

City of Redmond SMAP Submittal: Watershed Prioritization

Date:	June 7, 2022	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. 1100 112th Avenue NE Suite 500 Bellevue, WA 98004-5118 United States T +1.425.453.5000 www.jacobs.com
Project name:	Redmond Watershed Prioritization	
Attention:	Peter Holte, Anne Dettelbach	
Client:	City of Redmond	
Prepared by:	Dustin Atchison, John Lenth	

Introduction and Background

In 2013, the City of Redmond (City) developed a citywide Watershed Management Plan (WMP) (Herrera 2013) that identified factors critical to its vision of ensuring a clean and green environment for the future. The 2013 WMP includes characterizations of the City's watersheds that resulted in watershed prioritization. In 2019, the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) promulgated new [Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit](#) (Phase II Permit) requirements for Stormwater Management Action Planning (SMAP) (Ecology 2019a). Early steps in the SMAP process align substantially with the 2013 WMP. The City has expanded and updated the 2013 WMP to meet the permit obligations by conducting analyses that include the following :

Updated Watershed Assessment

- Update the watershed assessment based on data and information collected since the 2013 WMP. *This was submitted to Ecology in March 2022*

Updated Watershed Prioritization

The purpose of this memorandum is to meet permit requirements at S5.C.1.d.ii by documenting the updated watershed prioritization, which includes an exploration of the intersection between community needs and improvement opportunities. *Included herein, in accordance with the required deadline of June 30, 2022:*

- Additional analyses of stormwater management influence potential,
- Identification of overburdened communities and opportunities to address environmental and social justice issues with watershed investments and
- Updated watershed prioritization, including a selection of a watershed for SMAP development

Overview of Receiving Water Prioritization Methodology

Figure 1 provides an overview of the prioritization process. Building on the March 2022 Redmond watershed assessment (available on the City Watersheds webpage at

Technical Memorandum

[https://www.redmond.gov/1349/Redmond -Watersheds](https://www.redmond.gov/1349/Redmond-Watersheds)), the City evaluated the stormwater management influence potential through implementing land management strategies, strategic retrofits and programmatic interventions. Catchments with moderate impairment (Highest Restoration) and high stormwater management influence potential were then further evaluated based on the potential intersection of climate vulnerability and momentum from related planning efforts (both City-initiated and regional). The resulting watershed prioritization was used to determine which watershed to advance for SMAP development.

Note the terms “watershed”, “catchments” and “basin” are used interchangeably throughout this document.

