change Tree' button. The main area is an aerial map of a residential neighborhood with street names like N 17th St, N 18th St, and Spring Meadow Dr. A house is highlighted with a blue callout showing '\$18.95/yr'. Another house is marked with a red exclamation mark and a callout indicating '1 Obstruction' with a cost of '\$0.00/mo'. A 'Back' button and a 'Checkout' button are visible at the bottom of the sidebar. The map is powered by Beehive.

b.) Tree & Benefits Visualization

ENERGY-SAVING TREES presented by Arbor Day Foundation DAVEY sponsored by Geac Energy, Inc. Need help? 855-234-3801 info@arborday.org

Place your trees (Step 3 of 4) + Add a Tree

< Back to your trees

1  Tree name: **Red Maple**
Tree botanic name: *Acer rubrum*

Estimated Energy Savings
Electric savings: **\$18.95 / yr**
(190.16 kWh / yr)

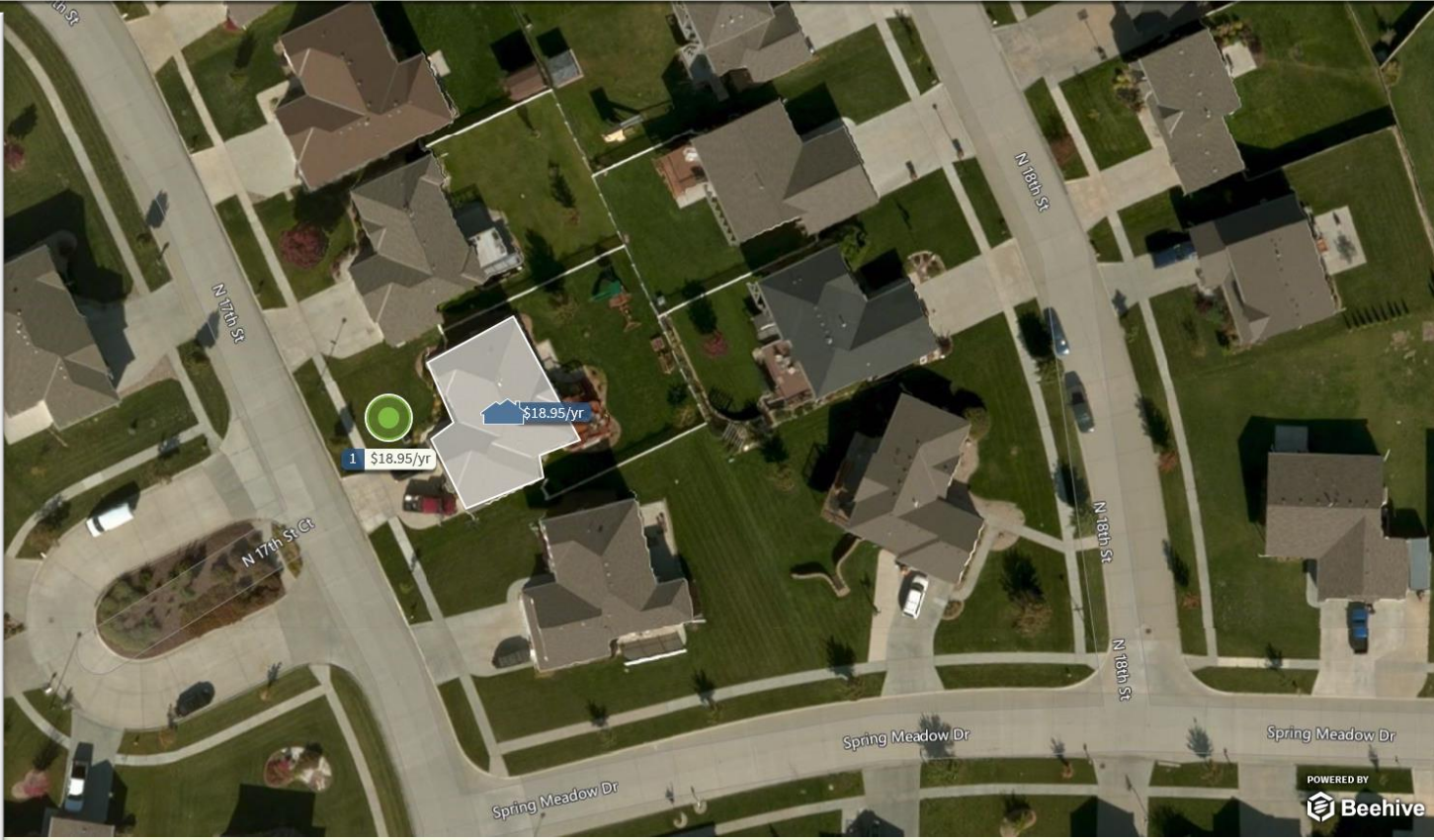
Estimated community savings
Values shown are estimates in the 20th year of growth.
Stormwater runoff capture: **1000 gal / yr**
Carbon sequestration: **200 lbs / yr**
Air pollution absorption: **1 lb / yr**

Tree Summary

- The Red Maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, clay soils.
- Prefers wet soil conditions. Slight drought tolerance.

