

Diana Dupuis
Director



STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

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STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Determination of NonSignificance

Date of Issuance: September 18, 2024

Lead Agency: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Agency Contact: Kira Swanson, Environmental Planner
Kira.Swanson@parks.wa.gov

Project Name: Water System and Parking Lot Expansion at
Wallace Falls State Park

Description of Proposal: The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) proposes to replace the source of water and expand parking at Wallace Falls State Park. The proposed project would allow for an independent water supply within the Park (currently water is purchased from adjacent landowner) and expand parking to alleviate parking along the road during peak season. The limited parking availability causes congestion at the Park entrance and for adjacent landowners. To address these issues State Parks is proposing a phased project approach.

- Phase 1 – Install a full water supply system on site including a well, water storage tank, treatment and booster pump building, electrical and associated piping and accessories.
- Phase 2 – A boundary line adjustment is needed for the parking expansion and trail improvements and acquisition of 12.16 acres. No ground disturbance is associated with this phase as it is an administrative boundary adjustment.
- Phase 3 – Expand the existing parking area to increase parking from 108 existing parking stalls to approximately 200. In addition, a restroom is proposed at the trail head adjacent to the expanded parking area to allow for safe pedestrian access to the trail system. The total new impervious surface is approximately 1.35 acres. Accompanying the parking expansion are stormwater modifications that will meet local and state requirements.

Location of Proposal: Wallace Falls State Park. The is located on the west side of the Cascades in Snohomish County, near the City of Gold Bar. The Park's address is 14503 Wallace Lake Road Gold Bar, WA 98251. The project is located in Section 3 Township 27 North Range 4 East, W.M. The approximate latitude and longitude of the project is 47.8648° N by -122.2804° W in the north and is 47.8501° N by -122.2818° W in the south and on Snohomish County Parcels 28093200400100, 28093200400400, and 28093200401200.

Threshold Determination: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission has determined that this proposal will not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030. We have reviewed the attached Environmental Checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available at: <http://bit.ly/ParksSEPA>

This determination is based on the following findings and conclusions:

1. Construction activities will be conducted in such a manner to limit disturbance to the minimum required to complete the work.
2. A temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) plan will be developed and implemented to limit construction disturbance limits and control erosion. The erosion and sediment control measures used for this project would be implemented in accordance with the requirements of Snohomish County Code 30.63B and the Snohomish County Drainage Manual.
3. Appropriate best management practices (BMPs) will be employed to minimize erosion and sediments from rainfall runoff at construction sites and identify, reduce, eliminate or prevent the pollution of stormwater, prevent violations of surface water quality, groundwater quality, and prevent adverse water quality impacts during construction. BMPs will include controlling peak rates and volumes of stormwater runoff at outfall and discharge locations.
4. The contractor will be required to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control Countermeasures and Containment (SPCCC) Plan for the storage, handling, use or disposal of hazardous materials and comply with Model Toxics Control Act Clean-up Regulation (WAC 173-340).
5. The project will comply with the conditions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater General Permit.
6. The parking lot expansion will create 54,907 square feet of new impervious surface and stormwater infrastructure. Stormwater will be treated with proposed stormwater infrastructure improvements including: stormwater conveyance, treatment and subsurface infiltration are included in the project.
 - a. An emergency overflow pathway is being utilized for flows that exceed the capacity of the infiltration gallery. These high flows would be conveyed through an existing ditch to a small stream located to the west of the property, in conformance with the existing flow regime.
 - b. All facilities were designed using the Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM).
7. Natural drainage systems and outfalls will be preserved.
8. The project will not impact wetlands or stream but will affect the stream buffer.
 - a. Temporary impacts to stream buffer (1,403 square feet) will be restored in kind at a 1:1 ratio and restored to enhanced conditions.
 - b. Permanent stream buffer impacts (1,129 square feet) will be mitigated at a 3:1 buffer enhancement ratio.
9. Approximately 1.57 acres (67,784 square feet) of impact will occur to otherwise vegetated areas outside the critical area buffers, including removal of 30 trees, as result of the proposed expanded parking area, asphalt drive, sidewalk, walking path, and comfort station at the trail head.

Wallace Falls, Water System and Parking Lot Expansion DNS

September 18, 2024

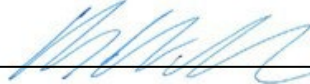
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This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340 (2) and the comment period will end on **October 10, 2024**.

Responsible Official: Kira Swanson
Position/Title: Environmental Planner
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Email: sepa@parks.wa.gov

Date: September 18, 2024

Signature: _____



"All Washington State Parks are developed and maintained for the enjoyment of all persons regardless of age, sex, creed, ethnic origin, or physical limitations."

There is no agency SEPA appeal; however all comments are welcome and will be thoroughly considered.

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Wallace Falls State Park Water System Installation and Parking Lot Expansion

2. Name of applicant:

Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission (State Parks)

Northwest Region Office

Attn: Joelene Boyd, Parks Planner

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Joelene Boyd, Northwest Region Parks Planner

Address: 220 N. Walnut Street

Burlington, WA 98233

Phone: 360-855-5533

E-mail: joelene.boyd@parks.wa.gov

4. Date checklist prepared:

April – May 2024

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

Snohomish County

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

This project would be pursued in three phases: 1) Water System Replacement, 2) Boundary Line Adjustment and associated property acquisition, and 3) Parking Lot Expansion. Completion of all three phases is anticipated to require approximately 1.5 years to complete.

The water system expansion (**Phase 1**) is anticipated to occur in the fall and winter of 2024. The water system expansion is considered the same phase now, but may ultimately be built in two separate phases, one for the well drilling and testing, and one for the remainder of the water system improvements.

