CAPITOL LAKE – DESCHUTES ESTUARY

Long-Term Management Project Environmental Impact Statement

TECHNICAL WORK GROUP

Welcome to our online meeting!

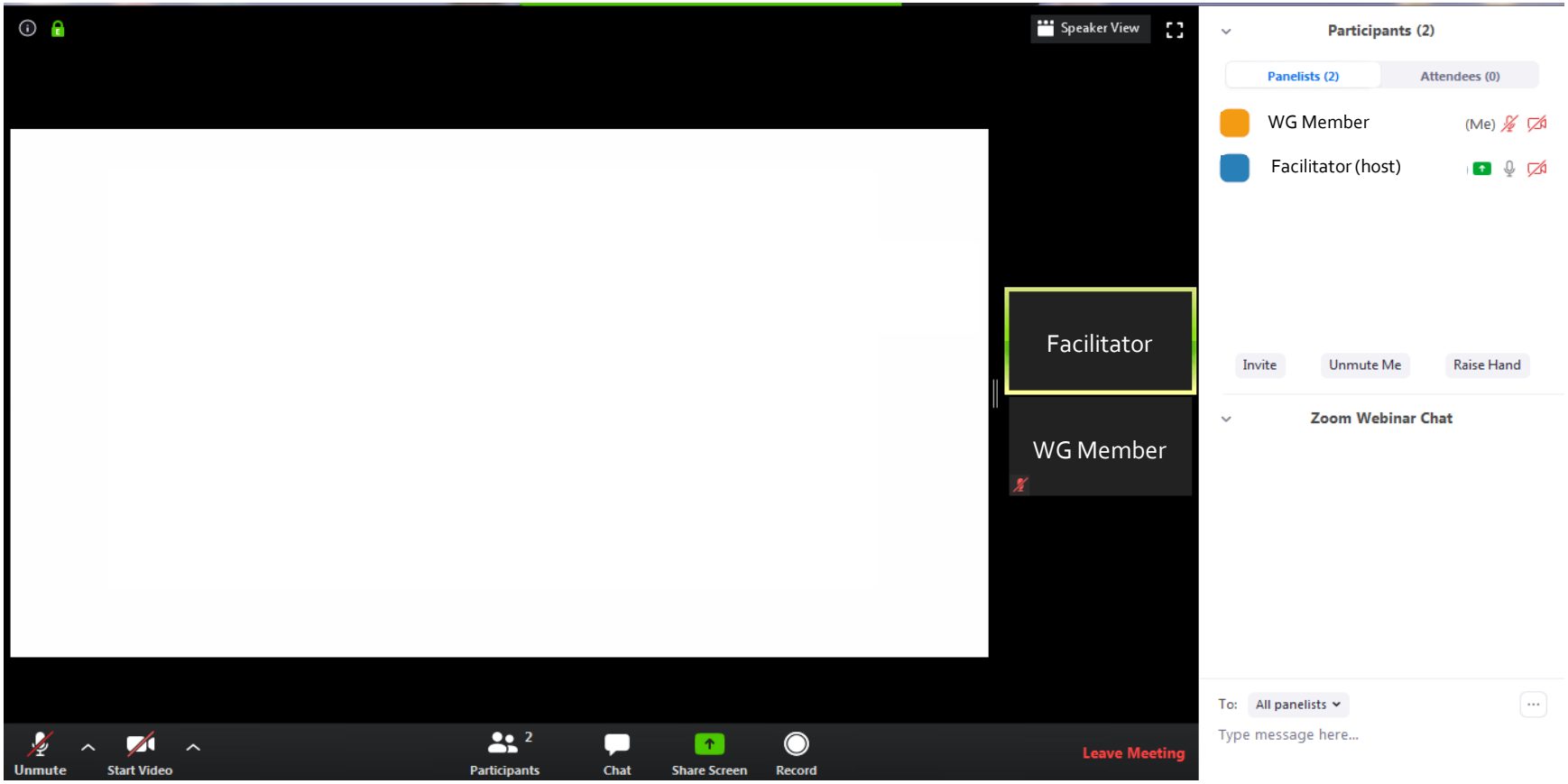
- *Choose your phone or computer speakers/microphone for audio. If you use your phone, be sure to mute your computer speakers to prevent sound feedback when you speak.*
- *Everyone will be muted at the start of the call and when not speaking.*
- *If you experience technical difficulties, call or text Ray and he will get to you as soon as possible. Thanks!*

