

Attachment 13
Cultural Resources Discipline Report



CAPITOL LAKE — DESCHUTES ESTUARY

Long-Term Management Project Environmental Impact Statement

Cultural Resources Discipline Report

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Executive Summary

This Cultural Resources Discipline Report describes the potential impacts of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project on cultural resources in the area surrounding the project. The Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary includes the 260-acre Capitol Lake Basin, located on the Washington State Capitol Campus, in Olympia, Washington. Long-term management strategies and actions are needed to address issues in the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary project area. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is being prepared to document the potential environmental impacts of various alternatives and determine how these alternatives meet the long-term management objectives identified for the watershed. This report was originally prepared to support the project's Draft EIS, and has been revised for the Final EIS. In general, revisions have been made to provide additional information, update and expand analyses and findings, refine measures to mitigate potentially significant impacts, and correct inadvertent errors. Notable substantive revisions in the Cultural Resources Discipline Report are as follows:

- The regulatory context was updated to incorporate Executive Order 21-02.
- The description of indigenous use context was expanded and clarified.
- Information on archaeological sites was updated to reflect new sites recorded subsequent to the Draft EIS release.
- The description and analysis of historic built environment resources was updated based on determinations of eligibility and discipline report review comments received from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) following the release of the Draft EIS.
- In particular, DAHP's determination that Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary (and Des Chutes Basin Project) is not eligible for listing in the national historic register resulted in changes to the impact analysis and mitigation.
- The description of historic context and built environment resources was refined and reduced in some areas to reflect the determinations of eligibility, and expanded in some areas to incorporate additional survey work as requested by DAHP.
- Mitigation measures were clarified, and an additional archaeological mitigation was identified related to the Estuary Alternative.

Two main categories of cultural resources were reviewed: archaeological resources and historic built environment resources. Built environment resource impacts are assessed based on the potential of project alternatives to diminish a built environment resource's characteristics that qualify it for listing in federal, state, and local historic registers. Archaeological resources are non-renewable, and any impact on the depositional integrity (i.e., context) of a protected archaeological resource is considered a significant impact. Where impacts are identified, the report discusses measures that can be taken to mitigate or minimize impacts.

This Discipline Report includes general discussion of the regulatory context, methods used to prepare this document, and a description of the affected environment. The analysis of the cultural resources setting discusses the study area's precontact-era and indigenous use context, recorded archaeological resources, and the potential for encountering buried archaeological resources within the study area. A previously commissioned study of cultural and spiritual values associated with future alternatives for the Capitol Lake Basin (Geller et al. 2009), identifies cultural and spiritual values associated with the Capitol Lake Basin held by a variety of stakeholders and is attached to this report (Appendix A).

The analysis of the historic built environment setting discusses information on historic resources (districts and individual) in the study area. The historic built environment setting also includes historic development context and themes applicable to the history of the Capitol Lake area, such as early settlement, Olympia and Tumwater development, State Capitol development and design, commercial development, transportation, and neighborhood development. Given the large volume of publicly available information on historic development context and history of the Capitol Lake area, there is a larger volume of information presented in this report on the historic built environment relative to cultural resources.

People have lived in South Puget Sound since time immemorial. Like many of the estuaries and inlets in this region, the shorelines of the Deschutes Estuary and Budd Inlet, and their uplands, are dotted with archaeological sites – villages, campsites, resource processing areas – that attest to indigenous lifeways embedded for centuries within rich and diverse marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments. Only a small portion of the project area has been subject previously to systematic archaeological study, and DAHP's Statewide Predictive Model classifies most of the project area as High to Very High Risk for the presence of precontact-era archaeological sites. This suggests that significant, undiscovered precontact sites exist within the project area. In some places, these are likely buried and preserved by fill that was first placed in the late 1800s to build and expand the waterfronts from Olympia to Tumwater. Other sites along the natural tidal flats may have been inundated by Capitol Lake itself. Added to this record are documented and as-yet undiscovered sites created by different social and ethnic groups who lived and worked in historic Olympia and Tumwater.

A field inventory was conducted and historic property inventory (HPI) forms were prepared for historic resources that would be directly impacted by one or more of the action alternatives (intensive-level) and for historic resources that would potentially be impacted, or indirectly impacted (reconnaissance-level) (Appendix B). The completed HPI forms and survey information will help support future Section

106 and/or Executive Order (EO) 21-02 consultation that would occur as part of permit evaluations of a selected alternative, and may be supplemented at that time with additional survey work as appropriate.

The field inventory results were combined with those of previous historic resources investigations to create a comprehensive summary of the historic built environment of the study area. A total of 103 historic resources were identified in the historic built environment study area, along with five historic districts. This evaluation recommended the Percival Creek Bridge as eligible and the Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge as not eligible for listing in certain federal, state, and local historic registers. DAHP has yet to issue a determination on the National Register eligibility of these two resources. Following review of HPI forms prepared for this project and the Draft EIS, the State Historic Preservation Officer, DAHP, determined the Olympic Street W Bridge, 5th Avenue Dam, and 5th Avenue Bridge National Register eligible, and the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, Residence at 731 4th Avenue SW, Marathon Park, Deschutes Parkway SW, and the Des Chutes Basin Project not National Register eligible. The Cultural Resources Discipline Report and EIS have been updated accordingly.

Construction of the project is expected to cause potential impacts on archaeological resources from excavation, compaction, and other activities. Construction of the project is also expected to cause direct and indirect impacts on historic built environment resources from demolition, changes in setting and design, road realignment, construction staging and access, noise, dust, and construction traffic. For the purposes of the historic built environment analysis, long-term changes that result from project actions (e.g., dredging and removal of the 5th Avenue Dam) are considered operational impacts. The Managed Lake Alternative would retain existing views in the North Basin, whereas the Estuary and Hybrid Alternatives would re-establish tidelands and estuary functions associated with historic use patterns of the estuary.

Construction and operation impacts of the alternatives are summarized in Tables ES.1 and ES.2.

Table ES.1 Summary of Construction Impacts and Mitigation Measures

	Impact Finding	Mitigation (Summarized)	Significant and Unavoidable Adverse Impact?
Managed Lake Alternative			
<i>Archaeological Resources</i>	Significant (potentially)	Measures to minimize impacts are included in Section 5.7.1.1.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Historic Resources</i>	Less-than-significant	Same as above.	No
Estuary Alternative			
<i>Archaeological Resources</i>	Significant (potentially)	Measures to minimize impacts are included in Section 5.7.1.1.	Yes (potentially)

	Impact Finding	Mitigation (Summarized)	Significant and Unavoidable Adverse Impact?
<i>Historic Resources</i>	Less-than-significant	Same as above.	No
Hybrid Alternative			
<i>Archaeological Resources</i>	Significant (potentially)	Measures to minimize impacts are included in Section 5.7.1.1.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Historic Resources</i>	Less-than-significant	Same as above.	No

Table ES.2 Summary of Operations Impacts (including Benefits) and Mitigation Measures

	Impact Finding	Mitigation (Summarized)	Significant and Unavoidable Adverse Impact?
No Action Alternative			
<i>Archaeological Resources</i> – impacts from extreme river flooding	Significant (potentially)	N/A	N/A
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from extreme river flooding	Significant (potentially)	N/A	N/A
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from 5 th Ave Dam maintenance and repair and sedimentation	Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A
Managed Lake Alternative			
<i>Archaeological Resources</i> – impacts from extreme river flooding	Significant (potentially)	Measures to minimize impacts are included in Section 5.7.1.2.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from extreme river flooding	Significant (potentially)	Measures to minimize impacts are included in Section 5.7.1.2.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from dredging, habitat areas, boardwalks, dock, and non-vehicular bridge	Less-than-significant	Measures to minimize impacts are included in Section 5.7.1.2.	No

	Impact Finding	Mitigation (Summarized)	Significant and Unavoidable Adverse Impact?
Estuary Alternative			
<i>Archaeological Resources</i> – flooding impacts from extreme tides and sea level rise	Significant (potentially)	Measures to minimize impacts are included in Section 5.7.1.2.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Archaeological Resources</i> – site exposure as a result of reestablishment of estuary function	Significant (potentially)	Low-tide archaeological surveys and conditions monitoring could be conducted after construction to identify any archaeological sites that could become exposed.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts on 5 th Avenue Dam, 5 th Avenue Bridge, and Olympic Street W Bridge	Significant (potentially)	Same as above.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from West Bay maintenance dredging, stormwater outfall replacement, bridge scour protection, new 5 th Avenue Bridge, Deschutes Parkway SW realignment, and slope stabilization	Less-than-significant	Same as above.	No
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts on the Tumwater Historic District returning a more compatible estuary setting through removal of the 5 th Avenue Dam	Substantial Benefit	N/A	No
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from extreme tides and sea level rise	Significant (potentially)	N/A	Yes (potentially)
Hybrid Alternative			
<i>Archaeological Resources</i> (same as Estuary)	Significant (potentially) (same as Estuary)	Same as Estuary.	Yes (potentially)

	Impact Finding	Mitigation (Summarized)	Significant and Unavoidable Adverse Impact?
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts on 5 th Avenue Dam, 5 th Avenue Bridge, and Olympic Street W Bridge	Significant (potentially) (same as Estuary)	Same as above.	Yes (potentially)
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from West Bay maintenance dredging, stormwater outfall replacement, bridge scour protection, new 5 th Avenue Bridge, Deschutes Parkway SW realignment, and slope stabilization	Less-than-significant (same as Estuary)	Same as above.	No
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts on the Tumwater Historic District returning a more compatible estuary setting through removal of the 5 th Avenue Dam	Benefit	N/A	No
<i>Historic Resources</i> – impacts from extreme tides and sea level rise	Significant (potentially) (same as Estuary)	N/A	Yes (potentially)



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Appendix B	Historic Property Inventory Forms

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms/ Abbreviations	Definition
BMPs	best management practices
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLAMP	Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
DAHP	Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Enterprise Services	Washington State Department of Enterprise Services
EO	Executive Order
GIS	geographic information system
HACSE	historic, archaeological, cultural, scientific, and educational
HPI	Historic Property Inventory
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OMC	Olympia Municipal Code
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
TMC	Thurston Municipal Code
USC	United States Code
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WISAARD	Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data
WPA	Works Progress Administration



1.0 Introduction and Project Description

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary includes the 260-acre Capitol Lake Basin, located on the Washington State Capitol Campus, in Olympia, Washington. The waterbody has long been a valued community amenity. Capitol Lake was formed in 1951 following construction of a dam and provided an important recreational resource. Historically, the Deschutes Estuary was used by local tribes for subsistence and ceremonial purposes. Today, the expansive waterbody is closed to active public use. There are a number of environmental issues affecting the waterbody, including the presence of invasive species, exceedances of water quality standards, and inadequate sediment management.

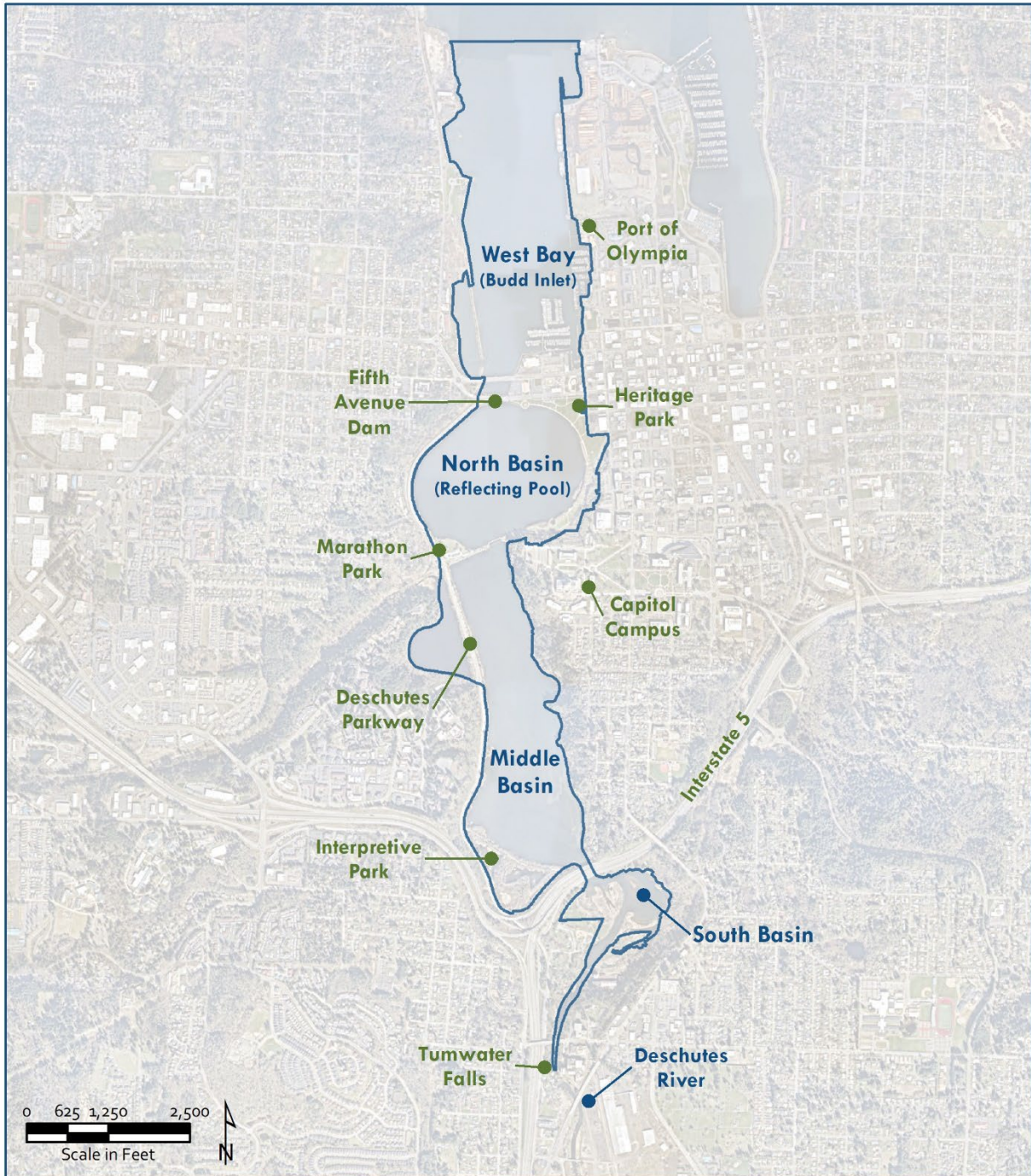
The Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (Enterprise Services) is responsible for the stewardship, preservation, operation, and maintenance of the Capitol Lake Basin. The 260-acre Capitol Lake Basin is maintained by Enterprise Services under long-term lease agreement from the Washington Department of Natural Resources.

In 2016, as part of Phase 1 of long-term planning, a group of stakeholders representing a broad range of interests, in collaboration with the state, identified shared goals for long-term management and agreed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was needed to evaluate a range of alternatives and identify a preferred alternative. In 2018, the state began the EIS process. The Draft EIS was published on June 30, 2021, and evaluated four alternatives: a Managed Lake, Estuary, Hybrid, and a No Action Alternative.

The long-term management alternatives are evaluated against the shared project goals of improving water quality, managing sediment accumulation and future deposition, improving ecological functions, and enhancing community use of the resource. Refer to Figure 1.1 for the project area for long-term management.

Within the Final EIS, Enterprise Services has identified the Estuary Alternative as the preferred environmentally and economically sustainable long-term management alternative for the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. The EIS process has maintained engagement with the existing Work Groups, which include the local governments, resource agencies, and the tribes. It also provides for expanded engagement opportunities for the public, such as a community sounding board.

Figure 1.1 Project Area



1.2 SUMMARY OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1.2.1 Managed Lake Alternative

The Managed Lake Alternative would retain the 5th Avenue Dam and Bridge in its existing configuration. The 5th Avenue Dam would be renovated to significantly extend the serviceable life of the structure. The reflecting pool within the North Basin would be maintained, and active recreational use would be restored in this area. Sediment would be managed through initial construction dredging and recurring maintenance dredging in the North Basin only. Sediment from construction dredging would be used to create habitat areas in the Middle Basin to support improved ecological function, habitat complexity, and diversity. Sediment would continue to accumulate and over time would promote a transition to freshwater wetlands in the South and Middle Basins. Boardwalks, a dock, and a boat launch would be constructed for community use.

This project would also construct a new, approximately 14-foot-wide non-vehicular bridge south of the existing 5th Avenue Bridge to provide a dedicated recreational trail connection.

Adaptive management would be needed to maintain water quality, improve ecological functions, and manage invasive species.

1.2.2 Estuary Alternative

Under the Estuary Alternative, the existing 5th Avenue Dam and Bridge would be removed, and an approximately 500-foot-wide (150-meter-wide) opening would be established in its place. This would reintroduce tidal hydrology to the Capitol Lake Basin, returning the area to estuarine conditions where saltwater from Budd Inlet would mix with freshwater from the Deschutes River. Sediment would be managed through initial construction dredging in the Capitol Lake Basin and recurring maintenance dredging within West Bay. Dredged materials from construction dredging would be used to create habitat areas in the Middle and North Basins to promote ecological diversity, though tideflats would be the predominant habitat type. Boardwalks, a dock, and a boat launch would be constructed for community use. This alternative also includes stabilization along the entire length of Deschutes Parkway to avoid undercutting or destabilization from the tidal flow. Existing utilities and other infrastructure would be upgraded and/or protected from reintroduced tidal hydrology and saltwater conditions.

The Estuary Alternative has been updated in the Final EIS to include a new 5th Avenue Bridge that would be constructed south of the existing 5th Avenue Dam and Bridge. The new bridge would include a vehicle lane, bike lane, and sidewalk in each direction, with the sidewalk on the south side providing a dedicated recreational trail connection. This bridge would be constructed and connected to the transportation system before the existing 5th Avenue Dam and Bridge are removed.

Adaptive management plans would be developed to improve ecological functions and manage invasive species during the design and permitting process.

1.2.3 Hybrid Alternative

Under the Hybrid Alternative, the existing 5th Avenue Dam and Bridge would be removed, and an approximately 500-foot-wide (150-meter-wide) opening would be established in its place. Tidal hydrology would be reintroduced to the western portion of the North Basin and to the Middle and South Basins. Within the North Basin, a curved and approximately 2,600-foot-long (790-meter-long) barrier wall with a walkway would be constructed to create an approximately 45-acre reflecting pool adjacent to Heritage Park. The reflecting pool of the Hybrid Alternative has been updated in the Final EIS to be groundwater-fed, rather than saltwater. Construction and maintenance of this smaller reflecting pool, in addition to restored estuarine conditions in part of the Capitol Lake Basin, gives this alternative its classification as a hybrid.

Sediment would be managed through initial construction dredging in the Capitol Lake Basin and recurring maintenance dredging within West Bay. In the Middle and North Basins, constructed habitat areas would promote ecological diversity, though tideflats would be the predominant habitat type. Boardwalks, a dock, and a boat launch would be constructed for community use. This alternative also includes stabilization along the entire length of Deschutes Parkway to avoid scour or destabilization. Existing utilities and other infrastructure would be upgraded and/or protected from reintroduced tidal hydrology and saltwater conditions.

The Hybrid Alternative would also construct a new 5th Avenue Bridge, as described for the Estuary Alternative, prior to removing the existing 5th Avenue Dam and Bridge.

Adaptive management plans would be needed to improve ecological functions, manage invasive species, and maintain water quality in the freshwater reflecting pool.

1.2.4 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative represents the most likely future expected in the absence of implementing a long-term management project. The No Action Alternative would persist if funding is not acquired to implement the Preferred Alternative. A No Action Alternative is a required element in a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) EIS and provides a baseline against which the impacts of the action alternatives (Managed Lake, Estuary, Hybrid) can be evaluated and compared.

The No Action Alternative would retain the 5th Avenue Dam in its current configuration, with limited repair and maintenance activities, consistent with the scope and scale of those that have received funding and environmental approvals over the past 30 years. In the last 30 years, the repair and maintenance activities have been limited to emergency or high-priority actions, which occur sporadically as a result of need and funding appropriations.

Although Enterprise Services would not implement a long-term management project, current management activities and ongoing projects in the Capitol Lake Basin would continue. Enterprise Services would continue to implement limited nuisance and invasive species management strategies.

In the absence of a long-term management project, it is unlikely that Enterprise Services would be able to procure funding and approvals to manage sediment, improve water quality, improve ecological functions, or enhance community use. The No Action Alternative does not achieve the project goals.

1.3 CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR THE ACTION ALTERNATIVES

This impact analysis relies on the construction method and anticipated duration for the action alternatives, which are described in detail in Chapter 2 of the EIS.



2.0 Regulatory Context

2.1 RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This report analyzes the presence of cultural resources within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project study area, as well as potential impacts to cultural resources that would result from construction and operation from each of the four project alternatives. For this analysis, a cultural resource is any district, site, building, structure, or object that is already included in, determined to be, recommended as, or may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Washington Heritage Register, City of Olympia Heritage Register, or City of Tumwater Register of Historic Places.

Two main categories of cultural resources are reviewed as part of this analysis:

- Archaeological resources, including human remains and cemeteries
- Historic built environment resources (historic resources)

Indigenous places and traditional cultural properties, sometimes referred to as areas of traditional cultural concern, were also reviewed.

2.1.1 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources can include abandoned objects and ruins; resource deposits (i.e., sites and isolates), which can be on or below the ground surface; and archaeological districts (groupings of archaeological sites recognized as historically or scientifically significant) (DAHP 2019). Resources must be at least 50 years old to be considered archaeological. Archaeological resources are commonly classified by whether they date to the period *before* contact between Native American and European American people (“precontact era”) or *after* contact (“historic era”). In the State of Washington, 1790 AD is often used as the dividing line between the precontact era and historic era. Archaeological resources containing materials related to both eras are referred to as being “multicomponent.” For the purposes of this report, human remains, including Native American and non-Native American skeletal remains, which may or may not be located within defined cemeteries were also reviewed.

2.1.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

Historic built environment resources (historic resources) include buildings, structures, and landscape features built by people, and which remain in a functional state or operational readiness. Built environment resources typically must be at least 50 years old to be considered historic. In the State of Washington, historic resources that are in ruin or in a state of disrepair that preclude a return to functional state or operational readiness are classified as archaeological resources.

2.1.3 Indigenous Places / Traditional Cultural Properties / Areas of Traditional Cultural Concern

Indigenous places are geographical features, locations, places, and landscapes known to indigenous people and/or their ancestors. Indigenous places can include natural features, such as rivers and rock outcrops, or cultural features, such as villages. Indigenous places are often known by ascribed place names, some of which were recorded in late 19th and early 20th century ethnographies. For this analysis, indigenous place names were identified by reviewing the ethnographies listed in the bibliography. It is common that that locations of place names were recorded imprecisely. No direct consultation with tribes was conducted to identify place names.

Traditional cultural properties, sometimes referred to as areas of traditional cultural concern, are properties associated with cultural practices, beliefs, the sense of purpose, or existence of a living community that is rooted in that community's history or is important in maintaining its cultural identity and development as an ethnically distinctive people (Parker and King 1990). A living community need not be indigenous.

2.2 RELEVANT LAWS, PLANS, AND POLICIES

Cultural resources within the project area are protected by a variety of federal and state laws, plans, and policies (Section 2.2.1) and local laws, plans, and policies (Section 2.2.2).

2.2.1 Federal and State Laws, Plans, and Policies

The project area consists of a body of water and shoreline subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Seattle District jurisdiction and including areas maintained by Enterprise Services.

Federal and state laws, plans, and policies governing cultural resources are presented in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1 Federal Laws, Plans, and Policies

Regulatory Program or Policies	Lead Agency	Description
<p>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Title 54 United States Code [USC]); Section 106 of the NHPA (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800)</p>	<p>Corps</p>	<p>The NHPA was approved on October 15, 1966 for the management and preservation of historical and archaeological sites. Under this act, the NRHP, National Historic Landmarks List, State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) were created. Washington State’s SHPO is the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), which is the state agency that administers NHPA compliance in Washington. The procedures for implementing the NHPA are detailed in the Protection of Historic Places regulations. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of project undertakings, project approvals, or project funding on historic properties. This process requires consultation with the relevant THPO, Native American tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations.</p>
<p>Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs (36 CFR Part 61)</p>	<p>DAHP and Local Governments</p>	<p>Federal regulation authorizing state and tribal historic preservation programs and certifies local governments to carry out the purpose of the National Historic Preservation Act. This is the basis for City of Olympia and City of Tumwater historic preservation programs and ordinances.</p>

Table 2.2 State Laws, Plans, and Policies

Regulatory Program or Policies	Lead Agency	Description
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Washington Administrative Code [WAC] 197-11-330)	Enterprise Services	SEPA requires government decision makers to consider the likely environmental consequences of a proposal and require mitigation measures.
Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 43.34.080)	Enterprise Services	An advisory group to the Capitol Committee and the director of Enterprise Services and per RCW 43.34.080 responsible for the <i>“review [of] programs, planning, design, and landscaping of state capitol facilities and grounds and to make recommendations that will contribute to the attainment of architectural, aesthetic, functional, and environmental excellence in design and maintenance of capitol facilities on campus and located in neighboring communities.”</i>
Governor’s Executive Order 21-02	DAHP	Enacted on April 7, 2021, Governor’s Executive Order 21-02 requires state agencies implementing or assisting capital projects that are not otherwise subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, and are using funds appropriated in the state's biennial Capital Budget to consider how projects may impact significant cultural and historic places. This process requires consultation with DAHP and affected tribes.
Washington Heritage Register (Senate Bill 363, RCW 27.34.200, WAC 25-12)	DAHP	Created in the March 19, 1971, Executive Session of the State of Washington Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and maintained by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). Actions affecting resources listed on this register by any subdivision of state government or recipient of state funds must comply with the State Environmental Policy Act and Executive Order 05-05.
Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves (RCW 68.60)	DAHP	Relates to the preservation and protection of abandoned and historic cemeteries and graves including human remains.
Archaeological Sites and Resources (RCW 27.53)	DAHP	Relates to the conservation, preservation, and protection of archaeological sites and resources.

Regulatory Program or Policies	Lead Agency	Description
Archaeological Site Public Disclosure Exemption (RCW 42.56.300)	DAHP	Restricts the distribution of information about the location of archaeological sites to the public for the protection and preservation of those sites.
Human Remains (RCW 68.50)	DAHP	Relates to the protection, management, and processes in the care of human remains.
Indian Graves and Records (RCW 27.44)	DAHP	Relates to the protection, management, and processes in the care of Native American cemeteries, historic graves, and related records.
Archaeological Excavation and Removal Permit (WAC 25-48)	DAHP	Relates to procedures of application for and review processes of archaeological excavations and removals; permits are issued by DAHP.

2.2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

National Register-eligible resources must be at least 50 years old or have documented exceptional significance; retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and meet at least one of the following four criteria of significance:

- **Criterion A.** Associated with important events that have contributed significantly to the broad pattern of our history.
- **Criterion B.** Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion C.** Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- **Criterion D.** Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Certain types of properties are not considered eligible for the National Register unless they are integral parts of a historic district that meets the criteria (and do not comprise the majority of or the focal point of the district) or meet one of the special requirements identified under the Criteria Considerations (National Park Service 1995).

2.2.1.2 Washington Heritage Register

Washington Heritage Register-eligible resources must be at least 50 years old or have documented exceptional significance; retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling; and have documented historical significance at the local, state, or federal level. Establishing documented historical significance is generally based on, but not specifically limited to, meeting at least one of the four National Register criteria of significance.

2.2.2 Local Laws, Plans, and Policies

Thurston County and the Cities of Olympia and Tumwater are Certified Local Governments, per federal regulation 36 CFR Part 61 *Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs*. It is assumed that the City of Olympia Heritage Commission and the City of Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission will be the leads for local level review within their respective jurisdictions, and the Thurston County Historic Commission will not be involved since none of the work occurs in unincorporated county lands.

Local laws, plans, and policies governing archaeological and historic resources are presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Local Laws, Plans, and Policies

Regulatory Program or Policy	Lead Agency	Description
City of Olympia Historic Preservation Ordinance and Guidelines (City of Olympia Municipal Code [OMC], Chapter 18.12 Historic Preservation)	Heritage Commission, City of Olympia	Section 18.12.020 provides for the identification, enhancement, and use of historic resources within the city.
Olympia Comprehensive Plan (City of Olympia, adopted by Ordinance 6945 on December 16, 2014 and current through Ordinance 7199, passed July 19, 2019)	City of Olympia	The Land Use and Urban Design chapter and the Public Health, Parks, Arts, and Recreation chapter address historic preservation and applicable goals and policies relative to historic resources in and adjacent to the study area.
City of Olympia Shoreline Master Program (OMC, Chapter 18.20 Shoreline Master Program)	City of Olympia	The City of Olympia Shoreline Master Program provides regulations applicable to historic preservation.
City of Tumwater Historic Preservation Ordinance and Guidelines (City of Tumwater Municipal Code [TMC], Chapter 2.62 Historic Preservation)	Historic Preservation Commission, City of Tumwater	Section 2.62.010 describes how to provide for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic resources within the city.
Tumwater Comprehensive Plan (City of Tumwater, adopted December 20, 2016 and current through Ordinance O2018-006 passed January 15, 2019.)	City of Tumwater	The Land Use Element; the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan; and the Shoreline Master Program provide goals, policies, and regulations applicable to historic preservation relative to historic resources in and adjacent to the study area.

Regulatory Program or Policy	Lead Agency	Description
Master Plan for the Capitol of the State of Washington (June 2006)	Enterprise Services	Principle 3, Community Vitality; Principle 4, Historic Preservation; and Principle 5, Design, establish the policies for capitol parks, preservation and the adoption of national standards, and view retention.

2.2.2.1 City of Olympia Historic Preservation Ordinance

Section 18.12.055(A) of the Unified Development Code for the City of Olympia states, “*The major responsibilities of the Heritage Commission are: to identify and actively encourage the preservation of Olympia’s historic resources by maintaining, updating, and expanding the Olympia Heritage Register and reviewing proposed changes to Heritage Register properties; to raise community awareness of Olympia’s history and historic resources; and to serve as the City’s primary resource in matters of history, historic planning and preservation.*”

The same section provides the following guidance on items the Heritage Commission will engage in as part of carrying out its major responsibilities. Those applicable to this analysis include:

- **18.12.055(A.3).** Maintain a Heritage Register according to criteria and procedures stated in Sections 18.12.080 and 18.12.085. This Heritage Register shall list buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects identified by the Heritage Commission as having historic significance worthy of recognition and protection by the City.
- **18.12.055(A.6).** Review proposals and applications to construct, change, alter, modify, remodel, remove, or significantly affect properties or districts on the Heritage Register properties, as provided OMC 18.12.090 and 18.12.100. Such review shall be for the purpose of providing recommendations on the impacts of the proposed action to the identified historic resource. All recommendations shall be consistent with the design review criteria and SEPA mitigation. The city agency or body charged with acting on such a permit or document shall forward a copy of the final decision to the Heritage Commission.
- **18.12.055(A.15).** Review and provide recommendations to the Olympia City Council on the conduct of land use, housing and redevelopment, municipal improvement, and other types of planning and programs undertaken by any agency of the city, other neighboring cities and towns, the county, the state, or federal governments, as they relate to historic and archaeological resources within the City of Olympia.

Olympia Heritage Register-eligible properties must be at least 50 years old or have documented exceptional significance; retain at least two elements of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, or artisanship; be well-maintained; and meet at least one of the following categories:

- A. Is significantly or substantially a part of or connected with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history.

- B. Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- C. Is an outstanding work of a designer, builder, or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the art.
- D. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history.
- E. Is significantly or substantially a part of or connected with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history.
- F. Has yielded or may be likely to yield archaeological information important in pre-history or history.
- G. Is a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- H. Is a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- I. Is a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- J. Is a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events or cultural patterns.
- K. Is a reconstructed building that has been executed in a historically accurate manner on the original site.
- L. Is a creative and unique example of folk architecture and design created by persons not formally trained in the architectural or design professions, and which does not fit into formal architectural or historical categories.

2.2.2.2 Olympia Comprehensive Plan

The Olympia Comprehensive Plan conveys the City's vision for where it wants to be and the goals and policies supporting the implementation of that vision. The chapters on Land Use and Urban Design and Public Health, Parks, Arts, and Recreation include goals and policies related to historic resources. These chapters are applicable to understanding the relationship between historic resources within the study area that are within the City of Olympia and the City's vision set forth in its comprehensive plan.

Land Use and Urban Design

The Land Use and Urban Design chapter (revised October 2018) includes the topics of historic preservation and the awareness for and appreciation of historic preservation focused on the built environment. This chapter leads with the following value and vision statements:

What Olympia Values: Olympians value neighborhoods with distinct identities; historic buildings and places; a walkable and comfortable downtown; increased urban green space; locally produced food; and public spaces for citizens in neighborhoods, downtown, and along our shorelines.

Our Vision for the Future: A walkable, vibrant city.

We envision a capital city of pedestrian-oriented streetscapes, livable and affordable neighborhoods, safe and meaningful street life, and high-quality civic architecture. Through collaboration with other agencies and partners, our urban waterfront will be a priceless asset, eventually running along the Deschutes River from Tumwater's historic buildings, down past Marathon and Heritage parks to Percival Landing and the Port Peninsula.

Capitol Way will be a busy and historic boulevard linking the waterfront and downtown to the Capitol Campus. By creating plazas, expanded sidewalks, and public art in public places, we will stimulate private investment in residential and commercial development, increasing downtown Olympia's retail and commercial vitality.

Olympia will work to create "urban nodes" of higher density and mixed-use development in specific locations along our urban corridor. We will encourage infill projects and remodeling of older structures; in turn we will begin to create a more walkable community, where historic buildings and neighborhoods are valued, preserved, and adapted to new uses.

Well-implemented neighborhood sub-area planning will help us determine unique neighborhood assets to protect and enhance; where and how to increase density and retain green space; and develop safe and convenient access to everything from grocery stores, to schools, neighborhood parks, community gardens, and neighborhood gathering places.

The purpose of the goals and policies established by this chapter include the preservation of historic features in Olympia, with the following two goals relating to this study:

- **Goal 3:** Historic resources are a key element in the overall design and establishment of a sense of place in Olympia.
- **Goal 5:** Historic preservation is achieved in cooperation with all members of the community and is integrated into city decision-making processes.

The following policies, stated in the Land Use and Urban Design chapter, support realization of Goal 3 and relate to this study:

- **PL3.1** Protect and evaluate historic and archaeological sites.
- **PL3.2** Preserve those elements of the community which are unique to Olympia or which exemplify its heritage.
- **PL3.3** Protect historic vistas from the Capitol Campus to Budd Inlet and the Olympic Mountains and from Budd Inlet to the Capitol Group.

- **PL3.4** Safeguard and promote sites, buildings, districts, structures and objects which reflect significant elements of the area's history.
- **PL3.6** Plan for land uses that are compatible with and conducive to continued preservation of historic neighborhoods and properties; and promote and provide for the early identification and resolution of conflicts between the preservation of historic resources and competing land uses.
- **PL3.7** Identify, protect and maintain historic trees and landscapes that have significance to the community or a neighborhood, including species or placement of trees and other plants.
- **PL3.8** Encourage preservation and discourage demolitions or partial demolitions of intact historic structures.

The following policies stated in the Land Use and Urban Design chapter support realization of Goal 5 and relate to this study:

- **PL5.1** Work with the state archeologist to protect archeological resources.
- **PL5.2** Coordinate with adjacent governments; particularly to provide public information about the area's history and development.
- **PL5.3** Recognize the contributions of minorities, workers, women and other cultures to Olympia's history.
- **PL5.4** Continue programs—such as the Heritage Commission, the Heritage Register and the historic marker program—that effectively identify, recognize, and encourage the preservation and continued use of historic structures, districts, and sites which provide physical evidence of the community's heritage.
- **PL5.9** Promote mutual goals in historic areas, including districts, buildings and site, through collaboration among city departments, the Heritage Commission and other commissions.

Public Health, Parks, Arts, and Recreation

The Public Health, Parks, Arts, and Recreation chapter (revised September 2016) includes the topics of historic preservation and the awareness for and appreciation of historic preservation focused on parks.

The following policy, stated in the Public Health, Parks, Arts, and Recreation chapter, relates to this study:

- **PR3.3** Preserve and enhance scenic views and significant historic sites within Olympia's park system.

2.2.2.3 City of Olympia Shoreline Master Program

Chapter 18.20.430 Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources of the 18.20 Shoreline Master Program (revised May 2019), under Title 18 of Olympia’s Unified Development Code, establishes the following regulation that relates to this study:

- **18.20.430.C.** Shoreline use and development on sites having archaeological, historic, or cultural resources shall be designed and constructed in a manner that prevents impacts to the resource and provides educational benefits to the public, where appropriate.

2.2.2.4 City of Tumwater Historic Preservation Ordinance

Section 2.62.040.D. of the TMC states, *“The major responsibility of the historic preservation commission is to identify and actively encourage the conservation of the city’s historic resources by initiating and maintaining a register of historic places and reviewing proposed changes to register properties; to raise community awareness of the city’s history and historic resources; and to serve as the city’s primary resource in matters of history, historic planning, and preservation.”*

The same section of the code provides the following guidance on items the Historic Preservation Commission will engage in as part of carrying out its major responsibilities and that relate to this study:

- **2.62.040.D.3.** Review nominations to the Tumwater register of historic places according to criteria in TMC 2.62.050 and adopt standards in its rules to be used to guide this review.
- **2.62.040.D.4.** Review proposals to construct, change, alter, modify, remodel, move, demolish, and significantly affect properties or districts on the register as provided in TMC 2.62.060; and adopt standards in its rules to be used to guide this review and the issuance of a certificate of appropriateness or waiver.
- **2.62.040.D.5.** Provide for the review, either by the commission or its staff, of all applications for approvals, permits, environmental assessments or impact statements, and other similar documents pertaining to identified historic resources or adjacent properties.
- **2.62.040.D.9.** Review and comment to the city council on land use, housing and redevelopment, municipal improvement and other types of planning and programs undertaken by any agency of the city, other neighboring communities, the county, the state or federal governments, as they relate to historic resources of Tumwater.

To be listed in the City of Tumwater Register of Historic Places, properties must be at least 50 years old or have documented exceptional significance; have a significant association with the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural heritage of Tumwater; retain integrity; and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.

- 2. Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- 3. Is an outstanding work of a designer, builder, or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the art.
- 4. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history.
- 5. Associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history.
- 6. Has yielded or may be likely to yield important archaeological information related to history or prehistory.
- 7. Is a building or structure removed from its original location but significant primarily for architectural value, or it is the only surviving structure significantly associated with a historic person or event.
- 8. Is a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person.
- 9. Is a cemetery that derives its primary significance from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events or cultural patterns.
- 10. Is a reconstructed building that has been executed in a historically accurate manner on the original site.
- 11. Is a creative and unique example of folk architecture and design created by persons not formally trained in the architectural or design professions, and which does not fit into formal architectural or historical categories.

2.2.2.5 Tumwater Comprehensive Plan

The Tumwater Comprehensive Plan conveys the City's vision for where it wants to be and the goals and policies supporting the implementation of that vision. The chapters on Land Use; Parks, Recreation, and Open Space; and the Shoreline Master Program include goals and policies relative to historic resources. These chapters are applicable to understanding the relationship between historic resources within the study area that are within the City of Tumwater and the City's vision set forth in its comprehensive plan.

Land Use Element

The Land Use Element (adopted December 2016) includes the topics of historic preservation and the awareness for and appreciation of historic preservation focused on the built environment. The following sections relate to this study:

Section 2.5 addresses the New Market Historic District Master Plan adopted in November of 1993 by City Council, that includes a Historic Commercial designation applied to a limited area encompassing

Tumwater Historical Park, the Tumwater Falls Park, and the site of the Old Tumwater Brewhouse on the east side of the Deschutes River. All development that occurs in the area designated Historic Commercial is subject to the standards and recommendations of the Master Plan.

Section 2.14 addresses Parks and Open Space as a land use designation inclusive the intent to retain views and historical features.

The following goal and supporting land use actions include the preservation of historic features of Tumwater and relate to this study:

- **GOAL LU-12:** Promote preservation of sites of historical and cultural significance.
- **LU-12.1:** Ensure coordination of the Land Use Element with Tumwater and Thurston County historic preservation programs.
- **LU-12.2:** Make land use decisions that protect designated state and national landmarks listed by the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan and update Addendum (adopted December 2017, amended January 2019) direct the city under Chapter 2: Goals and Objectives, Section 2.3 to, “*Assume a major responsibility for the planning, coordination, and preservation of unique archaeological, historical, cultural, scenic, and man-made places, sites, landmarks, and vistas*” and to work with public and private agencies on resource conservation. This includes coordination with public and private agencies on the following:

- a: Identify, preserve, and enhance Tumwater's heritage, traditions, and cultural features, including historical sites, buildings, artworks, views, and monuments within park sites and the historic district—such as the Old Brewery property and buildings.
- b: Identify and incorporate significant historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the open space, trail, and park system to preserve these interests and provide a balanced social experience—especially including important Native American, railroad, logging, and homestead sites and places of interest on the Deschutes River and Black Lake.

Shoreline Master Program

Chapter 4 of the Shoreline Master Program (April 2014) establishes a purpose and goals that relate to this study.

- 4.3 Historic, Archeological, Cultural, Scientific and Educational Resources
 - A. Purpose
 - As required by RCW 90.58.100(2)(g), these goals address protection and restoration of buildings, sites and areas having historic, archeological, cultural, scientific or educational significance.

- B. Goals
 - 1. Maintain finite and irreplaceable links to the past by identifying, preserving, protecting, and, where appropriate, restoring historic, archaeological, cultural, scientific and educational (HACSE) sites.
 - 2. Protect HACSE sites and buildings identified on national, state or local historic registers from destruction or alteration, and from encroachment by incompatible uses.
 - 3. Foster greater appreciation for shoreline management, maritime activities, environmental conservation, natural history and cultural heritage by educating and informing citizens of all ages through diverse means.
 - 4. Involve tribal organizations, the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission in the review of projects that could potentially affect such resources.

Chapter 5, General Policies and Regulations, establishes the policies and regulations applicable to all shorelines of the state within the City of Tumwater. Section 5.8, Historical or Archaeological Resources, establishes applicable policies with those that relate to this study:

- A.1. Coordinate development review within the shoreline jurisdiction with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Certified Local Governments, affected Indian tribes and the Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission, regarding historic or archaeological interest.
- A.2. Provide for the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of historic structures listed on the federal, state or local historic registers.
- A.5. Encourage the enrollment of historic structures or sites on the Federal, state or local historic registers.

Section 5.8, Historical or Archaeological Resources, establishes applicable regulations; the following relate to this study:

- B.1. The protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic structures shall be governed by the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Applying the Standards (1992), as amended.
- B.4. The city shall consult with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission, and the affected Indian tribes when known sites are proposed for development.

2.2.2.6 Master Plan for the Capitol of the State of Washington

The Master Plan for the Capitol of the State of Washington conveys the vision, function, and purpose for state government facilities and the underlying principles and supporting policies (General

Administration 2006). Principle 3, Community Vitality, and Principle 4, Historic Preservation, include policies specific to Capitol parks and historic resources. These principles are applicable to understanding the relationship between historic resources within the study area maintained by Enterprise Services.

Principle 3, Community Vitality, says: *“State facilities should serve to support growth management principles and comprehensive plan goals of the local communities. In particular, state government facilities should conserve existing urban resources, infrastructure and services, and encourage the development and redevelopment of central business districts and other mixed-use designated urban centers.”* This principle recognizes the role Capitol parks have in contributing open space, recreation areas, and connections to surrounding communities, and that under Principle 3 of the master plan, *“Subsequent planning for the Capitol has reinforced the importance of park land and open space as a part of the campus.”*

Principle 4, Stewardship of Historic Properties, says: *“The state should model the best of historic preservation practices in the maintenance, management, and treatment of its historic State Capitol properties.”* The plan identifies the *U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* as the standard to guide all future alterations to historic state resources (Birnbaum and Peters 1996). Applicable supporting policies for this principle and relevant to the evaluation of built environment historic resources include the following:

- **Policy 4.1** Preservation of State Capitol Buildings, Grounds, and Collections
- **Policy 4.2** Adoption of National Standards
- **Policy 4.3** Preservation of Off-campus Cultural Resources

Principle 5, Design, says: *“The state should employ the highest standards of design and construction, appropriate to the undertaking, to express the very best of the art and innovation of the era.”* The applicable supporting policy for this principle, relevant to the evaluation of built environment historic resources, includes the following:

- **Policy 5.1**, Capitol Campus Open Space, addresses views to and from the Capitol.



3.0 Methodology

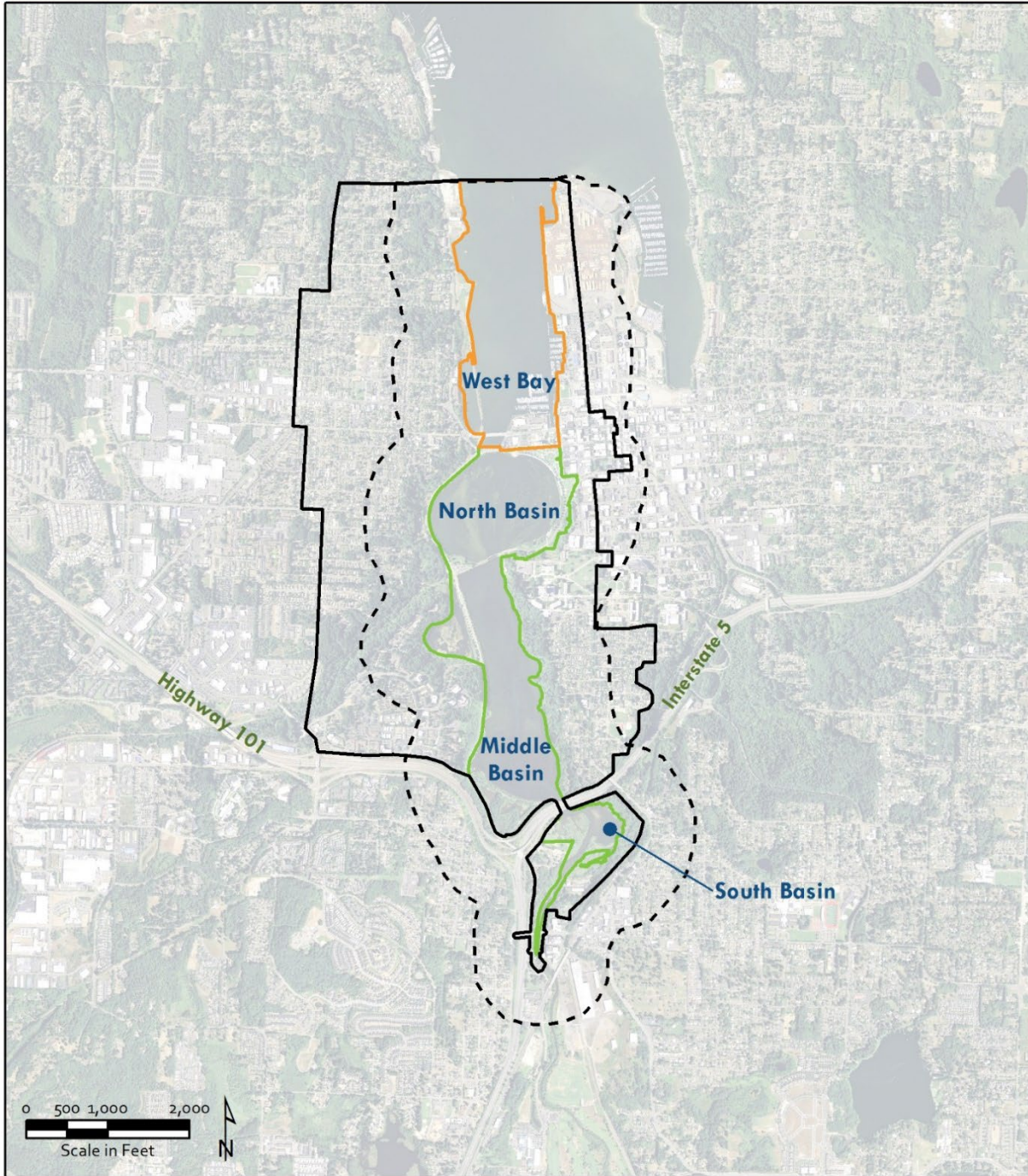
3.1 SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREAS

The study area for archaeological resources, human remains and cemeteries, and indigenous places / traditional cultural properties / areas of traditional cultural (referred to hereafter as “Archaeological Resources study area”) is shown in Figure 3.1. Per standard analysis methods, the Archaeological Resources study area extends beyond the project area, to inform the probability for unknown resources that may exist within the project area that may be directly or indirectly impacted by construction or operation of the project. The Archaeological Resources study area is defined as a 0.25-mile buffer east, south and west from the project area; the northern boundary is the extent of anticipated sediment deposition and dredging that would occur within West Bay under the Estuary and Hybrid alternatives.

Similarly, the study area for historic built environment resources is depicted in Figure 3.1. The Historic Built Environment Resource study area consists of areas that could be directly or indirectly impacted by construction or operation of the project and is larger than the project area. Topography and the location of historic districts abutting the project area shaped the study area. The boundary edges are defined as follows: At the south end, the top edge of the steep bluffs (elevation of 130 feet) around the South Basin, Interstate 5, and U.S. Route 101; along the east side, the South Capitol Neighborhood, West Capitol Campus, Downtown Olympia historic districts, and the key arterial role of Capitol Way S (formerly Main Street); along the west side of the project area, the western edge of the upland area; finally, the direct line from the north end of the Port of Olympia harbor fill west to the shore defines the boundary edge.

The Historic Built Environment Resources study area includes historic resources within the project area; historic resources adjacent to the project area but within, and contributing to, historic districts that overlap the historic resources study area; historic resources abutting the project area and having a direct functional relationship with Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary; historic districts adjacent to the project area and having an indirect relationship with Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary; and historic resources adjacent to and abutting the project area with viewshed potential of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. In this report, Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary refers to the existing water feature covering tideflats, providing the existing setting and a recreation space.

Figure 3.1 Cultural Resources Study Areas



Legend

- Project Area (Outside Enterprise Services Jurisdiction)
- Project Area (Within Enterprise Services Jurisdiction)
- Archaeological Resources Study Area
- Historic Built Environment Resources Study Area

3.2 DATA SOURCES AND COLLECTION

3.2.1 Existing Conditions

Desktop analyses of existing cultural resources conditions and context were conducted for archaeological resources and indigenous places / traditional cultural properties / areas of traditional cultural concern by Environmental Science Associates, and for historic built environment resources by Northwest Vernacular. Existing conditions desktop analyses were conducted in November and December of 2019. Field inventories for historic built environment resources were conducted by Northwest Vernacular in January 2020.

To conduct the desktop analysis, information about recorded and potential cultural resources and their environmental setting was obtained from existing studies, database searches, historical maps, and historical registers. The analysis recognizes that indigenous studies, including ethnographies published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, may contain omissions and misinterpretations of traditional indigenous culture and practices. Studies and reports used include the following:

- Study of Cultural & Spiritual Values Associated with Future Alternatives for Capitol Lake Basin (Geller et al. 2009)
- Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) (DAHP 2019)
- Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's Statewide Predictive Model (DAHP 2019)
- Published ethnographic studies
- Squaxin Island Tribe Website
- U.S. Geological Survey maps
- U.S. Surveyor General maps
- Historical maps
- Thurston County Historic Register
- City of Olympia Heritage Register
- City of Tumwater Historical Register
- Washington State Department of Enterprise Services survey and environmental reports
- National Register nominations
- Downtown Olympia National Register Historic District
- New Market: Stehtsamish (prehistoric) Tumwater National Register Historic District
- Washington State Capitol National Register Historic District
- United States Exploring Expedition charts

- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps
- Railroad track and station maps
- Bureau of Land Management maps
- Thurston County and Washington State Department of Transportation geographic information system (GIS) data
- U.S. Geological Survey, Washington State Library, and the Washington State Archives aerials and photographs
- Washington State Archives and the National Association for Olmsted Parks planning and construction archival data

3.2.2 Field Inventory (Historic Built Environment)

Field inventory and completion of historic property inventory (HPI) forms were completed for historic resources that would be directly impacted by one or more of the action alternatives (intensive-level) and for historic resources that would potentially be impacted, or indirectly impacted (reconnaissance-level). Historic resources built in or before 1970 that are not anticipated to be impacted by one or more of the action alternatives were identified but not documented as part of this EIS evaluation. These HPI forms and survey information will help support future Section 106 and/or Executive Order (EO) 21-02 consultation that would occur as part of permit evaluations of the selected alternative, and may be supplemented at that time with additional survey work as appropriate.

Four historic resources identified during the EIS scoping period along with two additional resources identified during Draft EIS preparation, and assumed to be potentially affected by the project alternatives, were surveyed at the intensive level. The initial four resources were the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, 5th Avenue Dam, 5th Avenue Bridge, and Northern Pacific Railway Deschutes River Bridge. The two additional resources were Deschutes Parkway SW and the Olympic Street W Bridge. Three additional resources were surveyed at the reconnaissance level during preparation of the Final EIS utilizing photographs taken during the initial site visit: the Percival Creek Bridge, Marathon Park, and the residence at 731 4th Avenue SW. These are listed in Table 4.6. Spencer Howard with Northwest Vernacular conducted a site visit to each of the above resources on January 23, 2020. He took high-resolution digital photographs and recorded physical attribute data of resources. He conducted archival research on the construction and development of each resource, prepared detailed physical descriptions, and developed eligibility recommendations for DAHP concurrence. All data were entered into historic property inventory forms in WISAARD.

The significance evaluation for the surveyed resources relied on several criteria.

- National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. This bulletin was also used to inform Washington Heritage Register eligibility.

- City of Olympia: City's Historic Preservation ordinance designation criteria related to the evaluation of potential eligibility for the City of Olympia Heritage Register (OMC, Chapter 18.12 Historic Preservation).
- City of Tumwater: City's Historic Preservation ordinance designation criteria related to the evaluation of potential eligibility for City of Tumwater Register of Historic Places (TMC, Chapter 2.62 Historic Preservation).

All other existing historic resources and the WISAARD inventory of previously surveyed historic resources (for which no eligibility evaluation had been conducted) were identified within the project and study areas and along the steep slopes abutting the project area as well as those having a potential for a historic viewshed with the project area. No additional survey work was conducted for these historic resources as part of this analysis since they are not anticipated to be impacted by one or more of the action alternatives.

3.2.3 Determinations of Eligibility

Following release of the Draft EIS, including the Cultural Resources Discipline Report and associated HPI forms, DAHP reviewed the historic resources under provisions of Governor's Executive Order 21-02 and determined the following historic resources eligible for listing in the National Register (DAHP 2021).

- Property ID 721835 Olympic Street W Bridge
- Property ID 721094 5th Avenue Dam
- Property ID 721097 5th Avenue Bridge

As part of this review, DAHP determined the following historic resources not eligible for listing in the National Register. This Cultural Resources Discipline Report and EIS have been updated accordingly.

- Property ID 700893 Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary
- Property ID 481556 Residence at 731 4th Avenue SW
- Property ID 7211834 Marathon Park
- Property ID 721837 Deschutes Parkway SW
- Des Chutes Basin Project relative to historic district eligibility

3.3 ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS

Impacts related to both long-term operation and construction were evaluated, with a focus on comparatively evaluating the alternatives. The evaluation followed guidance by DAHP's *Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting* (DAHP 2020).

Recorded cultural resources, as well as potential unrecorded cultural resources, provided the basis for the evaluation of potential project impacts. An alternative would impact a cultural resource if it diminishes the resource's essential features that qualify it for listing in the National Register,

Washington State Heritage Register, and/or designation to the Olympia Heritage Register or Tumwater Register of Historic Places.

3.3.1 Identification of Construction Impacts

Thresholds for potential significant impacts on cultural resources were defined based on the criteria used to assess adverse impacts for cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register, the Washington State Heritage Register, and according to municipal jurisdiction, the Olympia Heritage Register and Tumwater Register of Historic Places. Construction impacts on archaeological resources would be an irreversible and permanent impact as these resources are non-renewable and any impact on the depositional integrity (i.e., context) of a protected archaeological resource would be significant. In the state of Washington, protected archaeological resources include all precontact archaeological sites (regardless of National Register eligibility status) and all historic sites determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Impacts on historic resources could also be reversible or irreversible (permanent). For example, permanent impacts could occur during construction if construction activity results in structural damage to a historic resource.

3.3.1.1 Archaeological Resources

For this analysis, less-than-significant or significant construction impacts on archaeological resources are defined as follows:

- **Less-than-Significant**— Archaeological resources are non-renewable, and any impact on the depositional integrity (i.e., context) of a protected archaeological resource would be considered a significant long-term impact. There are no less-than-significant impacts on protected archaeological resources.
- **Significant**— Archaeological resources are non-renewable, and any impact on the depositional integrity (i.e., context) of a protected archaeological resource would be considered a significant long-term impact. Any ground disturbance or modifications to the ground surface that impacts a protected archaeological site would be significant. Depending on the archaeological resource, impacts could be mitigated through resource-specific measures (e.g., minimizing the amount of disturbance, avoidance, documentation, or data recovery).

3.3.1.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

This analysis considers the potential impacts to a historic resource's integrity. Integrity is the ability of a historic resource to convey its significance. Integrity consists of seven qualities (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). For this analysis, less-than-significant or significant construction impacts on historic resources are defined as follows:

- **Less-than-Significant:** Less-than-significant construction impacts are defined in this analysis as those that are temporary, reversible, and that do not impact the historic resource's historic register eligibility or ability to convey its significance. Less-than-significant impacts could temporarily alter a historic resource's integrity of setting, feeling,

or place, but these impacts could be mitigated through best management practices (BMPs) that reduce levels of dust, vibration, and noise.

- **Significant:** Significant construction impacts are defined in this analysis as those that are irreversible and permanently diminish the ability for a historic resource to convey its significance.

3.3.2 Identification of Operational Impacts

The project is expected to cause long-term (operational) impacts/changes/modifications to cultural resources as well as indirect impacts to cultural resources.

3.3.2.1 Archaeological Resources

For this analysis, the magnitude of long-term (operational) impacts on archaeological resources would be the same as described for construction (Section 3.3.1.1).

3.3.2.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

For this analysis, the magnitude of long-term (operational) impacts on historic resources are considered less-than-significant or significant as follows:

- **Less-than-Significant:** Impacts are considered less-than-significant if they do not permanently diminish the integrity of the essential features for which a historic resource is listed or eligible for listing in a historic register, such that the historic resource is no longer able to convey its significance or if impacts to its integrity can be sufficiently mitigated through design choices or BMPs.
- **Significant:** Impacts are considered significant if they permanently diminish the integrity of a historic resource's essential physical features such that the resource is no longer able to convey its significance for which it is listed or eligible for listing in a historic register.



4.0 Affected Environment

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section summarizes cultural resources within the study areas as defined in Section 3.1. This section also presents the results of the field surveys conducted for historic resources.

4.1.1 Precontact-era Context

The precontact cultural chronology of the Pacific Northwest and Puget Sound from the Late Pleistocene onward has been studied and interpreted in several publications (e.g., Ames and Maschner 1999; Blukis Onat et al. 2001; Kidd 1964; Matson and Coupland 2009; Nelson 1990). The various chronologies generally agree on broad patterns in culture but may differ regarding the timing and significance of changes in specific aspects of culture, such as subsistence, technology, and social organization. The following overview of precontact sequences draws broadly on the various chronologies, but follows Ames and Maschner (1999) by recognizing five time periods (Table 4.1):

- Paleoindian (before 12,500 years ago)
- Archaic (12,500 to 6,400 years ago)
- Early Pacific (6,400 to 3,800 years ago)
- Middle Pacific (3,800 to 1,800/1,500 years ago)
- Late Pacific (1,800/1,500 years ago to AD 1851)

Table 4.1 Precontact Time Periods

Time Period	Approximate Date Range	Characteristics	Associated Recorded Archaeological Resources in Study Area
Paleoindian	Before 12,500 years ago	Often referred to as Clovis culture and located in the uplands; represented by fluted projectile points (Ames and Maschner 1999:65).	None known
Archaic	12,500 to 6,400 years ago	Often referred to as Olcott culture and located in riverine and lake settings; represented by cobble tools and lanceolate projectile points.	None known
Early Pacific	6,400 to 3,800 years ago	Often in marine and estuary settings; represented by large shell middens and decorative artifacts such as labrets and bracelets.	None known
Middle Pacific	3,800 to 1,800/1,500 years ago	Represented by large plank houses, increase in decorative items, woodworking tools (adzes, mauls, wedges).	Yes
Late Pacific	1,800/1,500 years ago to AD 1851	Expansion of seasonal camps associated with resource procurement and increased trade and trade networks, use of salmon, and variability in burial methods.	Yes

4.1.2 Indigenous Context

The Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary Project is located within the ancestral lands of the Southern Coast Salish and Southwestern Coast Salish culture groups, which include but are not limited to the Squaxin *sq^w áksədabš* (people of the water), Nisqually *dx^wsq^waliḡabš* (people of the river, people of the grass), and Upper Chehalis *q^way’áyit=q’* (Haeberlin and Gunther 1930:7-9; Lane 1972a 1972b; Spier 1936:33, 42; Suttles and Lane 1990:486; Kinkade 1991). Southern Coast Salish and Southwestern Coast Salish people have used the area since time immemorial for habitation and resource gathering. The Southern Coast Salish and Southwestern Coast Salish culture groups share similarities in language, subsistence patterns, structures, and other cultural practices (Suttles and Lane 1990). The area around Budd Inlet, and the people who lived there, are referred to as Steh-Chass *st’əčásəbš*. The proximity of the Deschutes Estuary to other inlets in South Puget Sound allowed other groups to make use of the waterways for travel, trade, and resource gathering. These other groups included, but are not limited to, groups from Noo-She-Chatl (Henderson Inlet), Squi-Aitl (Eld Inlet), Sawamish / T’Peeksin (Totten Inlet), Sa-Heh-Wa-Mish (Hammersley Inlet), and S’Hotle-Ma-Mish (Carr Inlet) (Hilbert et al. 2001; Spier 1936:33, 42; Squaxin Island Tribe 2018, 2019; Suttles and Lane 1990:486; Wray 2015:89, 90).

Traditional use of the region has been organized around different resource environments, including marine, freshwater, and different terrestrial areas such as forests, prairies, and wetlands. Permanent and seasonal campsites were located at areas ideal for resource gathering, hunting, and travel access. Winter cedar plank house villages were often located in bays and inlets, at the mouths of rivers, river confluences, and terraces. Traditional Southern and Southwestern Coast Salish diet relies heavily upon salmon and shellfish. Salmon, caught at mouths and from the banks of fish-bearing rivers, were smoked or dried for the winter, yielding the bulk of food consumed in winter season (Suttles and Lane 1990). Smoked or dried salmon was frequently shared among groups. Historically, the inlets surrounding the southernmost portion of Puget Sound provided abundant marine resources; these include Budd Inlet *Steh-Chass*, Eld Inlet *Squi'A'tl*, Hendersen Inlet *Noo-She-Chatl*, Totten Watershed *T'Peeksin*, Case Inlet *Squawksin*, and Little Skookum. Spring and summer months were frequently spent at upland seasonal camps where fishing, hunting, and gathering of roots, bulbs, berries, and other plants occurred. Shelters in camps were less permanent than in villages, usually consisting of reed mat shelters.

Natural waterways within and just beyond the study area include but are not limited to the Deschutes River, Percival Creek, Moxlie Creek, Indian Creek, Ellis Creek, Mission Creek, Schneider Creek, Butler Creek, as well as several smaller tributaries and lakes. These waterways, along with other nearby rivers, lakes, and forests, would have provided fishing and hunting opportunities for resources such as salmon, beaver, waterfowl, deer, elk, bear, and other animals. The ethnographic record and oral tradition speak to the importance of the land, its resources, and fishing among indigenous groups throughout the region. This includes ceremonies and rites related to the resources and their procurement, in particular, the First Salmon Ceremony. This ceremony celebrates the first catch of the season and ensures the fish return and remain an abundant resource for future seasons and generations (Lane 1972a; Wray 2015). These ceremonies can include the use of traditional lands, preparation techniques, and distribution amongst indigenous communities. Prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans, travel by canoe was the primary mode of transportation within Puget Sound, allowing groups to gather for trade, feasting, and ceremonial events. Cedar trees were fashioned into canoes, as well as yielding planks for houses and bark for fiber.

The Steh-Chass village was located on the Olympia Peninsula on the eastern shore of Budd Inlet in what is today downtown Olympia (Squaxin Island Tribe 2018:7; Hilbert et al. 2001:2). Steh-Chass houses and canoes lined the beach (Blankenship 1914:20), and different Coast Salish groups came to Olympia to trade. The Southern Coast Salish groups in this area were signatories of the 1854 Medicine Creek Treaty (Lane 1972a, 1972b; Suttles and Lane 1990). However, after the outbreak of the Puget Sound War (1855–1856), the Steh-Chass and others were confined to Squaxin Island, which lacked drinking water, and a palisade was erected across the peninsula to exclude native people (Mathews 2020). After the conclusion of the war, some Steh-Chass returned to the peninsula (Blankenship 1914:343), but in 1859, Olympia passed an ordinance prohibiting native people from living on streets or vacant lots (Pioneer and Democrat 1859). Those employing native people were required to provide lodging.

When the Medicine Creek Treaty was finally ratified in 1859, lands in the Southern Puget Sound stretching from the Cascades to the Black Hills were officially ceded to the U.S. Government by the

treaty signatories. This area includes the ancestral lands of the Squaxin Island Tribe, Nisqually Indian Tribe, and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation (Ecology 2009; Marr et al. 1980). This treaty was the first negotiated between the U.S. Government and indigenous groups in the Washington Territory and established certain rights, amongst them fishing rights in all “usual and accustomed grounds and stations”; this right was later upheld by the Boldt decision in 1974 (Marino 1990:169; Suttles and Lane 1990:500-501). The treaty led to the establishment of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Nisqually Reservation, and Puyallup Reservation.

4.1.2.1 Indigenous Place Names

Several indigenous place names have been recorded within the study area. Table 4.2. shows the known indigenous places names identified within the cultural resources study area.

Many place names along the shorelines of Puget Sound have been previously recorded. Just beyond the study area along the shoreline of Budd Inlet, the following place names were also identified. Along the western shore of the inlet at Butler’s Cove; *bəsq̄ax̄is* “uncovered place,” a story concerning a child is associated with this place and *wəwaʔ* “cougar,” during the myth period a cougar was swimming here and was changed into a rock (Hilbert et al. 2001:305). At Point Cooper *čaʔkʷabqs* “piled up promontory / point in water” and *TL!eʔL!alats* “where perch came out” for a place in a cove about half-mile from the mouth on the inlet at about the location of Big Tykle Cove (Hilbert et al. 2001:299). Along the eastern shore of the inlet at Dofflemyer Point, *č aʔ č aʔaltxw* “dug house / housepits”; farther south at Gull Harbor / Wepusec Inlet, *ł̄əpqs* “deep promontory / promontory where the water is deep” and *wəlaχʷ* “strong” for a creek emptying into the inlet (Hilbert et al. 2001:306). Continuing farther south at Ellis Cove *Tsluʔlyad* for Priest Point and *ʔulalac* “where cattails grow / cattail plant” (Hilbert et al. 2001:305), as well as *SqwExloʔx*, referring to a creek on the western shore where the present western boat channel has been dredged, and where salmon were plentiful (Hilbert et al. 2001:305). And farther south *PEʔtzlb* for the inlet east of the business section of Olympia (Hilbert et al. 2001:305). These place names show the intense use of Budd Inlet and the surrounding lands by indigenous groups.

Table 4.2 Indigenous Place Names within the Study Area

Lushootseed Name ¹	Description	Citation
<i>Steh-Chass</i>	Budd Inlet	Wray 2015:90
<i>QwEla</i> “iutsid “mouth of a creek where there is spray”	A small promontory.	Hilbert et al. 2001:305 (120)
<i>χʷiqʷəqʷaʔkʷə-dup</i> “where there are white shells on the ground / white ground”	A small promontory north of the mouth of Percival Creek.	Hilbert et al. 2001:305 (121)
<i>qaχibəd</i> “lots of clawing”	Percival Creek.	Hilbert et al. 2001:305 (122)

Lushootseed Name ¹	Description	Citation
<i>SpEkwa'L</i> "cascade"	For the falls in the Deschutes River at Tumwater.	Hilbert et al. 2001:305 (123)
<i>stEtc!ä's</i>	Olympia [see below]	Hilbert et al. 2001:304
<i>bäsčätx"əd</i> "a place that has bears/frequented by black bears, splicing two thing together"	"For an old village site in the present city of Olympia. The old site was in what is now the western part of the city proper, below the viaduct, spanning the inlet. Costello gives a word <i>Dus-chut-wit</i> , which he says is the name for the Deschutes River. This term seems to be intended for ^{Tuxu} <i>stcE'txûd</i> , "black bear place". This...would be another name for the spot we are describing. The name the Indians use for the present town, the state capital, is <i>stEtc!ä's</i> . This name has, however, grown up since the white occupation. It seems to be connected with <i>astEtc!</i> , "splicing two things together". I [author] fancy that this refers to the causeway, which has been built by the city across the inlet connecting the two shores."	Hilbert et al. 2001:305 (124)

¹This column contains the Lushootseed name and English translation (when available).

4.1.3 Archaeological Resources

DAHP’s Statewide Predictive Model classifies the project area primarily as Very High to High Risk for archaeological sites (DAHP 2019). This sensitivity classification for archaeological resources is largely attributable to the shoreline setting of the project area and its proximity to water. Only in limited areas along the southern portion of the Middle Basin and west of the South Basin is archaeological risk classified as Moderate, Moderately Low, or Low Risk.

However, the Statewide Predictive Model does not account for historic and recent landform changes that may impact the archaeological sensitivity of different portions of the project area. Two primary processes – dredging and filling – have the potential to have impacted the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. At least two phases of dredging appear to have been conducted in the 1970s and 1980s (Christopherson 2020:14-16). Depending on depth of dredging, it is possible that precontact and historic period archaeological resources (if present) within the zone of previous dredging may have been partially or completely destroyed during this work. Thus, areas that have been previously dredged would have lower archaeological sensitivity than predicted by the Statewide Predictive Model.

On the other hand, Olympia’s waterfront and Downtown Historic District, as well as Tumwater, were developed largely by building on placed fill. Extensive filling along the shoreline of Capitol Lake created new landforms, such as Marathon Park, the Interpretive Center, and much of the shoreline of North Basin (Christopherson 2020). Archaeological studies along Capitol Lake and in the vicinity of the

Olympia Downtown Historic District demonstrate that placed fill has capped cultural sites, often burying them by several feet and preserving archaeological materials. Known and potential archaeological sites within the Archaeological Resources study area include precontact, ethnohistoric, and historic sites. Such sites contain important information about the lives of Native Americans, Chinese and Chinese Americans, European Americans, and others who lived, worked, and frequented the area, and have been reported in comments received on the Draft EIS to convey cultural and spiritual association with the project area.

Table 4.3 identifies previously recorded archaeological resources including cemeteries within the Archaeological Resources study area and their historic register status. Only a small percentage of the project area has been subject to systematic archaeological investigation. Cemeteries are included among archaeological sites because both site types are assigned Smithsonian trinomial numbers ("site numbers") in the state of Washington. Archaeological sites are categorized as precontact-era, historic-era, or multi-component; all known cemeteries are historic-era. Proximity is categorized as within, adjacent, and non-adjacent to the project area. Those sites considered to be adjacent are within approximately 200 feet of the project area to account for potential staging areas, utility relocations, and other as-of-yet to be identified project implementation components; those areas non-adjacent are beyond approximately 200 feet of the project area.

Recorded and potential archaeological sites encompass a range of types and time periods. Precontact to ethnohistoric period occupation (camp and village) sites have been documented in upland areas, including within and adjacent to the Olympia Downtown Historic District, along the shores of Capitol Lake, and in the vicinity of Tumwater Falls. Given the extensive and long-term use of the tidelands and tideflats, areas within the Deschutes Estuary and Budd Inlet have a high potential to also contain archaeological sites with evidence for indigenous hunting, gathering, and fishing, such as fish weirs and net weights. Historic archaeological sites related to the area's commercial and industrial development have also been documented. In addition to these sites, the potential for archaeological sites related to Chinese and Chinese-Americans, and other ethnic and marginalized groups, is high in the former locations of communities like Chinatown and Little Hollywood.

Table 4.3 Recorded Resources within the Archaeological Resources Study Area

Site Type	Proximity to Project Area	Site Number	Site Name	Description	Register Status ¹
North Basin					
Precontact Archaeological	Non - adjacent	45-TN-233*	Deschutes Park-Way Shell Midden	Shell midden, camp, lithic	Not evaluated
Precontact Archaeological	Adjacent	45-TN-271	Lower Deschutes Basin West Shell Midden	Shell midden	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within	45-TN-242	Heritage Park Bottle Dump, Olympia Brewing Company Bottle Works Plant Site	Debris scatter / concentration	Not evaluated
Multi – component Archaeological	Adjacent	45-TN-241*	Deschutes Parkway Beach Site / <i>Steh-Chass</i> / Squaxin Site	Shell midden, camp, historic objects	Not evaluated
Middle Basin					
Precontact Archaeological	Adjacent	45-TN-5	--	Shell midden “Shelly Point”	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within	45-TN-232	Roadbed of the Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad	Railroad grade 1878–1976	Not evaluated
Historic Cemetery	Adjacent	45-TN-480	Monroe Point Cemetery	Inactive. First use ca. 1848.	Not evaluated
Historic Cemetery	Non-adjacent	45-TN-424	St. Johns Columbarium	Active. First use unknown.	Not evaluated
South Basin					
Historic Archaeological	Non - adjacent	45-TN-470	1 st and 2 nd Mill Addition Historic Debris Scatter	Debris scatter / concentration	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within	45-TN-520	Remains of Milling Facilities	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
Multi-component Archaeological	Non-adjacent	45-TN-119	Clanrick Crosby Property	Shell midden, feature, historic structures, historic debris	Not evaluated
Multi-component Archaeological	Within	45-TN-40	Stehtsasamish and Tum Chuck	Shell midden, feature, lithics, historic objects	Not evaluated
Historic Cemetery	Non-adjacent	45-TN-372	Masonic Memorial Park	Active. Earliest use ca. 1852/1859.	Not evaluated

Site Type	Proximity to Project Area	Site Number	Site Name	Description	Register Status ¹
Historic Cemetery	Non-adjacent	45-TN-374	Schmidt Family Cemetery	Inactive. Earliest use ca. 1911.	Not evaluated
West Bay					
Precontact Archaeological	Within	45-TN-380	Garfield Creek Shell Midden	Shell midden	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Non-adjacent	45-TN-201	Percival's Dump	Debris scatter / concentration	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within (in water)	45-TN-238	Wooden structures and piling	Historic bridges	Determined National Register Eligible
Historic Archaeological	Within	45-TN-239	Historic Debris Scatter	Debris scatter / concentration	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within	45-TN-381	Tumwater Lumber Mill	Historic logging property	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within	45-TN-440	West Bay Log Booming	Historic maritime property	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within (in water)	45-TN-441	Industrial Petroleum Piles	Historic industrial	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Within (in water)	45-TN-442	Reliable Steel	Historic industrial	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Non-adjacent	45-TN-511	Historic Bottle Dump	Debris scatter / concentration	Not evaluated
Historic Archaeological	Non-adjacent	45-TN-527	4 th Avenue East Trolley	Historic public works	Not evaluated
Multi-component Archaeological	Adjacent	45-TN-250	4 th Avenue Bridge Historic Dump	Shell midden and historic objects	Not evaluated
Multi-component Archaeological	Non-adjacent	45-TN-519	Second Street Midden, Olympia Dead Zone	Precontact shell midden, historic shell midden, historic debris scatter / concentration	Determined National Register Eligible

Site Type	Proximity to Project Area	Site Number	Site Name	Description	Register Status ¹
Multi-component Archaeological	Non-adjacent	45-TN-522	--	Precontact and historic components, historic shell midden, historic debris scatter / concentration	Determined National Register Eligible
Multi-component Archaeological	Non-adjacent	45-TN-526	Franklin Street Shell Midden and Historic	Precontact shell midden, historic shell midden, historic objects	Not evaluated
Maritime (Historic)	Within		Sandman tug		Not evaluated
Maritime (Historic)	Within		Percival's City Dock		Not evaluated

Source: DAHP 2022

Notes: NRHP – National Register of Historic Places; * Squaxin Island Tribe consider this site to be a part of 45-TN-233 / 45-TN-241 (Croes et al. 2000); 45-TN-48 is recorded as both a cemetery and an archaeological site – this resource has been counted as a cemetery.

4.2 HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

A total of 103 historic resources were identified in the historic built environment study area, along with five historic districts. The boundaries for the National Register and Washington Heritage Register listed Olympia Downtown Historic District and the Olympia Heritage Register listed Downtown Olympia Historic District are similar.

Historic districts are listed in the following tables and shown on Figure 4.1.

- Table 4.4, Historic District, identifies the historic district within the project area and which register(s) it is listed in.
- Table 4.5, Adjacent Historic Districts, identifies historic districts that are within the historic built environment study area and adjacent to but not within the project area, along with which register(s) they are listed to.

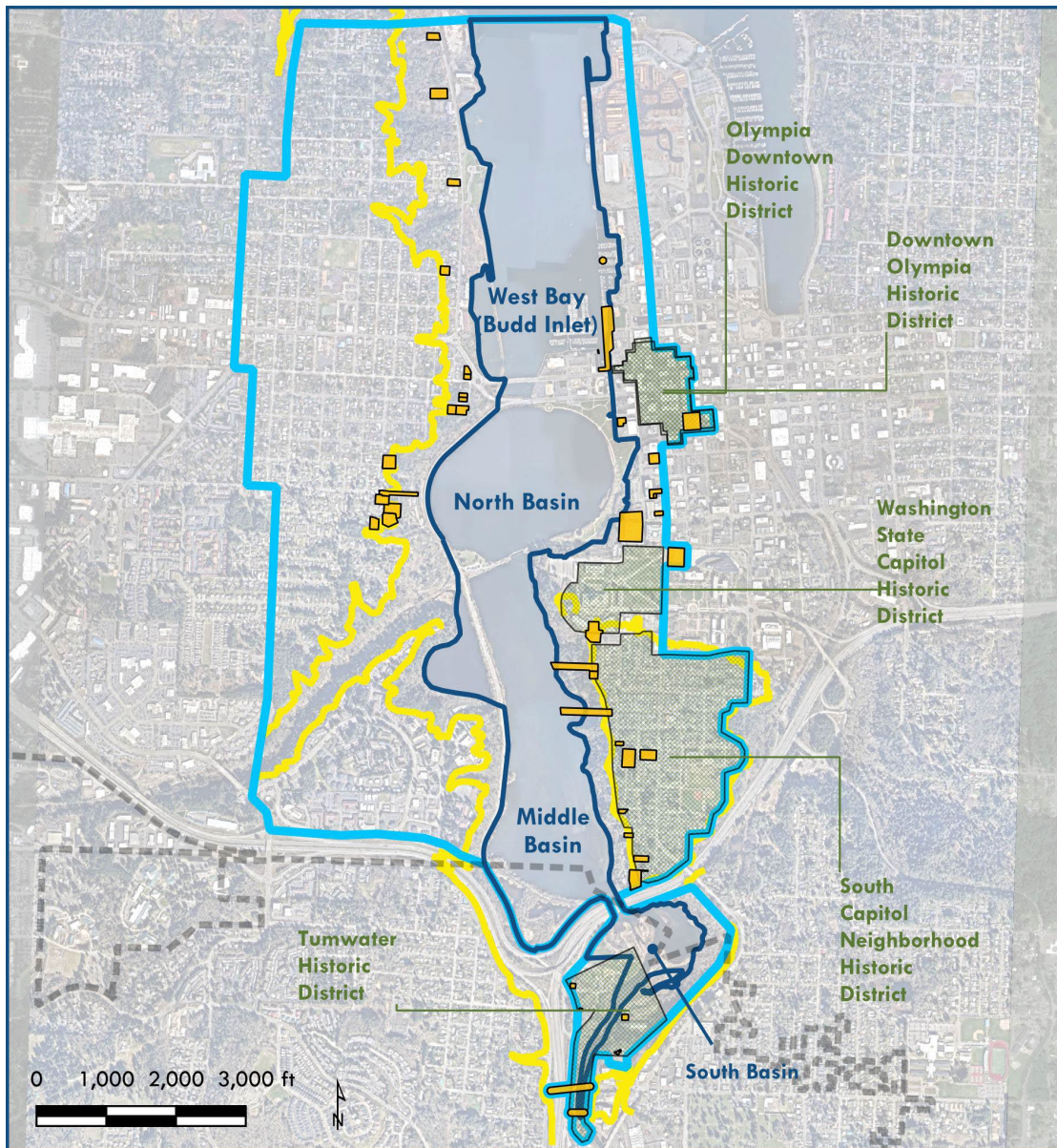
Historic resources surveyed as part of this analysis are listed in Table 4.6. These are historic resources anticipated to be impacted by one or more of the action alternatives for which intensive and reconnaissance-level historic property inventory forms were completed in WISAARD as part of this analysis.

Individually designated resources and an inventory of historic resources are described below for the four portions of the study area: North, Middle, and South Basins, and West Bay. These resources are listed in Tables 4.7 through 4.14 and shown on Figures 4.2 through 4.7.

- Individually designated resources tables provide an inventory of register-listed resources. The tables identify the applicable Property ID and or Smithsonian number, and which register(s) the historic resource is listed to.
- Historic resource inventory tables identify historic resources that are not currently register-listed. They list the applicable Property ID. Historic resources within the project area that are 50 years or older but not previously surveyed are identified by name with NA (not applicable) in the Property ID column. The register individual column where applicable identifies historic register eligibility determinations recorded in WISAARD, recommendations made by Northwest Vernacular, Inc. for resources surveyed as part of this analysis, and identifies as not evaluated those historic resources having no eligibility recommendation recorded in WISAARD and not surveyed as they are not anticipated to be impacted by one or more of the action alternatives. The historic district status column conveys historic register eligibility relative to listed historic districts identified in Tables 4.4 and 4.5 using the same principles as the register individual column.

Figures for each portion of the study area (Figures 4.2 through 4.7) identify historic resources using their Property ID and or Smithsonian trinomial number, with map symbology conveying their register status. For clarity, historic districts are treated as single entities without identifying the contributing and non-contributing status of all the historic resources within each historic district. Property IDs for inventoried historic resources are recorded in Tables 4.7 through 4.14 for listed historic resources but not shown on the figures. Historic resources within the project area that are 50 years or older but not previously surveyed are identified by name.

Figure 4.1 Listed Resources



Legend

- Individually Listed and Designated Resources
- Historic Districts
- Project Area
- Historic Built Environment Study Area
- 130 foot contour line
- City Limits

The Property ID is used to identify each inventoried resource and is a unique identification number generated by WISAARD. The Smithsonian No. is a unique identifier assigned to Washington Heritage Register and National Register listed individual properties and historic districts.

For each historic resource with a Property ID identified in the tables in this analysis, the resource is included in the WISAARD project 2016-01-00452 per direction from DAHP to record which resources were considered for viewshed impacts and to provide a record of this consideration as part of this project; however, no form content updates or eligibility recommendations were made.

Table 4.4 Historic District

Historic Name	Register Listing	North Basin	Middle Basin	South Basin	West Bay
Tumwater Historic District	National Register, Washington Heritage Register	-	-	x	-

Table 4.5 Adjacent Historic Districts

Historic Name	Register Listing	North Basin	Middle Basin	South Basin	West Bay
Olympia Downtown Historic District	National Register, Washington Heritage Register	X	-	-	X
Downtown Olympia Historic District	Olympia Heritage Register	X	-	-	X
Washington State Capitol Historic District	National Register, Washington Heritage Register	X	X	-	-
South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District	National Register, Washington Heritage Register	-	X	-	-

Table 4.6 Historic Resources Surveyed for this Analysis

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Listing (Individual Level)	Historic District Status	Year Built	North Basin	Middle Basin	South Basin	West Bay
700893	Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950	X	X	X	-
721094	5 th Avenue Dam	Determined National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950	X	-	-	-
721097	5 th Avenue Bridge	Determined National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950	X	-	-	-
721837	Deschutes Parkway SW	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1953	X	X	-	-
721835	Olympic Street W Bridge	Determined National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1958	X	-	-	-
721834	Marathon Park	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	Ca. 1971	X	-	-	-
481556	Residence	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within an eligible or listed historic district	Ca. 1938	X	-	-	-
727627	Percival Creek Bridge	Recommended as eligible for National Register, Washington Heritage Register, or Olympia Heritage Register	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1952	-	X	-	-
721098	Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge	Recommended as not eligible for National Register, Washington Heritage Register, or Olympia Heritage Register	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1929	-	X	-	-

4.2.1 North Basin

The project area within the North Basin extends along the northwest side of the Washington State Capitol Historic District which is listed in the National Register and Washington Heritage Register and along the west side of the Downtown Olympia and Olympia Downtown historic districts, which are listed in the City of Olympia Historic Register, National Register, and Washington Heritage Register (see Figure 4.1). The Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary itself is the single largest historic resource in the North Basin. A segment of the Northern Pacific Railway – Tacoma Division, 16th Sub-division, Grays Harbor Line (currently operated by the BNSF Railway) extends along the southeast side of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary from the Deschutes Parkway SW to Columbia Street SW. The Deschutes Parkway SW follows the west shore of the North Basin. Upland from the project area and within the historic built environment study area are multiple individually designated and previously surveyed resources. Historic resources in the North Basin portion of the study area are listed in Tables 4.7 and 4.8 and shown on Figures 4.2 and 4.3. Refer to Section 3.1, Selection of the Study Areas, for additional details.