Washington State Parks is working with the neighboring Huston Center for a potential boundary line adjustment and associated property acquisition (**Phase 2**) that would allow for the Parking Lot Expansion. The property acquisition is anticipated to take place in 2024.

The parking lot expansion (**Phase 3**) is likely to begin in the fall of 2025 and extend into 2026. Limited parking expansion work would occur during winter. This SEPA review checklist includes all three phases of the project.

All three phases of the project and property acquisition are included in this SEPA Checklist.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

None known.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or would be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

- Water Supply Feasibility Study (August 2020)
- Preliminary Design Report (February 2023)
- Critical Areas Study (DEA, March 2023)
- Geotechnical Report (GeoEngineers, December 2022)
- Preliminary Design Report (Conсор, December 2022)
- 60% Design Drawings (Conсор, July 2023)
- Cultural Resources Survey (ASM Affiliates, Inc, May 2023)
- Appraisal for proposed property acquisition (pending)

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

None known.

10. List any government approvals or permits that would be needed for your proposal, if known.

- Washington State Department of Ecology National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
- Snohomish County Land Disturbing Activity Permit
- Snohomish County Plumbing Permit
- Snohomish County Building Permit
- Snohomish County Boundary Line Adjustment
- Snohomish County Stormwater Drainage Report Approval
- Washington State Department of Health Report Approval

11. Give a brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

Wallace Falls State Park (Park) currently has a shortage in parking space availability; up to 150 vehicles park daily outside the Park entrance. This shortage has prompted the development of a plan for parking expansion.

The Park currently purchases its water supply from the adjacent Huston Center water system through a metered connection. However, the proposed parking expansion plans and increased use of the Park prompted State Parks to complete a study of water supply alternatives. This study was performed by Conсор North America, Inc. (Conсор), previously Murraysmith, in 2020 as part of the Utility Facilities Condition Assessment Report (FCAR) project. The August 2020 Water Supply Feasibility Study

conducted as part of the FCAR concluded that although the existing supply and storage capacity can meet the current demand for both Huston Center and the Park, a new groundwater well source would be needed to provide additional supply capacity and source redundancy for increased water system demands from the parking lot expansion. Following these recommendations, State Parks proposes to install a new water source/supply to the Park. This would allow for a back-up water supply, through a connection between State Parks and the Huston Center water systems. State Parks retained Consor to design upgrades to the water system, which include a new well source in addition to designing the expanded parking lot for the Park. Consor has prepared a Preliminary Design Report for the project (Consor 2022).

Proposed Water System Modifications (Phase 1)

The project proposes a variety of improvements to provide full water supply from an onsite well, including installation of a well, water storage tank, treatment and booster pump building, electrical, and associated piping, and accessories (see **Attachment 1**, 90 Percent Design Plans for Water System Modifications). The well would pump water into an atmospheric ground level storage tank and a booster pump system would pump water from the storage tank to the distribution system. Disinfection treatment would take place at two locations; at the tank inlet and tank outlet to maintain chlorine residual in the tank and overall distribution system. Various locations were considered for the siting of the new well and associated buildings. The treatment and booster pump building would be located near the proposed well and would allow operator access, equipment maintenance, and safety.

This building would consist of a booster pump system, pressure gages, pressure tank(s), flow meter, piping components, sampling taps for water quality monitoring, emergency generator receptacle and transfer switch, and necessary footprint for future inclusion of a chlorine treatment for disinfection purposes. The building would be placed on top of a conventional concrete slab-on grade foundation and would include one single door and no windows. The proposed building would have dimensions of 8 feet by 10 feet and may be prefabricated. There would be 3-inch PVC and HDPE piping to connect the water storage tank to the existing waterline near the Park access road.

State Parks made all reasonable efforts to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservations Areas (FWHCA), and buffers through project design and implementation. Total buffer avoidance was not possible due to constraints associated with location of the proposed well location and treatment building. Impacts were minimized through location of the new facilities in previously disturbed areas lacking significant native vegetation. The remainder of the project is located outside of critical areas. Also, the project includes improved stormwater quality treatment facilities which would improve downstream water quality. Compensatory stream buffer mitigation would replace all critical area functions lost as a result of these unavoidable impacts.

Buffer mitigation for permanent impact is proposed to be met through use of on-site buffer restoration and enhancement. Temporary buffer impacts associated with construction would be mitigated onsite with the restoration of the temporary impacts once construction is completed. Temporary impact areas would be restored to enhanced native plant vegetative conditions within the existing lawn.

Proposed Boundary Line Adjustment (Phase 2)

A Boundary Line Adjustment (Phase 2) and associated property acquisition is proposed so that State Parks may resolve an inholding and install the proposed parking and pedestrian trail improvements. The total proposed acquisition acreage is approximately 12.16 acres and consists of two separate areas within the same parcel:

1. A 1.27-acre area lies adjacent to the neighboring Huston Center property - The acquisition of this area is necessary to accommodate the overflow parking project.
2. The approximately 10.89-acre area is an existing in-holding area. No disturbance to the existing in-holding area is proposed at this time.

Both proposed acquisition areas are owned by Huston Center, parcel 28093200400400 (see **Attachment 2** – Property Acquisition Map).

The property acquisition is funded through a Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Grant, 22-1438-2022 Inholdings. Per the 2021 Wallace Falls Classification and Management Plan: the Director has been authorized to enter into agreements, easements and other less than fee or no fee real estate transactions with owners of properties in the vicinity of the Park that further the goals of providing additional parking, enhancing trail opportunities, and otherwise advancing the Park's recreation and conservation purposes.