June 2020

Meeting Agenda

- 1:00 – Welcome
- 1:05 – EIS Schedule Updates
- 1:30 – EIS Technical Analyses – Methodology Review and Discussion
  - Transportation
  - Air Quality and Odor
  - Visual Quality
  - Sea Level Rise and Climate Change
  - Public Services and Utilities
- 2:20 – EIS Technical Analyses – Updates
- 2:45 – Round-Table Feedback
- 2:50 – Public Comment
- 3:00 – Adjourn

Using Zoom



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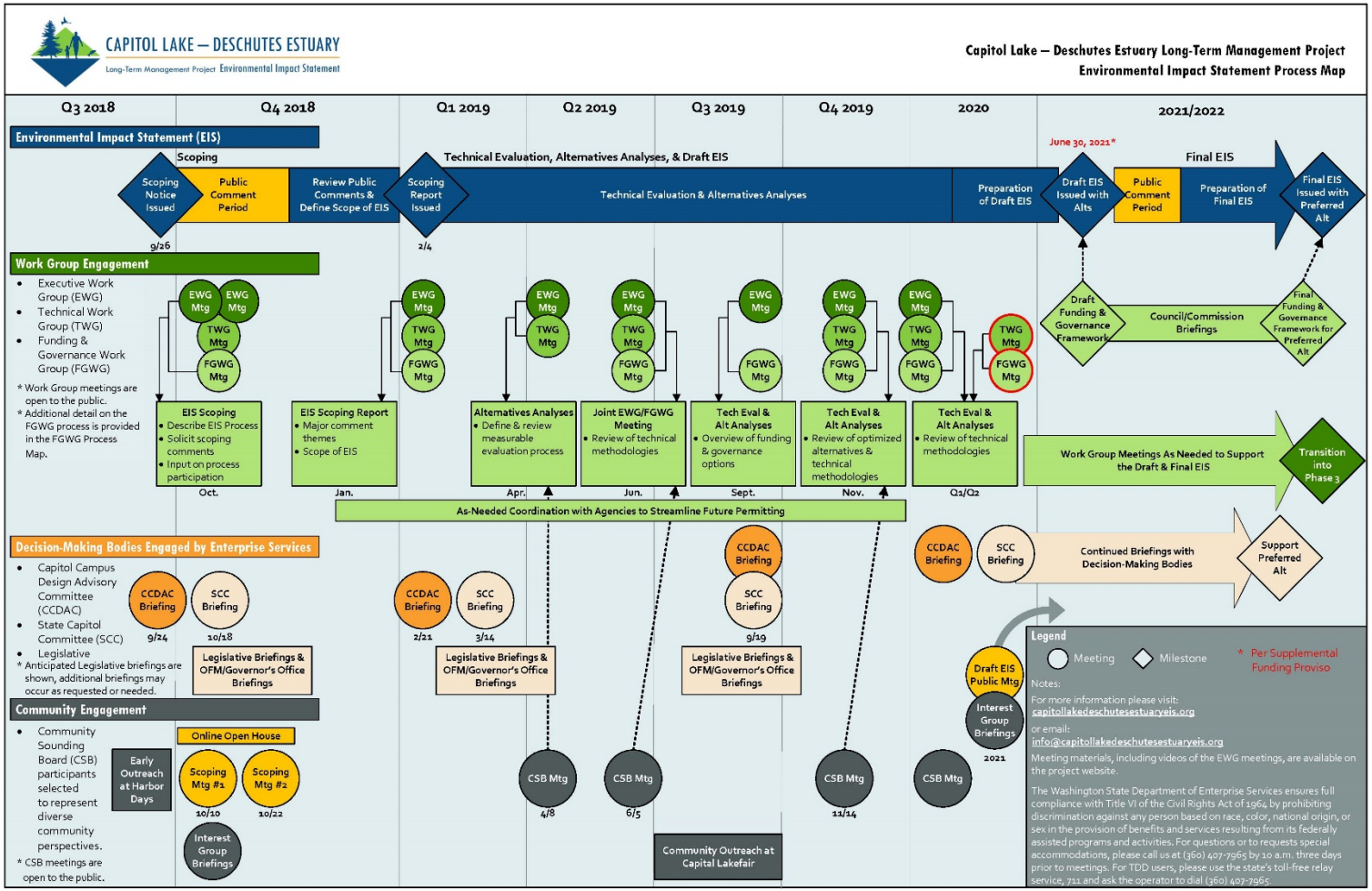
Project Schedule and Process Update