Refer to Section 4.2.2, Middle Basin, for a discussion of the eligibility of the Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge (Property ID 721098).

Surveyed resources within the North Basin are described below.

Des Chutes Basin Project. The Des Chutes Basin Project was determined not National Register eligible as a historic district (DAHP 2021). Original design elements include the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, 5th Avenue Dam, 5th Avenue Bridge, the Deschutes Parkway SW, and Percival Creek Bridge built as part of the 1948 Des Chutes Basin Project plan.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP's determination of not National Register eligible.

Based only on City of Olympia designation criteria, the portion of the resource within Olympia's city limits is not recommended as a historic district eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. Loss of integrity due to construction of Heritage Park, Marathon Park, construction of Interstate 5, alterations to Deschutes Parkway SW, infill to create Capitol Lake Interpretive Center (formerly Capitol Lake Interpretive Park), and infill to create Tumwater Historic Park within the South Basin diminish the resource's ability to convey its associations under categories A, B, and D per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code (Property IDs 700893, 721837). Based only on the City of Tumwater designation criteria, the portion of the resource within Tumwater's city limits is not recommended as a historic district eligible for designation in the Tumwater Register of Historic Places. Loss of integrity due to construction of Interstate 5, infill to create the Interpretive Center, alterations to Deschutes Parkway SW, and infill to create Tumwater Historic Park within the South Basin diminish the resource's ability to convey its associations under category 1 per Section 2.62.050 of Tumwater Municipal Code (Property IDs 700893, 721837).

Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. The Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary was determined not National Register eligible (DAHP 2021). The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP’s determination of not National Register eligible.

The resource is not recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. Loss of integrity due to construction of Heritage Park, Marathon Park, construction of Interstate 5, infill to create the Interpretive Center, and infill to create Tumwater Historic Park within the South Basin diminish the resource’s ability to convey its associations under categories A, B, and D per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code (Property ID 700893).

The resource is not recommended as eligible for designation in the Tumwater Register of Historic Places. Loss of integrity due to construction of Heritage Park, Marathon Park, construction of Interstate 5, infill to create the Interpretive Center, and infill to create Tumwater Historic Park within the South Basin diminish the resource’s ability to convey its associations under category 1 per Section 2.62.050 of Tumwater Municipal Code (Property ID 700893).

5th Avenue Dam. The 5th Avenue Dam was determined National Register eligible (DAHP 2021). The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP’s determination of National Register eligible.

The resource is recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. The resource has significant character as part of the development of the city; is at least 50 years old; possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and artisanship; is well-maintained; and meets the following categories per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code. The structure embodies the distinctive characteristics of an earthen dam type and period of construction, with the control house exhibiting Streamline Modern design elements typical of the period (B). It reflects special elements of Olympia’s engineering history (D).

5th Avenue Bridge. The 5th Avenue Bridge was determined National Register eligible (DAHP 2021). The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP’s determination of National Register eligible.

The resource is recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. The resource has significant character as part of the development of the city; is at least 50 years old; possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and artisanship; is well-maintained; and meets the following categories per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code. The resource is significantly connected with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Olympia’s history through its role in the Des Chutes Basin Project and its impact on community

planning and development of Olympia (A). The structure embodies characteristics common to slab and girder type bridges of the period (B).

Deschutes Parkway SW. The Deschutes Parkway SW was determined not National Register eligible (DAHP 2021). The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP's determination of not National Register eligible.

The resource is not recommended as eligible for designation to the Olympia Heritage Register. Loss of integrity due to repairs following the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, and the construction of Marathon Park (ca. 1971) and the Interpretive Center (2003) along the east side of the roadway diminish the resource's ability to convey its associations under categories A, B, and D per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code (Property ID 721837).

The resource is not recommended as eligible for designation in the Tumwater Register of Historic Places. Loss of integrity due to construction of Interstate 5 and U.S. 101, repairs following the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, and the construction of the Interpretive Center diminish the resource's ability to convey its associations under category 1 per Section 2.62.050 of Tumwater Municipal Code (Property ID 721837).

Olympic Street W Bridge. The Olympic Street W Bridge was determined National Register eligible (DAHP 2021). The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP's determination of National Register eligible.

The resource is recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. The bridge has significant character as part of the development of the city; the resource is at least 50 years old; possesses integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association; is well-maintained; and meets the following categories per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code. The resource is significantly connected with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Olympia's history through its role in the city's post-World War II growth, the Des Chutes Basin Project and its impact on the community planning and development of Olympia (A). It reflects special elements of Olympia's cultural, economic, political, aesthetic, and engineering history (D).

Marathon Park. Marathon Park was determined not National Register eligible (DAHP 2021). The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP's determination of not National Register eligible.

The resource is not recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. Loss of integrity due to repairs following the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, and the construction of Marathon Park (ca. 1971) and the Interpretive Center (2003) along the east side of the roadway

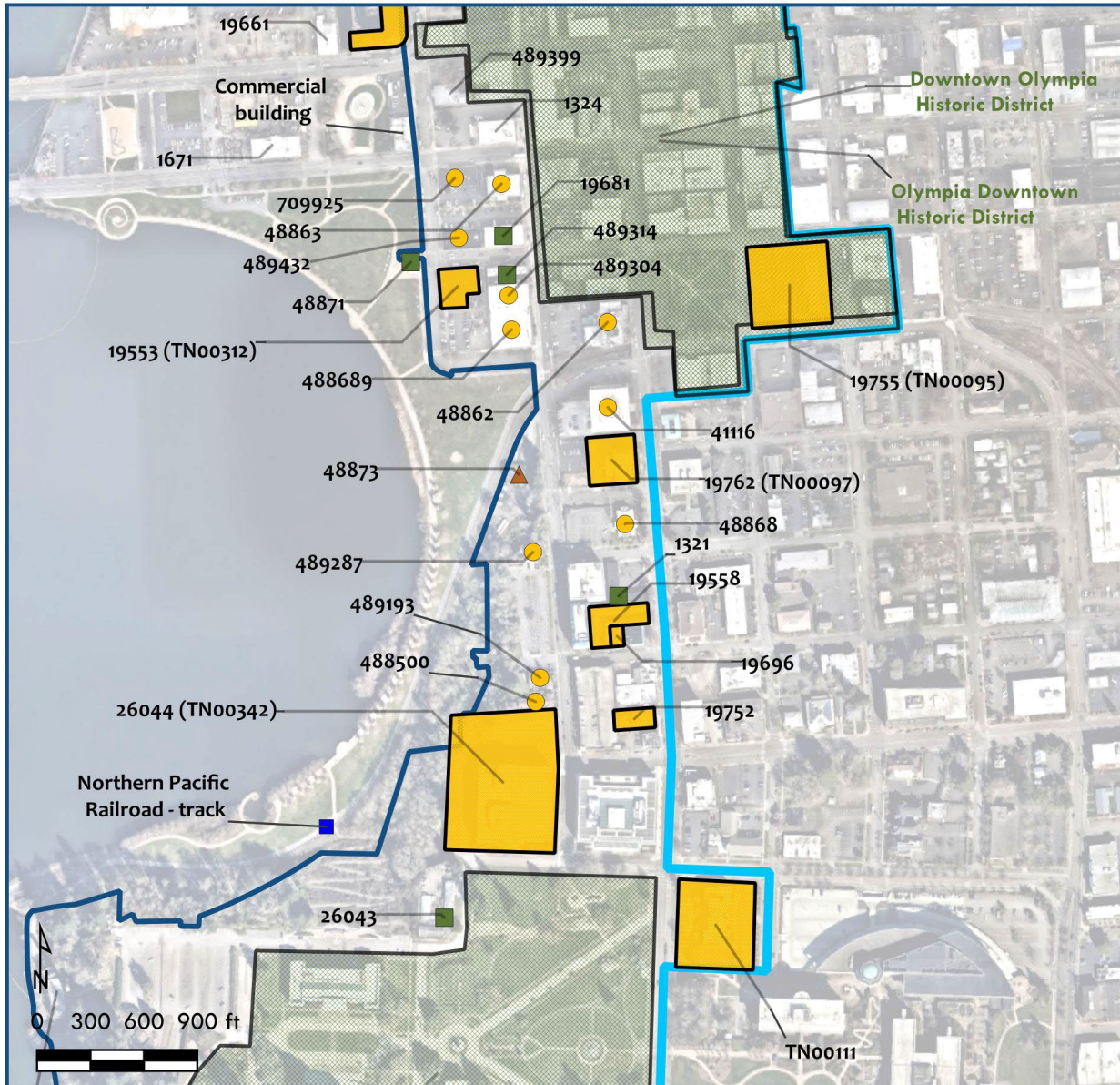
diminish the resource's ability to convey its associations under categories A, B, and D per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code (Property ID 721834).

Residence. The residence at 731 4th Avenue W was determined not National Register eligible (DAHP 2021). The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The following city register eligibility evaluation was informed by DAHP's determination of not National Register eligible.

The resource is not recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. Loss of integrity due to alterations diminishes the resource's ability to convey its associations under categories A, B, and D per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code (Property ID 481556).

Figure 4.2 North Basin-East Built Environment Resources



Legend

Resource Inventory

- Previously determined NRHP eligible
- ▲ Previously determined not NRHP eligible
- Not evaluated and no determination on record
- 50 years or older but not surveyed as no impacts anticipated
- Individually Listed and Designated Resources
- Historic Districts

- Project Area
- Historic Built Environment Study Area

Figure 4.3 North Basin-West Built Environment Resources



Legend

Resource Inventory

- Previously determined NRHP eligible
- Previously determined not NRHP eligible
- Recommended as not NRHP eligible
- Not evaluated and no determination on record
- Deschutes Parkway SW

- Individually Listed and Designated Resources
- Historic Districts
- Project Area
- 130 Foot Contour Line

Table 4.7 Individually Designated Resources in the North Basin

Property ID / Smithsonian No.	Historic Name	Register
19762 / TN00097	U.S. Post Office—Olympia Main	National Register, Washington Heritage Register
19553 / TN00312	American Legion Hall—Olympia	National Register, Washington Heritage Register
19523 / TN00329	Allen–Beals House	Washington Heritage Register, Olympia Heritage Register
19743 / TN00111	Thurston County Courthouse	National Register, Washington Heritage Register
26044 / TN00342	General Administration Building—Olympia	National Register, Washington Heritage Register
19755 / TN00095	Thurston County Courthouse/Washington State Capitol Building	National Register, Washington Heritage Register
19449	La Villa	Olympia Heritage Register
20196	Meeker House	Olympia Heritage Register
19524	Highmiller House	Olympia Heritage Register
489790	Woodard, Carl and Bertha, House	Olympia Heritage Register
488277	Meeker/Bean House	Olympia Heritage Register
19708	Sherwood Press	Olympia Heritage Register
19511	Dohm House	Olympia Heritage Register
48494	Roys House	Olympia Heritage Register
19510	Anderson, Edward and Helena House	Olympia Heritage Register
19558	Weidner Auto Court	Olympia Heritage Register
19696	Anderson House/Congregational Manse	Olympia Heritage Register
19752	Gibbons House	Olympia Heritage Register

Table 4.8 Historic Resource Inventory for the North Basin

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Individual	Historic District Status	Year Built
721835	Olympic Street W Bridge	Determined National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1958
700893	Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950
721097	5 th Avenue Bridge	Determined National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950
721094	5 th Avenue Dam	Determined National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950
721837	Deschutes Parkway SW	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1953
721834	Marathon Park	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	Ca. 1971
481556	Residence	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	Ca. 1938
48871	Capitol Lake Bathhouse	Determined National Register eligible	Not evaluated	1963
48873	Northern Pacific Depot—Olympia, Burlington Northern Depot	Determined not National Register eligible	Not evaluated	1967
493806	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1940
485389	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1915
489287	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1923
488689	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1946
489304	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1941
489314	Unknown	Determined not National Register eligible	Not evaluated	1963
19681	Olympia Junk Co. (#34-717)	Determined National Register eligible	Not evaluated	1929
489432	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1948
48863	Thurston County Federal Savings and Loan Building, Heritage Federal Building	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1972

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Individual	Historic District Status	Year Built
1324	Seattle First National Bank—Olympia Branch, Seattle First National Bank—Olympia Branch, Bank of America	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1959
1321 (488783)	Golden Gavel Motel, Olympia Inn	Determined National Register eligible	Not evaluated	1958
489399	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1962
NA	Northern Pacific Railroad – Tacoma Division, 16th Sub-division, Grays Harbor Line	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1891
489193	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	Ca. 1939
488500	Unknown	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	Ca. 1939
26043	Washington State Capitol Campus – Capitol Conservatory	Determined National Register eligible	Not evaluated	1939

4.2.2 Middle Basin

The project area within the Middle Basin extends along the west side of the South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District and the Washington State Capitol Historic District which are both listed on the National Register and Washington Heritage Register (see Figure 4.1). A steep, wooded slope separates the project area from these two historic districts.

Deschutes Parkway SW follows the west shore of the Middle Basin. The Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary itself is the single largest historic resource in the Middle Basin (see Section 4.2.1 for discussion of this resource). The Powerhouse (built in 1920), supporting the Capitol Campus infrastructure, and the Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge (built in 1929) are located off the northeast corner of the Middle Basin. Individually designated resources line the top of the wooded slope along the east side of the study area and are set back from the densely wooded slope and oriented to the neighborhood’s street circulation system. The period of significance for the South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District extends from 1878 to 1941, which predates development of the Des Chutes Basin Project—hence small pocket views from streets along the top of the bluff that vary with tree growth were not included. Historic resources in the Middle Basin portion of the study area are listed in Tables 4.9 and 4.10 and shown on Figure 4.4.

Surveyed resources within the Middle Basin are described below.

Des Chutes Basin Project. See Section 4.2.1; determined not National Register eligible (DAHP 2021).

Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. See Section 4.2.1; determined not National Register eligible and not within a listed or eligible historic district (DAHP 2021).

Deschutes Parkway SW. See Section 4.2.1; determined not National Register eligible and not within a listed or eligible historic district (DAHP 2021).

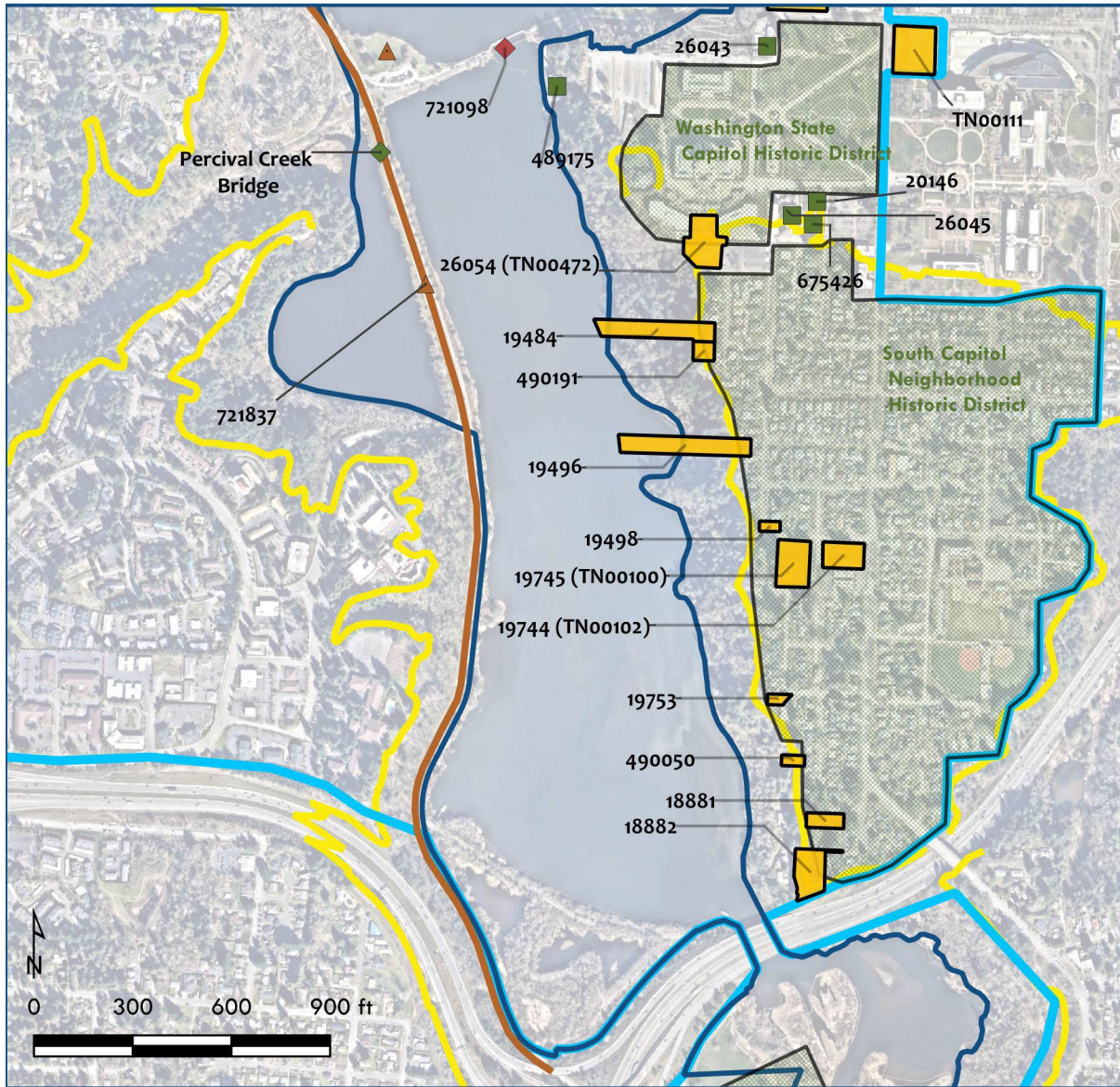
Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge. The bridge is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register due to the loss of architectural integrity. The bridge retains integrity of location and setting; however, removal of the two towers, lift span, drive machinery, cables, pulleys, counterweights, operator’s house, and overhead fixed trusses (the most unusual aspect of the original bridge design) and fixing the span in place resulted in a loss of association, feeling, design, and workmanship (Property ID 721098). The bridge is not within a listed or eligible National Register historic district.

The resource is not recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register due to loss of integrity through alterations that have diminished the resource’s ability to convey its associations under categories A, B, and D per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code (Property ID 721098)

Percival Creek Bridge. The bridge is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register due to its hinged design characteristic in an otherwise common bridge design. The bridge retains integrity of location and setting, association, feeling, design, and workmanship (Property ID 727627). The bridge is not within a listed or eligible National Register historic district

The resource is recommended as eligible for designation for inclusion in the Olympia Heritage Register. The resource has significant character as part of the development of the city; is at least 50 years old; possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and artisanship; is well-maintained; and meets the following categories per Section 18.12.080 of Olympia Municipal Code. The resource is significantly connected with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Olympia’s history through its role in the Des Chutes Basin Project and its impact on community planning and development of Olympia (A). The structure embodies the distinctive characteristics of concrete girder bridge typical of the period (B). It reflects special elements of Olympia’s engineering history through the hinged designed element (D).

Figure 4.4 Middle Basin Built Environment Resources



Legend

Resource Inventory

- Previously determined NRHP eligible
- Recommended as NRHP eligible
- Previously determined not NRHP eligible
- Recommended as not NRHP eligible
- Deschutes Parkway SW
- Individually Listed and Designated Resources

- Historic Districts
- Project Area
- Historic Built Environment Study Area
- 130 Foot Contour Line

Table 4.9 Individually Designated Resources in the Middle Basin

Property ID / Smithsonian No.	Historic Name	Register Individual	Historic District Status
19745 / TN00100	Lord, C.J., Mansion	National Register, Washington Heritage Register, Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
19744 / TN00102	McCleary, Henry, House	National Register, Washington Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
26054 / TN00472	Washington State Library	National Register	Not within the Washington State Capitol Historic District
19484	McCully House	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
490191	Moore, Janet House	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
NA	Eugley House	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
19753	H. L. and Clara Lewis House	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
490050	Wight House	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
18881	Speckart House	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
18882	Muench House, Lo Ma Villa	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District
19498	Christensen House	Olympia Heritage Register	Contributing, South Capitol Neighborhood Historic District

Table 4.10 Historic Resource Inventory for the Middle Basin

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Individual	Historic District Status	Year Built
700893	Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950
721837	Deschutes Parkway SW	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1953
721098	Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge	Recommended as not eligible for National Register, Washington Heritage Register, Olympia Heritage Register, or Tumwater Register of Historic Places	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1929
675426	Louise Hanson Duplex, AP Building, White House	Determined National Register eligible	Not within the Washington State Capitol Historic District	1936

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Individual	Historic District Status	Year Built
20146	Carlyon, Dr. P.H. & Edna, House	Determined National Register eligible	Not within the Washington State Capitol Historic District	1921
489175	Powerhouse, Powerhouse and Heating Plant	Determined National Register eligible	Not within the Washington State Capitol Historic District	1920, 1928
NA	Northern Pacific Railway – Tacoma Division, 16th Sub-division, Grays Harbor Line	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	1891
727627	Percival Creek Bridge	Recommended as eligible for National Register, Washington Heritage Register, and Olympia Heritage Register	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1952
26045	Highways Building	Determined National Register eligible	Not within the Washington State Capitol Historic District	1934

4.2.3 South Basin

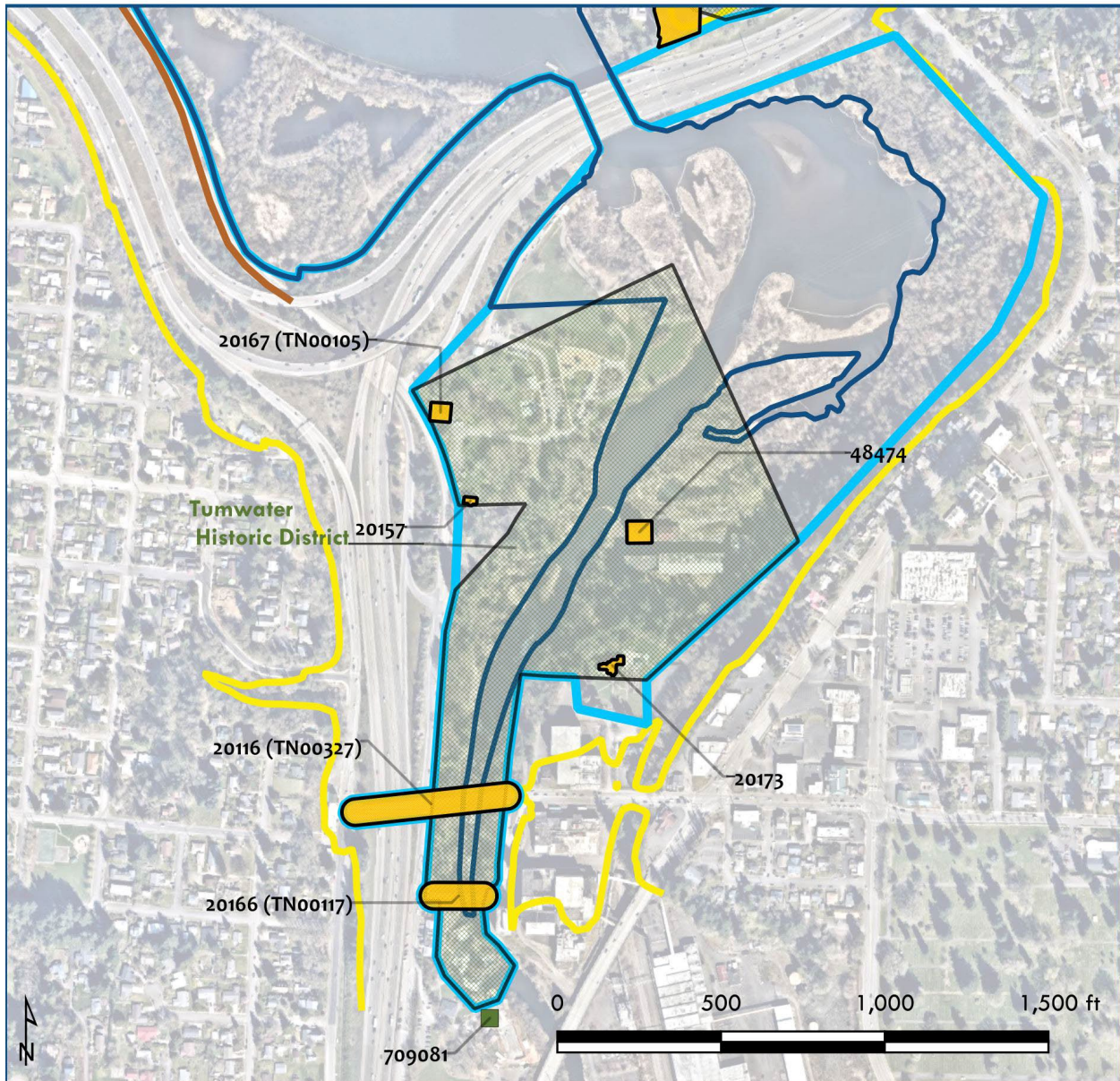
The project area within the South Basin overlaps the Tumwater Historic District which is listed in the National Register and Washington Heritage Register (see Figure 4.1). There are several individually designated and previously inventoried resources adjacent to the study area (Tables 4.11 and 4.12 and Figure 4.5). The individually listed Upper and Lower Custer Way bridges (built in 1956 and 1915, respectively) span above the project area. The Deschutes Parkway runs roughly north–south along the west edge of, and serving as the west boundary for, the Tumwater Historic District.

Surveyed resources within the South Basin are described below.

Des Chutes Basin Project. See Section 4.2.1 for discussion of this potential historic district.

Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. See Section 4.2.1 for discussion of this resource.

Figure 4.5 South Basin Built Environment Resources



Legend

Resource Inventory

- Previously determined NRHP eligible
- Deschutes Parkway SW
- Individually Listed and Designated Resources

- Historic Districts
- Project Area
- Historic Built Environment Study Area
- 130 Foot Contour Line

Table 4.11 Individually Designated Resources in the South Basin

Property ID / Smithsonian No.	Historic Name	Register Individual	Historic District Status
20166 / TN00117	Lower Custer Way Crossing	Washington Heritage Register	Not within the Tumwater Historic District
20116 / TN00327	Upper Custer Way Bridge	National Register, Washington Heritage Register	Not within the Tumwater Historic District
20173	Schmidt, Leopold and Johanna, House	Tumwater Register of Historic Places	Contributing, Tumwater Historic District
48474	Olympia Brewing - Old Brewhouse	Determined National Register eligible, Tumwater Register of Historic Places	Contributing, Tumwater Historic District
20157	Naumann, William, House, Naumann, William, House, Henderson House Museum	Determined National Register eligible, Tumwater Register of Historic Places	Contributing, Tumwater Historic District
20167	Crosby, Nathaniel III, House	Washington Heritage Register, Tumwater Register of Historic Places	Contributing, Tumwater Historic District

Table 4.12 Historic Resource Inventory for the South Basin

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Individual	Historic District Status	Year Built
700893	Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary	Determined not National Register eligible	Not within a listed or eligible historic district	1950
709081	Tumwater Falls Hatchery	Determined National Register eligible	Not evaluated	1962
NA	Interstate 5 Deschutes River Bridge	Not evaluated	Determined National Register eligible, within the Interstate 5 Olympia Freeway highway segment (mile post 104.2–109.2), which is on the Federal Highway Administration’s list of Nationally and Exceptionally Significant Features of the Federal Interstate Highway System	ca. 1958

4.2.4 West Bay

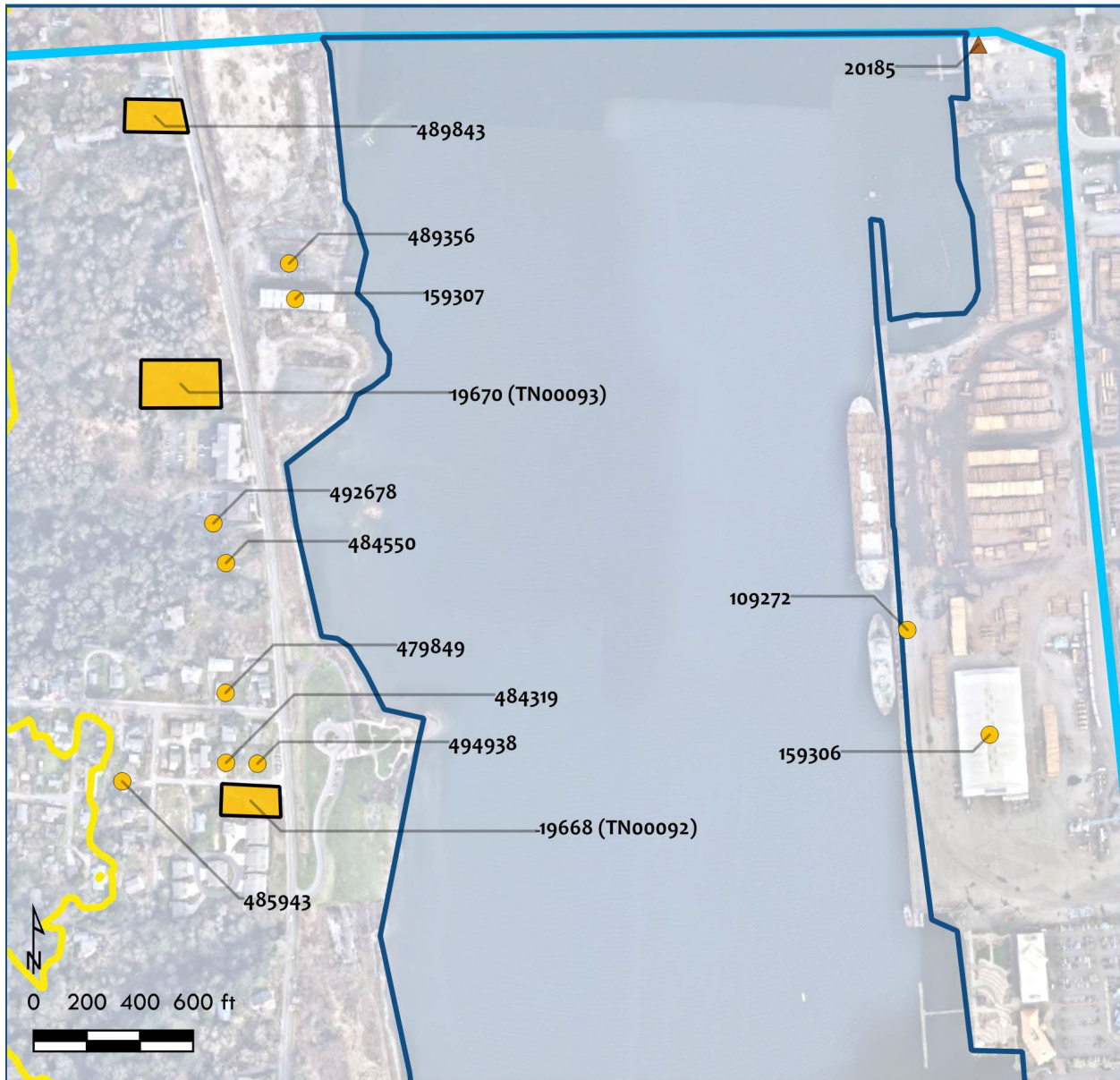
The project area within West Bay extends along the northwest side of the National Register and Washington Heritage Register listed Olympia Downtown Historic District and the Olympia Heritage

Register listed Downtown Olympia Historic District (see Figure 4.1). Within the land area immediately north of 5th Avenue SW are five historic resources built between 1923 and 1965. Individually designated resources occur along the east edge of West Bay immediately north of 4th Avenue W and include the two boats and a wharf; the *Sand Man* (Tug Boat), Percival Landing, and the *M. V. Lotus*. Farther north is the Port of Olympia Shipping Wharf and an industrial building, both built in 1940. At the far northeast corner of the study area is the Century 21 Plywood Home of Living Light building (built in 1961).

On the west side of West Bay directly north of 4th Avenue W are a causeway and two exposed trestles associated with the former Port Townsend Southern Railroad. Farther north along the shoreline are two industrial buildings (built in 1942 and 1966) related to the former West Side Lumber Mill. There are multiple individually designated and previously surveyed resources along West Bay Drive NW. See Tables 4.13 and 4.14 and Figures 4.6 and 4.7.

No historic resources were surveyed in West Bay as part of this project because none are anticipated to be impacted by one or more of the action alternatives as part of this EIS evaluation. Identification of these HPI forms will help support future Section 106 consultation that would occur as part of permit evaluations of a selected alternative, and may be supplemented at that time with additional survey work as appropriate.

Figure 4.6 West Bay-North Built Environment Resources

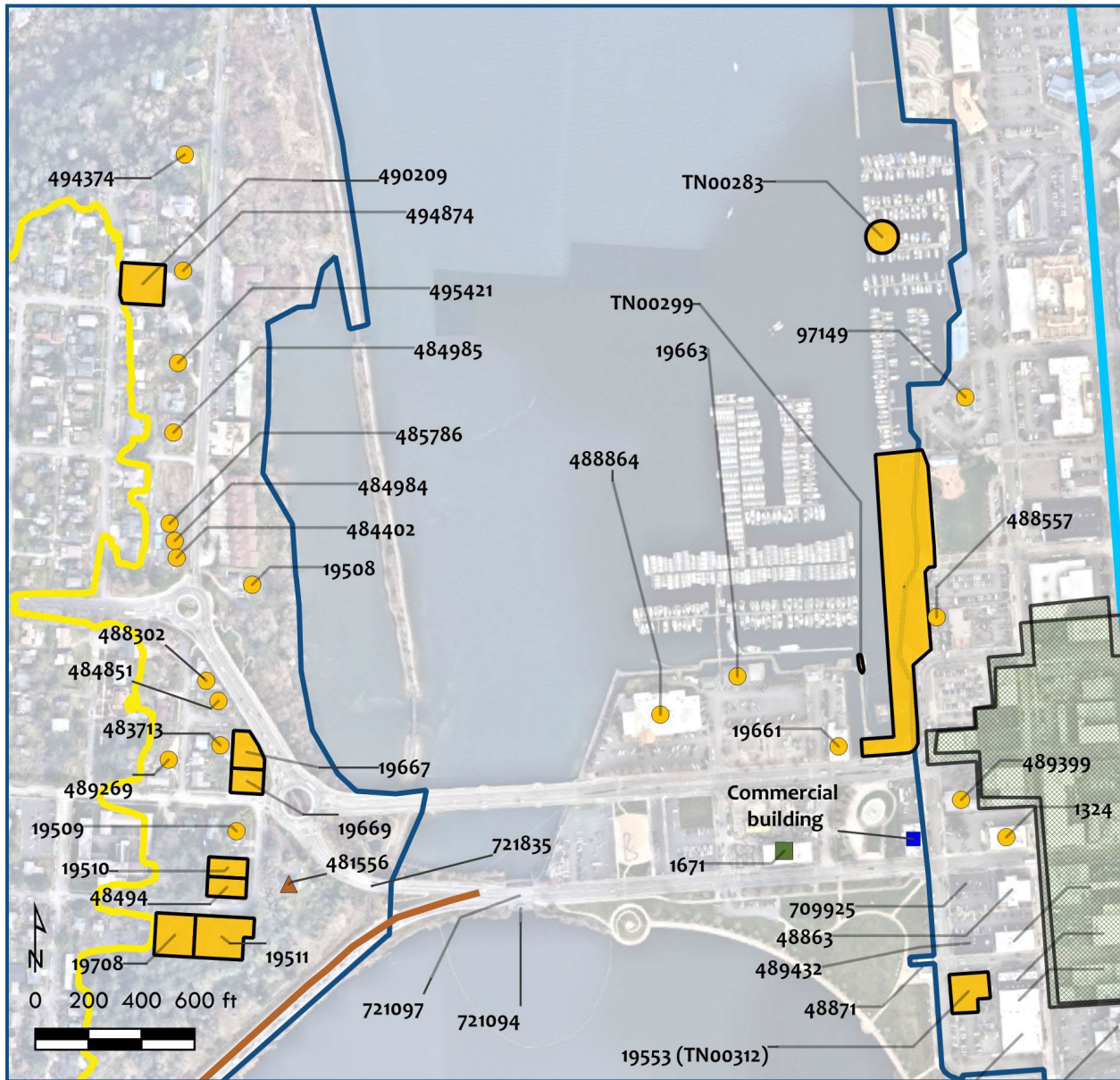


Legend

Resource Inventory

- ▲ Previously determined not NRHP eligible
- Not evaluated and no determination on record
- Individually Listed and Designated Resources
- 130 Foot Contour Line
- ▭ Project Area
- ▭ Historic Built Environment Study Area

Figure 4.7 West Bay-South Built Environment Resources



Legend

Resource Inventory

- Previously determined NRHP eligible
- ◆ Recommended as NRHP eligible
- ◆ Recommended as not NRHP eligible
- Not evaluated and no determination on record
- 50 years or older but not surveyed as no impacts anticipated
- Deschutes Parkway SW
- Individually Listed and Designated Resources
- Historic Districts
- Project Area
- Historic Built Environment Study Area
- 130 Foot Contour Line

Table 4.13 Individually Designated Resources in the West Bay

Property ID / Smithsonian No.	Historic Name	Register Individual
NA	Percival Landing	Olympia Heritage Register
NA / TN00299	<i>Sand Man</i> (Tug Boat)	National Register, Washington Heritage Register
NA / TN00283	<i>M.V. Lotus</i>	National Register, Washington Heritage Register
19668 / TN00092	Giles, Charles, House	Washington Heritage Register
19670 / TN00093	Lane, George B., House	Washington Heritage Register
19669	Klaumbush House	Olympia Heritage Register
19667	Overhulse House	Olympia Heritage Register
490409	Olof Anderson House	Olympia Heritage Register
489843	Woodard House	Olympia Heritage Register

Table 4.14 Historic Resource Inventory for the West Bay

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Individual	Year Built
1671	Capitol Center Building	Determined National Register eligible	1965, 1966
20185	Century 21 Plywood Home of Living Light, Jacatanda Inc.	Determined not National Register eligible	1961
109272	Port of Olympia—Shipping Wharf	Not evaluated	1940, 1988, 1999
159306	Port of Olympia—industrial building	Not evaluated	1940
159307	West Side Lumber Mill—Industrial building	Not evaluated	1942
19508	Iverson House (#34-600)	Not evaluated	1908
19509	Kornmesser House (#34-604)	Not evaluated	1940
19661	Olympia Oyster House (#34-831)	Not evaluated	1923
19663	Olympia Yacht Club, Olympia Yacht Club (#34-833)	Not evaluated	1930
479849	Residence	Not evaluated	1966
481556	Residence	Not evaluated	1938
483713	Residence	Not evaluated	1924
484319	Residence	Not evaluated	1905
484402	Residence	Not evaluated	1926
484550	Residence	Not evaluated	1901
484851	Residence	Not evaluated	1939

Property ID	Historic Name	Register Individual	Year Built
484984	Residence	Not evaluated	1924
484985	Residence	Not evaluated	1945
485786	Residence	Not evaluated	1905
485943	Residence	Not evaluated	1900
488302	Residence	Not evaluated	1940
488557	Residence	Not evaluated	1957
488864	Ralph's Thriftway	Not evaluated	1963
489269	Residence	Not evaluated	1933
489356	West Side Lumber Mill - Industrial building	Not evaluated	1966
492678	Residence	Not evaluated	1919
494374	Residence	Not evaluated	1950
494874	Residence	Not evaluated	1962
494938	Residence	Not evaluated	1964
495421	Residence	Not evaluated	1916
97149	Olympia Sand and Gravel Company Truck Maintenance Building, Olympia Seafood Company	Not evaluated	1960
NA	Commercial building	Not evaluated	1969–1972

4.2.5 Historic Development Context

Over time, several events have influenced the physical and visual character of the Capitol Lake–Deschutes Estuary: the establishment of Tumwater and Olympia; the growth of the west side of Olympia; the crossing of multiple railroad lines; and the evolution of the West Capitol Campus, which includes the addition of the Des Chutes Basin Project (Capitol Lake). The context addresses the influence of each element specific to each basin.

- The area referred to in this context as the Westside of Olympia encompasses city neighborhoods located west of Budd Inlet and the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. For the purpose of this context, the following three areas abutting the project area are also included collectively as the Westside.
- West Bay, the shoreline and immediate steep hillsides along West Bay Drive NW along the West Bay within Budd Inlet north of Harrison Avenue NW. At around 130 feet elevation above sea level, there is a transition from steep (around 25%) to gentle (around 5%) sloping.

- Northwest Olympia neighborhood, generally bounded by Harrison Avenue NW (south), steeply sloped hillside along West Bay Drive NW (east), Division Street NW (west), and Schneider Creek (north).
- The South West side neighborhood, generally bounded by Harrison Avenue NW (north) Deschutes Parkway SW (east), Black Lake Boulevard SW (west), and U.S. Route 101 (south).

4.2.5.1 North Basin

The North Basin began as a natural feature, part of the estuary transition between the freshwater of the Deschutes River and the saltwater tides of Budd Inlet. As the river channel passed through the narrow gap between Percival and Capitol points, the topography of the east shoreline in the approach to Budd Inlet flattened out. This enabled the estuary to widen considerably within the North Basin.

1841–1888 Early Development

The North Basin and the Deschutes Estuary, along with the steep, wooded shoreline of Budd Inlet, was mapped in 1841 during the U.S. Exploring Expedition (Wilkes 1841).

Claims established adjacent to the North Basin are:

- **Captain Samuel W. and Lurana W. Percival (1854).** This land claim encompassed the area immediately south of 4th Avenue W.
- **Levi Lathrop Smith and Edmund Sylvester (1846).** This joint land claim extended along the full length of the east side of the North Basin. It became the future townsite of Olympia.

Samuel Percival arrived in Olympia in 1853 to run San Francisco-based Kendall Company's general merchandise store and sawmill. The sawmill was located along Percival Creek on his claim, with the Percivals' house near the mouth of Percival Creek (Gardiner 1854; Henry 1864; Smith and Gall 2015, 20).

The 1850 platting of downtown Olympia, followed by the 1851 establishment of Washington Territory's Customs House in Olympia and the associated growth of maritime shipping, began reshaping the north end of the estuary and its transition to Budd Inlet. By 1856, the former estuary shoreline within the North Basin was east of present-day Powerhouse Road SW, extending in a broad arc nearly to present-day Capitol Way S (Bache 1856).

Establishment in 1855 of Olympia as the permanent territorial capital, and the Territorial Legislature's acceptance of the 12 acres donated by Edmund Sylvester for the capitol grounds, set in motion a role for the city that had profound effects on land use patterns and built environment.

Early commercial development included buildings along the shoreline of the North Basin between 7th and 5th Avenues SW. These were mainly one- to two-story wood-frame buildings (Bache 1856, Glover 1879). The Deschutes River channel passing from the North Basin into Budd Inlet west of the city generally afforded deeper water (relative to the east side of Olympia) for ship access and contributed to the city's initial 60 years of westward-focused growth (Bache 1856).

In 1859 the City of Olympia incorporated, providing the municipal structure and civic functions to support the growing population. Industry expanded along the waterfront, predominately west of Capitol Way S and north of 5th Avenue SW.

By 1869, although both the Deschutes and the Capitol waterways existed within the North Basin, the shipping channel used the Capitol Waterway. This waterway ran generally parallel to present-day Water Street SW, passing below the draw span at the east end of the 4th Avenue Bridge just west of the present-day intersection of Water Street SW and 4th Avenue W (Gilbert 1891).

In 1870, the Sylvester Park was established and formed the town square and regular pattern of blocks, streets, and alleys within the city (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2017:16). On the Westside, the Percivals also recorded the Percival Addition in 1870 encompassing the area abutting the west shore of the North Basin immediately south of 4th Avenue W (then Lincoln Street) and east of Foote Street SW to the shoreline.

In 1878, completion of the 15-mile Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad (incorporated in 1881) connected Tumwater and Olympia with Tenino and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company system. The line arrived from the south, passing through the North Basin following the arc of the west shoreline to the 4th Avenue Bridge (Ouellette 1892; Mendenhall 1892; Glover 1879; Stevenson 2004: sec. 8, 6). Construction of the initial narrow-gauge railway is attributed in part to Chinese contract laborers (Geller et al. 2009:16).

In 1883, the Percival's recorded Percival's Second Addition in 1883, extending westward from their first plat west of the North Basin. By 1884, development along Olympia's waterfront within the North Basin included a mix of industrial and warehouse functions interspersed with single-family residences, as well as the U.S. Land Office.

By the 1880s, the city's Chinatown had shifted westward within downtown to the area at 5th Avenue SW and Columbia Street SW adjacent to the North Basin and included local businesses like the Hong Yek Kee Company, Quong Yue Sang Company, and Hong Hai Company (Olympia Historical Society and Bigelow House Museum n.d.). Although the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act led to forced expulsions in Seattle and Tacoma, when anti-Chinese agitators attempted a similar act in Olympia in 1886, Sheriff William Billings, along with deputized residents, arrested the leaders of the proposed riot. They were later convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to prison at McNeil Island, currently the McNeil Island Corrections Center (Olympia Downtown Alliance 2019).

1889–1910 Statehood to Capitol Design

In 1889, Washington became a state and Olympia the state capital. As stated in the Downtown Olympia NRHP historic district nomination, "*The location of the capitol buildings and associated services played a major part in the development of downtown over time and instill[s] the district with a distinctive history, unlike any other city in Washington*" (Stevenson 2004:8–4).

In 1891, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company (incorporated 1864, and reorganized as the Northern Pacific Railway Company in July of 1896) constructed a branch line passing through Olympia from east to west in a tunnel below 7th Avenue SE between Adams and Columbia Streets SE and continuing west through the North Basin on fill along the north edge of the bluff to cross the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary on a trestle with a drawbridge at the Deschutes Waterway shipping channel. A freight depot (built in 1897) stood on filled tideflats east of the tracks near the present-day alignment with 10th Avenue SW (Northern Pacific Railway 1917). The railroad company constructed a passenger depot (built in 1897) near the railroad’s intersection (mile 25 of the line) with Columbia Street SW (Northern Pacific Railway 1917).

In 1893, the state legislature held a national competition to select an architect to design a capitol building. The state selected New York architect Ernest Flagg. Flagg’s proposal oriented the capitol building to the south, and had it fronting a plaza with a reflecting basin and formal plantings (Johnson 1999) (Figure 4.8). Construction began soon thereafter; however, by 1896 work was stopped—with only the foundation established—due to both an economic downturn and state government being on track to soon outgrow the building.

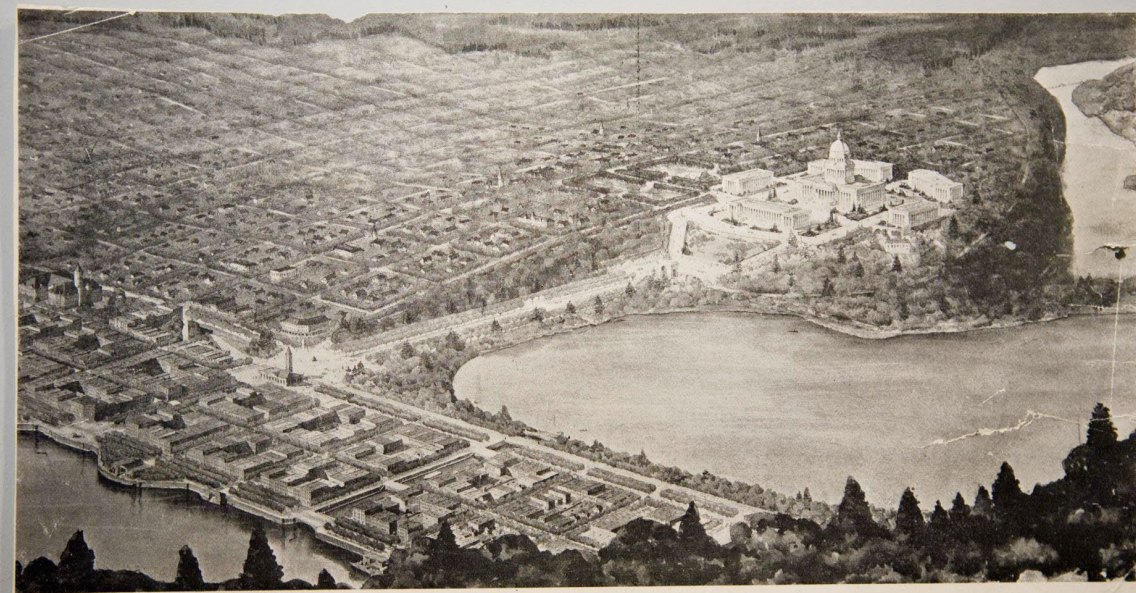
Figure 4.8 Flagg & Wilder & White Visions



THE CAPITOL AT OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.—FROM THE ACCEPTED DESIGN BY ERNEST FLAGG.—[SEE PAGE 631.]

Ca. 1893 view of architect Ernest Flagg's design for the State Capitol Building.

Courtesy Washington State Archives.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW
STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON
MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, ARCHITECTS

5350-32

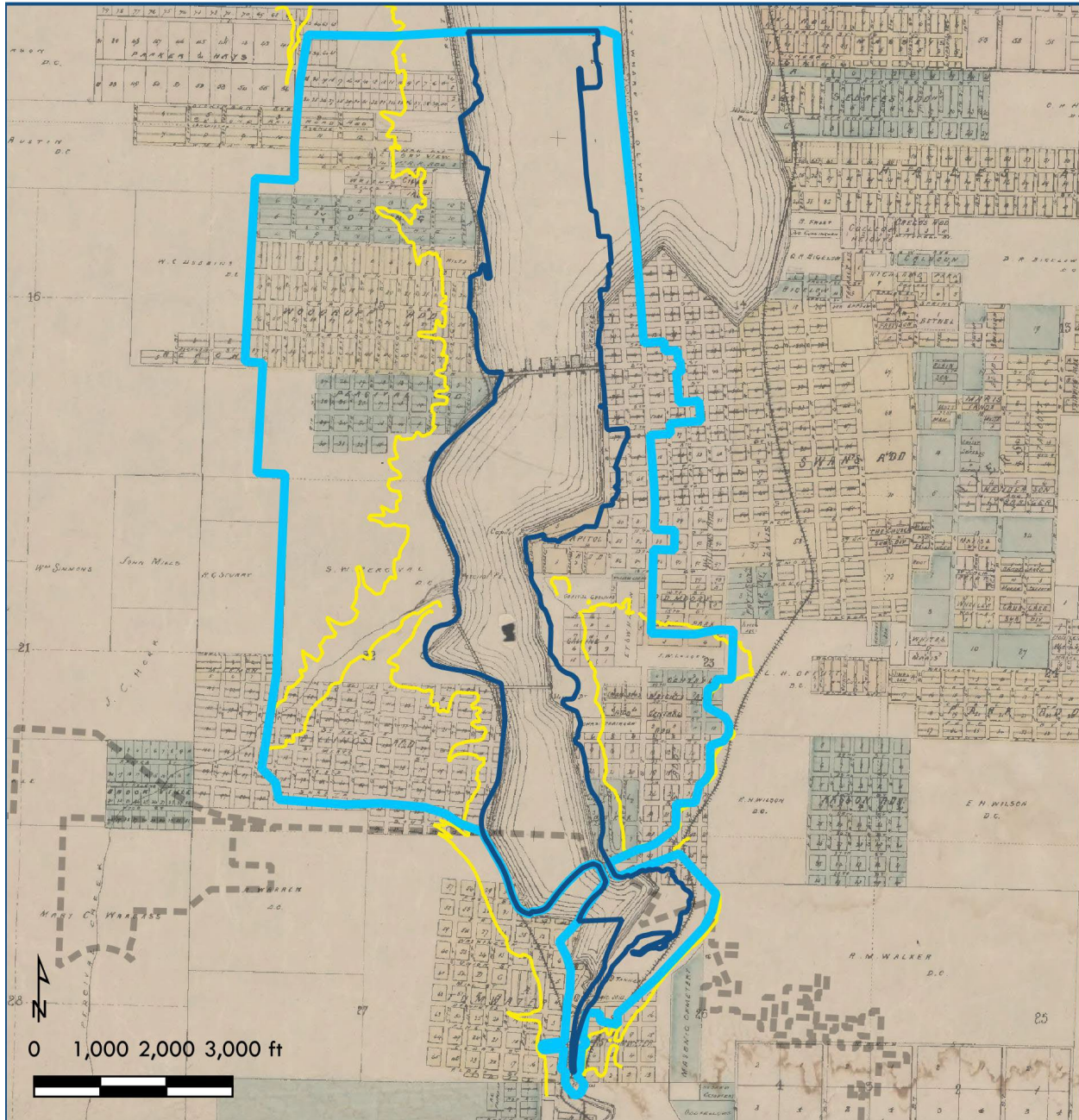
Ca. 1911 Bird's Eye View prepared by architects Wilder & White showing the proposed relation of the capitol grounds to the city of Olympia.

Courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. File No. 5350-32.

By the late 1890s, considerations began circulating publicly for closing off the estuary's north end. In 1897, a July 27 report prepared by Captain Harry Taylor of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers discussed two options: "*Dredging a channel sufficient to accommodate shallow-draft boats, and the other to form a fresh-water harbor south of 4th Street.*" However, the level of economic activity at Olympia and Tumwater at the time was not enough to justify either option beyond the dredging work that was then already underway to establish a channel from near the 4th Avenue W and Water Street SW intersection to deep water. In 1903, another proposal ran in the January 10th edition of the *Morning Olympian* that considered the extension of a low breakwater and gates across Budd Inlet at Park Point (location not known, but presumed to be Priest Point, where the inlet narrows and transitions to deep water).

Through the 1900s, residential, commercial, and industrial development in Olympia extended into the tideflats of the North Basin on fill and pilings. The North Basin continued to function as a circulation feature for people and resources and developable space (Sanborn 1908). During the 1900s, the North Basin was also used as a dump site and the state sold the tideflats between the capitol grounds and 4th Avenue W for private industrial development (Geller et al. 2009:16). In the first two decades of the 1900s, residential development increased west of the North Basin in the Percival Additions (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9 Early Plats



Legend

-  Project Area
-  City Limits
-  Historic Built Environment Study Area
-  130 foot contour line

Base map: 1890 Whitham & Page’s Map of Olympia and Surroundings: Thurston County, Washington. Olympia, WA: Scammwell & Conger. Courtesy Washington State Archives.

1911–1936 Capitol Campus Design and Residential Growth

In 1911, preparations were underway for a second national competition for the design of a state capitol building on Capitol Point overlooking the North Basin. In March of 1911, architect Charles Saunders, at the request of Governor Marion E. Hay, urged the State Capitol Commission to retain the nationally renowned Olmsted Brothers as landscape architects to establish a master plan for the capitol grounds that could simplify the building competition by establishing the campus' basic organization and approaches to the grounds (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. and Susan Black and Associates [Artifacts and Black] 2008:15). The growing South Capitol neighborhood abutted the south edge of the premises, the Governor's mansion had been built in 1907, and the state recently sold the tideflats north of the base of Capitol Point, making it a pressing need to establish a long-term plan for the Capitol Campus.

On April 13, 1911, John Charles Olmsted made his first visit to the Capitol Campus for a tour and meetings with the governor and the State Capitol Commission. Olmsted favored a more natural treatment of the steep north bluff. Olmsted recommended using low, well-pruned trees to screen from view the industrial buildings and railroad at the base of the bluff while retaining vistas out to the North Basin, Budd Inlet, and the Olympic Mountains.

However, rather than separating the master planning and building design, on April 29, 1911, the State Capitol Commission approved the competition program developed by architect Charles H. Bebb, which bundled both the master planning and design of a group of buildings into a single program. That competition required use of the Flagg foundation, but with the Legislative Building facing north instead of south, multiple state buildings rather than a single capitol building, an approach to the grounds from the north, and a long-range site plan to guide future growth (Johnson 1999).

Following a review of competition submittals, the State Capitol Commission selected New York architects Wilder & White on August 3, 1911. Walter Robb Wilder and Harry Keith White's design surrounded the domed Legislative Building with five attendant buildings scaling the dome to the broader base created by the other campus buildings (Artifacts and Black 2008, 8). Although Wilder & White's design was the unanimous choice, it was also, according to the seven remaining submittal records, the only plan that blocked views from the Legislative Building to the north of the North Basin and Budd Inlet with another building, the Temple of Justice (Johnson 1999).

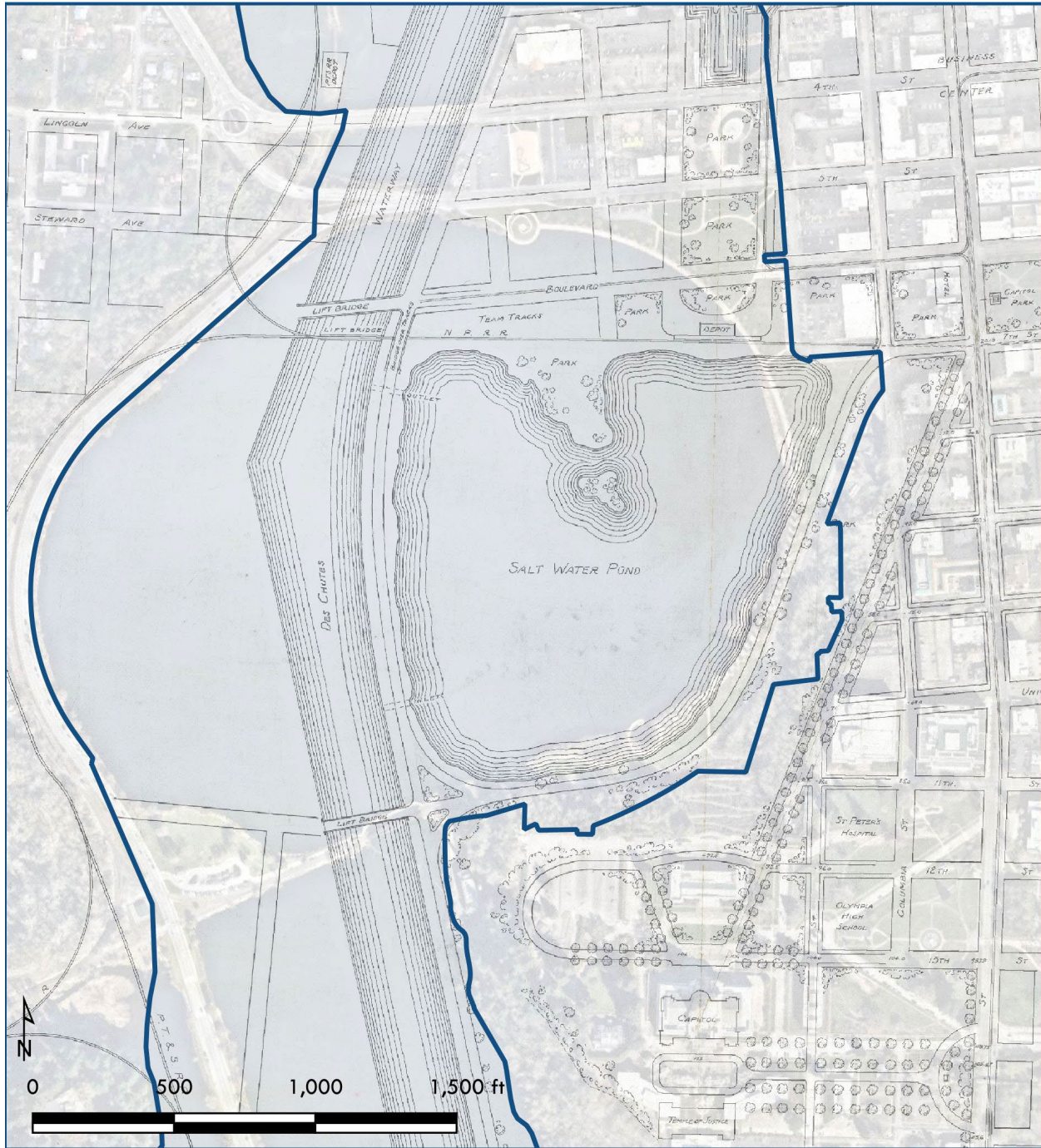
In December of 1911, the State Capitol Commission hired the Olmsted Brothers for a two-year contract to develop a preliminary plan of general layout of walkways, roads, and approaches based on Wilder & White's capitol group design.

In their 1911 *Report of Group Plan* to the State Capitol Commission, Wilder & White laid out their considerations for design of the capitol group and its relationship to Olympia and the North Basin. They identified the capitol building site's height above the surrounding water (Middle and North Basins) and the city as key to conveying its monumental significance in spite of the grounds' small site stature.

In 1912, as the Olmsted Brothers worked with the State Capitol Commission and Wilder & White, the firm submitted their *Plan for Land and Water Approaches to the Capitol* (Figure 4.10) showing their vision for reorganization of the parks at the base of the bluff.

The Olmsted Brothers proposed a saltwater pond that would be created through a low retaining berm with a road along the top and an inlet and outlet to exchange water during tidal fluctuations. The road would extend south along the base of the bluff toward Tumwater (Olmsted Brothers 1912).

Figure 4.10 Olmsted Plan



Legend

 Project Area

Base aerial with the 1912 Olmsted Brothers "Plan for Land and Water Approaches to the Capitol" overlaid.

Overlay map: File No. 5350, Plan No. 16, January 18, courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National

Ultimately, Wilder & White opted for their original design with the backs of both the Temple of Justice and the Legislative Building facing north while providing the expanded visual base for the dome for and views of the dome and the capitol group from the surrounding area and city. The State Capitol Commission accepted these designs on September 10, 1912, and authorized Wilder & White to prepare plans and specifications for the first building to be constructed, the Temple of Justice.

The May 26, 1916, issue of the *Washington Standard* reported that state legislator Dr. Philip Henry Carlyon a former Olympia mayor, proposed construction of a dam with a spillway at 4th Avenue W, rerouting the Northern Pacific Railway tracks directly across the estuary, and vacating the Deschutes Waterway. This proposal was strongly opposed by the City of Tumwater, the Olympia Light & Power Company, and the Olympia Brewing Company. The state attorney general ruled that the State Lands Commissioner could not vacate a navigable waterway within a city without the city's consent.

By 1917, the Northern Pacific Railway Company established a connecting track at the southwest corner of the North Basin, at present-day Marathon Park, between the east–west line and the north–south line, allowing trains to move between the two. This spur line connection to the north along the former Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad line provided an important staging area for log cars and connection for lumber and timber plants, including the Olympia Fir Company, Panama Lumber and Shingle Company, Henry McCleary Timber Company, and the Yankee Notion Mill Company (Smits and Allen 2007:4).

Residential growth of the Westside adjacent to the North Basin continued during the 1920s and 1930s, in the Percival Additions and south toward Percival Creek. By 1924, house boats were moored along Water Street SW, along with multiple dwellings built out over pilings, and “Shanties on Floats” along the shoreline south of 8th Avenue SW (Sanborn Map Company 1924).

In 1927 the State Capitol Committee contracted with the Olmsted Brothers to prepare a design for the capitol grounds (Artifacts and Black 2008:25). Following approval of the plans and specifications, construction of the landscape proceeded. In 1930, the Olmsted Brothers completed their work on the capitol grounds.

Development of the capitol group continued into the 1930s and 1940s during the Great Depression using Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds.

1937–1954 Capitol Lake Design to Court Ruling

The 1937 state legislative session approved House Bill 530, which became Chapter 159 of the *Session Laws of the State of Washington Twenty-Fifth Session* (1937). House Bill 530 established:

“That the state capitol committee is hereby authorized to prepare and carry out an extended plan for the improvement of the area in and adjacent to Olympia, Washington, known as the Des Chutes Water Basin, such improvement to be in keeping with and become a part of the capitol building and grounds; to acquire by purchase or condemnation such tide or other lands necessary therefor; to include in such plan the submerging of the

mud flats by the creation of an artificial lake through the construction of a dam, bulkhead or spillway near the Fourth Avenue Bridge in conformity with needs of navigation; to cooperate with any Federal agency or agencies in order to obtain Federal assistance; and to do any and all things necessary to fulfill the purpose of this plan.”

This legislative approval and associated funding set in motion a series of projects and initiatives, including:

- Clearing development from shoreline of the future Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary,
- Buying back the tidelands sold in the 1900s, vacating the Deschutes Waterway, and
- Developing the design for the dam, bridge, and parkway.

In 1937, the city removed temporary housing built out on fill along 4th Avenue W. In 1938, the City of Olympia began the process of removing the housing development, known as “Little Hollywood,” from the area west of Columbia Street SW generally between 4th Avenue W and 8th Avenue SW. This process continued through 1942. During the start of the 1940s, residential infill on the Westside continued within the Percival Additions and then slowed significantly during World War II.

The state land commissioner, with approval from both the City of Olympia and City of Tumwater, vacated the Deschutes Waterway on August 9, 1944, and vested the land title to the state. During the 1947 legislative session, Thurston County representative George Yentis introduced House Bill 236 to provide \$1 million in funding for the Des Chutes Basin Project; upon passing, the bill became law: Chapter 186 Capitol Building Construction Fund—Bonds Authorized. With funding in place, the State Capitol Committee brought James W. Carey & Associates under contract on February 13, 1948, for engineering services.

Des Chutes Basin Project work in the North Basin included the following.

- Construction of an earthen dam and concrete spillway to retain freshwater within the estuary to create the lake.
- Construction of an earthen causeway for the Deschutes Parkway SW along the shoreline.
- Removal of fill from Percival Point for dam and causeway construction.
- Fill placement east of the dam along 5th Avenue to strengthen existing fill.

Project design by James W. Carey & Associates (1948) and construction (1949–ca. 1952) consisted of multiple units that worked within legislative funding limitations and allowed the dam to proceed while land acquisition was still pending for parts of the Deschutes Parkway right-of-way.

Unit No. 1 consisted of the earth fill dam, a construction road from the Percival Creek borrow pit, a spillway, and the control house. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors. Construction started January 1, 1949 and was scheduled for completion around January 1, 1950. Unit No. 1A consisted of fabricating the radial gates.

Unit No. 1B consisted of completion of Unit 1, including installing the radial gates and associated equipment, hoisting mechanisms, fish screen and fishway gates, control house, and the protective log boom. This unit was sent out for bid in June of 1949 and accepted as complete on September 18, 1950. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors.

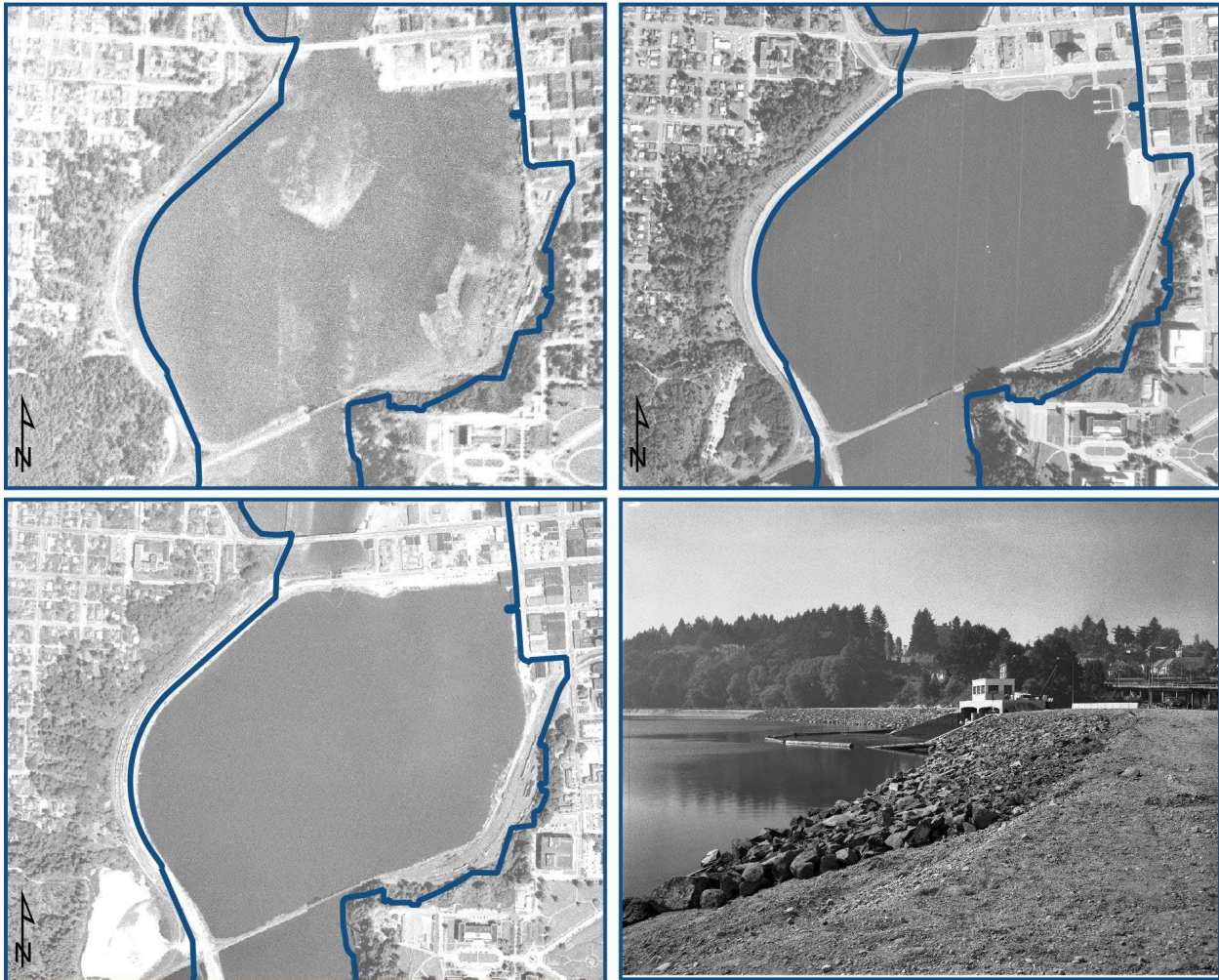
The Unit No. 2 work was funded under Chapter 47 of the 1949 legislative session laws. Work consisted of parkway construction. The project was bid on July 28, 1950, and awarded to contractor Thomas Scalzo; however, a notice to proceed on the work was not issued until October 2, 1950, due to the need to change the south end alignment to avoid houses in Tumwater, including the Crosby House.

The Unit 3 work was funded through Chapter 2 of the session laws of the Second Extraordinary Session of the 1951 legislature. Work consisted of parkway pavement (40 feet wide) with integral curbs, sidewalks (4 feet wide), drainage, lighting, and appurtenances; railroad crossing signals and traffic signs; and street lamps. Work was completed in 1953. Unit 3A consisted of the Percival Creek Bridge. Hamilton Builders was the contractor. Work was completed at the end of 1952.

The project removed most of Percival Point at the southwest edge of the North Basin, using the material for fill at the 5th Avenue Dam and the Deschutes Parkway SW. Upon completion, the lake covered nearly 320 acres with the 1.68-mile-long Deschutes Parkway extending along the west side from 5th Avenue south to Tumwater (General Administration 2006:3–15). The Capitol Lake Basin currently covers 260 acres.

Following World War II, development on the Westside consisted of significant residential growth west of Thomas Street SW in the Norton's and Scully's First Additions and continued through the 1950s along with some residential infill within the Percival First and Second Additions. Figure 4.11 includes aerial photographs showing development in the basin in the 1940s through the 1960s.

Figure 4.11 North Basin Development



Legend

 Project Area

Upper left: 1941 aerial, courtesy USGS.

Lower left: 1957 aerial, courtesy USGS.

Upper right: 1968 aerial, courtesy USGS.

Lower right photograph: ca. 1951 view looking west along the shoreline towards the 5th Avenue Dam.

Photograph courtesy of The Susan Parish Collection, Washington State Archives, negative no. AR-25501080-ph000047.

1955–Present Growth and Resource Management

Construction during this period on the capitol grounds included the General Administration building in 1957 and the Washington State Library in 1959. By the 1960s, growth of the Capitol Campus east of Capitol Way S was underway with completion in 1962 of the Employment Security Building and the Highways–Licenses Building.

The 1965 earthquake damaged the Deschutes Parkway SW, requiring repairs. The state retained landscape architect Richard Haag to develop designs for landscaping the shoreline of Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary (Richard Haag Associates 1966). Although not directly implemented, Haag’s work, which sought to link the established lake, bridge, dam, and parkway with their setting, marked the start of a series of studies and projects over the next several decades.

By 1968, fill was used to develop a park along the south side of 5th Avenue SW (around 80 feet wide) and west of Water Street (around 160 feet wide) with walkways, a small marina and pier, the Capitol Lake Bathhouse (built in 1963) at Legion Way SW, and broad lawn expanses with a parking lot on the north side of 5th Avenue SW and at the southeast corner, at 7th Avenue SW.

From the 1970s through 1990s, residential subdivisions west of the North Basin developed south of 11th Avenue SW, including the Capitol View and the Capitol Palisades Additions. These residential areas extended into the wooded hillsides along Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary with house construction under way by the 1970s and continuing through the 2000s. In contrast with earlier plats, these were generally quickly built out, rather than gradually developed.

Dredging operations were underway within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary by 1979 and included selective dredging in the North Basin as well as debris removal.

Construction of what is now called Marathon Park ca. 1971 at the southwest corner of the North Basin placed 58,000 cubic yards of dredge spoils adjacent to the Deschutes Parkway SW and the existing Northern Pacific Railway causeway. This park contributed to a growth in recreational use along the shoreline of the North Basin. In 1984, the U.S. Trials for the Women’s Olympic Marathon, the first held in the U.S., ended at the park, which provided the park’s commemorative name.

In 1986, the state undertook a second dredging of the lake, including work in the North Basin, that removed approximately 57,000 cubic yards of sediment, adding this to the dewatering basin created in 1979 (Geller et al. 2009:17). The state retained the landscape architecture firm of Jones and Jones in 1986 to develop a planning study for Heritage Park at the northeast corner of the North Basin. The 1988 *Heritage Park Implementation Strategy* sought to implement the connection between the capitol grounds and the city of Olympia identified by Wilder & White (Jones & Jones 1988).

Heritage Park was first funded in 1991, and construction of the park commencing in 1996. The Heritage Park Arc of Statehood in the North Basin was completed in 1999 (Geller et al. 2009:17–18).

The 2001 Nisqually earthquake caused extensive damage to the Deschutes Parkway and the 18-acre dewatering basin, as well as Marathon Park. The reconstruction work on the 18-acre dewatering basin was completed in 2003, which included the opening of the Capitol Lake Interpretive Center. Reconstruction of Marathon Park was completed in 2003.

The 2000s brought the last major subdivision growth with the Wellington West Addition and only minimal infill within the Percival Additions. By the 2010s, residential development within the Westside consisted of only scattered infill. Recreational use of the shoreline within the North Basin continued to grow through establishment of the West Bay Park and trail. The 4th Avenue Bridge was replaced in 2004 with the existing concrete bridge. In 2007, utility connections to Heritage Park were completed and the lawn planted.

4.2.5.2 Middle Basin

The Middle Basin began as a natural feature, part of the estuary transitioning between the freshwater Deschutes River and the saltwater tides of Budd Inlet. The steep bluffs to either side and multiple projecting points, including Monroe and Capitol points on the east and Warren and Percival points on the west, constrained the estuary width. Percival Cove marked the mouth of Percival Creek, which drained upland areas to the southwest.

1841–1888 Early Development

Within the Middle Basin and Percival Cove, early development benefited from proximity to both Tumwater and downtown Olympia, with multiple land claims established by colonists along the west shoreline (the Westside) by 1854. The steep bluffs along the east shoreline inhibited development along this shore.

The land claims established on the Westside each had shoreline access. Claims established adjacent to the Middle Basin are:

- **Clanrick and Phebe H. Crosby (1854).** This land claim encompassed most of the Middle Basin, including both shorelines—from the approximate line of present-day 22nd Avenue SE southward and encompassing all of Tumwater and the South Basin (Gardiner 1854; Henry 1864).
- **Alanson and Abby B. Warren (1854).** This land claim encompassed the area immediately south of the Percival land claim and Percival Creek and north of the Crosby claim, locating their house on Warren Point along the shoreline near Percival Point. The bulk of the claim contained uplands with only a narrow strip with water access (Gardiner 1854; Henry 1864).
- **Captain Samuel W. and Lurana W. Percival (1854).** See Section 4.2.5.1.
- **Levi H. Offut (1864).** This land claim encompassed the east shore of the Middle Basin in the area between present-day 22nd Avenue SE and 18th Avenue SE (Henry 1864).
- **Levi Lathrop Smith and Edmund Sylvester (1846).** See Section 4.2.5.1

In 1855, when Olympia became the permanent territorial capital of the Washington Territory, Edmund Sylvester donated 12 acres of land claim along the east shore of the Middle Basin on Capitol Point for use as the territorial capitol grounds.

Completion of the connecting 4th Avenue Bridge in 1869, north of the Middle Basin, improved access to the Westside and increased development north of the Middle Basin but did not lead to significant road or development growth along the Middle Basin.

In 1878, completion of the 15-mile Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad (known later as the Port Townsend Southern Railroad) connected Tumwater and Olympia with Tenino and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company system (Mendenhall 1892; Glover 1879; Stevenson 2004: sec. 8, 6).

1889–1910 Statehood to Capitol Design

The 1880s brought few changes to the Middle Basin. Washington achieved statehood on November 11, 1889, and in 1893 the state legislature held a national competition to select an architect to design a new capitol building. Refer to Section 4.2.5.1, North Basin, for details.

In 1890, the plat of the large Billings Addition, recorded by Charles A. Billings, L.C. Ellis, and Eira Ellis, subdivided the Warren and the northwest portion of the Crosby donation land claims immediately north of Tumwater. Charles Billings built a bridge across the Middle Basin ca. 1891. It remained through 1892 but did not connect to any roads; nor did residential development occur within the plat (Ouellette 1892). In 1891, Olympia gained its first mainline railroad connection when the Northern Pacific Railroad Company constructed the Northern Pacific Tacoma Division, Sixteenth Sub-Division (Grays Harbor Line). The railroad crossed the estuary at the north edge of the Middle Basin and continued west.

On the Westside, most residential development during the first two decades of the 1900s remained north of the Middle Basin. In contrast, the neighborhood abutting the east side of the Middle Basin (known today as the South Capitol Neighborhood) grew quickly over the next several decades as state capitol grounds planning and development progressed. In 1907, the state legislature had the Governor's Mansion erected on the west edge of the capitol grounds, along the top edge of the bluff and oriented to face north toward Budd Inlet.

1911–1936 Capitol Campus Design and Residential Growth

The 1911 planning for the development of the state capitol grounds contributed to the growth of residential development in the Middle Basin's South Capitol Neighborhood. Refer to Section 4.2.5.1, North Basin, for details.

In 1914, the Northern Pacific Railway Company installed a center pivot Howe truss draw span at its line's crossing of the Deschutes Waterway and replaced it in 1929 with a vertical lift bridge (Northern Pacific Railway 1917). In 1917, the Northern Pacific Railway Company replaced the wood trestles extending north from Warren Point along the west side of the Middle Basin (Smits and Allen 2007:4). In 1920, work finished on the Powerhouse, the only capitol building built along the shore of the estuary.

1937–1954 Capitol Lake Design to Court Ruling

Des Chutes Basin Project work in the Middle Basin included the following. Refer to Section 4.2.5.1, North Basin, for overall project details.

- Construction of an earthen causeway for the Deschutes Parkway SW across Percival Cove adjacent to the former Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad trestle,
- Cutting and filling of the slope along the shoreline to establish the parkway from Warren Point south to Tumwater (Figure 4.12).
- Building a temporary wood trestle bridge within the causeway to span Percival Creek until the project built the concrete Percival Creek Bridge in 1952.

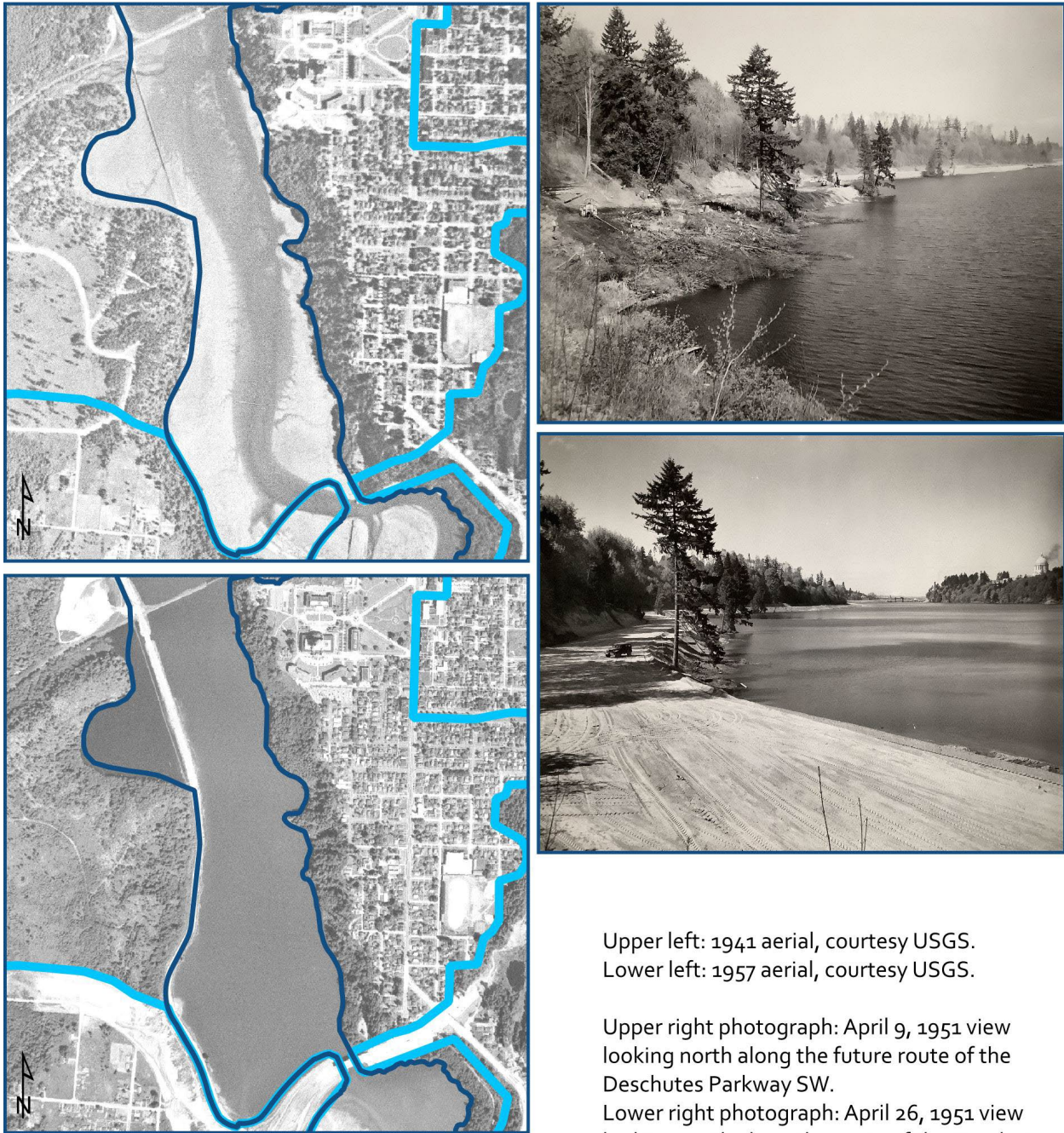
1955–Present Growth and Resource Management

In 1958, the City of Olympia completed construction of the concrete Olympic Street W Bridge linking 5th Avenue with Olympic Street W and providing improved connection to the Westside (Stevenson 2001:14). Construction of the Interstate 5 Deschutes River Bridge, underway by 1956, defined the south edge of the current south end of the Middle Basin, narrowing the estuary at this end from a 1940s width of over 900 feet to the current approximately 160-foot width. Construction at the same time of the U.S. Route 101 interchange with Interstate 5 established the southwest edge of the Middle Basin.

As discussed above in Section 4.2.5.1, the Deschutes Parkway SW was damaged by an earthquake in 1965 earthquake.

Dredging operations within the lake during the 1970s sought to counter sedimentation carried by the Deschutes River and Percival Creek. Dredging was underway by 1979, with the main work occurring at the south end of the Middle Basin just north of Interstate 5, and selective dredging in the North and Middle Basins, and in Percival Cove. The projects removed approximately 250,000 cubic yards of sediment along with debris from the entire lake. The work at the south end of the Middle Basin established an 18-acre, two-cell dewatering basin and sediment trap at the site of the current Capitol Lake Interpretive Center to receive the spoils.

Figure 4.12 Middle Basin Development



Legend

-  Historic Built Environment Study Area
-  Project Area

Upper left: 1941 aerial, courtesy USGS.
 Lower left: 1957 aerial, courtesy USGS.

Upper right photograph: April 9, 1951 view looking north along the future route of the Deschutes Parkway SW.

Lower right photograph: April 26, 1951 view looking north along the route of the Deschutes Parkway SW.

Both photographs courtesy of The Susan Parish Collection, Washington State Archives. Merle Junk, photographer.

As in the North Basin, the 1970s through 1990s brought the growth of existing residential subdivisions. In the Middle Basin, this occurred at the north bank of Percival Creek and included the development of the Evergreen Park subdivision between Percival Creek and U.S. Route 101. These residential areas extended into the wooded hillsides along the Middle Basin with house construction under way by the 1970s and continuing through the 2000s.

The 1986 state dredging of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary included work in the Middle Basin (Geller et al. 2009:17).