Tree Description
The Red Maple is one of the best named of all trees. There is something red in all seasons - buds in winter, flowers in spring, leafstalks in summer and brilliant foliage in autumn. This pageant of color

Back Checkout




POWERED BY Beehive


Step 5: Checkout Process

Checkout (Step 4 of 4)

Mapping address
5530 N 17th St
Lincoln, NE 68521

Your trees (Savings shown are in year 20)

**Red Maple**
Estimated savings: \$18.95 / yr
kWh benefits: 190.16 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: -6.11 Therm / yr

**Norway Spruce**
Estimated savings: \$3.40 / yr
kWh benefits: 34.10 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: 11.20 Therm / yr

1. Provide your information

Mailing address

This is the same as my mapping address

Street address

City

State

ZIP code

Your information

First name

Last name

E-mail address

Daytime phone number

Account number

Please enter the first 5 digits of your account number, located in the upper right corner of your utility bill.

2. Accept the agreement



3. Learn more about your trees

Step 6: Terms & Conditions



Checkout (Step 4 of 4)

Mapping address
5530 N 17th St
Lincoln, NE 68521

Your trees (Savings shown are in year 20)

 **Red Maple** 

Estimated savings: \$18.95 / yr
kWh benefits: 190.16 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: -6.11 Therm / yr

 **Norway Spruce** 

Estimated savings: \$3.40 / yr
kWh benefits: 34.10 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: 11.20 Therm / yr

1. Provide your information

2. Accept the agreement

Jeeves Energy, Inc.
The terms and conditions herein are applicable to any and all customers of Jeeves Energy, Inc. ("JEI") receiving tree(s) from the Arbor Day Foundation at Jeeves Energy, Inc.'s expense ("Customer").
By accepting a tree from the Arbor Day Foundation, Customer understands and agrees to the following:

1. Customer certifies:
 1. that Customer is a Jeeves Energy, Inc. customer within Jeeves Energy, Inc.'s service territory; or
 2. that Customer owns the property in Jeeves Energy, Inc.'s service territory on which Customer will plant the tree(s) or that Customer has the permission of the landowner on which Customer will plant the tree(s).
2. Customer agrees:
 1. to plant the tree(s) in the location(s) identified and approved by Arbor Day Foundation on the Energy-Saving Trees online tool report map (the "Report Map") provided to Jeeves Energy, Inc.'s customer by Arbor Day Foundation; and
 2. to assume full ownership and responsibility for the tree(s) including, but not limited to, planting, watering and pruning responsibilities, as well as any damages such tree(s) may cause now or in the future.
3. Jeeves Energy, Inc. Disclaimer:

IN MAKING TREES AVAILABLE TO JEEVES ENERGY, INC. CUSTOMERS THROUGH JEEVES ENERGY, INC.'S ARRANGEMENT WITH THE ARBOR DAY FOUNDATION, JEEVES ENERGY, INC. ASSUMES NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR ANY PROPERTY DAMAGE OR BODILY INJURIES TO ANY PERSON (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO DEATH), LOSS, COST OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY ARISE OUT OF OR RESULT FROM CUSTOMER'S OWNERSHIP, POSSESSION OR PLANTING OF TREE(S) NO MATTER HOW CAUSED. JEEVES ENERGY, INC. MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY (EXPRESS OR IMPLIED) AS TO THE SUITABILITY, CONDITION, HEALTH, SURVIVAL RATE, GROWTH RATE, OR SUITABILITY OF THE TREE(S) FOR PLANTING, GROWING OR THRIVING IN ANY LOCATION. FURTHERMORE, JEEVES ENERGY, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES AS TO WHETHER PLANTING TREE(S) WILL HAVE ANY EFFECT ON CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICITY USAGE OR CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICITY BILL. WITHOUT IN ANY WAY LIMITING THE FOREGOING, JEEVES ENERGY, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NO WARRANTIES SHALL BE IMPLIED.

By checking this box, Participant agrees that the representations contained in the above Agreement are true and correct, and he/she agrees to comply with the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement.