Proposed Parking Lot Modifications (Phase 3)

As mentioned previously, the project site needs additional parking to accommodate the current and future use of the facilities during the peak weekends and holidays. To provide additional parking spaces, the following improvements are proposed:

- Install 15,071 square feet of new pavement in the vicinity of the existing above ground retention pond at the northwest end of the parking lot and add additional stalls.
- Expand the paving along the north/northeast corner of the existing parking (2,239 square feet) to allow room for a drive aisle and additional parallel parking.
- Add 3,503 square feet of concrete sidewalk.
- Revise the existing stall layout and re-stripe the pavement to allow for two-lane traffic and improve maneuverability throughout the parking lot. Revise some of the parking stall sizes to be the minimum size allowed by Snohomish County (18-foot by 9-foot). By reducing the size of some of the stalls, it would help provide the necessary space for a drive aisle and additional stalls with minimal new pavement construction.
- Construct a new 24-foot wide, 730-foot long (38,180 square foot) access road in the general location of the existing pedestrian trail, east of the parking lot, and additional parking stalls along the road to a new turnaround. There would be 90-degree parking along the new road as a more efficient use of space; the overall footprint would be generally the same; however, the 90-degree stalls would provide ten additional parking spaces. Additionally, vehicles could pull into the parking spaces from either direction along the access road. As part of this work, a new pedestrian path would be added along the end of the parking stalls to replace the existing path impacted by the new road.
- The new turnaround at the end of the proposed road would also serve as a bus and vehicle drop-off area. Space is provided so that vehicles can pull off the side of the travel area to allow pedestrians to enter/exit a vehicle without impeding traffic.
- Construct new retaining walls in select areas to minimize excavation into the existing hillside. It is anticipated that the proposed walls would be rockery walls based on material availability. A 200-foot long wall is proposed at the northwest corner of the existing parking area, a 113-foot long wall is proposed at the northeast corner of the existing parking area, and a 148-foot long wall is proposed north of the access drive.
- Construct new stormwater facilities to current standards to address runoff associated with the

new and existing impervious surfaces. Refer to Section 2.3 for additional information.

Based on the proposed improvements, it is anticipated that the final parking stall count would be 200, with an overall increase of approximately 92 parking stalls from the original layout. See **Attachment 3**, 60 Percent Design Plans for Phase 3.

Proposed Stormwater Modifications (Phase 3)

As a result of the site improvements and parking lot expansion, additional hard and impervious surfaces would generate increased stormwater runoff. To address the increased flow, the proposed stormwater management approach would include the following:

- Repurpose the existing infiltration pond to accommodate the expanded parking lot as described in Section 2.2.
- Install multiple new subsurface dome-chamber style infiltration facilities below the proposed parking lot. The facilities would be made up of multiple treatment, detention, and infiltration systems.
- Runoff from the parking lot would be conveyed through collection and pollution control features to the infiltration facility. Due to the limited space available, it is proposed that a hydrodynamic separator, such as a Contech Stormceptor[®], is installed to address sediment prior to entering the infiltration basins.
- Runoff from the unimproved areas currently discharging to the existing detention pond would be routed into the new infiltration facility.

The proposed new and redeveloped impervious surface, including an expanded parking lot, added roadway, parking stalls, and turnaround, is approximately 64,961 square feet. Due to the impacted area being greater than one acre, and assuming no regulatory exemptions apply, the stormwater modification would need to meet the Snohomish County Minimum Requirements as identified in the Snohomish County Drainage Manual (Snohomish County 2021).

Onsite stormwater management, detention facilities, and flow control measures would be sized using the results of an approved continuous runoff hydrologic model, Western Washington Hydrology Model. The detention facilities would be designed to infiltrate a minimum of 91 percent of the design storms influent runoff within 48 hours, per the Drainage Manual requirements. The need for an overflow would be evaluated and included if the infiltration capacity of the facility is reached during the design storm event. Any overflow discharge would match developed discharge durations to the pre-developed duration for the ranges established in Snohomish County Minimum Requirements.

GeoEngineers, Inc (Geoengineers) conducted Pilot Infiltration Tests (PIT) to estimate the initial saturation hydraulic conductivity. Based on these tests, the preliminary long-term design infiltration rate is approximately 1.5 inches per hour (Conсор 2022).

Proposed Comfort Station (Comfort station) (Phase 3)

As part of this project, a new comfort (restroom) is proposed at the end of the access road near the turnaround. This new comfort station would provide facilities to those Park users that park along the proposed roadway, without having to return to the parking lot prior to proceeding to the Park trails. The proposed comfort station would be a precast vault toilet, approximately 12 feet x 14 feet in size. It would match the style and features of the existing comfort station. The toilet is sited to be near the paved area so that it is easily accessible along the footpath without a separate access road.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The Park is located on the west side of the Cascades in Snohomish County, near the City of Gold Bar. The Park's address is 14503 Wallace Lake Road Gold Bar, WA 98251.

The project study area is located in Section 3 Township 27 North Range 4 East, W.M. The approximate latitude and longitude of the project is 47.8648° N by -122.2804° W in the north and is 47.8501° N by -122.2818° W in the south. (See **Attachment 4**, Vicinity Map)

Snohomish County Assessor parcel numbers for the study area include 28093200400100, 28093200400400, and 28093200401200.

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth

a. General description of the site:

The project area is located at the south end of the Park, where almost all of the existing park infrastructure is located, including the existing parking lot, bathrooms, trailhead, campground, ranger residence, and maintenance buildings. The project area is crossed by a major electrical transmission line corridor owned and maintained by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The trailhead/parking lot area is connected to the rest of the Park by a State Parks trail. BPA has an easement for maintenance of the overhead transmission lines along the trail. Huston Center, a camp and conference center managed by the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, owns property to the north of the connector trail. Vegetation under the power lines is characterized by a mix of native and nonnative shrubs and herbaceous plants. Surrounding areas are characterized by mixed conifer forest.

