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ADDENDUM TO
DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE (DNS)

Originally issued on May 24, 2007

FOR

**LAKE SAMMAMISH STATE PARK REDEVELOPMENT AND RESTORATION
CONCEPT PLAN**

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Date July 26, 2007

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chris Regan".

THIS IS AN ADDENDUM TO THE DNS ISSUED ON 5/24/07. ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD FOR THIS PROPOSAL, ALL COMMENTS ARE WELCOME AND WILL BE THOROUGHLY CONSIDERED. PLEASE DIRECT YOUR COMMENTS TO THE LETTERHEAD ADDRESS SO THEY ARE RECEIVED BY AUGUST 8, 2007 OR THEY MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED. COMMENTS WILL ALSO BE ACCEPTED AT THE REGULARLY SCHEDULED AUGUST 10, 2007 COMMISSION MEETING TO BE HELD IN WESTPORT, WA.

This document is an Addendum to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) environmental checklist dated May 24, 2007 for the Adoption of the Lake Sammamish State Park Redevelopment and Restoration Concept Plan. This addendum has been prepared in accordance with state SEPA regulations (WAC 197-11-706) to provide supplemental information for the checklist. State Parks has prepared this addendum in response to comments received during the initial public comment period regarding the specificity and completeness of answers provided in the original checklist. The supplemental information provided in this document includes further detail on impacts caused by project actions conceptually identified in this non-project action. Impacts originally addressed in the environmental checklist dated May 24, 2007, and further



detailed in this addendum include: impacts to water - caused by stormwater generated from new impervious surfaces, and wetland fill; information on species of concern missing from the original checklist; likely transportation impacts; further discussion of how State Parks will mitigate impacts, time its mitigation, and establish general requirements for monitoring and maintenance of conceptual mitigation; and likely cumulative and secondary impacts from park redevelopment and restoration. The information identified in this addendum adds specificity and further details the impacts identified in the original checklist. In consideration of this additional information in association with the original checklist, the impacts caused by the redevelopment and restoration of Lake Sammamish State Park are considered to be minor and do not create a significant adverse environmental impact. Therefore, the Determination of Non-significance issued on May 24, 2007, continues as before.

This Addendum to the DNS is part of a phased review under SEPA. Phased review means the coverage of general matters in broader environmental documents, with subsequent narrower documents concentrating solely on issues specific to the later analysis (WAC 197-11-776). Phased review will allow the Commission to focus on decisions regarding the redevelopment and restoration concept plan. This is an addendum to the first phase of environmental analysis for Lake Sammamish State Park. Subsequent phases will include environmental review and analysis for any additional non-project and project actions when such actions are proposed. The next phase of review for redevelopment of the park is scheduled for the 2007-2009 biennium. Ambiguity that currently exists with proposed actions will be clarified and reviewed further. As such, the information presented in this checklist often represents worst-case scenarios that will likely be minimized and mitigated when resources are allocated to design and permit specific actions.

The following sections provide supplemental information on various aspects of the natural and built environment addressed in the original checklist. This information does not change the overall conclusions of the checklist or DNS. Rather, the information is intended to clarify and expand on the information in the checklist on which the DNS was based. Supplemental information is organized below by sections of the checklist. The answers below should be considered as additions to the existing information originally presented in the checklist. Previous answers of the specific questions will not be repeated.

A. Background

B. Environmental Elements

3. Water

a. Surface

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

The conceptual redevelopment of the day use area of Lake Sammamish State Park could result in the filling of up to one acre of degraded, impacted wetlands within the confines of the existing developed Sunset Beach picnic area. Although park visitors currently use the area that will be potentially filled, the proposed redevelopment, will formalize access and use of the area, including restoring and providing connectivity and higher functioning of the area's wetlands, and using

degraded wetlands and wetland buffers to mitigate stormwater impacts. To accomplish this task, filling and creation of wetlands is likely to occur within this area of the park, as well as within the natural area, slated for wetland restoration. Because the park is located in a floodplain and wetlands are extensive within the park; because many of the wetlands within the park are degraded and functioning at a low level; because the park is situated on a shoreline of statewide significance; and, because the park is a significant recreational site of local, regional, and statewide importance: staff believes the quantity of fill is unavoidable and the redevelopment and restoration of the park will improve the natural functioning of wetlands within the park; increase the separation of human use from wetland areas; the plan will result in improved public access to its shorelines; and, will result in improved recreational facilities.