The 1990s brought several changes to the lake focused on recreation and wildlife habitat. The 18-acre dewatering basin established in 1979 was determined to be a wetland in the 1990s and could not be disturbed when the state began planning for the third dredging of the lake. Instead, the basins were used as a mitigation site for the development of Heritage Park in the North Basin (General Administration 2006:3–19; Geller et al. 2009:17–18).

The 2000s saw minimal residential infill. As discussed above in Section 4.2.5.1, the Deschutes Parkway SW and dewatering basin were damaged by the 2001 Nisqually earthquake.

4.2.5.3 South Basin

The South Basin began as a natural feature, the south end of the estuary that existed between the freshwater Deschutes River and the saltwater tides of Budd Inlet. Early American colonial activity extending upriver from Budd Inlet to the present-day South Basin occurred by 1841, when Lieutenant Charles Wilkes led the United States Exploring Expedition through the Puget Sound. The expedition's work included mapping the steep, wooded shoreline of Budd Inlet, the Deschutes Estuary, and noting the falls at the Deschutes River, which is the French word (*des Chutes*) for the falls (Wilkes 1841).

1841–1888 Early Development

In 1845, the Michael T. Simmons party arrived in today's South Basin and established the townsite of Newmarket (today's Tumwater) at the mouth of the Deschutes River (Stevenson 1977). The town was founded within the Clanrick and Phebe H. Crosby donation land claim (Gardiner 1854; Henry 1864). The river provided the colonists both a maritime transportation link through the estuary and industrial power. Today, the river drops more than 70 feet in elevation, flowing over a series of falls before it enters the South Basin.

Industrial development in Tumwater proceeded quickly, concentrating around the river mouth where two mills were established, one in 1846 and the other in 1847. By 1852, completion of a dam upriver on the Deschutes River south of present-day Custer Way SE provided increased power for industrial development with a flume extending to the sawmill (Stevenson 1977). By 1854, in addition to maritime shipping via Puget Sound, the road to Cowlitz Landing crossed the Deschutes River in the vicinity of present-day Custer Way SE and continued north to Olympia, passing along the top edge of the bluff on the east side of the South Basin (Gardiner 1854; Smith and Gall 2015:20).

The 1860s brought continued growth and transportation connections for Tumwater. By 1860, the Long Bridge spanned the estuary at the north side of the South Basin linking Tumwater with a wagon road that led up the steep bluff near the alignment of the Old Oregon Trail SW right-of-way (Mendenhall 1892). The bridge remained through 1924 and was later known as the Tumwater Bridge (Ouellette 1892; Stevenson and Lockman 1991:7-3). James Biles and Carter established a tannery on the east riverbank at the base of the lower falls in the location of today's Olympia Brewery, the five-story Lincoln Flour mill opened in 1861 on the west riverbank (1905, burned), and the Washington Flouring Mill opened a three-story mill in 1863. In 1868, the Horton Water Pipe Factory replaced the 1847 sawmill (Stevenson 1977). Commercial businesses and residences developed along the former Main Street, which ran north-south down to the waterfront. Little remains from this early residential development, with the exception of the Crosby House (built in 1860) that is located along Deschutes Way SW near Grant Street SW.

In 1872, Clanrick Crosby recorded the plat of Tumwater. The 1878 completion of the 15-mile Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad (passing west of the South Basin) connected Tumwater with Olympia and Tenino, as well as the Northern Pacific Railroad Company system. The line marked the first railroad connection for Tumwater and arrived from the south, passing diagonally through Tumwater west of the Deschutes River and continuing north from Warren Point over the tideflats (Glover 1879; Stevenson 2004: sec. 8, 6).

In 1880, the wood-frame Lower Custer Way bridge opened for use, allowing travelers to pass over the Deschutes River. In 1883, the Olympia Light Company's first electrical power plant replaced the former Horton Water Pipe Factory. The power plant used the falls to generate electricity for Tumwater, Olympia, and the Brighton Park trolley car system (Stevenson 1977).

1889–1910 Statehood to Capitol Design

By 1892, residential development in Tumwater occurred largely west of the river along the gently sloped north-facing hillside overlooking the estuary. The Deschutes Waterway (generally the Deschutes River channel) continued to serve as an active shipping channel through the estuary, extending to Tumwater from Budd Inlet. Residential and commercial development within Tumwater remained below the steeper upper bluff edge (generally along the southwest edge of present-day U.S. Route 101) that transitioned from the hillside to the relatively flat wooded uplands.

In 1895, Leopold Schmidt built the Olympia Brewing Company (originally Capital Brewing Company) (Mathews et al. 2015:11). Through the rest of the 1890s and early 1900s the company developed an industrial complex for brewing, kegging, bottling, and storing materials on site. Between 1905 and 1907, the brewery brought infill material to extend the site to the north, constructed the existing 1906 brick brewery building, and moved the bottling shop and a cold storage warehouse north to the site in Olympia along the Northern Pacific Railroad line in the North Basin for improved shipping of packaged beer (Mathews et al. 2015). In 1905, the Olympia Light & Power Company built a penstock extending from the falls to its lower plant.

Residential growth within Tumwater also expanded from 1900 through 1909. Remaining buildings from this period are the Schmidt House (1904) and the Naumann House (1905).

1911–1936 Capitol Campus Design and Residential Growth

By the 1910s, limited residential construction extended southwest from the town center in the uplands area. In 1915, the Union Pacific Railroad extended a spur line to Olympia. The line passed through Tumwater along the top of the bluff just west of present-day Capitol Boulevard SE and continued north to Olympia.

In 1916, the former 1880 wood-frame Lower Custer Way bridge was replaced by the existing concrete bridge. The brewery closed in 1921. An active shingle mill remained near the upper falls until ca. 1920. The 1920s also brought increased residential growth in the upland area southwest of the city center.

By the 1930s through the mid-1940s, the tideflats north of Tumwater were in use for log booming by T.H. MacLafferty. The Olympia Brewing Company reopened following the repeal of the Prohibition Act in 1933 and established a new brewing site along Custer Way SW, upriver from the old one (Mathews et al. 2015).

1937–1954 Capitol Lake Design

The Des Chutes Basin Project led to the August 9, 1944, vacating of the Deschutes Waterway, marking the end of a marine shipping connection to Tumwater.

Des Chutes Basin Project work in the South Basin included the following. Refer to Section 4.2.5.1, North Basin, for overall project details.

- Establishing the Deschutes Parkway SW alignment through Tumwater. This included land acquisition and construction.

Design and construction of the Des Chutes Basin Project by the state started in 1948 and was completed by 1952. The Deschutes Parkway SW passed diagonally through Tumwater near the former Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad right-of-way to connect with the former Main Street. Design changes were made to the parkway alignment in 1951 to avoid the Crosby House and several other former houses that existed prior to Interstate 5 development.

Residential growth in the uplands continued during the 1930s, and nearly doubled in pace through the 1940s. By 1948, a railroad spur line extended down from the Union Pacific Railroad line to Olympia Brewing Company's former brewery site. The former brewery site transitioned through a series of occupants over the course of the next 40 years, including Tumwater Paper Company, Jensvold Manufacturing Company, and Western Metal Craft Company before becoming a storage facility for the Olympia Brewing Company in 1965 (Mathews et al. 2015:11).

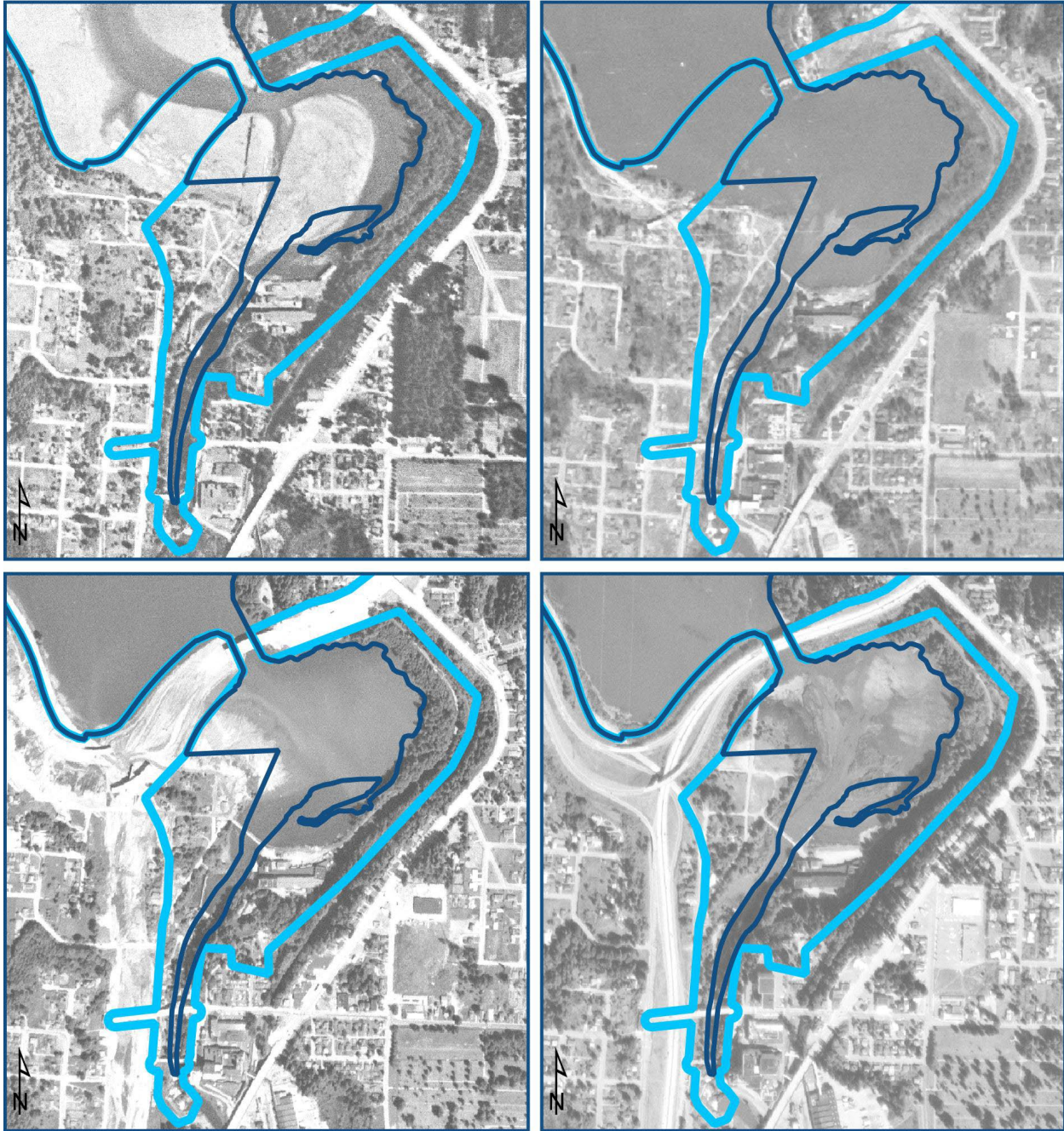
By 1941, a short bridge extended from the northwest corner of the former Olympia Brewing Company site over the mouth of the river to the intersection of Grant Street SW and Simmons Road SE. The

bridge remained through ca. 1968 before being replaced with another adjacent structure ca. 1973 (no longer extant).

1955-Present Growth and Resource Management

Tumwater changed significantly during the 1950s and 1960s, as the construction of Interstate 5 and U.S. Route 101 by the federal government relocated houses from the former town center, rerouted the Deschutes Parkway SW to connect with Deschutes Way SW, and reshaped the city's north shoreline (Figure 4.13). Slightly predating and then overlapping construction of Interstate 5 are a series of concrete fish ladders added ca. 1952 to the falls on the Deschutes River connecting to two holding basins built at the top of the falls in 1961 to assist salmon returning to the Deschutes River in navigating the dams (Stevenson 1977).

Figure 4.13 South Basin Development



Legend

-  Project Area
-  Historic Built Environment Study Area

Upper left: 1941 aerial, courtesy USGS.
 Upper right: 1956 aerial, courtesy USGS.
 Lower left: 1957 aerial, courtesy USGS.
 Lower right: 1968 aerial, courtesy USGS.

By 1956, construction of the abutments for the Interstate 5 Deschutes River Bridge was underway, narrowing the estuary just north of the mouth of the Deschutes River. Today, the interstate corridor divides the South and Middle Basins.

In 1965, the state constructed a boat launch and associated access roadway and parking area along the southeast side of Interstate 5.

A series of dredging operations within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary occurred during the 1970s to counter sedimentation carried by the Deschutes River and Percival Creek (entering at the Middle Basin). By 1977, sedimentation near Tumwater had produced a series of small islands, significantly changing the physical and visual character of the South Basin (Stevenson 1977). Design work for the dredging started in 1977, with dredging underway by 1979.

In 1979, the City of Tumwater developed the Tumwater Historical Park along the west side of the South Basin using spoils from the first dredging of Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary (Geller et al. 2009:17). In 1981, the city developed and implemented a landscape design for Tumwater Historical Park, establishing circulation, trees, docks, and firepits. The core portion of the park and the site of the former Olympia Brewing Company remain as the last remnant land masses from Tumwater's development prior to construction of Interstate 5 and U.S. Route 101 (Gilbert 1891).

In 2003, the upriver Olympia Brewing Company facility closed. The City of Tumwater undertook planning for development of a Brewery District around the closed facility. The city acquired the 1906 brewery building at the Old Brewhouse Site and completed stabilization work to repair exterior brick and stone and installed a new roof on the building. The Brewery Park at Tumwater Falls (formerly Tumwater Falls Park), owned and operated by the Olympia Tumwater Foundation, changed names to tie into the brewing history of the area.

4.2.5.4 Budd Inlet (including West Bay)

Budd Inlet, lined with low bluffs, once began the transition from the estuary south of it to the deep waters of the Salish Sea.

1841–1888 Early Development

The earliest non-indigenous people in the estuary arrived in 1792 as part of the British Vancouver Expedition. By the 1830s, both American and British activity in the surrounding area increased, supported in part by the British Hudson's Bay Company storehouse that was established in 1832 near the Nisqually River. By 1836, maritime traffic in Puget Sound included the steamship *Beaver*, one of the first steamships operating in the area.

The growing maritime trade, and the formation of the territorial government during the late 1840s through the 1860s established Olympia as a key commerce location. Olympia's proximity to the industrial center of Tumwater (then Newmarket) only benefited the burgeoning community (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2017:17).

In 1854, although the U.S. Customs House was moved to Port Townsend, Olympia had established an economy around transportation and trade. The main road from towns to the south—including Tumwater, Chambers Prairie, and Cowlitz Landing—extended through the city along Capitol Way S (then Main Street) to shipping connections at the north end of town, on Budd Inlet (Stevenson 2004: sec. 8, 4). That year, Edward Giddings constructed a wharf extending north from Capitol Way S (Main Street) to deeper water.

By 1855, most commercial development extended along Capitol Way between 4th and Olympia Avenues, along the shoreline of the estuary between 7th and 5th Avenues SW, and some early development east of Capitol Way S along 4th Avenue W. These were mainly one- or two-story wood frame buildings (Bache 1856, Glover 1879).

By the mid-1850s, multiple land claims had been filed along the west shoreline of the estuary, which collectively became known as the Westside. Claimants favored the less steeply sloped west side with houses along the shoreline set into the hillside contours, along creeks draining into the estuary, and placed on points overlooking the estuary. Over the subsequent century, the booming and transportation of logs on the estuary in service of lumber mills along the shoreline would become a prominent visual feature.

Each land claim established on the Westside had shoreline access to Budd Inlet and the Deschutes Estuary. Claims established within the study area are listed from south to north; additional land claims extended north along the shoreline.

- **Edwin Marsh (1854).** Marsh arrived in the Olympia area ca. 1851. His claim encompassed the area north of 4th Avenue SW to Madison Avenue NW. References to this area as “Marshville” stem from his last name. His house was located along the shore just north of 4th Avenue W (Gardiner 1854; Henry 1864). He worked as an agent on the Quinault Indian Reservation and land agent in Olympia (Stevenson 2001:12).
- **William C. Dobbins (1856).** This land claim was located immediately north of Marsh’s claim; it had only a narrow strip for water access and mostly contained wooded uplands in the area west of Division Street NW and north of 4th Avenue W. Dobbins’ house was located along the shoreline (Bache 1856; Henry 1864).
- **Edward W. and Cornelia M. Austin (1854).** This land claim encompassed a long narrow strip of land with water access and the majority extending west to nearly the present-day city limits. Their house was located near the shoreline, close to the current intersection of West Bay Drive NW and Giles Avenue NW (Gardiner 1854; Bache 1856; Henry 1864).
- **John B. and Hannah B. Dickerson (1854).** This land claim encompassed a narrow strip of land with a small section of waterfront access and their house and another building near the shoreline (Gardiner 1854; Henry 1864).
- **Moses and Mary Ann Hurd (1854).** This land claim encompassed a narrow strip of land with a sizeable length of waterfront access and their house located in what would be surveyed as the Dickerson claim (Gardiner 1854; Henry 1864).

Industry expanded along the waterfront, predominately west of Capitol Way S. The growth in maritime industry and trade supported Samuel Percival's 1865 rebuild of his dock (extending westward at Olympia Avenue NW, then known as 2nd Street) (Sanborn 1884, Hudson et al. 2008:9).

Completion of the 4th Avenue Bridge connecting downtown Olympia to the Westside in 1869 improved access to the Westside, although the steep, heavily wooded hillsides limited development. Marsh recorded the Marshville Addition in 1874 out of the southern half of his land claim. The bridge consisted of pilings supporting the roadway flanked by wharves, buildings, and lumber yards built out on pilings to either side of the roadway with a draw span at the Capitol Waterway (immediately west of Water Street SW) to enable shipping access to Tumwater (Glover 1879; Gilbert 1891).

Residential growth extended east from the city (along Plum and Pear streets SE between 5th and 2nd Avenues E) and south of downtown to Maple Park Avenue SE between Capitol Way S and Jefferson Street SE (Glover 1879). Commercial growth continued to expand, including significant over-water development along either side of the wharf extension of Capitol Way N (north of 2nd Avenue NW) and along both sides of the 4th Avenue Bridge. Olympia continued to grow as a regional maritime shipping center, with the Puget Sound Steam Navigation Company incorporating in Olympia in 1871 and the city constructing a deepwater wharf in 1875 on land donated by Brown and Snyder. By 1877, Percival's wharf had grown to become a principal terminal for steamboats in the southern Puget Sound (Hudson et al. 2008:9).

In 1878, the Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad (known later as the Port Townsend Southern Railroad) arrived from the south, entering Budd Inlet along a timber trestle crossing the 4th Avenue Bridge and ending just north at a small depot on pilings. The Percival Mansion stood at the base of the slope just south of the 4th Avenue bridge (Mendenhall 1892; Glover 1879; Hudson et al. 2008:9; Stevenson 2004: sec. 8, 6).

The 1880s also brought an electric streetcar system, improvements to the city's water system, and gas street lighting to downtown. A fire in 1882 destroyed many of the city's wood frame buildings. Property owners quickly rebuilt in brick. By 1884, development along the waterfront on the west side of the city included a mix of industrial and warehouse functions interspersed with single-family residences. In 1885, the dredger *Umatilla* excavated a channel from the wharf at the north end of Capitol Way N to deep water. Although partially successful, the city ultimately had to further extend the existing wharf to more than 4,700 feet to reach deep water (Hudson et al. 2008:12).

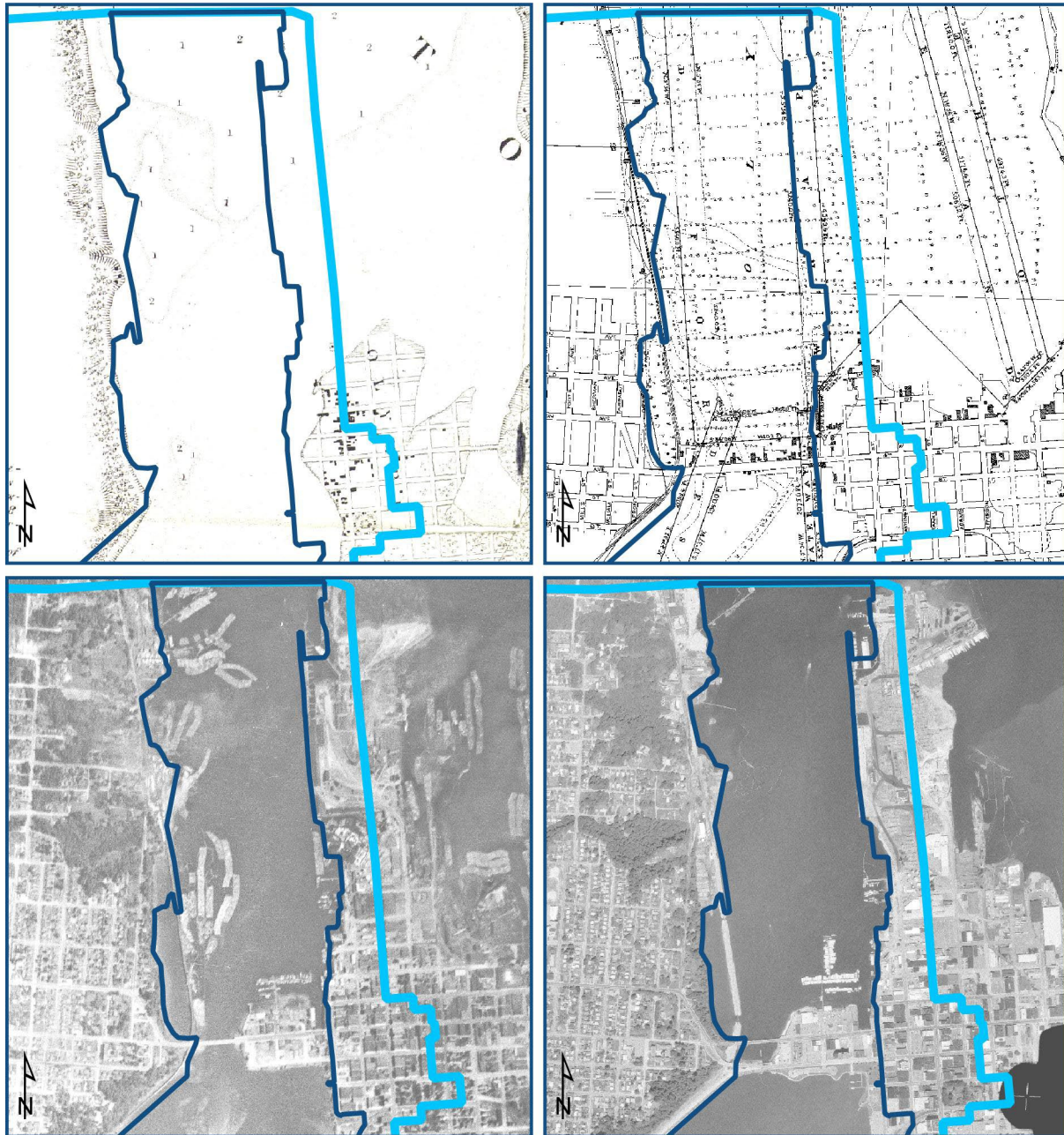
On the Westside, the 1880s brought efforts to grade better roads up the steeply sloped hillsides, including on Harrison Hill, to better accommodate travel and encourage development of the upland areas overlooking downtown Olympia and Budd Inlet. Plats recorded during this period included the Woodruff Addition by S.C. Woodruff. These plats generally aligned with the less steep areas of the uplands (Mendenhall 1892). The arrangement of lots in the Woodruff Addition oriented the houses toward the north-south running streets, working with the hillside topography and enabling a view potential for houses sited on the west side of the streets.

House construction followed platting on the Westside, mostly within the Woodruff Addition, and roads within the core residential area graded by 1890. By 1890, several additional plats had been filed to the north. Streetcar service to the Percival and Woodruff Additions from downtown Olympia started in the 1890s (Whitham 1890; Stevenson 2001:13). By 1892, industrial development, including the addition of several piers, was concentrated just south of the Westside Waterway, which was in Budd Inlet at the mouth of Schneider Creek (Gilbert 1891).

1889–1910 Statehood to Capitol Design

The 1890s brought significant changes to the south end of Budd Inlet with the addition of wharves and piers, and dredging to develop connections to shipping channels through the tideflats (Figure 4.14). Infill using dredge spoils extended out into the inlet from the east and west ends of the 4th Avenue Bridge and along Olympia's waterfront (Gilbert 1891; Ouellette 1892).

Figure 4.14 Budd Inlet Development



Legend

-  Project Area
-  Historic Built Environment Study Area

Upper left: 1856, U.S. Coast Survey Reconnaissance of Olympia Harbor Washington Territory, courtesy Washington State Archives.

Upper right: 1891, State of Washington Harbor Line Commission Map of Olympia Harbor, courtesy Washington State Archives.

Lower left: 1941 aerial, courtesy USGS.

Lower right: 1973 aerial, courtesy USGS.

In 1890, the Port Townsend Southern Railroad Company purchased the Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad Company (Smits and Allen 2007:3). The railroad extended the line another three miles to the north to a pier extending out to deep water just south of Butler Cove (Mendenhall 1892). This extension to the pier remained in use until ca. 1894 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed dredging a channel through the tideflats to significantly improve access to Percival Landing at Olympia (Hudson et al. 2008:12). Some of the spoils from the dredging replaced the wooden causeway and docks on the Westside near the 4th Avenue connection (City of Olympia 2004).

In 1891, harbor lines were established and Percival constructed a new larger wharf along Water Street NW from 4th Avenue W north to A Avenue NW and parallel to the Capitol Waterway (est. ca. 1869, vacated in 1926). By 1892, most of the city's waterfront development occurred over water, along the north side of the 4th Avenue Bridge and north along Water Street NW, and near the connection of the City Wharf (alignment of Capitol Way N) with present-day Thurston Avenue NE (Gilbert 1891).

In 1892, the U.S. Congress authorized dredging of a channel through the tideflats; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dredged in 1893–1894 to a depth of eight to 10 feet, enough to significantly improve access to Percival Landing and resulting in the declining use of the city's long wharf by 1895 (Hudson et al. 2008:12). Dredging spoils filled the block bounded by 4th Avenue W (south) and State Avenue NE (north), and Water Street NW (west) and Columbia Street NW (east), including below the 4th Avenue Bridge (Gilbert 1891, Sanborn 1896, sheets 3–4).

By the late 1890s, public consideration for closing off the estuary's north end began circulating. See Section 4.2.5.1, North Basin, for details.

Through the 1900s, residential, commercial, and industrial development at Olympia extended into the tideflats on pilings and fill. The waterfront remained the dominant feature of Olympia, and Budd Inlet continued to function as a circulation feature for people and resources, developable space, and for aquaculture with oyster beds. Residences, oyster warehouses, commercial buildings, and lumber warehouses extended out on pilings along 4th Avenue W over Budd Inlet.

The first two decades of the 1900s brought considerable residential development on the Westside. Although a new steel vertical-lift segment (ca. 1900–1919) replaced the 1891 wood draw span in the 4th Avenue Bridge, travel by automobile to the Westside from downtown Olympia still relied on crossing the 4th Avenue Bridge or driving around the south end of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. The 4th Avenue Bridge listed so badly by 1920 that drivers were warned that they crossed at their own risk and streetcar service across it was suspended.

The 1910s brought a shift in the city's growth, while capitol grounds planning and design got underway (Stevenson 2004).

1911–1936 Capitol Campus Design and Residential Growth

Dredging of Olympia's harbor produced approximately 2 million cubic yards of fill. That material was used to fill tideflats from 1909 to 1911 between Jefferson and Plum Streets SE from 8th Avenue SE north

to Olympia Avenue NE, spurring an eastward expansion of downtown. By 1915, the Union Pacific Railroad extended a spur line to Olympia, entering the city from the south and running north along Jefferson Street SE to the industrial waterfront. In 1917, during World War I, the Olympia Ship Building Company started ship construction along the harbor and was succeeded by Sloan Shipyards. In 1919, the Elks Lodge (formed in 1891) opened its new lodge building in downtown Olympia (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2017:21).

Completion in 1921 of the concrete 4th Avenue Bridge, which replaced the original wood piling bridge, significantly improved access to the Westside and enabled streetcar service to resume. The increase in personal automobile use during the 1920s, coupled with the growing role of 4th Avenue W as a state highway wending westward to Elma and Grays Harbor, supported the growth of small gas stations and grocery stores along this corridor. Industrial development along the shoreline north of the 4th Avenue Bridge grew during this period: the Olympia Veneer Company opened in 1921, Olympia Harbor Lumber Mill in 1924, and the Andersons' relocated their Ready-Cut Homes manufacturing plant from Tumwater to West Bay Drive NW in 1925 (Stevenson 2001:15; Valentino and Matson 2008). Residential growth continued during these decades as well. Electric streetcar service to the area ended in 1933.

The 1920s brought prosperity and significant population growth for Olympia, with the number of residents rising from 7,795 in 1920 to 11,733 by 1930. Although the steamboat era had passed, the port and maritime trade remained key to Olympia's growth and prosperity. In 1922, the Port District in Olympia formed. Lumber and plywood mills developed on the industrial fill lands extending out into Budd Inlet. The Port of Olympia continued dredging the harbor, creating a 250-foot-wide, 30-foot-deep, and 3,000-foot-long channel, with the spoils used to extend the filled industrial lands, building wharfs, and bulkheads along the edges of the filled lands. Workers at the newly built facilities loaded the first vessels in 1925 (Hudson et al. 2008:12). In 1926, the Olympia Yacht Club started its lease of the boat basin from the Port of Olympia, and the Puget Sound Freight Lines purchased Percival Dock. The Port of Olympia extended its timber and piling dock another 620 feet, with 90 ships calling, and continued constructing new buildings on the industrial lands.

As the Great Depression settled in during the 1930s, the Port of Olympia undertook a series of projects. In 1930, the port completed a 240-foot wharf extension and associated dredging to deepen loading berths and enlarge the associated turning basin. Dredging by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1931 and 1938 continued the deepening of the harbor and berthing areas for ships. Associated projects funded by the Works Progress Administration included constructing dirt dikes to retain the spoils, constructing new wharves, a survey of the port, and new mooring dolphins.

During the 1930s, continued infill of the tideflats extended along either side of 4th Avenue W (north to the State Avenue NW and south to the 5th Avenue SW alignments) west to near the present-day fill extent, with commercial buildings built out on the fill along 4th Avenue W.

1937–1954 Capitol Lake Design

The 1940s brought wartime production followed by a post-war construction and population boom for Olympia. During the start of the 1940s, residential infill development on the Westside continued within

the Woodruff Addition, and then slowed significantly during World War II. The port processed large volumes of lend-lease cargo destined for Russia during World War II, and hosted a small shipyard, including Prefabricated Ships, Inc. (then Puget Sound Shipping and Olympia Ship Building) that contributed to wartime production. The port constructed a new administrative building in 1944, and continued to further infrastructure developments through 1945. Continued dredging of the harbor in 1946 and 1948 provided moorage space for the Reserve Mothball Fleet (which peaked in 1960 with 185 ships).

As service members returned to nearby Fort Lewis (present-day Joint Base Lewis-McChord) following the end of World War II, many of them settled in Olympia and communities around Fort Lewis contributing to the city's population growth (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2017:22). Construction of the Des Chutes Basin Project briefly interrupted the connection between downtown Olympia and the Westside, see Section 4.2.5.1, North Basin, for details. During this period, Thurston County also built the former Memorial Clinic (built in 1948), followed by the former Post Electric Building (built in 1950), and the former Thurston County Housing Authority building (built in 1955) southwest of the intersection of 4th Avenue W and Simmons Street SW.

A 7.1 magnitude earthquake in 1949 caused widespread damage to the port facilities, altered the depth of berths at low tide, and damaged numerous city buildings. The ensuing demolition and repair of damaged buildings during the 1950s, coupled with changing post-World War II aesthetic sensibilities, ushered in a period of infill construction and modernization for the city (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2017). The Port of Olympia continued to grow during this decade, exporting lumber, adding warehouse space, and briefly considering the Nisqually delta as an expanded shipping area—in 1974, that area was designated instead as the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge (now the Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge).

1955-Present Growth and Resource Management

The 1950s saw the start of a shift from finished wood products to raw log shipments from the port. Through the 1950s, industry remained an active component of the shoreline along West Bay Drive NW from the 4th Avenue Bridge north past Schneider Creek, with extensive log booming facilities, log storage along the shoreline, and industrial buildings. Commercial growth continued to extend west from downtown on the fill between 5th Avenue SW and 4th Avenue along the waterfront property fronting the newly created Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. In 1958, the Port of Olympia rehabilitated the Marina Dock and dredged the marina the following year.

The City and Port of Olympia continued to grow during the 1960s. KGY radio station was built at the north end of the port in 1960, and in 1962 the port acquired gantry cranes for loading logs. The harbor was dredged in 1963 and 1967, and the port acquired property along the west shore of Budd Inlet for use as the West Bay Terminals (developed in 1965); it also filled the former Swede Mill site. By the late 1960s, the Simpson, Georgia Pacific, and St. Regis plywood mills operating at the port all closed and exports in lumber and logs declined. The 1965 earthquake damaged port facilities and buildings in the city (Geller et al. 2009:17). The fill between 4th Avenue W and 5th Avenue SW, extending west from

downtown, saw continued development, including the construction of Ralph's Thriftway building (1963) and the high-rise Capitol Center Building (1965), as well as multiple paved parking lots.

Completion of Interstate 5 through Olympia in the 1960s shifted the state route connections to Elma and Grays Harbor from 5th Avenue SW and through the Westside along Harrison Avenue NW south to the new U.S. Route 101 connection with Interstate 5 at Tumwater. Industrial activities continued patterns from the 1950s with development along the shoreline east of West Bay Drive NW and north past Schneider Creek. During this period, the Buchanan Lumber company operated along the shoreline and the Andersons relocated their operations to Anacortes and Everett ca. 1962 (Valentino and Matson 2008). Some residential infill occurred within the Percival and Woodruff Additions, and by 1968 streets in the Evergreen Park Addition at the south end of the Westside, directly north of U.S. Route 101, were beginning to be graded.

Just a few miles west of the Westside is the Evergreen State College, founded in 1967, and opened in 1971. Along with the Capital Mall (built in the late 1970s), the college contributed to Westside growth. During the 1970s, Olympia continued to grow, starting with a population of 18,273 in 1970 and adding over 5,000 new residents over the course of the decade. The port continued to grow, with its first one-million-ton cargo year in 1970, followed by dredging in 1971 and 1972. In 1978, the city completed the first of three phases of work replacing the Percival Dock structure with recreational facilities (Hudson et al. 2008, 12).

The 1980s brought several new initiatives led by the city to revitalize the waterfront, construct a city boardwalk, and begin city-wide street tree planting. Subsequent phases were completed in 1985 and 1988 for the replacement of Percival Dock as part of Percival Landing Park.

The 2000s brought the city's last major subdivision growth with the Wellington West Addition and only minimal infill within the Percival and Woodruff Additions. By the 2010s, residential development within the Westside consisted of only scattered infill. Industrial activities continued along Way Bay Drive NW; however, recreational use of the shoreline continued to grow through establishment of the West Bay Park and associated trails. In 2007, the BNSF Railway Company abandoned the line along the west side of Budd Inlet, removing all track and railroad ties.

4.3 TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES/AREAS OF TRADITIONAL CULTURAL CONCERN

There are no recorded traditional cultural properties within the Archaeological Resources study area. A desktop analysis of previously documented traditional cultural properties listed in the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) maintained by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) was conducted; none were identified within the study area. Because DAHP possesses information regarding traditional cultural properties that may not appear on WISAARD, an inquiry was made to Stephanie Jolivette, DAHP Local Government Archaeologist, regarding the presence of any undisclosed traditional cultural properties within the study area. Ms. Jolivette confirmed there were no undisclosed traditional cultural properties within the study area.

Enterprise Services made written inquiries to the Squaxin Island Tribe and Nisqually Indian Tribe regarding the potential presence of traditional cultural properties and areas of concern. No specific information had been received from either tribe.

Based on direction provided by the Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan (CLAMP) Steering Committee, the Washington State Department of General Administration previously commissioned a study of cultural and spiritual values associated with future alternatives for the Capitol Lake Basin (Geller et al. 2009). The study was intended to identify the cultural and spiritual values associated with the Capitol Lake Basin held by a variety of stakeholders, and to assess potential impacts on those values from proposed alternatives for Capitol Lake Basin at that time (Geller et al. 2009:5)

Values were identified through document review and interviews with stakeholders (Geller et al. 2009:7), including representatives of:

- The Native American community (The Squaxin Island Tribe)
- The Olympia Chinese-American community

The report is not a traditional cultural property report *per se*, in that it does not follow *National Park Service Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* (Parker and King 1990), but it does contain some information regarding attitudes and experiences associated with the Capitol Lake Basin, which are summarized below. Based on recent coordination with stakeholder participants in the study, the 2009 report is considered to remain a valid representation; no new information on the communities' current ties to the area were identified.

4.3.1 Squaxin Island Tribe

The Capitol Lake Basin is the ancestral home to many of the Squaxin Island Tribe's members (Geller et al. 2009:21). Tribal representatives for that study were Charlene Krise and Jeff Dickison.

The Capitol Lake Basin was originally inhabited by the *Steh-Chass* people who occupied the area around Budd Inlet (Geller et al. 2009:16). The Deschutes watershed continues to be used for ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial harvesting of natural resources, and is a place of strong cultural and spiritual value. The Tribe sees value and significance of the area now covered by Capitol Lake as a provider, educator, connection to ancestors, and a source of meditative tranquility. In addition, the natural condition of the lake basin is valued for the sake of itself (Geller et al. 2009:28). A prominent Tribal value linked to the basin is *Gwitsawdit*, which are sacred "teachings of the land" that describe the balance of life, value of nature, and emphasize the interconnectedness of all aspects of the environment – an interconnectedness that the Tribe states was disrupted by dam construction (Geller et al. 2009:37). In its natural state, the basin provided water and mud for spiritual cleansing rituals; fish, shellfish, birds and eggs, medicinal plants, and materials (e.g., sweetgrass) for basket-weaving (Geller et al. 2009:29). The Tribe considers that a restored estuary could be an educational resource to teach about nature, land, and ancestors, as the area once was an important regional hub of indigenous trade and transportation (Geller et al. 2009:30).

4.3.2 Chinese-American Community

The Chinese-American community is linked to Capitol Lake Basin through the location of Olympia's historic Chinatown in the vicinity of 5th Avenue SW and Water Street SW and the waterfront in Little Hollywood. Chinese-American community representatives were represented by Doug Mah and Brian Lock (Geller et al. 2009:34).

Chinese immigration to Olympia began during the mid-19th century, with Chinatown being established along the waterfront of the estuary in the vicinity of 5th Avenue SW and Columbia Street (and later Water Street SW). By at least 1924, the community known as Little Hollywood had been built along the shores, with some float-houses being built over the water (Geller et al. 2009:35).

Unlike in Seattle and Tacoma, Olympia's residents did not forcibly remove Chinese immigrants in the mid-1850s. However, anti-Chinese immigration laws and sentiment led to the eventual abandonment of Olympia's Chinatown (Geller et al. 2009:35). In 1937, the State Capitol Committee was authorized to develop and extend the State Capitol grounds, which involved purchasing or condemning basin and tidelands (Geller et al. 2009:17). Little Hollywood was razed in 1943, and remnants of Chinatown are now gone (Geller et al. 2009:35).

Mah and Lock noted that the Chinese-American community values the area as an embodiment of the American Dream since Capitol Lake Basin represents the first immigrant home in the United States, and was a starting point for establishing Olympia's Chinese-American community (Geller et al. 2009:35). This experience is commemorated in a historical marker at Heritage Fountain Park, constructed at the site of the former Chinatown. The dedication of the Olympia Dragon Mural at the corner of 5th Avenue SW and Columbia Street SE in 2019 to commemorate the Chinese American business community that was located along Columbia Street underscores the continued connection of this community with the area.



5.0 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5.1 OVERVIEW

This section describes the probable impacts on cultural resources from the No Action Alternative and the action alternatives (Managed Lake, Estuary, and Hybrid Alternatives). This section also identifies mitigation measures that could avoid, minimize, or reduce the identified impact below the level of significance.

5.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative would not result in construction impacts on cultural resources because the project would not be built. Potential impacts would be related to limited ongoing maintenance of the 5th Avenue Dam and ongoing sedimentation of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, since no sediment management strategies would be implemented.

5.2.1 Archaeological Resources

5th Avenue Dam maintenance would occur within the footprint of the existing structure or immediately adjacent in areas previously disturbed during original dam construction. No impacts on protected archaeological resources would be anticipated.

Sedimentation within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary eventually could bury and obscure recorded and unrecorded, potentially protected archaeological resources, making them more difficult to detect. Additionally, continued natural sediment loading could result in the compaction of unrecorded, potentially protected archaeological resources.

Flooding within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, due to continued and increased extreme river flooding could impact recorded and unrecorded, potentially protected archaeological resources if flooding results in erosion or inundation of areas containing such sites.

If the sedimentation or flooding impacts described above were to occur, there would be **significant impacts** on archaeological resources.

5.2.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

5th Avenue Dam maintenance would include limited maintenance and repair actions only. This may include work on any part of the 5th Avenue Dam including gates, mechanical and electrical systems, and spillway segments, and would not diminish the integrity of the essential physical features for which the resource is eligible for listing in a historic register. Impacts would be **less-than-significant**.

Sedimentation within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary will reach a sediment equilibrium in the Middle and South Basins, with most of the sediment anticipated to accumulate in the North Basin. Sedimentation in the North Basin may diminish the 5th Avenue Dam's setting but would not diminish the integrity of the essential physical features for which the resource is eligible for listing in a historic register. Impacts would be **less-than-significant**.

Flooding within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, due to continued and increased extreme river flooding, could have the following impacts on historic resources:

- Flooding potential exists for historic resources immediately east of Heritage Park along portions of Water Street SW and Columbia Street SW due to the elevation of this area. This area includes several individually listed and designated buildings and part of the Downtown Olympia Historic District (both local and NRHP). Buildings within this area could be damaged by flooding, resulting in the loss of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. During heavy rains and field work on January 23, 2020, sandbags were brought to Heritage Park to specifically mitigate this potential flooding issue based on current conditions without the impact of increased sedimentation.
- Flooding could impact low-lying properties within the Tumwater Historic District (NRHP), including the 1906 Brewery Building and associated structures, potentially resulting in the loss of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

If any of the flooding impacts described above were to occur, there would be **potentially significant impacts** on historic resources.

5.3 IMPACTS COMMON TO ALL ACTION ALTERNATIVES

The action alternatives include many construction activities in common. These construction-related impacts common to all action alternatives are described below. Long-term changes to historic resources as a result of constructed facilities and changes to Capitol Lake would vary by alternative, and are described in the Impacts from Operation sections for each alternative (Sections 5.4.2, 5.5.2, and 5.6.2).

Flooding within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, due to continued and increased extreme river flooding (under the No Action and Managed Lake Alternatives) and extreme tides and sea level rise (under the Estuary and Hybrid Alternatives) could have the same impacts on historic resources described in the No Action Alternative, Historic Built Environment Resources, Section 5.2.2. If any of

the described flooding impacts were to occur, there would be **potentially significant impacts** on historic resources.

5.3.1 Impacts from Construction

All action alternatives – Managed Lake, Estuary, and Hybrid – have construction impacts associated with the following:

- Initial dredging in the North Basin, or North and Middle Basins
- Habitat area establishment
- Construction of boardwalks in the South and Middle Basins
- Construction of a dock in the Middle Basin and hand-carried boat launch in the North Basin
- Construction staging and access

5.3.1.1 Archaeological Resources

The construction activities associated with the action alternatives could result in ground disturbance or compaction of soil that impacts archaeological resources. Construction impacts on archaeological resources are considered an irreversible and permanent impact as these resources are non-renewable, and any impact on the depositional integrity (i.e., context) of a protected archaeological resource would be significant.

There are no recorded archaeological sites currently mapped within North, Middle, or South Basins themselves. However, there is a high potential that unrecorded archaeological resources, such as native shellfishing locales on former tidal flats, or remains left behind by the occupants of Little Hollywood, lie beneath the waters of Capitol Lake. The margins of Capitol Lake are highly sensitive for archaeological sites. Indeed, the Steh-Chass (or Squaxin) Site (45-TN-241), along the west shoreline of North Basin, is believed to extend into the basin (Lewarch and Murphy 2000). While previous development and construction have likely damaged or even removed some sites, intact archaeological deposits remain and are, or are likely to be, covered and protected by fill.

Initial dredging, habitat area establishment, and construction of the boardwalks, and dock have the potential to intersect, remove, or compact unrecorded, potentially protected resources that may be present within the basins. Intact native sediments under the more recent sedimentation may be found at greater depths than the dredging limits, and therefore, no effects to precontact archaeological resources are likely during initial dredging. Historic archaeological resources, however, may still exist within sediment deposits so that even with shallow dredging, some effects may occur to unrecorded, potentially protected archaeological resources. Ground disturbance and the placement of fill for habitat areas also have the potential to damage unrecorded, potentially protected archaeological resources through compaction.

Construction Staging and Access. There are no recorded archaeological resources within the proposed staging area and water access point at Marathon Park, and since the park landform was created in 1970

using 58,000 cubic yards of fill material, the park is considered to have a low potential to contain intact archaeological sites. Use of the park for staging and water access has a low potential to damage unrecorded archaeological resources. However, it is possible that unrecorded sites are present within the park. Use of unpaved portions of Marathon Park for staging and water access has the potential to damage unrecorded archaeological sites through compaction and rutting by heavy machinery. Similarly, there are no recorded archaeological sites within Tumwater Historical Park, which is also proposed for construction staging. The park landform was substantially modified in 1980 with creation of the park, and, as a result, the park is considered to have a low potential to contain intact archaeological sites. However, it is possible that unrecorded sites are present within Tumwater Historical Park. Use of unpaved portions of the park for staging has the potential to damage unrecorded archaeological sites through compaction and rutting by heavy machinery.

Construction impacts on recorded and unrecorded, protected archaeological sites from ground disturbance or compaction of soil would be irreversible and permanent; therefore, if they were to occur, impacts would be **significant**.

5.3.1.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

Construction impacts on historic resources would occur from temporary construction activities and could reduce a historic resource's ability to convey its historic significance. These impacts could be reversible or irreversible.

The most important factors in determining potential construction impacts of the action alternatives are construction methods (the type and intensity of activities), the location of the construction work, and the duration of the activities. All action alternatives would involve construction activities in or near historic resources.

During construction, the presence and activity of barges, pile drivers, temporary sheet piles, containment cells, trucks, and materials would have temporary impacts on historic resources. These impacts would be typical of large-scale construction projects, such as noise, vibration, dust, visual impacts, and tracking of dirt and mud. There would also be short-term access limitations and traffic congestion. While these short-term impacts may inconvenience residents and visitors, and temporarily diminish the integrity of historic resources, these impacts would be reversible and would not permanently diminish the ability for a historic resource to convey its historical significance.

Construction activities that could have more than a temporary impact on a historic resource's integrity, but could be mitigated through design or BMPs to less-than-significant levels, are described below.

Construction staging and access could have the following impacts:

- The volume and weight of equipment traffic crossing the recommended historic-register eligible Percival Creek Bridge from truck trips to bring in equipment and materials for the various construction elements have the potential to damage the bridge.

- Haul routes will need to be determined to identify any potential impacts on the Olympia Downtown Historic District and the Tumwater Historic District, including the historic contributing Crosby (built ca. 1860) and Henderson (built ca. 1905) houses.

These potential impacts would be avoided or mitigated through an access plan developed by the contractor prior to construction to assess and avoid any potential damage and be subject to review and approval from the Olympia Heritage Commission, Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission, and/or DAHP. As a result, impacts are expected to be **less-than-significant**.

5.4 MANAGED LAKE ALTERNATIVE

5.4.1 Impacts from Construction

In addition to construction activities described in Impacts Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.3, the Managed Lake Alternative would include construction of the following:

- Non-vehicular bridge
- 5th Avenue Dam overhaul repairs

5.4.1.1 Archaeological Resources

5th Avenue Dam overhaul repairs would generally occur within the footprint of the existing structure or immediately adjacent, in areas previously disturbed during original dam construction. Jet grouting along the earthen dam would involve considerable ground disturbance. Because jet grouting would be accomplished in the deep subsurface without visual contact, any impacts on archaeological resources could not be assessed. Removal, disturbance, and/or compaction of unrecorded, potentially protected archaeological resources could also occur. No construction impacts on archaeological resources beyond those described in Section 5.3 for all action alternatives are anticipated. Construction impacts on recorded and unrecorded, protected archaeological sites from ground disturbance or compaction of soil would be irreversible and permanent; therefore, if they were to occur, impacts would be **significant**.

5.4.1.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

Construction impacts of the non-vehicular bridge would be the same as Impacts Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.3.

5th Avenue Dam overhaul repairs would occur in various places in and along the 5th Avenue Dam, and would include work on the electrical components within the control house, appurtenances outside of the control house and spillways, and to components of the concrete spillways. Repair work would cause short-term impacts during construction, but would not diminish the integrity of the essential physical features for which the resource is eligible for listing in a historic register, and are, therefore, **less-than-significant**.

5.4.2 Impacts from Operation

Long-term impacts of the Managed Lake Alternative on cultural resources would primarily be associated with:

- Recurring maintenance dredging in the North Basin
- Habitat areas established in the Middle Basin
- Boardwalks and dock
- Non-vehicular bridge

5.4.2.1 Archaeological Resources

Recurring maintenance dredging in the North Basin would have impacts similar to those anticipated during initial dredging, as described in Section 5.3, since the same area would be dredged during the later dredge events. Maintenance dredging would target recently accumulated sediments and is not expected to disturb intact native sediments that may be found at greater depths than the dredging limits. Therefore, no effects to precontact archaeological resources are expected during maintenance dredging. No other ground-disturbing activities would occur during operation.

Same as the No Action Alternative, continued and increased flooding from extreme river flooding could impact archaeological resources. Impacts would be potentially **significant**.

5.4.2.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

Operational impacts are those that occur once a project is completed. For the purposes of the historic built environment analysis, long-term changes that result from dredging (both initial and recurring maintenance dredging), new resources (such as the non-vehicular bridge) or removed historic resources (such as the 5th Avenue Bridge and Dam) are considered operational impacts. Important factors in determining impacts on historic resources are whether or not there would be a permanent change to a resource (such as demolition or physical alteration) and whether the resource's historic context and setting would change. Potential long-term impacts on historic resources from the Managed Lake Alternative are described below.

Dredging would not result in long-term impacts on historic resources; therefore, there would be **no impacts**. DAHP determined that both the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and the Des Chutes Basin Project are not National Register eligible.

The creation of habitat areas would not result in long-term impacts on historic resources.

- For the recommended historic register-eligible Percival Creek Bridge, this work would have **no impact** on its eligibility. The habitat areas would be set off from and below the bridge, retaining the visual character of the bridge.

- Boardwalks in the South Basin would occur only partially within the Tumwater Historic District and would enable over-water activity and views back to the historic district and the historic brewery complex that relate to historic development patterns associated with the period of significance of the historic district. Therefore, there would be **no impact** on the historic district.

The non-vehicular bridge would not diminish the 5th Avenue Bridge or Dam's essential physical features or their ability to convey their significance. DAHP determined both the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and the Des Chutes Basin Project not National Register eligible. Therefore, the impacts would be **less-than-significant**.

5.5 ESTUARY ALTERNATIVE

5.5.1 Impacts from Construction

In addition to construction activities noted in Impacts Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.3, the Estuary Alternative has the following construction activities:

- Initial dredging of the North and Middle Basins
- Stormwater outfall replacement (along the Deschutes Parkway SW and along the Arc of Statehood)
- Culvert replacement at Interpretive Center
- Bridge scour protection installation (as needed at the 4th Avenue, Interstate 5, and railroad bridge)
- 5th Avenue Dam and 5th Avenue Bridge removal
- Construction of the new 5th Avenue Bridge
- Deschutes Parkway SW realignment and Olympic Street W Bridge replacement
- Slope stabilization along Deschutes Parkway SW

5.5.1.1 Archaeological Resources

The Deschutes Parkway corridor in particular has a Very High Risk for precontact archaeological sites, and there are recorded sites along both sides of the parkway. It is possible that construction of the parkway actually bisected sites that originally were contiguous.

- Use of upland areas and ground disturbance along Deschutes Parkway for staging and roadway construction could impact recorded as well as unrecorded archaeological sites through grading, leveling, compaction and other ground disturbances. Known sites include two precontact archaeological sites, as well as the roadbed of the historic Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad.

- Placement of fill for slope stabilization of Deschutes Parkway could further cover one recorded precontact site as well as any unknown sites. Placement of fill as part of slope stabilization would impact sites by covering them further and making them more difficult to detect. The weight of material also could compact sites and deform or crush fragile artifacts such as shell, bone, and wood.
- Depending on depths and methods employed, habitat construction immediately east of Deschutes Parkway could impact recorded as well as unrecorded sites.
- Construction of boardwalk and dock elements along the western edge of Middle Basin could impact submerged archaeological resources, including unrecorded upland sites that extend downslope into the basins.

Landforms in the vicinity of 5th Avenue Dam are notable for the presence of historic-era archaeological sites such as bottle and refuse dumps, and ruined structural bridge and piling remains. Precontact sites are also possible. While removal of the 5th Avenue Dam itself is unlikely to intersect archaeological sites, road revisions to Deschutes Parkway, utility revisions, and other ground disturbances to landforms at each end of the dam could expose, damage, and remove archaeological sites.

There are no recorded submerged archaeological resources within the areas identified for initial dredging within the North and Middle Basins.

Construction impacts on recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites would be irreversible and permanent; therefore, construction impacts on protected archaeological sites, if they were to occur, would be **significant**.

5.5.1.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

Construction activities under the Estuary Alternative would cause the same type of indirect and short-term impacts on historic resources as described for Impacts Common to All Action Alternatives, Historic Built Environment Resources in Section 5.3.1.2; however, construction under the Estuary Alternative would involve more activities and would cover more areas. These potential impacts would be avoided or mitigated through an access plan developed by the contractor prior to construction to assess and avoid any potential damage and be subject to review and approval from the Olympia Heritage Commission, Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission, and/or DAHP. As a result, impacts are expected to be **less-than-significant**.

5.5.2 Impacts from Operation

Under the Estuary Alternative, long-term impacts would primarily be associated with the following:

- Stormwater outfall replacements
- Bridge scour protection
- 5th Avenue Dam, 5th Avenue Bridge, and Olympic Street W Bridge removal

- New 5th Avenue Bridge
- Realigned Deschutes Parkway SW
- Slope stabilization along Deschutes Parkway SW

Impacts related to habitat areas, boardwalks, and dock would be the same as described in Section 5.4 for the Managed Lake Alternative.

5.5.2.1 *Archaeological Resources*

Within the Capitol Lake Basin, currently submerged archaeological sites could become exposed as a result of reestablishment of estuary function, which could lead to discovery/erosion/looting/destruction of those sites.

Recurring maintenance dredging in West Bay would occur in navigational areas that have authorized depths for commercial and recreational use and have been previously dredged. Dredging would target recently accumulated sediments and is not expected to disturb intact native sediments that may be found at greater depths than the dredging limits. As a result, it is unlikely that unrecorded, potentially protected sites would be disturbed. As a result, no impacts on submerged archaeological resources are anticipated.

If maintenance dredging were to occur in areas that had not previously been dredged or deeper than authorized depths, this could result in damage to unrecorded, potentially protected submerged archaeological resources.

Flooding within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary due to extreme tides and sea level rise could impact recorded and unrecorded, potentially protected archaeological resources if flooding results in erosion or inundation of areas containing such sites. If the flooding impacts described above were to occur, there would be potentially **significant impacts** on archaeological resources.

5.5.2.2 *Historic Built Environment Resources*

Recurring maintenance dredging in West Bay would have **no impacts** on historic resources along the west side of the bay. This work would potentially include transload facilities at the Port of Olympia for transfer of dredge spoils to an upland facility. Potential impacts related to potential transport of spoils along city streets within the Downtown Olympia Historic District would be the same as described in Section 5.3, Impacts Common to All Action Alternatives, and are therefore, **less-than-significant**.

Stormwater outfall replacements along Deschutes Parkway SW and along the Arc of Statehood would have **no impact** on historic resources.

Bridge scour protection, if required at the historic register eligible Interstate 5 bridge, would consist of rock riprap or cobble material. This work would be consistent with existing riprap rock placement at the abutments and would not impact its eligibility. As a result, impacts related to bridge scour protection would be **less-than-significant**.

5th Avenue Dam and 5th Avenue Bridge removal would have the following long-term impacts on historic resources:

- **Washington State Capitol Historic District:** This work would permanently return the North Basin to a state similar to what existed prior to the Des Chutes Basin Project. DAHP determined both the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and the Des Chutes Basin Project not National Register eligible. As such, this work would not diminish the essential physical features of the historic district such that the resource is no longer able to convey the significance for which it is listed to the National Register and the Washington Heritage Register. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.
- **Tumwater Historic District:** For the Tumwater Historic District, this work would permanently return the Middle and South Basins to a state similar to what existed prior to the Des Chutes Basin Project. The estuary context and setting are more compatible with the historic waterfront character, particularly with regards to the setting and context for the historic brewery area. As such, this work would not diminish the essential physical features of the historic district such that the resources are no longer able to convey the significance for which it is listed to the National Register and the Washington Heritage Register. Therefore, there would be **no impacts** and an **overall substantial benefit**.
- **Olympia Downtown Historic District:** For the Olympia Downtown Historic District, individually listed and designated historic resources, and unevaluated historic resources within downtown Olympia around the shoreline of the North Basin, this work would permanently return the North Basin to a state similar to what existed prior to the Des Chutes Basin Project. DAHP determined both the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and the Des Chutes Basin Project not National Register eligible. As such, this work would not diminish the essential physical features of the historic district such that the resources are no longer able to convey the significance for which they are listed/designated or potentially eligible for listing/designation to a historic register. Therefore, there would be **no impacts**.
- **5th Avenue Dam and Bridge:** Since the 5th Avenue Dam and 5th Avenue Bridge are determined eligible for historic register listing, their removal would be a **significant impact**.
- **Westside Historic Resources:** For historic resources along the Westside, this work would permanently return the North Basin to a state similar to what existed prior to the Des Chutes Basin Project. DAHP determined both the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and the Des Chutes Basin Project not National Register eligible. As such, this work would not diminish the essential physical features of the historic resources such that the resources are no longer able to convey the significance for which they are listed/designated or eligible for listing/designation to a historic register. Therefore, there would be **no impacts**.

A new 5th Avenue Bridge would replace the former 5th Avenue Bridge and Olympic Street W Bridge and extend across to a roundabout at the Deschutes Parkway SW and result in regrading and roadway connection within the west end of Heritage Park. As such, this work would not diminish the essential physical features of any historic resources such that the resources are no longer able to convey the

significance for which they are listed/designated or eligible for listing/designation to a historic register. Therefore, there would be **no impacts**.

Realignment of Deschutes Parkway SW at the north end would establish a roundabout connecting to the new 5th Avenue Bridge and include a new connection to the existing Olympia Way/4th Avenue roundabout. This would involve a cut through the existing hillside, replacement of the Olympic Street W Bridge, and importing sediment for construction of a retaining wall and roadway fill, which would utilize a portion of the former railroad right-of-way (all tracks have already been removed).

- **Olympic Street W Bridge:** Since the Olympic Street W Bridge is determined eligible for historic register listing, its removal would be a **significant impact**.

Slope stabilization work along Deschutes Parkway SW would use materials excavated from the earthen dam and dredge spoils. Work would place excavated material from the earthen dam to create a buttress along and stabilize the Deschutes Parkway SW. This work would have **no impact** on historic resources.

5.6 HYBRID ALTERNATIVE

5.6.1 Impacts from Construction

Under the Hybrid Alternative, construction impacts would be the same as those described for the Estuary Alternative, Section 5.5, with the addition of a barrier wall constructed at approximately the centerline of the North Basin to establish a smaller reflecting pool.

5.6.1.1 Archaeological Resources

Under the Hybrid Alternative, construction impacts on archaeological sites would be the same as those described for the Estuary Alternative, Section 5.5. Impacts on protected archaeological resources, if they were to occur, would be **significant**.

5.6.1.2 Historic Built Environment Resources

Under the Hybrid Alternative, construction impacts on historic resources would be the same as those described for the Estuary Alternative, Section 5.5. Construction of the reflecting pool barrier wall would not introduce new types of short-term construction impacts on historic resource. Impacts would be **less-than-significant**.

5.6.2 Impacts from Operation

Under the Hybrid Alternative, long-term impacts would generally be the same as the Estuary Alternative.

Impacts related to recurring maintenance dredging in West Bay, the established habitat areas, boardwalks and dock, 5th Avenue Dam and Bridge removal, the new 5th Avenue Bridge,

Deschutes Parkway SW realignment, and slope stabilization along Deschutes Parkway SW would be the same as the Estuary Alternative, Section 5.5.

5.6.2.1 *Archaeological Resources*

Under the Hybrid Alternative, operational impacts on archaeological sites would be the same as those described for the Estuary Alternative, Section 5.5. Impacts on protected archaeological resources, if they were to occur, would be **significant**.

5.6.2.2 *Historic Built Environment Resources*

All impacts would be the same as those described for the Estuary Alternative, Section 5.5, including potentially **significant impacts** on the historic register eligible 5th Avenue Dam, 5th Avenue Bridge, and Olympic Street W Bridge, and the **benefit** for the Tumwater Historic District.

5.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

5.7.1 *Measures Common to All Action Alternatives*

Mitigation measures for cultural resource impacts are designed to avoid, minimize, document, and/or interpret the impacted resource(s). Any efforts to avoid, minimize, document, or interpret resources necessarily assume that inventories, surveys, and other properly designed studies occur as a precursor. Federal laws, state laws, and local ordinances were reviewed to recommend potential mitigation measures. Mitigation measures required under federal and state law and local ordinances must be implemented and cannot be appealed.

Federal permits would be required from the Corps for some or all of the Proposed Action. Therefore, future implementation of the Preferred Alternative identified in the Final EIS would be considered a federal undertaking subject to the requirements of a separate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review and consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA; the Corps would determine which activities are subject to NEPA and Section 106. In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Corps would consider the effects of the Proposed Action on historic properties and consult with DAHP and affected tribes. Efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties and effects could include, but are not necessarily limited to, inventories and documentation of archaeological objects, sites, and districts; historic buildings and structures; historic districts; traditional cultural properties; and cultural landscapes. Based on the outcome of the Section 106 and/or EO 21-02 review and consultation process, the Applicant would be required to comply with measures stipulated in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), if executed for the undertaking, to resolve adverse effects posed by the Proposed Action that cannot be avoided. Measures could include, but are not necessarily limited to: ethnographic studies in coordination with local tribes; data recovery and interpretation of archaeological sites and districts; completion of Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and/or Historic American Landscapes Survey; and other mitigations.

If the Corps does not permit all portions of the Proposed Action under Section 106, those portions not permitted by the Corps would be subject to compliance with Executive Order 21-02 and several titles under the RCW. Additionally, an Archaeological Site Alteration and Excavation Permit may be required to conduct archaeological site investigations, as well as if impacts to a protected archaeological resource cannot be avoided.

Mitigation measures may be separately developed through consultation between the SEPA lead agency, DAHP, affected tribes, the City of Olympia, the City of Tumwater, and other stakeholders. These are often incorporated into an MOA. Potential mitigation measures identified below can be adopted voluntarily by Enterprise Services and/or imposed as conditions as part of the MOA or permit process.

5.7.1.1 Mitigation Measures for Construction

Archaeological Resources

Before constructing any of the action alternatives, Enterprise Services would consult with DAHP, affected tribes, and the lead federal agency to determine the types and locations of archaeological studies that are needed.

- Under SEPA, Section 106, and/or Executive Order 21-02, DAHP and affected tribes may request and recommend archaeological survey, testing, and recovery, and/or monitoring of all areas that will be impacted by construction. A variety of approaches, including terrestrial shovel probing, terrestrial auger probing, terrestrial geoprobing, deep mechanical trenching, and in-water geoprobing and/or sonar, could be evaluated for use.
- Delineate recorded sites to determine if they can be avoided.
- Conduct archaeological monitoring during geotechnical and other ground-penetrating studies.
- Conduct archaeological review of all available geotechnical logs.
- Develop BMPs to minimize compaction of unpaved surfaces to the extent possible.
- Conduct all ground-disturbing construction work under the terms of an Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery Plan and/or Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan.
- Conduct archaeological monitoring during construction under the terms of an Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan.

Historic Built Environment Resources

Before constructing any of the action alternatives, Enterprise Services would obtain reviews and approvals as described in Section 5.7.1.2 for mitigation for operations impacts.

During construction, Enterprise Services would protect the historic and physical integrity of historic structures, properties, and districts through the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures

proposed for other elements of the environment, particularly transportation, air quality, land use, and recreation.

5.7.1.2 Mitigation Measures for Operation

Archaeological Resources

Mitigation measures included in Section 5.7.1.1 for construction could also be implemented to avoid, minimize, document, and/or interpret resource(s) impacted during recurring maintenance dredging.

Historic Built Environment Resources

The following mitigation measures are proposed as part of the EIS, and are expected to be consistent with the requirements/recommendations that would come out of the Section 106 consultation and/or EO 21-02 process.

- Request an eligibility determination from DAHP for the Percival Creek Bridge, and the Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge.
- Complete the review process through the City of Olympia Heritage Commission (per City of Olympia Municipal Code, Chapter 18.12 Historic Preservation) and the City of Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission (per City of Tumwater Municipal Code, Chapter TMC 2.62 Historic Preservation) for any work that changes, alters, modifies, remodels, removes/demolishes, or significantly impacts historic resources designated to the Olympia Heritage Register and the Tumwater Register of Historic Places.
- Submit for project design review by the Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee (per RCW 43.34.080) to advise the State Capitol Committee and the Director of Enterprise Services.
- Develop an access plan for review by DAHP, the City of Olympia Heritage Commission, and the City of Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission relative to construction haul routes. This plan should identify the frequency, weights, and routes of truck traffic relative to affected historic districts and Percival Creek Bridge. The level of detail should be sufficient to understand and identify any potential impacts in order to avoid or minimize these impacts.
- Consult with DAHP, the City of Olympia Historic Preservation Officer, and the City of Tumwater Historic Preservation Officer on any changes in the approved design to determine if design review by DAHP, the Olympia Heritage Commission, and/or the City of Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission is required to ensure project compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, and the City of Olympia and City of Tumwater historic preservation ordinances.

- Potential mitigation could include pursuing a Cultural Landscape designation and/or developing an interpretive plan for the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary in conjunction with the Capitol Lake Interpretive Center that could be jointly led by the Olympia Heritage Commission and the Tumwater Historic Preservation Commission and undertaken in coordination with the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Nisqually Tribe, the Washington State Archives, the Washington State Historical Society, the Olympia Historical Society, and other stakeholders. In addition to considering indigenous use and traditional cultural knowledge, this could address the history and relationships between the Deschutes River and Percival Creek estuaries, the West Capitol Campus and associated landscape, Olympia, Tumwater, and the Westside to provide a more accurate and balanced level of information on historic periods and perspectives. This would support ongoing interpretive work at the Capitol Lake Interpretive Center and existing parks and new work along the boardwalks within the South and Middle Basins.

5.7.2 Measures Specific to Each Action Alternative

5.7.2.1 Managed Lake Alternative

Construction

Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for construction of the Managed Lake Alternative are the same as those described in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.7.1.

Operation

Archaeological Resources

Because operation of the Managed Lake Alternative would not adversely affect archaeological resources, no mitigation measures are proposed.

Historic Built Environment Resources

Measures would be the same as those described in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.7.1, with the following addition:

- Consult with DAHP on proposed overhaul repairs of the 5th Avenue Dam for compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* prior to undertaking work.

5.7.2.2 Estuary Alternative

Construction

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for the Estuary Alternative are the same as those described in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.7.1.

Historic Built Environment Resources

These would be the same as described under Section 5.7.2.1 for the Managed Lake Alternative, with the following additions:

- Develop a protection and monitoring plan for historic resources adjacent to the Deschutes Parkway SW realignment work to avoid and minimize indirect impacts on these historic resources from construction. This will be subject to review by DAHP and the Olympia Heritage Commission.
- Monitor construction work adjacent to the Deschutes Parkway SW realignment work as needed based on the protection and monitoring plan for historic resources.

Operation

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for the Estuary Alternative are the same as those described in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.7.1.

In addition, low-tide archaeological surveys and conditions monitoring could be conducted after construction to identify any archaeological sites that become exposed as a result of reestablishment of estuary function.

Historic Built Environment Resources

Measures would be the same as described under Section 5.7.1, Measures Common to All Action Alternatives with this addition:

- Prepare DAHP Level II Mitigation Documentation for the 5th Avenue Dam and 5th Avenue Bridge, and the Olympic Street W Bridge prior to undertaking construction. This will provide a record of original construction, subsequent alterations, and conditions immediately prior to removal.

5.7.2.3 Hybrid Alternative

Construction

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for the Hybrid Alternative are the same as those described in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.7.1, and for the Estuary Alternative, Section 5.7.2.2.

Historic Built Environment Resources

These would be the same as under Section 5.7.1 in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives and Section 5.7.2.2, Estuary Alternative.

Operation

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for the Hybrid Alternative are the same as those described in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives, Section 5.7.1.

Historic Built Environment Resources

These would be the same as under Section 5.7.1 in Measures Common to All Action Alternatives and Section 5.7.2.2, Estuary Alternative.

5.7.3 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

5.7.3.1 Managed Lake Alternative

Archaeological Resources

There is no feasible mitigation to completely avoid the potential to impact unrecorded, protected archaeological sites.

Historic Built Environment Resources

Under the Managed Lake Alternative, there are no significant unavoidable adverse impacts on historic resources.

5.7.3.2 Estuary Alternative

Archaeological Resources

There is no feasible mitigation to completely avoid the potential to impact unrecorded, protected archaeological sites.

Historic Built Environment Resources

- Loss of the individually eligible 5th Avenue Dam through removal.
- Loss of the individually eligible 5th Avenue Bridge through removal.
- Loss of the individually eligible Olympic Street W Bridge through removal.

5.7.3.3 Hybrid Alternative

Archaeological Resources

There is no feasible mitigation to completely avoid the potential to impact unrecorded, protected archaeological sites.

Historic Built Environment Resources

These would be the same as in Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts Section 5.7.3.2, Estuary Alternative.



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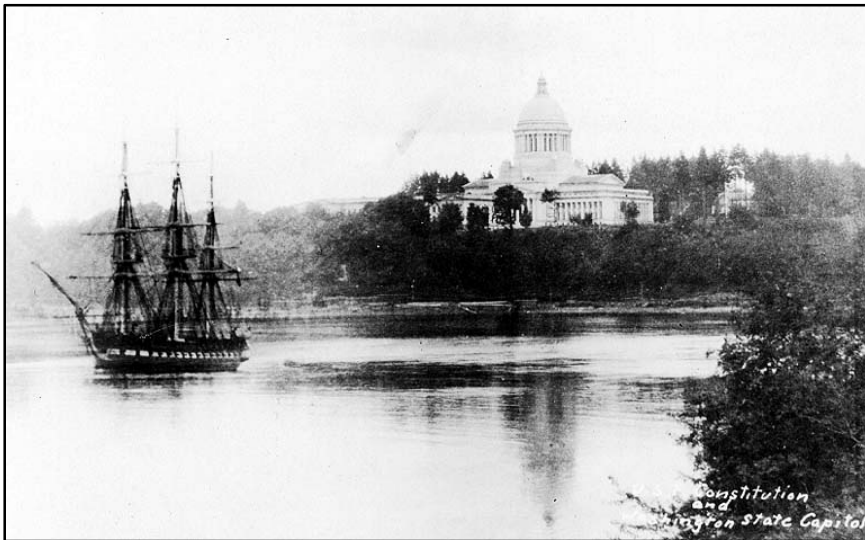
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Appendix A Study of Cultural & Spiritual Values Associated with Future Alternatives for Capitol Lake Basin

Study of Cultural & Spiritual Values Associated with Future Alternatives for Capitol Lake Basin

January 5, 2009



Prepared by AHBL, Inc., for the Department of General
Administration

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*Cover Photo: The USS Constitution sailing out of Deschutes River Basin, c. 1933
Source: Unknown*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

This report is one of a series of studies commissioned by the Washington State Department of General Administration (GA) in relation to the future of the Capitol Lake basin in Olympia, based on the direction of the Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan (CLAMP) Steering Committee. The Committee is currently reviewing the impacts of four alternatives for the long-term future of the Lake basin. As a method for comparing the alternatives, the Committee established fifteen analysis categories, and is preparing reports on the effects of alternatives on the categories. The categories are:

- Long-term capital and operating costs
- Sediment
- Water access to the Port of Olympia
- Boat moorage along Percival Landing
- Flooding in downtown Olympia
- State water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, nitrogen, and phosphorus
- Fish and wildlife habitat
- Year-round fish passage
- Invasive species
- Ecosystem health
- Public recreation
- Public roadways and transportation connections
- Utility infrastructure
- Regional economy
- Cultural and spiritual values (present study)

Completed CLAMP studies that address these categories can be found online at: <http://www.ga.wa.gov/CLAMP/index.html>.

The purpose of this report is to identify the cultural and spiritual values associated with the Lake basin, and to assess potential impacts to those values from the four alternatives for the Lake basin's future. This values study brings that which people value and care about into the decision-making process, cataloguing beliefs and ideas held by a variety of stakeholders. The values studied are not economic values, but rather feelings and beliefs that relate to the sense of place imparted by the Deschutes River and Capitol Lake basin. Further, this study is not an inventory or analysis of historic or cultural resources, nor is it an analysis of aesthetic impacts. This cultural and spiritual values study does not address aesthetics except insofar as they relate to the Capitol Campus architectural and landscape plans of Wilder & White and the Olmsted Brothers, in

"... revealing the function of the watershed and the non-static nature of this ecosystem can be the focus of a statement of ecosystem management and values as we move into this challenging century. This is a timely discussion and it is possible to have both the aesthetic and the ecological function if there is willingness to address both. This can not be an either/or situation. This will require leadership and a valuing of both the iconic cultural roots and the ecological function."

– Barbara Swift, Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee

relation to identified cultural and spiritual values. Additionally, recreation is addressed only as a formative element in shaping cultural values. Analysis of recreation in other contexts is included in the *Net Social and Economic Benefit Analysis*, which can be found online at the link listed above. (See page 15 in Chapter I of the study for further discussion of the study's purpose and limitations.)

The goal of the project is a reasonable, defensible catalog and assessment of potential impacts which provides fair and equal consideration of identified values. The study did not attempt to identify mitigation measures for those impacts. It is expected that appropriate mitigation would be defined at a later stage in the decision-making process. Chapter I of the study contains a complete discussion of project background, purpose and limitations.

Capitol Lake, which is located at the mouth of the Deschutes River adjacent to downtown Olympia, was created in 1951 with construction of the 5th Avenue Dam; prior to that, the Lake basin had been an estuary with mud flats visible during low tides. The creation of the Lake responded to a variety of ideas, including the 1911 Wilder & White plan for the Capitol Campus, which proposed the creation of a pond to reflect the domed Legislative Building and the Temple of Justice in a portion of the Lake basin, and pre-1951 conditions of the mud flats which had been degraded by urbanization. The dam increased siltation of the Lake, eliminating natural flushing and turnover of the water, and contributing to the growth of algae and noxious weeds. Over time, the Lake's water quality and habitat conditions have diminished.

Alternatives

As discussed above, the State is now considering four alternatives for the basin, including two alternatives to restore the estuary (the estuary alternative; and the dual-basin estuary alternative, which would create a saltwater reflecting pond adjacent to the estuary); a managed lake option which would involve periodic dredging of the existing freshwater lake; and the status quo option, which would allow siltation until the Lake becomes a freshwater marsh, and is studied for baseline purposes only. The two estuary options were identified in the Deschutes Estuary Feasibility Study (DEFS). There is currently no preferred alternative. (See Chapter I of the study for further discussion of area history, and Chapter III of the study for further detail on the alternatives.)

Identified Values

The study strives to document values that currently exist or have existed in the historical or pre-historic past which are still held today or are still relevant. Cultural and spiritual values may be held personally, held as a group or held by different groups, and may be congruent, overlapping, or conflicting between or within groups. Thus, rather than attempt to come to community consensus on values, the study provides a representative array of values. (See Chapter II of the study for a complete discussion of project assumptions.)

Values were identified through review of existing documents and interviews with stakeholders. Interviews were conducted with representatives of:

- Several events that are regularly held at the Lake and are an important part of the identity of the Olympia community;
- The Olympia Chinese-American community;
- The Native American community (Squaxin Island Tribe);
- Heritage Park Development Association; and
- Others knowledgeable of area history.

The Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee was also consulted. Chapter I of the study provides complete discussion of project methodology, and Chapter II includes summaries of existing data and the interviews.

Fourteen values were identified and are very briefly summarized in Table i below. Chapter II of the study presents the values in a variety of ways to fully convey their meaning, whom they are held by, the time periods that were the basis for their formation, and how they are inter-related. Many pages in the study feature the words of the interviewees themselves; their words bring to life the ideas behind the values, in a way that brief descriptions cannot. The complete text of their responses is included in Appendices B and C.

*"If you are ever there
different seasons of the
year, it is beautiful, the
changes, the colors, the
breath—when you
breathe in during the
late August, you can
smell the sweetness of
the land. And then in
the wintertime you can
smell the moisture, the
water. It changes
through the season
and [is] very important
to our spirit."
- Charlene Krise, Squaxin
Island Tribe*

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Table i: Values Overview

Value	Meaning
Gwitsawdit ¹ – The Connectedness and Balance of Nature	This value represents nature as it is valued for its own sake. “Gwitsawdit” are sacred “teachings of the land” held by the Squaxin Island Tribe. The teachings describe the balance of life, including “body, mind, soul, spirit, infant, child, adult, elder, spring, summer, fall and winter.” Non-Native-American groups also hold related environmental values.
Source of Life / Provider	This value represents the basin as a provider of food and tools for life, and also as a provider for spiritual needs. It is primarily held by the Squaxin Island Tribe but also encompasses some beliefs of other stakeholders.
Physical and Spiritual Connection to History	The basin provides a physical and spiritual connection to history for many groups. The area is valued by many groups in different ways, as a connection to history, to memories, and to ancestors.
A Place for Education about Past and Present	The basin has been valued throughout history as a place to educate people, particularly youth, about nature, life skills, history, geography and other ideas. The value is held by a variety of stakeholders, including the Squaxin Island Tribe.
A Meditative Place	The basin is valued as a tranquil place that allows for meditation and reflection by all users. Meditative values expressed by focus groups include a “sense of well-being” and a “connection to something larger than oneself.”
Location of Material Artifacts	The area is also valued by the Tribe and many other people for its archaeological resources relating to Native-American activity and more recent historic use of the area.
A Starting Point for the American Dream	The basin is valued by many for whom it was a starting point on their ancestors’ quest for the American Dream, including early European settlers, the Chinese-American community, and others.
Civic Presence	The basin is part of a civic presence that is a physical expression of the City Beautiful Movement, and the Wilder & White and Olmsted Plans for the Capitol Campus which were part of that movement. This civic presence includes the visual and physical connection between the Campus and the Water, the lake’s function as a reflecting pond for the domed Legislative Building and Temple of Justice, and the visual associations with Washington D.C. and other major cities.
A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government and Civic Pride	The basin and its views are valued for the well-known image of the Capitol they create. The Lake as reflecting pond is also part of this symbol.
Clean Appearance	This value represents the desire for a “clean” water body and landscaped area instead of the condition that existed before the Lake was created.
A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature	To many people currently living in or visiting the Olympia area, the lake and its parks represent an opportunity to experience beauty, nature and wildlife, although these things can mean different things to different people.
A Source of Community Identity and Place for Community Traditions	The Lake is valued as a source of identity for the Olympia community and a public space for many community traditions, including events like Lakefair, Bon Odori, the Dragon Boat Races, Procession of the Species and others.
A Meeting Place	The Lake is valued as a meeting place for many Olympia residents and people from other communities.
A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise:	The Lake is valued for the recreation it provides and for the health effects of outdoor exercise. Recreational use of the basin also encompasses wildlife viewing, including walking around the Lake, watching the salmon run up the fish ladder from the dam and toward the hatchery, and bird-watching.

Source: AHBL Inc.

¹ “Gwit-saw-dit” is a phonetic spelling of a word in the Lushootseed language. The actual spelling could not be verified for this report.

“...the reason the capitol is in Olympia is really, Puget Sound—the settlers on the west side of the Puget Sound could come down...by Indian canoe and later by steamboat right to Olympia and they—they occasionally took small boats and dredges and barges up into Tumwater and so forth but the port was at Percival. It was on the saltwater side of what we now consider the lake.”

– Ralph Munro, Former Washington Secretary of State

Impacts

Table ii is a summary of impacts of all alternatives on the identified values. The summary identifies when key aspects of a value would be eliminated, diminished, supported or changed.

Eliminated (shown as X in the table) was only used where substantial aspects of the value *are currently or would be* significantly negatively affected. It is recognized that the value itself is not or would not be eliminated, and that other aspects of the landscape may continue to support the value.

The Changed impact category (shown as Δ in the table) was used where the study determined that impacts were too subjective to provide an assessment of support or lack of support for a value, or where changes would be positive for some aspects of a value but negative for others. Following the table is a narrative summary of the most significant impacts of each alternative. See Chapter IV of the study for the complete analysis of impacts.

Table ii: Summary of Impacts of All Alternatives

VALUES	Alternative 1: Status Quo Lake	Alternative 2: Managed Lake	Alternative 3: Estuary	Alternative 4: Dual Basin Estuary
Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature	X (a)	X (a)	+	+
Source of Life / Provider	X (a)	X (a)	+	+
Physical and Spiritual Connection to History	—	Δ	Δ	Δ
A Place for Education about Past and Present	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
A Meditative Place	—	+	Δ	Δ
Location of Material Artifacts	Δ (b)	Δ (b)	Δ (b)	Δ (b)
A Starting Point for the American Dream	Δ	+	+	+
Civic Presence	X (c)	+	Δ (c)	+
A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government, and Civic Pride	Δ	+	Δ	+
Clean Appearance	—	+	Δ	Δ
A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature	Δ	+	Δ	Δ
A Place for Community Events and A Source of Community Identity	X (d,e)	+(e)	— (d)	Δ (d,e)
A Meeting Place	Δ	+	Δ	Δ
A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise	X (d,e)	+(e)	Δ (d,e)	Δ (d, e)

Source: AHBL, Inc.

X=Eliminated; —=Diminished; +=Supported; Δ=Changed; n/a=Not Applicable; see Table 2: Impact Categories

(a) Aspects of this value held by the Native-American community are currently eliminated and would not be restored by this outcome.

(b) Indicates some potential for discovery of artifacts based on the potential for earthwork under all alternatives, or potentially through natural processes in intertidal zones under Alternatives 3 and 4. Specific location of known artifacts was not assessed in this values study. A separate study would need to confirm whether there is potential with the specific actions under this alternative. For the purpose of this values study, actions with even minimal potential are shown to have a possible effect on values. Impacts of discovering or unearthing artifacts could be considered negative by some value holders and positive or neutral by others, even if applicable regulations are followed and appropriate mitigation defined and followed.

(c) Under Alternative 1, the reflecting pond function of the basin, which is a key aspect of the Civic Presence value, would be completely eliminated. Under Alternative 3, the basin would still serve as a reflecting pond, although not 100% of the time. It is expected to serve as a reflecting pond 80% of the time due to tides. Because of this, and because other effects on the Civic Presence value may be positive for some value holders and negative for others, the impact is shown as Changed (Δ) rather than Diminished (-) or Eliminated (X). It is acknowledged that for some value holders the less-than-100%-of-the-time reflecting pond is a very significant negative impact.

(d) Under Alternative 1, water activity aspects of this value, primarily boating, would be eliminated over time. Under Alternatives 3 and 4, boating would be diminished during low tide. This would likely have a negative effect on community events because tides may not support event schedules. However, for more individual or smaller group boating pursuits related to recreation, the timing of boating trips would likely be more flexible and could occur consistent with the tides.

(e) While swimming is currently eliminated, the effects on swimming would not be different for any of the alternatives; no alternative would restore swimming. Because there is no difference in how the alternatives affect swimming, and it is not considered feasible to restore swimming, swimming was not specifically evaluated. However, some individuals suggest that Alternative 4 would restore swimming in cold saltwater.

*“Many generations of Washington governors have been annoyed by the mud flats encircling the capitol properties. These flats will disappear when the tide no longer surges into the basin. Beaches, bathing pools, diving boards and concrete viaducts will replace the swampy shoreline. Swimming and boating will be possible in the new fresh-water lake.
- The Oregonian, July 16, 1950*

Alternative 1: Status Quo Lake

Alternative 1, Status Quo Lake, would continue the current “eliminated” status of two values, and would eliminate important aspects of three additional values. These include important aspects of two values held primarily by the Native-American community, and important aspects of two values held by a variety of non-Native-American stakeholders. The values for which important aspects would be eliminated include:

- Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature – This value as held by Native-American community and some non-Native-Americans is eliminated under existing conditions, and would continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.
- Source of Life / Provider – This value as held by Native-American community and some non-Natives is eliminated under existing conditions, and would also continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.
- Civic Presence – Reflecting pond aspect of this value would be eliminated. The reflecting pond is valued by a variety of non-Native-American stakeholders.
- A Place for Community Events and a Source of Community Identity – Boating activities valued as part of community events and identity, including Dragon Boat Races and boating events that are part of Lakefair would be eliminated.
- A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise – Recreational boating, an important aspect of this value, would be eliminated.