The project area ranges in elevation from approximately 325 feet on the western side of the park near the entrance to approximately 350 feet on the eastern side of the project area. The project area generally drains to the south and west toward the mainstem of the Wallace River. A small unnamed tributary to the Wallace River flows down the west side of the project area, flowing under the park entrance road.

Circle or highlight one: Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other:

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

A slope of approximately 65 percent is located along the east side of the stream west of the proposed well location.

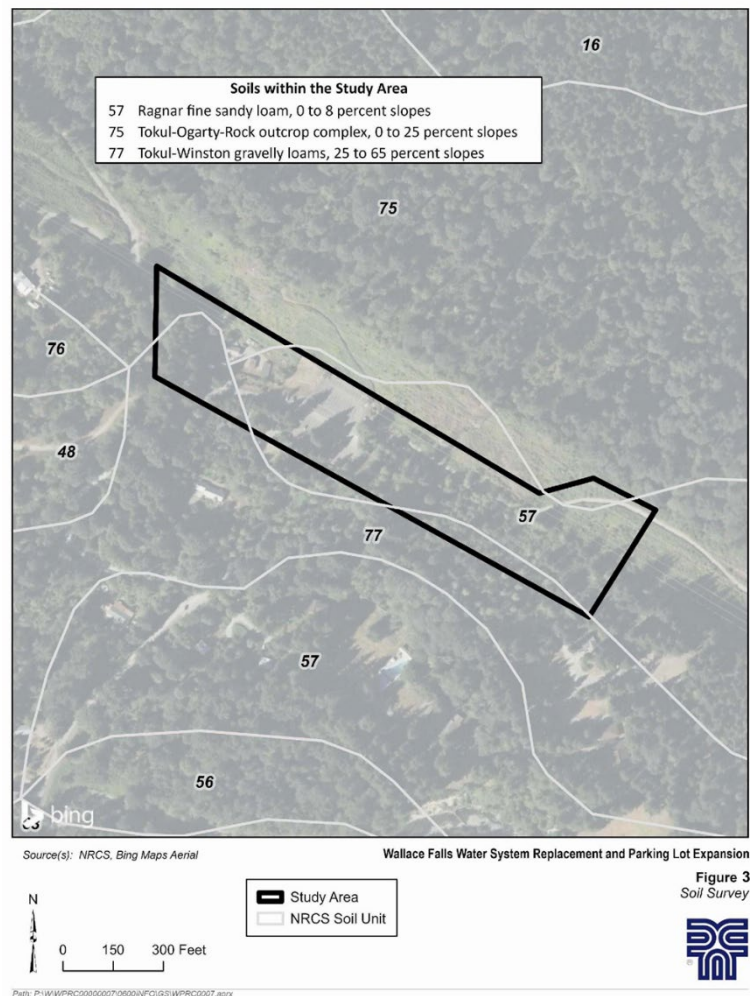
c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

The USDA Soil Conservation Service maps soils in the project area as Tokul-Ogarty-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes, Ragnar fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, and Tokul-Winston gravelly loams, 25 to 65 percent slopes (NRCS 2023). Figure 3, from the Critical Areas Report, shows soil types within the study area (David Evans Associates, Critical Areas Report, June 2024).

The Tokul-Ogarty-Rock complex is defined as being about 60 percent Tokul and similar soils, 20 percent Ogarty and similar soils, and the remainder is a mixture of other types. This series forms on till plains and is moderately well-drained. Depth to water table in the Tokul soils is 18 to 36 inches, and more than 80 inches for Ogarty soils. Neither soil is considered hydric (NRCS 2023).

The Ragnar soil forms on glacial outwash plains and is well-drained. Depth to water table is more than 80 inches. This soil is listed as non-hydric on the Hydric Soils List (NRCS 2023).

The Tokul-Winston soil consists of 60 percent Tokul and similar soils, 30 percent Winston and similar soils, and the remainder is a mixture of other types. This series forms on escarpments and fill plains. Tokul soils are moderately well-drained, and Winston soils are somewhat excessively drained. Neither is considered hydric (NRCS 2023).



d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

According to Snohomish County’s online Planning and Development Services Map Portal (Snohomish County 2024), a variety of geotechnical hazards occur in the vicinity of the Park. These include the following:

- The Tokul-Winston gravelly loam soil series, with 25 to 65 percent slopes, is considered an erosion hazard area. This soil type overlaps the western edge of the study area, associated with the stream ravine.
- A portion of the BPA powerline corridor is mapped as a County landslide hazard area; however, the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Department of Ecology do not have any mapped historic landslides in the project vicinity.

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Phase 1: Water System – The table below provides detail on the excavation and fill affected areas, quantities, and materials proposed for use.

- **Excavation**

- **Purpose:** Remove unsuitable common materials. Excavation is intended to establish an unobstructed surface to install base material under the grass pavers and concrete slabs for the water storage tank, treatment building, and covered parking area. Additional trenching is necessary to install the water service line and electrical/communication conduits. All excess material not suitable or not required for backfill and grading shall be hauled and legally disposed of offsite by the Contractor.