Swim beach sediment augmentation and shoreline modification is also proposed to restore formal swimming areas. In order to provide a more adequate swim beach substrate, the plan identifies dredging approximately one and a quarter acres of submerged sediment and replacing the volume of sediment removed with like quantities of clean sand imported from an approved source. Sand will extend into the shoreline areas and cover an additional one acre of beach suitable for swimming. Shorelines are likely to be modified and will incorporate shoreline access improvements and shoreline plantings, intended to improve habitat functions in limited areas of the expanded day use area.

Also, the Lake Sammamish redevelopment and restoration plan calls for an extensive trail network throughout the park. According to trail design standards, based upon trail use, new and improved trails within the park will cover approximately 3.5 acres. It is likely that the majority of these trails will be within wetland areas of the park, and will require impacts to wetlands. Specific trail routing to avoid impacts, and/or specific trail design and materials (i.e., varying width considerations, pin point boardwalk) in places to minimize impacts to wetlands will be considered and negotiated with local, state, and federal governments when considering and permitting project actions.

To offset impacts caused by formalizing day use within existing wetlands, as described above, State Parks will create new wetlands and enhance existing wetlands, as identified in the park's wetlands, streams, and lakeshore restoration plan. This plan calls for the creation, and/or enhancement of approximately 300 acres of wetlands within the park. Such creation and enhancement activities will likely require minor dredging of wetland areas, with the intent of promoting hydrologic connectivity with surface waters of the park, and overall enhancement of wetland processes and functions. It is estimated that less than 1% of the acreage identified for wetland enhancement and/or creation, will require short-term, temporary impacts to wetlands as part of the mitigation and enhancement work. The goal of the restoration plan is to improve the connectivity and functioning of the wetlands within a park-wide and watershed context. Because of the restoration plan's focus, staff's design will also be focused to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands that may have a greater affect on park-wide and watershed function. In such cases, State Parks will work with local, state, and federal regulatory agencies to consider design options that will best maintain the plan's focus.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater)

1) Describe the source of runoff (including stormwater) and method of collection and disposal, if

any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

The redevelopment and restoration concept plan identifies changes to existing facilities that generate stormwater. Although specific quantities will not be known until project actions are identified, conceptual analysis (Table 1, below) suggests that existing park design has approximately 27 acres of impervious surfaces throughout the park, contributing approximately 9 foot-acres/year of stormwater. With the redevelopment of the park impervious surfaces will be reduced by approximately 40,000 square feet of roads and 40,000 square feet of impervious roofs with the incorporation of staff recommended design considerations. A reduction in 80,000 square feet of impervious surfaces will reduce 5.5 foot-acres/year of stormwater from being generated. According to the concept plan the area of pavement will be reduced through facility and program development of areas previously used as roads, and impervious building area will be treated by designing certain facilities with green roofs. Beyond the large scale facility design considerations, Parks has identified the use of rain gardens, possible reuse of storm water, development of bioretention ponds and biofilter swales, and pervious paving options, where appropriate, in its design considerations. Also, restoration of park wetlands is intended to improve the functions of the expansive wetland system within the park. Restoration of the natural areas of the park ought reduce flooding, and improve water quality treatment.

Lake Sammamish State Park is largely within the floodplain of creeks and water drainages remnant from historic drainage districts, Laughing Jacobs Creek, Tibbetts Creek, Issaquah Creek, and Lake Sammamish. The park is situated low in the watershed at the confluence of the rivers and creeks with the lake. As such, stormwater that is generated within the park generally flows into the wetlands and as groundwater into the river, creeks, and lake. Also, the park maintains a stormwater retention pond for parking improvement that occurred during the 1990s. However, during heavy storm events, it is likely, as occurs now, that water will flow directly to surface waters.

Staff has quantified impervious surfaces within the park by area as follows:

Table 1. Park facilities with potential to generate stormwater.

Existing Facilities	Pavement Area in Square Feet	Impervious Building Area in Square Feet	Green Roof Building Area in Square Feet
Sunset Beach Area	468,368.00	5,400.00	
Swim Beach Area	331,732.00	5,300.00	
Kitchen Shelter Area	44,200.00	2,900.00	
Admin Area (Equipment & Products Shop, Park Offices, and Residences)	194,000.00	35,000.00	
Hans Jensen Area	16,900.00	3,500.00	
Park Roads	50,500.00	150.00	
Subtotal	1,105,700.00	52,250.00	
Proposed Improvement Areas			
<i>Sunset Beach Area</i>			
Sunset Beach	365,500.00		11,600.00
Sunset Beach Esplanade	16,733.00		
<i>Swim Beach Area</i>			
Swim Beach	322,000.00		12,000.00
Swim Beach Esplanade	19,467.00		
<i>Kitchen Shelter Area</i>			
Confluence Center (formerly kitchen shelter)	60,000.00		11,700.00
<i>Admin Area</i>			
Urban Campground (guest services) (formerly	74,430.00		3,500.00
Urban Campground (yurts/cabins)		4,500.00	
Stewardship Center	72,000.00		9,000.00
3 Park Residences		7,200.00	
<i>Hans Jensen Area</i>			
Hans Jensen Retreat Lodge	27,900.00		7,000.00
Hans Jensen Park Residence)		2,400.00	
<i>Trails</i>			
Paved Cycling and Pedestrian Trail (confluence center to NW Sammamish Road)	27,000.00		
Natural Area Trail Network (crushed rock trail)	80,800.00		
Subtotal	1,065,830.00	14,100.00	54,800.00
Net Increase/Decrease (-) of Impervious Surfaces	-39,870.00	-38,150.00	