3. Learn more about your trees

a.) Right Tree, Right Place agreement

ENERGY-SAVING TREES

presented by: Arbor Day Foundation DAVEY

sponsored by: Beeco Energy, Inc.

Need help? 855-234-3801 info@arborday.org

Utility line agreement

The trees you have selected will grow in height and width. Planting your trees under and near utility lines can be dangerous and may affect your tree's eventual survival. Please review the "Right Tree, Right Place" graphic below to verify that your new trees will be planted in a proper location.

By clicking "I agree" below, you agree to not plant your new trees in areas that will eventually interfere with existing utility lines. If you need to re-visit the "Place your trees" step, click the "Move tree" link below.

Plant the right tree in the right place
Plant taller trees away from overhead utility lines

Tall trees, such as: maple, oak, spruce, and pine
40 feet height or less

Medium trees, such as: washington hawthorn and goldenraintree
50 ft

Small trees, such as: redbud, dogwood, and crabapple
20 ft

Tree pruning zone
25 feet height or less

Arbor Day Foundation
arborday.org

[Move tree](#)

Final Step: Order Confirmation Screen

Thank you for your order!

Your order has been received and is being processed. A confirmation e-mail will be sent to kbousquet@arborday.org shortly. For your records, your order number is **110387**.

[Print a confirmation](#)

(We emailed you one, too)

Excited about your savings?
Spread the word!



Did you know...

Your trees will do more than help conserve energy. There are many environmental benefits too:

Stormwater runoff capture

Your impact

1000 gallons / yr.



- i** Stormwater often drains into streets and onto sidewalks, washing away debris, oil, salts, and other pollutants. These contaminants can affect drinking water, aquatic life, and ecosystem health. Your new trees will help absorb and capture this stormwater, and ultimately reducing runoff effects.

CO₂ emissions capture

Your impact

300 lbs / yr.



- i** Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions continue to be problematic for earth's atmosphere. Trees sequester CO₂ in their roots, trunks, stems, and leaves while they grow.

Air pollution absorption

Your impact

1 lb / yr.



- i** Your new trees will help absorb pollutants such as ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide. It will also help intercept particulate matter such as dust, ash, and smoke.

Values shown are estimates in the 20th year of growth.

[Return to the homepage](#)

Email Confirmation (sent to participant)

Thank you!


Your order has been received and has been sent to your utility company for approval. You will receive another e-mail when your order has been approved for shipping.

For your records, your order number is **110898**


For your convenience, a summary of your order is below:

Mapping address	Mailing address
5530 N 17th St Lincoln, NE 68521	5530 N 17th St Lincoln, NE 68521


Your trees (Savings shown are in year 20)



Norway Spruce
Estimated savings: \$3.40 / yr
kWh benefits: 34.100 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: 11.200 Therm / yr



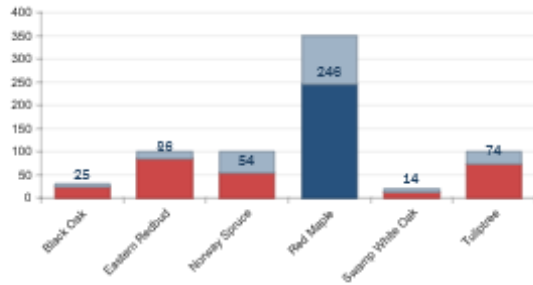
Red Maple
Estimated savings: \$18.95 / yr
kWh benefits: 190.160 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: -6.110 Therm / yr



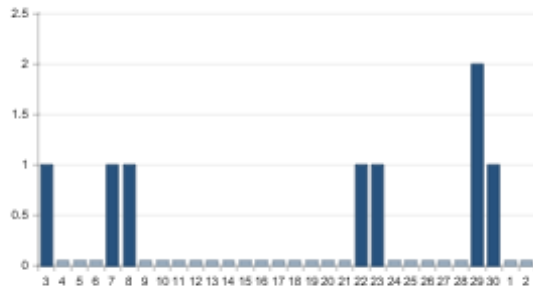
Partner Dashboard

Friday, December 2, 2016 / 10:18 AM

Tree quantities



All orders in the last 30 days



499

total trees remaining

0

orders in the last 24 hours

142

total orders placed

Energy & community benefits

249,463

Energy savings (kWh)

1,253,028

Stormwater runoff (gallons)

708,928

Carbon sequestration (lbs.)

1,588

Air pollutants (lbs.)

20-Year cumulative values shown.