Alternative 2: Managed Lake

While Alternative 2, Managed Lake, would support a number of values, including the reflecting pool aspect of Civic Presence, like Alternative 1 it would continue the current “eliminated” status of two values, both held by the Native-American community.

- Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature – This value as held by Native-American community and some non-Natives is eliminated under existing conditions, and would continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.
- Source of Life / Provider – This value as held by the Native-American community and some non-Native-Americans is eliminated under existing conditions, and would continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.

Alternative 3: Estuary

Alternative 3, Estuary, would not eliminate any values, but would represent a change to a number of values. By restoring the estuary, Alternative 3 would support the two values held primarily by the Native-American community that would be eliminated in Alternatives 1 and 2 (Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature and Source of Life / Provider). However, another major change would be that the water would not serve as a reflecting pond 100% of the time, as it would in Alternatives 2 and 4. While the reflecting pond aspect of Civic Presence would not be eliminated, it would be diminished. Several stakeholders expressed strong value in this value being maintained 100% of the time. However, the overall effect of Alternative 3 on Civic Presence is considered Changed (Δ) rather than Diminished (-) because the effect of the change to an estuary on the values of the City Beautiful Movement is subjective. Many of the issues that triggered the perceived need for beautification when the Lake was created (the Little Hollywood shantytown and sewage issues) are no longer relevant today. Additionally, the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans did not assume the entire basin would be turned into a lake.

Alternative 3 would also diminish boating aspects of A Place for Community Events and Source of Community Identity, because these events either would be changed or would need to be scheduled with the tide, and because stakeholders indicated that the reflecting pond function also contributes to the identity of several events. While recreational boating and boating for educational, meditative or connection to history purposes would be changed, it would be less likely to be diminished than boating for community events because these users would be more likely to be able to schedule boating to fit

*“We had sweetgrass in that...estuary, and now when we want to have sweetgrass we have to go all the way to Bowerman Basin...or we trade with Tokeland people...not having it in [our] own area caused some hardships for tribal people. We have now seen a resurgence of our basketry...[it] is very important for a person’s overall being...Some of our elders have said that when they do their basketry they may have been going through a very difficult time in their life...but when they start working on their basket it is all repetitive...it causes them to be able to place their thoughts in the orders that they need to...and be able to help resolve issues. So our elders have said that the basketry is very important for people.
– Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe*

with the tides, and because fewer and smaller boats would likely be used.

Alternative 4: Dual Basin Estuary

Like Alternative 3, Alternative 4, Dual Basin Estuary, also would not eliminate any values, and also would represent a change to a number of values. In restoring the estuary, Alternative 4 would support the two values held primarily by the Native-American community that would be eliminated in Alternatives 1 and 2 (Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature and Source of Life / Provider). However, unlike Alternative 3, Alternative 4 would also support the reflecting pond aspect of Civic Presence 100% of the time, and would not diminish this feature. Alternative 4's dual basins would presumably allow for fewer changes to boating aspects of community events. As with Alternative 3, recreational boating and boating for educational, meditative or connection to history purposes would be less likely to be diminished than boating for community events, due to the different needs and expectations of these users.

Conclusion

The goal of the project is a reasonable, defensible catalog and assessment of potential impacts which provides fair and equal consideration of identified values. This study does not attempt to weight the values in any manner (such as duration, number of value holders or amount of supporting documentation); instead, it strives simply to present the relevant information in a manner that is readable for the public and useful to decision-makers. In summary, given those limitations, Alternative 1 would be expected to have the greatest negative impact on values. While Alternative 2 would provide support for a large number of values, it would also continue a large, existing negative impact on two values. Alternatives 3 and 4 would not completely eliminate any key aspects of the values, and would restore two currently eliminated values. They would result in a number of changes that would likely be interpreted as positive by some people and negative by others. However, Alternative 3 would diminish the reflecting pond aspect of the Civic Presence value. Alternative 4 would support this key aspect of Civic Presence.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This report is one of a series of studies commissioned by the Washington State Department of General Administration (GA) in relation to the future of the Capitol Lake basin in Olympia, based on the direction of the Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan (CLAMP) Steering Committee. The purpose of this report is to identify the cultural and spiritual values associated with the lake basin, and to assess potential impacts to those values from the four alternatives for the lake basin's future. This values study brings that which people value and care about into the decision-making process, cataloguing beliefs and ideas held by a variety of stakeholders. The values studied are not economic values, but rather feelings and beliefs that relate to the sense of place imparted by the lower Deschutes River and Capitol Lake basin. It is recognized that this place, which holds meaning for Olympia-area residents, Native-Americans, descendants of immigrant communities, State government representatives, and a variety of other groups and individuals, means different things to different people, and has meant different things to various communities over time. This study attempts to capture that meaning, which is something that technical reports on a variety of scientific and economic subjects cannot fully capture.

B. Study Limitations

While this study takes into account history and archaeology, it is not an inventory or analysis of historic or cultural resources. Rather, it uses history as a context in from which to study values. It does not attempt to fully document or analyze those physical resources or impacts to them. It is anticipated that such documentation may be required in the future to meet Section 106 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (including 36CFR800) or other applicable regulations. The study is also not an analysis of aesthetic impacts, although several of the values and impacts to those values relate to appearance and aesthetics; the study generally does not address aesthetics except insofar as they relate to the Capitol Campus architectural and landscape plans of Wilder & White and the Olmsted Brothers. Additionally, recreation is addressed only as a formative element in shaping cultural values. Analysis of recreation in other contexts is included in the *Net Social and Economic Benefit Analysis*, which can be found online at the link listed above. Again, the focus of this study is the meaning of the place known as the Capitol Lake basin to a variety of people.



*Capitol Lake Basin from the south, c. 1959.
Source: Susan Parish Collection*



*"Little Hollywood," c. 1930s.
Source: Susan Parish Collection*

C. History and Context of Capitol Lake Basin

The Capitol Lake basin was originally inhabited by the Steh-Chass people, who for thousands of years made their home around what is today the Budd Inlet. The Deschutes River and water basin contributed significantly to their lives in both secular and spiritual ways. Moreover, the Deschutes basin was part of a major transportation route for many other local tribes because it connects the Deschutes River, Budd Inlet and South Puget Sound. In 1854, the Treaty of Medicine Creek between the local Native-American tribes and the United States Government ceded this land, along with 4,000 square miles of ancestral territory to the United States. As a result, the Steh-Chass people and six other tribes were relocated to the Squaxin Island reservation, and today's Squaxin Island Tribe represents those various peoples whose various ancestors called the Deschutes Water Basin their home.

Tumwater, and later Olympia, were founded at this location because it is at a geographic crossroads and because it was one of two termini of the Oregon Trail that brought settlers westward. The location also benefited commerce in the area. By 1855, Olympia was established as the Washington Territory Capitol on 12 acres of land donated by Olympia's founder, Edmund Sylvester. In 1889, Washington achieved Statehood, and Olympia became the State Capitol. In 1878 a Chinese labor contractor hired by the residents of Olympia completed a narrow-gauge railway which crossed the Deschutes Water Basin and linked to the Northern Pacific Railroad in Tenino. In 1906, Leopold Schmidt built the historic Olympia Brewery near Tumwater Falls, at the southern end of the basin. The water quality of the area contributed greatly to the quality of the Brewery's products, and the river was used for shipping the products.

In 1911, a design competition for the Capitol Campus yielded the Wilder & White plan, which represented the City Beautiful movement popular at the time, and sited several neo-classical buildings with prominence and visibility on a bluff overlooking the City of Olympia and Puget Sound. Later, the Olmsted Brothers were hired to create a master landscape plan. Both plans envisioned a visual connection from the Campus to Puget Sound, and both envisioned that part of the Deschutes estuary would be turned into a reflecting pool, enhancing the visual impact of the Capitol as viewed from the City. By this time, urbanization had affected the Deschutes Water Basin, and many of the City's poorer residents and new arrivals, including many Chinese immigrants, had built homes and businesses on and beside the water, forming a shantytown called "Little Hollywood." The estuary was commonly used as a dump site, and that, combined with the rundown appearance of Little

Hollywood, contributed to the desire to transform the estuary into Capitol Lake.

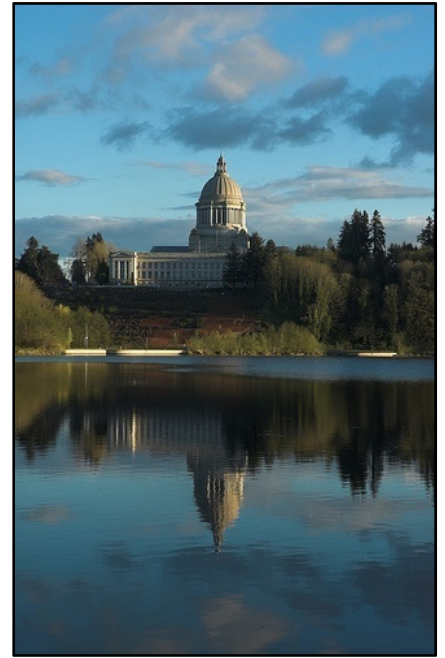
In 1937, the State Capitol Committee was authorized to develop and extend the State Capitol grounds. The Deschutes Water Basin and tidelands were purchased and/or condemned and the 5th Avenue Dam was constructed in 1951, thereby submerging the mud flats and creating an artificial lake. The freshwater lake was seen by local citizens as a way of improving the community, and received popular support from most non-Native-American residents. Landscaping, recreational areas, the broad Deschutes Parkway and an unobstructed view of the State Capitol fit with the City Beautiful movement, which favored landscaped spaces and grand civic structures to promote civic virtue and eliminate blight.

Though interrupted by World War II, the project was completed by 1951, with the construction of the 5th Avenue Dam and the creation of Capitol Lake. The 260-acre reservoir serves as a reflecting pool for the domed Legislature Building. Construction of the Lake altered habitat for plants, fish and wildlife in the basin. Saltwater-dependent species declined and freshwater-dependent species increased. Trout and bass are now found in the Lake, and a local bat colony has thrived off of the insects supported by the freshwater lake. Salmon continue to inhabit the Lake, supported by a fish ladder at the dam and at Tumwater Falls; a hatchery at Tumwater Falls; and, until recently, a hatchery at Percival Cove. The Lake also lies within a fly way for migratory birds.

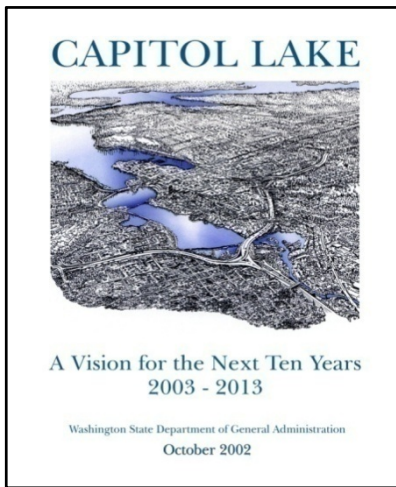
Marathon Park was built in 1969, though it did not receive its current name until 1984, when the first trials for the Women's Olympic Marathon were held there.

Over time, creation of the Lake has resulted in increased siltation of the water body, from the Deschutes River and from erosion of the Lake's banks. Tumwater Historical Park was built in 1979 using spoils from the Lake's first dredging since construction of the dam. The siltation, combined with a lack of water circulation and natural flushing, contributed to the growth of algae and noxious weeds. These issues caused increased turbidity and fecal coliform concentration, forcing the closing of the Capitol Lake Park swimming area in 1985. The Lake was dredged again in 1986, but high water temperatures may have indirectly affected habitat and wildlife.

In 1994, GA purchased additional land for Heritage Park, designed to complete the Wilder & White and Olmsted Plans, connecting the Capitol Campus and Budd Inlet, and in 1996 began construction of Heritage Park. In 1999, the Heritage Park Arc of Statehood was



*The Legislative Building, reflected in Capitol Lake.
Source: Unknown*



The CLAMP 10-Year Plan

completed and GA also created a wetland mitigation site in the middle basin. In 2007, grass and basic utilities were added to Heritage Park.

D. Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan (CLAMP)

In 1995 and 1996, GA requested state permits for the construction of Heritage Park and to dredge the middle basin. Realizing a need for long-term planning regarding Capitol Lake, GA assembled the CLAMP Steering Committee. The committee is made up of representatives from:

- *City of Olympia*
- *City of Tumwater*
- *Department of Ecology*
- *Department of Fish and Wildlife*
- *Department of General Administration*
- *Department of Natural Resources*
- *Squaxin Island Tribe*
- *Port of Olympia*
- *Thurston County*

The Committee utilizes adaptive management, a concept which tests management practices first as short-term experiments, learns from them, and uses them as a basis for changes and adjustments. Adaptive management is a flexible approach where best judgment is utilized to implement action, test hypotheses, evaluate results and adjust subsequent actions accordingly. Under adaptive management, learning becomes ongoing, interactive and self-correcting.

Since its inception, the committee has considered a range of long-term management options for Capitol Lake, including dredging sediment to keep an open-water lake, to removing the dam so a saltwater estuary could be restored. After a review of the costs and environmental permits associated with different management plans, the Committee agreed to maintain a freshwater lake during the next 10 years.

Meanwhile, the Committee organized the Deschutes Estuary Feasibility Study (DEFS) to specifically explore the estuary option. The DEFS evaluated four alternatives for restoring a naturally functional estuary, exploring issues ranging from biology, to engineering, to community values. Though four estuary alternatives were explored in the DEFS, only two were deemed suitable for further consideration as long-term alternatives for the management of the basin. The first would remove the 5th Avenue Dam, creating a 500-foot opening (a 5th Avenue Bridge would be constructed to

maintain access), thereby restoring tidal flows and an estuary state. The second alternative would include all elements of the first, but also split the north basin of the Lake with a north-south barrier, creating a 39-acre saltwater reflecting pool on the east side.

The State is now considering four management alternatives. These include the two remaining DEFS alternatives, plus a managed lake option which would involve periodic dredging of the existing freshwater lake, and the status quo option. The status quo option is studied for baseline purposes only. The alternatives are further described below (see Chapter III). There is currently no preferred alternative.

E. Methodology and Assumptions

As stated above, the purpose of this report is to identify the cultural and spiritual values associated with the Capitol Lake basin and evaluate any potential impacts that the four alternatives would likely have on the values. This study builds on the previous *Deschutes Estuary Feasibility Study: Net Social and Economic Benefit Analysis*, which was a study of contemporary values held by individuals whose values were self-reported through participation in focus groups. This study broadened participation. It included review of existing data, collection of new data through a series of interviews with people representing a variety of stakeholder groups and points of view, identification of values based on the data, a review of the four alternatives and their physical effects on the basin environment, and an analysis of how the alternatives would be likely to affect the identified values.

The resulting study is a qualitative analysis. Because it evaluates impacts to human beliefs, it is not by its nature a technical analysis. However, like many other analyses, the findings are presented in terms of the issues to be affected – the values – and the impacts to them that could occur from implementation the alternatives.

The study strives to document values that currently exist or have existed in the historical or pre-historic past which are still held today or are still relevant. All values are assumed to be held by humans; although some values relate to natural systems, it is people who hold the meaning, feelings or beliefs that this study examines. Cultural and spiritual values may be held personally, held as a group or held by different groups, and may be congruent, overlapping, or conflicting between or within groups. Values may also change over time. Further, spiritual values are subjective and may overlap with cultural values. For the purposes of this analysis, values are largely self-reported and cannot be further verified beyond self-reporting. Thus, rather than attempt to come to community consensus on

“...the whole purpose of putting the building up on that hill which was just a farm was that it would look up the sound and the Puget Sound would be—you know, it was kind of the crown of the end of Puget Sound...I don’t think you really appreciate the capitol building until—well let’s say building—until you are about eight miles up the sound, you look back down and you realize its position and location and what it looks like from the middle of the bay and so forth.”

– Ralph Munro, Former Washington Secretary of State

“Particular consideration, as set forth in the architects’ report, was given to a development which would gradually transform the present unsightly and offensive Olympia water front into a stately approach to the city and a beautiful, parked entrance to the Capitol grounds, flanked by waters of a tidal lake, suggestive, in its charming combination of water, city and mountains, of far-famed Lucerne.”

– Facts and Comment Circular, Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, date unknown (circa 1947)

values, the study provides a representative array of values. The limits of this study are acknowledged.

The goal of the project is a reasonable, defensible catalog and assessment of potential impacts which provides fair and equal consideration of identified values. It is recognized that some values have persisted for long periods of time and others were formed more recently. It is also recognized that some values are or were held by large numbers of people and others by smaller numbers. Further, some values and impacts are supported by more documentation than others. This study does not attempt to weight the values in any manner (such as duration, number of value holders or amount of supporting documentation); instead, it strives simply to present the relevant information in a manner that is readable for the public and useful to decision-makers.

This study identifies the values and potential impacts to those values. It does not attempt to identify mitigation measures for those impacts. It is expected that appropriate mitigation would be defined at a later stage in the decision-making process.

The study includes a number of diagrams to illustrate the values. These diagrams are intended to aid in communicating the values and their relation to groups of people, time periods and each other. Again, they are not intended to weight the values in any manner. The diagrams can be found in Chapter II, Identification of Values.

1. Existing Data

Existing data reviewed include:

- *Master Plan for the Capitol of the State of Washington*, Washington State Department of General Administration, June 2006.
- *West Capitol Campus: Olmsted Brothers Master Planning & Landscaping*, Washington State Capitol Grounds, General Administration, September 2008.
- *Deschutes Estuary Feasibility Study: Net Social and Economic Benefit Analysis*, Cascade Economics, Northern Economics and Spatial Informatics Group, June 2007.
- Many other documents were reviewed, including a number of historical documents, the website of the Olympia Historical Society, documents from the Deschutes Estuary Feasibility and other Capitol Lake basin documents.

A complete list of references is available at the end of this document.

2. Interviews

Representatives of a variety of stakeholder viewpoints were identified. In some cases interviewees are acknowledged spokespersons for their group; however, for some value holders, no such representative exists. In these cases, interviewees were selected for their familiarity with and knowledge of the community.

The groups and individuals listed below were interviewed. Groups that were contacted but did not respond for an interview are also listed. Interview transcripts can be found in Appendix B. A more thorough summary of each interview is included in Chapter II, below.

- Lake Events: A number of public, civic or cultural events occur at the Lake each year. An interview with representatives of several of these events was conducted on November 20, 2008 at the Department of General Administration (GA). Because this was a group interview, it took the form of a focus group.
 - Capital Lakefair was identified because of its long history and association with the Lake and Olympia Community. It was represented by event staff Bob Barnes and Dee Hooper.
 - The Dragonboat Festival was identified because it is a cultural event that takes place at the Lake. It was represented by Mary Beth Falkner and Mary White of St. Martin's University, which sponsors the event.
 - Procession of the Species was identified because it is a cultural and spiritual event that takes place at the Lake, and through the Olympia downtown. It was represented by Eli Sterling of Earthbound Productions, which sponsors the event.
 - The Bon Odori festival was identified because it is a cultural event that takes place yearly at the Lake. Representatives were contacted but did not respond to requests for an interview within the time frame for the study.
- Native-American Community:
 - The Squaxin Island Tribe was identified because the basin is the ancestral home of many of the Tribe's members. The Tribe was represented by Charlene Krise (Executive Director of the Squaxin Island Museum, Third Tribal Council Member) and Jeff Dickison (Assistant Natural Resources Director). The interview was conducted on November 21, 2008 at the Squaxin Island Tribal Center. The interview was conducted through the telling of stories from elders, legends, teachings, and personal stories.

*"...we literally try to change the visualization that people on the street [have] about what their community is. ...it's also important for us that we end the Procession not on pavement but on earth in the context of the natural landscape.."
- Eli Sterling, Procession of the Species*

“The Campus is experienced in the round and is dependent upon the balanced relationship of the components listed above to retain and/or have an enhanced iconic quality. As the lowest element in the composition, the lake is a particularly important element and as a reflective element, completes a circle of sky – land – water – sky. This relationship of a clear water body associated with a wooded hillside and monumental largely white buildings at the peak has a long and powerful role in the Western landscape tradition.”

– Barbara Swift, Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee

- The Chehalis and Nisqually tribes were identified because their lands are proximate to the basin, and it is possibly significant to them. However, neither tribe responded to requests for interviews.
- The Chinese-American community was identified because of their long history with the City of Olympia and the Capitol Lake basin. The community was represented by Doug Mah, who is Mayor of Olympia and Brian Lock, who was a member of the Olympia Chinatown Historical Marker Project. The interview was conducted on November 26, 2008 at Olympia City Hall. Interview questions were answered through the telling of personal stories and opinions and stories from elders.
- Ralph and Karen Munro were identified because of their extensive knowledge of local history. Ralph Munro is a former Secretary of State for the State of Washington. The interview was conducted on November 21, 2008 at the interviewees’ residence, in a question and answer format, although the Munros also told anecdotes in response to some questions.
- The Heritage Park Development Association was identified because the Park lies on the shores of the Lake. The Association was represented by Allen Miller. The interview was conducted by phone on November 24, 2008, in question and answer format. This interview also revealed a number of values held by individual lake users.
- The Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee (CCDAC) was identified for their knowledge of the Capitol Campus. Members were given a brief presentation at their meeting on November 20, 2008, and responses were given through follow-up by GA staff. Because these responses occurred beyond the time frame for interviews, they are included in Appendix C. Additionally, the words of several members are featured in callout boxes in the margins of this document.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF VALUES

This chapter presents values identified through existing data analysis and interviews. As stated previously, the values sought in this study were not economic values. Rather, cultural and spiritual values are beliefs, feelings and associations about the lake basin, held by people. These values have durability through time, although for varying periods. Some are held individually, while others are held by groups. Some values relate to specific material things, such as plants or animals, or to historical events, but the values are the meaning associated with these things.

A. Existing Data Summary

1. Net Social and Economic Benefit Analysis

The previous study, *Deschutes Estuary Feasibility Study: Net Social and Economic Benefit Analysis* included a focus group study that gathered information regarding “Cultural Services.” Many of those results are relevant to this study.

Focus group participants identified the recreational aspects of Capitol Lake as a cultural value. Jogging supports the health and fitness culture, and boating and recreational fishing are significant to some area families. Spiritual values were found in the general enjoyment of the open space and public park amenities. Several people expressed the meditative benefits of Capitol Lake, including the “sense of well-being” it provides. The environmental movement finds value in the Lake, as it teaches children about nature and stewardship. Finally, people identified the Lake as a significant part of the Olympia community, as a meeting space and source of civic pride.

2. Wilder & White and Olmsted Plan Documents

The following documents were reviewed for information and insight into the 1911 Wilder & White plan for the Capitol Campus, and the Olmsted Brothers work for the Capitol that was started in 1911 and refined in their 1927 plan for the Campus. The review of these documents provided background for several of the interviews.

- *Master Plan for the Capitol of the State of Washington*, Washington State Department of General Administration, June 2006.
- *West Capitol Campus: Olmsted Brothers Master Planning & Landscaping*, Washington State Capitol Grounds, General Administration, September 2008.

“This construction [Fifth Avenue Dam] will transform the present unsightly mud flat areas into a fresh water lake and will make possible the construction of proper highways and parkways in suitable locations and the relocation of an existing unsightly railroad tracks and facilities, all as required in the Act.”
– Frank O. Sether, Assistant Secretary, State Capitol Committee meeting minutes, May 5, 1948

Relationship of the City Beautiful Movement to Capitol Campus Design

The City Beautiful Movement was an architectural and urban design movement starting in the late 1800s and continuing into the first two decades of the 20th century. Aesthetically and in terms of place-making, the movement represented grand architecture along parkways and concourses, typically with white stone buildings in a neoclassical style. Expansive manicured and landscaped park spaces with wide boulevards were also a part of this aesthetic, as were grand vistas along the boulevards and across the open spaces. City Beautiful plans also addressed how people would move through a space, to define how they experience the architecture and landscape features. The movement expressed an idea about government, democracy and justice, particularly in its borrowing from ancient Greek and Roman traditions of building style, grouping of buildings, the monumental scale of buildings, and vistas.

(Continues on next page)

These plans were representative of the City Beautiful movement (see sidebar).

The Wilder & White and Olmsted Plans included groups of monumental buildings and wide concourses and boulevards. A visual and physical connection between the Campus on the hill and the city of Olympia to the north was a key aspect of the Olmsted plan, as was a visual and physical connection between the Campus and Puget Sound. The creation of the Lake and Heritage Park were in many ways a response to these plans. While the plans called for a reflecting pond to reflect the domed Legislature Building and Temple of Justice as viewed from downtown Olympia and other nearby locations, the plans showed only a portion of the Deschutes basin being made into a lake. The plans assumed the rest of the estuary would remain. The Heritage Park Development Association views its work as consistent with the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans, and intends to celebrate the centennial of the Wilder & White plan in 2011. Interviews revealed a number of values connected to these plans. See the interview summaries starting on page 26.

3. Other Historical Documents

An archive of historical documents relating to Capitol Lake was reviewed for insight into values held in relation to the Lake's creation and more recently. Documents included newspaper articles, governmental memos and meeting minutes, flyers, and letters from community members, dating from approximately 1947 to the 1970s.

Creation of the Lake

Historic documents prior to the decision to create a freshwater lake showed a "diversity of opinion whether the dam should be a low-level dam to permit tide water to flow over the top or a high dam which would make a fresh water lake" (*Notes Regarding the Proposed Deschutes Waterway Improvement, undated*).

Once the freshwater lake was decided upon by the State Capitol Committee, documents hailed conversion of the Northern Pacific right-of-way into a parkway and creation of recreational attractions. While they eliminated navigation in the channel south of Fourth Avenue, the changes were seen as desirable for many reasons. The new Deschutes Parkway would link to the Pacific Highway, Olympic Highway and downtown, and the project would provide flood control, utilize unused property, and include grading to allow recreational access to the new lake.

Prior to creation of the lake, the area was referred to as "an uncomplimentary contrast" to the Campus; the creation of the lake was heralded as "a beautiful foreground for the Capitol campus" and

the new roadway was considered to bring “traffic relief” (*The Daily Olympian*, May 1, 1950).

Many generations of Washington governors have been annoyed by the mud flats encircling the capitol properties. These flats will disappear when the tide no longer surges into the basin. Beaches, bathing pools, diving boards and concrete viaducts will replace the swampy shoreline. Swimming and boating will be possible in the new fresh-water lake.

- “*Washington Launches Task to Fill Puget Sound with Sparkling Water from Mountain Streams*,” Richard L. Neuberger, *The Oregonian*, July 16, 1950

This construction (Fifth Avenue Dam) will transform the present unsightly mud flat areas into a fresh water lake and will make possible the construction of proper highways and parkways in suitable locations and the relocation of an existing unsightly railroad tracks and facilities, all as required in the Act. The new dam and spillway will maintain the water level in the entire basin within those limitations assumed as a basis for the beautification and recreational development of the shore line. The proposed normal range of the operating level of the Lake would not include any extensive areas of flat shoreline which would be unsightly when uncovered.”

- Frank O. Sether, Assistant Secretary, State Capitol Committee meeting minutes, May 5, 1948

While drawings for the Temple of Justice were in course of preparation, under instructions from the Capitol Commission, the Group Plan was revised after most thorough study of the details of [the] site, of present needs and future possibilities. Particular consideration, as set forth in the architects’ report, was given to a development which would gradually transform the present unsightly and offensive Olympia water front into a stately approach to the city and a beautiful, parked entrance to the Capitol grounds, flanked by waters of a tidal lake, suggestive, in its charming combination of water, city and mountains, of far-famed Lucerne. The result is a group of buildings and treatment of its environment, worthy of the high dignity and lofty ideals of the State.

- *Facts and Comment circular*, Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, date unknown (circa 1947)

(Continued from previous page)

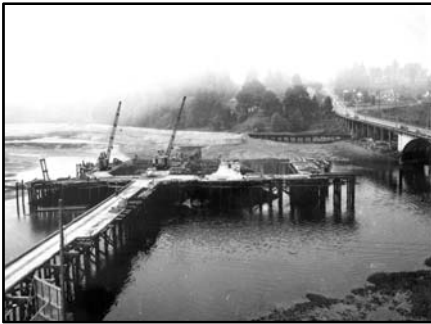
City Beautiful spaces generate a sense of being in an important and unique locale. In terms of its social value, the movement was in many ways a response to the crowded, polluted and toxic urban environments of cities that had experienced rapid growth during the industrial revolution, and was seen as a way to provide social good by repairing or replacing the unhealthful environments that were common in that era. In addition to repairing public health ills, clean and harmonious environments were also seen as a cure for the social ills of the era, such as overcrowding. The movement was also associated with the role of government in addressing these ills.

Summary by AHBL, with information from the following sources:

Hines, Thomas S., “Architecture: The City Beautiful Movement,” *Encyclopedia of Chicago* (online), <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/61.html> and Rose, Julia K. “The City Beautiful Movement,” <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~cap/CITYBEAUTIFUL/city.html>



Capitol Lake Basin Park and Swimming Beach, c. 1965.
Source: Susan Parish Collection



Construction of the 5th Avenue Dam, c. 1950
Source: Susan Parish Collection

The Lake was seen by the State Capitol Committee as something of benefit to the entire state:

It is a state proposition. Like Washington, D.C., it belongs to all the people, of the State of Washington. We are glad the buildings are here. We are trying to beautify around them.
- *Meeting Minutes, State Capitol Committee, May 5, 1948*

Siltation of the Lake Basin following Creation of the Lake

Documents revealed that siltation was a known issue early in the history of Capitol Lake.

Erosion in a few years will so over run the Basin Lake...so that only the channel will remain unless some action is taken in the near future.

- *Letter from Edwin Henderson to Governor Arthur B. Langlie, undated (likely from the mid-1950s)*

A 1957 newspaper article describes “Capitol Lake with its unsightly debris and shores cluttered with junk” (*publication unknown, June 9, 1957*). Documents through the 1970s show continued investment in lakeside park areas for beautification, and for passive and active recreational use.

B. Interview Summaries

Interviews were open-ended. Though specific questions were prepared (see Appendix A), some interviews varied considerably from that format. The variation in format was due to the time frame for the study (e.g., lake event representatives were interviewed as a group due to the short time frame for the study), types of values that were being discussed and because values were relayed differently by different people.

1. Lake Events Representatives

The focus group-type interview with representatives from Capitol Lakefair, Dragon Boat Races and Procession of the Species revealed the Lake as the center of the Olympia community.

It’s... in the heart of downtown, so sense of community is such a big part of what our event represents in...bringing together different aspects of the community.

- *Mary Beth Falkner, Dragon Boat Races*

As a major element of Olympia culture, it contributes to community identity. It is a well-known spot for meeting friends, for use as an event space, and for recreation.

...I know whole families that come down to Lakefair that only come once a year, and they see people that they only see once a year and it's true of a lot of individuals too.

- Dee Hooper, Lakefair

Area residents know to go to Capitol Lake for access to nature and tranquility.

I can go to Capitol Lake and on any day I can see people sitting on blankets, people just enjoying the sun for the four days it's here. There's reason that you're drawn to that area.

- Mary White, Dragon Boat Races

"...and then to have the force of the people beating the drums and yelling and paddling at the same time. It's just very – it's a very powerful time for us and our community."

- Mary White, Dragon Boat Races

The participants emphasized that the Lake is a major part of their respective annual festivals. These events can be both cultural and spiritual:

... it's also important for us that we end the Procession not on pavement but on earth in the context of the natural landscape...that is so we fulfill that connection...

- Eli Sterling, Procession of the Species

I think the idea of your body connecting with the rhythm of the water. Especially when you are paddling in a boat you are just going with the way that the water is flowing and I think that there's something really powerful to be said for that and especially with Dragon Boat. We have the drums beating and you are just in rhythm with community and the water and nature and everything. And I think that is something that you can only find on the water, to be honest.

- Mary Beth Falkner, Dragon Boat Races

However, changes such as weeds, algae and pollution have impacted use of the Lake:

In the Lake back then as things changed we had swimming, we had docks, we had a coronation on the Lake and much as it means to those folks there we've had it, this will be fifty-two years and what we have left in the Lake is Golf Island. They [had the] boat races down there [and] on [a] Saturday, the outboard people came down and they had to spend four or five days dragging the weeds and the grass to get a track. If it stays like that they said they can't come back, it's too much effort to do for their races. So we have very few lake activities that we had in the past, but... The Lake is what we are.

- Bob Barnes, Lakefair

Participants also expressed that the pollution is damaging not just for use of the Lake, but for the sake of nature itself.

...nonetheless it is part of the natural beauty...and we cut it off, we have a tendency to make (it) very utilitarian...You're not getting a sense spiritually that this is something that is really alive.

- *Eli Sterling, Procession of the Species*

2. Squaxin Island Tribe

The interview with Charlene Krise and Jeff Dickison of the Squaxin Island Tribe revealed a multitude of values that have been held for thousands of years. Their telling of personal stories, legends and teachings revealed a value system deeply embedded in nature:

The teachings were this, that we coexist with the land.....And it is the land that holds the wealth and the one that imparts the wealth to us by teaching us...

- *Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe*

Krise expressed the value and significance of the Capitol Lake area as a provider, educator, connection to her ancestors, and a source of meditative tranquility. In addition, she valued the natural condition of the lake basin for the sake of itself, in addition to the resources it provides.

Gwitsawdit²

Krise described the teachings of "Gwitsawdit," which values nature as it permeates all aspects of life, earth and water and describes their interconnectedness: "It is teaching of body, mind, soul, spirit, infant, child adult, elder, spring, summer, fall, winter, and it is about maintaining balance in life." Gwitsawdit is a value held by the Tribe and taught to their future generations. The lake is valued because it can remind people of the importance of stewardship:

It would be nice to know that it could be returned back to its natural state and I think that would be so important because in this day and age, as modern people, we forget how grand and how beautiful the natural state is because we have touched everything and changed everything that we forget what the natural beauty can offer to us as humans.

- *Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe*

² "Gwit-saw-dit" is a phonetic spelling of a word in the Lushootseed language. The actual spelling could not be verified for this report.

Provider

Capitol Lake in its natural condition provided water and mud for spiritual cleaning rituals:

I also had an elder tell me that the mud was so important... the mud was supposed to be able to help purify...taking care of the spirituality also helped make sure that you had the clarity that you needed to think and taking care of people.
– Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

The estuary also provided fish, shellfish and birds (and their eggs) for food. Some plants provided medicines, and others – such as sweetgrass – were used in basket-weaving. Basket weaving, in addition to its practical applications, also provides a mental health benefit:

Some of our elders have said that when they do their basketry they may have been going through a very difficult time in their life and everything seems in a total disruption but when they start working on their basket it is all repetitive, and it causes you to concentrate as you are weaving and you are thinking. And as they are doing the repetitive...weaving and working the basket, it causes them to be able to place their thoughts in the orders that they need to and when they thought everything was in chaos and in an upheaval, actually they could see above it and see outcomes and be able to help resolve issues. So our elders have said that the basketry is very important for people. It also has mathematical equations that are in the basketry because you are not just working with a complete square, you can be working with shapes that come out of the basketry that you have to know how to do those. And some of our elders say that if you walk outside and pay attention to what is happening, you will see structure and that there is even math going on in the world. So, the disconnection from the land causes some disconnection for people. I think maintaining a natural resource connection for all people is so important. Especially for us modern people, it is so very important.
– Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

The water and mud of Capitol Lake are not of the same quality they once were. Fish, shellfish and birds have decreased, and non-native species of plants have taken root in the Lake. Sweetgrass for basket weaving is no longer available in Capitol Lake, and members of the Squaxin Island tribe must travel far or trade to acquire the necessary supplies.

“I would go visit and look at things around the lake, but I would always wonder, what did it look like before this?!”
– Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

“The Deschutes River area, that is our only area that is a river that we have in our ancestral area as Squaxin people... for the locality for some of our indigenous bands that are located in this area, that was a very significant area for our people”

- Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

Teacher

The land is also valued as a teacher:

Our people still believe in watching and listening and participating and educating themselves in this way...our people would watch the different creatures of the land ...watch what foods, what roots, where they would go, what they would eat and study them...

- Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

If the estuary were to be restored, it could continue to educate youth, both about the land and about their ancestors:

...that would be like the largest classroom you could take young people to and to be able to smell, to touch, to see—for them to learn about the land. And especially for our tribal youth, I think it would be very important because I believe that they would try to be thinking back, I wonder about mom or wonder about grandfather or grandmother and they would be thinking back about the uses of the land.

- Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

History

Because it is their ancestral home, members of the Squaxin Island Tribe value the Capitol Lake area as a connector to their long history. Krise expressed, “... I would go visit and...always wonder, what did it look like before this?!” She also expressed a desire (described above) for her Tribe’s youth to feel a connection to their parents and grandparents through the Lake.

Though members of the Squaxin Island Tribe inhabited a wide area of south Puget Sound, Capitol Lake represents a significant aspect of their history. Because of its geographic qualities, Capitol Lake was a hub of transportation and trade for thousands of years. The Deschutes River brought traders and travelers to the estuary, and the Puget Sound’s strong, high tides could carry a canoe from the estuary to northern Puget Sound at a rapid rate. The pre-lake estuary strengthened the local tribes:

The area was one of the very important sites for inter-tribal trade and bartering ...Our tribe [was] a very strong tribe. So when the treaty negotiation started here in the Pacific Northwest, one of the first tribes they wanted to negotiate with was the Medicine Creek People Nation....And I was told that part of the stronghold [had] to do with the ability to have the water access...

- Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

Tranquility

Members of the Squaxin Island Tribe also value the meditative quality of the Lake. Krise related that she “believe[s] there is a tranquility...that still is so important to all people, that we really need to make sure that we preserve.” Despite the nearby major roads and urban setting, the Lake provides a quiet, natural setting, at which one may find tranquility. Krise expressed that this amenity is of value to all people, not just the Tribal members she represents.

3. Ralph and Karen Munro

Ralph Munro, the former Washington Secretary of State, and Karen Munro were interviewed because of their knowledge of Olympia area history and history of the Capitol Campus. It was done in a question and answer format, with the Munros providing additional commentary in response to some questions.

The interview covered Campus history, visual ties to Washington, D.C., the Olympic’s first Women’s Marathon trials that were held at Marathon Park, and the mud flats of the Olympia area. Their key points made included:

- The connection of the basin to the history of the area, including the transportation value of the basin during European settlement of the area.
- The value of the expansive, territorial view from Capitol which contributes to the feeling that it is the seat of government.
- The visual association with Washington, D.C. that the view from the buildings, and the setting of the Capitol Campus, provide.

The reflecting pond idea is—these capitols moved west—the reflecting pond idea was really born out of, in some ways, what they were able to do with the swamp in Washington, D.C. to make a reflecting pond and so forth in, around and close to that capitol.

- Ralph Munro, Former Washington Secretary of State

- History about the mud flats before the Lake’s creation and people’s distaste for them:

The dilemma is those months of June, July and August when you have long low tides during the day, if it is a big mud flat area—it used to be not just a mud flat, it was a smelly mud flat...

- Ralph Munro, Former Washington Secretary of State

“...the whole purpose of putting the building up on that hill which was just a farm was that it would look up the sound and the Puget Sound would be—you know, it was kind of the crown of the end of Puget Sound...I don’t think you really appreciate the capitol building until—well let’s say building—until you are about eight miles up the sound, you look back down and you realize its position and location and what it looks like from the middle of the bay....”

- Ralph Munro, Former Washington Secretary of State

“My personal impression is that one of the major differences was the Olmsted’s perception that the lake, associated water bodies viewed and landscape from the capital campus were important as part of the larger campus context and as a reflection of the connection between the seat of government and the larger landscape and populous of the state. This I believe is part of a larger conceptual approach which addresses the connection between constituency and government in a democracy with a direct relationship to the physical and natural place of the state. This conceptually connected approach is increasingly important as we grapple with issues of graceful cohabitation within an ecosystem.”

- Barbara Swift, Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee

- That the 1911 Wilder & White design for the Campus did not call for the entire basin to become a lake, but rather just a part of it, more closely resembling the dual basin alternative analyzed in this study.
- The spiritual value associated with the intensity and specialness of the first Olympic Women’s Marathon trials.
- How the Lake area is tied to the history of many Olympia-area families.
- How the Lake area may contain archaeological resources
- How the lake area is used for educating children and others about nature
- The need and desire for a swimming area in Olympia
- Concern for the natural environment and a preference for managing the basin without dredging.

The Munros were not in Olympia when the Lake was created, and did not know of any conflicts associated with its creation. They suggested a number of other individuals that would be useful to contact if a full history of the lake basin were to be conducted.

4. Heritage Park Development Association

The interview with Allen Miller of the Heritage Park Development Association (HPDA) was conducted by telephone. It was done in a question and answer format, with Miller providing additional commentary in response to a number of questions. The transcript is included in Appendix B.

The values revealed in this interview are:

- Civic Pride: The community is proud to host the State Capitol.
- The value of the City Beautiful movement in shaping Olympia
- The value of the Lake as a reflecting pond
- The value of the visual association with Washington DC
- The educational value of the Arc of Statehood
- The educational value of nature in portions of the lake basin (primarily on west side and middle basin)
- How community members continue to value the lost swimming area
- The value of wildlife in the basin

In the beginning of the interview, Miller described the creation of Heritage Park, and how it connects the hill to the Sound, consistent with Wilder & White and Olmsted plans.

- In 1986 the City of Olympia planning commission had the idea of resurrecting the Wilder & White plan for the Campus with a park from the Temple of Justice to Puget Sound. This

became Heritage Park. The Heritage Park Development Association, a private citizen group, incorporated in 1987.

- The Heritage Park property had been a Burlington Northern Railroad rail yard (established by the Northern Pacific Railway in 1891), and was purchased by Legislature in 1991 to create the park.
- The Heritage Park Development Association is hoping for the Legislature to authorize approximately \$1.5 million in the coming year (2009) to complete the plan for the Park.

*“Overall, we are very proud to be hosting the State Capital”
- Allen Miller, Heritage Park Development Association*

Miller didn’t know of any conflicts when the Lake was created in 1951, but he stated that his knowledge of that time was not exhaustive. He did say that some Olympia old-timers talk about how the area was less attractive before the Lake was created, and that the estuary had a distinctive smell.

The City Beautiful movement is valued because of its role in shaping Olympia:

Overall we are very proud to be hosting the state capitol and it was—the Wilder and White plan was part of the City Beautiful movement back at the turn of the century and I think that one of the reasons why Olympia is so beautiful is the fact that we have got the capitol campus and now Heritage Park and I think it just adds to the beauty of our city.

–Allen Miller, Heritage Park Development Association

He also described how the Wilder & White plan creates a visual association with Washington, D.C. The plan was created about ten years after the plan for the Mall in the nation’s capitol. The Heritage Park Development Association hopes to celebrate the Centennial of the Wilder & White plan in 2011.

Recreational uses are also valued by the community, including swimming and salmon-watching:

There was a swimming area as part of Capitol Lake back in the ‘50s, ‘60s and ‘70s and that was closed down in the ‘80s due to water quality issues so people have fond memories of that. Again, that was before my time, but people that were here during that time—and so one comment we do get quite often is let’s make this place swimmable again and that would be a neat thing to do.

– Allen Miller, Heritage Park Development Association



This historic marker was dedicated in 2004 at Heritage Park.
 Source: Olympia Historical Society

“My aunt Irene and my aunt Poi—they can tell me stories of being able to see the water underneath the floor boards of their house and their homes and that is how they lived. And I am pretty sure... all the waste and the food—things were just dumped out the window.”

- Brian Lock, Olympia
 Chinatown Historical Marker

It is fun to go down there and see the ducks and the other water fowl and then when the salmon are running back up to the fish hatchery it is fun to see the salmon go through the—go up the ladder from the dam and then into the Lake and then on up—you can go up to the Tumwater Falls area and see where they get into the hatchery.”

- Allen Miller, Heritage Park Development Association

The Arc of Statehood is a place for education:

Heritage Park (has) this feature called the Arc of Statehood (which goes) from the western Washington inlet feature to the eastern Washington butte...we raised private money to purchase 39 county markers for each of the counties in Washington that talk about the history and heritage and cultural aspects of each of the counties—and the idea (is that there is) something for school kids and families and visitors and people from Olympia to learn about the state... the western Washington inlet is indicative of the wetlands and the saltwater or the water features of western Washington, and then the dry land (of the butte is indicative of eastern Washington).

- Allen Miller, Heritage Park Development Association

Miller was also asked about Heritage Park Development Associations preferences among the alternatives. He responded that they prefer the managed lake alternative; however, the split basin may be acceptable. He also responded that it is important to maintain a reflecting pond 100 percent of the time. This seems to be the Association’s most important consideration.

5. Chinese-American Community

The interview with Doug Mah, Mayor of Olympia, and Brian Lock revealed a strong history of Chinese-Americans in Olympia. Mah and Lock described a community filled with pride in their origins and accomplishments. The Chinese-American community values the lake basin as a connection to their history and reminder of their journey to achieve the American Dream.

Chinese-American History in Olympia

Mah and Lock related a brief history of the Chinese-American community in Olympia. Chinese immigration to Olympia began during the mid-19th Century. Olympia’s Chinatown was located near the waterfront of the estuary, now Capitol Lake, and the shantytown known as “Little Hollywood” sprung up on the shores, with some float-houses being built on top of the water. Little Hollywood was home to many new immigrants as well as Native-Americans. Unlike

the Chinese communities in Seattle and Tacoma, Olympia's Chinese were not violently expelled during the mid-1850s, though some attempt was made. Nevertheless, strict anti-Chinese immigration laws and general anti-Chinese sentiment led to the eventual abandonment of Olympia's Chinatown, as residents died out, immigrated back to China, or moved to larger cities. Little Hollywood was razed in 1943, and the Chinese business community that was centered around 5th and Water streets into the mid-20th century does not exist today, though descendents of Chinese pioneers and other Chinese-Americans still live in the region.

Because Chinatown and Little Hollywood disappeared in the 1940s and 50s, physical remnants of Chinatown no longer remain. A historic marker at Heritage Fountain Park was dedicated in 2004 to acknowledge Olympia's historic Chinese community. The local Chinese community was highly involved in the extensive history project, which produced the marker and a page on the Olympia Historical Society website:

(<http://olympiahistory.org/olympiachinese/history.html>).

The American Dream

The lake basin is valued by the Chinese-American community as a source of pride because for many, it was, or at least represents, their family's first home in this country. It is valued because it represents a starting point for establishing themselves in the community and achieving the American dream.

The estuary waterfront was the location of many Chinese businesses and homes. At that time, the estuary served as a local dump, and conditions were such that only the poorest of people lived there. Many families that began here have since risen to prominence in the community and others have played a vital role in the region's commerce. Lock and Mah related the prime example of former Washington State Governor Gary Locke, whose grandfather worked as a houseboy in Olympia.

Though the difficult times are not dwelled on, they are a source of pride for those who remember how far they have come since those times. Mah expressed that this pride can be shared by all immigrant families, whether they are from Olympia or are more recent transplants:

...it's a very traditional, very common immigrant theme of coming (to) some place that isn't perhaps most desirable place to live and then working your way...through a whole lot of hard work, out of that situation...And it is all built on this work ethic. So that is what I think, when I go down there and

"So that is what I think when I go down there and I look at the historical marker and I think about the families here is, there was this incredible work ethic that enabled families to leave that area."

- Doug Mah, Mayor of Olympia, member of the Chinese-American Community

“The other reason [the capital is Olympia]... there was no route over Snoqualmie Pass. That hadn’t happened yet. So the people of eastern Washington came down the Columbia River and they walked from Astoria north to Willapa Bay—they went up Willapa Bay by boats, they walked over land through Grays Harbor, then they came up through Grays Harbor and they came up the Chehalis River up to Black River and they came into Black Lake. And Black Lake is the only lake in the state that I know of that flows out of each end. One to the Pacific Ocean, one to Puget Sound. And they came down—you can go up there and see the channel today—they came down the channel on this end and that flows right down into that cove on the lake where the salmon are. And so that was the Indian trail to Puget Sound. And that is the way the first governor came...on that Indian trail. So the capitol was a place that you could get to from anywhere in the state of Washington.”
- Ralph Munro, former Washington Secretary of State

I look at the historical marker and I think about the families here, is there was this incredible work ethic that enabled families to leave that area.

– Doug Mah, Mayor of Olympia, member of the Chinese-American Community

C. Values

A multitude of values were expressed during the interviews and in the existing data. The study provides a representative array that captures the range of values. Many of the values that were identified represent a group of related ideas; it is acknowledged that these ideas sometimes overlap with other values.

Because of the complexity of the ideas that are included in the identified values, they are presented in several different ways.

- Below is a brief narrative description of each value.
- An array of values showing the eras that were the basis for the creation of key aspects of each value, and the approximate time frames that values have persisted, is included as Figure 1.
- A diagram showing the interrelationships of the values is included as Figure 2.
- A diagram relating each identified value to the stakeholders that hold it is included as Figure 3.

As mentioned above, some values were formed or associated with events far in the past and have endured for many centuries, and some are more recent; however, all of the identified values continue to be held by people living today. Many values have endured over multiple generations and some are tied to past associations. Values may have been formed in, associated with, or endured through any of four broadly defined periods in time which relate to the use of the lake basin and its changes over time:

- Native-American Era: the time period before European settlement of the Puget Sound area.
- European Settlement and Urbanization Era: the time period during which the basin was used for non-Native-American resources and commerce, and eventually urbanized.
- Creation of Capitol Lake: the time period surrounding the 1951 transformation of the lake basin from mud flats to a freshwater lake.
- Contemporary: the current time period, which does not have a definitive start, but generally defines the period in which the existence of the freshwater lake is a known part of the

visual and physical environment of Olympia and the Capitol Campus area.

1. Gwitsawdit – The Connectedness and Balance of Nature

This value represents nature as it is valued for its own sake. “Gwitsawdit” are sacred “teachings of the land” held by the Squaxin Island Tribe. The teachings describe the balance of life, including “body, mind, soul, spirit, infant, child, adult, elder, spring, summer, fall and winter.” The teachings value nature, and emphasize that all aspects of the environment are interconnected. The dam at Capitol Lake has disrupted this interconnectedness.

Non-native-American groups also expressed value in the environment that has some relation to Gwitsawdit. Environmentalism is valued by organizers and participants of events such as Procession of the Species and Wild Stone Day, contemporary, annual celebrations of learning, appreciation, protection of the natural world and honor for all species. These events take place at the Lake.

2. Source of Life / Provider

This value represents the basin as a provider of food and tools for life, and also as a provider for spiritual needs. For the Squaxin Island Tribe and their many generations of ancestors, the Deschutes Water Basin is and was a provider of many practical resources and of items and feelings associated with rituals and spiritual acts. Plants for medicine and basket-weaving, fish, shellfish, birds and their eggs, water and mud used in spiritual rituals were all found here in the past. This value also encompasses the European idea of the basin as a provider of commodities.

3. Physical and Spiritual Connection to History

The basin provides a physical and spiritual connection to history for many groups. The area is valued by many groups in different ways, as a connection to history, to memories, and to ancestors.

For the Squaxin Island Tribe, it is their ancestral home, where hunting, gathering, trading, canoeing and many rituals, including spiritual cleansing, sweat lodges and visions quests were conducted for thousands of years.

The geography of Capitol Lake, the Deschutes River and Budd Inlet served to make the water body a major transportation hub and trading route during the Native-American Era and early European settlement era. The Deschutes River brought traders and travelers to the estuary, and the Puget Sound’s strong, high tides could carry a canoe from the estuary to northern Puget Sound at speeds much



Chinese railroad section hands at the Tenino Northern Pacific Railroad depot, c. early 1880's
Source: Edward Echte.
<http://olympiahistory.org/olympiachinese/index.html>



Jim Ah Toone and Nettie James Family, c. 1890s

Source: Washington State Historical Society



The Legislature Building, c. 1933

Source: Asahel Curtis Photo Co. Collection, University of Washington

faster than paddling. These were some of the main reasons for the strength of the local Native-American tribes, Olympia's founding on the shores of the estuary, and the selection of Olympia as the State Capital.

Olympia's Chinatown was located on the shores of the Lake, where many Chinese ensured their livelihood by building their own homes and businesses. Many immigrants and migrants also lived in the shantytown known as "Little Hollywood". Because Chinatown and Little Hollywood were torn down in the 1940s and 50s, no physical remnants remain. However, an historic marker at Heritage Fountain Park was dedicated in 2004 to acknowledge the lost Chinatown and Olympia's historic Chinese community.

Railroads serving Olympia historically were located in the basin, where many immigrant Chinese found employment. The Northern Pacific Railway originally bypassed Olympia, threatening the City's relevance to the region. Olympia citizens, with the help of Chinese immigrant labor, built a spur line to Tenino to connect Olympia with the greater rail network. This railroad ran through the Capitol Lake basin. The Northern Pacific finally built a branch line connection through Olympia by 1891, establishing a rail yard on the southeast shore of the northern part of the estuary.

The Lake is also a significant part of the history of the Capitol Campus. Created in 1951, the Lake serves as a reflecting pond for the domed Legislature Building and the Temple of Justice, and is a major part of the Campus design.

The Lakefair festival, held annually in the summer on the shores of Capitol Lake, is also a connection to history. It was first held in 1957, just six years after the Lake was created.

4. A Place for Education about Past and Present

The lake basin has been valued throughout history as a place to educate people, particularly youth. In the past, Squaxin Island tribal members would observe the activities of animals around the Lake to see how they used and interacted with the land. This was part of education about life and necessary life skills. Today, tribal members value the Lake as a place to teach youth about both their ancestors and nature. The Lake and its parks are also used today as an outdoor classroom to teach visitors about history, geography and environmental stewardship. Heritage Park's Arc of Statehood teaches visitors about the history and geography of Washington State. It is visited by school groups from around the state. The Lake also provides an opportunity for visitors and residents to learn about salmon and other wildlife. The historic marker at Heritage Fountain

Park teaches visitors about the history of the Chinese community in Olympia.

5. A Meditative Place

The Lake is valued as a tranquil place that allows for meditation and reflection by all users. Meditative values expressed by focus groups include a “sense of well-being” and a “connection to something larger than oneself.”

6. Location of Material Artifacts

The Squaxin Island Tribe has indicated that the area contains some burial sites. The area is also valued by the Tribe and many other people for its archaeological resources. Thousands of years of Native-American activity in the basin have left material artifacts. Carbon-dating of artifacts have allowed Squaxin Island tribal members to establish their length residence in the area and learn about their own ancestors. The basin is also the location of archaeological resources relating to European settlement and more recent historic use of the area.

7. A Starting Point for the American Dream

The lake basin is valued by many for whom it was a starting point on their quest for the American Dream. Many American migrants completed the Oregon Trail here, which was the jumping-off point for the settlement of Puget Sound. This is where Washington state commerce began, as Tumwater was the state’s first incorporated city. Many immigrant families had their first American homes and businesses on the shores of the historic estuary. For these immigrant families, memories of the Little Hollywood shantytown on the shores of Capitol Lake serve as a reminder for how much they have accomplished and how far they have come. It also serves as a reminder for some immigrant families who did not specifically start in Olympia, but underwent similar experiences.

8. Civic Presence

The Lake is part of a civic presence that is a physical expression of the City Beautiful Movement and the Wilder & White and Olmsted Plans for the Capitol Campus which were part of that movement. The movement valued landscaped open space, grand vistas, democracy and justice, the role of government in addressing social ills and creating clean and harmonious environments, and visual associations with Ancient Greece and Rome. In addition to the buildings and vistas of the Capitol Campus, the civic presence includes the visual and physical connection between the Campus and the Water, the Lake’s function as a reflecting pond for the domed Legislative Building, and the visual association of the Capitol Campus and its vistas with the Mall in Washington D.C. and with City

“...this was a starting point for so many...a place where you could come and, through a lot of hard work, be able to end up having a [community] member in the Governor’s office...[this] is a story that Chinese-Americans in this area want to tell and retell over and over again.”
- Doug Mah, Mayor of Olympia, member of the Chinese-American Community

“...the reflecting pond idea was really born out of, in some ways, what they were able to do with the swamp in Washington, D.C. to make a reflecting pond and so forth in, around and close to that capitol.”

- Ralph Munro, former Washington Secretary of State

“I think the idea of your body connecting with the rhythm of the water, especially when you are paddling...especially with Dragon Boat. We have the drums beating and you are just in rhythm with community and the water and nature and everything. And I think that is something that you can only find on the water, to be honest.”

- Mary Beth Falkner, Dragon Boat Races

Beautiful buildings other major cities. Construction of Capitol Lake, while more than the reflecting pond that was envisioned in the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans, was consistent with the City Beautiful movement in that it removed Little Hollywood and mud flats which were considered eyesores at the time.

Today, while City Beautiful is no longer assumed to cure social and health ills, there are people who value the visual style for its grandeur and as an expression of historic values. For example, the Heritage Park Development Association views its work as consistent with the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans, and intends to celebrate the centennial of the Wilder & White plan in 2011. Interviewees also expressed the feeling that Olympia is a beautiful city because of the features that were part of these plans.

9. A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government and Civic Pride

The basin and its views are valued for the well-known image of the Capitol they create. The view of the Capitol, including the Lake, is a visual symbol of statehood for people from all over Washington State. The Lake as reflecting pond is part of this symbol. Several interviewees also expressed that the design of the Capitol in relation to the water creates a visual association with the design of the national Capitol in Washington, D.C., similar to the connection that is part of the Civic Presence value. Additionally, the Capitol is positioned such that it affords expansive views of the Deschutes Water Basin. This territorial view enhances the visual sense that the Capitol is a seat of power. Finally, several interviewees expressed the sense of civic pride that Olympia residents feel in being home to the state Capitol. The area around Capitol Lake, with its view of the domed Legislative Building and the building's reflection in the Lake, is part of this civic pride.

10. Clean Appearance

This value represents the desire for a “clean” water body and landscaped area instead of the condition that existed before the Lake was created. It is recognized that the definition of “clean” varies among groups; however, many respondents in the *Net Benefit Analysis* indicated that this value was important to them. For many, Capitol Lake still represents an improvement over the pre-1951 conditions. The construction of Capitol Lake and the subsequent construction of Puget Sound's first wastewater treatment facility resulted in considerable changes in the character of the area. However, others have expressed concerns about the noxious weeds and algae blooms that have increased in recent years due to the lake of natural flushing.

11. A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature

To many people currently living in or visiting the Olympia area, the Lake and its parks represent an opportunity to experience beauty and nature, although beauty and nature can mean different things to different people. One sentiment expressed by interviewees and in existing information is that the Lake is a beautiful spot within an urbanized area. This beauty is characterized by its open space, adjacent vegetated hillside, views of the Lake, and for some people also by its landscaped shore, a sense of orderliness or even a departure from the urban order of a city street grid. In some people's eyes it may represent beauty because it appears to be cleaner than the urban environment a few blocks away, or more refined than natural areas. Either way, the beauty is accessible to many people because it is located in the heart of the city and within a walkable environment. Wildlife viewing, described in the Recreation value below, could also be considered part of this value.

12. A Source of Community Identity and Place for Community Traditions

The Lake is valued as a source of identity for the Olympia community and a public space for many community traditions, including events like Lakefair, Bon Odori, the Dragon Boat Races, Procession of the Species and others. For many events held there, the Lake is an integral part of the event. This value also encompasses the use of specific geographic features at the Lake and/or its parks for these events. Additionally, some of the events celebrate specific aspects of the Lake, such as nature or recreation, which are identified as distinct values in this analysis. The Lake is also valued as a location for weddings and other private events, several of which are typically held each year at Marathon Park and Heritage Park. Several events that have a strong association with the Lake are listed below. See Appendix D for a complete list of events.

- Capital Lakefair
- Dragonboat Races
- Bon Odori
- Procession of the Species
- Capital City Marathon
- Capitol Lake Boat Races
- Kayak The Night
- Bat Walks
- Wild Stone Day

Lakefair is an annual festival started in 1957, five years after the Lake was created, and exclusively associated with this location. It started as a small carnival on the lakeshore and West 5th Street. Lakefair's original activities celebrated recreational use of the Lake and its shore with a diving show, hydroplane races and a carnival.

"...we have an expression 'we are what we see' and the idea is we live in a congested life with telephone wires running here and buildings going up over here so you're sort of boxed in and if that is constantly what we see we learn to accept that...[we] have just accepted that's just the way it's going to be...I would say unfortunately to date Capitol Lake...does sort of send a signal out the way it's managed. This is who we are."

- Eli Sterling, Procession of the Species

“...I know whole families that come down to Lakefair that only come once a year and they see people that they only see once a year and it’s true of a lot of individuals to.”
- Dee Hooper, Lakefair

“It’s really like in the heart of downtown so sense of community is such a big part of what our event represents in really like bringing together different aspects of the community.”
- Mary Beth Falkner, Dragon Boat Races

Soon the festival also included crowning a Lakefair Queen. Over the years a variety of events were added including a parade. Lakefair now includes boat races, a parade and a variety of other entertainment, and is attended by 250,000 to 300,000 people over a 5-day period. The Lake is an integral part of this event.

The Olympia Dragon Boat Races were started in 2006 and have been held at the Lake since. The festival is associated with a Chinese holiday called Duan Wu. A Dragonboat is a long, wooden, canoe-like boat that holds approximately 20 paddlers, and is decorated with a dragon figurehead at the prow. The Races include over 20 teams which come from around the region and recently also included a team from Shanghai, China. Drumming and the traditional Chinese Lion Dance is also part of the races, as are blessings from several local religious leaders. Dragon boat racing dates back to fourth-century China to commemorate a famed poet who threw himself in a river to protest the political turmoil and suffering of the people at that time.

Bon Odori has been held annually for over 20 years in Olympia. It celebrates Japanese culture through food, music and dancing, including taiko drumming. The Bon Odori holiday is a time to honor and thank one’s ancestors. According to tradition, it is during Bon Odori and the ancestors return to visit the land of the living. The Bon Odori celebration is held in Heritage Park and also associated with the Fourth Avenue Bridge which is named after Olympia’s sister city, Yoshiro (now known as Kato City), in Japan. Bon Odori includes floating paper lanterns on the Lake at night to guide the ancestors’ spirits.

Procession of the Species began in Olympia in 1995 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Earth Day and to support Congressional renewal of the Endangered Species Act. It is a pageant of people representing plants and animals through unique and often hand-made costumes and props, honoring the natural world. The event ends at Heritage Park. It draws approximately 2,500 participants and 35,000 spectators. The event is about the relationship of people to nature, and the Lake is a key part of the visual experience of the procession.

The Lake is also associated with the qualifying time trials for the first Olympic Women’s Marathon in 1984. The course ended at Marathon Park, giving the park its name. Several interviewees commented about perceived spiritual energy of these events, including the spirit of unity experienced by Dragonboat race participants and observers with the paddling and drumming in unison, and as spiritual energy felt during the 1984 Women’s Marathon trials. These events also

bring people to Olympia from great distances, including internationally, and from other parts of the Pacific Northwest.

13. A Meeting Place

The Lake is valued as a meeting place for many Olympia residents and people from other communities. Several interviewees spoke of it as the heart of the community. Its value is both as a community gathering space, and as a uniter of people. The festivals held at the Lake, particularly Lakefair, bring people together. The Lakefair representatives interviewed said there are families, old friends and classmates for whom Lakefair is like a reunion. Olympians frequently arrange to meet friends at the Lake, and the walking path is a place for socializing. Regular events held at the Lake are also part of a larger social network. For example, Lakefair is connected to many other local festivals in the Pacific Northwest who participate in each others' parades. These include the Portland Rose Festival, the Washington State Apple Blossom Festival, the Daffodil Festival, and many others. The Lake is also a place where school children from around the State meet to view the Arc of Statehood in Heritage Park.

14. A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise:

The Lake is valued for the recreation it provides and for the health effects of outdoor exercise. The opportunity to exercise and recreate in a place with a feeling of being among nature, but within the city and accessible to many people, is also important. Recreational use of the Lake has occurred since it was created in 1951. Over time, this has included a swimming area, boating, walking, jogging and bicycling. These activities are also strongly associated with health for many people, with the Lake seen as an outdoor exercise area. For some people these activities have a spiritual component. Recreational uses such as swimming and boating were highlighted in the first two decades after the Lake's creation. However, a lack of natural flushing and turnover of the water reduced water quality and the swimming beach was closed in 1985. A trail encircles the Lake, although its transition across the dam is currently somewhat awkward. The *Net Benefit Analysis* found that local users value both "beside the Lake" opportunities, such as jogging, and "on the Lake" activities, such as canoe and kayaking. Recreational use of the basin also encompasses wildlife viewing, including watching the salmon run up the fish ladder from the dam and toward the hatchery, and bird-watching.

D. Value Diagrams

1. Values Array

Figure 1 on pages 43 through 47 shows the array of identified values that were revealed through the interviews and review of existing

"[The Lake] is inspiring. It is a source of pride for citizens throughout the state. They want a Capitol and a Capitol campus that they can take pride in. The Lake is the town jewel of a beautiful campus."
Sam Reed, Washington
Secretary of State

“My philosophy on nature and beauty is that man needs water, man has already looked at water, fire and sky. The lake is ever so important to the whole picture.”

- Ron Tan, Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee

data. As stated previously, this study is intended to provide a representative array of values, and not a definitive identification of values. The array also shows the ideas, feelings and beliefs that are included in each value. In each case, these ideas, feelings and beliefs were sufficiently related to coalesce into a value as identified for the purpose of this study.

Figure 1 also shows the eras that were the basis for the creation of key aspects of each value, and the approximate time frames that values have persisted. Some values include inter-related ideas, feelings or beliefs that were associated with more than one era.

The values in Figure 1 are presented such that the values associated with the earliest era are generally at the beginning of the Figure, and the values in the latter part of the figure are generally associated only with more recent eras.

2. Values and Value Holders

Figure 2 shows the relationship between the identified values and value holders. Many values are held by more than one stakeholder group, and many stakeholder groups hold multiple values.

3. Common Themes in Values

Figure 3 shows the common themes and relationships among the values. The values are all related to four broad categories. Some values are related to more than one category. The categories are: Nature, History, Civic Pride and Center of Activity.

Figure 1: Values Array and Duration





GWITSAWDIT: THE CONNECTEDNESS AND BALANCE OF NATURE	SOURCE OF LIFE / PROVIDER	PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL CONNECTION TO HISTORY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature is valued for its own sake, in addition to the resources it provides “Gwitsawdit” are sacred “teachings of the land” held by the Squaxin Island Tribe about the balance of life and the interconnectedness of all things All aspects of the environment are interconnected, and the dam has disrupted that Non-Native-American groups also expressed value in the environment that has some relation to the Gwitsawdit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provider of food, tools and sacred objects for life’s needs, both secular and spiritual Plants for basket weaving and medicines Fish, including salmon, shellfish and birds Water and mud for spiritual cleansing Water, lumber, as commodities for non-Native-American settlers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancestral home of members of Squaxin Island Tribe Site of Native-American spiritual and ritual activity, including spiritual cleansing, sweat lodges, and vision quests Major trading route between tribes during the Native-American era, strengthening the local tribes A major transportation route after European Settlement, a major reason Olympia and the Capitol were established here Site of Olympia’s Chinatown, though no physical remnants remain. This area was where many Chinese ensured their livelihood by building their own homes and businesses Site of Little Hollywood. This shantytown on the shores of the basin was home to many immigrants and migrants Railroad built by Olympia citizens, with the help of Chinese immigrant labor, saved Olympia from irrelevance after the Northern Pacific Railroad originally bypassed Olympia. Railroad ran through the Capitol Lake Basin, and the rail yard was located on its shores After construction of the Lake, it became a major element of the Capitol Campus Plan Significant to the founding of the Lakefair festival and other events




- Value Associated with:**
- Native-American Era
 - European Settlement and Urbanization Era
 - Creation of Capitol Lake
 - Contemporary Era







A PLACE FOR EDUCATION ABOUT PAST AND PRESENT	A MEDITATIVE PLACE	LOCATION OF MATERIAL ARTIFACTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taught and teaches Native-Americans about the land and how to life with it • Today, teaches Native-American youth about their ancestors • An outdoor classroom in which to learn about stewardship of nature, salmon and wildlife • The Arc of Statehood at Heritage Park teaches visitors about the history and geography of Washington State. • The historic marker at Heritage Park teaches visitors about the history of the Chinese community in Olympia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tranquil place that allows for meditation and reflection • Connection to something larger than oneself • Sense of well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squaxin Island Tribe burial grounds • Artifacts from the Native-American Era • Artifacts from the European Settlement Era, and other more recent use




Value Associated with:

-  Native-American Era
-  European Settlement and Urbanization Era
-  Creation of Capitol Lake
-  Contemporary Era





A STARTING POINT FOR THE AMERICAN DREAM	CIVIC PRESENCE	A SYMBOL OF STATEHOOD, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC PRIDE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting point of Washington State commerce, as Tumwater was the State's first incorporated City Terminus of the Oregon trail, from which American migrants also sought the American dream Jumping off point for the settlement of Puget Sound Where many immigrant families had their first homes and businesses in the United States. Reminder for immigrant families of how much they have accomplished Source of pride for some immigrant families who did not specifically start in Olympia, but underwent similar experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A connection to a the City Beautiful Movement, which values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of place Landscaped open space Cleanliness and Public Health Democracy and Justice Role of government in repairing social ills Visual association with Washington D.C. and other major cities and seats of goverment Visual association with Ancient Greece and Rome Consistency with the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus Grand vistas Connection between Capitol buildings and waterfront Reflecting pond for the domed Legislative Building Construction of reflecting pond "cleaned up" Little Hollywood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image of Statehood for people from all over Washington State Source of pride of Olympia residents, who are proud of hosting the State's capital Dramatic view of the Capitol Campus, especially for those arriving via water Source of pride for Olympia residents who find visual association with Washington D.C. 

Value Associated with:

-  Native-American Era
-  European Settlement and Urbanization Era
-  Creation of Capitol Lake
-  Contemporary Era





CLEAN ENVIRONMENT	A PLACE TO EXPERIENCE THE BEAUTY OF NATURE	A PLACE FOR COMMUNITY TRADITIONS AND A SOURCE OF COMMUNITY IDENTITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement upon what was once a dumping ground for refuse and raw sewage, resulting in noxious odors and a polluted environment. The construction of Capitol Lake and the subsequent construction of Puget Sound’s first wastewater treatment facility cleaned up the waterbody • For some, more visually appealing and accessible as a lake and landscaped park than it was as mud flats • Potential to be “cleaner” from a different perspective, as recreationalists and environmentalists have expressed a desire to clean up the noxious weeds and algae blooms that have resulted since construction of the Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible place to experience nature • Views, open space, beauty, within an urbanized area • Relief from the street grid • Constructed version of nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of Olympia’s and State’s identity • Public space for events such as Lakefair, Dragon Boat Races, Bon Odori, Procession of the Species and many other events • Retains the spirit and energy from these events, adding to its identity and continuing presence • Connection to other Northwest cultural festivals, such as the Portland Rose Festival, international Dragon Boat races and the Kick in the Grass soccer festival 

Value Associated with:

-  Native-American Era
-  European Settlement and Urbanization Era
-  Creation of Capitol Lake
-  Contemporary Era

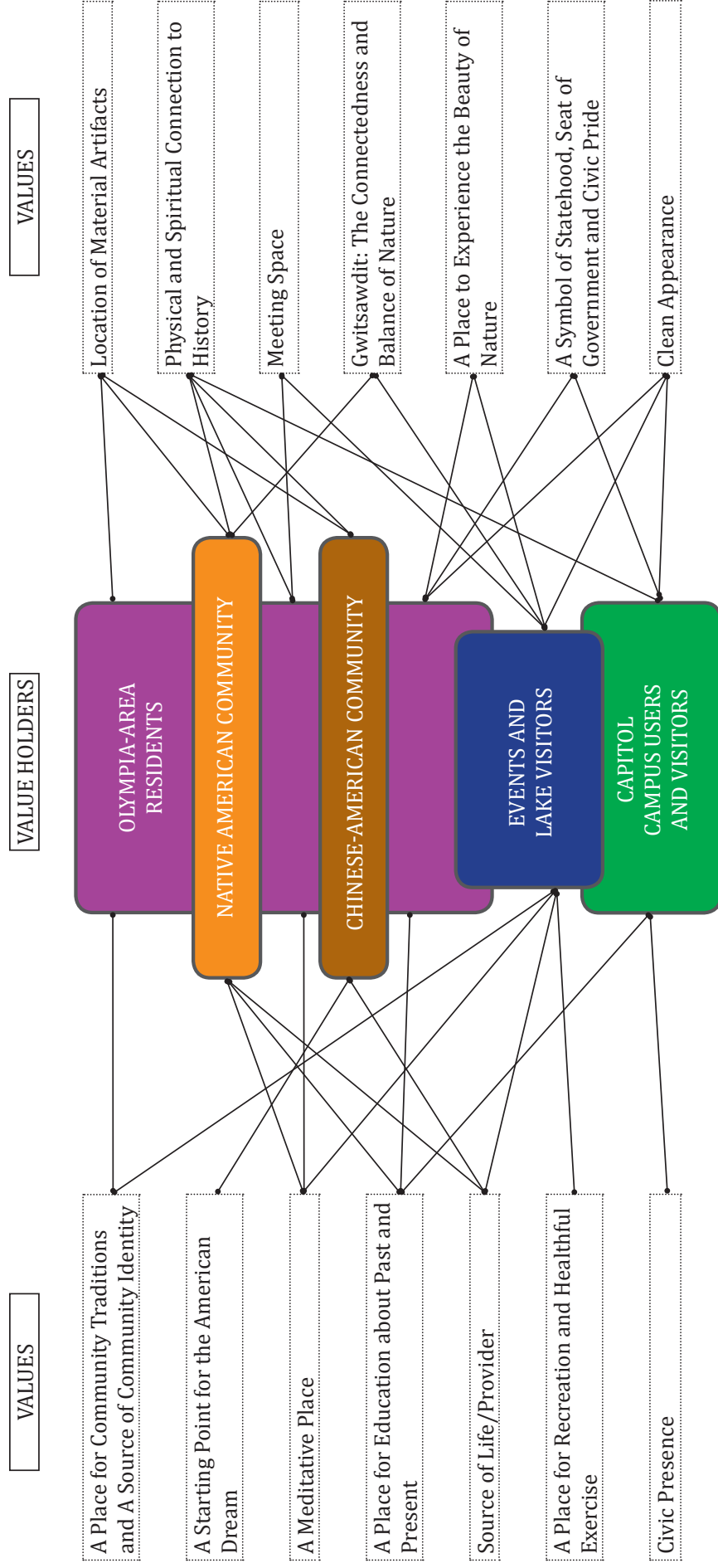
A MEETING PLACE	A PLACE FOR RECREATION AND HEALTHFUL EXERCISE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting place for friends • Reunites friends and families at events • Place for school groups to meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive and active recreation • Outdoor recreational, including walking, jogging, bicycling, boating, recreational fishing, and until 1985, swimming • Health benefits of exercise • Watch birds and fish

Value Associated with:

-  Native-American Era
-  European Settlement and Urbanization Era
-  Creation of Capitol Lake
-  Contemporary Era

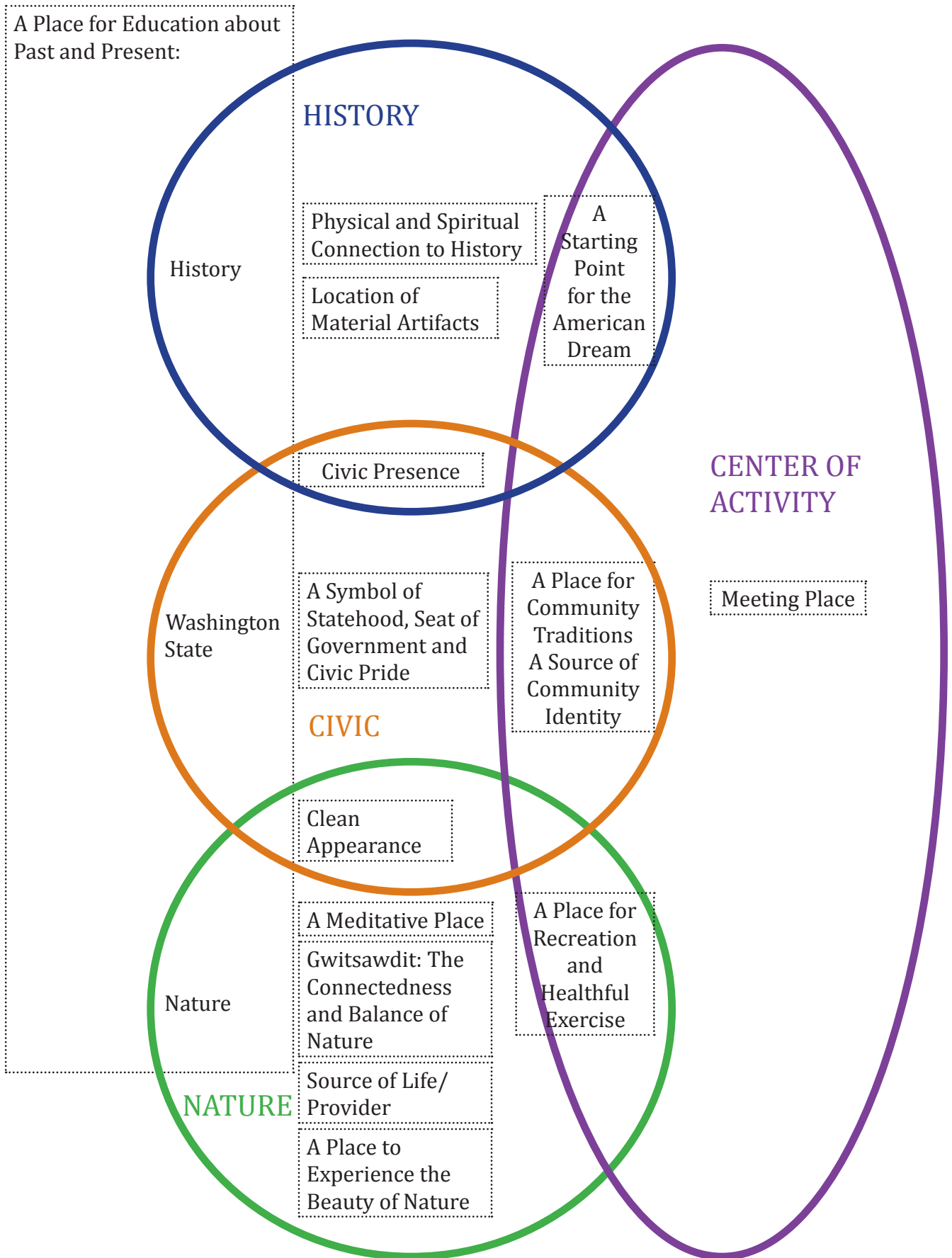
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Figure 2: Values and Value Holders



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Figure 3: Common Themes in Values



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III. ALTERNATIVES

A. Actions included in the Alternatives

The actions included in the four alternatives analyzed in this study are briefly described below. Actions are defined herein as direct changes that are part of the definition of each alternative.

Alternative 1: Status Quo Lake

The Status Quo Lake alternative describes the basin if the present conditions and management actions are extended into the future. This alternative serves as the baseline condition for the other three alternatives. Under this alternative, the 5th Avenue Dam would remain and would be maintained in good working order. New construction may include a pedestrian bypass around the dam and the final phase of Heritage Park. There would be no changes to the adjacent roadway system with this alternative. No dredging would be undertaken within the basin. Sediment from the Deschutes River and Percival Creek would continue to fill in the open water areas of the lake.



Artist's Rendering of Status Quo Alternative
Source: CLAMP

Alternative 2: Managed Lake

The Managed Lake alternative describes projected basin conditions if a dredged freshwater lake is continued into the future. Under this alternative the 5th Avenue Dam would remain and would be maintained in good working order. New construction may include a pedestrian bypass around the dam and completion of the final phase of Heritage Park. There would be no changes to the adjacent roadway system with this alternative. The north and middle basins of Capitol Lake would be dredged to target water depth of about 13 feet in the summer. This depth is as deep as feasible without dredging below the sill of the dam. Salt water currently sits in holes deeper than the dam, and so an existing crater in the north basin would be filled in as a part of the dredging. No dredging would occur within 100 feet of the shoreline. Also, no dredging is planned for the south basin, except near the public boat launch.



Artist's Rendering of Managed Lake Alternative
Source: CLAMP

An initial dredge would remove approximately 875,000 cubic yards of sediment. This would require dredging during two summer fish windows. Maintenance dredging of approximately 220,000 cubic yards of sediment would be needed every 8 to 9 years, assuming the historic sedimentation rate. Each maintenance dredge would be completed within a single summer fish window.

Alternative 3: Estuary

The Estuary alternative describes what basin conditions might be if tides were reintroduced. Under this alternative the 5th Avenue Dam and about 400 feet of Deschutes Parkway would be removed. This



Artist's Rendering of Estuary Alternative
Source: CLAMP

would create a tidal opening of about 500 feet, parallel to that under the 4th Avenue Bridge. A new 5th Avenue Bridge would be constructed in that opening. A new intersection of Deschutes Parkway and 5th Avenue would be constructed to the west of the new bridge and connect to the 4th Avenue roundabout. The foundation of Deschutes Parkway would be protected from tidal impacts by constructing a rock buttress along the western shore of the Lake and along the Percival Cove causeway.

Prior to removing the dam, approximately 395,000 cubic yards would be dredged from the main channel of the basin. This would reduce the amount of lake sediment which would flow into the navigation channel, the Percival Landing marinas, and the Port of used to cover the rock buttress along Deschutes Parkway. It would also be used to reshape the shoreline to support intertidal habitat. After the dam is removed, the navigation channel, the Percival Landing marinas, and the berths at the Port of Olympia would need to be dredged more frequently than in the past.

Some minor restoration work would occur around the basin. Rock would be added for scour protection at the base of the Deschutes Parkway Bridge at Percival Cove, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad trestle, and the adjacent pedestrian bridge. The trails at Tumwater Historical and Interpretative Site, and the Arc of Statehood bulkhead at Heritage Park would need to be modified. The community's use of the roads, parks, and sidewalks adjacent to the Lake would change due to the revised road alignment.



Artist's Rendering of Split Basin Alternative
Source: CLAMP

Alternative 4: Dual Basin Estuary

The Dual Basin Estuary alternative describes basin conditions if tides were reintroduced and a salt water reflecting pool was established adjacent to Heritage Park.

Under this alternative the 5th Avenue Dam and about 400 feet of Deschutes Parkway would be removed. This would create a tidal opening of about 500 feet, parallel to that under the 4th Avenue Bridge. A new 5th Avenue Bridge would be constructed in that opening. A new intersection of Deschutes Parkway and 5th Avenue would be constructed to the west of the new bridge and connect to the 4th Avenue roundabout. The foundation of Deschutes Parkway would be protected from tidal impacts by constructing a rock buttress along the western shore of the Lake and along the Percival Cove causeway.

In addition, a 1,900 foot long barrier would be constructed of sheet pile and topped with a pedestrian walkway. It would connect to the shoreline east of the current dam location and east of the BNSF

railroad trestle. West of the barrier would be a tidal estuary. East of the barrier would be a 39 acre saltwater reflecting pool. Baffles in the barrier would keep the pool at a desired water level during tidal exchanges; these would also help to circulate salt water and address water quality concerns.

Prior to removing the dam, approximately 395,000 cubic yards would be dredged from the main channel of the basin. This would reduce the amount of lake sediment which would flow into the navigation channel, the Percival Landing marinas, and the Port of Olympia when the dam is removed. This lake sediment would be used to cover the rock buttress along Deschutes Parkway. It would also be used to reshape the shoreline to support intertidal habitat. After the dam is removed, the navigation channel, the Percival Landing marinas, and the berths at the Port of Olympia would need to be dredged more frequently than in the past.

Some minor restoration work would occur around the basin. Rock would be added for scour protection at the base of the Deschutes Parkway Bridge at Percival Cove, BNSF railroad Bridge, and the adjacent pedestrian bridge. The trails at Tumwater Historical and Interpretative Site, and the Arc of Statehood bulkhead at Heritage Park would need to be modified. The roads, parks, and sidewalks adjacent to the Lake would change due to the revised road alignment.

B. Outcomes of the Alternatives

In order to evaluate the effect of the alternatives on the identified values, it is necessary to identify the physical *outcomes* that result from the actions. This intermediate step was necessary because it is these physical outcomes that would have the potential to affect values. Outcomes are defined herein as changes to: appearance, tidal action, the reflecting pond function, parks, trails, and water activities, ecosystem and habitat that could impact the values. Additionally, for the purpose of this study, earthwork in shoreline and upland areas is considered an outcome because it would have the potential to affect values related to archaeological resources, if any are found to exist within directly affected areas.

Table 1 shows the outcomes of each alternative that could potentially impact identified cultural and spiritual values. The outcomes are analyzed in Chapter IV, Impacts, for their potential effects on the values.