d. *Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any.*

As described above, State Parks has conceptually designed new facilities and the wetland restoration within the park to reduce and control surface and ground water impacts. State Parks will improve its stewardship of surface and ground water impacts through facility design elements (i.e., reducing impervious surfaces), consideration of programming and compensatory wetland mitigation design within the context of improving overall functioning of wetlands in the park and in relation to surface water (e.g., planting shorelines, enhancing/incorporating wetland features in day use design, and fulfilling planned wetland restorations). State Parks may need to mitigate stormwater impacts by filling and/or modifying existing wetlands. All such modifications of wetlands will be mitigated as defined by local, state and federal requirements during project action reviews.

5. Animals

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

State Parks inadvertently left out threatened and endangered fish known to use waters of the park. According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service's web information and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife PHS database (current as of May 2007), the following species are identified as utilizing specific areas of Lake Sammamish State Park for spawning, rearing, and migration:

Puget Sound populations of:

Fall Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) – federal threatened/state concern

Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) – federal concern

Dolly Varden/Bull Trout (*Salvelinus malma*) – federal threatened/state concern

Southwest Washington populations of:

Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) – federal concern

Winter steelhead (*Oncorhynchus gairdneri*) – federal threatened

14. Transportation

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

State Parks retained Transportation Engineering Northwest, LLC, to complete a traffic analysis for Lake Sammamish State Park. The report assumes worst case scenarios for the conceptual redesign of the park. AM peak hour trips are listed for 8:00 – 9:00AM. PM peak hour trips are listed for 5:00 – 6:00 PM. All numbers are based upon build out of the park, which may span ten to twenty years and is entirely dependent on state funding, forming partnerships with other organizations, or obtaining government or private grants. Some phases may never be initiated. Project specific actions will be re-evaluated when funding is secured, and as stated previously, State Parks will work with the applicable state and local governments to address traffic impacts.

Table 13 of the report summarizes the estimated net increase in site trip generation for Lake Sammamish State Park during peak summer months. On weekdays, the site is estimated to generate a net increase of approximately 42 a.m. peak hour trips, 42 p.m. peak hour trips, and 305 daily trips. On weekends, a net increase in site trip generation is estimated at 77 a.m. peak hour trips, 62 p.m. peak hour trips, and 575 daily trips.

Table 14 summarizes the estimated total future site trip generation for Lake Sammamish State Park during peak summer months. On weekdays, the site is estimated to generate approximately 103 a.m. peak hour trips, 341 p.m. peak hour trips, and 2,150 daily trips. On weekends, future trip generation is estimated at 168 a.m. peak hour trips, 389 p.m. peak hour trips, and 3,895 daily trips.

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

The report identifies specific mitigation measures to be considered as part of the proposed redevelopment of Lake Sammamish State Park. Identified mitigation measures will significantly reduce impacts related to proposed development. However, specific measures to reduce or control transportation impacts are a major consideration of local governments, and as such will be reviewed and closely coordinated with local governments during project specific actions. The mitigation measures identified in the report include:

Roadway Improvements

- A westbound right-turn lane should be provided at the Main Gate entrance onto NW Sammamish Road.
- At the Soccer Complex Driveway onto NW Sammamish Road, the applicant may consider restricting the Soccer Complex Driveway to right-in, right-out, left-in only to minimize conflicts with queued vehicles from the off-site intersection of SR 900/17th Avenue NW / NW Sammamish Road.
- Since redevelopment of Lake Sammamish State Park would occur over the next 10 to 20 years, at each level of development, additional traffic impact analysis should be conducted at site driveway intersections and off-site intersections to include but not limited to levels of service, queuing, turning movement conflicts, etc.

