

Summary of Materials and Request for Stakeholder and Community Input

Capitol Lake Long-Term Management Planning

Phase I Implementation – September Meeting Series

NEW PROVISIO ELEMENT: COST ESTIMATES AND NEXT STEPS

Meetings to discuss cost estimates and next steps will occur in September 2016. The primary supporting document for these discussions is a figure that provides an overall cost comparison for the options, with the range of costs for components of long-term management options. Additionally, a summary of the next steps for the long-term management planning process has been prepared to describe the transition into Phase II.

PREVIOUS PROVISIO ELEMENT: REVIEW OF EXISTING AND HYBRID OPTIONS

Previous materials presented an overview of the long-term management options, providing a graphical and written description of the range of potential options, as well as a review of the reported consistency with project goals. A revised draft Purpose and Need Statement, reflecting project goals, was presented for discussion. These materials have been revised per stakeholder feedback and are now available for a “second touch” review.

MATERIALS FOR REVIEW

- A figure that provides an overall cost comparison for the options, and the range of costs for components of the long-term management options.
- A description of the next steps for the Phase I process, and the transition into Phase II (a project-specific Environmental Impact Statement [EIS]).
- Overview materials for the existing and hybrid options for long-term management of Capitol Lake, an updated list of potential option components that could increase consistency with project goals, and a proposed final draft Purpose and Need Statement.

QUESTIONS FOR MATERIAL REVIEW AND INPUT

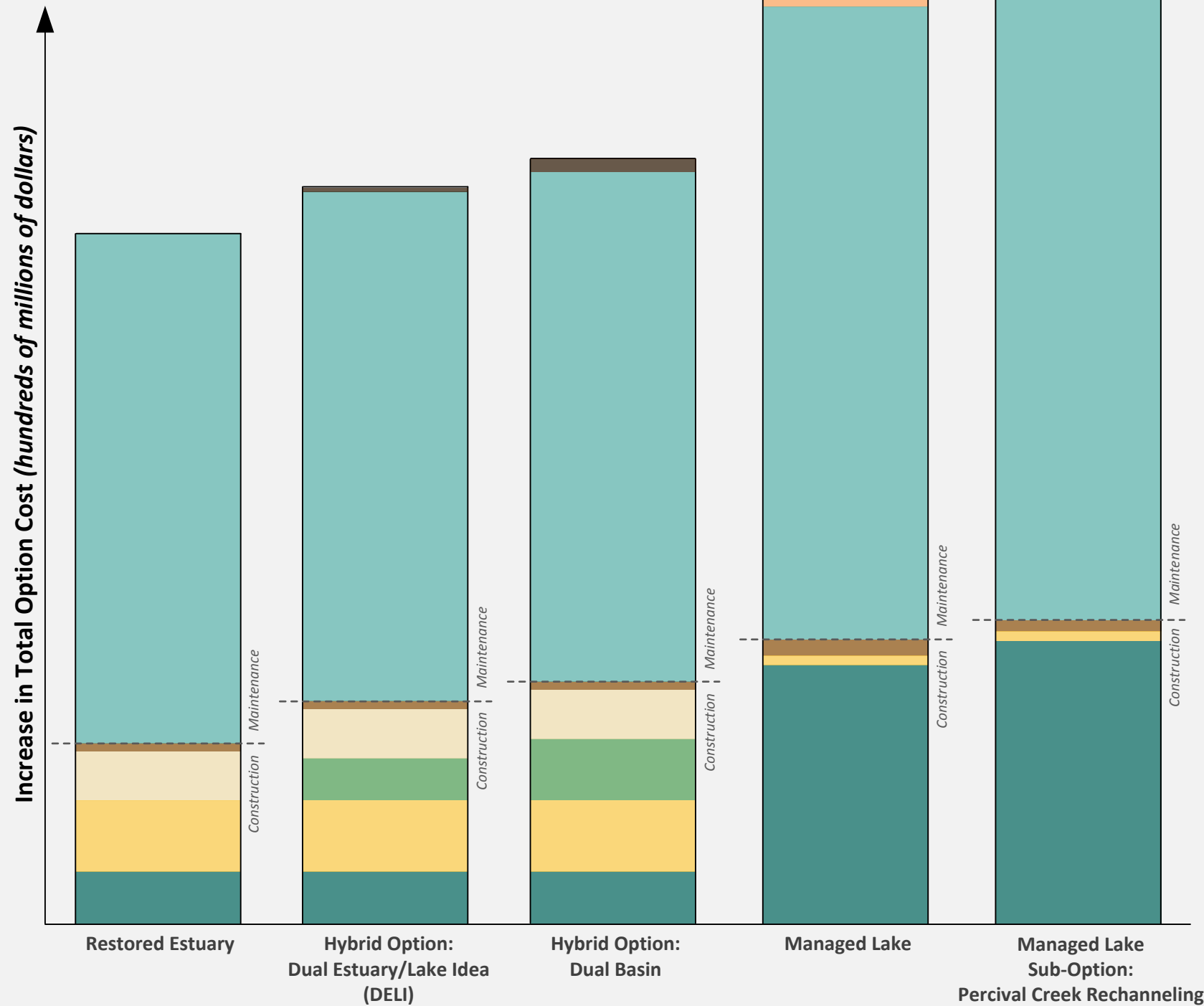
1. Would you like to see the relative range of costs for any additional components related to construction or maintenance of the long-term management options?
2. Do you support the next step of the long-term management planning process, which is to complete an EIS and select a long-term management option during Phase II?