Covered Parking Slab - Excavation			Covered Parking Slab - Fill	
Description	Area (Square Feet)	Quantity (Cubic Yards)	Rock Volume (CY)	Type of Material
Grass Paved Area	1,000	26	26	¾" Base Material
Water Tank Slab	100	6	0	Concrete, no subbase requirements
Treatment Building Slab	113	5	2	5/8" Crushed Rock
Covered Parking Slab	900	27	15	¾" Base Material
Water Line & Elec Cond Trenching	2,200	254	254	Backfill
Total	4,313	318	296	

- **Fill**

- **Purpose/Source:** Install and compact base material to establish the grass-paved access road and concrete slabs for the water storage tank, treatment building, and covered parking area. Fill would be used to install the water service line. Fill material: ¾ inch base rock, gravel backfill, and 5/8 inch crushed rock. Fill material would be from a certified clean and uncontaminated source.

- **Grading**

- **Purpose:** The site would be brought back to existing grade outside of the structures. Minor grading would occur around the structures that account for a total area of approximately 250 square feet (water tank slab and treatment building slab).
- Within the clearing, limits shall be cleared of interfering material, vegetation, and other organic matter to a depth of 12 inches or as required to install suitable base materials.

Phase 2: Boundary Line Adjustment

- Purpose: Boundary Line Adjustment (BLA) is needed to pursue Parking Lot Expansion (Phase 3).
- There is no earthwork associated with the BLA; therefore, there are no calculated excavation or fill quantities for Phase 2.

Phase 3: Parking Lot Expansion

- **Excavation**

- **Purpose:** Remove unsuitable existing common materials, asphalt, and concrete. Excavation is intended to establish an unobstructed surface to install base material under the expanded parking lot, pedestrian path, concrete sidewalk, and comfort station. Excavation will vary in depth, but may be up to 8 feet deep along Walls A and B on the north side of the expanded parking lot. Excavation is necessary to install gravity block retaining walls, subsurface stormwater infiltration basins, and other stormwater collection infrastructure. Excavation associated with site grading to transition from the proposed finish grade to the surrounding existing grades. All excess material not suitable or not required for backfill and grading would be legally disposed of off-site by the Contractor.

- **Area & Quantity:**

Total Area: 67,784 Square feet (SF)

Quantity: 5,782 Cubic yard (CY)

- **Fill**

- **Purpose:** Install and compact base material to establish an expanded parking lot, pedestrian path, concrete sidewalk, and comfort station. Fill would be used to install gravity block retaining walls, subsurface stormwater infiltration basins, and other stormwater collection infrastructure. Fill as required to transition from the proposed finish grade to the surrounding existing grades.

- **Type/Source**

- Coarse Aggregate Type A1 (dense graded aggregate) - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch base rock material.
- Coarse Aggregate Type A2 (granular drain backfill) - Gravel backfill zone bedding.
- Top Coarse Aggregate Type A3 - 5/8 inch crushed rock.
- Subsoil Type S1 (select native fill material) and Topsoil Type TS1 (select native topsoil) from on-site excavation may be used if approved by State Parks Representative and meets the product requirements in the contract documents.
- Subsoil Type S2 (imported fill material) and Topsoil Type TS2 (imported topsoil material) may be used if approved by State Parks Representative and meets the product requirements in the contract documents.
- Stormwater infiltration system: Embedment Stone - Granular well-graded soil/aggregate mixture (<35% fines or processed aggregate).
- Stormwater infiltration system: Foundation Stone - Clean, crushed angular stone.
- Fill material would be from a certified clean and uncontaminated source.

- **Quantities**

- Total Area: 67,784 SF
- Total Quantity: 5,782 CY
- Asphalt: 605 CY
- Type A1: 917 CY
- Type A2: 2,549 CY
- Foundation stone: 1,126 CY
- Native fill: 585 CY

Project total excavation and fill quantities by project phase are in the table below.

	Excavation		Fill
Project Phase	Area (Square Feet)	Quantity (Cubic Yards)	Quantity (Cubic Yards)
1 – Water System	4,313	318	296
2 – Boundary Line Adjustment	0	0	0
3 – Parking Expansion	67,784	5,782	5,782
Total	72,097	6,100	6,078

f. Could erosion occur because of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Tokul-Ogarty-Rock outcrop and Tokul-Winston gravelly loam are described by the NRCS as having moderate and high erosion potential, respectively. Most of the proposed work is on relatively flat areas of the site. Localized erosion could occur where retaining walls are proposed to be installed.

g. About what percent of the site would be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

Phase 1: Water System - Total Project site (includes existing gravel lot near office building and surrounding grass area where improvements are taking place, existing parking structure, and 3-ft wide area along the pipeline routing, and around the alternative well location. Total does not include existing parking lot, comfort station, cabins, office building, etc.).

- Total Area of Impact: 0.66 acres (28,750 square feet)
 - New Impervious Surface: 0.016 acres (697 square feet)
 - Structure footprints (tank and treatment building) = 0.007 acres and gravel (around the tank and treatment building) is 0.009 acres. No other impervious surface is in the water design.
- Treatment BLDG & Storage Tank: 0.007 acres
- Percentage of Area of Impact with new impervious surfaces: 1.5%
 - Existing: 0.184 acres (8.015 square feet)
- Gravel access area including the gravel for parking structure: 0.184 acres
 - Percentage of Area of Impact with existing impervious surfaces: 27.9%

Phase 2: Boundary Line Adjustment – There would be no change in impervious surface as part of Phase 2 of the project.

Phase 3: Parking Lot Expansion - Total Project site (includes existing parking lot, access drive, additional parking stalls, turn around, and trail but does not include existing comfort station, sidewalk around comfort station, cabins, office building, etc.).

- Total Area of Impact: 2.63 acres

- New Impervious Surface: 1.35 acres
 - Asphalt: 1.26 acres
 - Gravel trail: 0.20 acres
 - Concrete sidewalk: 0.07 acres
 - Percentage of Area of Impact with new impervious surfaces: 58%
- Existing: 0.86 acres
- Percentage of Area of Impact with existing impervious surfaces: 32.7%

Project total new impervious surfaces are proposed at 1.57 acres. Existing impervious surfaces total 1.22 acres. Total impervious surfaces after the project are 2.79 acres, equivalent to 75.8 percent of the project Area of Impact.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any.