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Table 1: Outcomes of Alternatives

Outcome Category	Alternative 1: Status Quo Lake	Alternative 2: Managed Lake	Alternative 3: Estuary	Alternative 4: Dual Basin Estuary
Appearance	Riparian marshes would appear as Lake basin fills over time with sediment and riparian vegetation.	The appearance of the Lake basin would be similar as under existing conditions.	Mud flats would appear at edges of north, middle and south basins during low tides, though north basin would be less impacted than middle and south. The basin would be inundated with salt water approximately 80% of time. The western lakeshore would change in appearance. Rock buttresses on west shore and Percival Cove would protect the Deschutes Parkway foundation. Dredging sediment would be used to cover rock buttresses and reshape shoreline.	Mud flats would appear at edges of northwest, middle and south basins during low tides The west basin would be inundated with salt water approximately 80% of time. The east basin (saltwater reflecting pool) would be filled with water 100% of the time. The western lakeshore would change in appearance. Rock buttresses on west shore and Percival Cove would protect the Deschutes Parkway foundation. Dredging sediment would be used to cover rock buttresses and reshape shoreline.
Tidal Action	No tidal changes would occur in the Lake basin.	No tidal changes would occur in the Lake basin.	Tidal changes would refresh the water in the estuary daily.	Tidal changes would refresh the water in both basins daily.
Reflecting Pond	Over time, the Lake would cease to be a reflecting pond as it fills with sediment and riparian vegetation.	The lake would remain a reflecting pond.	The estuary would be sufficiently inundated to function as a reflecting pond 80% of the time.	The saltwater east basin would be function as a reflecting pond 100% of the time.
Parks	Heritage Park would be completed. Park use would continue as under existing conditions.	Heritage Park would be completed. Park use would continue as under existing conditions.	Heritage Park would be completed. Park use would continue as under existing conditions.	Heritage Park would be completed. Park use would continue as under existing conditions.
Trails	The bike and pedestrian path/sidewalk would be modified at the 5th Avenue Dam to more safely separate pedestrians and bicycles from autos.	The bike and pedestrian path/sidewalk would be modified at the 5th Avenue Dam to more safely separate pedestrians and bicycles from autos.	Trails at Tumwater Historical Park and the bulkhead at the Arc of Statehood at Heritage Park would be realigned. The new 5th Avenue Bridge would include improvements to the bicycle and pedestrian path/sidewalk, although the bridge would result in changes to the path because it would be at a higher elevation than the existing dam.	Trails at Tumwater Historical Park and the bulkhead at the Arc of Statehood at Heritage Park would be realigned. Pedestrians would have access to a new walkway across the barrier dividing the two basins. The new 5th Avenue Bridge would include improvements to the bicycle and pedestrian path/sidewalk, although the bridge would result in changes to the path because it would be at a higher elevation than the existing dam.
Water Activities	As the lake fills with sediment, algae blooms and noxious weeds would limit recreational use of the waterbody. Boating would eventually be eliminated as the lake fills with sediment and riparian vegetation. As under existing conditions, swimming would not be viable.	Conditions for boating and recreational fishing would improve as initial and periodic dredging increase lake depth and discourage algae blooms and noxious weeds. As under existing conditions, swimming would not be viable.	Conditions for boating and recreational fishing would improve as tidal flows discourage algae blooms and noxious weeds. However, the piers and docks around the estuary would be inaccessible to boats during low tide. As under existing conditions, swimming would not be viable.	Conditions for boating and recreational fishing would become more viable as tidal flows discourage algae blooms and noxious weeds. However, the piers and docks around the West Basin would only be accessible to boats during high tide. As under existing conditions, swimming would not be viable.
Ecosystem	Ecosystem would evolve over time from a freshwater lake to a freshwater marsh.	Ecosystem would remain similar to present condition but with improved water quality.	Estuary ecosystem with intertidal habitat would be restored.	Estuary ecosystem would be restored in west basin and modified estuary ecosystem, which would be saltwater but without a water-level change due to tides, would occur in the east basin.
Habitat	Freshwater fish and freshwater-dependent species, such as bats, would continue to be supported. Salmon habitat would be similar to existing conditions.	Initial dredging would temporarily disrupt habitat. Freshwater fish and freshwater-dependent species, such as bats, would continue to be supported. Salmon habitat would be similar to existing conditions. Regular maintenance dredging (every 8-9 years) would continually disrupt habitat.	Initial dredging would temporarily disrupt habitat. Habitat for Priority Habitat Species (PHS) and economically important species, such as salmon and a number of bird species, would improve. Freshwater-dependent wildlife that have used the habitat since construction of the lake, such as trout, bass and bats, would be negatively affected by the change in habitat. The population of these species would decline.	Initial dredging would temporarily disrupt habitat. Habitat for Priority Habitat Species (PHS) and economically important species, such as salmon and a number of bird species, would improve. Freshwater-dependent wildlife that have used the habitat since construction of the lake, such as trout, bass and bats, would be negatively affected by the change in habitat. The population of these species would decline.
Potential Earthwork in Shoreline and Upland Areas	Minimal, associated with completion of Heritage Park and non-motorized improvements at the 5th Avenue Dam.	Minimal, associated with completion of Heritage Park and non-motorized improvements at the 5th Avenue Dam.	Earthwork associated with 5th Avenue Dam removal, new 5th Avenue Bridge, new rock buttress for Deschutes Parkway, and completion of Heritage Park.	Earthwork associated with 5th Avenue Dam removal, new 5th Avenue Bridge, new rock buttress for Deschutes Parkway, connection of new barrier/pedestrian walkway between the two basins to existing shoreline, and completion of Heritage Park.

IV. IMPACTS

To evaluate the potential effects on the values from the four alternatives, each outcome of each alternative was compared to each of the values. As one example, the appearance, tidal action, reflecting pond function, changes to parks, changes to trails, changes to water activities, ecosystem, and habitat under Alternative 1 were each evaluated for their effect on the “Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature” value. Then each outcome of this alternative was evaluated for its effect on the Source of Life / Provider value, and so forth until the impact of all outcomes on all values in all alternatives were analyzed.

It is recognized that the evaluation of impacts on values is in some ways a subjective exercise and that there may be conflicting opinions about these impacts. It should also be noted that individuals may define the values somewhat differently than they are defined in Chapter 2, and those views could result in a somewhat different assessment of impacts. Therefore, the analysis of impacts in this study is intended to provide a broad overview for each alternative. The assessment of impacts of each outcome on each value is not intended to be definitive; rather, the tables summarizing impacts of each alternative (Tables 3 through 6) are intended to provide a relatively quick way to visually assess the impacts on values as a whole. The limitations of this study are acknowledged.

The effect of each outcome on each value was determined to fit into one of the following categories, which are shown in Table 2 (next page).

“From an architect’s viewpoint, the perspective from across the lake and from the capitol looking the other way – it’s one family. The reflection toward the capitol building, it really enhances the state capitol. I love walking and driving around Capitol Lake. I’ve been impressed that we get salt water when the tide rises. But being a fisherman I can understand the growth problems at the mouth.”
- Ron Tan, Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee

Table 2: Impact Categories

Impact Category	Symbol or Abbreviation	Definition
Not Applicable	n/a	The outcome is unrelated to the value.
Neutral	N	The outcome is related to the value, but either the outcome would not be significantly different than today, or would not likely affect the value as it is currently held.
Eliminated	X	The outcome would eliminate a significant valued feature. While it would not eliminate the value, it would significantly negatively affect at least one important aspect of the value.
Diminished	-	The outcome would diminish the valued feature, or at least one aspect of the value.
Supported	+	The outcome would support the value because one or more valued features would be enhanced or improved.
Changed	Δ	The outcome would result in a change to the valued feature or features, but whether the change is positive or negative would be subjective. Or, the outcome would affect multiple aspects of the value—some negatively and some positively. Additionally, in some cases the value could change over time in response to the outcome.

Source: AHBL Inc.

The Changed (Δ) impact category was used where the study determined that impacts were too subjective to provide an assessment of support or lack of support for a value, or where changes would be positive for some aspects of a value but negative for others.

Eliminated (X) was only used where substantial aspects of the value *are currently or would be* significantly negatively affected. This includes the assessment of the affect of the ecosystem and habitat on the Gwitsawdit and Source of Life values under Alternatives 1 and 2 (Status Quo Lake and Managed Lake); even though these represent

baseline and existing conditions, as they currently exist they have already significantly impacted these values from the Native-American community's point of view. It is recognized that the value itself is not or would not be eliminated, and that other aspects of the landscape may continue to support the value.

Not Applicable (n/a) was used consistently for each alternative because it indicates no significant relationship between the outcome and the value.

Neutral (N), in contrast to Not Applicable (n/a), might be shown in a cell for one alternative, while Eliminated, Diminished, Supported or Changed is shown in that same cell for other alternatives. In some cases, Neutral (N), representing little difference from existing conditions, and Supported (+), meaning that the physical condition supports the value, could both be considered to apply. In these cases, the result is shown as Supported (+) if an important aspect of the value is supported, even if there is no physical change from the existing condition. This is particularly important for the analysis of Alternative 2. For example, maintaining the reflecting pond function could be seen as Neutral for Civic Presence because there is no change from the existing condition; however, because this function is an important aspect of this value, Supported is shown as the result of the analysis. Showing Neutral would fail to assess this important aspect of this value and alternative.

Some outcomes affect values in ways that might not be immediately obvious. For example, the Habitat outcome might affect the A Meeting Place value because people sometimes meet to view habitat. Habitat might also affect the A Place for Community Events value because several events are habitat related, including Procession of the Species, Bat Walks, and others. Habitat might also affect the Clean Appearance value because some types of habitat have a different appearance than others.

For impacts on Physical and Spiritual Connection to History, it is difficult to gauge what would be considered positive and what negative. Because history is by definition in the past, it is impossible to preclude all changes to the landscape, and changes do not necessarily break the connection with history. In some cases a change adds another layer to the history. While the historic preservation discipline often strives to keep some of the physical aspects of history in place, the connection that people feel to history can also be maintained through interpretation of the landscape or other means.

“You can be in the middle of downtown Olympia and not know if you are [in] Tukwila or some of those places [with] very limited relationship to either the Capitol or the fact that it is immersed in this body of water...so we have always looked at Capitol Lake as having a very significant role in relationship with water education and stewardship. “

- Eli Sterling, Procession of the Species

"I can go to Capitol Lake and on any day I can see people sitting on blankets, people just enjoying the sun for the four days it's here. There's reason that you're drawn to that area."

- Mary White, Dragon Boat Races

The Location of Material Artifacts value is also difficult to assess as either a positive or negative. If artifacts are unearthed, even assuming compliance with all applicable regulations and appropriate mitigation, the disturbance of artifacts could be viewed as a positive impact for some value holders, while other value holders may prefer that artifacts not be disturbed. The Potential for Earthwork in Shoreline or Upland Areas outcome, which is related to the potential for unearthing material artifacts, could also potentially affect other values related to history, education, community pride or the balance of nature. Again, these impacts could be viewed as positive or negative depending on the value holder and specific circumstances, even if applicable regulations and appropriate mitigation measures are defined and followed.

Impacts to the Education, A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature, and a Meditative Place values were generally found to be the most subjective; however, overall impacts to many other values could also be considered positive to some value holders and negative to others, or positive to some aspects of the value and negative to others. Educational values can occur in many environments, and the changes of the Lake over time, if documented and interpreted, can support education. However, for the Native-American community, the educational value might be enhanced if the landscape is more physically related to that community's traditions.

The Reflecting Pond outcome does not directly affect the value for exercise and recreation, although it does affect the appearance of the basin to those engaging in exercise or recreation there; therefore, this effect is accounted for in the Appearance column rather than the Reflecting Pond column, and Not Applicable (n/a) is the result shown in the Reflecting Pond column.

The Parks outcome as analyzed only reflects the changes shown in Table 1, Outcomes of Alternatives in that column. The analysis accounted for changes in views from the parks through the results in the Appearance outcome column. Similarly, the Trails outcome accounted for changes in the trails but not for changes in views from the trails (see the Appearance column instead). Because all trails would be at least maintained and most likely improved in terms of safety under all alternatives, all changes in trails were assumed to be improvements. Additionally, the changes to trails would have minimal effect on the function of the trails. For example, while the trail safety improvements could have some effect on the A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature value, the effect would largely be unrelated to the value, so Not Applicable (n/a) is shown.

Tables 3 through 6 show the analysis of each alternative. The tables each include a column summarizing the generalized impacts to values from all outcomes of the alternatives. The summary column includes a generalized assessment of the overall impact of the alternative on each value. The impact shown in the summary column is based on trends in the impact to that particular value from each of the outcomes. However, if the analysis showed Eliminated (X) for any individual outcome's effect on a value, the Alternative's overall effect on that value is shown as Eliminated (X). In some cases, a conclusion could not be reached regarding a positive or negative impact, even if there was a majority of one of these categories. In these cases, Changed (Δ) is shown because it best expresses the overall effect on the value. Eliminated (X) is by far the most important consideration when comparing the four alternatives.

Alternative 1: Status Quo Lake

Alternative 1, Status Quo Lake, would continue the current "eliminated" status of two values, and would eliminate important aspects of three additional values. These include important aspects of two values held primarily by the Native-American community, and important aspects of two values held by a variety of non-Native-American stakeholders. The values for which important aspects would be eliminated include:

- Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature – This value as held by Native-American community and some non-Native-Americans is eliminated under existing conditions, and would continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.
- Source of Life / Provider – This value as held by Native-American community and some non-Natives is eliminated under existing conditions, and would also continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.
- Civic Presence – Reflecting pond aspect of this value would be eliminated. The reflecting pond is valued by a variety of non-Native-American stakeholders.
- A Place for Community Events and a Source of Community Identity – Boating activities valued as part of community events and identity, including Dragon Boat Races and boating events that are part of Lakefair would be eliminated.
- A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise – Recreational boating, an important aspect of this value, would be eliminated.

In addition to the major impacts shown in Table 3 (see next page), the accumulation of weeds and algae and the overall change in the Habitat outcome could appear less clean to people who hold the Clean Appearance value. The Appearance and Ecosystem outcomes

of a freshwater marsh are analyzed as negative connections to history because the freshwater marsh isn't associated with any past era. Lack of tidal action means that there would be limited connection to the era before the creation of the Lake.

Impacts to boating use of the basin over the long term would affect aspects of several values in addition to those related to recreation and community identity. Other affected values include those related to nature, education, and history.

Table 3: Impacts of Alternative 1: Managed Lake

VALUES	Outcome Categories									Generalized Impacts to Values from this Alternative
	Appearance	Tidal Action	Reflecting Pond	Parks	Trails	Water Activities	Ecosystem	Habitat	Potential Earthwork in Shoreline or Upland Areas	
	Specific Outcomes of the Alternative									
	Freshwater marsh	No tidal changes	Eliminated over time	Heritage Park completed	Improved at 5th Avenue Dam	Eliminated or severely limited over time	Freshwater marsh	Freshwater habitat	Minimal potential to unearth artifacts	
Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature	—	X (a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	—	X (a)	X (a)	— (b)	X (a)
Source of Life / Provider	n/a	—	n/a	n/a	n/a	—	X (a)	X (a)	n/a	X (a)
Physical and Spiritual Connection to History	—	—	—	+	N	—	—	—	Δ (b)	—
A Place for Education about Past and Present	Δ	Δ	Δ	+	N	—	Δ	Δ	Δ (b)	Δ
A Meditative Place	Δ	N	—	N	N	—	Δ	Δ	n/a	—
Location of Material Artifacts	n/a	N	n/a	Δ (b)	Δ (b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Δ (b)	Δ
A Starting Point for the American Dream	—	N	—	+	n/a	Δ	Δ	N	Δ (b)	Δ
Civic Presence	—	n/a	X	+	n/a	n/a	—	n/a	n/a	X
A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government, and Civic Pride	—	n/a	—	+	n/a	n/a	Δ	n/a	n/a	Δ
Clean Appearance	Δ	—	—	+	n/a	n/a	—	—	n/a	—
A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature	Δ	Δ	Δ	+	n/a	—	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place for Community Events and A Source of Community Identity	—	N	—	Δ	+	X (c)	—	—	n/a	X (c)
A Meeting Place	Δ	n/a	—	+	+	—	n/a	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise	—	N	n/a	N	+	X (c)	N	n/a	n/a	X (c)

Source: AHBL, Inc.

X=Eliminated; —=Diminished; +=Supported; Δ=Changed; n/a=Not Applicable; see Table 2: Impact Categories

(a) Aspects of this value held by the Native-American community are currently eliminated and would not be restored by this outcome.

(b) Indicates some potential for discovery of artifacts based on the potential for earthwork. Specific location of known artifacts was not assessed in this values study. A separate study would need to confirm whether there is potential with the specific actions under this alternative. For the purpose of this values study, actions with even minimal potential are shown to have a possible effect on values. Impacts to Gwitsawdit: The Balance and Connectedness of Nature from unearthing artifacts would likely be considered negative, with impacts to other values could be considered negative by some value holders and positive or neutral by others.

(c) Water activity aspects of this value, primarily boating, would be eliminated over time. While swimming is currently eliminated, the effects on swimming would not be different for any of the alternatives; no alternative would restore swimming. Because there is no difference in how the alternatives affect swimming, and it is not considered feasible to restore swimming, swimming was not specifically evaluated. However, some individuals suggest that Alternative 4 would restore swimming in cold saltwater.

Alternative 2: Managed Lake

While Alternative 2, Managed Lake, would support a number of values, including the reflecting pool aspect of Civic Presence, like Alternative 1, it would continue the current “Eliminated” status of two values, both held by the Native-American Community:

- **Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature** – This value as held by Native-American community and some non-Natives is eliminated under existing conditions, and would continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.
- **Source of Life / Provider** – This value as held by Native-American community and some non-Native-Americans is eliminated under existing conditions, and would continue to be eliminated under Alternative 1. It would not be restored.

Table 4 (next page) shows the impacts of Alternative 2.

Alternative 2 supports a number of values, in part because many of the values revealed in this study are related to the existing condition of the Lake basin. Many of these values were formed since creation of the Lake (see Figure 1, Values Array for the eras that served as the basis for creation of identified values).

In contrast to Alternative 1, the impact of Alternative 2’s managed lake on the connection to history would be positive to some and negative to others, because the alternative is associated with some, although not all, of the site’s history. Lack of tidal action means that there is limited connection to the era before the creation of the Lake.

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Table 4: Impacts of Alternative 2: Managed Lake

VALUES	Outcome Categories									Generalized Impacts to Values from this Alternative
	Appearance	Tidal Action	Reflecting Pond	Parks	Trails	Water Activities	Ecosystem	Habitat	Potential Earthwork in Shoreline or Upland Areas	
	Specific Outcomes of the Alternative									
	Freshwater lake	No tidal changes	Would continue 100% of the time	Heritage Park completed	Improved at 5th Avenue Dam	More viable than today	Freshwater with improved water quality	Freshwater habitat	Some potential to discover and unearth artifacts	
Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature	—	X (a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	X (a)	X (a)	— (b)	X (a)
Source of Life / Provider	n/a	—	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	X (a)	X (a)	n/a	X (a)
Physical and Spiritual Connection to History	Δ (c)	—	+	+	N	—	N	N	Δ (b)	Δ
A Place for Education about Past and Present	Δ (c)	Δ (c)	+	+	N	+	N	N	Δ (b)	Δ
A Meditative Place	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	n/a	+
Location of Material Artifacts	n/a	n/a	N	Δ (b)	Δ (b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Δ (b)	Δ (b)
A Starting Point for the American Dream	+	N	+	+	n/a	+	N	N	Δ (b)	+
Civic Presence	+	n/a	+	+	n/a	n/a	+	n/a	n/a	+
A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government, and Civic Pride	+	n/a	+	+	n/a	n/a	N	n/a	n/a	+
Clean Appearance	+	N	+	+	n/a	n/a	+	+	n/a	+
A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature	+	N	+	+	n/a	+	N	N	n/a	+
A Place for Community Events and A Source of Community Identity	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	n/a	+
A Meeting Place	+	n/a	+	+	+	+	n/a	N	n/a	+
A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise	+	n/a	n/a	N	+	+	N	n/a	n/a	+

Source: AHBL, Inc.

X=Eliminated; —=Diminished; +=Supported; Δ=Changed; n/a=Not Applicable; see Table 2: Impact Categories

(a) Aspects of this value held by the Native-American community are currently eliminated and would not be restored by this outcome.

(b) Indicates some potential for discovery of artifacts based on the potential for earthwork. Specific location of known artifacts was not assessed in this values study. A separate study would need to confirm whether there is potential with the specific actions under this alternative. For the purpose of this values study, actions with even minimal potential are shown to have a possible effect on values. Impacts to Gwitsawdit: The Balance and Connectedness of Nature from unearthing artifacts would likely be considered negative, with impacts to other values could be considered negative by some value holders and positive or neutral by others.

(c) The existing condition of the Lake basin affects aspects of this value associated with pre-1951 conditions.

(d) While swimming is currently eliminated, the effects on swimming would not be different for any of the alternatives; no alternative would restore swimming. Because there is no difference in how the alternatives affect swimming, and it is not considered feasible to restore swimming, swimming was not specifically evaluated. However, some individuals suggest that Alternative 4 would restore swimming in cold saltwater.

Alternative 3: Estuary

Alternative 3, Estuary, would not eliminate any values, but would represent a change to a number of values. By restoring the estuary, Alternative 3 would support the two values held primarily by the Native-American Community that would be eliminated in Alternatives 1 and 2 (Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature and Source of Life / Provider). However, another major change would be that the water would not serve as a reflecting pond 100% of the time, as it would in Alternatives 2 and 4. While the reflecting pond aspect of Civic Presence would not be eliminated, it would be diminished. Several stakeholders expressed strong value in this value being maintained 100% of the time. However, the overall effect of Alternative 3 on Civic Presence is considered Changed (Δ) rather than Diminished (-) because the effect of the change to an estuary on the values of the City Beautiful Movement is subjective. Many of the issues that triggered the perceived need for beautification when the Lake was created (the Little Hollywood shantytown and sewage issues) are no longer relevant today. Additionally, the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans did not assume the entire basin would be turned into a lake.

Alternative 3 would also diminish boating aspects of A Place for Community Events and Source of Community Identity, because these events either would be changed or would need to be scheduled with the tide, and because stakeholders indicated that the reflecting pond function also contributes to the identity of several events. While recreational boating and boating for educational, meditative or connection to history purposes would be changed, it would be less likely to be diminished than boating for community events because these users would be more likely to be able to schedule boating to fit with the tides, and because fewer and smaller boats would likely be used.

Table 5 shows the impacts of Alternative 3.

Alternative 3 results in many impacts shown as Changed (Δ), which are considered subjective as to whether they positively or negatively affect values.

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Table 5: Impacts of Alternative 3: Estuary

VALUES	Outcome Categories									Generalized Impacts to Values from this Alternative
	Appearance	Tidal Action	Reflecting Pond	Parks	Trails	Water Activities	Ecosystem	Habitat	Potential Earthwork in Shoreline or Upland Areas	
	Specific Outcomes of the Alternative									
	Estuary, mud flats	Tidal changes	Would serve as reflecting pond 80% of time	Heritage Park completed	Improved at new 5th Avenue bridge; some other trail modifications	More viable than today, but docks inaccessible during low tide	Estuary with intertidal habitat	Saltwater and intertidal habitat	Some potential to unearth artifacts	
Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature	+	+	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	+	+	— (a)	+
Source of Life / Provider	n/a	+	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	+	+	n/a	+
Physical and Spiritual Connection to History	Δ	Δ	Δ	+	N	+(b)	Δ	Δ	Δ (a)	Δ
A Place for Education about Past and Present	Δ	Δ	Δ	+	N	+(b)	Δ	Δ	Δ (a)	Δ
A Meditative Place	Δ	Δ	Δ	N	N	+(b)	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
Location of Material Artifacts	n/a	Δ (a)	n/a	Δ (a)	Δ (a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Δ (a)	Δ (a)
A Starting Point for the American Dream	Δ	+(c)	Δ	+	n/a	+(b)	+	+(c)	Δ (a)	+
Civic Presence	Δ (d)	n/a	— (e)	+	n/a	n/a	Δ	n/a	n/a	Δ (e)
A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government, and Civic Pride	Δ	n/a	— (e)	+	n/a	n/a	Δ	n/a	n/a	Δ
Clean Appearance	Δ (d)	Δ (d)	Δ	+	n/a	n/a	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature	Δ	Δ	Δ	+	n/a	Δ	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place for Community Events and A Source of Community Identity	Δ	—	— (e)	+	+	— (b,f)	Δ	Δ	n/a	—
A Meeting Place	Δ	n/a	— (e)	+	+	Δ (b)	n/a	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise	Δ	Δ	n/a	N	+	Δ (b,f)	N	n/a	n/a	Δ

Source: AHBL, Inc.

X=Eliminated; —=Diminished; +=Supported; Δ=Changed; n/a=Not Applicable; see Table 2: Impact Categories

(a) Indicates some potential for discovery of artifacts based on the potential for earthwork, or potentially through natural processes in intertidal zones. Specific location of known artifacts was not assessed in this values study. A separate study would need to confirm whether there is potential with the specific actions under this alternative. For the purpose of this values study, actions with even minimal potential are shown to have a possible effect on values. Impacts to Gwitsawdit: The Balance and Connectedness of Nature from unearthing artifacts would likely be considered negative, with impacts to other values could be considered negative by some value holders and positive or neutral by others.

(b) Boating would be diminished during low tide. This would likely have a negative effect on community events because tides may not support event schedules. However, for more individual or smaller group boating pursuits related to historical connections, education, meditation or recreation, the timing of boating trips would likely be more flexible and could occur consistent with the tides. Additionally, boating on the restored estuary could have positive impacts to these values because of its greater similarity to past eras as compared to the current Lake.

(c) Would restore a condition that contributed significantly to several historic eras.

(d) The study revealed that mud flats would be a negative impact for some value holders; however, many of the pre-1951 conditions that motivated the creation of the Lake were related to the Little Hollywood shantytown and methods for discharging sewage that are no longer relevant today. Therefore, this impact is shown as a Change rather than a Diminished value.

(e) Because the reflecting pond function of the basin would not be completely eliminated, the impact is shown as Diminished (-) rather than Eliminated (X) for the Reflecting Pond outcome's effect on Civic Presence. The overall effect of the alternative on Civic Presence is shown as Changed (Δ) because the effect of outcomes on this value may be positive for some value holders and negative for others. It is acknowledged that for some value holders the less-than-100%-of-the-time reflecting pond is a very significant negative impact.

(f) While swimming is currently eliminated, the effects on swimming would not be different for any of the alternatives; no alternative would restore swimming. Because there is no difference in how the alternatives affect swimming, and it is not considered feasible to restore swimming, swimming was not specifically evaluated. However, some individuals suggest that Alternative 4 would restore swimming in cold saltwater.

Alternative 4: Dual Basin Estuary

Like Alternative 3, Alternative 4, Dual Basin Estuary, also would not eliminate any values, and also would represent a change to a number of values. In restoring the estuary, Alternative 4 would support the two values held primarily by the Native-American community that would be eliminated in Alternatives 1 and 2 (Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature and Source of Life / Provider). However, unlike Alternative 3, Alternative 4 would also support the reflecting pond aspect of Civic Presence 100% of the time, and would not diminish this feature. Alternative 4's dual basins would presumably allow for fewer changes to boating aspects of community events. As with Alternative 3, recreational boating and boating for educational, meditative or connection to history purposes would be less likely to be diminished than boating for community events, due to the different needs and expectations of these users.

Table 6 shows the impacts of Alternative 4.

Like Alternative 3, Alternative 4 results in many impacts shown as Changed (Δ), which are considered subjective as to whether they positively or negatively affect values.

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Table 6: Impacts of Alternative 4: Dual Basin Estuary

VALUES	Outcome Categories									Generalized Impacts to Values from this Alternative
	Appearance	Tidal Action	Reflecting Pond	Parks	Trails	Water Activities	Ecosystem	Habitat	Potential Earthwork in Shoreline or Upland Areas	
	Specific Outcomes of the Alternative									
	Dual basin estuary	Tidal changes	Saltwater east basin would serve as reflecting pond 100% of the time	Heritage Park completed	Improved at new 5th Avenue bridge; some other trail modifications	More viable than today, but docks inaccessible during low tide	Estuary with intertidal habitat	Saltwater and intertidal habitat	Some earthwork in several areas	
Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature	+	+	n/a	n/a	+	+	+	+	— (a)	+
Source of Life / Provider	n/a	+	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	+	+	n/a	+
Physical and Spiritual Connection to History	Δ	Δ	+	+	N	+(b)	Δ	Δ	Δ (a)	Δ
A Place for Education about Past and Present	Δ	Δ	Δ	+	N	+(b)	Δ	Δ	Δ (a)	Δ
A Meditative Place	Δ	Δ	+	N	N	+(b)	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
Location of Material Artifacts	n/a	Δ (a)	n/a	Δ (a)	Δ (a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Δ (a)	Δ (a)
A Starting Point for the American Dream	Δ	+(c)	+	+	n/a	+(b)	+(c)	+	Δ (a)	+
Civic Presence	Δ (d)	n/a	+	+	n/a	n/a	Δ	n/a	n/a	+
A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government, and Civic Pride	Δ	n/a	+	+	n/a	n/a	Δ	n/a	n/a	+
Clean Appearance	Δ (d)	Δ (d)	+	+	n/a	n/a	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature	Δ	Δ	+	+	n/a	Δ	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place for Community Events and A Source of Community Identity	Δ	—	+	+	+	— (b, f)	Δ	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Meeting Place	Δ	n/a	+	+	+	Δ (b)	n/a	Δ	n/a	Δ
A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise	Δ	Δ	n/a	N	+	Δ (b,f)	N	n/a	n/a	Δ

Source: AHBL, Inc.

X=Eliminated; —=Diminished; +=Supported; Δ=Changed; n/a=Not Applicable; see Table 2: Impact Categories

(a) Indicates some potential for discovery of artifacts based on the potential for earthwork, or potentially through natural processes in intertidal zones. Specific location of known artifacts was not assessed in this values study. A separate study would need to confirm whether there is potential with the specific actions under this alternative. For the purpose of this values study, actions with even minimal potential are shown to have a possible effect on values. Impacts to Gwitsawdit: The Balance and Connectedness of Nature from unearthing artifacts would likely be considered negative, with impacts to other values could be considered negative by some value holders and positive or neutral by others.

(b) Boating would be diminished during low tide. This would likely have a negative effect on community events because tides may not support event schedules. However, for more individual or smaller group boating pursuits related to historical connections, education, or meditation or recreation, the timing of boating trips would likely be more flexible and could occur consistent with the tides. Additionally, boating on the restored estuary could have positive impacts to these values because of its greater similarity to past eras as compared to the current Lake.

(c) Would restore a condition that contributed significantly to several historic eras.

(d) The study revealed that mud flats would be a negative impact for some value holders; however, many of the pre-1951 conditions that motivated the creation of the Lake were related to the Little Hollywood shantytown and methods for discharging sewage that are no longer relevant today. Therefore, this impact is shown as a Change rather than a Diminished value.

(e) While swimming is currently eliminated, the effects on swimming would not be different for any of the alternatives; no alternative would restore swimming. Because there is no difference in how the alternatives affect swimming, and it is not considered feasible to restore swimming, swimming was not specifically evaluated. However, some individuals suggest that Alternative 4 would restore swimming in cold saltwater.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This chapter shows a summary table comparing the overall impact assessments for each alternative from Chapter IV. The summary allows decision-makers to visually assess the overall impact of each alternative on the identified array of cultural and spiritual values. As stated above, the summary column includes a generalized assessment of the overall impact of the alternative on each value. The impact shown in the summary is based on trends in the impact to that particular value from each of the outcomes. In some cases, a conclusion could not be reached regarding a positive or negative impact, even if there was a majority of one of these categories. In these cases, Changed (Δ) is shown because it best expresses the overall effect on the value.

Eliminated (X) is by far the most important consideration when comparing the four alternatives. Table 7 highlights the differences in impacts of the four alternatives. Refer to the Chapter IV, Impacts, discussion for the specific impacts of each alternative.

The goal of the project is a reasonable, defensible catalog and assessment of potential impacts which provides fair and equal consideration of identified values. This study does not attempt to weight the values in any manner (such as duration, number of value holders or amount of supporting documentation); instead, it strives simply to present the relevant information in a manner that is readable for the public and useful to decision-makers. In summary, given those limitations, Alternative 1 would be expected to have the greatest negative impact on values. While Alternative 2 would provide support for a large number of values, it would also continue a large, existing negative impact on two values. Alternatives 3 and 4 would not completely eliminate any key aspects of the values, and would restore two currently eliminated values. They would result in a number of changes that would likely be interpreted as positive by some people and negative by others. However, Alternative 3 would diminish the reflecting pond aspect of the Civic Presence value. Alternative 4 would support this key aspect of Civic Presence.

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Table 7: Summary of Impacts of All Alternatives

VALUES	Alternative 1: Status Quo Lake	Alternative 2: Managed Lake	Alternative 3: Estuary	Alternative 4: Dual Basin Estuary
Gwitsawdit: The Connectedness and Balance of Nature	X (a)	X (a)	+	+
Source of Life / Provider	X (a)	X (a)	+	+
Physical and Spiritual Connection to History	—	Δ	Δ	Δ
A Place for Education about Past and Present	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
A Meditative Place	—	+	Δ	Δ
Location of Material Artifacts	Δ (b)	Δ (b)	Δ (b)	Δ (b)
A Starting Point for the American Dream	Δ	+	+	+
Civic Presence	X (c)	+	Δ (c)	+
A Symbol of Statehood, Seat of Government, and Civic Pride	Δ	+	Δ	+
Clean Appearance	—	+	Δ	Δ
A Place to Experience the Beauty of Nature	Δ	+	Δ	Δ
A Place for Community Events and A Source of Community Identity	X (d,e)	+(e)	— (d)	Δ (d,e)
A Meeting Place	Δ	+	Δ	Δ
A Place for Recreation and Healthful Exercise	X (d,e)	+(e)	Δ (d,e)	Δ (d,e)

Source: AHBL, Inc.

X=Eliminated; —=Diminished; +=Supported; Δ=Changed; n/a=Not Applicable; see Table 2: Impact Categories

(a) Aspects of this value held by the Native-American community are currently eliminated and would not be restored by this outcome.

(b) Indicates some potential for discovery of artifacts based on the potential for earthwork under all alternatives, or potentially through natural processes in intertidal zones under Alternatives 3 and 4. Specific location of known artifacts was not assessed in this values study. A separate study would need to confirm whether there is potential with the specific actions under this alternative. For the purpose of this values study, actions with even minimal potential are shown to have a possible effect on values. Impacts of discovering or unearthing artifacts could be considered negative by some value holders and positive or neutral by others, even if applicable regulations are followed and appropriate mitigation defined and followed.

(c) Under Alternative 1, the reflecting pond function of the basin, which is a key aspect of the Civic Presence value, would be completely eliminated. Under Alternative 3, the basin would still serve as a reflecting pond, although not 100% of the time. It is expected to serve as a reflecting pond 80 % of the time due to tides. Because of this, and because other effects on the Civic Presence value may be positive for some value holders and negative for others, the impact is shown as Changed (Δ) rather than Diminished (-) or Eliminated (X). It is acknowledged that for some value holders the less-than-100%-of-the-time reflecting pond is a very significant negative impact.

(d) Under Alternative 1, water activity aspects of this value, primarily boating, would be eliminated over time. Under Alternatives 2 and 3, boating would be diminished during low tide. This would likely have a negative effect on community events because tides may not support event schedules. However, for more individual or smaller group boating pursuits related to recreation, the timing of boating trips would likely be more flexible and could occur consistent with the tides.

(e) While swimming is currently eliminated, the effects on swimming would not be different for any of the alternatives; no alternative would restore swimming. Because there is no difference in how the alternatives affect swimming, and it is not considered feasible to restore swimming, swimming was not specifically evaluated. However, some individuals suggest that Alternative 4 would restore swimming in cold saltwater.

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APPENDICES

A. Interview Questions

B. Interview Transcripts

1. Squaxin Island Tribe Representatives: Jeff Dickison and Charlene Krise
2. Lake Events Representatives: Bob Barnes and Dee Hooper of Lakefair, Mary White and Mary Beth Falkner of Dragon Boat Races, and Eli Sterling of Earthbound Productions (Procession of the Species)
3. Chinese American Community Representatives: Doug Mah and Brian Lock
4. Ralph and Karen Munro
5. Allen Miller of the Heritage Park Development Association

C. Responses from Members of the Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee

D. List of Events Regularly Held at Capitol Lake

E. Summary of Public Comment

Appendix A: Interview Questions, November 18, 2008

Study of Cultural & Spiritual Values Associated with Future Alternatives for Capitol Lake Basin

Below are interview questions for the project. In general, the questions are starting points for the interviews, and will also be used to keep the interviews focused.

The questions are targeted toward ascertaining a full array of values held today, some of which will be held by the interviewees themselves, and some of which will be known to the interviewees but held by other groups or communities. Therefore, the questions vary somewhat among interviewees.

Each interview will start with an introduction, which will include:

- Background on project (purpose, time frame of project)
- Ask permission to record
- Ground rules:
 - We have about one hour.
 - You're welcome to say anything even if not specifically answering the questions. The questions are to get us going.
 - Please talk one at a time, since we are recording.
- Emphasize that this is their opportunity to be part of the record about the lake.

Questions for Native-American community

1. Tell me about the Lake basin and its significance to your nation, both now and in the past.
2. How have tribal people used the area? (ask about the span of time the area was used, seasons of use, how it was used; also ask about hunting/fishing, gathering, religious or ritual use, specific plants and animals gathered, animal and plant awareness from before the artificial lake was created in 1951)
3. Are there Tribal traditions, legends, or stories about the Lake basin or its use? Please tell me about them.
4. Do you or members of your community currently visit the Lake basin? For what purpose, how often, and what times of year?
5. How does it feel when you visit? Is there a connection to ancestors or to spiritual roots?
6. Are there places of interest in the larger context of the basin, like sacred areas, or special views? Please tell me about them.

7. What does the Lake mean to your community? To those who have been here for generations? To newer community members?
8. Does the Lake serve educational functions for your community, or has it in the past? (These might be related to history or ecology.) Please tell me about these.
9. Are or were there any conflicts among different groups using the Lake basin, now or in history? Please tell me about them.
10. How do you feel about algae buildup and pollution in the lake basin? (purpose of asking this is to get at ecological values, if they have not already been discussed)
11. Of the four alternatives under consideration, what aspects or characteristics most closely represent the cultural values of the tribe?
12. What would you most like to see for the future of the basin and what does that vision reflect about the tribe and the Native-American community as a whole?

Questions for Ralph and Karen Munro

1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Olympia, both now and in history.
2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted Brothers plans for the Capitol Campus, and the various phases of development of the Campus.
3. Does the Lake serve as an image of Statehood? Does it have significance to people outside of Olympia? Please tell me about its significance to them. How would the image of Statehood be different if it were an estuary?
4. What does the Lake mean to the Olympia community? To citizens who have been here for generations, to new citizens?
5. Do you know of any specific stories or legends about the Lake, about its creation or major events which have shaped how people feel about the lake basin? Please tell me about them.
6. Tell me about the Olympia Brewery company's bottling plant and its relation to the river basin, the lake, and the people of the area.
7. Tell me about the 5th Avenue Dam its historical associations, and how people feel about the dam.
8. Are or were there any conflicts among different groups using the Lake basin, now or in history? Do you know of any conflicts from when the lake was first created?
9. Does the Lake serve educational functions in the community, or has it in the past? (These might be related to history or ecology.) Please tell me about them.

10. How do the groups you described feel about the changes in the Lake, such as the accumulation of sediment, the growth of algae, or the loss of the swimming area in the lake basin?

Questions for Allen Miller of Heritage Park Development Association

1. Tell me about the creation of Heritage Park and what it means to the community.
2. Tell me about the relationship between Heritage Park and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.
3. What do the Lake and Heritage Park mean to the Olympia community? To people who have been here for generations, to newcomers and visitors?
4. Does Heritage Park have educational uses, such as educating area youth about nature, history, habitat, sustainability, etc? And how would these be affected by Lake basin alternatives?
5. What would the Heritage Park Development Association most like to see for the future of the basin, and what does that vision reflect about the Capitol City and the state as a whole?
6. How do the birds and the other wildlife which use the Lake basin add value to the Capitol Campus?

Questions for Lake Event Representatives

During this interview, we will give each person a chance to speak separately about the event or festival he or she represents. The questions below are just a starting point.

1. Please describe your group or festival's use of the Lake and lakeshore parks.
2. Describe how the setting of the Lake, including the wildlife and any other features, provide a context for your festival.
3. What ties to other places or cultures does your event bring to Olympia? What is the history of the event and what is its association with the lake basin?
4. What does the festival mean to the Olympia community? To people who have been here for generations? To new comers or to specific communities?
5. Does the festival have a spiritual significance? If so, how is this related to the setting? Are there changes to the Lake basin or the park lands which would enhance your event?
6. Do changes in the Lake, such as increased algae or lake weeds affect your group's festival?

7. What would your organization most like to see for the future of the basin and what does that vision reflect about your organization, the Capitol City, and the state as a whole?

Questions for Chinese-American Community

1. Please tell me about the history of the Chinese-American community in Olympia and how that history is related to the Lake in terms of historic location of the community, and in terms of use of the Lake or river basin.
2. Was the Chinese-American community's use of the river basin related to commerce? Was its use related to holidays or traditions or spiritual practices? Please tell me about these. Are there any specific locations along the shore that are particularly significant?
3. Is there current use of the Lake or shoreline for any of these purposes? Please tell me about this.
4. What other meaning does the Lake have to the Chinese-American community today and in history? Does it evoke any strong memories or feelings? Are there legends or stories? Please tell me about these.
5. Does the 5th Avenue Dam have meaning for the Chinese-American community, historically such as when it was built, or more recently? Please tell me about this.
6. Are or were there any conflicts among different groups using the Lake basin, now or in history? Do you know of any conflicts from when the Lake was first created?
7. Can you tell me about any opinions in the Chinese-American community regarding as the future of the basin? What would community members most like to see?

Appendix B: Interview Transcripts

Transcripts of interviews with the following people are included in this appendix.

Squaxin Island Tribe Representatives: Jeff Dickison and Charlene Krise

Lake Events Representatives: Bob Barnes and Dee Hooper of Lakefair, Mary White and Mary Beth Falkner of Dragon Boat Races, and Eli Sterling of Earthbound Productions (Procession of the Species)

Chinese American Community Representatives: Doug Mah and Brian Lock

Ralph and Karen Munro

Capitol Lake Basin Study of Cultural and Spiritual Values

Interview with Lake Event Representatives, November 20, 2008

Location and time: GA Building, 4:00 pm

I'm Betsy Geller and we are the consultant to GA on the Study of Cultural and Spiritual Values associated with Capitol Lake.

I'm Dee Hooper; I'll be representing Lakefair today.

Bob Barnes, President of Capitol Lakefair

Eli Sterling, Director of Earthbound Productions and the Procession of the Species Celebration.

I'm Mary Beth Falkner; I'm the international activities study at St. Martin's

I'm Mary White. I'm the assistant director and Community Liaison for the Office of International Programs and Development at St. Martin's and I also do logistic for Dragon boat festival.

I'm Donovan Gray preservation planner for the State Capitol Campus of the Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation working at GA

So did everybody get to read the one pager about this? Would you like a little more explanation of what we're doing?

Yes!

OK. So, this one of several studies that GA is conducting relating to the future of the lake basin. And there are four alternatives that were defined over the course of some prior studies for the lake basin. One of them is Status Quo, which is to continue the Lake as it is. The problem with that is there sentiment which is filling up the Lake, its raising the temperature, its causing algae and noxious weeds and other issues and so while this being included as a baseline alternative it's not considered a viable alternative. Another alternative is the managed lake, which would maintain the lake as it is but with regular dredging and maintenance to make sure it stays a lake instead of silting up. The third alternative would be to create an opening in the 5th Ave. dam and the lake would become an estuary so salt water would be allowed to flow in to the lake and it would maintain, it would, I think the study said it would be inundated about 90% of the time and so it would maintain its function as a reflection pool for the capitol but it would be a kind of different environment from the current lake today. An then the fourth alternative is what's known as the split basin where there would be a divider between the east part of the basin and the west part and

It would be approximately along here [participants looking at visual information]

And so the east part would serve as a reflecting pool and the west part would be essentially the estuary part of it where the water level would vary. Anything to add?

No.

OK

What would the divider be constructed of?

It would be in essence a walkway which actually when you go back to the historic plans for Wilder White and probably Olmsted design actually envisioned a divide here because at that time this was a navigable waterway up to the brewery.

Right.

So that would actually be creating what was originally envisioned in 1911. And that would maintain this as a reflecting pool and allow this section to become an estuary. There is a small modification to that also which involves the Percival Cove and Percival Creek flow and whether or not that would be reopened to allow this to become part of that estuary.

Thank you Donovan.

So our study is about cultural and spiritual values related to the Lake basin and part of that are the various groups and communities that use the lake currently and that's why you are invited here today. So what I want to do today is get a better understanding of how you use the lake and parks around its shore and what kind of meaning it has for the various festivals of groups that you represent. So what I'd like to do first is just have each group describe your festival and you use of the lake and the parks and tell me any specific locations that you use.

My name is Eli, if I heard you correctly and having done transcriptions before keep preferring that each time we speak we give our name.

If you could just say your first name.

Eli: And my specific relationship to the Capitol Lake shoreline is regard to the locations for the closing for the "Procession of the Species" Celebration. This in the northeast corner there sort of the Heritage Park area there are a number of other activities that Earth bound has involved itself with over the course of the years; an event called wild stone day that we had on our books at sometime to participate and to open a larger scale than our winter solstice celebrations, and then also looking at in the summer in conjunction with Bon Odori doing an illuminated walk around the procession. Ultimately we had, our design was several years ago, we had four major events that were planed around Capitol Lake as, in the context that we are a community that lives on the water and we were looking at it from an environmental prospective and the possible cultural prospective for us. You can be in the middle of downtown Olympia and not know if you are Tukwila or some of those places very limited relationship to either the Capitol or the fact that its immersed in this body of water relationship so we have always looked at Capitol Lake as having a very significant role in relationship with water education and stewardship. That's the specific relationship to Earthbound and then in 2003 I believe are you familiar with the work I did with GA?

Donovan? Yes

So, in 2003 I was hired by GA to do a land use management study for public use. And so, I designed an entire park scenario for the whole estuary and the goal was at that time and still has not been a significant amount of research comparing the advantages of a fresh water estuary or we would call a marsh as compared to a salt water estuary. And so my observation and my research suggested that the lake be turned into a fresh water estuary wild life refuge based on the Nisqually, what happened with the Nisqually wild life refuge and that would take place for fifty years and at the end of fifty years see what the relationship to the ----- would be but in that half hour video and the documentation that I wrote up a number of cultural identification pieces were prominent. But most importantly this area of land really doesn't belong to the City of Olympia. It really belongs to the entire nation of the United States. There are only fifty of these capitols in the United States; there are only fifty of them in the world. None of which has this opportunity of 360 acres of undeveloped land. So I look at this very seriously, very significantly the decisions of how to engage Capitol Lake have immediate national ramifications if done in that context.

Ok, my name is Mary White, St Martin's. We have the Dragon boat festival that we put on, this will be our forth year putting it on. It is a cultural festival of the community. Last year we had over twenty-four booths in our festival and this year we are expecting to probable double that if not more. We had 4500 people come to the festival last year. We had people from Oregon, and Shanghai come. Yeah, there was a team of Dragon boat paddlers that came from Shanghai University to come and paddle with us. A Dragon boat if anybody doesn't know is a long canoe type boat but it has a dragon head and a dragon tail and there twenty paddlers and one person at the back steering. And they have paddle at the same time which promotes that spirit of unity that our festival promotes. And it's a Chinese tradition. It dates back thousands of years. I have the whole history in my head but I haven't rehearsed it since last Dragon boat season.

Maybe I can get some of that from you later.

But, it is, it brings, we have lots of different community groups that come and they celebrate their own heritage and their own traditions which is what the whole festival is for. And it is just a community festival and there are rickshaws and little kids getting their faces painted for free by groups and so

And is that mostly in Heritage Park?

That is in Heritage Park and then the races obviously go on on Capital Lake. And without that area we wouldn't have the festival. There is not another place to have it in this area. Having so many people come from so many places and then with the Capitol in the background it's really important to us that good thing with it.

You started what year?

We started in 2006.

Was there a Dragon boat festival in Olympia before that?

I don't think so, not one by St. Martin's. I know that our Associate Vice- President of International programs, this was her vision. She's from Hong Kong and so she knows the entire history of how this ties into the communities here and so (I'm kind of upset she didn't come) but if you have any more questions and you'd like to talk with her specify we can arrange that.

Well I'm Bob Barnes again from Lakefair and I was president this year in 2008 and am going to be president in 2009 and about 28 years ago I was president and I did Lakefair for about ten years. In the lake back then as things change we had swimming, we had docks, we had a coronation on the lake and much as it means to those folks there we've had it, this will be fifty-two years and what we have left in the lake is Golf Island. They boat races down there on Saturday the outboard people came down and they had to spend four or five days dragging the weeds and the grass to get a track. If it stays like that they said they can't come back, it's too much effort to do for their races. So we have very few lake activities that we had in the past but the lake as they say is. That's what it says Capitol Lakefair and again this being our fifty-second year and working with community all throughout Washington, they come up from Oregon, they come in from Canada. The lake is what we are. We have arts and crafts, about seventy or eighty arts and crafts that use to have Percival landing now that around the lake. We have all our non-profit food vendors in the street. We have our carnival which is a very big asset to Lakefair as far as revenue and again all tied together as we map out. But over the last twenty-five years Lakefair in conjunction with GA has worked with the development of Heritage Park. We have underground utilities, we have underground electrical utilities and stuff that Lakefair, We have our own fund or Lakefair Heritage Park Development Fund which we put money in, and spent lots and lots of money to develop that and the lake is very much an asset. Like anything else I hate to... Personally, and this is just me as one person at Lakefair would hate to see it go away from being what it is. Yes, it is a little messier but it's still Capitol Lake. I've been here in Olympia for 38 years and been involved almost the whole time around the lake and activities and again its family, friends and community that was the whole thing and it all comes down around Capitol Lake.

What is special about the setting of the Lake or wild life or other features that provide the context for your festival anything that you haven't already mentioned?

Eli and I just want to comment Robert you did a great job on Lakefair this year. So congratulations as an organizer I think you did exceptional work so congratulations.

Bob: And 15 months, 41 meetings with the city, the state and the port was a challenge, trust me.

Eli: For us in relationship to the procession it is that we have an expression 'we are what we see' and the idea is we live in a congested life with telephone wires running here and buildings going up over here so you're sort of boxed in and if that is constantly what we see we learn to accept that. What gets imported into our particular community are vision about what people see elsewhere and have just accepted that's just the way it's going to be. So we have an idea of what modern, what bringing Olympia into the Twenty-first Century which is a different type of relationship when you let the opportunities provide you. I would say unfortunately to date Capitol Lake, and I've often described this as bath tub with a dirty ring around it, it does provide, it dose sort of send a signal out the way it's managed. This is who we are.

I mean people are willing to accept this asset have a lake inside your city. Most people would love to have this sort of water amenity inside the city and yet we it just sort of reflects back to us. Well, this is just the kind of community we are, Funky and disintegrated. The lake connects us with Tumwater and we have no idea. Those two communities don't even get along with each other in the city council chambers. This should be you know this is a living ecosystem and this living water this huge symbol, I mean water going to be a huge crisis in the future with eight or nine corporations worldwide already control 30% of all the potable water in the world. So here we have this huge opportunity to reflect back to us the relationship and I think there's a great juxtaposition between what is fresh water and what is salt water as well. So for us it is important as the procession is that as we come down the street we literally try to change the visualization that people on the street about what their community is. That's why the Police hand out chalk in advance and literally give it to the community and write in the streets and people come down. But it's also important for us that we end the Procession not on pavement but on earth in the context of the natural landscape. Because that is so we fulfill that connection and I think those things are. There's an essentialness to what parks can do. So that's the context there, we've always hoped to organize a really large Father's Day event on the solstice Celebration as Father's Day and the solstice come very close together and solstice is sort of like the Sun, it's the father type of figure and there's great opportunity. So we've always wanted to have a large kayak symposium on Capitol Lake for Father's Day. Because once you get people on the water and thing become a little unpredictable your levels of visualization, responsibility, awareness, protection all of those thing go into play, especially if you're in a kayak, if you've got your family and kids and these are all of the things that a community needs to do for itself. And so we see the opportunity there again to have things be hugely symbolic for the community at large.

Dragon boats, anything to add about how the setting of the lake or wild life or other feathers con trib ...

Mary White? – The setting of the lake is awesome, I mean we need it just the way it is, I mean the park is beautifully done. It's turned out really well, it's very sturdy. We had like the Lakefair I think they can drive up with their semis right over the top of the systems there and it doesn't sink or divot or anything. It's just a great; it's very sturdy so that you can do many things. It's just a great asset plus it's beautiful. People, you know I have to agree, people come here and they are like wait a minute I just drove down all this concrete and I came over here and I can see the mountains over there and the Capitol over there and we're like in the middle of this really cool natural resource. And the fact that you can raise and lower the water. At some point you can only raise the water so much before the boats cannot go in it any more. And so if we can maintain it and keep its sense and yet keep some equality to the naturalness of it would be, I don't want it to become the raw bath tub in there but I don't , but I also would like to maintain it so it's a healthy environment in that area but to be able to go all the way around it and we had rickshaw rides last year and people, little kids set in it and they got to ride all the way around it and see the history of it and people were like "I didn't even know we could over there" to the Tumwater side and so just the trees and just water in general. It's so and then to have the force of the people beating the drums and yelling and paddling and the same time. It's just very; it's a very powerful time for us and our community.

Female voice: I think to the fact that it is based in the middle of down town Olympia it really brings the idea of community. Cause it's not a lake that's separated from Olympia. It's really like in the heart of down town so sense community is such a big part of what our event represents in really like bringing together different aspects of the community. I think it's really important that we are there where you can see the government you can see the Capitol Building right there but you can also walk across the street to Traditions' which is a small business. So I think it's location, to have this natural resource within the middle of all those different aspects of Olympia is really invaluable to our event.

Bob Barnes from Lakefair: In regard to St. Martin's and the boat thing about the grass and the situation is a couple of years ago we had a lot of problems but it came back fully. We took pictures prior to Lakefair, during Lakefair and after within two weeks but also the ground foundation. There's approximately twenty-four inches of soil or sand that they put underneath there purposely and the walkway around the lake was built purposely so we could drive those forty thousand ton ride in and the grass was just minimal at that and yet within two weeks afterwards, because of the preparation between Lakefair and GA, it's pristine as it could possibly be. And that's what it was built for is for Lakefair festivals ground work and other festivals as they are and as he is. Not a festival, but very much wanting to come to the lake. And Lakefair over the last twenty-five years has put its heart and soul into that.

Female voice: Anything to add?

Dee Hooper: I was going to say that the. Bob mentioned we have a good fifty-two year history. I don't know if he said if it was on the lake or not. But it has been the entire time which kind of an important factor. Because we've grown with the lake as it changed and literally we consume all the surface area on the north basin during Lakefair. Not all of it is Lakefair a lot of it is spectator.

Female voice: You mean the surface area around the lake?

Dee: Right. And it's probably the fineness natural setting anywhere in the northwest for fireworks display. Cause you've got the reflecting pond. You've got the prevailing winds coming over your shoulder out of the Southwest and you've got the water to catch everything that's fallen or if you had a misfire it would just fall in the water so all those things are important to us. And without them I don't think we'd exist. I don't know Bob feels but if they told us that we were going to lose the site on Capitol Lake I think we would disband cause there's nothing else out there.

Male voice: Fifty-two years of heritage, period.

Female voice: What range does your festival draw people from? Is it mostly from Olympia or is it from a broader area?

Mary White: There were kids from Hinon, China at the Lakefair last year.

Bob Barnes again from Lakefair: We are what they call part of Northwest Festival Hosting, an association, and there's twelve of us and the people from the Portland Rose Festival, the Spokane Lilac Festival, the Wenatchee Apple Blossom, Marysville Strawberry, New West Minster, British Columbia and Capitol Lake Cultural and Spiritual Values

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we travel, we reciprocate, we take our floats and our people and during parade time we have fifty or sixty thousand people on the parade route and that grass and all of that stuff and all around the lake there's two or three hundred thousand people that visit Lakefair over the five day period of time in fact this year St. Martin sold six thousand and fifty pounds of curly fries in five days alone. It's a great thing and again it's all about the lake.

Female voice: Yeah, and it does, it's, it's, we can't keep our kids away from it.

One other event, there's a soccer tournament called kicking the grass, and they used to come to town, and they still do now, but they base it around Lakefair. And they have twenty-four teams, sixteen on a team plus mom and dad and the kids. They fill up almost every hotel and motel from Tumwater to Lacey and they did it around Lakefair so that when their done with their games the kids come down and spend that few days at Lakefair time and again you're talking between two and three thousand kids and families, just for that one event. Ellensburg Rodeo brings the posse again it's just a great thing and the water; it's what it's all about. The brewery said it was the water and it's still the water.

Female voice: Was there a predecessor to Lakefair, before there was Capitol Lake?

Male voice: Fifty-seven Lakefair started. I think that was the very first event around lake but I don't know. Maybe the state person might know more than I, I don't know. I can't imagine it but I don't know.

Different male voice: There was not, it started basically in 1957 with a group of about five local businessmen that decided Olympia needed something to do in the summer. And so they put their heads together and they came up with this and it's grown from that. It's been very successful. As a matter of fact, first year when they had the queen's competition they ended up with a bathing suit competition I think. They decided that was a really bad idea.

Male voice: The very first year was lady of the lake day

Female voice: Eli, can you tell me how long the Procession of the Species has been going on here?

Eli: The procession will have its fifteen year, our first three or four years we ended up in Sylvester Park although a couple of years we started out at Capitol Lake. And as it got larger and larger we just couldn't acuminate.... We just needed a longer and longer route. And then ultimately it was just important to get somewhere on grass so when Sylvester Park became too small we just started lining up on the other end of town.

Male voice: You probably know this but everyone doesn't, the lake actually didn't come into existence until 1951. So Lakefair was just a relative, they had this lake and the (unintelligible) was sort of filled in and vegetation started growing back. It was sort of the inspiration, we said well now we have this space how do we interact with it. So sort of where Lakefair also came (unintelligible)

Different Male voice: So, Yes, so that's, we've been there but we've just always have seen it. I mean I came into Olympia to get my Masters Degree here at Evergreen and so there's this lake and we had Green Lake up in Seattle. I mean there are just different places around we saw the same (cough)

One, I think one aspect of not however is that when there was a large earthquake here and half the lake was closed off the it was clearly notable that people stop coming to the lake. In other words as it stands right now the largest feature of the lake is the fact that you can walk all the way around it. And that's fine but I consider it petty meager cultural community relationship with the lake, that once you can't walk around it people just stayed. There was no reason to go there. They just stayed away during that time. So, it had nothing to do with construction or anything in fact you might want to go and just see, be curious enough to see what road was look like. What the destruction was.

Female voice: So you think that peoples' interest in it was mostly exercise, to walk around....

Same Male voice: Yes, that the only interest there is in that lake so in the context.

Female voice: Any comments on that?

Male voice: The only comment I would have on that is that it was down for a year, a whole year, because there wasn't funds to fix it right away properly and stuff and so they weren't letting people do their walking so.

Male voice: So that's what I'm saying you could walk from one half. You could get the same walk (two or more people talking) People weren't into that. The trail wasn't available either so it wasn't like you could come down the trail. But the reality is you had half of it available and you had the shoreline park area available and people vacated the place. They weren't even there to tour the (unintelligible) park or to gather or to sit on the benches. That I know because I was doing my design work at that particular time. So there is something significant there. There's a lot of work that needs to be done as far as getting people to really engage in (Unintelligible). They aren't just simply walking around in a circle.

Mary: I know that as a single working mom, I can pick my daughter up from school and we can go to Capitol Lake. I can go to Capitol Lake and on any day I can see people sitting on blankets, people just enjoying the sun for the four days it's here. The parents and kids riding bikes or running and playing, people with their dogs, first dates, people cuddling on the bench watching the water, and people may think that that's not significant but there's a reason people go to the lake. There's reason that you're drawn to that area. I wouldn't go to the corner of Legion and any road and go "This is wonderful." I wouldn't take my daughter to that because that. Plus it's like we always get into these conversations "so, that the Capitol?"

"Yeah"

"What happens up there?"

And there's the port down there

What happens down there?

How does this work Mom? Is that Olympia or is that Olympia? There's always a question.

Male voice: And this how old of a person?

She's eight! This is last year. And those things you can't replace that. You can't mess with that and so....

Male voice: Water is serenity, period for everybody

Mary: It is. The sad part is that we have a dock that we use to put in there just for Dragon boats and everyone always says, "I wish we could go out on the lake. I wish we could get on the lake during the rest of the year" But right it's not accessible like that so.

Bob Barnes: One more thing as far as the lake, cause again we have Golf Island, but talking with GA and the people involved. We've talked about buying these pontoon things and actually doing the fireworks out in the middle of the lake instead of over on the land. It's a very costly thing but it has been in talks for a couple of years and I don't think that it's too far away that it could be but if you turned it into an Havana lake it probably wouldn't be a viable thing but it's something the fire departments, the State Fire Marshal and GA and us have talked about. Lighting fireworks off in the middle of the lake instead around the tracks in back of the park.

Male voice (Dee Hooper?): You could have that 360 degree viewing area which would really be fabulous.

Bob Barnes: It's in the process.

Female voice: Let me ask about Lakefair. Do you think the festival has meaning to new comers to the community or any special significance or is it of greater significance to people who have been here for generations? Can you speak to that?

Bob Barnes: Again reaching out to the other communities that we do, again, we take our float, we take anywhere from twelve to twenty-five people to Wenatchee, we spend the weekend there and again they reciprocate and Portland came up and we had a rose planting at the S---- Mansion. They had 68 Roserians and they fill a bus and they come to that part of being into the community so it's not just local people.

Female voice: But people move to Olympia. People who are new residents of Olympia

Bob Barnes: We get inquires. Obviously we have a website. The other thing the City Council Person, Jeff Kingsbury, this year down there involved in stuff. He calls it a class reunion and that more of your local thing. A lot of the kids he went to high school with it's.... Our new theme this year is trying to stay with the Family, Friends, Community and a spirit of again Class Reunion, Community Reunion type thing, so there more locals by far. But we get an awful lot of people from out of town. And again over our five day festival we generate approximately, and this is by the convention bureau and the Chamber, about three million dollars worth of revenue for this community so it can't all just be local. There's a lot of stuff coming into town, yes.

Let me just add my comment, Donavan: I moved here in 1993 and I moved to twentieth and Washington, South Capitol Neighborhood and discovered I was one block off the parade route. I had a 5 minute walk from being able to go over to observe the fireworks. I was a ten minute walk from downtown area where it was set up around Capitol Lake. And I've seen a lot of community festivals and

what struck me was how immediate this was, how accessible it was, how close and how it made me feel very connected in, very rapidly. It was a pretty unique experience in my long life. And I was extremely impressed and still am.

Mary Beth: I was going to add on to that. Over the summer we had a lot of different summer exchange programs and all of them went to Lakefair when they were there. We had our middle schoolers from China we had our ESL students going down to Lakefair and they all loved it. So, even though they might not be staying in the community necessarily like when they just come and go, they join in the Lakefair fun too. And I know I've had friends from out of town visit during Lakefair and I've always bring them to that. So, I think whether you're a local, which, I've been here my whole life and I've never missed a year of Lakefair. So, I think whether you're local, or visiting or a new comer I think it is something that everyone in the community does get involve in.

Female voice: I grow up in Shelton, not very many people ... Yeah, we have (something) and Oyster fest

Mary Beth?: And Lakefair was something that just part of our, so it brings the outside communities over here too to the Capitol.

Female voice: It's pretty important and now that I live in Olympia and work at St. Martin's I end up driving (can't make out) almost every day.

Male voice: you got Rochester sweet day, you got Tenino loggers' Jubilee, you got Rainier Rodeo, you got Yelm Prairie Days, you got Elma Slug Festival at one time, so there's just a lot of comp. Some close some a little further and some from a long ways. Again as far as New West Minster, British Columbia, they bring usually twenty-five, thirty people down.

Donavan: My wife and I still go down every year to ride the Farris Wheel in hope that we'll get stuck at the top so we can smooch.

Male voice: Trust me, I can make that happen.

(Laughter)

Male voice: We can make that happen! And the other thing that relates to the none-profit food booths down there and there are a lot of them like St Martin's make half to two thirds of their budget at Lakefair is that almost everybody from GA goes down has the Demo-Berger at least two or three times before it's over. The state flush has been on me, trust me. It's a good spot. It has had its troubles and its issues and we will continue but are on the path of supporting what needs to be here.

Female voice: So I want to ask, our study is about cultural and spiritual values and I think I've got an understanding of some cultural values. The idea of spiritual values is probably pretty subjective but I want to ask and I know Eli said a little bit about kind of symbolism of the lake. But I want to ask all of you does your festival have, do you think it has a spiritual meaning for people and do you think any of that is related to the lake, in the broad sense.

Dee Hooper: What's your definition of spiritual?

Betsy: I'm going to let you define it. If you want to tell an anecdote like Donovan just told about getting stuck at the top of the Ferris Wheel or something.

Donovan: It was a spiritual experience.

I don't know if it's spiritual, Dee Hooper, But I do know that the festival over time, every year, brings people that don't see each other any other time. They simply go to Lakefair and that what Jeff probably meant by a class reunion. But I know whole families that come down to Lakefair that only come once a year and they see people that they only see once a year and it's true of a lot of individuals to. So I don't know if that's a spiritual connection but I suspect that it is.

Mary Beth: I think in regards to Dragon boat I think there's a way that you can connect with the water when you're on it in a way that you really can't find anywhere else. I never actually paddled in a Dragon boat but I did crewed for a very long time and I think the idea of your body connecting with the rhythm of the water. Especially when you are paddling in a boat you are just going with the way that the water flowing and I think that there's something really powerful to be said for that and especially with Dragon boat. We have the drums beating and you are just in rhythm with community and the water and nature and everything. And I think that is something that you can only find on the water, to be honest.

Mary White: I did paddle the first year, I was crazy then, to be part of putting on the festival and being in the festival, not a great idea. But, when you are paddling in unity with twenty people and your boat is moving and you are going through the water and there's that sound and there's the feeling of the water as it hits your hand and splashes you it is very spiritual. I know that our Chinese community, which I was surprised that nobody was here from there. But, I know that Capitol Lake is very important to our Chinese Community as far as the spiritual relevance of it and the Dragon boat Festival originated in China. It was an actual rebellion against the government. I don't know if many Chinese will admit to that but that's real. There was a poet that threw himself into the water and saved by a dragon.

Female voice: In what era?

Mary White: Oh, a long time ago.

Mary White: They come down and they do their Lion Dance and they play their instruments and there's a sense of a spiritual cultural. And before we start we have the blessing of the Dragon and we have a Catholic priest say a prayer, we have a Buddhist Monk say a prayer and we have, who else there were three last year.

Dee: I hope there's a Presbyterian or Protestant

Male voice: Good Baptist there

Mary White: And the year before we had a Native American come and his name was Bear and he sing a song to pray over the boats and paddlers and everyone. Before our event is usually, the procession is

usually before it, either the day before or a week before and we had a dragon in the procession this year so it was pretty awesome. There is a very big spiritual element. We're a Catholic Benedictine school putting on this community event. As so we welcome spiritual groups, we welcome all spiritual groups to this event, if it's to educate and to bring that spirit. Our school motto is "be the spirit".

Eli: We have a little different take on all of it in a sense. Talking things in a spiritual sense, in fact actually in our vision and our mission statement for Earthbound procession we actually use the word spiritual quite a bit in the context that we are on a planet float around in infinity and regardless of your scientific prospective or your religious beliefs that just an undeniable. Which means that we're part of something miraculous, and as a context we can keep that notion alive and that relationship alive then ideas of respect and generosity, dignity should be forthcoming. Because we're part of something miraculous regardless to where it is and certainly, as any sailor will tell you, when you are on the surface of the water you really know that you are on the skin of the earth. We're driving along the side of the Sound (can't make out) look at those guys in the boat, when you're on the boat you look those guys are on land.

There is something just in that sense of water. We consider this is really a living estuary, this is a reservoir. It has been compounded in other words, this isn't natural. This should be this sort of be moving out. At the same time this is also unique in that this is at the end of the Sound. I mean the history of why the Capitol was located here is a bit of a finagle as appose to let's say Seattle. This was always such a swamp land and it was always energy dead from a scientific prospective you need to know that if you were to take a big, fifty gallon, drum of any chemical that you wanted and dropped it right off Budd Inlet it would take over a year and a half before you found one part per million peak in Seattle. It takes a year and a half before it gets anything into the San Juan Strait of Juan de Fuca. So this doesn't flush out. The same water goes in and the same water goes out same water goes in.... That's why we have this sort of silted area so there's a tendency for much more of a stagnate energy to engage here. But in a spiritual sense it is almost like the lake sort of holds the energy. In other words, it's a pause. This is where the energy from Deschutes, Glaser, Nisqually all this stuff is coming in to Puget Sound you know sort of pushing out of this channel, the Chehalis River Basin basically. It sort of creates its energy. This is the place to pause. This is where, this is the heart, and this is what should be the heart of our state. Ultimately, it should be the crossroads for all relationships. There's a magnificent opportunity if you look at the lake, OK we're going to hold the water. I'm not advocating the same way that perhaps everyone is but none the less it is part of the natural beauty (can't make out) and we cut it off, we have a tendency to make very utilitarian. It's going become very functional, practical and we're going to hold it in place for a reflection pond but pretty utilitarian. There's a lot more vanity involved in that than there is in the pure aesthetics, right. And so we have a problem, so now you have this space that's held, unless there's an engagement around it. So it's great that the park has been made, 'cause it starts to elevate people's relationship to it. And then on the other side of the bridge it's very wild, I mean the shoreline on the opposite side, it's really a much more hands off relationship. But when all this litter and clutter come down and you go to the shoreline and you look over it and you're looking at all these plastic bottles and all this litter and gunk. You not getting a sense spiritually that this is something that is really alive. Basically what you do is you walk around the lake but don't look over the edge, you really don't. You just sort of stay away from that, that little spiral that goes out there, which is poorly designed because of the

current the water collects in it and then the garbage or silt collects in there and it stays there stagnate so we don't. It was a great idea it just in the wrong location, to have that particular spot there. Because it literally captures the water and doesn't release it (whispered). But the point is that we are in a space that a much more mechanic and utilitarian relationship. Several years ago I started this event called Wild Stone Day. It's based on Ayers Rock, which is in Australia, which is just a big flat hill, big mound where all aborigines believe that that's where they come from. They've held that belief, for what we see now in the National Geographic, for maybe thirty thousand years, more than beyond what anyone else had thought before. But they impregnated that stone with a story and it lives. So some white guy comes up there and trashes it. It's like someone else walking into a cathedral, you don't really believe and it doesn't mean anything, where someone else could rip down all the paintings. So anyway there's a belief that you can impregnate something with a belief. So we had this thing people would bring a stone that they'd found on their journeys across the country they're in people's garages. Then let's release those stones, because they're still wild, and throw those into the lake. The goal was to do it for one hundred years and literally channel the lake back into a river by filling up with stones. But point being, that could never happen, but the idea being that this is a living relationship. So in that stone right now had we done this every year just with a small group of people. There's, a woman came to be here with her daughter, she was dying. She was from New York and she had short time to live and she heard about Wild Stone Day and she had been carrying around a stone that she'd pick up at the Nile and she so much wanted to be a part of her community So she knew she wasn't going to be there by the next time there's a Wild Stone Day. We all gathered and people shared their stories, so she, off the island, off resting of Marathon Park. There's a stone there that came from the Nile River and because this woman wanted to be part of this community where her daughter was. So at least there was some part, instead of visiting to die part of my story resides here. Those are the opportunities; I'm not saying the lake holds that, but that the opportunity that such a thing holds, when we talk about the spiritual relationship. So that people can literally, the goal was that if people impregnated enough stories in it when you drove by to romance your girl friend or whatever that literally when you looked at the lake you remembered some. You had something that was connected to you that you were invested in. So Lakefair people are totally invested, they talk passionately about it. Because they have a story in that lake, most people don't. the reunion people is great if you have a story in it so the goal is, the opportunity regardless weather you make an estuary or not is there's the opportunity for people to put meaning into it. And on top of that spiritually is when people getting on the water, it's not just on the lake but creating boardwalks. The one dike idea is small, it's OK but ultimately it should be ways for people can get.... People love to be on top of the water. They love to walk on boardwalks to different things. It's a fascinating thing and the point as I made in my presentation, when the earthquake happened there was only one thing that wasn't damaged and that was the stuff that was on pilings over at the south end of the lake and also going across the lake. So putting boardwalks on pilings across the lake gives them a relationship, gets them walking it, but gets them connected to it.

Betsy: I would like to hear a little bit about your organizations' If you have a vision or if you have an opinion about the alternatives or if there specific problems with the current scenario. I know that's several questions all in one but I thought that if you are willing to spend a few more minutes and just go around one more time and tell us, tell me, one, does your organization have a preference or a vision or

an opinion about the alternatives or what you would like to see in the future, and two other issues. I think you guys mentioned the lake view (can't make out) already.

Male voice: What will give you my proposal, I mean, I'll just, the one that we put in before. I mean I want to save some time. So, we submitted one through the community that was huge, unanimous wherever we went, it was basically. You can put this on record for anyone from the Capitol Lake Management Adaptive Committee people got derailed there. Went everywhere in GA from top down, but there was a bottleneck. And I know the reason why there was a bottleneck. So anyway, I have that plan and we can resubmit it but that was- that sort of take in – it's a thick plan, I have it right here. I see some of the ideas (can't make out)

Betsy: Do you want just briefly say what it was?

Male voice continues: Goal was to dredge, to dredge and to treat the islands in this basin's southern section and to create one sort of larger island in the main lake which is on, from us, would be on the west side of the lake, create an island there similar to, you can't see this on the recording but, you remember this area here. You see this way this has grown up. Envision – if you look at all the ducks and wildlife, they always collect here in these reeds. Wildlife needs fresh water to rinse their wings and so you are looking at something and creating similar to what went on with the Nisqually Wildlife Refuge. Which is now going under its changes after many, many years thou, it's reverting back to an estuary after whole other dynamic fresh water was established as to the wildlife pattern. Now they're bridging the dikes. So was here is to – besides this being a sculpture park and having all sorts of other amenities and the kayak thing – what basically we need to dredge in order to protect the lake here but you can't (can't make out) you can't dredge. It's very expensive to take the piling out. But what you could do is – and this how this got developed here, the reason how this park up here in the north was created was that they were able to take away habitat and then reclaim, and then mitigate habitat here. If you dredge this area you put islands in this area here which has a long boardwalk which goes all the way through here. If you dredge and those islands you actually create habitat space. Habitat space allows you to have mitigation points in the bank and you put an island over here. This will flood literally flood just like this island over here the one that's grown up over the years. You put one over here it will flood with wildlife, with birds, this will become You could still have a wildlife estuary just like.... It would be renowned. People would be.... It creates a visibility thing, where you know it's a peek-a-boo thing where you just don't look across and know everything. Now there's an island here, you can have telescopes, you can have bird observations and then you'd use these forces here and that.... I designed this idea, this concept of (can't make out). You don't need to know all those details of how that would work. And this became.... All this is integrated with south Puget Sound. This lake should actually be a focus between, a connection between Tumwater and Olympia, because this is something that belongs to the Capitol not the City of Olympia. And this is what got lost. This is what this whole thing about the isthmus was so disgusting from my point of view, is that the City of Olympia is thinking that they are deciding something for themselves as opposed that this is a national resource. This should be designed as, "What is going to propel this to the nation?" So I still.... When people talk about fireworks they say, "Hey, there hunting in wildlife refuges." So you could still have this as a wildlife refuge and still have your fireworks display. You go hunting in these places so it's different than the National Park. Also if you have this as a wildlife

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refuge you can start monitoring the relationship upstream and say you just can't throw your litter into the Deschutes River because it comes down into a wildlife estuary. So you could start programming people from the golf course and pesticides all the way up. But that vision is raiment on a video and I do a whole two and a half hour. (Unintelligible) But anyway that the vision there, it is still very much alive in my mind and still is very viable in relation to what we see here.

Male Voice 2: He's a well prepared person; I'm not willing to even try to (Laughter covered end). I'm just kind of at awe a little bit of what you're saying and stuff about the wildlife and this and that, but GA's trying to keep the wildlife off there. There're special precautions they use that litter water where all the fish were, they try to keep that out because they end up with ten thousand geese polluting the whole neighborhood. They did it for years and now they just.... GA is on a mission not to let that happen. Now you want to bring that back.

Previous Male voice: No, no, no.

Male Voice 2: continues: I'm just, I'm listening

Previous Male Voice: Hold on now, the geese is a different deal.

Male Voice 2: They're not wildlife?

(Several people speaking at once)

Betsy: So does Lakefair have a vision or a preference?

Bob Barnes?: Well again, up until the last four or five years Lakefair has done very well without a lot of glitches. Thanks a lot and I really appreciate that. We'll probably run into each other. (We'll try to work together with the project. Thank very for doing this)

Betsy: Thank you very much for coming.

Bob Barnes: I'd like to get his phone from or have him call me.

In the last four or five years there's been a lots of issues with the city, the state, the port and other things around different issues. And so that's how I got re-involved. I was asked by some people to come back and help with the fiftieth because I had did the twenty-fifth and stuff. And this thing for our community was kind of splintering. So I said I'd come back and help them and Hooper been doing for, he was president '76 the bi-centennial year, but we've kind of fixed and we are on our second fifty years and the lake is what Lakefair is. And we have issues with the grass and I told you about the soil and all the things that we did prepare to make sure we did our part right in conjunction with GA. We have four or five huge manuals. We have blueprints that all say the things we've done to make it proper for Lakefair and other festivals. And so it all about the lake for Lakefair. We want to be there another fifty years. I want my kids I had down there, my grandkids. I want them to have Lakefair for them and it is just a huge issue for us as far as pertaining and dredging and keeping it a lake. That's very much so.

Dee Hooper: I agree with what you say when we started the meeting, "That doing nothing was not a viable alternative." Which is number one, is that right?

Donavon: Yes, in any environment assessment you always look at not doing anything. Because that's always one alternatives, so that's why that's (can't make out)

Dee Hooper: But it's not really?

Donavon: It's not really a viable alternative, because of the amount of sediment that's filling in, the increase in the lake temperature, water quality deprivation and if nothing else the Department of Ecology is telling the state you have to do something different from what you been....

Bob Barnes: It's been Ron McQueen, it's been seven or eight years sense the last time it was dredge hasn't it?

Male Voice: Bob, can I ask a question, of the two options?

Bob: Yes Sir.

Male Voice: Of maintaining a full lake or having an encapsulated basin, with this section estuary, would either one of those work for the future of Lakefair or does it need to be a full lake?

Dee Hooper: Only if you are going to have lake activities.

Bob: Again, see the problem that we have is, see looking at your map, is that we're having issues with GA and the grass situation and their of the opinion the last couple of years they want us to take the Carnival event and move it over here and off the grass so we don't ruin the grass. Again this is something we've been going through. We have total permission for 2009 but we have to renegotiate again next year because....

(Unintelligible)

Bob: That's not what we want, that's what (none verbal). So if we took this stuff and put it over here then you can't ... so if you put a wall and you put a wall and you have your estuary and your sea water wherever you want here. That would not affect us because we are here to here and we want what...would really like to have that fireworks out here but even then here should affect that.

Male voice: So half a lake is better than nothing

Dee Hooper: In answer to your question (talking over)

Betsy: But the estuary the full estuary option is?

Dee Hooper: The estuary is not practical

Bob Barnes: It would probably put Lakefair to the point where it's.... and Again we can't go to the fair grounds, we can't go to Tenino. We're, it's just here. So we have the carnival layout, you have the none-

profits, you have the music and it all fits a pattern. And to take that carnival and put it over here it just dysfunctions everything. It just won't work

Male Voice: I don't know scientifically if you put a causeway across here that that give you a greater ability to control the water quality so that you could actually increase water quality in this section to reintroduce water activities.

Bob Barnes: Well it wouldn't be big enough for activities for boat races and that about all we do other than Golf Island. We do not have any water events there and it has nothing to do with (End of side)

Female Voice: If you make half if it an estuary and keep the other half there's going to be a group of people that are going to go, "You can't do anything in that other half, you can't swim, you can't Breen, you can't put your toe in there." Because you are going to disrupt the habitat that we made in the estuary.

Bob Barnes: One hundred percent correct and this is the community it can happen in the most.

Female Voice: Yeah, and if its goanna happen its goanna happen in Olympia, so.

Bob Barnes: She is one hundred percent right on that aspect.

Betsy: so your concern is that people will be upset that they can't that half?

Female Voice: Well Yes, and what I'm saying is even if we come together and we have these meetings and we say we meet for our spiritual community event. We are not.... It's still going to end up if you do half and half taking away from us because. (Cell phone)

Bob Barnes: Well for fifty years we had naval ships here thirty-seven times. We never had any protest, we never had any problems. Two years ago we have a city council person, The Olympian put war ships and we have that people, it's the same group of people that would protest half a clean lake and half an estuary, I think that what you. Again thirty-eight years living here I've seen it happen. We were an all American City in '86 and we've changed; we're just not the same.

Female voice: And for Dragon boat I really think that it would be more functional to have the entire lake. We only use half that lake but people driving along see us and they go, "What's going on over there?" and they come over. I think it's, plus part of walk around the lake is its safe. It's open, you can see what's going on over there, and over there and over there and it's. There's not a lot of, I hate to say this, wildlife driving you crazy while you're trying to run or if you're afraid of the wild or, city kid over here. So part of the (talking and laughter over)

Betsy: So the managed, sort of more urban aspect is part of the appeal, is that what you're saying?

Female voice: It's clean unless you look over the side and that's the only down side is I grew up on the cannal and I look over the side and I have flash-backs that I'm at the cannal, 'cause it's disgusting right along the edge. But once you look past and look at the water you're like oh that the water I want to jump in but I can't. So if we managed and we cleaned it, I don't care if you take silt and dredge it and

make islands, I don't care as long as we have an open event where can have our community event and hopefully in fifty-seven years Dragon boat will be just as big as Lakefair and it will get everybody excited for Lakefair 'cause it's in May.

Female voice: So you're saying Dragon boat could occur on a, if this were split?

Female voice: It could occur if the water, if there's not junk, you can't have loges and grass and whatever. It's got to be clean and it has to be, the water level has to be high enough.

Male voice: You'd need some place to put in, 'cause you put in here now, right?

Female voice: We put in there last, not last year but the year before. But this year because we could put in, we put in on that side. 'Cause the year before the fences were all up because they were seeding the grass

Male voice: You put in at the steps?

Mary White: Yeah, we put it in right at the steps and we actually have dock that has been offered to the state for half price, by the way, but there's a freeze.

Male voice: Yeah, five billion

Mary White: But what a, the offer not going to be out there for much longer. But anyway the dock goes in there and our boats go in there and pretty much the whole festival is based around that area. And we last changed the direction of the boats, it goes from, I'm terrible with directions, when you said we could park on the west side, it goes from south to north. So and where that little island is, well where the bridge and stuff. Yeah, right to the left or that is where it starts and it goes up. And it just goes up past the, it's 250 meters and it goes right past the steps and people hoot and holler and.

Mary Beth: This is kind of unrelated to the events but I just think being an Olympia native and I k now that you have to take in a lot of factors but I think if you were to just take the lake and cut it in half it would just change the lake completely. And I think the lake as a whole means a lot to a lot of people that are from here. A lot of people that come to be fit and I think there's something to be said for leaving as one solid lake and I think to in reference to Lakefair. I know I watch the fireworks usually from the other side of the lake and I think like what Mary was saying you can see across the lake and you can walk all the way around the lake and you can.... I just think that it might not be the best option in some regards but for the cultural and spiritual value of the residents of Olympia I think that keeping it one lake is important.

Bob: Referring to her reference to that and Eli's comment about when they had the earthquake and they shut the lake down and nobody was walking around, same scenario isn't it? He said everybody stayed away from lake so if you split the lake you might have that same year long driveway that nobody wants to walk around the lake. Now you split half the lake and then you.... I see that being the same scenario.

Mary White: there really is nothing that on the other side of the lake. You have the city and then you have that long road, I don't know, Deschutes Parkway and there's nothing on that side if you cut it in half it would be..

Mary Beth: Right now the lake the place. I mean, I know my friends whenever they come back in town it "let's meet at the lake, let's walk around the lake, let's get a cup of coffee and walk around the lake." That's just, that's literally our number one activity. And I think to take that and cut it in half you're just taking away a really huge part of what this city represents, if you ask me.

Mary White: Especially sense down at the bottom here there's a huge wildlife estuary-ish, its muddy nine months out of the year but, we, my kids and I will go down and try to see how far.... Through the year we check to see how the environment changes as we walk and try to see how far down the path we can go. And we can't get very far sometimes and then sometimes we get farther. It's an adventure. But up here that's more, you know.

Female voice: It's my understanding that even with the estuary option you could still walk around it.

Donavon: You could still walk around it and even if you have the slip basin what you'd be doing you'd be adding an additional pathway that you'd be able to go mmmmm. But it wouldn't interfere with be able to go all the way around the lake

Female voice: I may be able to walk around the lake but I didn't think of that.

(Several people speaking at once)

Dee Hooper: I'd like to qualify my remarks about the split basin I think, because when I answered your question I think I said Lakefair could function all the way around either way. I don't think that we would support a split basin given the choice, if we were asked that question ... lost my train of thought on a split basin for a minute here.

Male voice: Well again in reference to everything about the lake and again the issues she brought up you're going to have some of these people on this side of the lake, that side of the lake and this side of the lake and again it doesn't make sense for Lakefair to split the lake and make half of it. Because then the lake's going to want the other half back or the sanctuary's going to want that other.... You're going to end up in a contest and that just the way it seems to be. Like he brought down and talked about the isthmus blocking off the view from the lake and stuff. It's created turmoil in this community in the last six months. You're afraid to talk to your friends about it 'cause if you say the wrong thing you're in trouble. Lawyers call me; people want Lakefair to get involved. I say that's too political. I can't stand there and say I want a building so I can live down.... No, it's really a touchy situation.

Dee Hooper: What I was going to say was if you split it, it would preclude Lakefair from having any future, major water activities. If you have the whole basin obviously you can do that but if we cut it in half it's going to be impossible.