Technical Memorandum

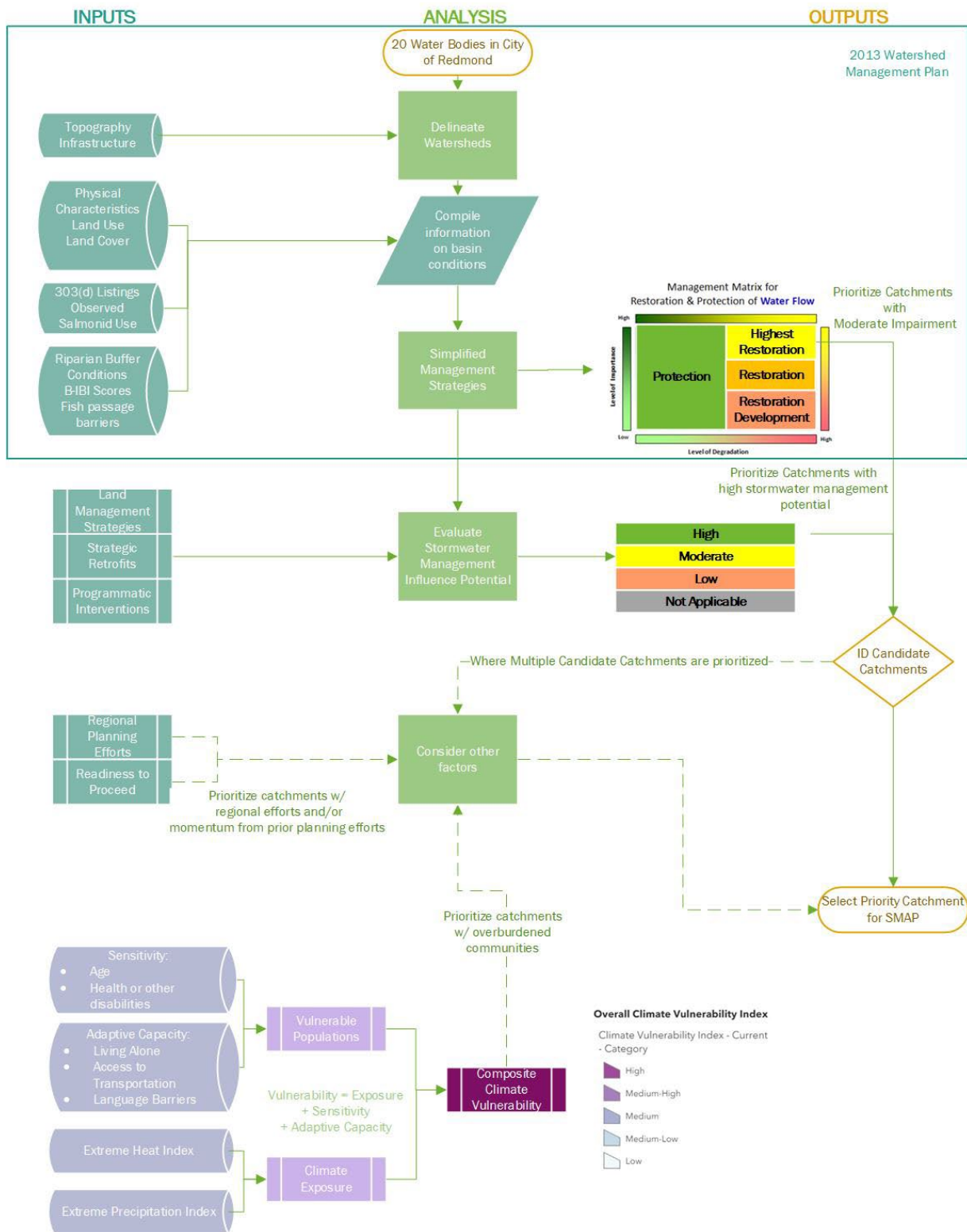


Figure 1. City of Redmond SMAP Prioritization Process

Evaluation of Stormwater Management Influence Potential

To assess the overall stormwater management influence potential of each watershed, a stormwater management influence rating (high, medium, low) was assigned to each basin by looking at the updated watershed assessment and a variety of factors that influence stormwater management potential. Watersheds rating as high were considered to have a high potential that stormwater management can result in a positive impact on the health of the watershed and/or water bodies; watersheds rating as low were considered to have a low potential for stormwater management influence. As an early step each watershed was analyzed to determine the % of the basin in the City's jurisdiction. If the percentage of the watershed in the City's jurisdiction was 15% or less, the basin was not advanced for stormwater management influence potential evaluation due to the City's lack of influence on the full watershed. Watersheds falling in this category include Sammamish, Bear Creek, Evans Creek, Lake Sammamish, and Mackey. The remaining watersheds were then evaluated to determine the watershed improvement opportunity via land management strategies, stormwater retrofits and programmatic interventions.

Land management strategies examined factors including but not limited to percent re-developable land, percent vacant land, and land use to determine opportunities to leverage and mitigate future development to improve watershed and community health and reduce negative development impacts. A variety of tools to mitigate impacts such as zoning changes, land acquisition, floodplain reconnection, etc can be implemented depending on future land changes. In the watershed assessment, future buildout conditions were estimated and those areas with future growth opportunities were typically noted as having a high potential for land management strategies to mitigate impacts and/or elicit positive impacts on the watershed health. Refer to Table A-1 in the Attachment for a complete list of factors considered when assessing potential stormwater management influence opportunity using land management strategies.

Stormwater retrofit implementation opportunities were examined using factors including but not limited to percent watershed area needing flow control or water quality treatment and percent impervious surface. Areas with greater development and pollution result in an increased benefit of stormwater retrofits to provide flow control and water quality improvements. Watersheds that were already largely built out typically scored better for stormwater retrofits where existing infrastructure is not up to current standards. Refer to Table A-2 in the Attachment for a complete list of factors considered when assessing potential stormwater management influence opportunity using stormwater retrofits.