The erosion and sediment control measures used for this project would be implemented in accordance with the requirements of Snohomish County Code 30.63B and the Snohomish County Drainage Manual. Effective methods of erosion control at construction sites typically include implementing efficient surface water management, limiting the size of disturbed areas, and providing erosion resistant slope covers.

The contractor will be required to develop and implement a temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) plan. Specific construction erosion control BMPs for the project include the following:

- Identify and flag construction limits to prevent vegetation removal or earth disturbance beyond the project area and preserve natural vegetation along the perimeter of the site.
- Identify drainage pathways prior to construction and ensure BMPs are in place to control erosion and sediment from leaving the site.
- Install a rock spill pad at the entrance to the Phase 1 expanded parking area.
- Install silt fencing along the southern side of the Phase 1 expanded parking area and existing parking lot.
- Place coir matting along the edge of the stream buffer.
- Provide inlet protection on both existing and proposed storm drain inlets.
- Install a gravel filter berm to the south of the gravel entrance to Office Building #6 and covered parking storage area.
- Cover stockpiled soil with plastic.
- Install a track-out control mat for haul trucks if haul trucks don't remain on paved surfaces and are tracking sediment off site.
- Mulch exposed bare soil with weed-free straw and reseed disturbed areas as soon as practical.
- If necessary, provide a concrete washout facility.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Construction activities and associated vehicles and equipment produce a variety of air emissions lasting the duration of construction. One of the main air emissions is the generation of fugitive dust

from earth disturbance. Land clearing, grading, and excavation would disturb the ground particularly for the new parking area. Once soil is disturbed wind can pick up and carry particles off site causing impacts to the environmental and human health. Dust can also be caused by the movement of soil to and from the construction site, particularly if truck loads are not covered. Dust increases the levels of particulate matter in the form of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ in the atmosphere.

Other air emissions resulting from construction vehicle and equipment exhaust includes carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and particulate matter. Short term emissions from construction vehicles could occur between September of 2023 and early 2024. Since the area of disturbance is relatively small and the construction duration is not long it is not anticipated that construction emissions would cause adverse effects.

Since the Park already generates vehicle traffic similar to what would occur once the additional parking area is developed (150 vehicles), it is not anticipated that there would be a significant increase in vehicle emissions once the project is completed.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

There are no known offsite sources of emissions that could affect the proposal.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any.

There are a number of potential measures that can be implemented by the contractor to reduce emissions during construction, which would be implemented as appropriate. The following BMPs will be implemented as needed during construction:

- Spray exposed soil with water or other suppressant to reduce fugitive dust emissions and deposition of particulate matter, when necessary.
- Minimize dust emissions during transport of fill material or soil by covering, wetting down, or by ensuring adequate freeboard (space from the top of the material to the top of the truck bed) on trucks.
- Promptly clean up spills of transported earth material on public roads.
- Cover dirt, gravel, and debris piles as needed to reduce dust and wind-blown debris.
- Reduce idling time of equipment and vehicles and use newer construction equipment or equip with add-on emission control.

3. Water

a. Surface Water:

The proposed project is located within Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 7: Snohomish/Snoqualmie Watershed. More specifically, the project site is within the Upper Wallace River subbasin, 6th Field Hydrological Unit Code (HUC) 171100090602. The study area is located on a small plateau at the south end of the Park, where the Wallace River turns west and flows along the north edge of the Town of Gold Bar. The watershed is characterized primarily by undeveloped forest land, mostly in federal and state ownership, including the Park. The project area and lower watershed are characterized by low density rural and suburban residential development (David Evans Associates, Critical Areas Report, June 2024).

1. Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Two small riverine wetlands were found in the project area. Wetland W1 is approximately 100 square feet and Wetland W2 is 350 square feet in size. These wetlands are Category III riverine, palustrine forested (PFO) wetlands located immediately adjacent to an unnamed tributary (Stream S1) to the Wallace River, which is located in a well-defined ravine along the western edge of the project area. The table below shows the characteristics for the two wetlands located on the site.

Characteristics	Wetland	
	W1	W2
Hydrogeomorphic Class	Riverine	Riverine
Wetland Type (Cowardin)	PFO	PFO
Size (square feet)	100	350
Category	III	III
Buffer Width (feet)	110	110

Stream S1 appears to be perennial and originates on the slopes north of the transmission line. It flows approximately ¼ mile before reaching the Wallace River. The stream is in a narrow ravine approximately 20 to 35 feet below the existing park facilities at the west end of the study area. There was flow in the stream during the site visit and the stream could be perennial. While neither the stream nor fish presence has been mapped, the stream meets the Washington Administrative Code criteria of a Type F system (SCC 30.62A.230). Type F streams are afforded a 150-foot-wide buffer based on County code (SCC 30.62A.320) (David Evans Associates, Critical Areas Report, June 2024).

The project would not impact the wetlands or stream, but would affect the stream buffer. The table below provides a summary of the buffer requirements and impacts for the wetlands and stream.

Critical Area	Classification/Category	Buffer Width (feet)	Vegetation Types	Buffer Impact Area (square feet)		
				Permanent	Temporary	
					Short Term	Long Term
W1	III	110	Grass	0	0	0
W2	III	110	Grass	0	0	0
S1	F	150	Grass	1,129	1,403	0
Total				1,129	1,403	

The table below shows the buffer mitigation ratios for temporary and permanent impacts for the project, as well as the vegetation types for creation/enhancement.