Top referring sites

1. (direct)	147
2. est.arborday.org	28
3. cityofnorlandia.net	8
4. businessvine.com	4
5. google	4
6. l.facebook.com	2
7. mapdotnet.map.becher	2
8. business.facebook.com	1

Dashboard-Orders Review

Orders

Start date: End date: Street address: Order status:

Order number:

Order #	Customer name	Address	Trees	Account #	Audits	Actions
View 104015	Dan Lambe	2332 Scotch Pine Trail, Lincoln, NE 68512	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104036	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104100	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104130	Zachary Kane	4738 Birch Hollow Dr, Lincoln, NE 68516	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104151	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104222	Zach Kane	4738 Birch Hollow Dr, Lincoln, NE 68516	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104273	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104297	K b	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104365	L M	2533 W Washington St, Lincoln, NE 68522	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104379	test test	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104644	Luke Miller	2533 W Washington St, Lincoln, NE 68522	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104649	test test	8209 Bancroft Ave, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104651	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 104653	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 106618	todd guenther	6625 S Pass Dr, Lincoln, NE 68512	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 106619	test test	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 106656	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 106665	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 106849	Rich Testing	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 106872	test test	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 106985	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 107020	Rich JustTesting	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 107025	test test	5515 Prescott Ave, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 107197	KBB B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>
View 108541	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	<input type="button" value="Approve"/> <input type="button" value="Deny"/>


Showing 1-25 of 61 orders.

Order status: Unprocessed

Campaign: Spring-ADF Demo

This order is awaiting approval

Order Details



Mapping address
2332 Scotch Pine Trail
Lincoln, NE 68512

Trees ordered

Eastern Redbud
Estimated savings: \$3.91 / yr
kWh benefit: 39.22 kWh / yr
Thermal benefit: -3.83 Therm / yr
Latitude: 40.730214
Longitude: -96.688709

Red Maple
Estimated savings: \$3.30 / yr
kWh benefit: 33.15 kWh / yr
Thermal benefit: -4.80 Therm / yr
Latitude: 40.730132
Longitude: -96.688554

Mailing address
2332 Scotch Pine Trail
Lincoln, NE 68512

Customer information
Full name: Dan Lambe
E-mail address: dlambe@arborday.org
Daytime phone number: 402-473-9573
Account number: 12345

Dashboard-Trees Map

The screenshot displays the 'Energy-Saving Trees' dashboard. At the top, it is presented by the Arbor Day Foundation and Davey. The navigation menu includes 'Dashboard', 'Orders', 'Trees map', and 'Reports'. The main area is a satellite map of Lincoln, Nebraska, with numerous green circular markers containing numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60) indicating tree locations. A circular inset provides a zoomed-in view of a residential area. On the right, a 'Filters' sidebar allows for filtering by 'Campaigns', 'Tree species', and 'ZIP codes'. A 'View as a report' button is located at the bottom right of the map area.

Partner Dashboard

Orders

Start date: End date: Street address: Order status:

Order number:

Order #	Customer name	Address	Trees	Account #	Audits	Actions	
View	104015	Dan Lambe	2332 Scotch Pine Trail, Lincoln, NE 68512	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104036	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104100	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104130	Zachary Kane	4738 Birch Hollow Dr, Lincoln, NE 68516	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104151	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104222	Zach Kane	4738 Birch Hollow Dr, Lincoln, NE 68516	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104273	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104297	K b	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104365	L M	2533 W Washington St, Lincoln, NE 68522	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104379	test test	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104644	Luke Miller	2533 W Washington St, Lincoln, NE 68522	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104649	test test	8209 Bancroft Ave, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104651	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	104653	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	106618	todd guenther	6625 S Pass Dr, Lincoln, NE 68512	1	12345	0	Approve
View	106619	test test	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506	1	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	106656	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	106665	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521	2	12345	0	Approve Deny
View	106849	Rich Testing	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506				
View	106872	test test	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506				
View	106955	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521				
View	107020	Rich JustTesting	4715 High St, Lincoln, NE 68506				
View	107025	test test	5515 Prescott Ave, Lincoln, NE 68506				
View	107197	KBB B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521				
View	106541	K B	5530 N 17th St, Lincoln, NE 68521				

Showing 1-25 of 61 orders.

Order Details

Order status: Unprocessed
Campaign: Spring 40F Demo

This order is awaiting approval.