Programmatic Improvements

In addition to roadway-related traffic improvements above, other potential mitigation measures to reduce traffic impacts may include the following:

- Reduce overall parking capacity.
- Eliminate parking currently available to nearby off-site commercial businesses, i.e., future parking will be for Park users only.
- Relocate existing facilities that generate traffic (e.g., proposed move of statewide equipment and products shop to a new location).
- Consider additional transit stops inside the park and providing incentives for participants in ongoing park programs to use mass transit or carpool.
- Provide visitor services within the park to reduce trips in and out (e.g., food service and campground laundry/vending/convenience items).
- Improve connections to the County/City regional trail system to encourage non-motorized transportation to the park (e.g., bicycling).
- Schedule park recreational and educational programs to avoid beginning or ending during peak p.m. commute periods.
- Set check-in/check-out times for campground and shelter reservations to avoid a.m. and p.m. commute periods.

- Schedule park employee arrival/departure times outside of weekday a.m. and p.m. peak periods.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Implementation of sustainable practices within the park and restoration of the natural areas of Lake Sammamish State Park are likely to reduce the cumulative and secondary impacts to flooding and water quality issues within the watershed. Specifically, because the park will generate less stormwater, and because the park's wetlands, situated low in the watershed, will be rehabilitated to improve water storage and water treatment functions, the park's wetland functions will improve within the watershed, and the secondary and cumulative storage and treatment of water generated off-site will also improve. Water run-off in urban areas is likely to have higher concentrations of non-point pollution

Other aspects of the project are likely to increase the cumulative and secondary impacts additively with each phase of project implementation. The goal of the redevelopment of the park is to encourage greater use of the park. It's likely that greater use of the park will require additional resources to manage more people, and more people will result in greater emissions to the air and production of noise within the park. Additional use of the park will have secondary impacts on transportation which will extend impacts associated with noise and emissions outside of the park.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

Concepts of recreation in an urban setting are changing. Large parks in urban areas provide avenues of discovery for individuals not likely to get such an experience in normal daily life. Parks provide an opportunity to educate individuals on cumulative and secondary impacts, the role of conservation places in personal renewal, and in identifying solutions to urban environmental challenges. The parks focus on sustainable practices and concerted efforts to restore degraded, and/or lower functioning wetlands provide excellent educational opportunities to expose individuals to the cumulative and secondary impacts. The park's stewardship center will consider programming to get such a message to visitors of the park.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

Proposed redevelopment of Lake Sammamish State Park is intended to improve access to and use of Lake Sammamish, a waterway used by threatened salmonids for migration, foraging, and spawning. Increased use of nearshore waters may have direct, secondary and/or cumulative impacts on such species. Within the context of urban development and pressures, recreation impacts are less intense. However, disruptions to existing habitats may have secondary impacts

to species that rely on those habitats. Impacts to sport fish could further impact recreational fishing, nature watching, and other non-consumptive recreational pursuits. Furthermore, combined with other urban pressures, modifications and higher intensity recreation use in conservancy environments can exacerbate cumulative impacts to organisms that rely on such resources.

The park's wetland restoration plan leaves open the possibility for third parties to mitigate wetland impacts within the park. The 300 acres of lower functioning wetlands within the park represent an attractive and easily identifiable opportunity for developers looking for wetland mitigation opportunities. State Parks policy requires that the agency consider how authorizing such development is likely to affect recreational use of the property, consider the application within a watershed context, and be based on an approved stewardship plan. If an applicant meets these considerations, it is then up to the local, state and federal permitting agencies to consider how compensatory mitigation within the park for impacts outside of the park improves watershed function. In some cases it may. In others it may not. Either way, the secondary and cumulative impacts of such decisions have implications for the functioning and distribution of wetlands within the watershed.

Likewise, upland habitat within the park provides breeding, nesting, and/or seasonal habitat for a number of wildlife species. Some of these species likely migrate out of the park and into the local urban areas during some period of the year. Development within the park may improve or detract from the capacity of the park to provide a sink source of wildlife that radiates into such urban areas. As such, the secondary and cumulative effects of decisions within the park could be seen in the backyards of residents throughout the regional area

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

As stated previously, identifying opportunities to interpret the value and role of open spaces and conservation of special places in urban environments can sensitize a community to the impacts that individuals and society has on our natural world. Combining the message of impacts with examples of improving the ecological processes and functions of park lands, and highlighting sustainable practices which lessen the overall impact of development reduces the impact, and provides clear examples of measures individuals can take to reduce their impact on the environment.

Furthermore, State Parks will work with conservation partners, other stakeholders, and regulatory agencies during the design and review of project actions to avoid and/or reduce impacts with secondary and cumulative impacts.