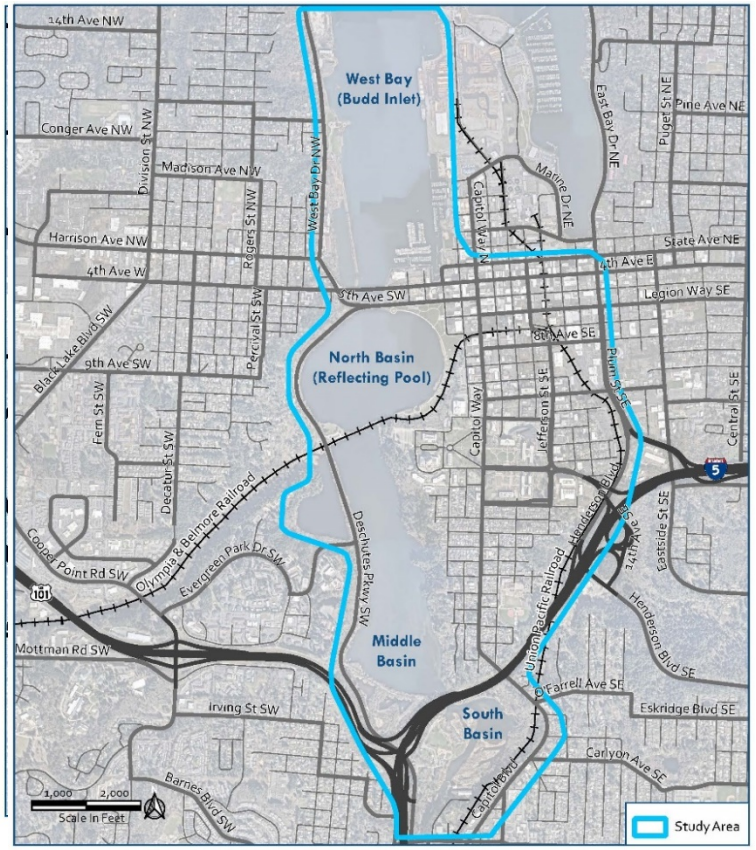
May 2020 (red indicates update from November 2019 version)

Field Work Update

- Bathymetric survey of Capitol Lake Basin completed in January 2020
- Sediment sampling in Middle and North Basins completed in March 2020

Transportation – Study Area

- Includes multi-modal surface transportation facilities that would be affected by construction or operation of the project alternatives
- Extends from Deschutes Pkwy SW / West Bay Dr NW to the west, Plum St SE / Capitol Blvd to the east, and Custer way SW to the south



Transportation – Methodology

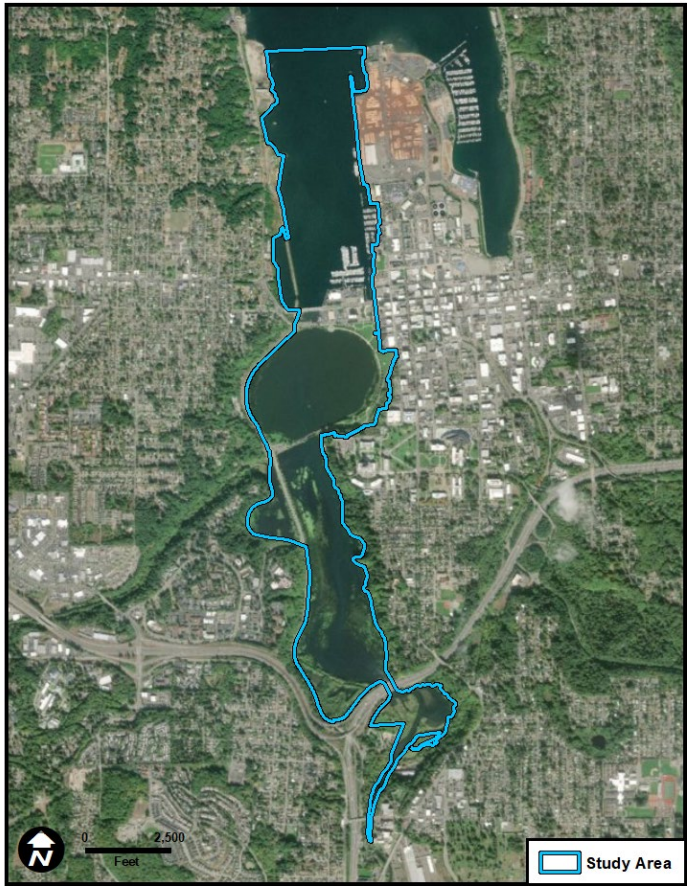
- Review existing transportation plans, reports, and policy documents
- Inventory the multimodal transportation network in the study area
- Conduct planning-level assessment of construction impacts to the transportation network and parking facilities
  - Estuary and Hybrid alternatives analysis will be more detailed to assess potential construction impacts from 5th Avenue Bridge removal and reroute
- Conduct planning-level assessment of potential impacts or benefits to pedestrians, bicycle, transit, freight, and automobile travel after construction