DATES FOR COMMUNITY INPUT ON COST ESTIMATES AND NEXT STEPS

Input can be provided at the Community meeting scheduled from 5:30 to 7:30 PM on October 5, 2016 at 1500 Jefferson St SE, Olympia, WA. Input on these materials and the questions above can also be submitted online from September 22, 2016 to October 6, 2016, at www.des.wa.gov.



In total, the highest cost option is approximately 30% more than the lowest cost option. For construction costs alone, the highest cost option is approximately 40% more than the lowest cost option.



Notes:

1. Previously reported cost estimates for the long-term management options have been reviewed but do not serve as the complete basis for the cost information provided on this figure because many of the primary assumptions or existing conditions have changed. For example, the primary previous assumptions regarding open water disposal or in-water beneficial use for dredged sediment is affected by the presence of New Zealand mudsnail, a changed condition that results in a significant increase to one of the largest cost components (DMMP communication 2012).
2. Due to the conceptual level of the proposed long-term management options, cost estimates could not be generated for all factors or design components related to construction and maintenance (such as stormwater infrastructure, control of invasive and nuisance species, etc.).
3. Preliminary design, technical analyses, and feasibility reviews would occur as part of the future Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in Phase II. At that time, more detailed cost estimates for construction and maintenance would be developed.
4. The Department of Enterprise Services (DES) cannot confirm the accuracy or validity of the presented long-term management options due to the absence of preliminary design, technical analysis, and feasibility review, which inform the cost estimating process.
5. Completion of an EIS is required before DES can select or implement any long-term management option. Permitting and design would also be required for all options. These costs would be incurred prior to, and separate from, construction and maintenance, and therefore are not reflected on this figure.
6. All long-term management options would require initial dredging. As part of the Managed Lake Option and Sub-Option, the dredged sediment would be disposed of at an upland site (likely a landfill) due to the presence of purple loosestrife seeds and the New Zealand mudsnail. For the Restored Estuary and Hybrid Options, the initial dredge sediment would be used for the slope armoring and habitat rehabilitation included as part of these previous designs.
7. Quantities for the initial dredging were sourced from the Capitol Lake Alternatives Analysis (CLAMP 2009) for the existing long-term management options, as that analysis represents the most current information prepared as part of the DES-led planning effort, and the designs of these options have not been advanced since that time. The dredging quantities for the new long-term management options are based on the estimates provided in that analysis because the effort for dredging under the new Hybrid Option and Sub-Option would be similar to those of the Dual Basin Option and Managed Lake Option, respectively.
8. A 50-year duration has been used to estimate relative maintenance cost factors, with a maintenance dredging frequency of every 5 years for the Restored Estuary and Hybrid Options, and every 10 years for the Managed Lake Option and Sub-Option.
9. Mitigation for maintenance dredging is anticipated due to impacts from construction access that would affect upland habitat or park space, and impacts to the lake basin, as indicated in agency discussions that occurred to support the 2013 Permitting Recommendations Report.

Legend

Construction Cost Factors

- Initial Lake Channel Pre-Dredging (~ 7 to 28% of total option costs)
- 5th Ave Dam Removal/Bridge Construction or Dam Maintenance (~ 1 to 10% of total option costs)
- Reflecting Pool Barrier Construction (~ 5 to 8% of total option costs)
- Scour Protection and Deschutes Parkway Stabilization (~ 6 to 7% of total option costs)
- Mitigation for Construction Impacts (~ 1 to 2% of total option costs)

Maintenance Cost Factors (over a period of 50 years)

- Maintenance Dredging and Sediment Disposal (~ 62 to 73% of total option costs)
- Mitigation for Maintenance Dredging Impacts (~ 8% of total option costs)
- Maintenance/Operation of Reflecting Pool and Barrier Wall (~ 0.5 to 2% of total option costs)

Please review figure notes for relevant information supporting the cost graphic.