Shipping address: 2332 Scotch Pine Trail, Lincoln, NE 68512

Map showing tree locations at 55.3131°N, 100.3079°W

Trees ordered:

- Eastern Redbud**
Estimated savings: \$3.51 / yr
kWh benefits: 39.23 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: -3.53 Therms / yr
Latitude: 40.738234
Longitude: -96.688789
- Red Maple**
Estimated savings: \$3.30 / yr
kWh benefits: 32.23 kWh / yr
Thermal benefits: -4.50 Therms / yr
Latitude: 40.738232
Longitude: -96.688854

Customer information:
Full name: Dan Lambe
Email address: dlambe@arbor-day.org
Outtime phone number: 402-473-3672
Account number: 12345

ENERGY-SAVING TREES presented by Arbor Day Foundation DAVEY

Dashboard Orders Tree map Reports

1 of 36 | Export to the selected format | Export

ENERGY-SAVING TREES Year 20 Benefits by Tree

Order #	Date	Company	Location	Tree name	Benefits per year (at year 20)				
					Savings	kWh	Therms	Stormwater	Ca
23502	9/12/2013	JEI (Demo)	40.795035, -96.759241	Norway Spruce	\$23.46	116.80	18.13	941 gals	21'
23502	9/12/2013	JEI (Demo)	40.795008, -96.759320	River Birch	\$12.00	210.22	-6.25	1,623 gals	78'
23583	9/16/2013	JEI (Demo)	40.778562, -96.682364	Red Maple	\$16.63	191.75	1.62	1,147 gals	63'
23583	9/16/2013	JEI (Demo)	40.778506, -96.682339	River Birch	\$3.81	55.14	-0.79	1,623 gals	78'
23639	9/18/2013	JEI (Demo)	40.778363, -96.682380	Norway Spruce	\$18.83	149.51	8.80	941 gals	21'
23639	9/18/2013	JEI (Demo)	40.778270, -96.682397	Eastern Redbud	\$7.72	120.88	-2.54	331 gals	28'
23640	9/18/2013	JEI (Demo)	40.778364, -96.682393	Norway Spruce	\$18.83	149.51	8.80	941 gals	21'

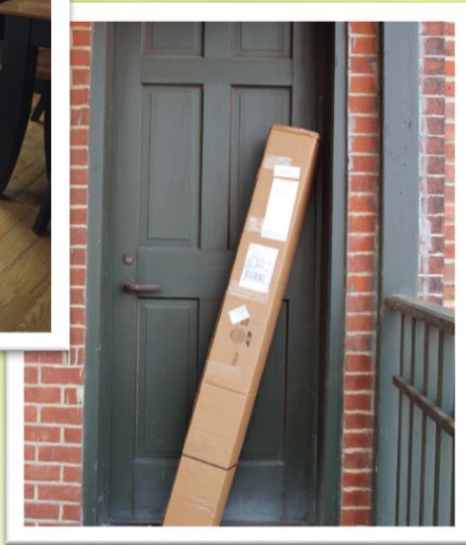


Which Delivery Model Fits You Best?

Direct Delivery



Small potted trees-
Half to 1-gallon size



Local Pick-Up



3- to 5-gallon trees

Pickup Event



Cost Per Tree

All-Inclusive:

- Tree purchase (sourced regionally)
- Tree transportation
- Licensing and customization of software
- Use of software for reservation/education
- Dashboard, reporting, and data storage
- Admin assistance from our team
- Marketing planning/samples
- Call center support



Direct Delivery

Cost Per Tree

All-Inclusive:

- Tree purchase (sourced regionally)
- Tree postage
- Licensing and customization of software
- Use of software for reservation/education
- Dashboard reporting and data storage
- Admin assistance from our team
- Marketing planning/samples
- Call center support





Kristen Bousquet
Arbor Day Foundation
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Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 07, 2017 5:17 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: CUP Meeting form
Attachments: 2017_1114_Completed_FollowUpForms_2.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

Attached is one of the forms that was collected during the CUP meeting. I suspect that this person thought that they were commenting to the City.

Brad

South Bellevue Public Meeting | Nov. 14, 2017

Note: Puget Sound Energy believes in protecting your privacy. Information you provide will be added to the project mailing list and you may receive project updates. Unless required by law, Puget Sound Energy will not share your contact information with anyone outside of the project.

Name	Contact info (address, phone, email)	Follow-up topics
Daren Anderson	9424 117th Ave NE Kirkland WA 98033 4257610548 daren@nesco.org	What if multiple batteries are interconnected at 12.5 kV at multiple locations.

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Monday, October 23, 2017 4:36 PM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: RE: Energize-Eastside-Fact-Sheet FINAL Web

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi, taking a quick look, the parcel number for the Richards Creek Substation should be 1024059130. The parcel number and address listed are for the Lakeside substation. I will let you know ASAP if we find anything else.