Programmatic intervention opportunities were examined using factors such as but not limited to developed area, percent watershed area needing flow control, and percent watershed area needing water quality treatment. In areas with greater development and pollutants, tools such as streetsweeping, and source control programs can be implemented to lessen impacts of development. In basins where much of the area is already built out and already meets current water quality or flow control requirements, programmatic actions to maintain the function of the existing stormwater management system were considered to have the highest potential. Refer to Table A-3 in the Attachment for a complete list of factors considered when assessing potential stormwater management influence opportunity using programmatic strategies.

Results of stormwater influence potential for each category are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of the Stormwater Influence Potential Assessment by Watershed

Watershed	Management Strategies Based on 2013 WMP	Overall - Stormwater Management Influence	Elements of Stormwater Management Influence		
			Land Management Strategies	Stormwater Retrofits	Programmatic Interventions
Monticello	Highest Restoration	High	Low	High	High
Tosh	Highest Restoration	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
Clise	Highest Restoration	Low	Low	High	Low
High School	Highest Restoration	Low	Low	High	Low
Bear	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance
Evans	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance
Perrigo	Restoration	High	High	Low	Low
Tyler's	Restoration	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
Peters	Restoration	Low	Low	High	Moderate
Willows	Restoration	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
Sammamish	Restoration	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance
Seidel	Protection	Moderate	High	Low	Low
Colin	Protection	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance
Mackey	Protection	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance
Sears	Restoration Development	High	Moderate	High	High
Valley Estates	Restoration Development	High	Moderate	High	High
Villa Marina	Restoration Development	High	High	High	High
Idylwood	Restoration Development	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate
Country	Restoration Development	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Lake Sammamish	Restoration Development	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance	Did not advance

Additional Factors Considered

Climate Vulnerability , Equity and Overburdened Communities

The equity evaluation for Redmond watersheds utilized the City's 2022 Climate Vulnerability Index, which incorporates numerous socioeconomic factors as a way to understand where Redmond's overburdened communities are located. These include planning level indicator datasets for age, race, poverty, education, access to transit, and many other factors related to population sensitivity, exposure, and adaptive capacity for extreme heat or precipitation events (City of Redmond (1), 2022). Some of the included spatial factors (such as precipitation and steep slopes) are not specific to social equity but contribute to a comprehensive assessment of overall equity and climate vulnerability in the city.

Watershed boundaries were evaluated against this existing dataset to identify potential opportunities to leverage stormwater planning as a means to address related factors in overburdened areas. For example, expansion of tree canopy through stormwater projects can help to mitigate heat stress and related health impacts. Certain types of stormwater projects can also offer community co-benefits such as environmental education or recreation opportunities, increased access to greenspace in stormwater parks or on the perimeter of stormwater ponds), or mobility improvements through sidewalk expansion.

The analysis units for climate vulnerability are compiled at a different scale than the city's watershed boundaries. See Figure 2 for an overlay of watershed boundaries and the Climate Vulnerability Index. Table 2 summarizes the percent of watershed area (within the city) classified from low (vulnerability) to high on the Index. The Idylwood and Willows watersheds have notable high percentages of climate vulnerability mapped within the city. Of the Highest Restoration categorized watersheds, Tosh has the highest percentage of High or Medium-High vulnerability areas as defined by the Index.