Male voice: That's what I kind of thought

Dee Hooper: It just limits what Lakefair activities there can be.

Betsy: OK. Well, thank you very much. If you have any other thoughts feel free to send me an email. You all have my card.

Male voice: We can always communicate here. It's close to home

(Recorder turn off and back on)

Dee Hooper: It's not just a Lakefair issue. It's probably pretty accurate really.

Male voice: Pretty profound statement.

Male voice: I've been in a lot of state capitols, not all of them, but the only ones I can think of that have that option or that presence is Madison, Wisconsin. It has that wonderful lake right downtown and Vermont. Those are the only two that I can think of. Portland, of course is right on Capitol Bay but it doesn't have the lake but it does have the salt water.

Dee Hooper: The mere fact that we could create Heritage Park is amazing at this point in time.

Male voice: And it's been a twenty-five year project and Lakefair's been involved in every bit of it from the beginning. And we've got again as I said earlier blueprints and binders full of our participation (cough) to make it for our festival and other festivals to join us. That was the purpose of what we were doing.

Female voice: And Lakefair is important because when we were doing our festival, and I feel I reinvent the wheel all the time but, we contacted you guys and we went what do you do, how do you do this, what do you do here? And Lakefair was very supportive of us, so that's just going to help; we're going to go.... There's so many festivals now. There could be more.

Male voice: Yes, and that was the purpose when this whole thing started, again, it's all in writing what your GA people, Senators and everybody got on board in response to what it was and that's why it's frustrating now to have issues with grass when we have new people involved in these systems that aren't aware what going on. We go into a meeting and an hour and a half later "Oh!" I mean we're telling them what they've been doing and they just don't know. That's a frustrating role you run into. Is this for you?

Male voice: For you.

Female voice: well our festival made enough noises last year that Christine Gregoire and her husband and her dog came down and they were like, "What the heck?"

Male voice: Did you card 'em?

1 TRANSCRIPT OF: Squaxin Island Tribe Representatives Interview

2

3 INTERVIEWERS: Julia Walton, AHBL

4 Irene Sparck, AHBL

5 INTERVIEWEE: Charlene Krise, Squaxin Island Tribe

6 Jeff Dickison, Squaxin Island Tribe

7 DATE DICTATED: 11/21/08

8 DATE TRANSCRIBED: 12/04/08

9

10 The following transcript was prepared by Talk to Type Transcription Services Inc., from MP3
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12 Box 41011, Olympia, WA. This is a verbatim transcript of the interview. Any inaudible
13 portions are so indicated.

14

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23 Phone: (253) 298-5227

24 Fax: (253) 759-3703

1 IRENE I set it to record, and I'll ask again if it's okay to tape the conversation.

2 CHARLENE Okay.

3 JEFF I guess I'll just have to be on my best behavior! (Laughs.)

4 CHARLENE I like your cards.

5 JULIA Thank you. Thanks for taking the time to talk to us today. We really

6 appreciate it . . . Thank you Jeff for setting this up.

7 IRENE So . . .

8 JULIA Have you given background on the project?

9 CHARLENE Right here. (Sound of ruffled papers.)

10 JULIA Did you want to read it in any way?

11 JEFF Just um, just that and . . . Of course, Charlene has been on the council for

12 quite some time. I don't actually know how many terms or how many years,

13 but—

14 CHARLENE I think it is about eight or nine.

15 JEFF So, yeah, she's been aware of this and my role in working on the CLAMP

16 and we have certainly discussed the estuary concept and the tribe's

17 preference for restoring that natural function. So, in that sense, she has a

18 broader general awareness that, you know, we have been working at this for

19 years over there to try to affect some positive management outcomes. As far

20 as your specific role or task, I guess, in this operation, it might be useful to

21 explain that to kind of characterize it more. I just had a chance to give this to

22 Charlene this morning. This is that one page summary that you sent along.

23 JULIA We'll just provide a little bit of background. We didn't realize you had such a

24 busy day by the way—

1 CHARLENE Oh that's okay. Jeff came over and asked us, and I said, "Well, I think Friday
2 would be probably be the better day." Because we have a busy next week,
3 too.

4 JULIA Yeah, I'm sure. So, we were brought in to do the specific assessment of
5 impacts of the alternatives on cultural and spiritual values and I think what
6 was behind that—my understanding is that there is a lot of technical
7 information and scientific information about these alternatives—water quality,
8 fisheries, a lot of different aspects of environmental and natural and physical
9 issues and impacts. And that there was a sense that that wasn't enough
10 because the conversation is larger in terms of the things that people care
11 about and the meaning that the estuary and the lake and the whole Budd
12 Inlet have to different people, or peoples or groups. And so, this particular
13 type of analysis doesn't have a known methodology and it is not something
14 that is often included and a lot of people I think maybe consider it a missing
15 piece in terms of considering all the important aspects when making a
16 decision like what would be the management approach to the lake or an
17 estuary—so, with that in mind, the people running the project decided to
18 include this type of an assessment. So it is a bit of unknown. So we actually
19 were selected through a process where they asked people to write
20 proposals, so we wrote a proposal and just asked about—talked about—
21 what we believe values are and we have come to this assumption in the
22 project that values are held by people or by groups and that we only know
23 that by discovery. It is not something you can tell by looking at someone
24 necessarily. So we are asking—that's why we are asking people to have a

1 conversation with us or to have a dialogue with us, just to hear directly about
2 things that they value or care about or that are important to them that are not
3 the technical issues. And then the way that we are reporting the information
4 is that we are reporting values as stated. And they are from many different
5 perspectives and that is really nothing that people are going to comment on,
6 that is just what is reported to us and then beyond that what we are really
7 assessing is the impacts of those—you know, either the estuary or the
8 managed lake, whichever—on these values that have been revealed. And
9 we believe that the value of that is just to provide that information into the
10 decision making arena and to the public so it is beyond a technical
11 conversation. It is beyond a conversation that is not about money—you know
12 how much does it cost to do this one? Or what is the science of this one?—
13 but it is a broader conversation. We also know that the way we are going
14 about it—and we are doing in a limited timeframe—has its limits and so we
15 are not really attempting to be comprehensive or definitive but to broaden the
16 conversation really. Because there was some earlier work done about—in
17 some focus groups in an earlier phase when only the estuary was under
18 consideration and people who showed up reported some social and cultural
19 and spiritual values that they associated with the lake or the estuary and they
20 were limited to people who chose to come forward to contemporary values
21 only, and about one alternative only. So we are looking to broaden that out
22 as well because there are a lot of historic or prehistoric values that are still
23 held that were not included in those conversations at an earlier point so that
24 is kind of a background on why we are doing it and what we hope to

1 contribute through this modest report to the conversation as the steering
2 committee, which Jeff is a member, moves into that decision-making phase
3 in the first half of '09.

4 CHARLENE Okay.

5 JEFF I think it bears repeating that your characterization, at least in our
6 conversation the other day—there is no attempt here to be comparative—

7 JULIA Yeah, exactly.

8 JEFF —about use. Their approach is more one of disclosure. That they exist. And I
9 have tried to explain to that—to a larger group over some long period of time
10 and in our conversation the other day—that that is something that the tribe
11 really resists is getting into that kind of analytical assessment of what values
12 are important and which aren't. And that is not what they are doing here.

13 CHARLENE Okay.

14 JULIA Yeah. Thanks Jeff, it is not a—it is really interesting because to be able to
15 propose to GA how to do this we really had to think hard about how do you
16 know—how do we know what the values are? And that is where really I
17 guess when I was putting the together came to the conclusion that it is self-
18 reported and they are all treated equally in this analysis and there is no value
19 placed on values. Some may be—we are simply putting out an array and this
20 is not an environmental impact statement but it has some similar things to it
21 where the state has put together these 15, I think, analyses that the steering
22 committee wanted to have of what they considered priority issues that
23 needed to be addressed in some depth to understand how the alternatives
24 that are being considered impacted these 15 different priority issues and the

1 cultural and spiritual values is one of those. And like in an environmental
2 impact statement, these documents will be published early next year. And
3 the public can comment on if they choose on, "Oh, we think you missed this."
4 Or about the method but there is no comment of any kind of the substance of
5 what we are talking about because that is not the topic of the conversation.
6 The topic of the conversation is really on the impacts to those values so that
7 the people who—starting with the steering committee and then go to GA and
8 then goes to maybe ultimately the legislature—have that information to be
9 considered so that it is not a technical decision made on technical analyses
10 only because there is so much more depth to the topic than that that we
11 don't even—we want to do what we can to address that topic but we realize
12 it is a little bit of skimming the surface and we accept the limitations of that
13 only for the purposes of having the disclosure and the inclusion in the
14 conversation.

15 JEFF You know, something that I was thinking about after our conversation the
16 other day and to mainly give you more of a sense of some of the resistance
17 to dealing with any kind of analytical assessment, is that it comes out of the
18 U.S. v. Washington court case where in Judge Bolt's ruling, a qualifier of
19 sorts that he put on the ruling was that, you know, in terms of what "in
20 common with" meant and he determined that to be 50/50 split of the
21 resource conditioned on conservation and conditioned on the tribe's attaining
22 a moderate standard of living. What is a moderate standard of living? There
23 is no legal definition for that. The state of course has tried numerous times to
24 dredge that up and to try to throw it back into court and in some way argue

1 that tribes have attained a moderate standard of living so therefore the state
2 can resume restricting tribal access to fisheries. So, with some
3 characterization that has no standard by which to measure it, you can
4 imagine that we don't want to go down that rat hole.

5 GROUP Mmhmm.

6 JEFF And even if you did, is that purely an economic analysis? I mean what is a
7 standard of living? And what constitutes moderate? They just—you know,
8 over the years, my speaking in the context of fishery resources—fish and
9 shellfish—I mean there have just been numerous attempts. Everybody is
10 coming at you all the time asking what it's worth is. And you know, they—all
11 the models of assessment are economic in characterization. They tend to be
12 commercial. It is like "X" is the price for fish and so forth like that. It doesn't
13 have any bearing on the spiritual significance of fish. The cultural importance
14 of fish. The ceremonies that are included in the fisheries—so the tribes are
15 just, you know, we are not going there. And that is just kind of a reflection in
16 terms of one resource as to why there is such resistance to get—to fall into
17 the trap of somebody else's, some other culture's, analysis of what
18 constitutes a standard that should be applied to the tribes. I don't know if that
19 helps to illuminate the resistance any better.

20 CHARLENE It does.

21 JEFF But I was trying to describe to Julie the other day how we are always trying
22 to steer clear of these kind of subjective analyses of something like tribal
23 culture.

1 CHARLENE Because our values are very different and we perceive them to be differently
2 and I like how Jeff kind of laid it out because it is very true. And when it
3 comes to values, it is usually associated to money or gain or loss—
4 JULIA Yes, right.
5 CHARLENE —and to our people the value is what is in your spirit, what we call the
6 “hutch¹” and our people believe that these type of values are so important to
7 take care of, to watch over, and it is available for everyone. I’ll just jump in,
8 okay? Um, when Jeff came and spoke to me about this, the first person that
9 came to my mind was an uncle, Randy, he has passed on and I recall that
10 he was telling me about how as a young child he was in a canoe with his
11 mother—grandmother—and they started canoeing up Budd Inlet and he
12 said, as I looked around I could see the beaches were all beautiful. And he
13 said at that time they were more like white and bright and he said now it
14 looks so muddy up there. And he had thought that part of the reason for the
15 change of the beaches had to do with the impacts of the house—houses—
16 and the harvesting of timber. And he said, as we went up into Budd Inlet, he
17 said, everything wasn’t the way it is today—meaning, we were talking about
18 this in the mid-80s. 1980s. And he said everything has changed so much.
19 And he did mentioned that lake was not there (laughs) and that is why I
20 asked you what year the lake came in. But he said his mother—
21 grandmother—had went there to gather some items for basket making and
22 that is all I remember of that conversation. I think I have it written down
23 somewhere. With that—with our tribal people when we speak of values, we

¹ A Lushootseed word, the spelling of which could not be verified for this draft.

1 think of those memories of our ancestors. Recently they did some study on
2 our projectile points, our arrowheads, and it was done through the South
3 Puget Sound Community College, and they were able to, um, through
4 carbon analysis, date some of those items to be several thousands of years
5 old. So that gives everyone a glimpse into the antiquity of our people. We
6 have been here for thousands of years. And so, when we speak of values,
7 our values are different because it is very ancient.

8 In our teaching, we have a teaching that is called gwit-saw-dit², it is teaching
9 of body, mind, soul, spirit, infant, child adult, elder, spring, summer, fall,
10 winter, and it is about maintaining balance in life so that we as humans, we
11 have the time of where—in our culture, we are taught how to work. That our
12 work isn't looked upon some drudgery, it is looked upon as like, we are
13 supposed to do this. So songs were sung for harvesting berries. Harvesting
14 the fibers for basket making. The first deer. The first elk. There were songs.
15 And so a child was raised in a way to have that mindset that I am supposed
16 to do these, these are my responsibility, without having the negativity of, Oh
17 this is work. But also in that value, there was a value to have the time of
18 leisure. Time to relax and time to contemplate—to seek the knowledge of the
19 earth. In that teaching of gwit-saw-dit, it also teaches us that we are of the
20 earth and in our ceremonies we have these different paints that were used—
21 the black glimmer and the red ochre. The red ochre I was told was our
22 symbol for mother earth, and that we are of the earth and that we should

² “Gwit-saw-dit” is a phonetic spelling of a word in the Lushootseed language. The actual spelling could not be verified for this draft.

1 always remember that we come from the earth and we will return back to this
2 earth.

3 The wealth also, when our people think of the wealth—again back to the
4 value. It is different to us, where—um, I want to share a picture with you, I
5 don't have it here, but we have a picture of a family and it is 1910, about, and
6 there is mother's holding babies and they are looking at the camera. One of
7 the babies was one of our tribal elders, Bud Cooper, and he has passed on
8 several years ago, and he asked me to take a look at the photo, so we are
9 looking at the photo and he said, "Do you see that flag?" And I say, "Yes."
10 And he goes, "What is that flag?" And I said, "It is the American flag." And he
11 said, "Let me tell you about this photo." He said right here is where I am as a
12 baby and my mother told me that they had sent messages out to everyone,
13 "Come to Squaxin Island, we are going to be celebrating the 4th of July." And
14 he said what happened is people from all over started to arrive to Squaxin
15 Island and that flag was placed in the ground to symbolize we are
16 celebrating the 4th of July. And he said, "But no, we were not." We had to
17 secretly have our potlatch ceremony. Potlatch is a ceremony for gift giving
18 where if I invited you to my potlatch I would be thinking about you for
19 probably about five years and I would be working with different fibers to
20 make gifts for you and I would be carving to make items that you could take
21 home and be happy with. I would be harvesting from the land and preparing
22 them for preservation that would be gifted to you. So what he was saying is
23 that in our ceremony, the gift giving, it was outlawed in the early-1900s, late-
24 1800s, and the ceremony had teachings in it. The teachings were this, that

1 we coexist with the land—the land is the mother—and through the teachings
2 of the land, the changes of the season—again back to that gwit-saw-dit—
3 there are philosophies that tied to the land that teach us and we are the
4 eager students where we can learn from the land. And it is the land that
5 holds the wealth and the one that imparts the wealth to us by teaching us
6 how to make these items for the gift-giving ceremony. So, our potlatching
7 here in the Northwest again ties back to those values where we had a way
8 of, for social structure, to make sure that everyone was taken care of and
9 that people did not do without. And that people were provided for.

10 Another important part of the value of the land is it was common for our tribal
11 people to live beyond 100 years old and our people believe that part of this
12 had to do, again, with what the land was able to provide. And it had to do of
13 course with estuary-type foods that could be found there. For instance, our
14 people would use the cattail roots for—they would be dried and pounded into
15 like a flour and it was a staple of bread. There were other indigenous plants
16 that had been located in that area that were like our pharmaceuticals. It
17 would be like the pharmacy where you could go there and get the teas and
18 all these important items that were important for that longevity so that when
19 illness came upon someone that it was so easy to access—to gather from
20 certain areas. The Deschutes River area, that is our only area that is a river
21 that we have in our ancestral area as Squaxin people, but as a Medicine
22 Creek Nation, of course we have the other rivers, but for the locality for some
23 of our indigenous bands that are located in this area, that was a very
24 significant area for our people.

1 With the longevity of the people, it is attributed again to what—how the land
2 sustained us. And of course, water. Water was so important. The availability
3 of good clean water. Our people have said there is bitter water that has a
4 really strong taste and then there is the sweet water. And our people believe
5 that a lot of our creeks, and of course the river was one of those areas where
6 the sweetness of the water was there. Ceremonies would often occur where
7 there was a freshwater outflow. Our people believe in the yearly cleansing
8 and it was used by the fasting and drinking certain teas, and the water, and
9 then the purification of heaven, like a sweat lodge. They were just rounded
10 huts where rocks could be brought in and it was like a sauna and your body
11 could purify itself and then there would be the plunging into the clear water.
12 And this occurred in that area too.

13 Our people also believe—again back to those teachings of the gwit-saw-dit
14 and of values—that we have a spiritual connection and our spirituality isn't
15 associated to going to church on Sunday and flipping through the Bible—our
16 spiritual value is very much tied to the everyday occurrences associated to
17 changes of the season. Our people have a strong connection to these
18 changes and how important it is for our mindset, our spirit and how we think
19 during those times. About this time of the year is usually the time when our
20 people would enter to the time of spiritual—really taking care of that
21 spirituality.

22 I also had an elder tell me that the mud was so important along the banks as
23 part of the spiritual cleansing. How that after coming out of the sweat-in and
24 sometimes before you go into the sweat—that muds from the rivers and

1 creeks would be applied to the body and rubbed in and then of course they
2 would be washed off and put the—and I don't understand the science of this,
3 but the mud was supposed to be able to help purify. And our people believed
4 that going through the—taking care of the spirituality also helped make sure
5 that you had the clarity that you needed to think and taking care of people.
6 Did you have questions that I could . . . if I listen?

7 JULIA We were curious about the historic or prehistoric use of that area which you
8 covered and—

9 JEFF But in that regard, you had mentioned earlier of trails around the area—

10 CHARLENE Oh yes.

11 JEFF It is—you know with water being such an important mode of transportation
12 and this being the head of Budd Inlet, the furthest you could come in and
13 Budd Inlet was kind of a crossroads of sorts for transportation coming
14 together and moving from here, across to the coast, across the mountains.
15 And the other tribes in the area all have an association with that even though
16 the Squaxin—one of the Squaxin bands who resided at Budd Inlet—that it
17 was a real important transportation axis.

18 CHARLENE It really is. And before the treaty of 1854, the Medicine Creek Treaty, the
19 area was one of the very important sites for inter-tribal trade and bartering.
20 And tribes would come from the north, as far as from Alaska, from Canada,
21 all the way down to the inland waters of what we call Olympia area. There
22 were trails there that are very ancient and of course now they are overtaken
23 by so many changes to the land. I was told that some of these trails were so
24 worn that they were several inches deep from the constant use by the inter-

1 tribal trading and bartering. And I was also told that before they were tribal—
2 inter-tribal trading routes—they of course were the animal trails that the tribal
3 people thought, the animals know how to do this, we do too. So they were
4 utilized.

5 Our tribe, the Medicine Creek Tribe, which Squaxin and many of our bands
6 are a part of—um, before the coming of the non-Indians—were a very strong
7 tribe. So when the treaty negotiation started here in the Pacific Northwest,
8 one of the first tribes they wanted to negotiate with was the Medicine Creek
9 People Nation. And so, this was our area. And I was told that part of the
10 stronghold to do with the ability to have the water access and water—like
11 transportation today—was our means of transportation. Here in the South
12 Puget Sound, our tidal flows are very strong. Sometimes we have some of
13 the highest tides—not like on the east coast—but they are very high. And
14 when the tides go out, it zips, and so it would be a like a freeway. Certain
15 times of the year is where you could get in a canoe and you could travel
16 great distances. Tribal people had a lot of knowledge of these waterways so
17 they were highly utilized. Due to the location of our ancestral area, there
18 were tribes that would come across the mountain passes that would have
19 items they would like to barter with to trade with and we would have items
20 that we would like to barter and trade with them. Some of these items we
21 found in our archeological site like dentillium—they were like little tiny shells,
22 long tubular type with a tapered end—these were found in our archeological
23 site and we know that we were also kind of the in-between for trading and
24 you can find them clear across on the east coast. They were highly prized.

1 They were like Native American money. A six-foot strand could help
2 purchase the service of two people for the rest of your life to help be there to
3 help you with every day activities.

4 This area was also an area where they would have the inter-tribal bartering,
5 trading, exchange of knowledge—it was like a trading commerce area. The
6 trails—there were several different trails that would go to the inlet but also
7 that would go up to Black Lake. From Black Lake you could take Black River
8 to Chehalis and out to the ocean and go down the coastline. These were
9 highly used by the tribal people.

10 JULIA Do you have any other cues Jeff? You are so familiar with the project in
11 ways that tribal values may relate . . .

12 JEFF Well I think Charlene has touched on a lot of the pieces.

13 JULIA Okay. What about the role of the fish? You mentioned that actually in your
14 introductory remarks in terms of the fishery and all the various ways that the
15 fishery relates to tribal culture beyond food.

16 CHARLENE In this particular area—in the Deschutes estuary—I do know that one of our
17 accounts tells about how Johnny Skalapin and he is one of our tribal
18 patriarchs, and his wife Mary, had a smokehouse for curing salmon and it
19 was right—I don't know what that area is called but right where that brick
20 building is on the bend of the river—in that area.

21 JULIA Oh, the brewery.

22 JEFF You mean the old brewery?

23 CHARLENE The old brewery is where his smokehouse was for the salmon. And this was
24 told by his granddaughter, Eliza Ball, and she talked to us about how he

1 would go there every year, every fall and smoke his salmon—cure the
2 salmon there. And of course there is an abundance of salal berries and wild
3 winter huckleberries—they are little dark blue huckleberries—and those
4 would also preserved into like winter cakes so that they could be eaten
5 through the wintertime.

6 IRENE Do you have any idea of when that might have been that he had that
7 smokehouse?

8 CHARLENE I think it was like the 1910s, 1920s, in that time era . . .

9 Uh, the salmon fishery up in that area is also—as I was told there were quite
10 a bit of salmon. And of course there is the falls. There is legends regarding
11 the falls which ties back to the teaching of the gwit-saw-dit. There is also the
12 history of the bears in that area. I was also told at one time there were caves
13 and that Deschutes River area and the people would go there often for the
14 vision quest and utilize those caves before they were blocked up and this
15 was maybe a little bit too far up the river, but it was in that particular area.
16 As far as fishing to our people—very important. Whenever we have tribal
17 gatherings, tribal celebrations, um, when people pass on, marriages—any
18 type of celebration or event that we want to commemorate we always have
19 our salmon there. It is our—it is a very important food for our people.

20 JEFF Maybe you could talk a little bit more about bears because isn't the place
21 name there associated with bears?

22 CHARLENE Yes. Our people still believe in watching and listening and participating and
23 educating themselves in this way. In our cultural beliefs, I briefly mentioned
24 about the vision questing—our people would watch the different creatures of

1 the land and one of them was a bear. And there was a lot of bears in this
2 area. And the people would watch these bears and to watch what foods,
3 what roots, where they would go, what they would eat and study them and
4 some of our people have the bear as their spirit helper and a lot of them are
5 still part of our clans that we have today—like the Peter’s clan because they
6 claim their—that Johnny Skalapin is the father of many of them, so the bears
7 were an important part of our culture.

8 IRENE You mentioned something about a lot of legends or a legend about
9 Tumwater Falls . . .

10 CHARLENE There is a legend of there was a time when humans and the animals—we
11 called them animal nations—could speak the same language and part of our
12 people say that speaking the same language is being able to understand
13 them by watching them and understanding the changes that are occurring.
14 And there was a time when the people and the humans and the animal
15 nations all could speak the same language. Then there was a time when the
16 sacred teachings, again those gwit-saw-dits, were forgotten and Changer
17 came and he shook the land and the salmon had to find different creeks to
18 live in because the teachings had not been followed. So with the falls that
19 are there is a reminder that we should always hold sacred and dear the
20 teachings of the land, the gwit-saw-dit. And those teachings are attached to
21 that area. Tum Water—we call it Tumwater today was Tum Tum and it is—to
22 our people has a different significance meaning that this is a place where a
23 lot of spiritual things would occur. If you are ever there different seasons of
24 the year, it is beautiful, the changes, the colors, the breath—when you

1 breathe in during the late August, you can smell the sweetness of the land.
2 And then in the wintertime you can smell the moisture, the water. It changes
3 through the season and very important to our spirit.

4 IRENE You touched on a lot of my questions. So, I might ask you to repeat or go
5 into more depth over things that you talked about because you already
6 answered my questions, but one of them was kind of a basic question—how
7 does it feel to you when you go to Capitol Lake or how does it feel to people
8 you know? What sorts of feelings or thoughts or memories come up with
9 you?

10 CHARLENE We like to go there. My children will go there. I have daughters and sons—a
11 son—they are runners and they like to run and they would love running in
12 that area. And me, I would go visit and look at things around the lake, but I
13 would always wonder, what did it look like before this?! Because I have no
14 clue because it was changed before my time. and I believe there is a
15 tranquility—even with the sound of the freeway that is near by—that still is so
16 important to all people, that we really need to make sure that we preserve. It
17 would be nice to know that it could be returned back to its natural state and I
18 think that would be so important because in this day and age, as modern
19 people, we forget how grand and how beautiful the natural state is because
20 we have touched everything and changed everything that we forget what the
21 natural beauty can offer to us as humans.

22 JULIA What else about the project comes to you Jeff? Anything else that you—any
23 of the physical changes—I know you have a lot of depth with all the analyses
24 that have gone on so far . . .

1 JEFF Well, you know, In the context of this discussion, you know, I think that there
2 are—

3 JULIA Just help us along. I know that lacked specificity. You know, it was more
4 “please tell us.” So . . . that is what I am asking him if he has cues that can
5 help the conversation.

6 JEFF You know, I always remember that one, early on—for me when I started
7 working there, we became engaged in the North Thurston County
8 groundwater management committee, process—there was a kind of multi-
9 jurisdictional effort. And at the first big meeting of that group everybody is
10 going around the table introducing themselves—who they are and what they
11 represent. And we had gone around the table and a few people to one side
12 of me was Skip Schmidt. Skip was the mayor of Tumwater. The Schmidt
13 family is the brewery and they owned and operated the brewery for a long
14 time. So, you know, he was a kind of—he was a nice guy, a nice old guy, but
15 he is the patriarch of Tumwater and you know of course Tumwater is very
16 proud of the fact that they, not Olympia, were the first settlement—the first
17 European settlement here. So, he said that. “I’m Skip Schmidt. I’m the mayor
18 of Tumwater and I represent the people that have the oldest settlement in
19 this area.” And (laughs) a couple of people later, it came to me and I said,
20 well, “I’m Jeff Dickison. I’m a biologist. And I work for the Squaxin Island
21 Tribe. And in that role I am *actually* representing the people that were the
22 oldest settlements here.” And Skip was kind of somewhat embarrassed by
23 that. And he was very, very gracious about it, but you know it was just, you
24 know, there is a different context that . . . you know, history has been written

1 by the European people that came here. The tribes have this oral tradition
2 that obviously predates that written history around here by thousands of
3 years and that hasn't always been acknowledged or respected. But, you
4 know, it is always interesting to me to hear descriptions of what tribal people
5 say about resources, about what things used to look like, about why they
6 were important—because there is always a good basis in *my* scientific world
7 for what they are characterizing through their tradition and oral history. And it
8 is just always very gratifying to come across those connections, because,
9 you know, I'm hired to be a scientist, not a cultural historian, there are other
10 people who do that, but it is always very gratifying, you know, we make those
11 connections and it is validated as the things that tribal people have known
12 and documented through their traditions, um, have this basis in technical
13 knowledge that we can apply to it nowadays, and that they are right. And I
14 always—you know, it has always been interesting in the variations across
15 tribes and different strategies that tribes have been involved in, like
16 enhancement techniques. People have tended to look at, again the
17 European influence on salmon enhancement as being something that is a
18 little over 100 years old, but the tribes had all these techniques that they
19 practiced all along and it just depends on the circumstances of the individual
20 tribes, the landscapes—you know as Charlene was saying, there are a lot of
21 small streams here and that led to different strategies for the bands around
22 here than say some of the tribes on larger rivers like the Skagit or the
23 Snoqualmie or what have you. But it really extends into a lot of different
24 things. You know herring, other fish species that are all—you know, it is

1 interesting that we have this focus on salmon for a lot of good reasons, but it
2 is not the only thing there and that all these pieces fit together and when you
3 look at a situation like Capitol Lake, it is pretty clear that that has resulted in
4 pieces becoming disconnected. There are not the same array of species that
5 are all supporting each other existing in that environment now, as there were
6 500 years ago or 1000 years ago. And that disruption of the connectiveness
7 of everything is I think is a keypoint in the tribal perspective of management
8 approaches and options, is that, you know, man is not separated from it but
9 part of that and we can in modern day play a role in trying to put back
10 together some of the things that have been mistakenly pursued and resulted
11 in the disconnectedness of the natural environment.

12 JULIA Charlene, anything on that topic Jeff was speaking on?

13 CHARLENE Well, I was thinking about, we as a tribe do a lot basketry and our men and
14 also our men—women and men—participate in the basket making—I was
15 told at one time and I don't know if this is accurate Jeff, but that we had
16 sweet grass in that area, in that estuary, and now when we want to have
17 sweet grass we have to go all the way to Bowerman Basin and gather sweet
18 grass or we trade with Tokeland people and get the sweet grass that way,
19 but sweet grass has a longevity and sturdiness that is—will even out—
20 withstand even what the cedar cannot withstand. So sweet grass has a lot of
21 natural properties in it that preserve the baskets and—so separation. For
22 awhile we had this kind of void of not having that sweet grass and then we
23 started trading with other people to get sweet grass here and making trips
24 down to Bowerman to gather the sweet grass. So part of that separation of

1 not having it in your own area caused some hardships for tribal people. We
2 have now seen a resurgence of our basketry and how the basketry is
3 associated to an estuary is very important, because it also is very important
4 for a persons overall being. Some of our elders have said that when they do
5 their basketry they may have been going through a very difficult time in their
6 life and everything seems in a total disruption but when they start working on
7 their basket it is all repetitive, and it causes you to concentrate as you are
8 weaving and you are thinking. And as they are doing the repetitive on
9 weaving and working the basket, it causes them to be able to place their
10 thoughts in the orders that they need to and when they thought everything
11 was in chaos and in an upheaval, actually they could see above it and see
12 outcomes and be able to help resolve issues. So our elders have said that
13 the basketry is very important for people. It also has mathematical equations
14 that are in the basketry because you are not just working with a complete
15 square, you can be working with shapes that come out of the basketry that
16 you have to know how to do those. And some of our elders say that if you
17 walk outside and pay attention to what is happening, you will see structure
18 and that there is even math going on in the world. So, the disconnection from
19 the land causes some disconnection for people. I think maintaining a natural
20 resource connection for all people is so important. Especially for us modern
21 people, it is so very important.

22 IRENE How has that affected, maybe teaching youth about activities and nature . . .
23 how Capitol Lake has changed. Has it made it difficult to teach youth about
24 the history?

1 CHARLENE Probably for that particular area. And that area was known as Steh-Chass
2 and the bears in that area we called them Chulits, you know, because they
3 are the bears. Of course in this day and age the bears probably wouldn't be
4 replaced back but there would be so much—that would be like the largest
5 classroom you could take young people to and to be able to smell, to touch,
6 to see—for them to learn about the land. And especially for our tribal youth, I
7 think it would be very important because I believe that they would try to be
8 thinking back, I wonder about mom or wonder about grandfather or
9 grandmother and they would be thinking back about the uses of the land. I
10 don't know if that answered your question.

11 IRENE It does.

12 JEFF I keep thinking about the opportunity that lies ahead with the canoe journey.
13 Just speaking from a very narrow perspective, you know, the tribes have
14 been doing these canoe journeys forever, but kind of a renewed effort and
15 using them as an opportunity to engage the youth in learning some of the
16 traditions. And they go every year, they follow a different track and end up at
17 a different place, and in 2012 is their—Squaxin will be the end point. And so
18 there has already been some conversation started because the endpoint is
19 like the big potlatch site—thousands of people and, you know, scores of
20 canoes and all this, and if you look at where it has been occurring, there are
21 pretty big open beach areas and try to think of that around here, in Budd Inlet
22 in particular, and it is a challenge to figure out, you know, where is this going
23 to happen here? Where could you pull this off? And I keep saying to different
24 people in the community who I have that conversation with is, it would

1 probably be a whole lot easier—there would be more space to access—if the
2 dam wasn't up then. Not that I have a real expectation that that will happen,
3 but just in terms of accessing the whole of the inner inlet and the connections
4 to Tumwater and up by the falls and the whole access of the Capitol Campus
5 and getting interviews there. And maybe, who knows? Maybe we'll figure out
6 a way to portage the canoes right into the lake—

7 IRENE The lake?

8 JEFF —even if it is still the lake. But it is an interesting construct of the waterfront
9 because, you know, the transition was made in terms of Olympia to this kind
10 of more deepwater waterfront with docks and piers and everything as
11 opposed to the beach landings. And it was the Schmidts who were one of
12 the last opponents in the non-Indian community of making the lake because
13 they wanted to maintain water access to the brewery. They would get boats
14 in and out to the brewery for shipping supplies in—that good old beer.

15 GROUP (Laughing.)

16 CHARLENE It's the water.

17 JULIA Yeah, it's the water.

18 CHARLENE It is the water.

19 JEFF So, it is interesting. It is kind of a big unknown out there, is how are you
20 going to pull this off and how are you going to make it relevant in terms of
21 teaching and what the opportunities are there to reconnect things.

22 IRENE What happened in the '50s when the dam was built? Was there any attempt
23 to speak to the tribes and ask opinions? What happened?

24 JEFF I don't know. That was before our times.

1 CHARLENE It was before my time but I am going to just surmise that there was probably
2 not much talk of the tribes during that time. That is just what I am surmising.

3 JEFF Yeah, uh.

4 JULIA Different era, I think.

5 JEFF It would have been extraordinary if it had—

6 IRENE Occurred.

7 JEFF —if it had happened. You know, it is kind of interesting. I think that in a lot of
8 ways it wasn't—although I think, you know, there is one thing I have always
9 wanted to explore, just kind of this historical footnote, is you know, Little
10 Hollywood was the whole little community of float houses that existed down
11 where the lake is now days and I always wondered if there was any native
12 connection with Little Hollywood because there were float houses.

13 CHARLENE Did you see the museum—we have a float house?

14 JEFF The picture of that, yeah. Because tribal people had float houses.

15 JULIA I saw something out there about that.

16 CHARLENE Oh yeah.

17 JEFF So it is just kind of interesting, because you know I think that my contention
18 is the lake. A significant part of the development of the lake was an urban
19 renewal project. They were trying to get rid of this riff-raff that lived in
20 downtown because those were essentially people that were dispossessed by
21 the Great Depression and they had no property per se and so they
22 constructed this whole neighborhood of float houses all rafted together. I just
23 always wondered if there was any tribal connection to that because it was
24 right down in that area—at least the description that I read, and I wish I could

1 get my hands on it, but going back to some of the people that testified in the
2 U.S. v. Washington Case, I read an account of where the traditional
3 longhouse was in that area, or at least one of them, and it described it as
4 generally down in the area of where Little Hollywood was. It was kind of
5 down in that flats like where Olympia Hardware is, kind of.

6 JULIA Yeah. Water Street and then where that little hill goes. Mmhmm.

7 JEFF And it has just always fascinated me what, if any, connection there was to

8 CHARLENE Yeah, that's interesting.

9 JEFF —to tribal people that might have been living in that area in Olympia.
10 Because you always see pictures and hear accounts of people that have at
11 least little huts. Maybe they were just kind of commercial enterprises that
12 they went to to sell their wares and they didn't live there, but there is just a
13 whole little fragments of history that nobody has been able to kind of weave
14 back together to understand that connection or that transition there.

15 CHARLENE I wonder if it was a Titi Waterman that had researched into the longhouse
16 site and I believe his source of information was Johnny Skalapin, the guy
17 that I had mentioned earlier. That's who I'm thinking it would be.

18 JEFF It could be. It was just kind—

19 IRENE That is really interesting.

20 JEFF —kind of, like I said, the urban renewal approach that they—I mean their
21 intent was among others I am sure, but it was to move those people out.
22 That was considered kind of a blight on the community to have those poor
23 people living kind of right in the shadow of the capitol.

1 JULIA Well and at that time a lot of fill had already occurred and the isthmus had
2 been started across. I had done a mapping project about 15 years ago that
3 tried to find the original shoreline as much as was mapped and then mapped
4 how it changed over time, and it mapped the fill and there were a number of
5 different map sources. It is not definitive by any means. I did a—it was a
6 curiosity when Jeff and I were working way back on the urban waterfront
7 plan for Olympia and I just became curious about that. But by that time, that
8 fill had already started and it seemed like the people that were located on it
9 were almost considered—

10 (End of Recording)

11 JULIA One thing I was curious about that is so interesting about the weaving and
12 the basketry and the source of the material and the process that it takes one
13 through to actually do that and all the layers of meaning—are there other
14 things that are symbolic in any way, other aspects of the natural resources in
15 that area that—well maybe I guess, probably maybe they all are, but I was
16 just wondering are there examples like that or—it seems like every—I am
17 thinking aloud, but every resource was entwined from a literal use to a lot of
18 layers of meaning.

19 CHARLENE Oh yes. Um, our people believe we are associated to the animal nations so
20 the timing, not by this clock, but by intertidal timing, but also by the
21 sunrise/sunset and that—this area, at one time was a very beautiful estuary.
22 I will share this as I kind of hope you understand—years ago we had a
23 shellfish opening and all of us were putting on our gear and I could tell, I
24 could just sense that daylight was going to be coming soon and I was just

1 like putting my clothes on so quick and trying to hurry and I walked out
2 ahead of everybody and pretty soon I started running, because in my mind I
3 wanted to be in a certain spot at a certain time. And I ran, which is very
4 difficult with chest waders, you know, because my shoes, my boots, the
5 chest waders were because I like real feet, so I'm running and feeling really
6 clumsy but I make it out to the spit where I wanted to be and I just stand
7 there and I am just quiet. And I could hear the birds. They were starting to
8 roust, they were getting awake. And then suddenly I could hear—and I don't
9 know what kind of bird it was—but it came and it was like scolding me
10 because I think I had made so much noise, is what I thought running to get to
11 that spot. And the bird kept coming and diving, kind of scolding me, so I just
12 stood there and I was very still and the bird came so close, I could feel the
13 brush of the wave of its wind on my face, and to me I thought that was the
14 greatest gift ever that I had been scolded by that bird because I disrupted the
15 early morning hour. And sure enough, the daylight came. But I'm thinking, in
16 the estuary there must have been so much birds that were there.

17 (Recording cuts off.)

18 CHARLENE They all move together and they are just like in unison and then us humans if
19 we tried to do that it would take us years to figure out how to do things in
20 unison but they instinctively know how to make that ballet in the sky, so our
21 dinner song is about the birds. I think they are snipes. I might be wrong but I
22 am thinking they are snipes. So the birds in that area are very important to
23 our peoples.

1 IRENE You were, um, Jeff you were saying a little bit earlier about salmon
2 enhancement, how the peoples have done that over time—how is that done?
3 How is that related maybe to the estuary?

4 CHARLENE Salmon enhancement? Um. Our people would take only what was needed
5 for—the wouldn't know what—if they had a big family every (inaudible)
6 salmon should start preparing for the wintertime. Of course I would also
7 expect certain people to probably kind of visit me through the years, through
8 the year and so on. I have a little extra. I have been told though that the tribal
9 people would prepare the salmon and put it aside, you know, smoke it and
10 have it ready, but also there was salmon that was allowed just to go up
11 because they are—like the other Nations, the Salmon People and they had
12 to replenish their areas and when the first salmon would come through it
13 was—and it is still a very important part of our belief—that when the first
14 salmon comes through that it is a time of celebration but also a time to think
15 the Creator for the gift of salmon. So every year, we still practice. They will
16 have a salmon ceremony and we invite not just our tribal people but all
17 people to come and join us and it is actually Jeff's department that helps put
18 this on for our tribal people and it is our way to constantly remind us that we
19 coexist here in the land. The salmon have rights also and it is our way of
20 reminding all people that we need to take care of the land because the land
21 helps take care of those fish bearing streams and the salmon help take care
22 of us by providing us with the nutrients that we need.

23 JULIA Are there any other thoughts that have come to mind that have just been
24 sparked by our conversation about this area . . . or about the various

1 alternatives being looked at—you mentioned the estuary, returning the
2 estuary. Or just any other thoughts in general?

3 CHARLENE Jeff would you like to say something?

4 JEFF No.

5 CHARLENE Okay.

6 IRENE One of the other alternatives is to build the est—take out the dam and build
7 the estuary but also to split the basin so that the part where it is in front of the
8 capitol is still a lake.

9 JULIA I think something like that probably.

10 CHARLENE Um.
11 (Shuffling papers.)

12 JULIA Just from reading it, yeah.

13 IRENE There is a little picture of it.

14 CHARLENE I think I see it right down here, it is (Shuffling papers.)

15 IRENE That is one of the ideas to put this berm in here—I was wondering if you had
16 any thoughts on that?

17 CHARLENE Um, I'd rather not comment on that right . . .

18 IRENE Sure.

19 JULIA Okay.

20 CHARLENE How big is this area? Do you know?

21 JULIA Do you know, I have no idea.

22 JEFF You know, the whole lake area is like 260 acres or something like that.

23 JULIA I was going to say a couple hundred acres at least. Yeah.

24 JEFF But, you know, I would guess that is in the range of 100 acres, but, uh . . .

1 CHARLENE So, all this area that you were talking about is probably the fill area?

2 JULIA Oh my gosh, it came back—it almost went back to I-5 over here. You can
3 see the hillside here. And the earliest maps that I was able to find include
4 this all open and then there is some little spit here that probably changed
5 with the—and it was way over by city hall. And you can see here with this,
6 but I don't know how much of that was constructed for that rail line, but it is
7 really flat out in here.

8 CHARLENE Can you imagine how beautiful it must have been?

9 JULIA I look at the other inlets and that is the way—I mean because I picture it
10 teaming like with Puget Sound literally teaming with wildlife.

11 CHARLENE Sort of the same thing like Bowerman Basin, you know, people from all over
12 the world come there and it—

13 JULIA It was just covered.

14 CHARLENE —it was just beautiful.

15 JULIA Yeah. I mean . . . I have tried to picture it many times just based on what the
16 other inlets look like that aren't developed around them like (inaudible) or
17 some of the other ones that are in the more undeveloped areas of Puget
18 Sound. Myself, picturing that you see some art that almost depicts that
19 where there are so many animals and otters and everything you can
20 imagine.

21 CHARLENE Oh, yes. I'll tell you a story. Our—we walk out to the Kennedy Creek area a
22 lot and out there we were able to watch, uh, geese would come in and sure
23 enough they would have their nests in the grass and when the mother wasn't
24 there we could look and take pictures and then leave quite quickly, you

1 know, because we didn't want to disturb the area, but you stand out there
2 and when no cars are going by it is like, Oooh! You can be taken back into
3 time. I mean if you just stand there and listen, it is just so wonderful to be
4 touched by the natural resources. But I can imagine it. I bet this area was
5 beautiful.

6 JULIA You see a little glimpse like up by Priest Point park there is a finger inlet. And
7 it is very quiet in there and intertidal and just these very places around even
8 in the urban area where you get a—at least for me, I've gotten a little sense,
9 even just visually what it was like, but it is quite altered.

10 CHARLENE Well, I do know this, that this area was highly used as an inter-tribal trading
11 area. People from the north would come down with their great canoes and it
12 was a very important area. I'm also believing that it was primarily—had a lot
13 of wealth of foods and medicinal plants because there are certain areas
14 where only certain medicinal plants will grow with the saltwater and
15 freshwater and estuary dump. Because it changes the acidity of the soil. I
16 had an elder say, "Taste this." So we were tasting dirt. She wanted me to get
17 accustomed to the taste of like a bitter soil and sweet soil and she was trying
18 to explain how that certain plants will grow in certain areas and some will
19 grow in others.

20 JEFF Yeah, I'm glad that you mentioned birds before because, you know, so often
21 tribes are associated with the—again the commercial resources that they are
22 connected with, salmon and shellfish and such—but you know, when you are
23 around and you hear the stories and look at the art work you see how
24 much—how many different birds are involved in the culture in one way or

1 another. Even to the point of legendary birds, but obviously eagles, the
2 raven, crows, birds that are (inaudible), you know . . . the tribes you know,
3 used to have—those birds were as much a part of the daily life as the
4 salmon and shellfish were it is just that people don't see that in the modern
5 day.

6 CHARLENE They don't. I have to share something with you.

7 JULIA Please.

8 CHARLENE I was in the store, pushing the cart around and you know they always have
9 that music booming and you hear people and it is just busy. Out of the blue, I
10 hear the sound of a bird, and I know immediately who it is and so I'm looking
11 around and they are hiding from me, but finally I find them—it was one of my
12 relatives, but instead of yelling, "HEY! Charlene!" It is like they can do the
13 whistle of a certain bird—and I can't make it, but you know, even in this day,
14 our people still have that relationship, with instead of calling my name out it
15 was making that bird noise and I knew who it was immediately. So.

16 IRENE That is really neat.

17 CHARLENE Well, I hope that is very helpful for you.

18 IRENE Very helpful. Thank you so much. Thank you very much.

19 JULIA We so appreciate it.

20 CHARLENE And I hope you are able to get a transcript.

21 JULIA We will. In fact, I was going to suggest that we send it back to you so if you
22 would like to review the transcript.

23 CHARLENE Okay.

24 IRENE Especially some of the spelling of things.

1 JULIA Someone from the state is going to transcribe the tape and maybe we can
2 send that raw transcript back to both of you and you can look at it and make
3 sure that it reflected.

4 CHARLENE Okay.

5 JULIA And make any changes you would suggest. And we may—I don't know, I am
6 just thinking out loud. We don't yet know how entirely how we are going to
7 characterize the information that has been given to us, so we may wish to
8 come back and have you review something. I am not really sure—for
9 accuracy when it is boiled down. We may do that with a number of people
10 that we talk to if—you know, just depending on. I don't know how it is going
11 to go . . . so that all the people we discussed have an opportunity to look at
12 what we are doing.

13 CHARLENE If you can't get a hold of me, please get a hold of Jeff. Jeff is a good tracker.

14 IRENE We will.

15 GROUP (Thank you. Thank you.)
16 (Tape ends.)
17

1 TRANSCRIPT OF: Chinese American Community Interview

2

3 INTERVIEWERS: Irene Sparck, AHBL

4 Donovan Gray, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

5 INTERVIEWEES: Doug Mah, Mayor, City of Olympia

6 Brian Lock

7 DATE DICTATED: 11/26/08

8 DATE TRANSCRIBED: 12/04/08

9

10 The following transcript was prepared by Talk to Type Transcription Services Inc., from MP3
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12 Box 41011, Olympia, WA. This is a verbatim transcript of the interview. Any inaudible
13 portions are so indicated.

14

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1 DOUG And I am Doug Mah with the City of Olympia.

2 DONOVAN And Donovan Gray with Department of Archeology, Historic Preservation.

3 IRENE So one of the things I wanted to add to your introduction Donovan is that we
4 are in no way in this project—we are not trying to rank values or analyze one
5 or the other or anything like that. This is more of a documentation thing and
6 just wanted to—the only way we are analyzing them is comparing to the
7 values and see how—I mean comparing them to the alternatives and seeing
8 how they will be affected by the different alternatives. And also that while we
9 are interested in a lot of the history about the Chinese-American community
10 and the lake, we are trying to step beyond that into the values that have
11 resulted from those. So although I am interested in hearing all the stories
12 what we really want to know about is what has resulted from those. How do
13 people feel about them . . . so, um, I wanted this to be very open ended just
14 to hear what you have to say. I have a few questions, but just wanted to
15 open it up first of all to see if there is anything off the top of your heads that
16 you wanted to say.

17 BRIAN Do you want me to start here?

18 DOUG I think the intent is to be free flowing conversation in part. I guess from my
19 perspective I appreciate the General Administration is acknowledging that
20 there are cultural and historical significance around the lake and that there is
21 some tie to the Chinese-American community. Which it represents a good
22 faith effort on the part of GA to get all the facts around the lake and it's
23 significance not—not just what's already there, but what has been there in
24 the past.

1 (Phone ringing. Laughing.)

2 DOUG There are three phones in here, too. So anyhow, we will just ignore it. So,
3 anyhow I wanted to extend my appreciation to the General Administration for
4 that effort.

5 BRIAN I'd just like to probably add though that just to recognize that there was some
6 history there with not only the Chinese community but the Native American
7 communities—I'm sure with the Squaxin Island Tribe or whoever, Nisqually
8 Tribes that might have been residing here, you know, 18th and 19th century.

9 DOUG And the whole area, I find fascinating because it is a confluence of the bay
10 and the river, um, it has been changed—it has changed and evolved over
11 the years. And things get taken down. Things get washed away. It is in a
12 constant state of change because of its unique location. So often times,
13 history and cultural significance gets lost because it is not present to
14 everyone. It is not like some buildings or some downtowns will give to
15 existing infrastructure, it has been there forever. And it is a constant
16 reminder. So we are always having to remind people of what was there
17 before. That was part of the significance of the historical marker that we
18 have, it is reminds people that there was something here before what you
19 see now . . . I think some people are going to forget that it wasn't that long
20 ago there was a rail yard down there. How quickly we forget what that area
21 on the east side of the road looked like.

22 DONOVAN In fact my father ran rails down here in the 1950s. The last steam powered
23 train of the Northern Pacific came down here.

1 DOUG And one of the discussions that I like to have with people especially as we
2 talk about redevelopment in other areas of our downtown is how Olympia
3 has changed and how our relationship with water has changed. So if you
4 look in photographs of the 1950s, downtown is largely industrial. You see the
5 lumberyards and the mills—it looks like an industrial downtown. And that was
6 also a time when we treated things differently. We felt that pollution—you
7 know the saying, “The key to pollution is dilution.” That if you just dumped it
8 into the sound it would take care of itself. And now we treat Puget Sound
9 very differently and our approaches and how we interact with Puget Sound
10 are very different. So the Capitol Lake area is part of that and it is part of that
11 relationship. And that is also some of the history of the Chinese-Americans.

12 BRIAN Some of the old Chinese community—I know I got one story from Toy Kay,
13 she emailed me yesterday. Some of her family’s history or specifically her
14 father-in-laws history dates back to 1915, when they immigrated here to
15 Olympia from China. Um, it wasn’t exactly a lake then. It was a tide flat. And
16 not only Toy Kay but also my aunt Irene, remember those days before the
17 bridge and before it all stacked up and basically turned into a lake. They
18 remember the homes that were just basically built on—technically I think that
19 was considered the old Chinatown back then. Little Hollywood I think was a
20 district that was referred to—I wish Ed Eckley was here who was a big part
21 of our historic research for the Chinese Heritage project. But he does very
22 specific details on that area back in the late 1930, twentieth centuries—but
23 my aunt Irene and my aunt Poy—they can tell me stories of being able to
24 see the water underneath the floor boards of their house and their homes

1 and that is how they lived. And I am pretty sure, like Doug had mentioned,
2 you know, all the waste and the food—things were just dumped out the
3 window. You know, basically it was thought that the tides would take care of
4 things. Both of them told me by about the early 1940s, those old homes had
5 pretty much been condemned by the city. They were pretty much worn down
6 and torn down—Toy Kay does mention, she vaguely remembers when the—
7 I guess that little—I don't know if you call it a dam, but that—
8 IRENE The Fifth Avenue?
9 BRIAN Yeah, the Fifth Avenue bridge there was built—she thinks it was under
10 Mayor—I believe she mentioned (mumbles to self), yeah, Amanda Smith,
11 she thinks was mayor of Olympia at that time. She thinks it was
12 approximately 1941, but you know obviously your archives, maybe a GA or
13 the city might have more exact dates, I'm sure.
14 DONOVAN Right. In 1951 actually was when the dam was built.
15 BRIAN Oh. Okay.
16 DONOVAN She got the one right.
17 BRIAN Yeah. (Laughs.) Yeah. Usually both of my aunts are pretty good on dates.
18 They just—I mean it is interesting for them to talk about things like the 1945
19 earthquake or '49 earthquakes and, you know, what some of the damage
20 was downtown and how that impacted some of the local business
21 community. (Inaudible) how the downtown kind of changed since those
22 earthquakes. Because it seems like a lot of the old heritage-type buildings,
23 not all of them kind of mixed in with some of the modern looks, you know,
24 just kind of sometimes that's how it goes. That's about all she told me. My

1 aunt pretty much told me the same thing. She didn't live in Olympia that long.
2 They both got married as teens. So this is—we are talking 1930s, maybe
3 early 1940s. They told me those homes on the waterfront near Capitol Lake,
4 but that area there was—it was getting to be pretty worn down. Most of the
5 old businesses, Chinese businesses in the area at that time pretty much left
6 the area after the Depression. So they figured a lot of those Chinese
7 community members probably moved back to the Seattle area to look for
8 work, things like that. Only a handful of families probably stuck around.
9 (Inaudible) . . . they mentioned Fifth and Water streets; that was kind of the
10 vicinity of the old Chinatown. There were laundries. There were small
11 merchants. There were still a handful of old photos and I know Ed Eckley, he
12 sent us the website of the Olympia Chinese community, you can see those
13 old photos. And actually that one picture, it is very good because it was
14 taken professionally. It was that Nettie—I can't remember her last name—but
15 her descendants lived like in the Chicago area. And we, during the Chinese
16 Heritage Project research, we kind of reconnected with her descendants. I
17 mean, the picture of that lady you see in that nice, old, Chinese traditional
18 New Years' celebration dress—I mean, that was her great, great
19 grandmother. So, she was able—she was overjoyed that we did the Chinese
20 Heritage Project and kind of preserved some of her family's history as well.
21 IRENE Can you tell me a little bit more about the community that lived in the float
22 houses around the lake, was it mostly the Chinese-American community who
23 lived in those houses?
24 DOUG Little Hollywood, that area?

1 BRIAN Uh, I think that my dad has a few recollections, because he was very young
2 when he immigrated here. He even told me—but he heard stories of
3 Chinese, like Locks. Like my descendants that lived there, too. The mostly
4 were merchants in that area. Ed would probably tell you there was a lot of
5 farms that were Chinese owned and that early, 20th, late 19th century—it is
6 interesting looking at his website. You get to see that there was a newspaper
7 article written in some of the old Olympian newspapers about vegetables
8 sold by Chinese farmers here in Olympia. There is mention of farms near
9 what is now Eastside Avenue and things like that.

10 DOUG Most of what I know of the area comes through the history books that
11 Shannon or Ed have created for the area and the one story that resonated
12 with me was that some of the Chinese-Americans set up laundries and they
13 would collect the wood, that the remnants if you will, as it kind of floated
14 down the Deschutes river, and they would collect the remnants of the wood
15 from the logging and the mills in the area—use that to boil the water to do
16 laundry. So it was sustainable. (Laughing.)

17 BRIAN Right.

18 DOUG But it was innovative and it was—it took advantage of what was available
19 there. So that's one of the stories that you hear about in that area. And then
20 there is the story of when in many cities, Chinese were—when work became
21 hard to get—were driven out of communities and this—the myth here and
22 the story here is that the Olympia community and the sheriff prevented a
23 mob from putting Chinese-Americans on trains and sending them out or

1 driving them out of the community. Which is a very different story than what
2 occurred in Tacoma.

3 BRIAN Right. More tragic there.

4 DOUG So that is part, you know, some of the Olympia way if you will is something
5 that stands out that early, early on members of these communities opposed
6 such action.

7 BRIAN I think there was a lot more tolerance here in the Olympia area. That is why a
8 lot of the Chinese liked living here. I know Ed if he was here would probably
9 say the same thing. Olympia did avoid a lot of the violence that areas—
10 Chinese communities, business, Seattle, and in Tacoma—there just seemed
11 like amore tolerant community. The Chinese were part of the local business
12 community. They probably resided in what was Little Hollywood, mainly
13 because of the employment opportunities. I mean if you look around the city
14 right now, the streets, the cobblestone streets that are underneath asphalt of
15 course right now—but occasionally when they do construction they do
16 expose those cobblestone streets—that was constructed by Chinese labor. A
17 lot of local railroads were constructed by Chinese labor. The dikes. And the
18 Nisqually Wildlife Refuge were constructed by Chinese laborers . . . I am
19 trying to think of some other things.

20 IRENE Do you know the line that used to go around the lake on Deschutes
21 Parkway, was that constructed (voice fades)?

22 BRIAN I think so. Ed would probably have a more firm answer or maybe Shannon
23 Stevenson. It's possible . . . I am trying to think of some other things I have

1 heard over the years. You know my dad tells me the story, you know, the old
2 Olympic Outfitters, which used to be the old Olympia train station—
3 DOUG Mmhmm.
4 BRIAN Uh, one of my relatives owned the China Clipper restaurant, which used to
5 be—used to be quite a thriving business back in the day because of the train
6 station. You know, it was a Chinese restaurant there—it did pretty well. You
7 know obviously (laughs) it doesn't really have that reputation now. It is kind
8 of a rundown place people try to avoid, but . . . (Mumbling.) (Laughing.) It
9 has probably changed hands like ten times over the last—
10 DONOVAN Don't post on YouTube.
11 BRIAN Yeah. Yeah, the funny thing is about a lot of local Chinese business
12 community is that they kind of established in areas in South Puget Sound
13 that you probably didn't see a whole lot of other communities of color try to
14 set up businesses. Like you see Chinese businesses in places like Olympia
15 back in those years and like South Bend, Raymond—um, you know, Grays
16 Harbor—these were early Chine—I mean they were pretty entrepreneurial
17 back then and I think they saw the same thing here in the south sound areas
18 that you know—I'm sure they faced a lot of racism and opposition but you
19 know they found their niche here and (voice fades). What is local Chinese
20 restaurants, laundries . . .
21 IRENE Besides as mentioned, the logs coming down to the lake and laundries using
22 that to start there fires for laundry, can you think of any other examples of
23 how the lake might have served businesses or business?

1 DOUG You know, the—the single most retold story over and over again was when
2 Governor Lock was governor and the story about his father and how long it
3 took him to move, what? Half a mile.

4 BRIAN Yeah.

5 DOUG And so, I think in that case, the governor's father was a houseboy?

6 BRIAN Yes.

7 DOUG So—

8 BRIAN It was either his father or his grandfather—

9 DOUG I want to say it was his father, but I think there was some—I mean it is a
10 similar experience with my family where they served as houseboys. They
11 came over as teens and served and south (inaudible) neighborhood is
12 approximately to the capitol campus, I think you had some of that as well, in
13 addition to the laundry and restaurants and merchandise, dry good sales. So
14 that is another area that you have some history, some oral history there.

15 IRENE Can you think of any holiday traditions or anything like that associated with
16 either history or today?

17 DOUG There is the Bon Odori but that is the Japanese-American festival. And that
18 occurs by the way, on Water Street. And afterwards they do the tradition with
19 the lanterns.

20 BRIAN Floating of the lanterns.

21 DOUG So that is another of the festivals and traditions that have risen around here
22 but it is not directly tied to Chinese-American but is one that you had missed
23 when you were mentioning Lake Fair and things like that. But I don't think the
24 Chinese-American community has anything specifically tied to—

1 BRIAN Outside of the Dragon Boat Festival, which has a huge following in other
2 cities, obviously. Josephine—I can't remember her last name—she is a
3 professor at St. Martin's University, um, she helps the efforts of starting the
4 dragon boat races here in Olympia which have a history of dating back
5 centuries in China. And I know they borrow the boats that are used in
6 Tacoma, but those races have been held in Capitol Lake the past couple of
7 years.

8 DOUG At least three or four years.

9 DONOVAN Four years I think. Harry Stubb came from St. Martins to talk with us.

10 BRIAN It is not as big, I mean you only need to go to Vancouver, BC or somewhere
11 to see how big the dragon boat races are and Hong Kong, I mean you get
12 hundreds of thousands of people—

13 DONOVAN But she says its getting bigger.

14 BRIAN It is getting bigger.

15 DOUG It is getting bigger and St. Martin's is definitely—

16 DONOVAN Twenty-four boats this year.

17 BRIAN Oh really.

18 IRENE What else happens at the event? Is it just a race or is there other stuff?

19 BRIAN They have had some other cultural events there. Chinese community I know
20 has kind of hosted some entertainment and some food booths and is trying
21 to kind of promote some of the culture, industry—and I know St. Martins has
22 something there and some of their local student associations.

23 DONOVAN Keep expanding it each year.

1 BRIAN But historically, historically, I'm just—I'm thinking, that Little Hollywood
2 area—I know some of the old photos of Olympia had some—they showed
3 some old Chinese New Year festivals here.

4 IRENE I read a quote on them about firecrackers going off all day.

5 BRIAN Yeah, they don't know—a lot of the photos they have, we don't know exact
6 dates, or who took the photo but they are there and it says Chinese
7 celebration in Olympia, circa like 1905 or something. So there is evidence
8 that there were larger lunar New Year events.

9 DOUG But here in the city of Olympia we don't celebrate the lunar New Year in our
10 downtown. There is no—you know, the traditional line dance through the
11 street and firecrackers and all that.

12 IRENE No official celebration?

13 DOUG No official—

14 BRIAN Not.

15 DOUG Not in downtown. I mean there—

16 BRIAN The Chinese community does host something every year.

17 IRENE Is there an actual, um, like a group with a name?

18 BRIAN Olympia Area Chinese Fellowship.

19 IRENE Yeah, I thought I saw that.

20 BRIAN It is a local community organization and they host a Chinese New Year party.

21 IRENE Do they do the thing (voice fades)?

22 BRIAN I think we have talked about it.

23 DONOVAN That would be a good tradition to start.

24 DOUG It is cold and wet and rainy.

1 GROUP (Laughing.)

2 BRIAN Lunar New Year normally falls in January or February—it is just not
3 convenient to have anything outdoors around here. No guaranteed of good
4 weather, that’s for sure.

5 IRENE Lets go ahead and jump up to today—we spent a lot of time on history—kind
6 of a touchy-feely question, but how does the lake make you or people that
7 you know from the Chinese-American community feel, being their long
8 history . . . feel.

9 DONOVAN Is there still a sense of identification with the lake area that is significant
10 within the community?

11 BRIAN I tried to get (inaudible) and some of my relatives here. (Inaudible) seem like
12 it was any close bond to it to this day. I mean it is—

13 DOUG You know, I think the feeling that I always have when we are down there and
14 we are walking and we try to envision what Little Hollywood was like and that
15 whole area is one of—I don’t want to use the word pride—because that is
16 where recent immigrants came and then they were able to leave. I mean it
17 was a starting point. And it’s a very traditional, very common immigrant
18 theme of coming some place that isn’t perhaps most desirable place to live
19 and then working your way, you know, through a whole lot of hard work, out
20 of that situation. So when you talk to families about immigrant experience,
21 that is always, you know, well, grandpa came over and, you know, he did this
22 and then they did that—you know, there is these oral traditions of how, you
23 know, your dad was able to go to law school. And it is all built on this work
24 ethic. So that is what I think when I go down there and I look at the historical

1 marker and I think about the families here is there was this incredible work
2 ethic that enabled families to leave that area. And for my family, it is
3 interesting talking to my grandmothers about this, is that they don't tend to
4 dwell on the difficult times—and that is why I think sometimes we don't have
5 a lot of recognition of, oh, you know, that was really hard times down there
6 and instead we are more focused on the positive things and the things that
7 helped move out of situations and having addressed that. So I always have a
8 sense of pride and try to envision what's down there and the fact that it is not
9 there and we need to remind people becomes more important because that
10 immigrant story is such an important component of Americana. And it is
11 common across cultures. So that is what I think.

12 BRIAN That's good. That's a good way of thinking about that. That's kind of why I
13 got involved in the Chinese Heritage Marker Project and this is where a lot of
14 people got their start, you know, when they first got here. And I think if Ed
15 was here he'd tell you the Chinese community has been here since before
16 the Civil War and he proves that by saying—showing us a—he showed me
17 at least a copy of a newspaper article from the newspaper back then that the
18 old—where the Urban Onion downtown—there used to be the old hotel. I
19 mean, they bragged that they had this cooking from a Chinese cook. I forget
20 the guy's name. It is mentioned that someone from our culture is mentioned
21 in a newspaper here back 150 years ago.

22 DONOVAN I didn't realize that it was that early. I generally associate the Chinese
23 immigration with rail construction in the 1880s and '70s.

1 BRIAN Right. Well, I think that is where you see a lot of the large migration and of
2 course if you remember the main port of entry for all Chinese immigrants is
3 Port Townsend. You know there is a big area up there they still refer to as
4 the Chinese gardens because that was a huge Chinese farming community.
5 And the old post office up there is the old (inaudible) you know, we used to
6 import a lot of goods and things. The reason why Chinese labor was
7 originally brought here because you are right, the railroads, the gold rush up
8 in British Columbia and Alaska. And there was actually some gold, silver,
9 whatever found up in north central Washington, too, like in Curlew and
10 Orient, which was actually named after an old Chinese labor camp. So,
11 (voice fades).

12 IRENE Where exactly is there a marker around here?

13 BRIAN It is at the Heritage Fountain, right behind Traditions.

14 DONOVAN Fifth and Water.

15 DOUG Fifth and Water. It is a small marker. I mean it's—

16 BRIAN Yeah, we are talking, yeah—

17 DOUG And it lays out some history and there is some photographs. You can't
18 really—when you are driving by, you won't see it.

19 IRENE Yeah. I'll get out.

20 DOUG Yeah. It's—if you—you are going down Fifth Avenue, so you'll park in the
21 parking meters then, across the street from the Oyster House, it would be to
22 their east. It is on the eastern side of the east property there against the
23 building walls.

1 IRENE Okay, so, have you guys had a chance to—Donovan explained some of the
2 alternatives that we are looking at for the lake, the restoring the estuary,
3 (inaudible) basin estuary. Do you have anything off the top of your head?
4 Feelings about that—how you or people in your community feel about each
5 alternative?

6 BRIAN I can say I think the Chinese community members that have some historical,
7 you know, family background with this—the downtown, with the Capitol Lake
8 area—I mean—I know it meant a lot of them, (inaudible) they, my aunt, both
9 aunts still remember the lake, the tide flow, and the smells, you know, during
10 the tide, when the tide's out—I mean they still share things like that. It would
11 be good to have I guess, just around the lake, any—

12 DOUG It is hard to say, you know, would an estuary or a lake, or would, you know,
13 the physical nature of the lake be significant culturally. I don't think it
14 necessarily would. But recognition that something significant happened there
15 is important.

16 BRIAN Right.

17 DOUG One of the things, and the marker is a good start for the city of Olympia. We
18 also have Percival Landing, which is the boardwalk that rings Budd Inlet, and
19 we are in the process of redesigning and rebuilding Percival Landing. The
20 current plan has three—what they have termed pavilions. And each pavilion
21 has its own theme. One pavilion the theme is the maritime history here in
22 Olympia. Maritime being anything having to do with anybody touching the
23 water, so everything from the Squaxin Island Tribal canoes, the merchants
24 moving stuff back and forth, the old ferries, all of that type of information will

1 be posted there. The second pavilion is planned to be dedicated to the
2 Squaxin Island Tribe so that they can retell their history in a way that is
3 respectful and a way that is accurate. One of the unique things that the parks
4 department has and wants to continue to do is provide audio recordings of
5 the history, so if you go down to our downtown and a lot of our art pieces
6 have a number that you can call, so you can take your cell phone, you dial
7 the number and you get a recording that tells you about the piece. They also
8 envision something similar for the pavilions. It is really important for the
9 Squaxin Tribe because so much of their history is down orally. And
10 maintaining the language is really important, so to be able to hear stories in
11 the native tongue is going to be really significant. And then the third pavilion
12 is going to be dedicated to the Chinese-American experience here because
13 of its connection to Capitol Lake and the significance of remembering what
14 occurred there because there are no structures anymore. They were wood
15 buildings. There is no piece of distinctive stone architecture that you can say
16 is the family association or whatever. So that is something that the city is
17 doing and it seems to make the most sense given the amount of change that
18 has gone on in our downtown and specifically the waterfront. So I think
19 highlighting the significance of the area—that this was a starting point for so
20 many—that this was a place where you could come and through a lot of hard
21 work be able to end up having a family member in the governor's office is a
22 story that the Chinese-Americans in this area want to tell and retell over and
23 over again.

1 IRENE You mentioned that by 1940s most of the Chinese-American community had
2 left that area, buildings were torn down and the town—the dam was built in
3 1951, so I have a question about when it was built if—you mentioned that
4 your aunts had some memory of that going in—are you aware of any conflict
5 or feelings about when the dam was built?

6 DONOVAN (Inaudible) created change.

7 BRIAN They didn't specify anything specifically. I think that by about that time they
8 had homes in other parts of Olympia. I mean my aunt told me even though
9 she was very young at the time, she remembered those homes in that Little
10 Hollywood area being very worn out. I mean they are exposed to saltwater
11 all the time and I don't think they were preserve all that well, so you know,
12 just hearing those stories of seeing the water underneath the floorboards,
13 stuff like that, that's what they remember as a part of their early married life I
14 guess, and these kind of—

15 DOUG It sounds like they remember it but they don't necessarily want to relive it.

16 BRIAN Relive it.

17 GROUP (Laughing.)

18 DOUG Again, that is the immigrant experience is that, you know, it was important,
19 we want to remember it, but you don't necessarily want to relive those times
20 or those places.

21 BRIAN Right. I'm sure they didn't have things like running water and things like that
22 back then, so you know, once they got their house with running water and
23 indoor plumbing, I think it is just like, yeah, those days are behind them, I
24 guess.

1 IRENE That was good but . . .

2 DOUG Yeah. Yeah. (Laughing.)

3 BRIAN I asked about the bridge and the dam and she goes, “Yeah, I remember it.”

4 That was about it. I don’t think it dispute their lives or their businesses. Um,

5 obviously, that, you know, they worked in businesses where Hannah’s and

6 Saigon Rendezvous is—that block, if I’m not mistaken is still owned by

7 members of my family, the Lock family. You know, that Hannah’s, Saigon

8 Rendezvous

9 GROUP (Mumblings of street names.)

10 BRIAN Yeah, that was—it is mentioned in the marker, if you go there that Sam Lock,

11 one of his sons was still running as of not too long ago. His name is Hugh

12 Lock. He is well into his late 80s right now. That was owned by his father. His

13 father bought that property back in late-19th, 20th century, so it has been in

14 the family for years and years and years and just rented out those buildings

15 for a couple businesses now.

16 DOUG You know what I—listening to Brian talk his family and stuff—the thing that

17 resonates with me is that I am listening to him tell his story and I am thinking,

18 “That’s just like my family.” Because the Mau family still owns a block of retail

19 stores or whatever in Madera, California, which is, where my grandfather

20 started his dry goods store. And so it so it stayed in the family and it is still in

21 the family and I am thinking, man, well that’s just like us, but you know, down

22 in California. And it is those types of similarities that are important. You

23 know, the history replays itself over and over again. And I don’t know if this

24 story for the Lock family as to why and how they purchased property, but the

1 story in our family is that they were renting and grandpa was afraid that he
2 was going to get kicked out so he decided, well, I'm going to buy my own
3 building and that was what—the fear of discrimination and losing his
4 livelihood that forced him to think, well, maybe I can do something different.
5 And the other thing that they did in Madera was they built their own house
6 because nobody would sell to them. So you hear these stories, and I hear
7 the story about what happened here in Olympia and I think about my own
8 family. And that is kind of fun to be able to see the real distinctions, or not
9 distinctions, but similarities between families and the history here. So my
10 own—my grandfather, the same one that bought the property in Madera was
11 a house boy just like Governor Locke's father or grandfather. I mean, you
12 know, you hear the same stories over and over again and it is a good
13 reminder . . . we are going to start talking about restaurants next—also a
14 common theme.

15 BRIAN That is a big Lock family theme is restaurants here.

16 DOUG My mom's had . . .

17 BRIAN It was well known that every Chinese restaurant in the South Sound all the
18 way down to Raymond, South Bend were Lock owned. Everyone in Seattle
19 knew that. It was just like a—they said, "Oh where do you live?" I grew up in
20 Shelton—"You must be a Lock." Storeowners in Seattle would tell me. I said,
21 "Yeah, how did you know?" "Trust me, we know." You guys have a monopoly
22 . . .

23 IRENE I think I am out of specific questions. Nothing you guys said is really
24 (inaudible).

1 BRIAN I really wish Ed was here. I know he had another meeting today, but he really
2 does have interesting historic nuggets about the Chinese community and he
3 is very familiar with very specific parts of Olympia where Chinese, not only
4 businesses, but some farms used to be, and he really digs deep into
5 archives and all business census-type records—he is very intuitive about
6 stuff like that. That’s why it was really enjoyable working with him.

7 IRENE Does he live down here?

8 BRIAN He lives in Tacoma. He does a lot of contract work I know with the Wing
9 Luke Asian Museum up in Seattle with some of their archival work and
10 restoration work. Especially with their new museum, the new or the old Kong
11 Yick building up there, so . . . but yeah, I would, if you had the time, talk with
12 him. He has done a lot of research; especially in the south sound area or
13 throughout Washington State I should say, too.

14 DOUG So, you know, the biggest challenge here in Olympia is the fact that we don’t
15 have a Chinatown like Seattle. Tacoma doesn’t have a Chinatown either but
16 probably for very opposite reasons that we don’t have one here. So we are
17 always looking for opportunities to remind people and that is why I
18 appreciate GA being sensitive here and, you know, we started with the
19 historical marker and we started with Percival Landing—it is all about how
20 we relate to the water here, but we recognize that there are no buildings, so
21 we have to recreate that in markers or in history or in dedications so that is
22 really a challenge I think for GA. Regardless of what direction you go in with
23 regards to the physical design of the lake or the estuary, it’s already gone,
24 the physical structures associated with the Chinese-American community.

1 BRIAN Even though the physical structures are gone I think there are still a lot of
2 stories and there is only a handful of people that remember that right now
3 from around the lake area. So it is good you are doing this now.

4 DONOVAN Of course we also benefit from the Jefferson (inaudible) (voice fades).

5 BRIAN So you have been working on—is it Susan (inaudible).

6 DONOVAN Well, the state archives purchased the Jefferson collection last year and
7 there were some restrictions on use of that until January of '09 and then they
8 will be (voice fades). But yeah, that was a very fortunate acquisition.

9 BRIAN Because the Chinese community tried to—you know, our Chinese Heritage
10 Project tried to work with—when I met Susan, she had the old Jefferson
11 photo collection and she was very (voice fades). I am glad the state archives
12 has them now.

13 DONOVAN And then the—

14 BRIAN It would be a travesty if it wasn't displayed to the public.

15 DONOVAN Right. And then the CLAMP project purchased rights to some photographs of
16 (inaudible). So those we do have. But also I mean this is a very good
17 reminder because as part of the public education process, the CLAMP
18 (inaudible) series of informational signs around Capitol Lake which will be up
19 for—we don't know, only a year or two or until final actions are taken. But
20 then those are going to converted to interpretive signs. And certainly one of
21 those will be about the (inaudible). So will make sure that one of those will be
22 dedicated to the Chinese Heritage community and compliment but no
23 duplicate what is in the Heritage (inaudible). Take that back and pass that on

1 to (voice fades) . . . anything else? No. This has been terrific. Thank you so
2 much for your time.
3 IRENE This is great.
4 (End of recording.)

1 TRANSCRIPT OF: Ralph and Karen Munro

2

3 INTERVIEWER: Betsy Geller, AHBL

4 INTERVIEWEES: Ralph Munro and Karen Munro

5 DATE DICTATED: November 21, 2008

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7

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3

4 BETSY (Tape begins mid-sentence.)

5 . . . 21st, 2008 and this is an interview with Ralph and Karen Munro for the
6 Capitol Lake Basin study of cultural and spiritual values.

7 (Tape stops.)

8 BETSY Start that and I think, maybe I'll just put it on the floor here . . . and then—

9 RALPH Do you want to ask us questions?

10 BETSY I'm going to ask you some questions—

11 RALPH Okay.

12 BETSY But I am going to give you—this is a description of the alternatives that are
13 being considered. Mostly I am going to ask you just sort of historical
14 background questions, but I don't know how familiar you are with the
15 alternatives.

16 RALPH No. I haven't been . . .

17 KAREN Does this relate to the isthmus question?

18 RALPH No. This is related to the lake period.

19 KAREN Oh, the lake.

20 BETSY So the lake is silting up with silt that is carried in from the river and GA is
21 looking at four alternatives—they had some other alternatives but they have
22 narrowed it down to four and they have done a number of studies and the
23 study of cultural and spiritual values is the last one in this phase. So, the
24 alternatives are as a baseline, they are studying the status quo, which

1 means doing nothing, which is not really a feasible alternative but it is
2 included as a “No action” alternative. Then the “Managed lake” alternative,
3 which means actively dredging and managing the lake to keep it as it is. And
4 then an alternative where the dam is breached and the lake becomes an
5 estuary. And the last alternative is what they are calling the split basin, which
6 is that there would be a divider put in the lake so it would create a—

7 RALPH Yeah, I see what you mean.

8 BETSY —reflecting pool for the capitol and then part of it would be an estuary.

9 RALPH Okay, fire away.

10 BETSY Okay. First I would really like it if you could tell me just a little bit about the
11 lake and its significance to Olympia, both now and in history.

12 RALPH Well, I think when you look at the history of the state capitol and why the
13 capitol is located where it is and so forth, the whole purpose of putting the
14 building up on that hill which was just a farm was that it would look up the
15 sound and the Puget Sound would be—you know, it was kind of the crown of
16 the end of Puget Sound and there is no question about that, in that. Can you
17 hear me okay?

18 BETSY Yes.

19 RALPH You know everybody talks about the Wilder and White design but there were
20 designs long before Wilder and White. They put the territorial capitol up there
21 on the hill and then the first building they started under construction in the
22 late 1880s and ‘90s—the state went broke, but that foundation laid there for
23 many, many years and that was a big magnificent capitol building too. And
24 then the state went broke because of the depression in the ‘90s—1890s.

1 And then when the state had money again in the 1920s, they came along
2 and took the Wilder and White design. But, I know this because my
3 grandfather was a stone carver on the building and so we had a lot of
4 conversations as children about the capitol building, its location, why it is
5 there relative to Puget Sound and so forth. And you don't—I don't think you
6 really appreciate the capitol building until—well let's say building—until you
7 are about eight miles up the sound, you look back down and you realize its
8 position and location and what it looks like from the middle of the bay and so
9 forth. The reflecting pond idea is—these capitols moved west—the reflecting
10 pond idea was really born out of, in some ways, what they were able to do
11 with the swamp in Washington, D.C. to make a reflecting pond and so forth
12 in, around and close to that capitol. And I think that it kind of was born out of
13 that. Now it could be from other designs elsewhere too, but I would argue
14 that the lake—maybe you would say that the lake at full tide in the old days
15 was what the artist dreamed or the lake dammed up today was what the
16 artist dreamed. But we have learned a lot about estuaries and we have
17 learned a lot about rivers, we've learned a lot about silt and so forth since
18 that time. And I suppose if I had to look at those alternatives, if I had argued
19 for one, I would argue for the north end, the lower end of the lake, be kept as
20 a lake and the upper end from the steam plant on up being allowed to be a
21 natural estuary. And I don't believe you have to dredge. We don't—we have
22 a pond here that in a small form is like the Capitol Lake, but what we do is
23 we open the dam up from October/November all the way through April so the
24 fish run, all that kind of stuff happens and in the summer time we close it and

1 have a very beautiful pond. And I think you could do that—and a lot of that
2 silt just flushes out naturally. Now the Port of Olympia will fight that because
3 they don't want the silt down there . . . and channel people and so forth, but
4 I'm not sure why Capitol Lake ever has to be dredged, if you let nature take
5 its course it would probably do just fine. So I would lower the dam so the
6 lake—there is a lake in front of the capitol most of the time, but in the
7 wintertime, let the tide ebb and flow.

8 KAREN Yeah, I would like to see it as natural as possible, you know, so we aren't
9 doing a lot of artificial things. I would like to look at studies that have studied
10 impact on fish and the whole marine life because I think that however if you
11 go down to keeping it most natural (voice fades) best.

12 RALPH The dilemma is those months of June, July and August when you have long
13 low tides during the day, if it is a big mud flat area—it used to be not just a
14 mud flat, it was a smelly mud flat, then you are going to have a lot of people
15 very upset and so forth, but I think you could do that with elevation of the
16 dam where you could keep water in the lower level in the north end of the
17 lake and let the rest of it be kept an estuary and I think it would probably
18 work pretty well.

19 KAREN So is that the dual basin estuary?

20 RALPH No, no. I don't like that at all!

21 KAREN That's a little bit different, huh?

22 RALPH They're putting a dam right up the middle of it once again screwing around
23 with nature.

1 BETSY So what can you tell me about the relationship of the lake to the Olmsted
2 brother's plan?

3 RALPH Well, Olmsted's were famous for lakes. I mean they were famous for working
4 around the lakes. I mean, you could look at that at Lake Washington and
5 see—the whole Seattle parks system is designed around the lakes. And
6 everywhere else the Olmsted's worked, if they had water, they would move
7 people back—they would move the buildings back from the water and they
8 would put grass and trees and widen out that kind of vista. And that is what
9 they—they were way ahead of their time. And we have many people now
10 going back and looking at it and that's—frankly in all the years in state
11 government, that's kind of the design we followed when we created Heritage
12 Park. When we created Marathon Park—all that you know used to be junk all
13 the way around the lake. And that was a hard, long expensive job. But now
14 we have captured this lake and then we've got parks all the way around it,
15 but I do not think you can just walk away and say you are going to have no
16 water there for six or seven hours a day during the summer time. That's
17 going to be a tough sell.

18 KAREN Well, the parks are (Voice fades.)

19 BETSY So does the lake serve in your mind as an image of statehood or significance
20 to people outside of Olympia? Can you speak to that a little bit?

21 RALPH Well, I don't.

22 KAREN It is part of the Northwest. I mean water is the Northwest. I don't see it as a
23 specific part of the capitol and such but if you have visitors from out of state

1 coming, it is (inaudible) for them to see the beautiful lake along with the
2 green trees and the state capitol building.

3 RALPH Most people have no understanding why the capitol is in Olympia. And the
4 reason the capitol is in Olympia is really, Puget Sound—the settlers on the
5 west side of the Puget Sound could come down, you know, (inaudible) could
6 come down by Indian canoe and later by steamboat right to Olympia and
7 they—they occasionally took small boats and dredges and barges up into
8 Tumwater and so forth but the port was in Percival. It was on the saltwater
9 side of what we now consider the lake. The other reason the—the people
10 from eastern Washington—you know, you have to remember when we
11 started this state, there was no route over Snoqualmie Pass. That hadn't
12 happened yet. So the people of eastern Washington came down the
13 Columbia River and they walked from Astoria north to Willapa Bay—they
14 went up Willapa Bay by boats, they walked over land through Grays Harbor,
15 then they came up through Grays Harbor and they came up the Chehalis
16 River up to Black River and they came into Black Lake. And Black Lake is
17 the only lake in the state that I know of that flows out of each end. One to
18 the Pacific Ocean, one to Puget Sound. And they came down—you can go
19 up there and see the channel today—they came down the channel on this
20 end and that flows right down into that cove on the lake where the salmon
21 are. And so that was the Indian trail to Puget Sound. And that is the way the
22 first governor came. When Governor Stevens first came they came on that
23 Indian trail. So the capitol was a place that you could get to from anywhere in
24 the state of Washington. And even though it is way over here, it became kind

1 of a center location. Because there were bases of population in the state
2 then. One was basically up around Bellingham, Port Townsend, Port
3 Blakely, Port Gamble, Port Madison and the other was over in eastern
4 Washington where they were wheat farming—way over in the Palouse. So
5 those were kind of the two areas you had to get people from to the capitol. It
6 was Black Lake and Capitol. They didn't call it Capitol Lake then because it
7 wasn't a lake, it was part of the sound, but that is the reason the building was
8 there and of course up on that high vista spot where it can look out in both
9 directions, you could look out towards the Black Lake and out towards the
10 ocean and you could look straight up the sound.

11 KAREN Does anybody want a glass of water?

12 BETSY I understand that the original train depot was there also?

13 RALPH Well, there was a depot downtown but there was never the main line, ever.
14 That was merely a depot from a sideline. There was a terrible fight over
15 where the capitol was going to be designated or located. And some people
16 wanted Olympia, but the railroad people wanted Tacoma. And then of course
17 when it came to a vote, the two other places that were on the ballot were
18 North Yakima and Ellensburg. And if you go to Ellensburg today you will still
19 see Capitol Way up the middle of Ellensburg—they named it that so they
20 would hopefully get the capitol and you can see the little mansion they built
21 in Ellensburg for the governor to live in. But over, on this side, the fight was
22 between—Seattle wasn't even in existence—the fight was between Tacoma
23 and Olympia. So when the first railroad came west and came up from the
24 Columbia River, the builders of the railroad skirted waaay around Olympia.

1 They put it—you know the depot is nine miles out of town. And the only thing
2 that ever came to Olympia were spur lines. There was never a main line
3 here. There were two depots downtown—it was one at the base of the hill of
4 the lake there—I don't know if that (inaudible) is still there or not. And then
5 there was another one over at—well, the Outfitter Store is in it now, Fourth
6 and—those were the two depots, but they were spur lines off the main line.
7 Have you ever been to Olympia's railroad station?