Transportation – Analysis of Impacts

- Analysis of Construction Impacts
  - Temporary closure of streets, lanes, sidewalks, or bike facilities
  - Truck trips and construction worker commute trips/parking generated by construction
- Analysis of Operational Impacts or Benefits
  - Effects of permanent changes to streets, lanes, sidewalks, or bike facilities
  - Trip generation and parking impacts generated by the constructed alternatives
- Identify planning-level mitigation measures, to be refined during project design and permitting

Air Quality – Study Area

- The air quality study area corresponds to the general project area and is driven by the geographic scope of construction and operational air emissions
- The odor study area focuses on areas of potential odor emissions resulting from the project



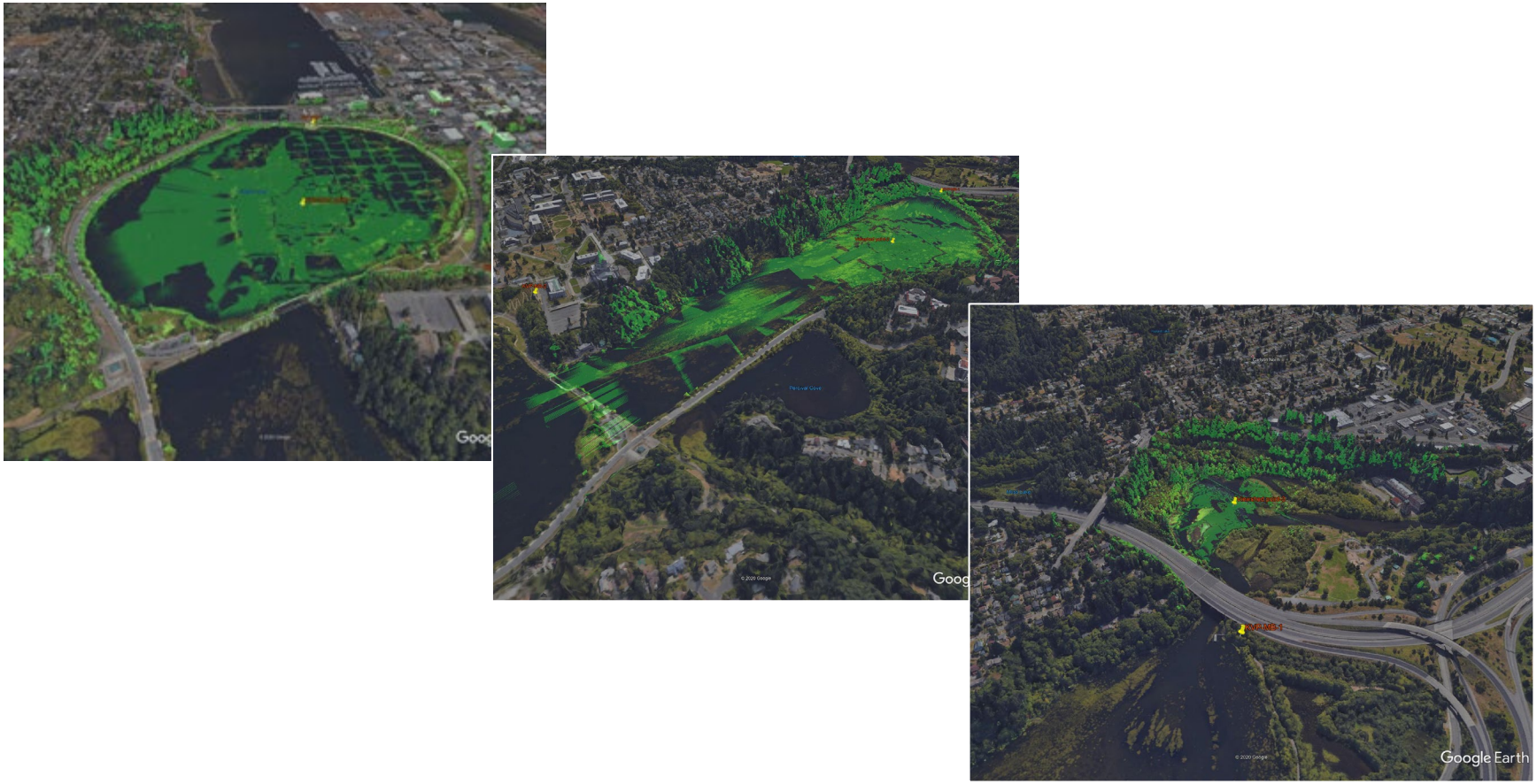
Air Quality and Odor – Analysis of Exiting Conditions