Vegetation Type	Permanent Impact Area (SF)	Temporary Impact Area (SF)	Recommended Ratio (Creation/Enhancement)	Proposed Mitigation		
				Creation	Additional Buffer	Enhancement
Mature Forest	0	0	6:1 / 12:1	0	0	0
Forest	0	0	3:1 / 6:1	0		0
Shrub	0	0	2:1 / 4:1	0		0
Herbaceous	1,129	1,403	1.5:1 / 3:1	0		4,291
Total	1,129	1,403				4,291

2. Would the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

The proposed project would have no permanent, temporary, or indirect impacts to wetlands or streams. The design process and review resulted in a project that avoids permanent impacts to wetlands. The proposed new well site and associated access road are within the buffer of the stream, approximately 60 feet to the east, above and outside the ravine. Approximately 1,129 square feet of the stream buffer would be permanently affected by the project.

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.

There would be no fill or dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands.

4. Would the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

There are no proposed surface water withdrawals or diversions.

5. Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

The project is not located within a 100-year floodplain.

6. Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

The project does not involve any discharges of waste material to surface waters.

b. Ground Water:

1. Would groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Would water be discharged to groundwater? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

The water system in Phase 1 of the project would include construction of a permit exempt groundwater well. The well is expected to be approximately 150 feet deep, with a maximum daily production of 5,000 gallons. Details of the well and pump station are shown in the table below.

Well Properties	Value
Well Depth	150 ft
Casing Diameter	6-inch
Casing Depth	150 ft
Static Water Depth	25 ft
Pump Type	Submersible
Pump Motor Size	0.5 Hp, 120V single phase
Pump Installation Depth	140 ft
Source Pump Capacity	5 gpm @ a60 ft TDH
Discharge Pipe	1.25-inch diameter

- Describe waste material that would be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

No waste material would be discharged into the ground.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater):

- Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where would this water flow? Would this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.**

- Phase 1: Water System – The existing parking area drains to a grass-lined stormwater pond at the northwest corner of the property. Stormwater runoff that does not infiltrate through the pond exits through a culvert and is conveyed through a ditch and culvert system to a small stream located to the west of the property.
- Phase 2: Boundary Line Adjustment – There are no changes to facilities or stormwater flow as part of this phase of the project.
- Phase 3: Parking Lot Expansions – The proposed stormwater infrastructure improvements include stormwater conveyance, treatment, and subsurface infiltration. The proposed stormwater design involves treating the water quality flow with a hydrodynamic separator and infiltrating all flows up to the 50-year recurrence interval using sub-surface chamber infiltration systems. The hydrodynamic separator would protect the infiltration gallery from incoming pollutants and provide a single point for maintenance access. Overall, the parking lot expansion will create 54,907 square feet of new impervious surface and stormwater from this area will be treated with sub-surface infiltration galleries.

An emergency overflow pathway is being utilized for flows that exceed the capacity of the infiltration gallery. These high flows would be conveyed through an existing ditch to a small stream located to the west of the property, in conformance with the existing flow regime. All facilities were designed using the Western Washington Hydrology Model (WVHM). The design would replace the existing infiltration pond with two subsurface infiltration basins made up of multiple arch-shaped polypropylene chambers (Ex: SC-740 Stormtech System). New stormwater infrastructure includes stormwater manholes, catch basins, flow control structure, and approximately 420 linear feet of 12-inch stormwater main.

2. Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

It is not anticipated that waste materials would be able to enter ground or surface waters as a result of the project. As stated above, an emergency overflow pathway is being utilized for flows that exceed the capacity of the infiltration gallery. These high flows would be conveyed through an existing ditch to a small stream located to the west of the property, in conformance with the existing flow regime.

3. Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

Project design would preserve natural drainage systems and outfalls. All graded areas within the project site would be sloped to drain to facilities designed by the civil engineer in accordance with County standards.

4. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any.

Stormwater runoff from the unimproved areas currently discharging to the existing detention pond would be routed into the new infiltration facility. Excavations for the parking areas and water system structures may encounter shallow perched groundwater zones within the native soils during the wet winter and spring months. It is anticipated that groundwater seepage could be handled by excavating interceptor trenches and diverting flow and/or installing sumps and pumps and discharging to an appropriate erosion control facility.

Since the project would disturb more than one acre, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater General Permit will be required from Ecology. In addition to an approved TESC plan, the NPDES permit requires the contractor to prepare, implement, and keep a copy of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) on-site for reference.

The SWPPP includes objectives to implement construction BMPs to minimize erosion and sediments from rainfall runoff at the various construction sites and to identify, reduce, eliminate, or prevent the pollution of stormwater, prevent violations of surface water quality, ground water quality, or sediment management standards, and prevent adverse water quality impacts during construction by controlling peak rates and volumes of stormwater runoff at the permittee's outfall and discharge locations.

4. Plants

Vegetation in the project area includes Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera*) in the overstory, and vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Douglas spirea (*Spirea douglasii*), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) in the understory. Areas of lawn surround the developed areas of the Park.

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other

evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other

- shrubs
- grass
- pasture
- crop or grain
- orchards, vineyards, or other permanent crops.
- wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- other types of vegetation

b. What kind and amount of vegetation would be removed or altered?