8 BETSY I have not.

9 RALPH It is nine miles, at least, maybe 10 miles out of town and that was intentional
10 by Tacoma to keep the capitol away from Olympia. Keep the railroad away
11 from the (inaudible). If you go to Tacoma, right on the hillside there you'll see
12 Stadium High School—it just got restored. They built—well that wasn't built
13 as a high school; that was built as the grand hotel at the end of the railroad
14 and then, you know, later was converted to a high school. So that was all
15 part of the fight.

16 BETSY What do you know about the Olympia Brewery's bottling plant and its relation
17 to the river and the lake?

18 RALPH Well, they had—at high—at flood tide, you could—this bay is just like that
19 bay. You look out here and half the time the bay is totally empty, the other
20 half of the time, the bay has got a little water. And for a few hours it has a
21 flood tide or a high tide. So they would move barges and sculls and—you'll
22 see all these pictures of steam boats going up to the brewery—well, they
23 were small boats because the most water they ever had in there was about
24 six or seven feet and so they would run boats up to the base of where the

1 brewery is—I'm sure they loaded beer there at some point, but they were
2 also—I think there was a foundry up there—of course that is where the first
3 settlement was, was right there at Tumwater Falls. And everybody around—
4 it was where the mill was and that's where they cut the lumber and so forth—
5 Olympia is vastly different today than it was then because they filled in most
6 of Olympia. There were bays that I don't know how I could describe them to
7 you, I'm not sure how familiar you are with downtown—

8 BETSY I've seen a map of the shoreline and the changes in shoreline.

9 RALPH Yeah. You know where City Hall is? Where City Hall is, the bay came right
10 up into there and farther up, all the way to the base of the freeway. And the
11 church that we go to, First United Methodist Church, was originally down
12 where the—oh, the downtown funeral home Mills and Mills or something. It
13 was right in the middle of the city. There is asphalt for eight blocks all the
14 way around it. But the way that church was built was the mill owners told the
15 minister that they would keep cutting lumber and as much as he could float
16 in one day he could have. And he floated it right down and built the church
17 right next to the bay. Well now the church is in the middle of the city. So you
18 know, it was much, much different than it is today.

19 BETSY So do you know of any—when the lake was created in 1951, were there
20 conflicts? Are there stories about that?

21 RALPH I don't know of any.

22 BETSY No?

23 RALPH Drew Crooks might. Or—

24 BETSY What about Ruth Ann?

1 RALPH Well . . . yeah she might.

2 KAREN Somebody who was young and live here when they were young and her
3 parents lived here too. Ruth Ann Hanowitz she owns Dreams.

4 RALPH She's a sweet lady . . . uh, you might ask that question of Drew Crooks or
5 Derek Valley. They are retired from the museum last year. Those guys might
6 know some stories.

7 KAREN We were too young—

8 RALPH Well we weren't around here. We were up in Bellingham.

9 BETSY Does the lake serve educational functions in the community now or has it in
10 the past that you know of?

11 RALPH Oh yeah. We used to have a—used to be a major fishery area there over in
12 whatever they call that cove. And tons and tons of school kids used to go
13 there and watch how they, you know—up on the upper end of the lake above
14 the falls, there is the hatchery, right there between the brewery and the—
15 right in the middle of the park. There is a fish ladder there. Lots and lots of
16 kids have learned about salmon spawning there. Thousands of kids. Many
17 people—you know, you talk about the battle between the sea lions and the
18 salmon and so forth, well if you go down to where the chicken place is—it is
19 something else now, just an office building—Kentucky Fried Chicken down
20 there, I think—where the dam is.

21 KAREN The ugliest building.

22 BETSY Oh yeah, that building.

23 RALPH Yeah. Yeah. Well, that, you know you could sit there and watch the seals
24 picking off the salmon as they go through, watch the salmon go up by the

1 thousands. So yeah, education-wise—I mean I see school buses parked
2 there all the time.

3 BETSY So that is an ongoing thing?

4 RALPH For as long as I can—in town, yeah. And a lot of people fish in Capitol Lake
5 because where the salmon are milling, waiting to run, they would lay in the
6 lake. Also, a lot of people would—you know, other activities. Hydroplane
7 racing. It used to be the best swimming beach in town—the only swimming
8 beach was really in Capitol Lake. So it was a very—you know, gathering
9 point.

10 BETSY Is there another swimming beach now?

11 RALPH No. You know this county has more saltwater waterfront than almost any
12 other county and there are only three or four swimming beaches. It is awful.
13 It is embarrassing. And I—they don't like me to bring it up downtown but I've
14 always advocated for—you know you should be able to swim in Capitol
15 Lake. It should be clean enough to swim in that lake. And we swim here all
16 the time and—in the summer time—even Priest Point Park used to be a
17 good swimming park then the pollution got so bad. Look where you—I'm not
18 suggesting you should be a part of it, but—look at Seattle, you've got
19 swimming beaches everywhere.

20 BETSY Sure.

21 RALPH All around the lake. And this is crazy that we don't have an opportunity to
22 swim in this lake.

23 BETSY And I actually swim in Green Lake now in the summer. I didn't for a while but
24 they cleaned it up.

1 RALPH Well, Green Lake and I'm not so sure I'd swim in Lake Union, but Green
2 Lake and Lake Washington—my gosh, I see people, you know, I see poor
3 people coming down to go swimming in the lake and that's what it should be.
4 You shouldn't have to join a damn athletic club to go swim and that's what
5 you have to do in this town. It's not right.

6 BETSY So would you say that was a big loss to the community?

7 RALPH Oh absolutely. And I think they are embarrassed about it. They don't want to
8 talk about it. And I think it should be talked about.

9 BETSY Are there are changes that came about because of growth of algae and
10 sediment and changes in the lake—are there other ways that that has
11 affected the community?

12 RALPH Well, I think that you know for the most part, the changes that have
13 happened in the last 20 years around the lake have probably improved it
14 except the swimming thing and—there is one other factor I wish I'd never
15 voted for and I voted for it and I made just a huge mistake in that—the way
16 we designed Heritage Park, we put that wall along the shoreline and we
17 should have had natural shoreline. That wall is—and I brought it up at the
18 very end because I finally realized that this is wrong—I was on the capitol
19 committee and they just went berserk. So I just backed away. But we won't
20 let anybody else build a bulkhead anywhere because we know it damages
21 habitat and fish and beaches and all that stuff, but we put a wall down half
22 that lake and that wall should be removed.

23 BETSY Why do you think the wall was chosen?

24 RALPH Oh it was just the design, the architect.

1 BETSY It wasn't for the fair or anything like that?

2 RALPH Oh, no, no, no. It was just a design to stabilize the shoreline. But, you know,
3 we live and learn.

4 BETSY Do you think the lake has a different meaning for people who have lived in
5 Olympia a long time versus to new citizens or the kids?

6 RALPH Yeah. Yeah. I think it has whole different meaning to like the Native
7 Americans, real old-timers who swam there, people who fished there—that is
8 all part of the changes of society. I think it definitely makes a difference.

9 BETSY Have you heard of any, do you know of any—do people tell stories about the
10 lake or anything like that?

11 RALPH Not that I—you know, if you talk to some old-timers in Olympia I'm sure they
12 would. There is, he wasn't old-timer anymore but I suppose—have the
13 talked to the Bean family. Well they own Olympia Supply. If you go into
14 Olympia Supply right down next to the lake there, you'll see pictures of the
15 lake flooding into their building and the person—the oldest Bean family
16 member left is Ben Bean—Bennie Bean. They are an old Jewish family here
17 in town. Their last name is spelled B-E-A-N. Steve Bean is a lawyer here in
18 town, he is our age—he has a lot of good memory, history. Real nice guy,
19 but his Uncle Bennie is even more . . .

20 KAREN Did his wife grow up here too?

21 RALPH I don't think so . . . yeah, yeah. And as far as Native Americans, I'm sure
22 there is a lot of Native Americans—

23 BETSY Yeah, we had an interview, I didn't go on it but we had an interview with the
24 Squaxin Island Tribe this morning.

1 RALPH Who did you talk to?

2 BETSY I know they started with Jeff Dickison but they talked to other people. There
3 was a group and another couple people from our office who arranged and
4 went to that.

5 RALPH Yeah, the person you really want to talk to there is Rhonda Foster because
6 she is the heritage officer of the Squaxin Tribe and she knows more—she is
7 the co-chair of the archaeology dig on this proper. And she knows her Indian
8 history. Now also you have to recognize as a researcher, there is some
9 things they'll never tell you. They just won't reveal. If there is burial trees
10 around the lake they'll never tell you about it or things like that but I'm sure
11 there are because you know what we have had our archaeology dig here
12 going for—this is our 10th year? Or 11th year—and what we have learned is
13 that any place where you had calm water, you had sunshine, you had access
14 to fresh water—shoreline—there were Indians living there. So I know there
15 were Indians living around up in the upper reaches, so. Okay? Anything
16 else?

17 BETSY I don't know. One aspect of our study is it is supposed to be about cultural
18 and spiritual values associated with the lake and I think when we started out
19 we said most of the spiritual values were going to be Native values and Eli
20 from Procession Species also had a lot to say about that because his festival
21 has a spiritual component. Even the dragon boat floats. But I don't know if
22 you might have anything to add on that? Spiritual is kind of broadly defined
23 for us.

1 RALPH Well, I've, uh—you know, we've had experiences around the lake that I
2 suppose—I don't know if you would call it spiritual, but I would most certainly
3 tell you one of the most emotional things that I ever saw around the lake was
4 the first women's marathon trials for the Olympics which Olympia bid on the
5 job and got it and it ended right there at Marathon Park. And—what year was
6 that?

7 KAREN I don't know. Was that the—

8 RALPH And women's marathon had never taken place in the Olympics ever and
9 women had never been allowed to compete and to watch—women came
10 from all over the world, just to be in those trials. And to watch a Joan
11 Benoit—real tiny lady—come in and then when we watched her in Los
12 Angeles and so forth.

13 KAREN She is from the U.S. in Maine.

14 RALPH She is from Maine and she won the race there and she went on to become
15 the world champion—marathon. But it was pretty emotional experience. I
16 don't know that you'd call it spiritual.

17 BETSY No, that's a great connection and that is something I hadn't even known
18 happened.

19 RALPH Right there on the shores of Capitol Lake.

20 KAREN And I mean it is a nice place to walk and meditate and watch birds and
21 (Voice fades.)

22 RALPH You know, it is interesting in Washington, D.C. they talk—you know, the
23 White House is laid out with the Jefferson Memorial so when you look out of
24 the White House—(Mumbles.) You look down the lawn and across the

1 reflecting pool and then look straight out, what you look at is right into
2 Jefferson Memorial. It goes right into Thomas Jefferson standing there and I
3 am sure I can recite to you many times that governors, senators and so forth
4 have taken a long walk thinking about a poem or thinking about some
5 issue—

6 KAREN Thinking about how they wanted to (Voice fades.)

7 RALPH No. But thinking about how to clear their head and you know, lots of pressure
8 and lots of—Governor Gardner used to run the lake ever day. He'd run
9 around Capitol Lake everyday. He did things like that.

10 BETSY Would you say that as an image it ties the state of Washington into the other
11 Washington?

12 RALPH Well, in many ways, yeah. Yeah. The fact that they used water in that way
13 and they felt—you know, it was just a smelly old mudflat that they created
14 into what is pretty beautiful. And, you know they've learned the ups and
15 downs of jacking nature around and that's why I do not like that divider thing
16 at all, but I think it is all part of the (inaudible). But it has been a really
17 beautiful (inaudible). You know, if you go to the Missouri state capitol, if you
18 go in the backside of the capitol, which is kind of a front entrance—like
19 Washington, D.C., same thing, go in the back of the building to get in the
20 building—you don't really see the significance of where the building is
21 located, then you go into the governor's office or you go in the secretary of
22 state's office and you look out the front side and what do you look at? You
23 look at this broad expanse of the Missouri river. You know, it's just incredible.
24 And the same with Washington, D.C.'s capitol. You go in to back side, then

1 you walk around to the speaker's office or to the office of the minority leader
2 and you look out the front side, you'll see this—you know, down the mall and
3 all the way to Lincoln. So, anyways, our capitol is the same way when you go
4 into the governor's office, secretary of state's office, you suddenly get a
5 whole different perspective down the Sound.

6 KAREN And of the mountains.

7 RALPH Yeah, and with the Olympic Mountains in the background.

8 BETSY Do you think that would be different if that were an estuary instead of a lake?

9 RALPH Yeah, I do. Just—an estuary as a word sounds great. But the trouble is if you
10 make it—create a total estuary, you are going to have eight or nine hours of
11 hot summer days where you are going to have nothing but a mud flat. That
12 is what worries me. That is why I'm saying half and half with the lake down in
13 front of the upper part an estuary.

14 KAREN But how to do you do that?

15 RALPH Just lower the dam level. You can do it. It wouldn't be that hard. But I'm very
16 nervous about this because it just—unhhh, you know, it makes me nervous.
17 Well, the trouble is you are when the tide is in. But you know, when the tide
18 is in here, people walk up here and you know, the average person walks up
19 and says, "Boy you have a beautiful place." When the tide is up. But when
20 the tide is totally out, that's all mud flats. Karen and I love it, we love it, but
21 you never hear anybody say Gee this is beautiful. They love it when the tide
22 is in. They love the water and this bay is exactly like that bay.

23 KAREN And probably so then it would be very muddy so then it would be dangerous
24 if it is a sticky mud flat.

1 RALPH Well, I don't know, people would have the brains to stay out of it, but it—it
2 would not be pleasant I think.

3 BETSY So the estuary—I don't want to put words in your mouth, but you think it
4 would have a profound change on the community?

5 RALPH I think it would. I think you wouldn't have nearly as beautiful—the
6 appearance of what we consider to be beautiful as a capitol, in the capitol.
7 Now if we could have, you see, farther up the lake, when you get up towards
8 Tumwater, you are seeing all those cattails and marsh grasses growing up.
9 That's because there is enough fresh water up there that that can all happen,
10 but farther down you are going to get a big—you know, every time the tide
11 comes in you are going to get a big blast of salt water. And so you are going
12 to have mud flats and I don't think it's going to look very good.

13 KAREN You don't want to mess around with it too much.

14 RALPH That's the trouble; we keep messing around with the whole thing.

15 BETSY Well, I really appreciate your time.

16 RALPH Oh no, we're happy too! (Inaudible) said you struggle with this for three
17 years. Or four. And when you get back to that dam idea—now one of the
18 same senators—what was his name?—who worked on the dam, who was
19 there when they put the dam in, in the '50s, he lived right around the corner
20 of this bay. He wanted to dam this bay too. Because lake front was
21 considered beautiful and we would have water in here all the time and so
22 forth, but I can tell you just from our little pond that within a few years, we
23 would have had nothing but silt, because that's what nature is. So.

24 BETSY Was there controversy when the dam was created?

1 RALPH Down there?

2 BETSY For Capitol Lake.

3 RALPH I don't know that. You ask Becky Farmer. I wasn't—that's before our time.
4 But I don't know the answer. But somebody like Ruth Ann Hanowitz or Steve
5 Bean might know that answer. Or Drew Brooks.

6 KAREN Ben Bean might know the answer.

7 RALPH Bennie might know, yeah. See the problem we have--when you get up—
8 we're the end of the (inaudible) you say, "We're the end of the bathtub." And
9 the trouble we have is when there is a low pressure and a full moon and real
10 high tides and wind off the coast, the water backs up in Tacoma Narrows. So
11 if you walk up here—I'll show you this little—see those birdhouses on that
12 old piece of (inaudible) there, when you look in the middle, there is a stick
13 with no birdhouse on it and there is some black markers down. Well those
14 are foot levels for the tide. Now you can see how high it has come and that
15 has only happened once or twice, but the road you drove in, right here, I
16 paddled a canoe across that.

17 BETSY Yeah, I can see, your whole lawn here. Yeah.

18 RALPH We've had water way up on the lawn. Now it doesn't happen very often, but
19 you go down to Olympia Supply, you look on the walls down there, you'll see
20 upon the walls the old pictures of that whole neighborhood flooded. And so
21 they have a lot of memories of Capitol Lake—not all of them good.

22 BETSY Thank you very much and I really appreciate your time.
23 (End of recording.)
24

1 TRANSCRIPT OF: Allen Miller Interview

2

3 INTERVIEWER: Betsy Geller, AHBL

4 INTERVIEWEE: Allen Miller, Heritage Park Development Association

5 DATE DICTATED: November 24, 2008

6 DATE TRANSCRIBED: 12/03/08

7

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12

13

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1 (Audio file begins mid sentence.)

2 **Q:** Planning commission back in 1986 and that was just coincidentally the same time that the
3 idea of resurrecting the Wilder and White plan for the capitol campus, where there would be
4 a park out from the Temple of Justice out to Puget Sounds was being, like I said, resurrected
5 and so—and I actually when I first—I should say that I grew up partly in Washington D.C.
6 area because my dad was stationed back there—so going down to the capitol, to the U.S.
7 capitol and to the national mall was part of my growing up and so I just was always, when I
8 move to Olympia in 1982 I was always intrigued with the same—you know, basically our
9 state capitol campus was laid out similarly and that there was this idea of having a national
10 mall or a smaller version of the national mall out to the water from our state capitol campus.
11 So, anyway, I was on the same wavelength then, so the planning—Jerry Riley, who is also on
12 the planning commission, and I got together with other people of a like mind and the city
13 actually appropriated some money in 1986—Jones and Jones Landscape Architecture Firm
14 did a feasibility study on whether or not it was possible to complete the Wilder and White
15 plan and that came out positive and so this association of private citizens incorporated. I was
16 the—I am an attorney so I took the laboring or as far as coming up with the articles of
17 incorporation and bylaws and stuff—so anyway we incorporated back in 1987 and have
18 basically been in existence since with the idea of helping to promote the idea of the
19 completion of the capitol campus. So over the years, especially like in 1991, the legislature
20 was persuaded to appropriate—and I may have the figures wrong—but anyway in the
21 neighborhood of like 10 million dollars to purchase the property. The property primarily was
22 owned by Burlington Northern railroad which had a big railroad trackage yard there right
23 below the bluff, below the Temple of Justice, and then over the years other appropriations
24 were made to actually recreate what is called the Arc of Statehood and features the eastern
25 Washington butte and the western Washington inlet and various other park features. So we

1 are hoping that this next legislative session there will be a final appropriation in the
2 neighborhood of about a million and a half dollars to do some enhancements and we can
3 celebrate—the Wilder and White plan was done in 1911, so 2011, would be the centennial of
4 that so we are hoping to do something to commemorate the centennial of the Wilder and
5 White plan. I don't know if I answered your question but that is sort of a little bit of the
6 history of it.

7 **Q:** Excellent. So, I am going to ask you several questions that are really geared at the study
8 of values, cultural and spiritual values is what we are aiming at, and I am wondering, you told
9 me a little bit about what Heritage Park means to you and I think to the capitol—do you have
10 a sense of what it means to the Olympia community?

11 **A:** Well, I think overall we are very proud to be hosting the state capitol and it was—the
12 Wilder and White plan was part of the City Beautiful movement back at the turn of the
13 century and I think that one of the reasons why Olympia is so beautiful is the fact that we
14 have got the capitol campus and now Heritage Park and I think it just adds to the beauty of
15 our city.

16 **Q:** What about the relationship of Heritage Park to the Olmsted Plans for the campus?

17 **A:** Oh, well, I guess I should include that as—I mean the Olmsteds were hired also and I
18 think that the Olmsteds also enhanced the Wilder and White plan and so I think Heritage Park
19 is certainly not only in—I don't know if the word is compliance—it is consistent with both
20 Wilder and White and the Olmsted Plans of having the connection from the capitol, from the
21 hills out to Puget Sound. I think the only diff—I mean in my mind, the only difference
22 between the Olmsted and the Wilder and White plan is that the Olmsted's connection was a
23 little bit more centered. Or the direct connection was more centered as opposed to the Wilder
24 and White had it a little further to the east.

25 **Q:** You mean the direct walking connection?

1 **A:** Yeah, the direct. But there is actually an attempt more recently to have more of the
2 isthmus, what we call the isthmus, between Capitol Lake and Puget Sound, it has become
3 more of a park which would be more consistent with what the Olmsteds had in mind.

4 **Q:** Can you talk a little bit about the Arc of Statehood?

5 **A:** Well, it is my understanding that the landscape by the portico who designed what we call
6 Heritage Park now had this feature called the Arc of Statehood and from the western
7 Washington inlet feature to the eastern Washington butte, and then we actually raised
8 money—and I think—we raised private money to purchase 39 county markers for each of the
9 counties in Washington that talk about the history and heritage and cultural aspects of each of
10 the counties—and the idea I think is just to have something down there that—I mean there is
11 now down there something for school kids and families and just visitors and people from
12 Olympia to learn about the state and too the western Washington inlet is indicative of the
13 wetlands and the saltwater or the water features of western Washington and then the dry land
14 (Tape ends.)

15 **Q:** People recognize it as a need—reflecting feature for the beauty of the capitol campus and
16 I mean I am just thinking of other comments I have heard. There was a swimming area as
17 part of Capitol Lake back in the ‘50s, ‘60s and ‘70s and that was closed down in the ‘80s due
18 to water quality issues so people have fond memories of that. Again, that was before my
19 time, but people that were here during that time—and so one comment we do get quite often
20 is lets make this place swimmable again and that would be a neat thing to do. I haven’t heard
21 of anybody coming up with a concept at this point that would make it swimmable at this
22 point where we can deal with the water quality issues of the water coming down from the
23 Deschutes.

24 **Q:** Have you heard any stories about any conflict when the lake was created in 1951?

25 **A:** I have not.

1 **Q:** Okay. Does the Heritage Park Development Association prefer any of the alternatives for
2 the lake basin?

3 **A:** Well, we certainly would like to have the reflecting lake remain. I don't think—you know
4 I guess we haven't had a specific vote on whether or not we would be satisfied with the split
5 basin estuary alternative with the freshwater lake, you know, half of the north basin
6 essentially being left as a freshwater lake—I think the consensus would be that that would be
7 better than turning it all back to an estuary, but I think in order to be consistent with the City
8 Beautiful concept that there has got to be something that would be a 24-hour, 7-days a week
9 reflecting capacity as opposed to where it would be subject to the ebb and flow of the tide
10 otherwise.

11 **Q:** Do the birds and other wildlife which use the lake basin add value to the Capitol Campus
12 and Heritage Park? Do you have any thoughts about that?

13 **A:** Yeah. I think they do. There was a time, and actually—there was a time when the geese
14 population was so high there has actually been some geese mitigation—I don't know if that's
15 the right word, but anyway, there is a plan that actually seems to have worked quite well
16 where the geese are not as abundant as they used to be and so they are not leaving their
17 messes as they were a few years back. So, anyway, whatever has been instituted by Fish and
18 Wildlife regarding the geese is working. But, yeah, I mean it is fun to see the—fun to go
19 down there and see the ducks and the other water fowl and then when the salmon are running
20 back up to the fish hatchery it is fun to see the salmon go through the—go up the ladder from
21 the dam and then into the lake and then on up—you can go up to the Tumwater Falls area and
22 see where they get into the hatchery.

23 **Q:** Do you have any thoughts about how any of the alternatives would affect the Arc of
24 Statehood and the features?

1 **A:** I don't know how it would affect the actual structure of the Arc of Statehood except that,
2 you know, again part of the time of the day there wouldn't be any water up against the Arc of
3 Statehood.

4 **Q:** Okay. More the idea of the Arc of Statehood.

5 **A:** Yeah.

6 **Q:** Do you have any further thoughts for us on this?

7 **A:** I think we covered—I think you did a good job. I think, you know, I guess generally like I
8 said, I think we would be in favor of dredging and to continue with the reflecting lake.

9 **Q:** The managed lake alternative?

10 **A:** Yeah, the managed lake. Alright.

11 **Q:** Thank you very much for your time. Bye.

12 **A:** Bye.

Appendix C: Responses from Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee Members

Responses were requested and received between December 8 and December 15, 2008

Responses from Senator Karen Fraser

- 1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Capitol Campus, both now and in history.**

The Lake was created to be a basically part of the Capitol Campus and be a reflecting pool for the dome to set off the campus. It certainly does set off and enhance the main campus and create a major feature. Originally it was a mudflat estuary area, a natural mudflat and in the early years there was a shantytown built there. It was also a source of getting rid of stormwater and human waste and of course that gradually got reduced. The human waste is gone but the stormwater is still there, from all the way down the Deschutes River. And used to be a swimming area but that's gone away because of the pollution. Now it's a heritage park to emphasize the history of the state. Each county has a historical marker and replication to the extent you can of features from around the state, such as the eastern Washington butte.

- 2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.**

My understanding is Olmsted and Wilder and White had different physical differences of their ideas. The Olmsteds wanted to emphasize the natural setting and Wilder and White focused on the architecture of the buildings. W&W had the grand parkway down to the Lake so it was more integral to the main campus design. We now have something that better reflects Northwest values, such as the trail, rather than that grand Grecian design of Wilder and White, with the huge descending staircase.

- 3. Does the Lake have meaning or importance to people or communities outside of Olympia, such as the state as a whole? Please tell me about this.**

I assume so, not like I've talked to a lot of people about it. It is an integral part of the campus and its planning. I know the intention over the long run is for the Lake to be an enhanced part of our campus.

- 4. What value do the parks around the Lake have for the Capitol Campus?**

People use the parks a lot – very heavily used by residents, and I assume visitors who come to campus. I've talked to visitors who go down to the Lake to take pictures of the dome, for instance. If you sit up at the Law Enforcement Memorial, you will see a lot of visitors come by to look at the view (to the north) the vista to the mountains – it's a fabulous view. The

parks are used for sources of inspiration. I think it's the most heavily used walking jogging route in the area. And of course Marathon Park is significant because it was the qualifying race for the first women's marathon in Olympic history. It's a major part of women's sports history. Volunteers from all over the state took part. I was on the host committee.

5. Tell me about any future plans to make changes to the Campus that will be affected by the management of the Lake, such as the Heritage Center project, or the promotion of the campus as a destination.

The Heritage Center would have some outlook over the Lake, and it's part of the ambiance of the Heritage Center. I suspect one of the reasons the designers came up with the design is the overview of the Lake and the broader vista. In planning for the Heritage Park, one of the view axis interests was to have a flagpole down by Heritage Fountain where they could rally. It was felt that Heritage Park would also provide a lot of opportunity for memorials and monuments. We have reached a limit on the west campus and one of the ideas was to look forward long-term for more opportunities to commemorate.

6. How would the alternatives for the Lake basin affect the Campus and in what way would values that people hold for the campus be affected by the alternatives?

If you turned it into a complete estuary, a true estuary, you would go back to major tidal influence – you would have mudflats. It's important to keep the pedestrian access all around the Lake. The Arc of statehood would be high and try – look a little weird. There's a worry about odor, and worry about flooding. You would no longer have the basic concept of the Lake. That would be a direct conflict with the basic plan of the campus that's been in place for close to 100 years. It would be diametrically opposed to that. It would affect the campus, affect the view, affect people's sense of, their enjoyment of walking around the Lake. It would affect their sense of place – everybody's sense of place. The aesthetics, the view would all be downgraded. A lot of the photographs of the area, calendars, postcards, a very large number of pictures are taken of the capitol building from across the Lake – it's one of the icons of the area. It would change people's values, interfere with their relationship to the area.

7. Are there other observations or points you would like to include in this assessment?

There are some nice recreation things that used to happen with the Lake that don't happen anymore – it would be nice to bring those back. I used to teach sailing lessons on Capitol Lake through the Parks Dept. There was a sailing association and boathouse on the east side of the Lake. Someone used to have a canoe rental down on the east side. There used to be the swimming area. Lakefair used to crown its royalty there. There are many community festivals and events that people organize around the Lake which would be affected by losing the Lake.

Responses from Bunny Hooper, Senior Legislative Assistant to Senator Dale E. Brandland, on behalf of Senator Brandland

1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Capitol Campus, both now and in history.

As a resident of Thurston County and Olympia for the past 60+ years, I have grown up with the changes on the campus and the development of the Lake from the mud flats of the early 40's. Though I was not of voting age when the proposed changes were presented to the community and county to develop a reflecting Lake as originally was shown in the Olmsted landscaping plan and the vision presented by Wilder and White, it was a topic of discussion within my family and the school kids and community. There were not many who felt that the change to damming the Deschutes River at the 4th Avenue Bridge creating a Lake would be a detriment to the community. It was looked upon as beautification of that waterfront area which was what many parents called "shanty town" look. To have a reflective Lake which extended back toward the falls and Tumwater tied in with the historical image of a seat of government and the celebration of our environment has provided the community and citizens of Washington with a location that recognizes the spirit and vision of the early state leaders and local inhabitants of this area.

2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.

I can remember the pictures and displays of what had been planned by Wilder and White which brought the campus to the waterfront and tied the community with the campus while celebrating our beautiful location. To see this come to fruition over the last 50 years is wonderful and to lose that perspective would be tragic.

3. Does the Lake have meaning or importance to people or communities outside of Olympia, such as the state as a whole? Please tell me about this.

Over the 30+ years that I have worked in the Legislature, I can always remember the comments of visitors whether community, county, state or from other areas of the US on "how lucky we are to have such a beautiful campus, location and view". Many of my extended family are from the east coast and they are always amazed that we still keep the original design of the campus and honor that tradition.

4. What value do the parks around the Lake have for the Capitol Campus?

The parks around the Lake add to the beauty of what we so lucky to have – water, trees, mountains, communities that take pride in their surroundings.

5. Tell me about any future plans to make changes to the Campus that will be affected by the management of the Lake, such as the Heritage Center project, or the promotion of the campus as a destination.

I have a concern with the location of the center being placed in the hillside, while design wise it is ok, however living on a hillside myself, I am concerned with the stability of the site.

The Lake and surrounding park are quickly becoming a destination so with the development of the campus as a destination does dovetail into the greater plan of Heritage Park, Capitol Lake, Budd Inlet/waterfront and downtown Olympia.

6. How would the alternatives for the Lake basin affect the Campus and in what way would values that people hold for the campus be affected by the alternatives?

To turn the Lake back to wet land/estuary would be a travesty in my opinion. While the wetlands and estuary have a place in the ecosystem, to change an area that is clearly a park destination with open space and walking areas in the downtown corridor would drastically change that draw for people to sit enjoying the view of the capitol or the Lake or the hills surrounding.

7. Are there other observations or points you would like to include in this assessment?

While the City of Olympia has the deciding vote on high rise building along the isthmus of the Lake, I strongly feel that this will be a real detriment to the Heritage Park, waterfront and campus.

Responses from Dennis Haskell

- 1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Capitol Campus, both now and in history.**

I personally do not know much about the history of the Lake but it seems to me to be inexorably connected to the campus in spirit and in all planning efforts. It serves as a foreground and reflecting pond for the capitol from downtown Olympia.

- 2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.**

The original capitol plan is on axis with the Lake with a focus toward it. Also see above regarding reflecting pond.

- 3. Does the Lake have meaning or importance to people or communities outside of Olympia, such as the state as a whole? Please tell me about this.**

I have no indication regarding this.

- 4. What value do the parks around the Lake have for the Capitol Campus?**

I think they are very valuable as an extension of the campus and as an amenity and connection to the community.

- 5. Tell me about any future plans to make changes to the Campus that will be affected by the management of the Lake, such as the Heritage Center project, or the promotion of the campus as a destination.**

I personally don't feel that future plans (as I know them) will be affected in any significant way by management of the Lake.

- 6. How would the alternatives for the Lake basin affect the Campus and in what way would values that people hold for the campus be affected by the alternatives?**

The idea of the Lake as a reflecting pond for the campus would be altered by allowing the Lake to return to estuary status and this might affect some people's feeling or thoughts about the campus. I think their direct effect on the campus would be negligible.

- 7. Are there other observations or points you would like to include in this assessment?**

No. I have my preference or bias, however, but I will wait until all the analysis is complete.

Responses from Ron Tan

- 1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Capitol Campus, both now and in history.**

From an architect's viewpoint, the perspective from across the Lake and from the capitol looking the other way – it's one family. The reflection toward the capitol building, it really enhances the state capitol. I love walking and driving around Capitol Lake. I've been impressed that we get salt water when the tide rises. But being a fisherman I can understand the growth problems at the mouth.

- 2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.**

I think it was all in their plans. They designed the campus and water was part of the big overall plan. It all went together to enhance each other.

- 3. Does the Lake have meaning or importance to people or communities outside of Olympia, such as the state as a whole? Please tell me about this.**

I think for those who go to the campus for the first time, they may not realize it, but the Lake does add to the campus quality and beauty. From a planner's standpoint they work together. They just correspond and complement each other.

- 4. What value do the parks around the Lake have for the Capitol Campus?**

Again, that too, as with the Lake, the parks, the greenery that ties together the campus, the Lake, it's the landscaping that holds it all together.

- 5. Tell me about any future plans to make changes to the Campus that will be affected by the management of the Lake, such as the Heritage Center project, or the promotion of the campus as a destination.**

I think we're all trying hard on the Heritage Center first of all to respect the strength of the Lake and to make the project appear as if nature was really given great depth of thought, so that it appears to grow from the land. I think as problems arise in the future, this is the reason for CCDAC. We're there to manage the overall campus, the Lake and the parks. We try to enhance the three elements as the problems arise, to keep the integrity of our capitol campus: the Lake, the campus, the parks.

- 6. How would the alternatives for the Lake basin affect the Campus and in what way would values that people hold for the campus be affected by the alternatives?**

I read through the alternatives, and the Managed Lake is the alternative I would prefer. Yes, we may have to dredge it from time to time, but instead of doing such major

remodeling of the total area, let's keep the changes to a minimum and at the same time, make the Lake work, so it doesn't plug up again. From time to time, the sediment needs to be removed, and the Managed Lake alternative appears to be the most practical and least expensive.

7. Are there other observations or points you would like to include in this assessment?

My philosophy on nature and beauty is that man needs water, man has already looked at water, fire and sky. The Lake is ever so important to the whole picture.

Responses from Barbara Swift

1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Capitol Campus, both now and in history.

I am going to assume in responding to this question that the design team has completed the documented historical research which should be used to answer this question. My observations relative to this question are personal – the composition of the landforms, Lake basin, bay beyond, city and forested landscape provides the iconic context for the Capitol Campus. If any of these elements are removed from the composition, the result is a reduced condition. The nature of the Lake basin currently offers a relatively clear flowing body of water which appears visually expansive when compared to (response not complete)

2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.

Please see documentation associated with Wilder and White and the Olmsted plans. Please make sure the response to this question differentiates between the two plans. The response to this question should be based primarily on the accurate review of the two plans. My personal impression is that one of the major differences was the Olmsted's perception that the Lake, associated water bodies viewed and landscape from the capital campus were important as part of the larger campus context and as a reflection of the connection between the seat of government and the larger landscape and populous of the state. This I believe is part of a larger conceptual approach which addresses the connection between constituency and government in a democracy with a direct relationship to the physical and natural place of the state. This conceptually connected approach is increasingly important as we grapple with issues of graceful cohabitation within an ecosystem. This raises the issue of ecological function and change versus a stasis situation. Additionally, it should be noted that Olmsted writings regarding the qualities of the Northwest lowland forests is important in relationship to this composition of elements. The powerful way these forests frame and provide visual and textural contrast to the stone buildings is particularly unique to the Northwest.

3. Does the Lake have meaning or importance to people or communities outside of Olympia, such as the state as a whole? Please tell me about this.

I have not seen or reviewed specific surveys of importance and assume that the answer would use this information to respond to this question. My personal sense of an answer to this question is based on 50 years of seeing the capital campus in relationship to the Lake, the surrounding forest, the steep slopes and the shifting relationship of the Capitol Campus to its context when experienced from a sequence of vantage points. The Campus is experienced in the round and is dependent upon the balanced relationship of the components listed above to retain and/or have an enhanced iconic quality. As the lowest element in the composition, the Lake is a particularly important element and as a reflective

element, completes a circle of sky – land – water – sky. This relationship of a clear water body associated with a wooded hillside and monumental largely white buildings at the peak has a long and powerful role in the Western landscape tradition – something which is embedded in the lay persons understanding of what makes a monumental place. It is a tradition with places value on landscapes which are managed and in a visually stasis like condition.

4. What value do the parks around the Lake have for the Capitol Campus?

Again, a personal opinion, but the parks are of particular value in providing a frame and context to the Lake. They are particularly important given the diverse nature of the surrounding development which does not provide a consistency of scale, form, uniformity and use. They extend the open space system of the Campus into the surrounding community. If the urban development surrounding the Lake was more consistent, the horizontal depth of the parks would not be as important aesthetically. Given that this is difficult to achieve without significant commitment and level of investment, the parks are the element which puts the lake/river basin within a unifying context. They will be of increased value should the Lake decrease in size or be eliminated. The reduction of the size of the Lake will have a significant impact on the ability of the basis to provide the counterbalance to the Capitol as noted in 3 above. The parks play an increasingly important role as part of a public open space system with is vital to the Capitol Campus, particularly as the campus and the surrounding city density increases.

5. Tell me about any future plans to make changes to the Campus that will be affected by the management of the Lake, such as the Heritage Center project, or the promotion of the campus as a destination.

This is a complex question. As noted above under the previous answers, the lake or valley bottom is an essential part of the Capitol Campus. Any changes to it impact the surrounding Campus. Given this, it is important that a number of objectives be addressed:

- a. The changed form must be legible and clear. If it becomes an estuary, the form or edges must be delineated and clear so the valley bottom is able to be an equivalent form for the campus composition even if it is not the Lake. This is a more visually and ecologically complex condition and the design of the aesthetic form must be simple and clear.
- b. The function of the estuary and the larger watershed must become part of a model of enlightened best management practices as reflective of public stewardship of a complex ecosystem. This has potential as a center piece for the campus for purposes of education, public outreach and as a statement of constant development in the understanding of natural system processes and management.
- c. The situation must be equally accessible, well and reasonably maintained as required of a part of the larger Capitol Campus composition.

These are just a couple of comments. I think that a change in the approach to the Lake does not impact projects identified in the question. It requires that the space currently defined by the Lake continue to be a critical contributing component of the campus.

6. How would the alternatives for the Lake basin affect the Campus and in what way would values that people hold for the campus be affected by the alternatives?

The comments above regarding revealing the function of the watershed and the non-static nature of this ecosystem can be the focus of a statement of ecosystem management and values as we move into this challenging century. This is a timely discussion and it is possible to have both the aesthetic and the ecological function if there is willingness to address both. This cannot be an either or situation. This will require leadership and a valuing of both the iconic cultural roots and the ecological function.

7. Are there other observations or points you would like to include in this assessment?

Thus far the studies have focused on the science. This is appropriate, but this question of the design qualities and characteristics needs serious evaluation for a balanced discussion and decision making process. This will require compromise, but will provide a better understanding of expectations for the final form. See comments above. Have design guidelines or goals been developed? The significant issues of design and aesthetics need to be addressed concurrently with the other issues.

Responses from Fred King

- 1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Capitol Campus, both now and in history.**

It is a reflecting pool for the major buildings of the campus and as a kind of a forecourt to the campus, we've spent quite a bit of money making Heritage Park an important place for the people of the city and visitors to the capitol, so the Lake is important. The alternative of tide flats would not provide any of either the usability of Heritage Park or the reflecting ponds envisioned when the Lake was created in the 1950's.

- 2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.**

The Lake, of course, didn't exist when Wilder & White, and the Olmsted brothers, were doing their design work for the Capitol Campus. It was envisioned, though, in terms of their early illustrations. It has also been an integral part of master plans that have been developed over the past several decades. It's been the part of the thinking of not only the original planners, but all of the subsequent planners since then, with designs based on the presence of the Lake.

- 3. Does the Lake have meaning or importance to people or communities outside of Olympia, such as the state as a whole? Please tell me about this.**

Absolutely! Anyone who's ever been here, the people who visit the campus today, except the very old, it's just a part of the campus. People who have never seen the campus may not think of the Lake as an integral part of the campus, but people who have visited will certainly think so.

- 4. What value do the parks around the Lake have for the Capitol Campus?**

It's like a forecourt. It is the setting for the campus and of course it's an important experience for people who work on the campus, who visit the campus, to be able to walk along the Lake. There are county monuments where people can visit "their" county. When Heritage Park is fully implemented, there will be other historical monuments in it, too. So it's an experientially valuable element, the parks.

- 5. Tell me about any future plans to make changes to the Campus that will be affected by the management of the Lake, such as the Heritage Center project, or the promotion of the campus as a destination.**

I don't know much about promotion of the campus as a destination. The Heritage project, of course, has this really highly emphasized view plaza from which you can look out over the Lake to the sound, and along the plaza to the capitol. So the experienced will be diminished if it's a mudflat down below the building.

6. How would the alternatives for the Lake basin affect the Campus and in what way would values that people hold for the campus be affected by the alternatives?

It needs to be kept a viable, healthy Lake, which means to either get firm control over the sediment moving down the river from the farms from upriver, and the runoff from housing development, or dredging it periodically. The half-and-half concept I think is very forced. It is not natural, it will not feel natural, unless what really happens is there's a channel for the river to move down over on the west side, and the rest is a freshwater holding pond, so to speak, but even that wouldn't make a lot of sense. In my view, careful management of the preservation of the Lake rather than making it into a saltwater tide flat is the best solution.

7. Are there other observations or points you would like to include in this assessment?

It's been nearly 60 years that it's been a Lake and I don't know how long something has to exist before it has rights of its own, so to speak. If someone suggested tearing down the capitol building to build a more modern building, I think people would be distressed by that. I can't help feeling the Lake has earned the right to exist and be cared for. It was created by the people of Washington for the capitol of Washington, and the people through their governmental agencies need to make sure the Lake remains viable. I've lived around tidal estuaries before, and there aren't very neat places – not too cool.

Responses from Secretary of State Sam Reed

- 1. Tell me about the Lake and its significance to the Capitol Campus, both now and in history.**

The reflecting lake is intrinsic to the Capitol campus. Throughout the last half century, it has been a focal point of activities in the capital community. As is the case in many communities around the globe, a reflective lake is aesthetically vital.

- 2. Tell me about the relationship between the Lake and the Wilder & White and Olmsted plans for the Capitol Campus.**

The plans included this Lake from the beginning. And, it made sense. Like Seattle, Olympia is known for its lakes, Budd Bay, and the green landscape. It is a critical and very smart part of the plan.

- 3. Does the Lake have meaning or importance to people or communities outside of Olympia, such as the state as a whole? Please tell me about this.**

It definitely does. For the past five decades, visiting families have gathered at the Lake for picnics, for Lakefair, for boat races, and for general socializing. Walkers and runners love to run around the Lake. It is inspiring. It is a source of pride for citizens throughout the state. They want a Capitol and a Capitol campus that they can take pride in. The Lake is the crown jewel of a beautiful campus.

- 4. What value do the parks around the Lake have for the Capitol Campus?**

The parks are very important for the Capitol Campus. They provide essential continuity between the beautiful campus with its open spaces and the Lake and Bay. They are also places where state employees, capitol visitors, runners, walkers and residents can gather. It would be a sad day if these parks were next to ugly mud flats.

- 5. Tell me about any future plans to make changes to the Campus that will be affected by the management of the Lake, such as the Heritage Center project, or the promotion of the campus as a destination.**

In 2005-2006, the SRG architects conceived the idea of building the Heritage Center into the bank overlooking the Lake. It was a brilliant stroke! None of us had thought of that location. It fits perfectly into our vision of the Heritage Center – connecting with the reflecting lake, overlooking Heritage Park, and capturing the right image of the State of Washington. It would be a shame to spend \$141 million for a building to overlook a beautiful lake and, instead, have it overlooking mud.

6. How would the alternatives for the Lake basin affect the Campus and in what way would values that people hold for the campus be affected by the alternatives?

We are deeply concerned about the possibility of not having a beautiful reflecting lake but rather having ugly, smelly mud flats. Since the mud would include the dregs washed down the Deschutes River, it would probably be uglier and more offensive than the mud flats at the end of Mud Bay. According to Patrick McDonald, the tide tends to be out during the day and in at night in the summer. That would have a profound impact on visitors to the campus and to those in buildings overlooking it.

7. Are there other observations or points you would like to include in this assessment?

Capitol Lake was a key part of the Olmsteds' vision of the Capitol campus. It has been a splendid, essential part of our campus for over half a century. It would be a huge loss for the people of the state.

Appendix D: List of Events Regularly Held at Capitol Lake

Events are listed in alphabetical order.

All Day Outdoor life

Alpine Experience

Alzheimer's Walk

Arlington Northwest

Bat Walks

Bon Odori

Capital City Marathon

Capital Invite Run

Capital Lakefair

Capitol Lake Boat Races

Capitol Volkssport Club

Classic Bike Days

Dragon Boat Races

Family Fun Walk

Foster Care 5K Walk

Hempfest

International AIDS Candlelight memorial

Kayak The Night

March of Dimes

Pet Parade

Polar Bear Swim

Private Weddings (several per year at Marathon Park and Heritage Park)

Procession of the Species

Reality Church

See It While You Can Downtown Association

State Agency Picnics

Stroller Brigade

Wild Stone Day

Appendix E: Summary of Public Comments on Draft Report

The draft report on cultural and spiritual values was posted on the Department of General Administration's website December 15, with a request for public comment to be received no later than December 29, 2008. Public notices were also sent to local media, and through an e-mail distribution list of people who have expressed interest in the CLAMP process and results. The draft report was also made available to members of the CLAMP Steering Committee.

Twenty comments were received through December 29, which are included here, in alphabetical order of the writer(s). The majority of comments were directed at the overall CLAMP process and alternatives, and not as specifically to the cultural-spiritual values study. Comments did include some in-depth responses to the specifics of the study, however, and all comments reflect the broad and diverse range of opinion held by interested members of the public on the future of Capitol Lake.

Some comments include specific references to sections, page numbers or figures, which were in the draft document, and may or may not coincide with reference to the final document. Also, some references may be to sections which were changed or deleted from the draft document.

* * *

Dear CLAMP Steering Committee members:

I appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on the draft Cultural-Spiritual Value Study released this December, 2008.

People's values are shaped by their experience and understanding of the issues at hand. A clear understanding of the multiple problems surrounding Capitol Lake and Budd Inlet, lead to values favoring Deschutes Estuary restoration.

My family and I have enjoyed the beauty and majesty of our Capital Campus since moving to Olympia in 1991.

The Capitol Building was one of the first sites my daughter learned by name as a toddler. On the surface, Capitol Lake appeared to enhance the experience. My values at the time were of admiration for the fine Capitol Building as well as the lake.

Over time, I learned of the many problems associated with Capitol Lake and Puget Sound. As a physician, I became increasingly concerned about the health of our local community as it relates to the health of our environment.

I then knew the status quo was not good enough for my children and the future of our area. I knew we could not solve the health problems of a failing Puget Sound using the same strategies that got us here in the first place.

My values changed.

As I learned that Capitol Lake harms the health of Budd Inlet and South Puget Sound, my values changed and I favored the estuary.

As I learned that a restored Deschutes Estuary would provide similar beauty and critical habitat of the reference estuaries like Kennedy Creek and Woodard Bay, my values changed and I favored the estuary.

As I learned that Capitol Lake by its very design and location contributes to the severe depletion of dissolved oxygen in Budd Inlet, my values changed and I favored the estuary.

As I learned that a restored Deschutes Estuary will provide much more valuable habitat to many more species compared to Capitol Lake, my values changed and I favored the estuary.

As I learned that home values are higher with nearby natural areas and open space, my values favoring estuary restoration strengthened further.

I saw other communities with festivals that focus on their estuaries and natural habitat and I knew that a restored Deschutes Estuary will be a focus of community pride and accomplishment. Imagine kayakers drawn to the area once they are able to access the Deschutes River, maneuvering in the tidal currents as they ebb and flow through the inlet.

"Mud Days on the Deschutes" with bathtub races like in Arcata, California would draw visitors. A nature center or a locally run estuary education center will draw visitors and serve as an excellent learning tool for our area schools. Estuary restoration will provide positive values for future generations when they see firsthand the good that can come out of a public works project like dam removal and estuary restoration, in our very own Capitol City of Olympia.

As I learned that the cost to maintain Capitol Lake over 50 years may approach 1 billion dollars, without including the eventual cost of dam replacement, compared to dredging costs for the port and marina (with estuary restoration) of around \$330 million dollars worst case, my values became much more clear. We as a community cannot afford to maintain Capitol Lake.

As I realized how vital it is for our communities' health and economic future to have a clean and sustainable Puget Sound, I knew that Deschutes Estuary restoration is the wisest and best option.

Finally I realize that individual as well as community values are a reflection of the level of understanding of the facts at hand.

When citizens are educated on the multiple problems with Capitol Lake, the cost to maintain the lake over time and the negative effect the lake has on the health of Budd Inlet and Puget Sound, the majority of those educated citizens will value Deschutes Estuary restoration.

Sincerely,

Paul J Allen MD
Olympia, Washington

Comments on the Cultural Value of Restoring the Deschutes Estuary:

I have been sailing on Puget Sound for forty years, recreationally and as a professional captain, skippering fishing, charter, educational and research vessels. Over this time I have witnessed a

profound decline in the numbers of certain fishes, diving ducks, marine mammals and other species. This decline can be attributed to loss of estuarine habitat and oceanographic parameters of dissolved oxygen and primary production.

The losses I am referring to have been distressing to me personally. Many of these losses could be reversed by restoring some of Puget Sound's ecological function and structure that have been lost. Returning the lake to an estuary would be a significant step in the right direction.

If you believe in scientific methodology, there is no doubt that oceanographic parameters would be improved if we simply stop trying to overpower Mother Nature and let the estuary return to an estuary.

Sincerely,

Harry Branch
Olympia, Washington

I would like to see the lake cut in half. Half river, half reflection pool if possible.

Anne Buck
Citizen of Thurston County and downtown Olympia since 1968.

Capital Lake Values Study

I have reviewed the draft report and am impressed with the coverage of the history of Capitol Lake. However, I feel the report is definitely skewed toward certain special interests; notably the Squaxin Tribe. This is evident in the extremely small number of people sought out to provide opinions on the various questions the consultants posed. I have worked as a consultant on numerous projects both within and outside of the State of Washington for over 20 years. Many of these were assessments of local need and values. I found that the most relevant results came from contacting the largest sample possible and avoiding skewing the sample toward one point of view. Unfortunately, this was not the case in this study.

It appears that the opinion input was gathered in one week in November from only five groups, events representatives, the Squaxin Tribe, the Chinese-American community, Heritage Park and the Munros. The design advisory committee members were also given an opportunity to comment. A critical flaw, perhaps explained by the short time-frame was the lack of attempt to involve the general public who are the real users of the lake and its environs. Much as I like the Munros, they do not necessarily reflect the cross section of values of area residents and visitors.

The weight given to the Native American values is unfortunate. While the Squaxin tribe historically used the entire west portion of the South Sound, their tribal headquarters is in Mason County. It should also be kept in mind that there are several natural estuaries in the area that are available for enjoyment of the values that they outline, the closest being Mud Bay. Although they have an interest, in my opinion it is peripheral to the greater interests of the community.

One of the techniques that I have found helpful in needs assessment/community values work is to weight the relative importance of the values that are identified. Perhaps this can be done by the committee but would be more valuable if it were based on consultation with a broader cross section of the community. This would include those that reflect the arts, the business sectors, education, state government workers, service clubs as well as long time community members. In the latter category the name of Dick Pust comes to mind. Time or budget may not permit an extensive effort, but more attention to providing a more balanced perspective would be well worth it.

While this report has some value, it would be unwise to place too much reliance on it unless and until a greater sense of community values is obtained.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Denis Curry
Olympia, Washington

My workplace is closed today because of the snow, so I took the opportunity to read the draft cultural/spiritual study. Here are my comments:

1. Kudos for GA for taking this innovative approach to a planning issue that definitely has a lot of different views about what should be done. It's extremely difficult to take a "warm-fuzzy" issue and examine it scientifically. This was the first time I've seen this specific stakeholder involvement approach used in a planning issue, and I think it works well to try to introduce decision points where before there was just a lot of controversy. This may not quell the controversy, but it does consider all the viewpoints.
2. I found Ralph Munro's point about mud flats compelling, and similar to an observation I'd made about East Bay to the Port Commission some years ago: people think "waterfront" and they're not expecting mud flats. Along with that comes not just the view at low tide, but the odor. This should not be construed as a statement against estuarine restoration, but just that it's likely some people would be offended by the physical outcome or at least find it less desirable than the lake.
3. Among the regularly held events in App. D, you might want to include Capitol Volkssport Club. See <http://www.geocities.com/buddbay/yearroundevents08-main.html> - they have a year-round course that involves the lake.
4. While the focus is on cultural/spiritual values, all these events that use the lake also have a spin-off economic impact. While it gets beyond the limits of this inquiry, it seems approach to go on to examine what the alternatives' economic impact would be to the community. This gets fairly broad: hotel rooms, meals at restaurants, downtown shopping, gas purchases, etc. appurtenant to visitors who may come for these events; and whether those "economic inputs" would be lost if the events were no longer supported by the alternative. As a past member of Olympia's planning commission, I'm aware there are some members of our community who feel very strongly that tourism promotion is not a valid part of economic development (or, specifically, Olympia's "sustainable economy" as economic development is approached in its comp plan). Nevertheless, I believe this is a valid consideration. While it should not provide a primary decision point, it does raise the further question of how stakeholders' perspectives might change if, for instance, the local economy were

wildly upset by loss of events associated with the lake. Does this then change their perception of cultural value?

Thank you for considering my comments, and I wish you the best with your project.

Deborah Johnson
Olympia, Washington

Please do not remove Capitol Lake. It is a real asset to the community. Not only does it add to the beauty of Olympia, it is used daily by a multitude of citizens who enjoy walking and running around it. We always take our guest to see the lake and the Capitol arising above it. It is the perfect setting for the fairs and events which take place there.

Thank you, Dina Dixon
(No city given)

I am writing as a citizen of Thurston County and a user of Bud Inlet. I have an environmental and scientific background and understand the physical dynamics of your proposals.

First of all you forgot the very basic fundamental proposal of do nothing in your Adaptive Management Plan. This should always be a viable option. Secondly you did not consider the use of Capital Lake as a depository for sediments coming down the Deschutes River and retaining the current lake. This should also be one of your options.

I realize that you had a sediment depository study done but nowhere is it mentioned what the ramifications of increased sediment will have on the community of Olympia. Will dredging be done before the dam is removed? Will the port have to dredge to keep shipping facilities open and who will pay for this? Who will pick up the cost of dredging Percival Landing and the adjacent marina? Or do you expect Bud Inlet to simply fill in with sediment without regard to shipping and recreational use of the water. Percival Landing is the hub of much activity in Olympia and a great revenue source. Is the City willing to forgo this vital part of Olympia? Sediment will inundate the Olympia Yacht Club. Who will pay for dredging of this facility?

I am opposed to the removal of the Capital lake Dam and all of your alternatives unless the City of Olympia is willing to take responsibility for sediment management throughout the bay. It is irresponsible to think that tarring down the Capital Lake Dam will not cause downstream consensuses. You cannot simply pass the burden you create onto others. I employ you to use good common sense and take responsibility for all actions related to whatever decision you finally take. There are no simple solutions.

Randall Greggs
Olympia, Washington

Dear CLAMP Steering Committee,

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this study and the effort the Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan Steering Committee has put into developing information in the decision making process.

While this study does an admirable job of synthesizing information from some sources, it is missing an important aspect of the cultural and spiritual values that should inform decisions about the future management of the Deschutes Estuary/Capitol Lake impoundment area. In particular, the study does not address the fact that the lake is embedded in a larger ecosystem that is highly valued by many. The values humans place on the species that do or could migrate through the lake or estuary (i.e. salmon, ducks) and the water quality of Budd Inlet and Puget Sound are not well represented in this study. We understand that the aim of the study was not to be a study of the fish and wildlife or water quality, which have been addressed in earlier studies, but a study of the cultural and spiritual values impacted by the various alternatives should have included the cultural and spiritual values associated with the ecosystem and its species. They are, of course, the main reasons for selecting an alternative that restores the estuary.

According to the study interviewees were selected because they represented various stakeholder groups. There is no documentation as to how and why they were selected and why those groups and individuals were considered the most important to interview. This is a serious flaw and we believe the selection was not representative of most stakeholders even though we have no objection to any of those selected. Of the individuals interviewed, five have events or projects that are directly dependent on or inclusive of the Capitol Lake impoundment and two (from the Squaxin Island Tribe) have a clear stake in restoration of the Deschutes Estuary. The other five interviewees do not have an obvious pre-existing connection to any particular alternative. The Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee members have a strong incentive to maintain a status quo managed lake. After all, it is the planning and design that they are charged with supporting that created the impoundment in the first place. Some of them are also legislators who will also be involved in further decision making which creates an incentive for them to provide input that will support their eventual political decision.

The stakeholders selected were selected in a manner that appears to largely exclude individuals and organizations with primary values associated with sustainability, stewardship, and the long term health of our ecosystem. Values associated with these things have been assessed as coming from a “primarily Native American Community”. This is absolutely incorrect. Many people from many backgrounds share these values. Categorizing those values as coming primarily from one stakeholder group marginalizes those concerns and that thread appears several times in the study. This is an expression of who was interviewed for the study, not an expression of community values.

The impacts of the selected alternatives impact both local citizens and people throughout the Puget Sound Ecosystem. The habitat that could be provided under an estuary restoration option will positively impact wide ranging or migratory species including those listed under the Endangered Species Act. The recovery or extinction of Endangered Species has both economic and values dimensions that involve many citizens. Showing that the capitol city does not value its environment and Puget Sound would be a clear values statement to the rest of the state that those things are not particularly important.

We were not able to do a comprehensive line by line review of the study but we did note some factual errors in the document that require attention. In addition, there are “opinion errors” where we believe the study missed the mark. Both of these are outlined below.

Page 5, Paragraph 2, last sentence: Siltation is only a minor component of the poor water quality and diminishing habitat conditions. The dam itself and its impacts to water circulation as well as increasing urbanization in the watershed are the primary causes of diminishing habitat conditions and water quality, not the siltation caused by the dam.

Page 7, Table i: This table should include additional categories for example: "A Healthy Ecosystem": many in the community value living and managing landscapes in a way that maintains healthy ecosystem functions, "Wildlife Associated Recreation": this would go beyond the existing "A place for recreation..." our restored estuary would provide habitat for wide ranging migratory species enjoyed by citizens far from Olympia, "Recovery of Endangered Animals": the basin would be used by endangered Chinook salmon if the dam were removed. These are important values in the decision making process. As these values are repeated throughout the study, we are only commenting on them here rather than restating these additional values repeatedly.

Page 9, Table ii: Alt. 3 causes change rather than diminished community event opportunities. Alt. 2 does not necessarily support a physical and spiritual connection to history. It buries the southern end of Puget Sound under a freshwater impoundment that hides pre-1950's history and changes the location of the southern end of Puget Sound from Tumwater Falls to Mud Bay. As an organization that supports Alternative 3, we think that estuary restoration provides an excellent opportunity to put the sort of disconnected from nature development represented by Capitol Lake into the museum of historical mistakes. The idea that an unhealthy artificial impoundment supports "A place to experience the beauty of nature" is incorrect. If that value were changed to "A place to see that a few species can survive and even benefit from ecosystem degradation" then Alternatives 1 and 2 would support that value.

Page 11, Alternative 2 section: Add eliminated status of additional values outlined for Table I above.

Page 11, Alternative 3 section: The two values outlined as primarily from the Native American Community are not the only values strongly impacted by this alternative. The others outlined for Table i also need to be included.

Page 15, Paragraph 2: Saltwater dependent species did not decline, they were largely extirpated. The bats foraging over Capitol Lake are largely feeding on flies (chironomids in particular) associated with poor water quality. The phrase "bugs and insects" is incorrect. Bugs are a particular order (Hemiptera) of insects not a category separate from insects.

Page 21, Paragraph 3: The environmental movement may use the lake to teach children about nature but it would clearly be far more beneficial as an environmental education site if it was a restored estuary than in its current condition.

Page 34-41: See comments under Page 7. Environmental values are not included except through the Squaxin Island Tribe values. These are important but only a part of the environmental spectrum.

Figure 2: Study needs to include value holders who will be impact by the alternative selected and that includes those throughout the ecosystem who are Washington citizens or use Puget Sound and its ecological services. Arguably a person on a whale watching boat trying to see a Chinook salmon dependent orca has as much of a stake in the alternative selection as a person visiting the capitol campus.

Figure 3: “A clean appearance” is more likely to conflict with nature than to fit in the “nature” category.

Thank you for considering our input on this study.

Sincerely,
Dan Grosboll
South Puget Sound Restoration Ecologist
People for Puget Sound
Olympia, Washington

A short piece in The Olympian today invited public comment at this email address regarding C.L.A.M.P's ongoing push to "create an estuary". Please add my comment to any others.

All your active proposals involve pulling out the 5th avenue dam and allowing the silt load of the Deschutes River toplume out into lower Budd Inlet. The various small entities (Oly. Parks & Rec., Marina owners, Yacht Club, etc.) will *NEVER* succeed in accomplishing the ongoing maintenance-dredging required to keep Percival Landing as a viable public interface with Puget Sound.

Your proposed plans will most certainly destroy what I think is most wonderful about downtown Olympia; forever. And you're doing it under the cowardly guise of creating a nature preserve; when in fact you're just trying to escape your responsibility to maintain Capitol Lake.

Shame on you all.

Wilson Hancock
Olympia, Washington

In response to the request for comments in the 12/19 “The Olympian.”

I strongly support what was described as, “The historic and contemporary cultural and spiritual values”, in the “The Olympian” article, December 19. I love the impressive view that is achieved by retaining and maintaining both basins within their current boundaries. I want the north basin dredged as needed to maintain it as weed-free as possible. Periodically, drain the basins and then front-load the sediment into trucks and sell it to users such as sod growers as very fertile top soil. An estuary will be a very sad loss of the beauty of the lakes. Visitors admire the natural beauty of the lakes; cat tails and willows contribute nothing to the magnificence of the state’s most important vista. I do not appreciate the natural growth that has taken over the south-east side of the north basin. Any advocates of returning the basins to “natural” states should be referred to the south end of East Bay near Boston Harbor Road and Marine View Drive at low tide. Stinky and un-attractive mud is not what I want to see when I view our magnificent, hill-top location of the state buildings. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

James D. Hanson
Olympia, Washington

Comments on the Cultural-Spiritual Value Study Report for Capitol Lake

I prefer the saltwater estuary, Alternative #3.

The existing lake is artificial and thus requires periodic maintenance. Contrary to the ignorant fears that a saltwater estuary would smell bad, it is the lake that is biologically imbalanced and smells bad. An estuary is a natural, living entity.

We need the habitat provision and water cleansing services of an estuary rather than the questionable aesthetic contribution of a lake.

If reversion to a saltwater estuary results in additional silting in saltwater areas, commercial uses should be changed to accommodate to the reduced water depths.

Sincerely,

Walt Jorgensen
Olympia, Washington

Having the lake as a 24/7 reflecting pool for the Capitol Campus is the best option from a cultural and spiritual aspect. We have the most beautiful state capitol campus in the country and the “City Beautiful” concept behind it from the Olmsteds and Wilder and White deserves our full support. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Allen T. Miller
Heritage Park Development Association
Olympia, Washington

CLAMP, Members of the Community,

This is my “public comment” to the cultural-spiritual study report for Capitol Lake. I’m an Olympia community member and an avid advocate for environmental stewardship and restoration both in the community and in the region. I’ve been active in numerous groups that work to clean up and restore the south sound and that are active in local environmental issues. I also recreate in the area – including hiking, biking, kayaking, fishing, hunting, and exploring. Though a bit adamant, my comments are directed towards no-one in particular, and I hope to offend none of the people involved in trying to understand what is best for our shared commons.

That said, I do want to begin by saying that I’ve become increasingly frustrated at the inability of people to make the connections between what we do with issues such as Capitol Lake and the overall health of our environment. I continue to hear about the State of WA wanting to put millions of dollars into Puget Sound restoration, the Governor’s desire to take action and to clean up and restore Puget Sound, the general feeling of the public of wanting to restore Puget Sound and the value most people put on a clean, healthy, functioning environment. Yet when we have such an opportunity as this to make something of significance happen, to restore a part of a significant river drainage system that contributes to the Puget Sound watershed, we get “values assessments”

asserting the importance of people's desire to see a building reflected in the lake, or people wanting to race their boats once or twice a year in the lake, or a fair which wants to be able to make more money from people by residing in a desirable location, or "a symbol of statehood" – is it in question that WA is a state? Do we have to sacrifice an ecosystem's health so that we can realize that WA is a state? And these other superficial, surface issues really run contrary to the objectives so many people are claiming to care about concerning our environment.

So then are we to continue to turn a blind eye to the real work that needs to be done and the sacrifices that need to be made in aesthetics of our places in order to have a healthy ecosystem? Is it too much to assume that we can look beyond human-centered values that are placed on places and look instead to the ecological needs of a place? Humans are but one species, and though dominant, are absolutely not the most important part of a place's integrity. There are much bigger needs within the ecological community of restored places, of places that are allowed to function on their own and for their own sake. This has nothing to do with superficial needs attributed to places by humans – visual appearances, economic benefits, historical memories, recreational opportunities – these should all take a back seat to the needs of the ecological community which depends upon places existing in certain ways in order just to SURVIVE. Do we, as but one member species of a greater ecological community need the Capitol Lake in order to survive? Absolutely not. Do the multitude of other species and their interconnected systems need a functioning estuary in order to survive there? Yes! A resounding yes, and for most of the species to thrive this is true. Does the Puget Sound, which we now understand to be a dying ecosystem, need a more healthy estuary in its midst, more natural places connected to it to be able to restore its health?

Absolutely yes!

And in the face of this understanding, which very few will deny as truth, can we still put as much or more emphasis on the visual effects of a "reflecting pond" over the restorative benefits of a functioning estuary? I would respond absolutely not. We cannot continue to squabble over our superficial human-centric desires when the rest of the ecological community is shouting at us "hey stupid! What about us? Where are we in your considerations?" If we are going to spend money on anything, it should be investments in the restoration of the same natural systems that will provide us with health benefits for generations to come, forever if we are to remain stewards. But alas we are not acting as stewards. We are being bullied by a selfish mentality that wants instant gratification over the health and wealth of an environment that will eventually make or break the same practitioners of that mentality. It is time to put a stop to status quo environmental sacrifice for superficial beauty and economic gain. Let us start here and now in our own community.

Thank you for your time. I hope that this adds a little color to the conversation surrounding the Lake – Estuary debate.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Mocniak
Olympia, WA

Comments on Capitol Lake Study:

Hello;

We have lived in Olympia for over twenty years. We visit Capitol Lake often over the course of a week. Currently there are four alternatives that are being studied for Capitol Lake.

These alternatives range from a "no action" option, to dividing the lower basin in half, retaining a reflective pool to the east, while the west side would become an estuary. I have written letters to the editor for the local newspaper on this issue. We have attended meetings at the State Capitol campus on this issue, over the years. We have a strong opinion on this issue.

The Capitol Lake area should go back to being an estuary. We love various estuaries near our downtown location. There are so many beautiful aspects of a natural area, or estuary. We enjoy seeing the mud of the area. We enjoy the birds digging at the mud. The plants and the animals of the area need an estuary. We want this area to be an estuary.

We do not support the lake option. We remember the many years of chemicals that have been poured into the lake to stop the growth of weeds, fish, etc. This practice is disgusting. It has to stop. The lake is not natural, it is artificial. It must be opened to the salt water, so that a natural estuary occurs again in this area.

The Native American culture thrived on the estuary. The natives used to live near the salt water. They preserved the natural beauty of the area, they did not try to change it into an artificial lake. I support the natural beauty of an area, I support the historic uses of the estuary by the native cultures.

The lake has been filled with toxins by the city over the years. To fill a natural setting with toxins is wrong. That is the wrong kind of value for our city, and for our area. I do not support the spiritual values of pollution, of toxins. I support the historic value of an estuary that cleans itself everyday, with high tide and a low tide. I support the clean values of Mother Earth, that does not use toxins to change its appearance.

The purpose of this final study is to identify the cultural and spiritual values associated with the lake basin, and to assess potential impacts to those values from the four alternatives. The values studied are not economic values, but rather feelings and beliefs that relate to the sense of place imparted by the Deschutes River and Capitol Lake basin.

Capitol Lake should be returned to an estuary. I have lived here since 1983 and notice that I rarely see the Mud on Mud Bay Road. Due to tide fluctuations there is a high tide 25% of the time, a midtide 50% of the time, and a low tide only 25% of the time. So you would only see most of the "mud" 25% of the time. An estuary is more scenic and self flushing. It is also very natural. Return Capitol Lake into an Estuary.

Thank you,
Lee and John Newman
Olympia, Washington

I just read the executive report on the 4 alternative actions re our Capitol Lake.

I would like to recommend ALTERNATIVE 4, the dual basin approach.

I like that it supports Native American Community values; that it preserves the cultural uses of the reflection pond full time; and that boating be preserved.

You haven't shown the costs associated with each alternative, so I might change my mind if project costs are considered.

I appreciate the chance to participate. As you progress in this project, I hope you will keep me on your email list.

Thank you,

Dearl Royce
Edmonds, Washington

I agree with, and support, the views presented below (reference to Linda Smithes letter).

Dan Ryan
Olympia, Washington

What to do about Capitol Lake? Currently there are four alternatives that are being studied for Capitol Lake.

These alternatives range from a "no action" option, to dividing the lower basin in half, retaining a reflective pool to the east, while the west side would become an estuary. The Capitol Lake area should go back to being an estuary.

We like mud, it is natural, we enjoy seeing the mud of the area, the birds digging at the mud, the plants and the animals in the tidal flats. We want this area to be a tidal flat, a natural area.

We do not like the lake. The chemicals that have been poured into the lake to stop the growth of weeds, fish, is disgusting. We like the salt water.

The Nisqually tribe, and other Native American cultures naturally used the estuary. These cultures always used the animals that live near the salt water. I like the natural beauty of an area, I support the historic uses of the estuary by the native cultures, such as Squaxin tribe.

The city over the years, has allowed fertilizer to fill the lake, from the golf course. These toxins are bad. These values of pollution are wrong for our city, and for our area. The lake has no spiritual values. It only has pollution, of toxins. An estuary that cleans itself every day. Tribes listen to Mother Earth.

The purpose of this final study is to identify the cultural and spiritual values associated with the lake basin, and to assess potential impacts to those values from the four alternatives. The values studied are not economic values, but rather feelings and beliefs that relate to the sense of place imparted by the Deschutes River and Capitol Lake basin.

Thanks,
Linda Smithes

Ocean Shores, Washington

My husband and I have lived on Olympia's west side for 40+ years and have always enjoyed our daily walks around Capitol Lake. We certainly would vote to retain the lake as is, dredging as necessary. We enjoy the views of the lake, the reflections on a nice day, the ducks, herons and other water creatures that call the lake home. We would be dismayed to have this revert to an estuary and its mud. With high tide coming only twice in 24 hours, mud would be our primary companion. We all know how unattractive the former estuary was, so why return to that?! Surely our capitol city deserves better.

The "increased wildlife" argument for an estuary won't fly, as this is an urban estuary, in the middle of town and bordered by busy streets. I wonder how many urban estuaries the committee studied. Additionally, a good deal of local and state money has been spent on amenities bordering the lake. It would be a shame to remove the lake from that picture.

Please retain Capitol Lake.

Sincerely,
Jim and Barbara Theiss
Olympia, Washington

I write to express my interest in restoring the Capitol Lake Basin to its natural estuarine habitat.

My cultural and spiritual values are to live in harmony with nature. Fittingly, the approach to the Capitol Lake Basin that I advocate is to restore and heal ecosystem, as it relates to general planetary healing and restoration. Human societies have wreaked a tremendous toll upon the planet. There are a multitude of damages caused by human activity.

Taking care to restore native habitats to the best possible condition will send a signal to young people, giving them hope and courage for a prosperous and sustainable future.

We have a gift and a tremendous and precious opportunity in the ability to approach ecological remediation of the Capitol Lake Basin. This process can be used to set an example of prudent and responsible land use, and indeed land stewardship, with an eye toward sustainability and the health and well-being of future generations.

I believe the best approach to an ecological remedy is to restore the basin to its natural and native estuary habitat.

Thank you for your work on the CLAMP and for your consideration of my comments and cultural/spiritual values.

Sincerely,

Berd Whitlock
Olympia, Washington

Dear CLAMP Steering Committee Members:

I have been familiar with the Capitol Lake vs. Deschutes Estuary for many years now. I have attended many CLAMP monthly meetings, and all annual meetings for quite a long time. As a small business owner in Olympia, and a member of the Thurston County Chamber of Commerce, I come in contact with many people here in Olympia. Environmental issues are often spoken of in both business and casual encounters. Most of these folks know that **I strongly value the restoration of the Deschutes Estuary**. I have found that people simply need education on what an estuary is and what are the pro's and con's of restoration before they can hold the vision of it.

It seems that any positive "cultural-spiritual values" expressed for the impounded Deschutes River aka "Capitol Lake" are negated by a few notable realities:

- 1) **The cost to maintain such an unnatural system far outweighs the cost to return it into a sustainable estuarine habitat.** In these times we must be accountable to the WA State taxpayers for any excess or unreasonable expenditures.
- 2) **An estuary would provide marked improvements to water quality in Budd Inlet.** (Reference Mindy Robert's study) Isn't this a goal for all of Puget Sound?
- 3) **Estuarine habitat is far superior for salmon and would greatly help both salmonids and returning adult salmon to the new hatchery complex.** The monetary value of salmon fishing has been explained to me in great detail by DFW.
- 4) **Our true historical local culture (prior to 1951) was centered around a rich estuary.** Before Olympia was populated, this estuary existed for many thousands of years. The relatively new "Lake" is only 57 years old. I understand that the "Lake" functioned ok for awhile, but I speculate that it's creation was not well thought out nor supported by good science.

I urge you to be in compliance with the Puget Sound's Initiative process. Help Puget Sound by voting to restore the Deschutes Estuary. We cannot stand by and be NIMBY's on this issue. The opportunity is here, right now, to do the right thing. Help Budd Inlet & Puget Sound to be as healthy as possible.

Return the Flow.

Sincerely,

Jana Wiley
Olympia, Washington



Appendix B Historic Property Inventory Forms

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Location



Address: Olympia, Washington

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Historic Context:

Category

Community Planning and Development

Transportation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Engineer	Carey, James W & Associates
Builder	Scheumann & Johnson



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00010, DAHP, Architect File	4/9/2021	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/4/2020	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/4/2020	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021

Photos



Looking east (1)

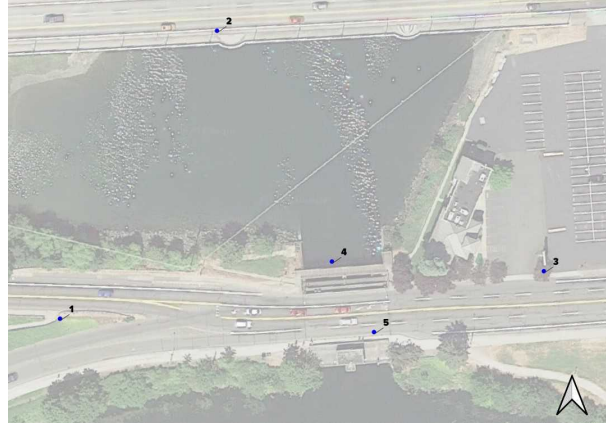


Photo key



Looking north (5)



Looking south (4)



Looking east (3)



Looking south (2)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Inventory Details - 2/4/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/4/2020

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Bridge - Concrete Girder
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The 5th Avenue Bridge is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource within a historic district encompassing the Des Chutes Basin Project. Refer to the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary inventory form (property ID 700893) for additional details.

The 5th Avenue Bridge as an individual structure is recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing on the NRHP due to the high level of architectural integrity. The bridge retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design and workmanship.

The structure possess significance for its associations with the pattern of events leading up to and the design of the Des Chutes Basin Project (project), for connecting the Deschutes Parkway SW with downtown Olympia, and the project’s impact on the community planning and development of Olympia that collectively made a significant contribution to the development of the area surrounding the project (Criterion A). The structure embodies the distinctive characteristics common to slab and girder type bridges of the period (Criterion C). Research did not reveal that the structure is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). Based on archaeological surveys conducted related to the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D)

Designed by James W. Carey & Associates, design and construction of the bridge was funded through Chapter 186 of the 1947 legislative session laws in two phases:



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Unit No. 1 consisted of the earth fill dam, the construction road from the Percival Creek borrow pit, the spillway, and the control house. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors. Construction started January 1, 1949 and was scheduled for completion around January 1, 1950.

Unit No. 1B consisted of completion of Unit 1, including installing the radial gates and associated equipment; hoisting mechanisms; fish screen and fishway gates; control house, including the bathroom; electrical work; and the protective log boom. This unit was bid in June of 1949 and accepted as complete on September 18, 1950. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors.

Construction of the bridge started ca. 1950 once the concrete structure of the spillway had been completed and was nearly complete by July of 1950.

The roadway at the bridge originally narrowed to 26 feet due to the planned inclusion of a 14-foot-wide railroad right-of-way along the top of the dam and as part of the bridge. Once it was clear the Northern Pacific Railroad Company would not relocate their mainline, the Olympia Planning Commission requested, in a March 20, 1953 letter to the State Capitol Committee, that the roadway over the 5th Avenue Bridge be widened to 40 feet to match the roadway at either end. The roadway was thus widened to 40 feet by removing the parking area (service access driveway) immediately north of the control house and the north sidewalk. Preliminary plans from April and October 1948 had a driveway along the control house side for service access, which was later identified as a parking area, and sidewalks on both sides of 5th Avenue W (Drawing Numbers 4801-03, 4801-23)

The city, using a local improvement district for funding, paved 5th Avenue W (at existing fill) east of the dam to Water Street SW to 40 feet wide. The Des Chutes Basin Project constructed and paved the roadway portions west of the 5th Avenue Bridge to match the Deschutes Parkway SW width and design.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Physical description:

The reinforced concrete 5th Avenue Bridge spans the spillway structure of the 5th Avenue Dam enabling automobile and pedestrian traffic along the crown of the dam. The approximately 82-foot-long bridge is a slab and girder design, with the girder ends supported on the reinforced concrete spillway walls. Fifth Avenue, extending over fill pre-dating the 5th Avenue Dam and short portion of the 5th Avenue Dam, connects to the east side of the bridge. On the west side the avenue continues along the top of the 5th Avenue Dam and within 80 feet splits into Olympia Street W (ascending to the Westside) and the Deschutes Parkway SW (continuing along the west shore of the Capitol Lake—Deschutes Parkway).

The asphalt paved roadway consists of four lanes, two in either direction with associated center line striping. Concrete curbs extend along the outer edge of the roadway. A railing consisting of a raised concrete curb with two steel tube railings between two concrete plinths extends along the north side of the roadway. On the south side the raised curb provides separation from a narrow approximately 5-foot-wide concrete pedestrian walkway and the control house. Refer to the 5th Avenue Dam historic property inventory form for details on the control house (see property ID 721094). Two original, tall, steel cobra-head type light fixtures are located at the northeast and northwest corners of the bridge and provide lighting for the bridge. The light fixtures have a tapered octagonal cross section and stand on tall plinths.

Alterations include the addition of orange plastic reflectors along the top edge of the concrete curb separating the roadway from the pedestrian walkway to deter drivers from driving up onto the walkway. Metal pipe railings originally extending down the top portions of the downstream wing walls were removed, along with the low concrete post and wood rail fence at the open area that would have been for the railroad tracks. Previous work removed the original paneled concrete guard rail on the north side of the roadway, replacing it with the existing metal guard rail and concrete plinths and removing the metal picket fence sections that originally extended north from the guard rail along either side of the spillway.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Bibliography:

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State Capitol Committee. 1948. Minutes. April 26.

State Capitol Committee. 1950. Minutes. January 9.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Inventory Details - 4/9/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/9/2021

Field Recorder: Michael Houser

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Bridge

Property ID: 721097

Inventory Details - 10/14/2021

Common name:

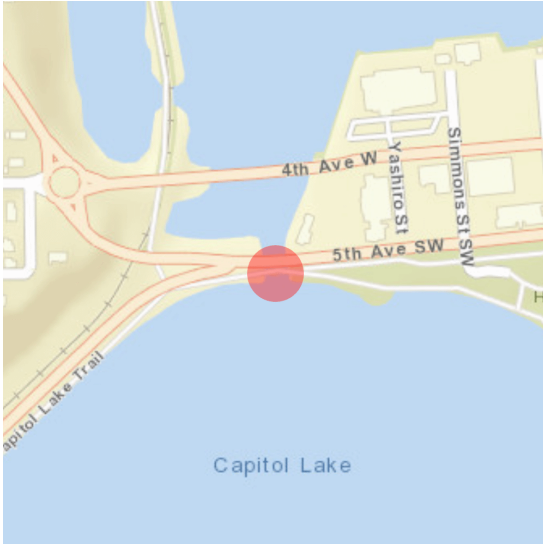
Date recorded: 10/14/2021

Field Recorder: Holly Borth

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Location



Address: Olympia, Washington

Geographic Areas: Thurston County, T18R02W46, OLYMPIA Quadrangle, Olympia Certified Local Government

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1969	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Government	Government - Dam/Levee
Government	Government - Dam/Levee

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Engineering



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Engineer	Carey, James W & Associates
Builder	Scheumann & Johnson

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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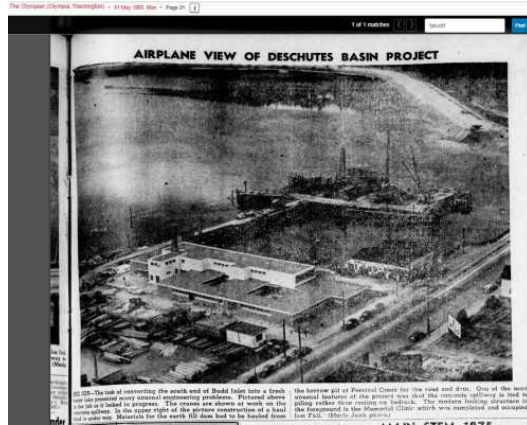
Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00010, DAHP, Architect File	4/9/2021	Not Determined	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/4/2020	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/4/2020	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021

Photos



Spillway structure (21)



capitolLakeDam7.JPG



capitolLakeDam8.JPG



capitolLakeDam9.JPG

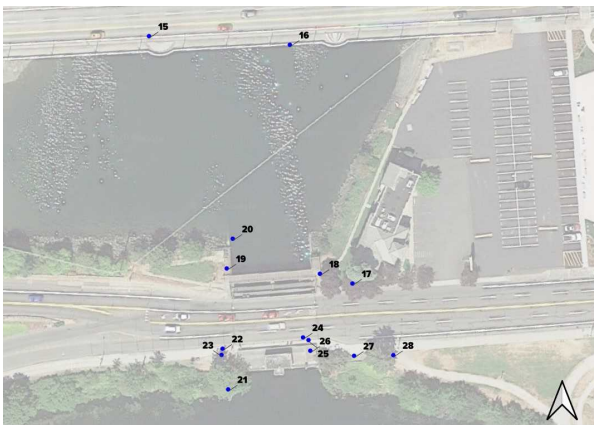


Photo key



East side (28)



Heritage park connection (27)



Control deck (26)



5th Avenue (25)



Control house (24)



Control house (23)



Deschutes Parkway SW (22)



5thAveDam_20.JPG



5thAveDam_19.JPG



5thAveDam_18.JPG



5thAveDam_17.JPG



5thAveDam_16.JPG



North side (15)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

Inventory Details - 2/4/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/4/2020

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement (1930-1970)	Art Moderne/Streamlined Moderne

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The 5th Avenue Dam is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource within a historic district encompassing the Des Chutes Basin Project. Refer to the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary inventory form (property ID 700893) for additional details.

The 5th Avenue Dam as an individual structure (including the integrated control house building) is recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing on the NRHP due to its high level of architectural integrity. The dam retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, with slight alterations to design and workmanship that consist primarily of added walkways.

The structure possesses significance for its associations with the pattern of events leading up to and during the design of the Des Chutes Basin Project (project), the creation of the freshwater lake, the project’s impact on the community planning and development of Olympia and Tumwater, and the state legislature and city council politics associated with



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

funding and moving the project forward. Taken together, this adds up to the structure making a significant contribution to the development of the area surrounding the project (Criterion A). The structure also embodies the distinctive characteristics of an earthen dam type and period of construction, with the control house exhibiting Streamline Modern design elements typical of the period (Criterion C). Research did not reveal that the structure is associated with the lives of significant persons in the state's past (Criterion B). Based on archaeological surveys conducted related to the Capitol Lake–Deschutes Estuary the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Designed by James W. Carey & Associates, design and construction of the dam was funded through Chapter 186 of the 1947 legislative session laws and completed as three units.

Unit No. 1 consisted of the earth fill dam, a construction road from the Percival Creek borrow pit, and the dam's spillway and control house. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors. Construction started January 1, 1949 and was scheduled for completion around January 1, 1950.

Unit No. 1A consisted of fabricating the radial gates. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors.

Unit No. 1B consisted of the completion of Unit No. 1, including installing the radial gates and associated equipment, hoisting mechanisms, fish screen and fishway gates, control house including the bathroom, electrical work, and the protective log boom. This unit was bid in June of 1949 and accepted as complete on September 18, 1950. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors.

The earth fill dam's original design spanned between the west shoreline of Budd Inlet (immediately east of the original Chehalis and Olympia Railroad right-of-way) and the west end of the existing fill extending west from downtown Olympia along 4th and 5th avenues W. Borings during the preliminary design stage identified solid bearing materials and recommended earth fill as the best suited and most economical material for the location.