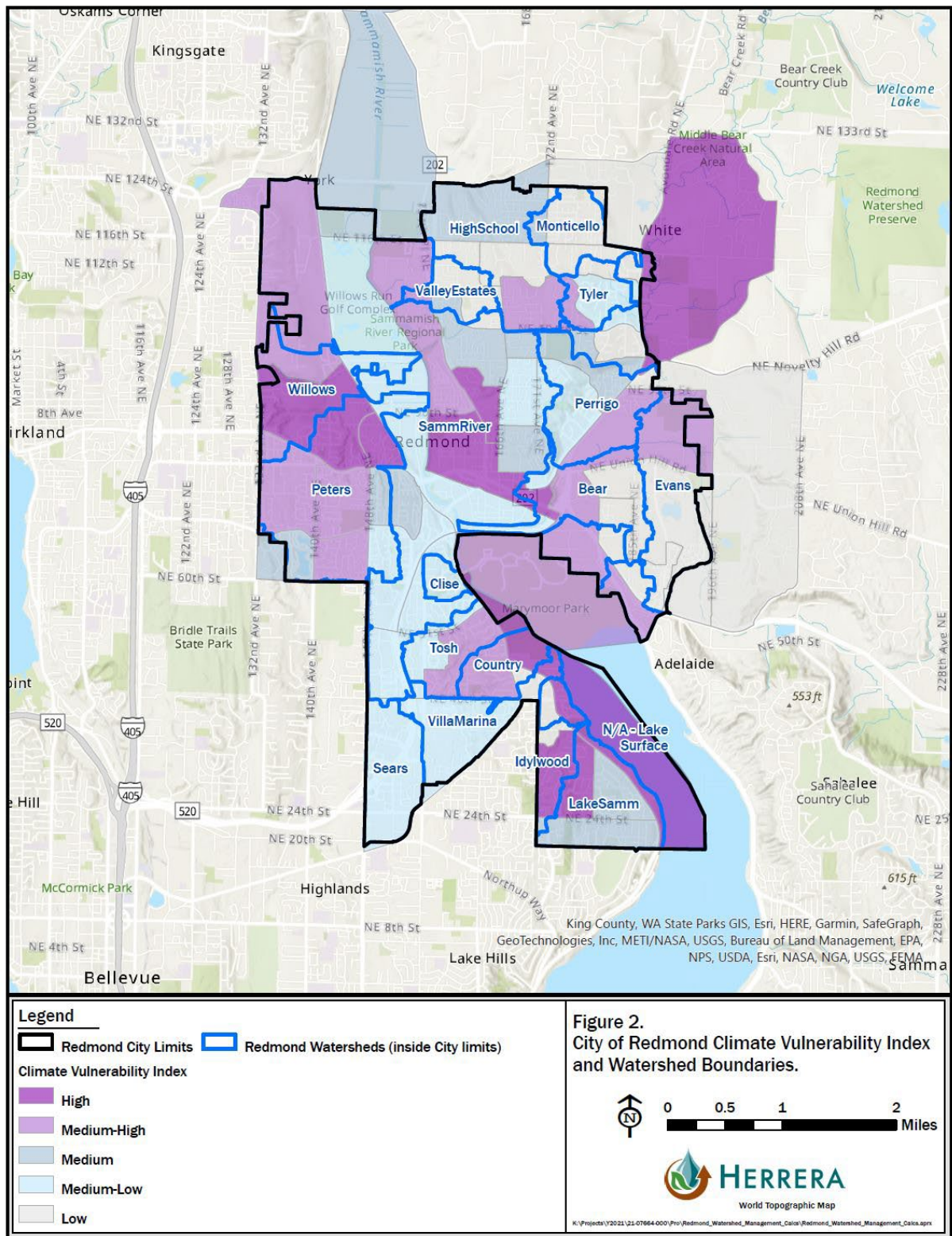


Figure 2. City of Redmond Climate Vulnerability Index and Watershed Boundaries

Table 2. Watershed Area (within the City) classified from low to high on the Climate Vulnerability Index

Watershed	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-High	High
Bear	43.8%	16.3%	8.7%	22.0%	9.2%
Clise	0.0%	98.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
Evans	66.1%	0.0%	0.0%	33.8%	0.0%
High School	29.1%	0.1%	47.7%	22.8%	0.0%
Monticello	89.2%	0.2%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Tosh	0.0%	39.2%	0.0%	52.7%	8.1%
Sammamish	2.1%	41.7%	15.3%	29.9%	11.1%
Perrigo	4.2%	37.4%	25.3%	32.7%	0.4%
Peters	0.0%	12.7%	13.0%	51.0%	23.3%
Tyler's	18.2%	57.6%	0.0%	24.1%	0.0%
Willows	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	32.9%	51.1%
Country	7.1%	1.2%	0.0%	60.6%	31.1%
Idylwood	15.1%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	78.9%
Sears	0.0%	97.9%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Valley Estates	70.3%	0.0%	17.6%	12.0%	0.0%
Villa Marina	7.2%	83.3%	0.0%	1.2%	7.0%
Lake Sammamish	12.1%	0.0%	45.0%	11.5%	31.2%

Other factors Considering During Prioritization

Additional factors influencing this selection process include synergies with regional and other citywide efforts that can leverage resources and opportunities to improve watershed health.