- Air Quality
  - Atmospheric emissions from project-related sources are not expected to occur for existing conditions
  - The state of the air quality for the study region is based on the current EPA attainment designation
- Odor
  - Odor emissions from project-related sources are not expected under existing conditions
  - The state of the odor environment will be determined through a review of the most recent 5 years of odor complaint records for the Olympia area
    - This will be tabulated and summarized to contextualize the baseline odor environment

Air Quality and Odor – Analysis of Impacts

- Air Quality
  - Emissions will be calculated for construction and operational activities for each alternative using the EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) model
  - The impacts of these emissions will be determined by comparing the emission totals to the EPA's general conformity de minimis thresholds
- Odor
  - Odor emissions will be calculated from the intertidal zone exposure for each alternative on a square meter basis
  - Odor rates per square meter will be quantitatively compared to the odor emission rates of more typical odor sources (e.g., wastewater treatment plants, compost facilities)
  - The odor character and hedonic tone (i.e., pleasantness) will be qualitatively discussed and contrasted against other common odor sources

Visual Resources Methodology – Study Area



Visual Resources – Analysis of Existing Conditions

- Relies on current aerial imagery, topo data (GIS/mapping, literature, etc.)
- Supplement existing data with site reconnaissance, photos, viewshed analysis
- Rely on existing park plans and comprehensive plan policies for visual resource values and preferences
- Map areas with different viewer types (e.g., parks and public viewpoints, scenic roadways, residential areas, downtown commercial, etc.)

Visual Resources – Analysis of Impacts

Changes to the character of water views

- Potential impacts and benefits will be determined by examining changes from open water to estuary with mudflats, and the addition of in-water structures

Changes to availability of views

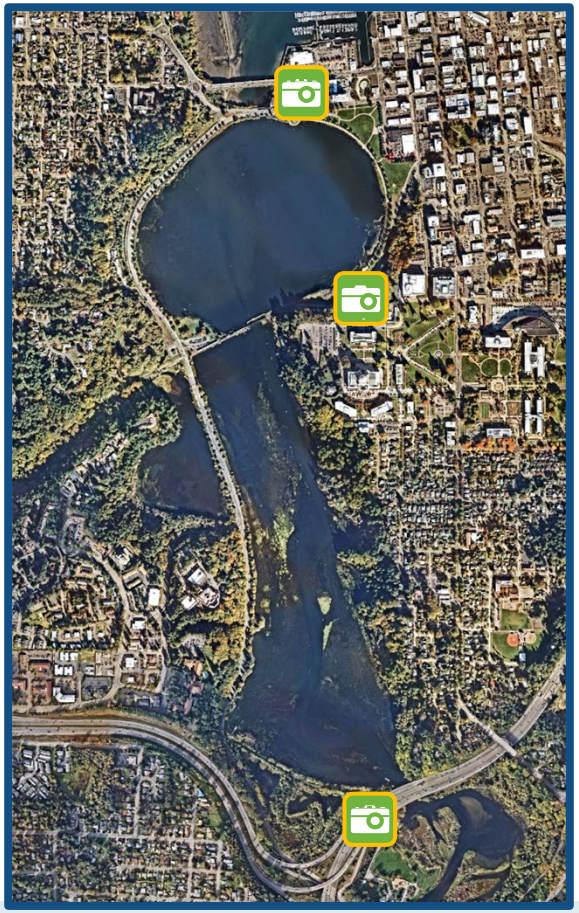
- Changes to vegetation will likely obstruct some open-water views, while new walkways will add access to new views