Thanks,

Brad

From: HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov [mailto:HBedwell@bellevuewa.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 23, 2017 3:47 PM
To: Strauch, Bradley
Subject: Energize-Eastside-Fact-Sheet FINAL Web
Importance: High

We will be posting (tomorrow) the attached information to the city's website. Thought I'd quickly have your eyes on it in case I've got any inadvertent errors in the document. LMK

Bedwell, Heidi

From: Strauch, Bradley <bradley.strauch@pse.com>
Sent: Monday, October 09, 2017 8:00 AM
To: Bedwell, Heidi
Subject: Parcel List
Attachments: 2017_1006_SouthBellevue_parcel.xlsx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Heidi,

Attached, please find the requested parcels in south Bellevue (south of Lakeside) that are part of the corridor. A few notes:

- PSE-owned parcels (namely, the Somerset substation) are not included
- When reviewing against P360 maps, if it was hard to determine if a parcel touched the lines (i.e., the wires showing on the map), we erred on the side of inclusion to ensure no parcels were mistakenly excluded.
- If there was no site address (a vacant parcel, such as a park) or a parcel where we know the site address is not good for mailing (such as the street address of a commercial building), we included the tax address instead of site address.
- If an address was associated with more than one parcel (such as most of the jurisdictional parcels), we've combined those into one line, so the mailing list will only include them once.

The final list is 174 parcels and 164 addresses. Please let me know if there are any questions.

Parcel	Parcel contact1	Parcel contact2	Address	Address Lir	City	State	Zip	Address Type
8135300020	REEP-OFC BELLEVUE WA LLC		1 FRONT ST #550			SAN FRANC CA	94111	Tax
1024059123	SUN LIFE ASSURANCE OF CANADA	SANDIE YOUNG	1 SUN LIFE PARK			WELLESLEY MA	02481	Tax
1951700010	EDMUND J BEAZLEY		12762 SE 65TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010590	LORI GARTNER	RAY GARTNER	13203 SE 49TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010610	YING TANG	BINHAI XUE	13204 SE 49TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010410	BHUPINDER K GILL	DALVINDER S GILL	13206 SE 51ST PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010580	JOCELYN GARNER	MERCHANT MCALISTER	13211 SE 49TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010630	HUI-HSING CHEN	PING HONG CHEN	13212 SE 49TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010420	ALLEN E FLECKENSTEIN		13212 SE 51ST PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010430	HANG TAK CHAU	NORA CHAN CHAU	13218 SE 51ST PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010450	LISA S ALLOCCA	WILLIAM W ALLOCCA	13230 SE 51ST PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010460	GAILE S BOWERS		13232 SE 51ST PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1524059080	ROBIN JACOBSON		13601 SE ALLEN RD			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Tax
2206500020	JULIE L SIDLES	WALTER L SIDLES	13612 SE 37TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500285	SOPHIE FLAJSINGR		13615 SE 37TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000350	GAO LIN	HUBERT LIN	13615 SE 44TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500025	PATRICIA J CAMPBELL		13624 SE 37TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000010	JOHN RODGERS	MARY JO D RODGERS	13652 SE 43RD ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500375	DANA NELSON	STEVEN NILSSON	13653 SE 38TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856660250	RICHARD M T LEE		13700 SE 44TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856660240	DON CHIKUMA	THELMA CHIKUMA	13706 SE 44TH ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856640430	JIAN BIN WANG		13707 SE 43RD ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856640570	SUSHEEL KUMAR		13708 SE 43RD ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1524059145	SU HUYNH	TO TAN HUYNH	13710 SE 42ND ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856640440	CHERYL Y HUANG	STANLEY S HUANG	13711 SE 43RD ST			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856640010	MATTHEW E DIXON		13721 SE 42ND PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1524059032	YUEQIANG LUO		13724 SE NEWPORT WA			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856640020	ZHENG DU	YINGJIN WANG	13727 SE 42ND PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856640030	WEIXIANG SUN		13733 SE 42ND PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856640040	MARY YA-WEN CHI		13801 SE 42ND PL			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
8135300110	SUNSET NORTH LLC		200 STATE ST	5TH FLR	BOSTON	MA	02109	Tax
2206500220	JULIE L SIDLES	WALTER L SIDLES	3704 136TH AVE SE			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500225	ELMER F KERNS	FREDERICK WHITE	3712 136TH AVE SE			BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site