- Momentum and Readiness to Proceed** The City has made investigations and improvements in some watersheds, resulting in some a greater readiness to proceed/ momentum. For example, Monticello has more watershed advances (e.g., smart detention ponds (Let's Connect Redmond, 2021)) that can be used to advance further watershed improvement.
- Volunteer Opportunities** : Volunteer opportunities help the community involved and improve the environment where they live. Some organizations that have volunteer opportunities within the City are the Green Redmond Partnership, EarthCorps, and Adopt-a-drain (City of Redmond (2), 2022).
- Outreach Programs**: The City has several programs dedicated to reducing or eliminating pollution before causing environmental harm. These programs focus on residents and business owners taking action to make a difference. Some of these include Adopt-a-Drain, and yard, home, and neighborhood education-focused programs that educate the community on proper waste disposal, yard care, and cleaning procedures that help decrease pollutant loading into the environment (City of Redmond (3), 2022).
- The Community Strategic Plan**: This plan, endorsed by Redmond City Council, provides the work plan for the City that includes strategic initiatives, associated objectives, strategies, measures, and actions relating to diversity, equity, and inclusion, environmental sustainability, housing, infrastructure, and public safety (City of Redmond, 2021).
- Redmond Environmental Sustainability Action Plan**: The City's vision to create an environmentally sustainable community over the next 30 years. This plan is guided by the sustainability vision in the Community Strategic Plan (City of Redmond, 2020).

- **WRIA 8 Salmon Recovery Plan:** There are eight salmon recovery regions in the state, each with multiple subregions called Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs). The City is located within the WRIA 8 subregion and contributed to the development of and continues to collaborate on the implementation of the associated Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan (CSCP) / WRIA 8 (2005). This plan was jointly developed by 27 local governments and lays out a 10-year strategy for the protection and recovery of two distinct population segments of Chinook salmon. The CSCP identifies programs and projects that collectively aim to perpetuate Chinook salmon populations.

Selecting a Watershed for SMAP Development

Following assessment of the results of the stormwater management influence potential analysis, two candidate watersheds in the highest restoration category demonstrated high potential for overall stormwater management influence, Tosh and Monticello. To decide which watershed should be used for SMAP, the additional factors mentioned in the previous section were examined. Tosh has a higher percentage of the basin that was identified as having higher vulnerability to climate change but was part of fewer planning efforts. Also of modest consideration, previous stormwater retrofit efforts in the Tosh Watershed met with difficulties, prompting the City to more actively pursue projects in other watersheds.

Ultimately, the City has selected Monticello as the SMAP watershed given recent stormwater management advancements in the watershed that they can continue building on and general community support.

In summary, considerations for the City selecting the Monticello watershed are as follows:

- Is a Highest Restoration watershed.
- Monticello Creek is included in a TMDL for fecal coliform. (Redmond, 2013)
- Significant salmonid use has been documented in the lower 2400 feet of the mainstem of Monticello Creek, a tributary to Bear Creek, which is a major salmonid stream in WRIA 8 (Redmond, 2013).
- Stormwater management influence potential was evaluated as high.
- The significant information we have on stormwater facilities in Monticello Watershed which includes WWHM modeling on detailing the design standards and performance of facilities within the basin information conducted in 2015.
- Monticello Creek is being intensively monitored through the Redmond Paired Watershed Study (Herrera 2015). Improved water quality was documented in the Creek following implementation of a program that progressively increased street sweeping frequency in the associated watershed (Herrera 2020). The City is also planning to evaluate the flow control benefits in the Creek from two existing detention ponds that were retrofitted with continuous monitoring and adaptive control (CMAC) systems in April 2021 (Herrera 2021).
- Benthic index of biotic integrity (B-IBI) scores indicated habitat conditions in Monticello Creek were "fair" in the 2013 Citywide Watershed Management Plan (B-IBI rating of 36). The current average is 40 which indicates habitat conditions are still fair but show some momentum and improvement (possibly due to recent stormwater management improvements).
- Partnership opportunities with King County by working collaboratively with them in areas to retrofit portions of the watershed in their jurisdiction. This collaboration supports the County's effort to enact the Bear Creek Basin Plan, of which Monticello is part. Currently, the County is proceeding with two facilities in the upper portion of the watershed.