Analysis will be informed by

- Visual simulations from key locations, including high and low tidal conditions
- Duration, frequency, extent, and sensitivity of viewer experience at various locations

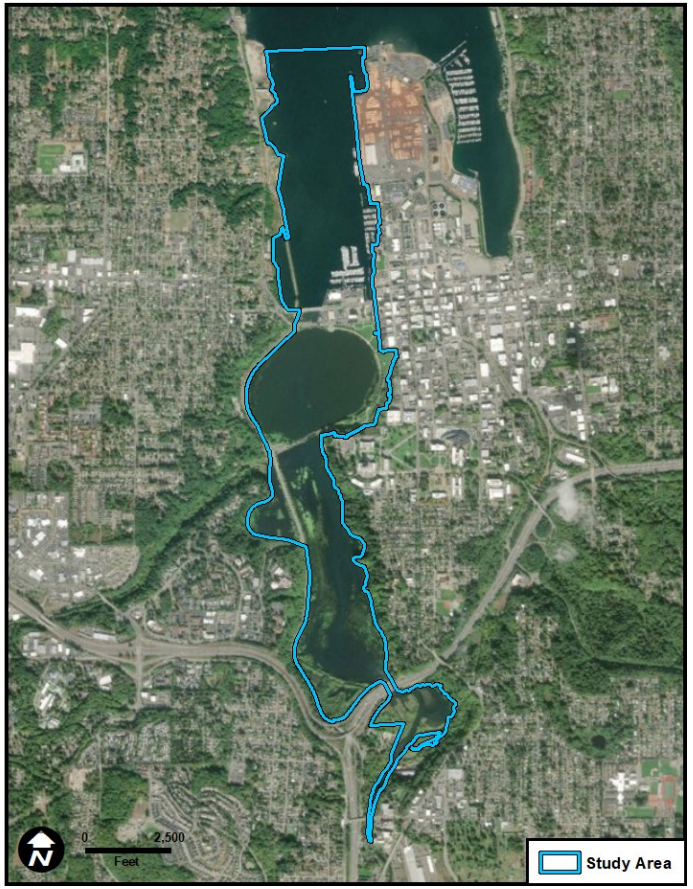
Visual Resources – Analysis of Impacts

- Visual simulations will be developed at three locations
- Community Sounding Board helped to identify three locations, focusing on areas of potential greatest change
- High and low tides will be simulated for the North and Middle Basins
- EIS will include photographs of Marathon Park, South Basin, and other locations and will describe anticipated visual change



Sea Level Rise and Climate Change – Study Area

- The study area for potential impacts from SLR and climate change **on the project alternatives** is defined as the project area
- The study area for the potential for SLR and other climate change effects **to exacerbate or alleviate impacts of the project** on other resource areas is equivalent to the study areas set for those specific resource areas



Sea Level Rise and Climate Change – Methodology

- Sea Level Rise Scenario
  - 2 feet of sea level rise
    - Range of years in which this may occur
    - Project time horizon
    - Consistency with City of Olympia SLR Response Plan
- Analysis Questions
  - Does the Build Alternative exacerbate SLR and other climate change impacts on the natural and built environment over the No Action Alternative?
  - How resilient or vulnerable is the Build Alternative to the effects of SLR and other climate change effects?
  - How does the Build Alternative mitigate potential impacts?