2206500230	MODI HOLTZMAN		3720 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500235	ANGELA HAGERTY	ROBERT W HAGERTY	3726 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500260	DOREEN AMY FOISY	STEVEN C FOISY	3731 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500240	JIM WASHBURN		3734 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500255	JAMES HOGAN	LINDA M HOGAN	3741 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500245	SVETLANA CRABTREE	THOMAS B CRABTREE	3742 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500250	JOSEPH CHAD PAGE		3752 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500380	CHRISTINE DOTSON	MICHAEL J DOTSON	3803 138TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500435	KAR NAMUDURI	VEERABHADRARAO NAMUDI	3805 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500385	CHAUN TIAN	SHUANG PAN TIAN	3811 138TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500390	S I BERGE		3819 138TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500395	NADER BIRJAND	NASRIN MOADELI	3825 138TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500400	ZHU XIAOBING		3833 138TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500405	HEERA & INSOON SHIN	YOUNG GEUN SHIN	3841 138TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500425	CHRISTIN JANNISON	KENNETH J JANNISON	3842 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500420	IRIS A YAMAMOTO (TRUSTEE)		3846 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500415	WEIQING WANG		3852 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2206500410	ANGELA LEWIS	DONALD LEWIS	3858 136TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856420050,	KEUN S RYU		4225 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856420060	ANNALISA G ATIENZA	JOEL C ATIENZA	4228 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856420070	ROBERT COGGINS	LENA PARK	4232 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000230	DAVID L WOMELDORFF	SUSAN B WOMELDORFF	4304 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000240	ZHOU HAN		4316 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000250	KATHY L JUDKINS		4324 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000260	WANG HAO	KELLY YINGLI XU	4332 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000270	CHEN HONGMIN FANG	ZHENG FANG	4340 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000280	BRIAN D VO	LUU JAYLEEN B VO	4350 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000320	MAC B NGUYEN	THI CAM NGUYEN	4388 SOMERSET BLVD S	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000325	YANG LI ZHANG	YIYUN ZHANG	4398 SOMERSET BLVD S	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000360	KEITH HU	LAY ANG HU	4408 SOMERSET BLVD S	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000290	CHHAVI BHASIN	VINOD MAMTANI	4412 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800010	COLIN W GANTS	COLLEEN E GANTS	4416 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855000300	DAN WELLS		4420 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800020	RUIHUA SONG		4426 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98004	Site

7855000310	MARCIE	JEAN M HYDE	4428 136TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800030	CYNTHIA LEE CHARLES		4430 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800040	RUSSELL OCHSNER	EMILY ORZECH	4502 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410010	MARTIN OTTEN		4509 SOMERSET PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800050	ALICE A ABRAHAM		4510 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410020	XIAOQIANG XU		4517 SOMERSET PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800060	DAVE MICKELSON	LORNA D MICKELSON	4518 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800070	KENT MILLER	REBECCA C MILLER	4524 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410030	DAVID JULIAN ROBERTS		4529 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800080	ROGER W ORTH		4530 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410040	LISA MUNDAHL GREENE		4537 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800090	ANLEE COX	SEAN COX	4538 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410050	QI (JUDY) CUI		4543 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800100	FRANK BOSONE	JULIE BOSONE	4544 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410060	KWOK MAN LEE		4551 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800110	VALLIAPPA LAKSHMANAN	PALANIAPPAN A LAKSHMI	4552 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410070	IRENE YII-NING FOO	KHEE KONG YAU	4557 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800120	STEPHEN E MACKENZIE		4560 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410080	LAURETTA M MAIN	RANDALL C MAIN	4561 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800130	JOHN SLEUTEL		4566 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410090	DI WANG	YANYAN WANG	4569 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855800140	CHRISTIE DOOLITTLE	FRANK L DOOLITTLE	4600 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410100	KAREN ESAYIAN	SAM ESAYIAN	4601 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410110	LIN LI LU	XINAN LU	4609 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7856410120	EROL TANER		4615 135TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801670	AMY BENCKE	MATTHEW BENCKE	4625 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801600	JOAN NOLAN		4700 133RD AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801680	MELVIN L WILENZICK		4701 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801590	JANET E BARRETT	MICHAEL F BARRETT	4708 133RD AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801690	YONGHONG WANG		4709 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801580	JONATHAN HALL		4716 133RD AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801700	LAURENCE R WEATHERLY		4717 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801570	HOU-CHING CHOW	YVONNE BIK CHOW	4724 133RD AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801710	SHI OON KIM	YEONMI YU KIM	4725 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site