The dam was designed to be approximately 800 feet long and 80 feet wide at the top, with a parkway and railroad tracks along the crown of the dam, along with a concrete spillway, two radial gates to regulate the lake level, a fish ladder, and a control house. The railroad tracks were set 2 feet lower than the parkway and to be screened from view from the lake by trees and shrubbery. The tracks were intended for use by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to relocate their tracks from the base of Capitol Point; however, the railroad declined to relocate. This resulted in the additional space being used for roadway. The parkway along the crown of the dam included two lanes of traffic with parallel parking and sidewalks along both sides.

The first change order on the project altered the sequence in which the dam was built. The contractor preferred to construct cofferdams using single rows of steel sheet piling with moveable interior timber cribbing. The contractor first placed the sheet pilings; then, as they excavated down, they extended the timber cribbing down to maintain later stability against the water and soil pressures. The contractor then poured a 6-foot-thick concrete seal underwater within each coffer dam to serve as a structural element. This approach minimized construction hazards, made dewatering of the work area easier, and



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

enabled the use of flared upstream wing walls. The contractor repeated these steps at four locations: east upstream wing wall; west upstream wing wall; downstream wing walls and apron; and the central spillway structure.

Construction of the earth fill dam required access to the Percival Creek Borrow pit owned by the Mottman Mercantile Company (borrow pit also known as the Mottman Hill). In order to provide this the contractor constructed a 40-foot-wide access road extending north from the borrow pit to the dam using materials excavated from the borrow pit. The contractor set up an elevated conveyor system allowing dozers in the upland area to move materials onto a conveyor system that transported and dumped the materials down a chute into the bed of the waiting Euclid dump truck (James W. Carey and Associates 1949c, 2).

The contractor built a wood-pile bent trestle out from the east and west shorelines to the spillway, and across the spillway. This construction trestle served as a working platform for the contractor to move in equipment and materials, as well as temporary support for the 5th Avenue Bridge beams spanning the spillway and carrying both the parkway automobile traffic and the dam's control house.

The spillway was designed to operate automatically in order to maintain consistent water levels within the lake and to accommodate a maximum flow of 10,000 cubic feet per second at high tide (James W. Carey and Associates 1948, 57). This included discharging excess water during flooding and keeping tidewater out during king tide events. The original design included a protective log boom on the upstream side of the spillway and an automatic rotating function of the fish screen to prevent debris accumulation. Foundation pilings for the spillway were specified to be untreated and unpeeled Douglas fir (James W. Carey and Associates 1948, 68). Each of the radial gates within the spillway utilized cable hoisting drums and counter shaft assemblies in their operation.

The cut off walls on the upstream side were specified to consist of a single row of interlocking steel sheet piling 12 feet in length and driven to a depth of 12.5 feet below the bottom of the main spillway slab. Their upper ends were to be enclosed in the concrete seal wall, which extends east-west below the spillway slab. The downstream cut off walls were specified to consist of a single row of steel sheet piling 10 feet in length and driven under the spillway (James W. Carey and Associates 1948, 59-60). An underdrain was specified for installation under the spillway slab to collect any seepage that made it past the cut off walls.

On April 13, 1949, there was an 7.1 magnitude earthquake during construction; however, neither the spillway nor the contractor's falsework sustained no structural damage. The earthquake did cause existing fill to move along 5th Avenue W between Brenner Street SW and Water Street SW as well as significant settling in the construction access road to the borrow pit.

The next step in establishing the dam was to place the earth fill along the alignment, extending out from the west shore to the spillway, as well as to place impervious fill along the existing 5th Avenue W fill to reinforce it to function as part of the dam (James W. Carey and Associates 1948).

By December of 1949 the earth fill east to the spillway and the impervious fill had been placed with the flow of water from the Capitol Lake - Deschutes Basin out through the opening between the east side of the spillway and the westernmost extent of the existing



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

5th Avenue W fill near Brenner Street SW. The contractor closed off this opening by placing fill adjacent to the spillway first and working east in order to squeeze out any unstable mud within the opening. The contractor placed additional rock on either end of the spillway (to a depth of 6 feet or more) at high erosion potential locations using rock sourced from a quarry along Highway 99, 10 miles south of the project area. These rocks weighed up to two tons per stone and had a density exceeding that of granite by 15% (James W. Carey and Associates 1949f, 2).

By July of 1950 work on the dam and the 5th Avenue bridge were nearly complete with construction of the control house underway and crews working on installing the radial gates within the spillway's two flood channels. The semi-pervious and impervious fill for the earth dam had been placed, the sides graded, compacted, and smoothed and then rock rip rap placed. As part of the work the project widened the west side of Brenner Street at the northeast corner of the dam to facilitate automobile traffic. In order to protect this expanded area from erosion due to tidal action, the City of Olympia brought in and placed broken concrete pavement along the Budd Inlet side of the fill. A 250-gallon septic tank was placed off the southwest corner of the spillway structure and connected to the bathroom in the control house.

The two-lane roadway along the top of the dam was constructed at 40 feet wide, with associated parallel parking and concrete sidewalks and curbs along both sides. The roadway's original design narrowed to 26 feet over the spillway at the 5th Avenue Bridge due to the planned inclusion of a railroad right-of-way along the top of the dam. By 1953, once it was clear the Northern Pacific Railroad Company would not relocate their mainline, the Olympia Planning Commission in a March 20, 1953, letter to the State Capitol Committee requested the roadway over the 5th Avenue Bridge be widened to 40 feet to match the roadway at either end. The city, using a local improvement district for funding, paved 5th Avenue W (at existing fill) east of the dam to Water Street SW to a width of 40 feet. The Des Chutes Basin Project constructed and paved the roadway portions west of the 5th Avenue Bridge to match the Deschutes Parkway width and design of 40 feet.

Physical description:

The 5th Avenue Dam is an earth fill dam with a spillway, control house, tidal gates, and roadway. The dam provides a 45-foot-tall physical separation between Budd Inlet and the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. The dam's 1,290-foot crest length extends from the shoreline at the base of the Westside of Olympia east to the west shore of tideland fill along 4th and 5th avenues W predating construction of the dam.

The rectangular 82-foot-wide and 92-foot-long concrete spillway with a 167-foot concrete outfall apron (supported on timber piles) regulates water levels within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Basin. Timber piles support the spillway with steel sheet pile cut-off walls built below the bottom slab of the spillway to mitigate seepage. The spillway consists of three channels separated by concrete walls; two for flood discharge and one a fishway channel. The flood discharge channels have clear widths of 36 and 24 feet with radial tidal gates at their upstream ends. A flow directing concrete baffle wall extends across each channel's downstream end. The fishway channel has a clear width of 9 feet and 6 inches with a hydraulically controlled tide gate at the downstream end and a manually controlled weir gate at the upstream end. The channel uses flow-slowing timber baffles to form a fish ladder. Each of the channels has a shallow, elliptical arched upstream opening with a raised profile band around the opening and along the top edge of the platform spanning the spillway. Rounded concrete piers project off the upstream side of the dam at the concrete dividing walls between each channel. A metal service walkway spans across the

radial gates and out and around the concrete walls between each channel.

Tapered board-formed reinforced concrete wing walls extend off the upstream side of the spillway and along the downstream apron to reduce erosion. An expansion joint separates the walls from the spillway structure. Rip-rap quarry rock clads the upstream and downstream sides of the dam to prevent erosion.

Reinforced concrete beams span the spillway and provide the supporting structure for the dam's control house and the 5th Avenue Bridge. The Streamline Moderne-style control house consists of a reinforced concrete walled building (26 by 15 feet in plan) with a wood frame roof. The building's exterior composition consist of three parts: a low base capped with a thin projecting band; a central portion consisting of stylized clustered columns at the outer corners and dividing the north facade into three equal bays; and an upper portion consisting of a projecting lower band above the stylized columns and another projecting band at the parapet cap with stepped horizontal moldings at the outer building corners alternating in placement between the upper and lower bands.

The building stands on a raised concrete platform (control deck) that encloses the hoisting mechanism and clear space for raising the radial tide gates and mechanical fish weir below. Direct flight stairs at the east and west ends of the platform provide access to and from the sidewalk along the 5th Avenue Bridge up to the platform and the control house. The building encloses the dam's reduction gears, electric motors, panels and controls. Painted six-lite (west and east facades) and nine-lite (south facade) steel operable sash windows provide day lighting and ventilation for the space. A four-lite metal door on the east end of the building provides interior access.

A painted steel picket fence extends along the south, east, and west sides of the platform. Steel grating over the spillway and fishway channels extends along the north side of the platform. The north wall of the platform consists of a series of recessed panels with raised Streamline Moderne-style vertical moldings between each panel.

On the north side, the opening between the 5th Avenue Bridge and the added north walkway was the space reserved for the railroad right-of-way. The north walkway extends over the spillway with metal pipe railing having chain link along the lower portions and a projecting metal hand railing. The walkway consists of steel I-beams spanning between the wing walls with wood top plates. Wood walkway decking spans north-south between the beam top plates. On the west end, a concrete walkway extends from the wood walkway to the sidewalk along 5th Avenue W. On the east end, a wood frame landing built out on wood posts over the wing wall and earthen dam projects north from the walkway to provide a viewing location of the fishway. A concrete walkway connects the landing to the sidewalk along 5th Avenue W. Interpretive signage and a low railing added off the east side of the spillway structure.

Alterations

Although the original 5th Avenue Dam design was largely implemented, changes began shortly after completion and continued over subsequent decades.

1957–1958: Construction of the bridge on the west end of the dam. This bridge spans the former Olympia and Chehalis Railroad right-of-way, and associated earth fill abutments, to connect 5th Avenue W with 4th Avenue W.

1969–1973: Construction of a concrete walkway at the northwest corner that descends



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

to a small concrete landing enclosed with chain link fencing adjacent to the northwest wing wall. A small pier originally extended north from this landing. Chain link fencing extends west along the lower portion of the walkway.

Undated: Construction of the north pedestrian walkway, including the addition of the steel I-beams. Multiple utility conduits pass over the dam east of the 5th Avenue Bridge. A metal service walkway added on the upstream side of the dam to provide access above the radial tide gates. A surface mounted conduit and signage on the dam and control house support operations and alarm systems. Expanded metal mesh is mounted over the east and west window openings.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

Bibliography:

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State Capitol Committee. 1950. Minutes. January 9.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

Inventory Details - 4/9/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/9/2021

Field Recorder: Michael Houser

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 5th Avenue Dam

Property ID: 721094

Inventory Details - 10/14/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 10/14/2021

Field Recorder: Holly Borth

Field Site number:

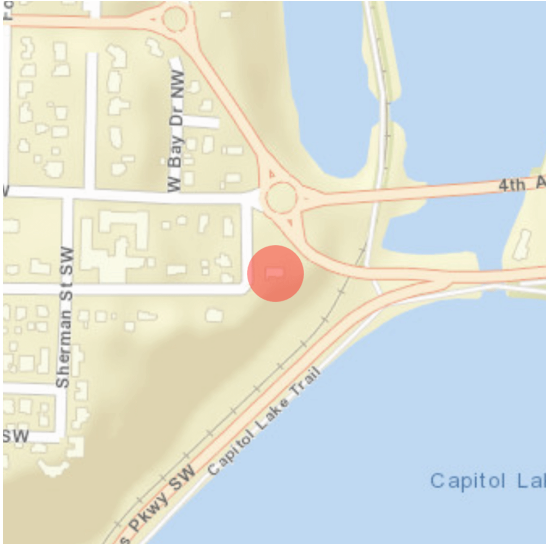
SHPO Determination

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Residence

Property ID: 481556

Location



Address: 731 4th Ave SW, Olympia, Washington, 98512
Tax No/Parcel No: 68600100100
Plat/Block/Lot: Section 15 Township 18 Range 2W Plat PERCIVALS
Geographic Areas: Thurston County, OLYMPIA Quadrangle, Olympia Certified Local Government, T18R02W46

Information

Number of stories: 1.50

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1938	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1956	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Residence

Property ID: 481556

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/20/2020	Determined Not Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021

Photos



North facade detail.



North facade.



South facade.



1959 aerial.



1946 aerial.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Residence

Property ID: 481556

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 68600100100

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The building at 731 W 4th Avenue, Olympia, is located in Thurston County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1938 and is a multiple family house. The 2-story building has a gable roof clad in asphalt composition. The walls of the duplex form are clad principally in wood. The unspecified style building sits on a poured concrete foundation.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Residence

Property ID: 481556

Inventory Details - 2/20/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/20/2020

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Duplex
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Fiber Cement Board
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Built ca. 1938 according to Thurston County assessor records, the building is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register due to the low level of architectural integrity retained by this single-family house converted to a multi-family dwelling. While the location remains intact; the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been altered. Changes include a substantial east addition and changes to the building exterior. These changes removed its ability to convey its significance under any of the four National Register criteria for evaluation.

Preliminary research did not identify significant associations between the house and the Des Chutes Basin Project or West Side development that would indicate the house is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Olympia's history or provide any basis for historic district consideration (Criteria A, C). The building is not within a potential historic district. Preliminary research did not reveal that the house is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). Due to alterations, the resource does not possess the distinctive characteristics of its type, period and/or method of construction, or high artistic value, and is not known to be connected to the work of a master (Criterion C). Due to alterations, the resource is not a distinguishable or unified entity (Criterion C). Based on archaeological surveys conducted the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Residence

Property ID: 481556

Physical description:

The one-and-a-half-story multi-family residence (duplex) has a rectangular footprint and is located on a triangular-shaped parcel bounded by Olympic Street W to the northeast, Olympic Way SW to the west, and a steep slope along the southeast that drops down to the Deschutes Parkway SW. Access to the building is via an asphalt driveway at the north end of the site off Olympic Way SW.

The site consists of a generally level paved parking pad and circular loop driveway in front (north) of the building. An island within the driveway loop consists of low shrubs and several birch trees. Lawn extends to the east and along the south edge of the building. The site is approximately 20 feet lower in elevation than Olympic Way SW to the west, with a steep wooded (conifer and deciduous) slope transitioning between the road and the site. The site is just over six feet above Olympic Street SW to the northeast. The row of mixed conifer and deciduous trees along this transition occur within the road right-of-way and not the property parcel. A low fence extends along the top edge of the steep slope to the southeast. The steep slope drops over 50 feet in elevation and is partially wooded (coniferous and deciduous).

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Cement fiber board siding clads the exterior walls. Narrow corner boards occur at the outer building corners. The east end of the north facade is recessed at the first story level and has a cantilevered upper wall section at this location.

The building's side gable roof features three wall dormers off the rear (south) side. The roof has modest eave and gable overhangs with boxed soffits and enclosed gable ends. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Metal gutters extend along the eaves. Wide barge boards occur at the gable ends of the main roof and dormers.

Windows consist of vinyl sash with narrow casings and projecting wood sills. Some of the window openings have decorative shutters. On the north facade, the east residential unit has a pair of 1:1 and a single picture window. The west unit has a pair of 1:1 windows and a group of several 1:1 windows. The east facade has a pair of 1:1 windows in the gable end. The south facade has a series of paired 1:1 windows at the first story and in each of the dormers. There are two skylights on the south slope of the roof.

Entrances on the north facade consist of a single entrance for each residential unit. Both consist of projecting stylized porticos with round columns supporting their outer ends. Doorways at each have casings and a paneled door with upper lites. Concrete steps ascend to a concrete stoop. The east entrance has a larger stoop that extends the full length of the recessed area. The west entrance has flanking wall sconces. Doorways on the south facade provide access between the back yard area and each of the residential units.

Alterations include reconfiguring the front yard and driveway (originally a direct north-south connection to 4th Avenue SW); at least one east addition by 1956 to the house including the easternmost dormer based on historic aerials from 1941, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1968, and 1973; removing a former secondary building on the east end of the house, adding the south dormers, recladding the house with the fiber cement board siding; adding the two front stylized pediment entrances, columns, and concrete stairs/landings; installing the vinyl windows and decorative shutters; and adding the skylights.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Residence

Property ID: 481556

Bibliography:

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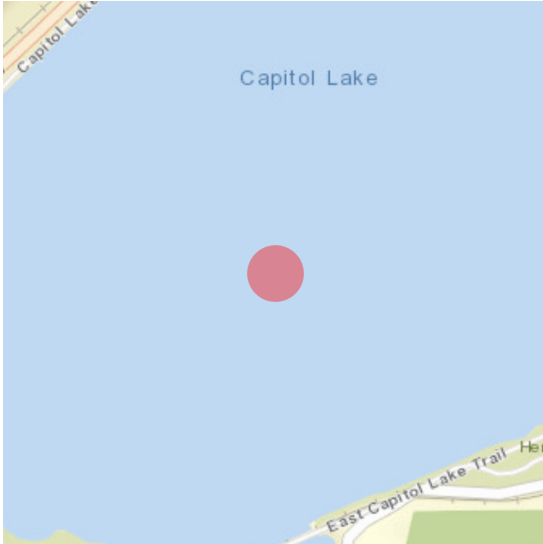
Washington State Archives. 1959. Aerial photograph, "Olympia – Capitol campus," Western Ways, Inc., photographer, item number SW684A01022-ph000032.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893

Location



Address: Olympia, Washington

Geographic Areas: Olympia Certified Local Government, T18R02W47, OLYMPIA Quadrangle, Thurston County

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1958	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1963	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1965	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1979	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1999	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Landscape	Landscape - Natural Feature
Landscape	Landscape - Park
Landscape	Landscape - Natural Feature
Landscape	Landscape - Park



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893

Historic Context:

Category

Community Planning and Development

Landscape Architecture

Engineering

Politics/Government/Law

Architect/Engineer:

Category

Name or Company

Carey, James W & Associates

Engineer

Carey, James W & Associates

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/4/2020	Not Determined	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/4/2020	Not Determined	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Not Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Not Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021

Photos



Middle Basin (1)



South Basin (35)



South Basin (34)



Middle Basin (33)



South Basin (32)



Middle Basin (31)



Middle Basin (30)



North Basin (29)



North Basin (28)



Marathon Park (27)



Heritage Park (26)



Heritage Park (25)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893



Heritage Park (24)



Heritage Park (23)



North Basin (22)



North Basin (21)



North Basin (20)



North Basin (19)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893



North Basin (18)



North Basin (17)



North Basin (16)



North Basin (15)



North Basin (14)



North Basin (13)



North Basin (12)



North Basin (11)



North Basin (10)



North Basin (9)



North Basin (8)



North Basin (7)



Middle Basin (6)



Middle Basin (5)



Middle Basin (4)



Middle Basin (3)



Middle Basin (2)

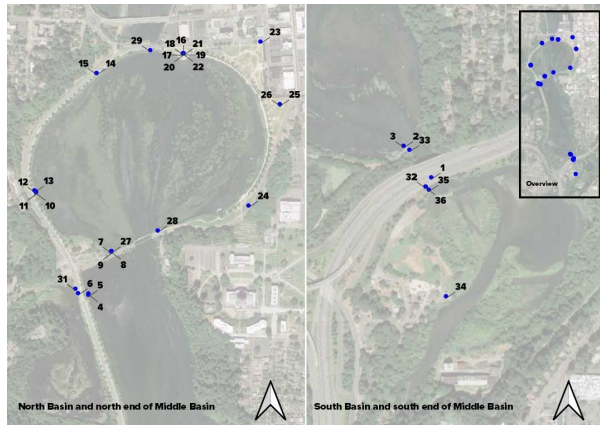


Photo key



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893



South Basin (36)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893

Inventory Details - 2/4/2020

Common name: Capitol Lake
Date recorded: 2/4/2020
Field Recorder: Spencer Howard
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Landscape - Park
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource within a historic district encompassing the Des Chutes Basin Project design and initial changes, potentially including the 5th Avenue W connection to the Westside uplands (1958), changes at the south end from construction of Interstate 5 and U.S. Route 101 (ca. 1958), and bathhouse and park development in the North Basin (ca. 1963). This potential historic district possesses a significant concentration of associated structures, open space, and sites that present a unified entity and are historically interrelated and aesthetically mutually dependent. They are united by the 1948 Des Chutes Basin Project plan, constructed as an uninterrupted series (1949–ca. 1952), and they remain readily identifiable relative to surrounding properties. The areas of significance are architecture (control house), landscape architecture (Capitol Lake– Deschutes Basin, landscaping along the 5th Avenue Dam and Deschutes Parkway SW), civil and mechanical engineering (5th Avenue Dam, 5th Avenue Bridge, and the Deschutes Parkway SW), community planning and development (Capitol Lake– Deschutes Estuary as a water feature covering tide flats, providing a reflecting basin and recreation space), and transportation (Deschutes Parkway SW, 5th Avenue and bridge).

The potential historic district possesses significant associations with the pattern of events leading up to and including the 1948 design of the Des Chutes Basin Project, the project’s impact on Olympia and Tumwater community planning and development, and the state legislature and city council politics associated with funding and moving the project forward. Collectively these made a significant contribution to the development of the area surrounding the project (Criterion A). The potential historic district represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual NRHP eligibility, but collectively embody the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction (Criterion C). Research did not reveal that the potential historic district is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past, instead, the project drew on a broader collective effort (Criterion B).



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As an individual site consisting of a designed landscape water feature, Capitol Lake– Deschutes Estuary is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing on the NRHP due to the low level of architectural integrity. While the location, setting, feeling, and association remain intact, the design and workmanship have been altered. The diminished design and workmanship integrity results from the loss of water surface area from nearly 320 acres to 260 acres as of 2020 through sedimentation and park development, a decrease in water depths, loss of water quality enabling recreation use, and loss of edge character due to vegetation growth along the shoreline, multiple park additions (Marathon Park in 1970, Capitol Lake Interpretive Park in 2003, Tumwater Historic Park in 1979, and Heritage Park in 1999). The water feature retains enough depth and coverage in the North Basin to sustain the reflecting pool association and feeling. Adjacent topography retains the overall shape of the water feature and integrity of feeling.

The site possesses significance for its association with the Des Chutes Basin Project and its impact on the community planning and development of Olympia and Tumwater; however, loss of integrity of design and workmanship have diminished the capacity of the site as a single property to convey these associations (Criterion A). Research did not reveal that the site is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). The site embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction; however, loss of integrity in design and workmanship have diminished the capacity of the site to convey these associations as a single property (Criterion C).

The 1937 state legislative session approved House Bill 530, which became Chapter 159 of the Session Laws of the State of Washington Twenty-Fifth Session (1937). This bill authorized the preparation and implementation of a plan to improve the area known as the Des Chutes Water Basin. The approval, and associated funding, began the process of clearing development from shoreline of the future Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, buying back the tidelands sold in the 1900s, vacating the Deschutes Waterway, and developing the design for the Des Chutes Basin (known today as the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary). Features of this design included Capitol Lake established as a reflecting pool, the 5th Avenue Dam, 5th Avenue Bridge, Deschutes Parkway, and the Percival Creek Bridge.

The following elements existed within the project area of the Des Chutes Basin Project, but were not directly related to the project. The Northern Pacific Railway Company deeded by quit claim to the State of Washington the segment of the former right-of-way of the Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad line from Tumwater north to the company's east–west mainline crossing between Capitol and Percival points. This provided the right-of-way for the Deschutes Parkway SW south of Percival Point, with the parkway running east of the former railroad roadbed. The 1891 Northern Pacific Railway Company mainline right-of-way (current Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad, including track causeway and bridge), along fill at the base of Capitol Point and crossing east–west over the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary to Percival Point, was to be relocated as part of the 1948 design but ultimately remained. The Powerhouse, built in 1920, is the only capitol building along the shore of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and was not treated as a specific design element within the Des Chutes Basin Project.

The 1958 bridge at Olympic Street W, spanning the Northern Pacific Railroad Company right-of-way, was built as a result of the Des Chutes Basin Project; city and state money funded it to provide a connection from 5th Avenue W up to Olympic Street W. Prior to construction of the bridge 5th Avenue W had transitioned directly to Deschutes Parkway



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SW without an upland connection.

Design and Construction

Following the 1937 legislative approval for improvement of the Des Chutes Basin, progress proceeded slowly through the Great Depression and World War II. The first two key elements for the project were vacating the Deschutes Waterway in order to construct the dam, and buying back the tidelands below the future lake. In 1940, as progress towards vacating the waterway, the U.S. Corps of Engineers removed federal pierhead lines formerly identifying the waterway. By 1941 the state purchase of the tidelands was underway, as well as efforts to convince the City of Tumwater to vote to allow vacation of the Deschutes Waterway at Tumwater, advocating for development of Capitol Lake and vacating the Deschutes Waterway. State capitol committee members attended the 1941 town meeting where the City of Tumwater voted 29–3 in favor of vacating the waterway in 1941. Although World War II halted development work, the state land commissioner, with approval from both the City of Olympia and City of Tumwater, vacated the Deschutes Waterway on August 9, 1944, and vested the land title to the state.

During the 1947 legislative session, Thurston County representative George Yentis introduced House Bill 236 to provide \$1 million in funding for the Des Chutes Basin Project; upon passing, the bill became law: Chapter 186 Capitol Building Construction Fund—Bonds Authorized. With funding in place, the state capitol committee brought James W. Carey & Associates under contract on February 13, 1948, for engineering services. Carey was tasked with preparing preliminary plans and a report, as well as detailed plans and specifications for construction of the entire Des Chutes Basin Project. Carey's contract was later amended to include construction and field engineering services for the project.

Project design by James W. Carey & Associates (1948) and construction (1949–ca. 1952) consisted of multiple units that worked within legislative funding limitations and allowed the dam to proceed while land acquisition was still pending for parts of the Deschutes Parkway right-of-way. Unit 1 work was funded through Chapter 186 of the 1947 legislative session laws.

Unit No. 1 consisted of the earth fill dam, a construction road from the Percival Creek borrow pit, a spillway, and the control house. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors. Construction started January 1, 1949 and was scheduled for completion around January 1, 1950.

Unit No. 1A consisted of fabricating the radial gates. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors.

Unit No. 1B consisted of completion of Unit 1, including installing the radial gates and associated equipment, hoisting mechanisms, fish screen and fishway gates, control house including the bathroom, electrical work, and the protective log boom. This unit was sent out for bid in June of 1949 and accepted as complete on September 18, 1950. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors.

The Unit No. 2 work was funded under Chapter 47 of the 1949 legislative session laws. Work consisted of parkway construction. Plans and cost estimates for this unit were completed and approved by January 24, 1950, but right-of-way acquisition delayed bidding of the unit. The project was bid on July 28, 1950, and awarded to contractor Thomas Scalzo; however, a notice to proceed on the work was not issued until October 2, 1950, due to the need to change the south end alignment to avoid houses in Tumwater,



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including the Crosby House.

The Unit 3 work was funded through Chapter 2 of the session laws of the Second Extraordinary Session of the 1951 legislature. Work consisted of parkway pavement (40 feet wide) with integral curbs, sidewalks (4 foot wide), drainage, lighting, and appurtenances; railroad crossing signals and traffic signs, and street lamps. Work was completed ca. 1952.

Unit 3A consisted of the Percival Creek Bridge. Hamilton Builders was the contractor. Work was completed at the end of 1952.

Capitol Lake construction started in 1949 with work on the 5th Avenue Dam and was completed ca. 1952 with the completion of the Deschutes Parkway. Capitol Lake is known today as the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. Due to sedimentation and subsequent development, the Capitol Lake as completed through the Des Chutes Basin Project and the present Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary are not exactly the same. For clarity, the use of “Capitol Lake” in the following narrative refers to the original design.

The role envisioned for Capitol Lake was threefold: to provide a reflecting basin relative to the West Capitol Campus; to cover the tidal mud flats with standing water to provide a lakeside setting for downtown Olympia; and to provide for passive and active recreation.

The shape of Capitol Lake was defined by the topography along the sides of the Deschutes Estuary, previous tideland fill extending west from downtown Olympia in the vicinity of 4th and 5th avenues W, and the 5th Avenue Dam built across the north end of the Deschutes Estuary to create Capitol Lake. The steep shorelines along the South and Middle basins generally constrained the Deschutes River channel and the width of the associated estuary. The less steep topography north of Capitol Point along downtown Olympia enabled the expansion of the estuary, doubling its width, and associated tidelands to the east.

The Des Chutes Basin Project reshaped with fill the northeast corner of the North Basin, the west shore of the North Basin, and the relationship between Percival Cove and the estuary in the middle basin. Existing tideland fill at the start of the Des Chutes Basin Project consisted predominately of spoils from previous dredging of Budd Inlet for the Port of Olympia. This fill extended west from Water Street SW, between 4th and 5th avenues W, to just beyond Brenner Street SW. The fill extended north of 4th Avenue W between Sylvester and Brenner streets SW, leaving a square corner at the southwest corner of 5th Avenue W and Water Street SW.

The original design for the Des Chutes Basin Project proposed to deposit upwards of 375,000 cubic yards of fill extracted from the Percival Point borrow pit along the south edge of 5th Avenue W, east of the 5th Avenue Dam, and south along Water Street SW to 9th Avenue SW to support the development of 5th Avenue W as part of the parkway entry into downtown Olympia and to develop a 10-acre park area and bathing beach. By 1956 the project had only deposited fill along the south side of 5th Avenue W east to near the west edge of a then-existing building at the southwest corner of 5th Avenue W and Water Street SW (adding approximately 100 feet in shoreline width). The project also deposited fill along the west side of Water Street SW from Legion Way SW south to just past 7th Avenue SW (adding approximately 80 feet in shoreline width).

Fill deposited (over 80 feet wide) along the west shore of the North Basin provided the



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base for the Deschutes Parkway SW and a visual screen from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's log car staging yard and trestle. Extension of the fill southward created a causeway separating the Middle Basin from Percival Cove. The Percival Creek Bridge spanned the outlet for the creek that flowed into the Middle Basin. South of Percival Cove, the project cut a bench for the road from the slope along the shoreline allowing some trees at the shoreline to be retained while using excavated material and fill to build up the road grade. This occurred from Warren Point south to Tumwater.

The edge of Capitol Lake was defined by fill placed as part of the Des Chutes Basin Project; the existing wooded shoreline down to the mud tide flats remained on the east shore of the Middle and South basins. The west shore of the Middle Basin south of Warren Point to Tumwater retained some trees, but the project developed the embankment along the road grade. Areas developed by the project consisted of a sloped, packed embankment clad with rock riprap.

Bottom conditions for Capitol Lake upon completion of the Des Chutes Basin Project were the existing Deschutes River channel as estuary tide flats since no dredging was undertaken as part of the project.

Water level within Capitol Lake was maintained at a consistent level by the 5th Avenue Dam to provide the reflecting basin and cover the tide flats. During flood conditions the dam allowed the discharge of excess water and during high tides the dam kept the tidal waters out of the lake.

Movement of water stemmed primarily from the flow of freshwater from the Deschutes River and Percival Creek into the freshwater lake and the discharge of excess water through the 5th Avenue Dam. The water quality upon completion remained suitable for swimming up until the lake's first closure to swimming in 1985.

The following summarizes the key structures that contributed to shaping Capitol Lake:

5th Avenue Dam: The dam created the water feature of Capitol Lake by managing the outflow of water and maintaining a consistent water level within the newly created lake. Construction started in 1949 and was completed in 1950. The earth fill dam's original design spanned between the west shoreline of Budd Inlet and the west end of the existing fill extending west from downtown Olympia along 4th and 5th avenues W. The dam was designed to be approximately 800 feet long and 80 feet wide at the top, and included a parkway and railroad tracks along the crown of the dam, a concrete spillway, two radial gates to regulate the lake level, a fish ladder, and a control house. The railroad tracks were set 2 feet lower than the parkway and were screened from view from the lake by trees and shrubbery. The tracks were intended for use by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to relocate their tracks from the base of Capitol Point; however, the railroad declined to relocate. This resulted in the additional space being used for 5th Avenue W. The parkway along the crown of the dam included two lanes of traffic with parallel parking and a sidewalk along both sides. Refer to the 5th Avenue Bridge (property ID 721097) for the bridge spanning the spillway and to the 5th Avenue Dam (property ID 721094) for details.

5th Avenue Bridge: The slab-and-girder concrete bridge enabled automobile and pedestrian traffic over the spillway within the 5th Avenue Dam. The bridge was also integrated with the supporting structure for the dam's control house. Construction started in 1949 and was completed in 1950.



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Deschutes Parkway SW: the parkway extended from 5th Avenue W south to Tumwater, providing a pedestrian and automobile corridor along the west shore of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary with views of the water feature and the West Capitol Campus. Construction started in 1950 and was completed ca. 1952. The parkway extends along fill on the west side of the north basin, across Percival Cove and the Percival Creek Bridge. South of the cove, the parkway extends along a cut in the hillside slope. Both Wilder & White and the Olmsted Brothers included preliminary visions for a boulevard along the base of the bluff south to Tumwater at the east shore of the Middle Basin. Ultimately placement of the Deschutes Parkway SW along the west shore in James Carey's design for the Deschutes Basin Project afforded better views of the Legislative Building's dome and presented fewer steep slope issues.

Percival Creek Bridge: The bridge started as a temporary bent pile trestle bridge built in 1950 as part of Unit No. 2 work providing construction access between the dam and the borrow pit at Percival Point. As part of Unit No. 3A work the existing 100-foot-long and 56-foot-wide reinforced concrete bridge was built in 1952 to function as part of the parkway providing pedestrian and automobile access across Percival Creek.

James W. Carey

James W. Carey (1893–1969) was a consulting civil and electrical engineer, registered in Washington and Oregon. Born in 1893 in Duluth, Minnesota, he moved to the Pacific Northwest by 1909. He was a member of the firms of James W. Carey & Associates and Carey & Kramer, consulting engineers, before being semi-retired in 1969.

Since the start of his engineering career at the age of 24 he garnered extensive design and construction experience. He collaborated with a New York firm in designing a drydock at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton and worked for a period as the Chief Engineer for the State of Washington Department of Public Works and Department of Public Service.

During the Great Depression, Carey was appointed by the President of the U.S. Franklin Delano Roosevelt as State Engineer of Public Works Administration, making him responsible for oversight of all plans, specifications, and construction work supported by the agency in the state. This included work on both a dam at Spokane across the Spokane River for hydroelectric purposes and the City of Seattle Ross Dam on the Skagit River. Carey was subsequently appointed as the consulting engineer for the Alaskan International Highway Commission.

During the 1930s and 1940s Carey designed and oversaw the construction of harbor development at Seattle, Juneau, Alaska, Avila, California, and San Diego, California, including the construction of docks, sea walls, and pier slip dredging. He worked on the preliminary planning for a dam on the Sultan River in Washington, several dams along the Deschutes River in Oregon, and the Bonneville Dam. By 1947, he had been involved on cost estimates or studies of nearly every dam in Washington and Oregon. In addition, he worked in railroad valuation, location, and construction, as well as design and construction work for streets and landscaping in several Pacific Northwest housing projects. He later designed the Tolt River Dam, which was dedicated in 1964.

Carey maintained a wide range of professional associations. During World War I he served as an officer in the Naval Reserve Force. He was a member of the National Rivers and Harbor Congress, the Society of American Military Engineers, the Washington Society of Professional Engineers (president), National Society of Professional Engineers (vice

president) the American Legion 40 and 8, the Seattle Executives Association, the American Water Works Association, the Northwest Sewage Association, the Alaska-Yukon Pioneers (president), the Masons, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and the Rainier, Blue Ridge, Washington Athletic, Arctic, and Engineers clubs.

Olmsted and Wilder & White Influences

The 1937 state legislature decision authorizing the state capitol committee to move forward with development of the Capitol Lake– Deschutes Estuary had its beginnings with Edmund Sylvester’s donation of 12 acres of land on Capitol Point. Sylvester’s donation established the land for the permanent territorial capitol on grounds affording both remarkable views to and from the grounds, but also fringed by steep slopes constraining the site and later exacerbated by neighborhood development south of the capitol grounds. The state conducted an architectural competition in 1893 for the design of a capitol building and selected architect Ernest Flagg’s design with a south facing capitol building and a north stairway descending the bluff, which were not built (Johnson 1999). The 1911 architectural competition and involvement of both the Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, and architects Wilder & White expanded on the 1893 vision and established the design that supported the 1937 legislative decision and the 1947 design by engineer James W. Carey & Associates for the Des Chutes Basin Project (known today as the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary).

In 1911 preparations were underway for a second national competition for the design of a state capitol building on Capitol Point overlooking the North Basin. In March of 1911, architect Charles Saunders, at the request of Governor Marion E. Hay (1909–1913) urged the Capitol Commission to retain the nationally renowned landscape architects the Olmsted Brothers to establish a master plan for the capitol grounds (present-day West Capitol Campus) that could simplify the competition by establishing the basic organization and approaches (Artifacts Consulting, Inc., and Susan Black and Associates 2008, 15). The growing South Capitol neighborhood abutted the south edge of the capitol grounds, the Governor’s mansion had been built in 1907, and the state had recently sold the tide flats north of the base of Capitol Point, creating a pressing need to establish a long-term plan for the West Capitol Campus.

On April 13, 1911, John Charles Olmsted made his first visit to the capitol campus for a tour and meetings with the governor and the Capitol Commission. Olmsted’s recommendations took a departure from the north bluff stairway proposed by Flagg in favor of a more natural treatment of the steep north bluff, using low, well-pruned trees to screen the industrial buildings and railroad at the base of the bluff from view while retaining vistas out to Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, Budd Inlet, and the Olympic Mountains. Olmsted also encouraged relocating the Governor’s Mansion off the capitol grounds, developing an arterial connection from the capitol grounds to Sylvester Park in downtown Olympia to support daily business traffic between the two, and placing the Temple of Justice facing 14th Street SW (Artifacts and Black 2008, 16).

However, rather than separating the master planning and building design, on April 29, 1911, the Capitol Commission approved the competition program developed by Charles H. Bebb, which bundled both the master planning and design of a group of buildings into a single program. The program required use of the Flagg foundation, but with the Legislative building facing north instead of south; multiple state buildings rather than a single capitol building, with an approach to the grounds from the north; and a long-range site plan to guide future growth. The program’s requirement for a group of buildings was at the time a unique approach (Johnson 1999).

Following a review of competition submittals, the Capitol Commission selected New York architects Wilder & White on August 3, 1911. Wilder & White's design consisted of the domed Legislative building surrounded by attendant buildings with the dome scaled to the broader base created by the attendant buildings (Artifacts and Black 2008, 8). Although the unanimous choice, of the seven submittal records that remain, Wilder & White's was the only design that blocked views to the north of Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and Budd Inlet from the Legislative building with another building, the Temple of Justice (Johnson 1999).

In December of 1911 the Capitol Commission hired the Olmsted Brothers for a two-year contract to develop a preliminary plan of general layout of walkways, roads, and approaches based on Wilder & White's capitol group design. Thus began a lengthy debate and meetings at Wilder & White's New York office between Wilder and John Charles Olmsted on the role of views and connections with downtown Olympia. The Capitol Commission required construction drawings by January 1, 1912, with bid opening in February of 1912.

In their 1911 Report of Group Plan to the State Capitol Commission, Wilder & White laid out their considerations for design of the capitol group and its relationship to Olympia and the North Basin. They identified the height above the surrounding water (Middle and North basins) and the city as key to the capitol building site's ability to convey its monumental significance since the grounds were not large; the arrangement would also help channel the growth of the city to enhance highlight the state capitol.

Wilder & White's vision sought to create an intimate connection between the capitol buildings and the North Basin. They proposed a north–south axis for the capitol group and a boulevard along 4th Avenue W connecting to the east and west portions of the city and the route out to Grays Harbor. A second boulevard would extend from 4th Avenue W up to the capitol grounds along a regraded north bluff slope. A third boulevard would wrap along the base of the bluff south to Tumwater and the proposed Pacific Highway. A tide lock at 4th Avenue W would create a lake at the base of the bluff, visible from the city and surrounding areas. Wilder & White relied on the street grid abutting the capitol grounds to establish the basic grid layout.

John Charles Olmsted, in a December 15, 1911, meeting with Wilder, proposed two alternative locations for the Temple of Justice to re-open views to the north. While Wilder thought the south location held some potential, he remained concerned that it would limit future wing expansions and place the colonnade along the front of the building in the shadows (Artifacts and Black 2008, 18).

In 1912, as the Olmsted Brothers worked with the State Capitol Commission and Wilder & White, the firm submitted their Plan for Land and Water Approaches to the Capitol, showing their vision for reorganization of the parts streets and railroad at the base of the bluff and drawing on their previous work developing a linear system of parks to manage rivers and salt water marshes in Boston and Brookline, Massachusetts, in what is known today as the Emerald Necklace. The Olmsted Brothers' proposal for the estuary included infilling the tide flats along 4th and 5th avenues W and Legion Way SW west to the edge of the Deschutes Waterway, retaining the Capitol Waterway north of 4th Avenue W. They took advantage of the waterway's alignment with the proposed location of the Legislative Building to extend a park south along the infilled former waterway alignment to end at a railroad depot. The Olmsted Brothers proposed relocating the Northern Pacific Railroad



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to Legion Way SW and converting the railroad's tracks along the base of the bluff to a roadway. The Olmsted Brothers proposed a saltwater pond that would be created through a low retaining berm with an inlet and outlet to exchange water during tidal fluctuations and a road along the top of the berm. This road extended south along the base of the bluff towards Tumwater (Olmsted Brothers 1912).

Ultimately Wilder & White opted for their original design, with the backs of both the Temple of Justice and the Legislative Building facing north, and providing an expanded visual base for the dome for people looking back at the capitol group from the surrounding area and city. These were accepted by the Capitol Commission on September 10, 1912.

Physical description:

The Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary extends from the City of Tumwater north to Budd Inlet. Steep bluffs rise from the estuary's shorelines; it is bounded on the west by Deschutes Parkway SW and Olympia's Westside neighborhood; on the east lies the South Capitol Neighborhood and the West Capitol Campus before the bluffs open out at downtown Olympia.

Once Capitol Lake filled, following completion of the 5th Avenue Dam in 1950, it covered nearly 320 acres (General Administration 2006, 3–15). The lake covers approximately 260 acres as of 2020 due to sedimentation and park development. Deschutes Parkway SW extends along the west shoreline, from 5th Avenue south to Tumwater.

The spatial organization of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary consists of the South, Middle, and North Basins, with Percival Cove extending off the west side of the Middle Basin at Percival Creek. The Deschutes River flows in at the south end of the South Basin. The North Basin serves as a reflecting pool for the West Capitol Campus. Heritage Park (built 1999) extends along the east shore of the North Basin, with Marathon Park (built 1970) in the southwest corner of the North Basin. Water from the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Basin, discharged through the 5th Avenue Dam, enters the south end of Budd Inlet. Capitol Lake Interpretive Park (built 2003) resides in the south end of the Middle Basin. Tumwater Historic Park (built 1979) extends along the west shore of the South Basin.

Water levels during the summer range in depth from just above the lake bottom to 6 feet throughout most of the South and Middle basins. The Deschutes River channel through these two basins reaches depths up to 12 feet in areas. Percival Cove is generally between 4 and 8 feet deep, with deeper areas along the Deschutes Parkway causeway. The North Basin generally ranges from 6 to 12 feet with a deeper pocket immediately south of the 5th Avenue Dam spillway. Shallower areas extend along the east and west shorelines (Moffatt & Nichol 2020).

Steep bluffs extend along the east and west shores of the South and Middle Basins, rising to 130 feet above sea level before transitioning to the more gently sloped uplands. Similar steep slopes extend along the west shore of the North Basin. Topography along the east shore of the North Basin slopes downwards from Capitol Point north to the Budd Inlet shoreline. The 5th Avenue Dam and tideland fill extends along the north edge of the North Basin to enclose the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary.

Alterations

Although the original Des Chutes Basin Project design was largely implemented, changes began shortly after completion and continued over subsequent decades. The following



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identifies major alterations by year work was completed.

Ca. 1958: Preliminary work was under way by 1956 for a temporary bridge at the future Interstate 5 bridge location and over the south end of the Deschutes Parkway. By 1957 the abutments were substantially underway and extended out into Capitol Lake. Construction of the Interstate 5 Deschutes River Bridge approach abutments defined the south edge of the current south end of the Middle Basin, narrowing the estuary at this end from a 1940s width of over 900 feet to the current approximately 160 feet. Construction at the same time of the U.S. Route 101 interchange with Interstate 5 established the southwest edge of the Middle Basin and required construction of a bridge at Deschutes Parkway SW and adjustments to the alignment of Deschutes Parkway SW and Deschutes Way SW immediately west of the National Register Tumwater Historic District.

Ca. 1963: A park began to develop on the fill addition along the south side of 5th Avenue W (around 80 feet wide) and west of Water Street SW (around 160 feet wide) with walkways, a small marina and pier, the Capitol Lake Bathhouse (built 1963) at Legion Way SW, and broad lawn expanses, with parking lots on the south side of 5th Avenue W and at the southwest corner at 7th Avenue SW. This work included a trail extending from the parking lot at the south end of the park, along the shoreline below Capitol Point, to the east end of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's bridge.

1965: The state constructed a boat launch and associated access roadway and parking area along the southeast side of the west Interstate 5 Deschutes River Bridge approach abutment. The 1965 earthquake damaged the Deschutes Parkway SW, requiring fixes, including the removal of broken and displaced concrete pavement, sidewalk and drainage piping and repairs of cracked and settled pavement, displaced embankment and pavement subgrades and the street lighting system (Worthington, Gray & Kelly, 1965).

1970: Construction of Marathon Park at the southwest corner of the North Basin placed 58,000 cubic yards of dredge spoils adjacent to the existing railroad berm. This park contributed to recreational use along the shoreline of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. As part of this work a pedestrian bridge was built on the north side of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's bridge to link the 1960s trail along the south edge of Capitol Lake below Capitol Point to the trail extending east from Marathon Park. This work enabled a pedestrian trail around the entire North Basin.

1977–1979: Design work for the dredging started in 1977 with dredging underway by 1979. The main work occurred at the south end of the Middle Basin just north of Interstate 5, with selective dredging in the North and Middle basins and Percival Cove. The efforts removed approximately 250,000 cubic yards of sediment, along with debris from the entire lake. The work at the south end of the Middle Basin established an 18-acre, two-cell dewatering basin and sediment trap at the site of the current Capitol Lake Interpretive Center (the triangular area between U.S. Route 101 and Interstate 5) to receive the spoils. Establishment of the dewatering basin altered the lake and its relationship with the Deschutes Parkway SW at this location.

1979: The City of Tumwater developed Tumwater Historical Park along the west side of the South Basin using spoils from the first dredging of Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary (Geller et al. 2009, 17).

1985: Alterations to the water quality through increased turbidity and fecal coliform



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concentration reached such high levels in 1985 that it forced the first closure of the Capitol Lake swimming area due to contamination (Geller et al. 2009, 17).

1986: The state undertook a second dredging of the lake, including in the North Basin, that removed around 57,000 cubic yards of sediment which was added to the dewatering basin created in 1979 (Geller et al. 2009, 17). In 1986, the state retained the landscape architecture firm Jones and Jones to develop a planning study for Heritage Park at the northeast corner of the North Basin. The 1988 Heritage Park Implementation Strategy sought to implement Wilder & White's vision of a connection with a boulevard from the Temple of Justice down the bluff and over filled tidelands to create a great lawn along the north side of Capitol Lake.

1991: Heritage Park was first funded in 1991, with additional land purchases and leases made between 1994 and 1998, and construction of the park beginning in 1996. The Heritage Park Arc of Statehood in the North Basin was completed in 1999 (Geller et al. 2009, 17–18). This work developed the existing shoreline along the north, northeast, and east portions of the North Basin.

1999: The 18-acre dewatering basin established in 1979 was determined to have developed into a wetland in the 1990s, meaning it could not be disturbed when the state began planning for the third dredging of the lake. Instead, plans were changed and the basins were redesigned to host native wildlife with work completed in 1999 (General Administration 2006, 3-19; Geller et al. 2009, 17–18).

2001: The Nisqually earthquake caused extensive damage to the Deschutes Parkway SW and the 18-acre dewatering basin, as well as Marathon Park. The parkway was closed for 20 months for repairs, which included replacing rock embankments with vegetation, rebuilding the roadway to pre-earthquake conditions and updated American with Disabilities Act requirements, replacing 11 culverts, adding a sewer pipeline, and restoring the slope along Capitol Lake.

2003: The Capitol Lake Interpretive Center opened and reconstruction work on the 18-acre dewatering basin was completed, including the establishment of trails and interpretive elements within the wetland.

2007: Utility connections to Heritage Park were completed and the lawn planted.

Ongoing: Sedimentation, carried in from the Deschutes River and Percival Creek, has caused ongoing changes to the bottom conditions and the bathymetry the Capitol Lake–Deschutes Estuary. By 2002, sedimentation had changed the wide tidal channel that existed in 1949 prior to the Des Chutes Basin Project, creating submerged sediment banks, raised bed levels, and multiple, less well-defined and shallower channels. By 2002, the average reduction in water volume within the Capitol Lake–Deschutes Estuary, due primarily to sedimentation, was estimated at 60% (U.S. Geological Survey 2006, 1–1).

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary

Property ID: 700893

Inventory Details - 10/14/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 10/14/2021

Field Recorder: Holly Borth

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Location



Address: Olympia, Washington

Geographic Areas: Thurston County, OLYMPIA Quadrangle, Olympia Certified Local Government, T18R02W55

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1953	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1971	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1972	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2003	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1979	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Historic Context:

Category
Engineering
Community Planning and Development



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Engineer	Carey, James W & Associates
Builder	Scalzo, Thomas

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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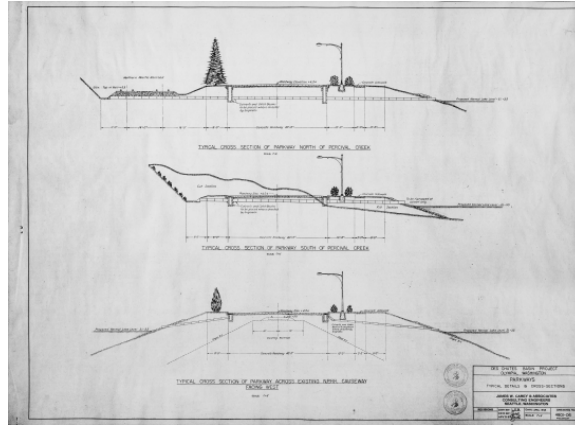
Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	4/23/2020	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	4/23/2020	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Not Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	10/14/2021	Determined Not Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021

Photos



Looking southwest, North Basin. (11)



Parkways Typical Details and Cross-Sections, 1948



Photo key.



Looking north. (16)



Looking northeast. (15)



Looking east. (14)



Looking north. (13)



Looking north. (12)



Looking northeast. (10)



Shoulder and former railway conditions along the west side of the parkway. (9)



Looking north. (8)



Looking south. (7)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837



Looking south. (6)



Intersection with Lakeridge Drive SW. (5)



Typical shoreline conditions along the Middle Basin. (4)



Shoreline conditions along the Capitol Lake Interpretive Park. (3)



Typical roadway conditions along the Middle Basin. (2)



View looking south. (1)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837

Inventory Details - 4/23/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/23/2020

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: Deschutes Parkway SW is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource within a historic district encompassing the Des Chutes Basin Project. Refer to the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary inventory form (property ID 700893) for additional details.

As an individual resource consisting of a roadway structure, Deschutes Parkway SW is not recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its low level of architectural integrity. While the location, feeling, and association remain intact, the setting, design, materials, and workmanship have been altered. The diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship results from changes at the south end due to Interstate 5 and U.S. 101, repairs following the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, and the construction of Marathon Park (ca. 1971) and Capitol Lake Interpretive Park (2003) along the east side of the roadway. The roadway and corridor retain sufficient integrity to sustain the association and feeling.

The resource possesses significance for its association with the Des Chutes Basin Project and its impact on the community planning and development of Olympia and Tumwater; however, the loss of integrity of setting, design, materials, and workmanship have diminished the capacity of the resource as a single property to convey these associations (Criterion A). Research did not reveal that the resource is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). The structure embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction; however, the loss of integrity of setting, design, materials and workmanship have diminished the capacity of the resource as a single property to convey these associations (Criterion C).

Built in 1953, the Deschutes Parkway SW was designed by James W. Carey & Associates as part of the Des Chutes Basin Project with construction completed in four units: 1, 2, 3, and 3A. Land acquisition was still pending in 1950 for parts of the right-of-way while construction of other elements within the Des Chutes Basin Project proceeded.

Unit No. 1 work was funded through Chapter 186 of the 1947 legislative session laws. Although focused on construction of the earth fill dam, the funding included the construction of a construction access road from the Percival Creek borrow pit to the dam. This established the alignment along the west side of the North Basin.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837

By September of 1949, the parkway route had been surveyed and design drawings prepared while the state continued to purchase land for the right-of-way. Design adjustments to the south end through Tumwater were also required. Initially the parkway was to connect with Hayes Street SW, continue east along Hayes Street SW to connect with Deschutes Way SW. This would have required moving the Crosby and Henderson houses. The Daughters of the Pioneers and other civic groups raised objections to that, resulting in the parkway being shifted to the west the houses. Scheumann & Johnson were the contractors for the construction access road. Construction started January 1, 1949 and was scheduled for completion around January 1, 1950.

Unit No. 2 work was funded through Chapter 47 of the 1949 legislative session and consisted of parkway construction. Plans and cost estimates for this unit were completed and approved by January 24, 1950, but right-of-way acquisition delayed bidding of the unit. The project was bid on July 28, 1950, and awarded to contractor Thomas Scalzo; however, a notice to proceed on the work was not issued until October 2, 1950, the south end alignment needed to be changed to avoid houses in Tumwater.

Contractor Thomas Scalzo built a 40-foot-wide pilot road from Warren Point south to Tumwater; this included cut-and-fill work along the steep shoreline embankment. Drainage ditches (land side) and culverts were installed, and the shoulders sloped. The contractor placed earth fill across Percival Cove to create a causeway. A temporary trestle, completed on November 3, 1950, spanned Percival Creek allowing construction to continue until the Percival Creek bridge was built. The initial construction access road along the west shore of the North Basin was about 30 feet wide and ended just north of present-day Marathon Park's north edge. As part of Unit No. 2 work additional fill was added to this access road to both widen it and connect it with the causeway across Percival Cove, followed by fill along the roadway west to the base of the slope. Final fill width along the length of the parkway averaged 70 feet at the top between the outside shoulders. All fill material was sourced from the Percival Point borrow pit, except for some fill in Tumwater that was sourced from existing road fill.

James Carey's monthly reports to the Capitol Committee recounted the speed of the labor of the contractor's six tournapulls (earthmovers that collected the soil as they scraped it off) used to level the roadway. Three were new and electrically controlled, reaching speeds of 24 miles per hour when carrying 10 cubic yards of material and 34 miles per hour when empty.

Unit 3 work was funded through Chapter 2 of the session laws of the Second Extraordinary Session of the 1951 legislature. Work consisted of parkway pavement (40 feet wide) with integral curbs, sidewalks (4 feet wide), drainage, lighting, and appurtenances; railroad crossing signals and traffic signs, and streetlamps. Work was underway by March of 1953 and completed on December 2, 1953.

Work included adding hauling in additional fill material to ballast the section of roadway in Tumwater. The entire parkway length was paved with concrete to create the 40-foot-wide roadway. Bituminous surfacing was applied following paving. Quarry rock was installed for slope protection along the roadway, to a depth of two feet. Railway crossing signals were installed at the crossings just north of Percival Cove. Mercury vapor streetlights were installed along the east side of the parkway. An access road was provided for the house on the west side of the parkway.

The original project specifications identified the following plantings along the parkway):



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837

- (A) Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra* "Italica"), 8- to 10-foot specimens. Based on 1961 and 1968 aerial photographs, these were planted along the outer west edge of the roadway at the North Basin and provided a visual separation from the railroad log dump tracks along the west side of the parkway.
- (B) *Rhododendron californium*, 3- to 4-foot specimens
- (C) *Azalea occidentale*, 3- to 4-foot specimens
- (D) *Azalea mollis* (flame), 15- to 18-inch specimens
- (E) *Azalea mollis* (white), 15- to 18-inch specimens
- (F) *Azalea mollis* (yellow) 15- to 18-inch specimens
- (G) Flowering dogwood, variety *Nuttalli*, 4- to 6-foot specimens

Unit 3A constructed the Percival Creek Bridge. Hamilton Builders was the contractor. Work was completed at the end of 1952.

Physical description:

Deschutes Parkway is a 1.68-mile-long roadway structure along the west shore of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary designed to provide a scenic experience for roadway users. The north end of the road connects to Olympic Street W at the 5th Avenue Dam and extends south to Deschutes Way SW.

The approximately 40-foot side roadway includes curvilinear and straight segments. Curvilinear segments in the North and Middle Basins, from which there are views out over the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, follow the shoreline contours on built up fill. A straight segment extends along a causeway across the east side of Percival Cove between Percival Point (north) and Warren Point (south). Roadway elevation starts at around 16 feet at the north end, drops gradually to reach 12 feet by Percival Cove, and then climbs gradually to reach 32 feet at the south end. Steep bluffs rise from the west side of the roadway, except at the causeway through Percival Cove. The former Olympia and Chehalis Railroad grade follows along west side of the roadway.

The structure's crowned sub grade and base grade consist of crushed rock quarried from Percival Point and deposited along the alignment. Asphalt pavement provides the surface course. Concrete curbs extend along both sides of the roadway. A painted solid yellow double line striped down the middle divides the roadway into two 12-foot-wide lanes. White line striping, stylized graphics, and directional arrows identify bicycle lanes on either side of the automobile lanes. There is parallel parking along the outer edge of the east bicycle lane—at cross walks and bus stops concrete bump outs (curb projections) , extend out approximately eight feet; additional bump outs occur at intervals along the east side of the roadway and feature concrete curbs and planting beds with lawn and small trees.

A concrete sidewalk and gravel running path extend along the length of the roadway, linking to the sidewalk along 5th Avenue SW at the north end and with Deschutes Way SW at the south end. The sidewalk narrows over the Percival Creek Bridge, which also interrupts the gravel running path. An informal trail extends along the east side of the sidewalk from 5th Avenue SW to Marathon Park.

Roadway shoulders slope gently away from the road before becoming steep at their outer edges. Sections of the west gravel shoulders at the causeway are used for parking. Shoulders are otherwise generally covered in grass before transitioning to low shrubs at their steeper edges. The lower portion of the east shoulder is the shoreline. On the east shoulder, a row of trees extends along the slope transition from gentle to steep. Light



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837

standards are painted metal with two fixtures: a cobra head light for roadway illumination and a lower lantern-type fixture on a straight arm for walkway illumination. They occur along the east side of the road with their concrete bases set in the shoulder along the outer edge of the sidewalk. Drainage for the roadway is internalized, with concrete culverts extending to either side of the roadway.

There are several intersections with Deschutes Parkway SW: two railroad crossings, a driveway connecting to houses along the west side of the North Basin, and a connection with Lakeridge Drive SW. The grade-level railroad crossings both occur at Percival Point and include overhead traffic signals and painted lines marking the stopping point for traffic. Asphalt extends up to and between the rails crossing the roadway. There are yellow markers in the sidewalk on either side of the rail crossings. Lakeridge Drive SW intersects with the west side of the Deschutes Parkway SW. The southbound lane is wider than the northbound lane to accommodate turning traffic. The Percival Creek bridge (1952) spans the outlet of Percival Creek into the Middle Basin.

Alterations include the following:

1957: Removal of just under 850 feet of the south end as part of construction of Interstate 5 and U.S. 101, along with the associated overpasses, through Tumwater.

Ca. 1965: Roadway repairs following the 1965 earthquake.

Ca. 1971: Construction of Marathon Park along a portion of the parkway using dredge spoils.

Ca. 1972: Construction of the Lakeridge Drive SW connection. In addition, by 1972 the small land projection off the east side of the parkway south of Lakeridge Drive SW had extended approximately 50 feet; as of 2020 it extends nearly 100 feet from the roadway.

Ca. 1979: Construction of the dewatering basins at the south end of the Middle Basin alongside the roadway.

2001 to 2003: Extensive repairs to address damage caused by the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake; the road was closed for 20 months to replace the cement concrete roadway with asphalt concrete pavement; install existing striping and crosswalk striping; add a small median at the north end near the connection with 5th Avenue SW; add bump outs, parking space, and bicycle lane; replace the existing concrete sidewalk with a universal access-compliant sidewalk and gravel running strip; update lighting along the roadway; plant deciduous trees along both sides of the parkway and trees in the added bump outs; plant shrubs along the west shoulder of the parkway in the North Basin; and install new drainage systems. In 2003 the Capitol Lake Interpretive Center and Park were completed and opened for use along the east side of the roadway, at the former dewatering basins.

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Deschutes Basin, Correspondence—Deschutes Basin, Dam, Spillway. 1948–1959. Capitol Committee. Accession number 03A246, box number 38.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Deschutes Parkway SW

Property ID: 721837

Inventory Details - 10/14/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 10/14/2021

Field Recorder: Holly Borth

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Location



Address: 1122 Deschutes Parkway Southwest, Olympia, Washington, 98502

Geographic Areas: T18R02W55, Thurston County, OLYMPIA Quadrangle, Olympia Certified Local Government

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1971	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2003	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Landscape	Landscape - Park
Landscape	Landscape - Park

Historic Context:

Category
Landscape Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marathon Park

Property ID: 721834

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	4/23/2020	Determined Not Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021

Photos



Looking west through the park.



1975 overlay



Aerial view comparison of the park.



South edge of the park looking east.



Looking northwest along the park's shoreline.



Looking north along Deschutes Parkway SW.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marathon Park

Property ID: 721834

Inventory Details - 4/23/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/23/2020

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Landscape - Park
Plan	Triangular

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marathon Park

Property ID: 721834

Significance narrative: Based on comparisons of 1970 and 1972 photographs and a 1975 aerial topographic map, the park, built ca. 1971, is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register or as a contributing resource within a historic district encompassing the Des Chutes Basin Project. This is due to the low level of architectural integrity retained by the park following reconstruction after the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake. While the location remains intact, the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been altered. Changes include a substantial reconfiguration of the park's topography, circulation features, structures, and vegetation. These changes to the building removed its ability to convey its significance under any of the four National Register criteria for evaluation.

Preliminary research did identify significant associations between the park and the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and Olympia's development (Criteria A, C). This park contributed to a growth in recreational use along the shoreline of the North Basin linking trails around the lake. In 1984, the U.S. Trials for the Women's Olympic Marathon, the first held in the U.S., began and ended at the park, which provided the park's commemorative name. Joan Benoit Samuelson won the trials and went on to win gold in the Women's Olympic Marathon in the 1984 Summer Olympics held in Los Angeles. This was the first ever women's marathon held at the Olympic Games. The park continues to function as an important link within trails around the lake; however, due to the extent of alterations the park, the original circulation network does not remain to convey these associations. None of the topography, circulation features, or structures remain from when the 1984 marathon trials occurred to convey these associations. Preliminary research did not reveal that the park is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). Due to alterations, the park does not possess the distinctive characteristics of its type, period and/or method of construction, or high artistic value, and is not known to be connected to the work of a master (Criterion C). Due to alterations, the resource is not a distinguishable or unified entity and was not part of the original Des Chutes Basin Project design (Criterion C). Based on archaeological surveys conducted the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Physical description: The 2.25-acre park has a triangular footprint and is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Deschutes Parkway SW (west) and the active Burlington Northern rail corridor (south). The North Basin of the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary abuts the northeast edge of the park, which is at the junction of the Deschutes Parkway SW and Capitol Lake trails.

The vehicular and pedestrian circulation features and the supporting building are grouped along the south side of the park with the open park landscape extending north.

Topography for the park is a gentle slope from west and south to the northeast built up from fill. Grade elevation along Deschutes Parkway SW (west) is close to 12 feet and close to 10 feet along the railroad berm (south of the park, a former causeway) and drops to less than eight feet of elevation at the northeast edge of the park.

Circulation for the park is both vehicle- and pedestrian-oriented. Vehicular access is a single two-lane curvilinear driveway off Deschutes Parkway SW. The driveway continues in a circular loop through the curvilinear parking area. Within the parking area, stalls line the south edge and in the middle. There are small planted islands at either end and in the center of the middle and south parking areas. All surfaces are paved with asphalt. Pedestrian features include a concrete sidewalk along the north edge of the parking and driveway, which connects with the sidewalk along Deschutes Parkway SW, the park



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marathon Park

Property ID: 721834

restrooms, picnic bench areas, and the Capitol Lake trail at the east end of the park. A gravel walking path extends along the south edge of the parking area, connecting with the Capitol Lake trail and Deschutes Parkway SW.

Vegetation consists primarily of lawn throughout the park with deciduous and coniferous trees generally placed along the west and south edges of the main lawn area.

The park's water feature is the Capitol Lake– Deschutes Estuary's North Basin. The shoreline consists of rock rip-rap and gravel transitioning to low shrubs and grasses forming a vegetated edge that keeps park users back from the water. The rock and vegetation continue the forms and materials extending along the Deschutes Parkway SW and the 5th Avenue Dam at the North Basin shoreline.

Building and site furnishings include the restroom facility, picnic benches, and light standards. The restroom facility is a concrete block building built in 2003 with a rectangular footprint and a hip roof with enclosed eaves and a perimeter gutter. Louvers occur in the gable dormers on each roof slope. Picnic benches are located along the north edge of the parking area and within the park lawn area. These have a metal structure with wood tops and bench seats. Light standards consist of painted metal standards configured similarly to those along Deschutes Parkway SW with an upper cobra head feature for roadway lighting and a lower lantern fixture on a horizontal arm for pedestrian lighting.

Alterations consist primarily of work following the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, which damaged the park extensively. This work substantially changed the park's topography, circulation, vegetation, and structures. The new parking area is similar to the original parking area, but with parking grouped in the middle and along the south edge rather than around the entire perimeter. Circulation originally included a network of curvilinear pathways through the park with curvilinear lawn areas between them. The large elliptical lawn remains; however, the park's topography originally included a raised mound immediately north of the former restroom. The projection of the curvilinear northeast shoreline is reduced from its original extent. The new restroom facility replaced the previous building.

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

Location



Address: Olympia, Washington

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1929	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1961	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Transportation	Transportation - Rail-Related
Transportation	Transportation - Rail-Related

Historic Context:

Category
Transportation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00010, DAHP, Architect File	4/9/2021	Survey/Inventory	
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	2/4/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

Photos



Bridge (10)



Photo key



East end (12)



East abutment (11)



East trestle (9)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes River Bridge

Property ID: 721098



East pier (8)



West abutment (7)



West pier (6)



West trestle detail (5)



Bridge (4)



West trestle (3)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes River Bridge

Property ID: 721098



Bridge (2)



Bridge, south side (1)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

Inventory Details - 2/4/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 2/4/2020

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Bridge - Lift
Cladding	Metal
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Northern Pacific Railway – Deschutes River Bridge is not recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a historic district encompassing the Des Chutes Basin Project. The bridge and track were intended to be relocated as part of the project, which ultimately did not occur. Refer to the Capitol Lake– Deschutes Estuary inventory form (property ID 700893) for additional details relative to the Des Chutes Basin Project.

The potential NRHP historic district eligibility was not evaluated for the Northern Pacific Tacoma Division, 16th Sub-Division (Grays Harbor Line), extending from Saint Claire to Olympia, south to Gate, then to Elma and west through Aberdeen to Hoquiam. Property ID 91533 evaluated the portion of the line within Aberdeen and Hoquiam in 2009. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company was chartered in 1864 and used this name through June of 1896. The company was able to rebound after its financial downturn and reorganized as the Northern Pacific Railway Company in July of 1896.

The bridge is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing on the NRHP due to the loss of architectural integrity. The bridge retains integrity of location and setting; however, removal of the two towers, lift span, drive machinery, cables, pulleys, counterweights, operator’s house, and overhead fixed trusses (the most unusual aspect of the original bridge design) and fixing the span in place resulted in a loss of association, feeling, design, and workmanship.

Built in 1929 based on the Northern Pacific Bridge book, the structure possesses significant associations with early 20th century civil and mechanical engineering, and is a less common bridge type. However, the loss of integrity diminishes the bridge’s capacity to convey its association with mainline operation in conjunction with shipping activity along the Deschutes River Waterway (Criterion A). Research did not reveal that the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes
River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

structure is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). The structure, due to loss of integrity, no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics common to vertical lift span railroad bridges, or the variations evident in the original design of this bridge (Criterion C). Based on archaeological surveys conducted related to the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary the property is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D)

The vertical lift design provided an efficient and economical means to span the Deschutes Waterway, providing quicker opening than swing spans for water-based shipping traffic to continue. The design was well-suited to short spans and locations that did not require tall ship clearance.

The bridge at milepost 9.6 was originally number 13 within the Tacoma Division, 16th Sub-division, Grays Harbor Line, and later changed to number 9 and 5118. The Northern Pacific Railway bridge book identified the date of construction as 1929, with subsequent work in 1951 and 1961. This bridge replaced a former 124-foot center pivot Howe truss draw span built in 1914 with a single track (Northern Pacific Railway 1917).

This bridge functioned as part of the Northern Pacific Railway's main line. In 1873 the Northern Pacific Railroad completed the Prairie Line section, which ran north from Kalama to Tacoma to the east of Olympia. The railroad extended the Northern Pacific Tacoma Division, 16th Sub-Division (Grays Harbor Line) from Saint Claire to Olympia, south to Gate, and then to Elma and west through Aberdeen and Hoquiam to Moclips on the Pacific Coast starting ca. 1891, with the line complete by 1898. The line extended across the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary on a trestle by 1891. Completion of this line marked the first establishment of a major railroad connection to the Grays Harbor region and the area's rapidly expanding timber industry. In addition to freight service, the line provided passenger service up through February of 1956.

Physical description:

The steel span drive vertical lift bridge operates as part of the mainline and spans the Deschutes River channel within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary and originally raised vertically to allow boat clearance below. Causeways and associated trestles connect to the east and west ends of the bridge. Concrete foundation piers support both ends of the bridge and cantilevered trestle connections at either end. All steel connections are riveted and all steel surfaces originally painted. The bridge span is 75 feet.

Vertical lift elements at each of the four corners of the bridge consist of the cut off tower base adjacent to the bridge span, with an outer vertical stabilizer post connected at the top to the tower. A riveted plate steel girder extends north-south between the vertical elements and supports the cantilevered ends of the connecting wood trestles. These steel elements stand on the board-formed reinforced concrete piers that are partly exposed above the waterline.

The plate girder design bridge span consists of flat steel top and bottom chords that are built up towards the mid span and taper to single thicknesses at the outer ends. Vertical members with slightly flared ends extend between the two chords with solid steel panels between them. Riveted gusset plates connect different members. The steel deck supports the ties and track and is located between and near the longitudinal centerline of the parallel approximately 6-foot-tall girders. Triangular buttresses having top and bottom chords and located along the inner face of the girders reinforce the girder/deck connection to prevent deflection. A small steel ladder and protective enclosure is located on the north side of the bridge at mid span. A narrow cantilevered walkway with a metal



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

pipe railing extends along the length of the south side of the bridge and connects to small wooden platforms at either end of the bridge. Timber pile dolphins on the up and downstream sides of the bridge originally protected the concrete piers from ship traffic.

The west trestle is approximately 46 feet long and connects to the over 700-foot-long causeway extending between the Deschutes Parkway and the trestle. The causeway had been established by ca. 1935, leaving only two timber bents and a timber abutment.

The east trestle is approximately 92 feet long and connects to the over 200-foot-long causeway extending between Capitol Point and the trestle. The causeway, ca. 1935, consisted of at least 19 timber-bent trestles. As of 2020, the east trestle consists of five pile bents and a timber abutment at the east end.

Both trestles consist of similar construction. Each bent consists of a timber beam supported on five timber piles with diagonal cross bracing through-bolted to the beam ends and pilings. Bents at the abutments function as grade beams, with single top and double bottom timber chords (bearing on grade) and vertical timber members between the chords linked by through-bolted diagonal bracing. Timber girders span east-west between the bents, with steel L brackets connecting the girders to the beams. Wood railroad ties span the girders and support the tracks. The outer ends of the ties are locked in place by a wood tie plate spiked to the top of the ties. A cantilevered walkway extends along the south side of the east trestle and consists of metal posts. A cantilevered walkway extends along the south side of the west trestle and consists of wood posts and railings. Horizontal boards set on the outer faces of the grade beams serve as a retaining wall at the abutments, holding back the causeway fill. Rock riprap extends along the shoreline edge of the two causeways. Each causeway consists of rock ballast supporting the rails and ties with chain link fencing along the north side providing separation from the pedestrian trail.

Alterations include the following:

Ca. 1961: Following the vacation of the Deschutes Waterway on August 9, 1944 (former name for the Deschutes River channel within the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary when it was a navigable waterway), the upper portion of the lift span was cut off and the lower span locked in place. The 1968 Northern Pacific Railway bridge book estimates the date at 1961. The original configuration remains evident in ca. 1951 progress photographs of the 5th Avenue Dam and the Deschutes Parkway. The original lift elements consisted of two, approximately 18-foot-tall steel guide towers (at each end of the bridge) with a trolley spanning north-south between their tops and a steel sheave mounted to the top of each tower. Steel, fixed Warren truss cross braces spanned east-west between the towers and supported a gable roofed machinery room located at the east end of the bridge. The machinery room housed the winding drums and the operator's station.

Between 1958 and 1968, the east causeway extending out from Capitol Point to the existing east trestle was created. The full trestle existed through 1957.

Between 1968 and 1973, the pedestrian bridge north of the railroad bridge was constructed and the east and west causeways were widened to include space for a pedestrian trail.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes
River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northern Pacific Railway - Deschutes
River Bridge

Property ID: 721098

Inventory Details - 4/9/2021

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/9/2021

Field Recorder: Michael Houser

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Street W Bridge

Property ID: 721835

Location



Address: Olympia, Washington

Information

Number of stories: 1.00

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1958	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Historic Context:

Category
Engineering
Transportation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Street W Bridge

Property ID: 721835

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	4/23/2020	Determined Eligible	Holly Borth, 10/14/2021

Photos



Looking south. (1)



1961 aerial, north at left.



Photograph key.



Looking southwest. (13)



Guard rail detail. (12)



Span and associated guard rails. (11)



Span looking west. (10)



Construction date. (9)



Guard rails and jersey barriers. (8)



Looking northwest. (7)



Looking north. (6)



West approach. (5)

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Street W Bridge

Property ID: 721835



Connection to the parkway and 5th Avenue SW. (4)



East approach. (3)



Span and both approaches. (2)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Street W Bridge

Property ID: 721835

Inventory Details - 4/23/2020

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/23/2020

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Bridge - Concrete Girder
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: The Olympic Street W Bridge is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource within a historic district that encompasses the Des Chutes Basin Project. Refer to the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary inventory form (property ID 700893) for additional details.

As an individual resource consisting of a bridge, the Olympic Street W Bridge is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The location, feeling, setting, and association remain intact; however, the integrity of the original design and workmanship have been diminished because of changes at the west end connecting to the roundabout, the widening of the south sidewalk, and the addition of the pedestrian walkway connection to Deschutes Parkway SW.

The resource possesses significance for its association with the growth and development of the City of Olympia following World War II and construction of the Des Chutes Basin Project and its impact on the community planning and development of Olympia and Tumwater and is able to convey these associations (Criterion A). Research did not reveal that the resource is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). The structure embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction; however, the diminished integrity of design and workmanship have reduced the capacity of the resource as a single property to convey these associations (Criterion C).

Built in 1958, funding and planning for the Olympic Street W bridge was under way by



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Street W Bridge

Property ID: 721835

1953 by the City of Olympia. A March 20, 1953 letter from the Olympia Planning Commission to the State Capitol Committee lays out the initial project assumptions as:

- A. Dam to be located on 5th Avenue West.
- B. Boulevard to be located along west shore of Des Chutes Basin.
- C. Northern Pacific main line and yards to be moved from present location [at the base of Capitol Point] to the west side of [the] basin as to the trackage and to an area to be created north of 7th Avenue West as the depot.
- D. The two state highways to be located on the cause-way across the basin vacated by the railway company."

By 1953 construction of the 5th Avenue Dam and 5th Avenue Bridge were complete and the paving and lighting of Deschutes Parkway SW underway, satisfying items A and B. Through the course of the Des Chutes Basin Project the Northern Pacific Railway Company decided to retain their main line in its existing location, crossing the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary between Capitol and Percival points and to expand tracks at the North Basin west of the Deschutes Parkway SW on the newly filled land. The Olympia Planning Commission pushed for the widening of the 5th Avenue Bridge roadway from the initial 26 feet to 40 feet to match roadways at Deschutes Parkway SW and 5th Avenue SW in anticipation of high volumes of automobile traffic.

On January 18, 1955, the Olympia City Council approved the holding of a special election scheduled for March 8, 1955, for a public vote on issuing \$675,000 in street improvement bonds. Work to be funded through these bonds included the widening of Harrison Avenue (designated an arterial highway in 1951) between the west city limits and Olympic Way NW, and Olympic Way NW between Harrison Avenue and the west end of the 4th Avenue W bridge. This work also included establishing a connection between the west end of the 4th Avenue W Bridge and Deschutes Parkway SW by construction of fill, a railroad overcrossing, surfacing, and installation of lighting and signals.

Issuance of the bonds was authorized by a city-wide vote on March 8, 1955, with the Olympia 1955 Street and Sewer Construction Fund receiving the proceeds of the bond sale. This established the approval and funding to build the Olympic Street W Bridge. Although the language in Ordinance 2864 indicated the bridge would provide a connection between the 4th Avenue W Bridge and Deschutes Parkway SW, the final design of the Olympic Street W bridge created both an east–west artery for 5th Avenue SW and provided a connection with the parkway.

In 1957 the city acquired right of way along Olympic Way NW extending to 5th Avenue SW. Construction of the bridge was completed in 1958. Based on 1968 and 1973 aeriels, the original design consisted of east and west approaches and the center span. The two traffic lanes on the east approach merged with Deschutes Parkway SW and 5th Avenue SW. West of the center span the two traffic lanes were separated by a 35-foot-wide and over 220-foot-long elliptical median, with a row of plantings extending along both sides of the median. The west traffic lanes connected at a four-way intersection with 4th Avenue W, Olympic Way NW, and 4th Avenue SW.

Physical description: The reinforced concrete Olympic Street W Bridge spans the BNSF railroad right of way enabling automobile and pedestrian traffic between 5th Avenue SW and the roundabout linking Fourth Avenue W, Olympic Way NW, and 4th Avenue SW. Olympic Street W encompasses the length of the bridge inclusive the span and two approaches. The lower east approach is built out on the 5th Avenue Dam and merges with Deschutes Parkway SW just west of the 5th Avenue Bridge.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Street W Bridge

Property ID: 721835

The center span is a skewed reinforced concrete, slab and girder design. The span is approximately 175 feet long and just over 42 feet wide at the east end and just over 57 feet wide at the west end. The ends are offset slightly to align with the road and create the angle of the skew. The bridge has earth fill abutments supporting either end of the span with two sets of concrete posts (four at each set) supporting the ends of the central portion of the span. The underside of the central span has a height of approximately 24 feet above grade.

The east approach is an earth fill structure that is nearly 300 feet long with sloped shoulders, including the sloped abutment below the center span and the east portion merging with Deschutes Parkway SW. The base of the abutment is over 125 feet wide at the west end and just over 55 feet wide at the east end. The roadway along the crown of the abutment rises from an elevation at 5th Avenue SW of 16 feet to 34 feet where it connects with the center span.

The west approach is an earth fill structure over 280 feet long with sloped shoulders, including the sloped abutment below the center span. The base of the abutment is over 160 feet wide. The roadway along the crown of the abutment rises from an elevation at the center span of 44 feet to 50 feet where it connects to the roundabout.

The roadway is paved with asphalt and consists of two lanes, one in either direction with associated center line striping. A median at the east end supports the merging of traffic onto 5th Avenue SW with another median at the west end transitioning to the roundabout. A crosswalk with associated striping extends across the west end. Concrete curbs extend along the outer edge of the roadway along with concrete sidewalks. A curvilinear concrete sidewalk on the south slope of the east abutment links the sidewalk along the roadway with the sidewalk along and a pedestrian crossing at the Deschutes Parkway SW. A concrete block retaining wall extends along the north side of this sidewalk near the base.

Reinforced concrete railings extend along either side of the center span. Railings consist of a top railing, newels at either end, and balusters with rectangular openings. The railings are set on a base plinth that rises above the sidewalk. Newels at either end have slightly rounded top edges, with raised panels on their north and south sides, and the year built cast into the northeast newel.

Approach railings on the south and northwest sides consist of galvanized metal W-beams bolted to wood posts. Railing ends are bolted to the concrete guard railings. Approach railings on the northeast side consist of around 50 feet of concrete Jersey barriers, anchored to the railing newels, that transition to galvanized metal W-beams for the rest of the approach. Tall, steel cobra head type light fixtures are located along the approaches. The light fixtures have a tapered cross section and stand on tall plinths.

Alterations include:

1972–1973, fill added immediately to the north of the center span to cover the existing wood railroad trestle creating the existing causeway north of the bridge.

2003–2005, construction following the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake of a temporary 4th Avenue W bridge while the replacement 4th Avenue W bridge was constructed. This resulted in removal of the median at the west abutment to accommodate lanes from the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Olympic Street W Bridge

Property ID: 721835

temporary bridge and removal of the sidewalk in this area. The existing sidewalk on the south side of the bridge was widened and the pedestrian connection on the south slope of the east abutment were built. Upon completion of the permanent bridge, named the Olympia-Yashiro Friendship Bridge and formally dedicated on May 16, 2004, the temporary bridge was removed and the lanes and sidewalks along the north side of the west approach were rebuilt. As part of this work the existing roundabout and the triangular median at the west end of the approach were installed. The concrete jersey barriers are also attributed as part of this work.

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Percival Creek Bridge

Property ID: 727627

Location



Address: Olympia, Washington

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
	1952	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1952	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Historic Context:

Category
Engineering

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Engineer	Carey, James and Kramer
Engineer	Carey, James W & Associates
Builder	Hamilton



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Percival Creek Bridge

Property ID: 727627

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2016-01-00452, , Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project	4/18/2022	Survey/Inventory	

Photos



Bridge, southeast corner.



Railing, looking southwest.



Bridge structure, detail.



Bridge structure, detail.



Road deck looking north.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Percival Creek Bridge

Property ID: 727627

Inventory Details - 4/18/2022

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/18/2022

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Bridge - Concrete Girder
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Concrete - Poured

Styles:

Period	Style Details
No Style	No Style

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Percival Creek Bridge

Property ID: 727627

Significance narrative: Percival Creek Bridge is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register due to its hinged design characteristic in an otherwise common bridge design. The resource is not within a listed or eligible historic district.

The location, setting, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship remain intact. The design is diminished slightly due to added utilities along the west side of the bridge.

The resource possesses significance for its association with the Des Chutes Basin Project and its role within the Deschutes Parkway SW spanning Percival Creek; however, the loss of integrity to both the parkway and the overall Des Chutes Basin, both determined not National Register eligible, have diminished the capacity of the bridge as a single property to convey these associations (Criterion A). Research did not reveal that the resource is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B). The structure as a concrete girder bridge embodies characteristics common to the type and period of construction, with the hinge element in the structure being a unique characteristic to the type (Criterion C).

This bridge replaced the temporary timber bridge over Percival Creek. The temporary bent pile trestle had been constructed in 1950 under Unit 2 work to provide construction access across Percival Creek (James W. Carey and Associates 1949b, 49).

Replacement of the temporary bridge with the extant bridge occurred under Unit 3A. Carey and Kramer, consulting engineers, designed the bridge and associated retaining wall bridge ends. Hinged connections between column cap and girders in the design were used to “eliminate flexural stresses and other high parasitical stresses which could be induced in the relatively short concrete columns between the column cap and the concrete footings resting on the timber bearing pilings” and was normally provided for by the material into which the pilings were driven, per the “Report of Initial Pile Probe Test Data and Foundation Conditions – Des Chutes Basin Project, Unit 3A – Percival Creek Bridge” (James W. Carey and Associates 1950b). The soil conditions resulted in a design change from vertical to batter piles to provide better support for the bridge. Hamilton Builders built the bridge. The contractor placed additional embankment material to wide and raise the subgrade at the bridge approaches. Sheet pilings, rather than exclusively rip rap due to space constraints, for erosion control was placed in the Percival Creek channel and along the westerly slope of the parkway fill for 200 feet in each direction of the bridge site (James W. Carey and Associates 1950b, 64) bridge and approaches (James W. Carey and Associates 1950a, 64).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Percival Creek Bridge

Property ID: 727627

Physical description:

The three-span, reinforced concrete, cast in place girder bridge is 100 feet long and 56 feet side. Two concrete bents, one at either side of the creek channel support the central and side spans. Concrete retaining walls carried on pilings support the bridge ends. Each bent supporting the spans has a hinge consisting of pre-molded joint filler and rebar crossing diagonally at the hinge between the girder and column cap (cross beam). Batter (rather than vertical driven) piles support the short concrete columns.

The concrete sidewalk is cantilevered on triangular concrete brackets with a construction joint separating it from the deck slab. An open concrete railing with newels and square balusters extends along the outer sides of the sidewalks. The year built "1952" is cast into the northwest newel. Sheet piling and rip rap rock along the banks, with a wing wall at the southeast corner, protect the parkway approaches to the bridge from erosion. A gutter extends along the road to sidewalk curb transition, originally with galvanized steel pipe drains and grates at drain inlets.

Alterations included construction of a screen/fence across the creek channel upstream from the bridge, repaving of the roadway, and the addition of utilities along the west side of the bridge.

Bibliography:

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Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. October 14, 2021. "Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary Long-Term Management Project: Determined Eligible," 2016-01-00452, letter from Holly Borth, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Design Reviewer to Carrie R. Martin, Washington State Department of Enterprise Services Environmental Planner.