Technical Memorandum

- Investment in stormwater management in the Monticello basin could provide benefit to immediate downstream reaches in the Bear Creek watershed where some overburdened communities have been identified (see Figure 2).

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Table A-1 Land Management Strategies

Watershed	2013 Watershed Prioritization	Stormwater Management Influence potential using Land Management Strategies	Total Basin Area (acres)	Basin Jurisdiction Control Area in City (%)	% Re-developable Land	% Vacant Land	% Basin Area with population growth anticipated to be >1.9%	% Forest	Parks and Undeveloped Land (%)	High Pollutant Land Use	Low Pollutant Land Use	Tree Canopy/LF of Stream	Groundwater: % of watershed area located inside CARA I
Sammamish	Restoration	Did not advance	153,600	2%	9%	3%	47%	13%	12%	54%	35%	47.26	16%
Bear	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	32,100	2%	14%	3%	3%	15%	12%	50%	29%	9.67	14%
Evans	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	9,800	5%	4%	4%	20%	11%	25%	56%	37%	9.89	7%
Lake Sammamish	Restoration Development	Did not advance	63,000	1%	3%	1%	13%	6%	13%	6%	80%	N/A	0%
Clise	Highest Restoration	Low	78	94%	4%	1%	5%	34%	36%	0%	98%	96.93	0%
Colin	Protection	Did not advance	1,990	5%	0%	0%	16%	100%	100%	0%	100%	23.32	0%
Country	Restoration Development	Moderate	212	100%	4%	2%	2%	30%	31%	1%	88%	105.28	0%
High School	Highest Restoration	Moderate	1,686	38%	2%	1%	47%	19%	17%	9%	87%	49.30	0%
Idylwood	Restoration Development	Low	426	36%	5%	0%	23%	18%	18%	3%	96%	72.82	0%
Mackey	Protection	Did not advance	1,118	15%	0%	0%	10%	87%	100%	0%	100%	59.32	3%
Monticello	Highest Restoration	High	359	72%	1%	2%	96%	21%	25%	6%	92%	71.97	6%
Perrigo	Restoration	High	491	99%	2%	2%	32%	30%	43%	2%	71%	153.24	61%
Peters	Restoration	Low	1,045	96%	3%	1%	5%	9%	9%	16%	68%	114.72	0%
Sears	Restoration Development	Moderate	449	81%	30%	10%	88%	0%	0%	93%	2%	N/A	0%
Seidel	Protection	High	1,189	52%	0%	0%	11%	100%	100%	0%	100%	127.78	2%
Tosh	Highest Restoration	Moderate	299	93%	4%	1%	4%	17%	13%	15%	60%	133.67	0%
Tyler's	Restoration	Moderate	180	100%	0%	0%	12%	20%	25%	9%	81%	104.76	19%
Valley Estates	Restoration Development	Moderate	172	100%	1%	3%	4%	9%	12%	9%	91%	103.99	0%
Villa Marina	Restoration Development	High	586	62%	5%	3%	60%	13%	2%	70%	11%	114.72	0%
Willows	Restoration	Low	557	87%	2%	1%	14%	27%	34%	29%	71%	96.84	0%

NOTES: Color Shading Green = High level of influence, Yellow = Moderate level of influence