7855801720	STEVE LO	PAUL THRUSH	4733 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801560	PREETHI N CHIKKABALLAPUR	VISHNU PATANKAR	4734 133RD AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801550	HAO LI ZHENG	JIANDAN ZHENG	4740 133RD AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801730	DI BOFFERDING	CHARLES H BOFFERDING III	4741 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801540	YAN HONGJIAO WANG	YUNJI WANG	4748 133RD AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801740	ANANT DINESHRAI PORWAL		4749 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801763	JAMES S HARVEY	LINDA K HARVEY	4755 132ND AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
7855801750	SEBASTIAN HO		4755 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2600010620	ERIC ZHUANG	WEI ZHAO ZHUANG	4809 SOMERSET DR SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2268400310	JASON C CHEN		4926 131ST PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2268400300	JUDITH L BOYCE	MICHAEL A BOYCE	4932 131ST PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2268400290	STEVEN H SHIMAMOTO		4938 131ST PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2268400280	ROSEMARY R RHOADS		4942 131ST PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
2268400270	HAIBO HE SHENG	YUAN JING SHENG	4946 131ST PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900210	DENNIS E BREZNIKAR		5820 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900200	MARTHA L RADABAUGH		5828 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900190	TRACY D HARVEY		5836 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900180	SAMUEL L SUTHERLAND	MARY TRUSCOTT	5844 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900170	JEFFREY E LEWIS		5852 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900160	DEBRA A YAZICI		5860 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900150	ANDRE J BARASHKOFF	JULIE R BARASHKOFF	5902 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900140	CHRISTINE KLASEY	MICHAEL M KLASEY	5910 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6071900130	SIU KWONG MOK	YANG LIHUA MOK	5918 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200170	ANITA A BOATMAN	LARRY K BOATMAN	6004 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200350	TASHI T SHERPA		6021 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200360	SARAH T HERR		6029 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200370	KENNETH D SCHUYLER		6037 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200380	JUDSON W VIRDEN	PATRICIA VIRDEN	6045 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200390	BRINDA K VIRDEN	JOHN S VIRDEN	6055 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200400	JOSE P K CHUNG		6205 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200410	JUNGWOOK BAE	MINSOOK BAE	6213 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200420	MATTHEW C KLEVEN	MELINDA KLEVEN	6221 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200430	DONALD FRANK ST PETER	JULIE LEE ST PETER	6229 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
6072200440	KEITH G JOHNSON	NICOLA A JOHNSON	6237 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site

6072200450	DAVID A BURRELL	MARTINA J BURRELL	6303 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700140	BEA BUTLER	JIM BUTLER	6409 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700130	RICK & ROXANNE MITCHELL	LEIGH PHILLIPS	6415 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700120	JOAN E PARISH	NORMAN PARISH	6425 129TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700800	KEVIN STEIL		6505 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700790	JAN ARNESEN	LLOYD ARNESEN	6515 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700780	DIANNA CAMPBELL	NEIL CAMPBELL	6601 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700770	XIAOYUN DONG	HUAN ZHANG	6609 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700760	ESTERA FILIPAS	GHEORGHE FILIPAS	6617 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700750	ELIZABETH A HERSHMAN-GREVEN		6625 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951700740	MAN CHING KWOK		6633 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951810080	CRAIG P GROSINGER	JANEAL M GROSINGER	6703 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951810090	BILL M LEFFLER		6709 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951810100	PATRICIA S JOSHI	RAHUL JOSHI	6713 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951810110	MICHELLE COUCH	STEVEN L COUCH	6721 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951810120	DANIKA GLOBOKAR	DEVIN MONAS	6733 128TH AVE SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951830090	CHARLES L RUSSELL	GERRI RUSSELL	6903 128TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951830080	DAVID BOHANNON	THORNTON PERRY	6909 128TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951830070	CORRIN M PONTE		6915 128TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951830060	LI JIE WANG SONG	RAYMOND Y SONG	6921 128TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1951830050	DREW ERIOTES	XIUYU LI	6927 128TH PL SE	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Site
1524059005	JACK MCLEOD		BELLEVUE SCHOOL DIST PO BOX 90	BELLEVUE WA	98009	Tax
2124059001	PATTIE EBERT	CAMRON PARKER	CITY OF BELLEVUE, PARI PO BOX 90	BELLEVUE WA	98009	Tax
1524059142	PATTIE EBERT	JOHN RAMSHUR	CITY OF BELLEVUE, UTIL PO BOX 90	BELLEVUE WA	98009	Tax
2124059018	RICHARD COX	TERI HALLAUER	CITY OF SEATTLE, SPU-V PO BOX 34	SEATTLE WA	98124	Tax
1024059101	BRYAN HAGUE	MICHAEL KULISH	KING COUNTY-SOLID W. 500 4TH AV	SEATTLE WA	98004	Tax
6308000380	BRUCE NAHON		OAKS ASSOCIATION PO BOX 32	KIRKLAND WA	98083	Tax
6072200470	JOE STONE		OLYMPIC PIPE LINE CON PO BOX 30	HOUSTON TX	77253	Tax
7855801770	JEFFREY COOPERSMITH	JIM UMBECK	SOMERSET RECREATION 12819 SE 3	BELLEVUE WA	98006	Tax