Sea Level Rise and Climate Change – Analysis of Impacts

Natural Environment

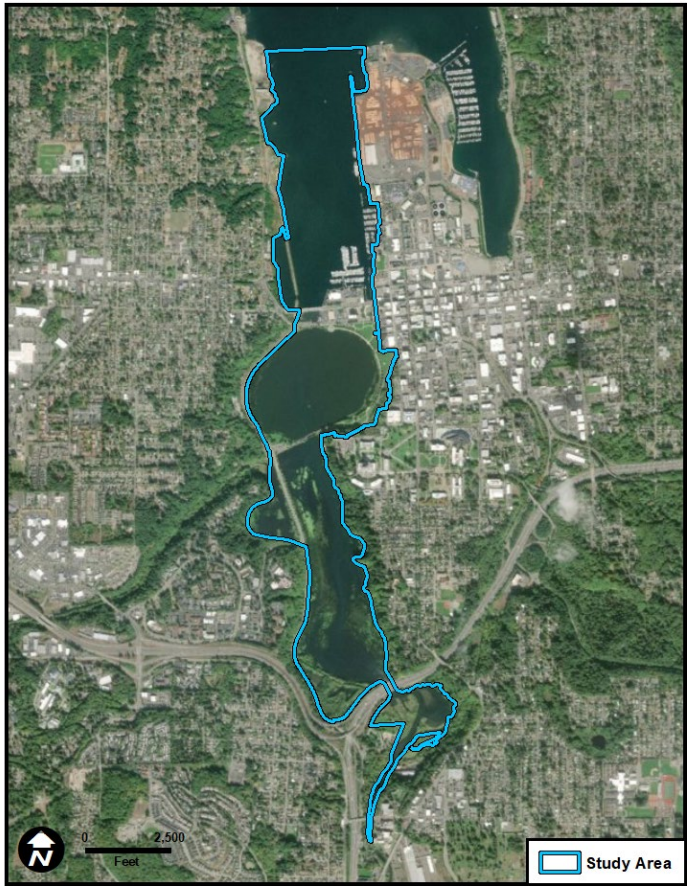
- Habitat Transition
  - Quantity & quality of different habitats
  - Access
- Erosion & sedimentation
- Groundwater
- Water quality

Built Environment

- Infrastructure
  - Stormwater/drainage
  - Berms
  - Roads & trails
  - Tide gate operation
- Inundation
  - Marathon Park
  - Heritage Park
  - Other
- Erosion

Public Services & Utilities – Study Area

- Includes public services and utilities that would be affected by construction or operation of the project alternatives
- Includes the project area and area immediately surrounding the project area, and includes all potential staging and construction areas



Public Services & Utilities – Methodology

- Confirm public services and utilities within the study area
  - Utilize existing planning document, GIS data, and other information provided by utility providers to determine location of facilities and how they correspond with the project area and construction areas of the alternatives
- Conduct planning-level assessment of construction impacts to the public services and utilities
  - Impact analysis based on conceptual design developed for the EIS
  - More detailed assessment of potential impacts from 5th Avenue Bridge removal and reroute during construction of Estuary and Hybrid Alternatives
- Conduct planning-level assessment of potential impacts or benefits to public services and utilities after construction

Public Services & Utilities – Analysis of Impacts

- Analysis of Construction Impacts
  - Impaired access for public services (related to temporary road closures)
  - Conflict with utilities (potential for proposed construction activities to require relocations)
  - Temporary service interruptions (potential for relocations or other disruptions to cause interruptions)
  - Coordination with utility providers during final design
- Analysis of Operational Impacts or Benefits
  - Increased demands on public services and utilities
  - Potential risks to public services and utilities (related to any changes in flooding extent)
- Identify planning-level mitigation measures, to be refined during project design and permitting

Recreation Assumptions in the EIS

Boating

- Non-motorized boating assumed for all alternatives
- Motorized boating not supported
- Hand-carried boat launch established in Marathon Park with decontamination station
- Decontamination station would also be provided at Tumwater Historic Park

Fishing

- Fishing assumed for all alternatives
- Fishing pier at Interpretive Park (near I-5) would be rebuilt
- Decontamination station would also be provided at Interpretive Park

Recreation Assumptions in the EIS

Swimming

- Swimming facilities are not included under any alternative
- Consistent with CLAMP stakeholder and community coordination
- Point and non-point discharges, periodic spills (oil, sewage), and other factors make Capitol Lake unsuitable for swimming
  - These factors would not change as a result of the project
  - Thurston County Public Health has not changed their position on suitability
- Project actions to improve water quality and ecological functions would promote conditions that may be more conducive to swimming
- In the future, if supported by water quality conditions, swimming facilities could be constructed
  - Stakeholder interest and separate environmental review would be required