Table A-2 Stormwater Retrofits

Watershed	2013 Watershed Prioritization	Stormwater Management Influence potential using Strategic Retrofits	Total Basin Area (acres)	Basin Jurisdiction Control Area in City (%)	% Vacant Land	Watershed Area needing flow control (%)	Watershed Area needing basic water quality treatment (%)	% Effective Impervious Surface	High Pollutant Land Use	Aquatic Habitat Condition	Groundwater: % of watershed area located inside CARA I
Sammamish	Restoration	Did not advance	153,600	2%	3%	22%	48%	34%	54%	No data	16%
Bear	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	32,100	2%	3%	75%	39%	33%	50%	Fair	14%
Evans	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	9,800	5%	4%	57%	45%	37%	56%	No data	7%
Lake Sammamish	Restoration Development	Did not advance	63,000	1%	1%	49%	83%	54%	6%	No data	0%
Clise	Highest Restoration	High	78	94%	1%	66%	66%	38%	0%	Poor to Fair	0%
Colin	Protection	Did not advance	1,990	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Poor to Good	0%
Country	Restoration Development	Moderate	212	100%	2%	62%	55%	33%	1%	Very Poor to Fair	0%
High School	Highest Restoration	Moderate	1,686	38%	1%	60%	28%	46%	9%	Fair to Good	0%
Idylwood	Restoration Development	High	426	36%	0%	80%	81%	57%	3%	Very Poor	0%
Mackey	Protection	Did not advance	1,118	15%	0%	13%	13%	13%	0%	Poor to Excellent	3%
Monticello	Highest Restoration	Moderate	359	72%	2%	51%	22%	45%	6%	Very Poor to Good	6%
Perrigo	Restoration	Low	491	99%	2%	64%	33%	22%	2%	Poor to Good	61%
Peters	Restoration	High	1,045	96%	1%	62%	66%	48%	16%	Very Poor	0%
Sears	Restoration Development	High	449	81%	10%	90%	12%	82%	93%	No Data	0%
Seidel	Protection	Low	1,189	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Very Poor to Good	2%
Tosh	Highest Restoration	High	299	93%	1%	78%	60%	36%	15%	Very Poor to Poor	0%
Tyler's	Restoration	Moderate	180	100%	0%	68%	8%	36%	9%	Very Poor to Fair	19%
Valley Estates	Restoration Development	High	172	100%	3%	83%	81%	60%	9%	Very Poor to Poor	0%
Villa Marina	Restoration Development	High	586	62%	3%	13%	44%	58%	70%	No data	0%
Willows	Restoration	Low	557	87%	1%	59%	26%	26%	29%	Very Poor to Poor	0%

NOTES: Color Shading: Green = High level of influence, Yellow = Moderate level of influence

Table A-3 Programmatic Improvements

Watershed	2013 Watershed Prioritization	Stormwater Management Influence potential using Programmatic Strategies	Total Basin Area (acres)	Basin Jurisdiction Control Area in City (%)	Developed Area	Watershed Area needing flow control (%)	Watershed Area needing basic water quality treatment (%)	High Pollutant Land Use
Sammamish	Restoration	Did not advance	153,600	2%	78%	22%	48%	54%
Bear	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	32,100	2%	80%	75%	39%	50%
Evans	Highest Restoration	Did not advance	9,800	5%	77%	57%	45%	56%
Lk Sammamish	Restoration Development	Did not advance	63,000	1%	91%	49%	83%	6%
Clise	Highest Restoration	Low	78	94%	66%	66%	66%	0%
Colin	Protection	Did not advance	1,990	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Country	Restoration Development	Low	212	100%	63%	62%	55%	1%
High School	Highest Restoration	Low	1,686	38%	77%	60%	28%	9%
Idylwood	Restoration Development	Moderate	426	36%	81%	80%	81%	3%
Mackey	Protection	Did not advance	1,118	15%	13%	13%	13%	0%
Monticello	Highest Restoration	High	359	72%	74%	51%	22%	6%
Perrigo	Restoration	Low	491	99%	49%	64%	33%	2%
Peters	Restoration	Moderate	1,045	96%	89%	62%	66%	16%
Sears	Restoration Development	High	449	81%	100%	90%	12%	93%
Seidel	Protection	Low	1,189	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tosh	Highest Restoration	Moderate	299	93%	77%	78%	60%	15%
Tyler's	Restoration	High	180	100%	74%	68%	8%	9%
Valley Estates	Restoration Development	High	172	100%	84%	83%	81%	9%
Villa Marina	Restoration Development	High	586	62%	87%	13%	44%	70%
Willows	Restoration	Moderate	557	87%	62%	59%	26%	29%

NOTES: Color Shading: Green = High level of influence, Yellow = Moderate level of influence