Capitol Lake Long-Term Management Planning
Department of Enterprise Services
Olympia, Washington

Relative Cost Comparison
for Long-Term Management Options

Black and white printing can affect interpretation of this histogram.

Next Steps for Capitol Lake Long-Term Management Planning

PHASE I TRANSITION INTO PHASE II

Why was Phase I completed and what was the intent of this process?

Phase I was completed in response to a Proviso in the Capital Budget for the 2015–2017 biennium, which directed the Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (DES) to make tangible progress on reaching broad agreement on a long-term plan for the management of Capitol Lake and the Lower Deschutes Watershed. DES has conducted this work in a meaningful way; not only to satisfy the directives within the Proviso, but also to prepare for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that would be completed in Phase II. The EIS process would allow selection of a long-term management option that would then be implemented in Phase III.

How does Phase I support the Phase II process?

Phase I was conducted in a manner similar to an expanded scoping process that agencies can choose to implement as the first step of an EIS. “Expanded scoping is intended to promote interagency coordination, public participation, and innovative ways to streamline the SEPA process” (Washington Administrative Code §197-11-410: Expanded Scoping). Some methods and techniques from the formal guidance on expanded scoping include:

- Using questionnaires or information packets, and meetings or workshops.
- Using a coordinator or team from inside or outside the agency.
- Developing cooperative consultation and exchange of information among agencies before the EIS is prepared, rather than awaiting submission of comments on a completed document.

Additionally, the materials prepared as part of Phase I will be used within the EIS, including:

- The identified project goals, which are captured in the purpose and need statement, and will serve as the primary screening criteria for potential long-term management options.
- The compiled list of technical documents and associated review of best available science, which will support various discipline-specific analyses that will occur as part of an EIS.
- The hybrid, new, and existing long-term management options, which will be screened to determine reasonable alternatives and to identify a narrowed range of options for review.
- The relative range of costs for components of the long-term management options, which will be built upon to provide comprehensive cost estimates for future comparison. This may also assist in the evaluation of long-term management options against the goal of minimizing long-term costs and ensuring an economically sustainable management approach.

A number of long-term management options were identified in Phase I. Would all of them be evaluated in an EIS in Phase II?

No, only reasonable alternatives would be evaluated as part of an EIS process. Reasonable alternatives would be identified from the long-term management options using screening criteria, such as the following:

1. Would the option feasibly attain the goals or objectives of the Capitol Lake/Lower Deschutes Watershed Long-Term Management Project?

- Does the option achieve the project goals or objectives with decreased environmental impacts, and would it increase the anticipated project benefits?

What are the primary steps of an EIS process, and when would the long-term management options be screened?

The primary steps of a project-specific EIS, which would be conducted during Phase II, include:

Project Scoping: to determine the range of proposed actions, reasonable alternatives, and impacts to be discussed in an EIS. The work completed as part of Phase I will streamline the scoping process to determine the proposed action and to identify reasonable alternatives. During project scoping the long-term management options will be screened against the purpose and need statement, and the reasonable alternatives will be carried forward for further review.

Detailed Technical Evaluation: to conduct technical studies and consider probable impacts to the built and natural environment from construction and operation of the reasonable alternatives. Potential short-term and long-term effects from each alternative will be analyzed, and the alternatives will be further refined to reduce significant impacts, or will be eliminated if they fail to meet the initial screening criteria.

Draft EIS: to describe the potential significant environmental impacts and benefits from the reasonable alternatives. This document will provide an opportunity for public participation, and will also be distributed to interested agencies and other stakeholders. The work completed in Phase I may reduce the potential for unanticipated feedback on the Draft EIS, which could slow the Phase II process if comments resulted in changes to the proposed actions and alternatives.

Final EIS: to consider and respond to comments on the Draft EIS, and select the alternative for implementation. The Final EIS will also identify mitigation for potential environmental impacts of the selected long-term management option. It serves as a decision document and allows DES to take action on the Capitol Lake/Lower Deschutes Watershed Long-Term Management Project.

When would Phase II occur, and what is the overall duration for the remaining planning process?

DES is currently pursuing funding from the Washington State Legislature for the Phase II process (a project-specific EIS), and submitted a budget request for the full cost of an EIS to the Office of Financial Management in September 2016. If funding is received as part of the upcoming biennial budget, which will be signed in spring 2017, Phase II could begin in early 2018 after selection of a consultant team. The timeline below shows the anticipated duration of the remaining project phases.