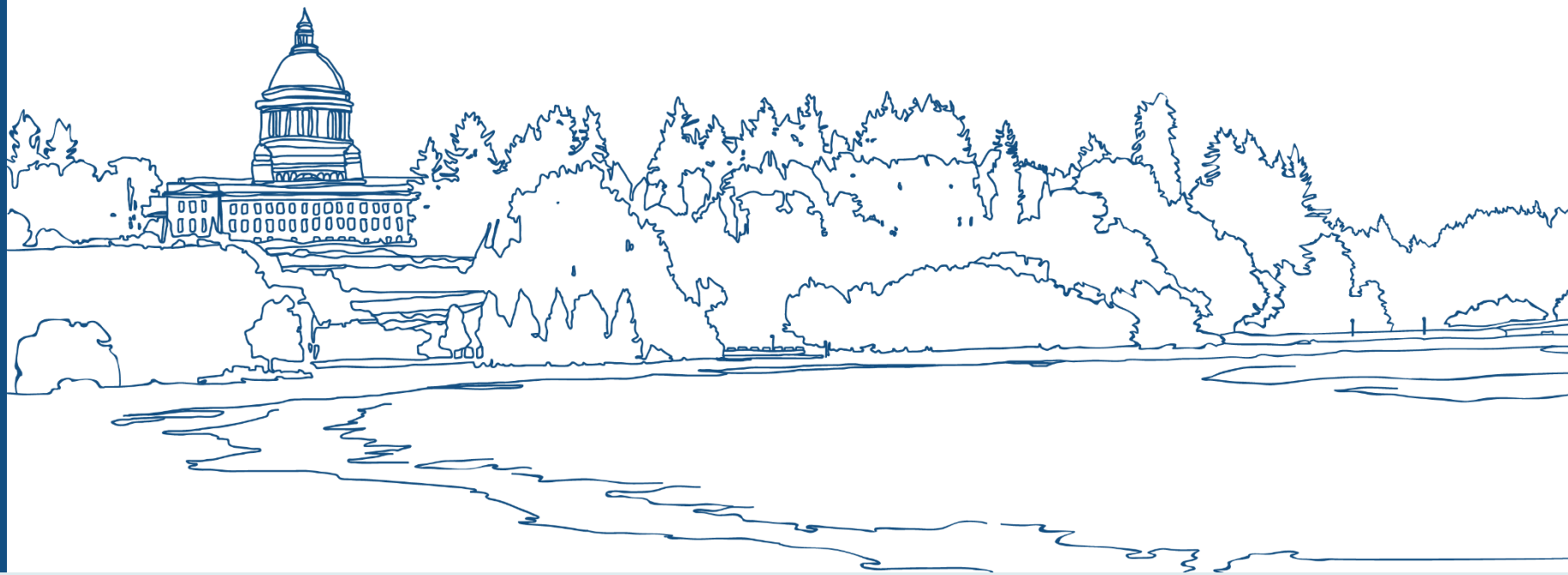
Feasibility of a Freshwater Reflecting Pool – Hybrid Alternative

- To maintain a reasonable flushing rate for water quality, 30 – 38 million gallons of water would be needed every day
  - 5 times the daily municipal water use in Olympia
- Reclaimed water from LOTT is already allocated – not feasible
- Water rights for groundwater are not guaranteed – unknown feasibility
  - Would require aquifer drawdown test to evaluate potential impairment to groundwater rights upstream and effects to surface water higher in the system
  - Would require public interest test to evaluate public benefit versus potential impacts
- These tests would have to be completed to determine feasibility
  - Increasing project budget with potential demonstration of infeasibility
  - Even if concept is found to be feasible, there is no known jurisdictional support for swimming
  - Therefore, additional feasibility tests will not be conducted as part of the EIS

What is Pre-Decisional Information?

- Pre-decisional information:
  - Modeling
  - Field work
  - Technical analyses
  - Draft documents
  - Other data
- This information may eventually contribute to a project decision – like selection of a preferred alternative
- Pre-decisional information cannot be shared:
  - Protect integrity of the EIS process
  - Avoid reaching conclusions without all relevant information

Questions?



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