The proposed project would have 1,403 square feet of temporary impact and 1,129 square feet of permanent impact to vegetated buffer of Stream S1. In addition, there would be approximately 1.65 acres of impact to other vegetated areas outside critical area buffers, including 0.42 acre of impact to grass and lawn areas, 0.60 acre of impact to shrub-dominated areas and 0.63 acre of impact to forest dominated areas from a combination of the expanded parking area, access road, roundabout and water system improvements. Approximately 30 trees would be removed as part of the Phase 1 water system improvements and Phase 3 parking expansion, including 4 conifer trees and 26 deciduous trees. See table below. Of these, a one (1) 18-inch diameter red alder tree will be removed for the Phase 1 water system expansion near the proposed treatment building. Of the remaining 29 trees, 4 are western hemlock, 24 are red alder, and one is a bigleaf maple.

Tree Species	Diameter (inches)	Phase
Red alder	18	1
Red alder	18	3
Red alder	18	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	14	3
Red alder	14	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	16	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	18	3
Red alder	20	3
Red alder	24	3
Red alder	18	3
Red alder	20	3
Red alder	20	3
Red alder (snag)	14	3
Red alder	14	3

Red alder	16	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	12	3
Red alder	18	3
Red alder	18	3
Bigleaf maple	54	3
Western hemlock	28	3
Western hemlock	12	3
Western hemlock	18	3
Western hemlock	22	3
Total	30 trees	

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) does not list any plant species as threatened or endangered in the project area. According to the Washington Natural Heritage Program Data Explorer, no rare plants or ecosystems are present in the project area.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any.

Permanent and temporary impacts to critical area buffers would be mitigated by enhancement and restoration using native plants. Approximately 3,400 square feet of area would be planted with a variety of native shrubs and trees including western crabapple, cascara, Oregon grape, thimbleberry, snowberry, vine maple, hazelnut, ocean spray, red flowering currant, and Nootka rose. A total of 11 trees and 174 medium and large shrubs would be planted. An additional approximately 900 square feet of temporarily impacted areas dominated by grass would be restored in kind. Stormwater infiltration basins are positioned in the proposed parking area to preserve and protect existing trees where possible. Additionally, stormwater infiltration for the proposed parking improves is being moved underground thereby preserving vegetation.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Himalayan blackberry is very common on the site. No plants designated Class A, B, or C noxious weeds in Snohomish County have been observed.

5. Animals

a. List any birds and other animals that have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.

The Park provides habitat for many fish and wildlife species. The proposed project is located in the most developed area of the Park, but typical common wildlife species of Western Washington are still frequent visitors, such as black-tailed deer, white-tailed rabbit, opossum, raccoon, coyote, bobcat, gray squirrel, Douglas squirrel, various birds of prey and numerous resident and migratory songbirds.

Examples include:

- **Birds:** hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
- **Mammals:** deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
- **Fish:** bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

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

The WDFW PHS mapping tool identified (accessed on June 14, 2024) wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) in the project area. The WDFW PHS data also mapped multiple salmonids and two birds in the vicinity of the project area along the Wallace River: pink salmon (odd year) (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), dolly varden/bull trout (*Salvelinus malma/S. confluentus*), Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), resident coastal cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), and cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*). The two bird species include the Harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) breeding along the Wallace River, a northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) breeding area point upslope in the Park approximately 8,000 feet to the northeast. (David Evans Associates, June 2024)

Excerpt from Critical Area Study & Habitat Management Plan, Wallace Falls State Park Water System Replacement and Parking Lot Expansion. David Evans Associates, June 2024

The USFWS IPaC (USFWS 2023b) species list for the study area includes five species listed as threatened or endangered and two designated critical habitats. Species listed are gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), North American wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*), marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). The Candidate monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is also listed for the vicinity. Of these species, designated critical habitat is listed for bull trout and marbled murrelet. Based on a review of existing habitat conditions and the WDFW PHS data, no federally listed species under the jurisdiction of the USFWS could potentially utilize the study area or the project vicinity.

Additional species listed in **Critical Species Table** below are currently state or federal government endangered or threatened species, and species of local importance (SCC 30.91S.535). These species include amphibians, mammals, fish, and birds.

Olympic mudminnow, pygmy whitefish, gray whale, and margined sculpin are not mapped in the drainages associated with the study area are not expected to be impacted by the project.

Larch Mountain salamander are not mapped in the study area. Species known range generally occurs in alpine areas associated with talus or rock or gravel slopes. These habitat features are not present in the study area. The nearest documented population is in Lewis County.

Common loons currently have only a small breeding population in Washington, where they occur in freshwater lakes and reservoirs, mainly in remote areas of northern Washington. They winter in many nearshore marine shorelines and large freshwater lakes in western Washington. There is no habitat for this species in the study area, but they could potentially utilize the lower Wallace River during winter.

The two raptors, peregrine falcon and bald eagle, range widely in search of prey. However, peregrine falcons typically breed on cliffs and tall buildings and bridges, which do not occur in or near the study area. Bald eagles could nest or forage along the Wallace River or the Skykomish River.

Marbled murrelets forage in marine waters and fly inland to nest in old growth or large conifer trees. Nesting behavior has been observed as far as 88 kilometers (55 miles) from the ocean in Washington. There is designated critical habitat for murrelet approximately 0.5 mile to the east and west of the study area. The study area does not contain suitable nesting habitat, but suitable habitat may be present within the Park. The study area does not support marine foraging habitat, will not affect any potentially suitable habitat, and is not located in a major movement pathway. Therefore, the project would have no impact on marbled murrelets.

Yellow-billed cuckoos prefer open lowland deciduous woodlands with clearings and shrubby vegetation, especially those near rivers and streams. In western North America, there is a strong preference for large continuous riparian zones with cottonwoods and willows. Yellow-billed cuckoos are considered extirpated in Washington as a breeding population (Wiles et. al. 2017). Therefore, this species is not expected to occur in the study area.

The two large predators listed are the gray wolf and wolverine. These species are not mapped in the study area or in the vicinity of the project. These species typically use forest and alpine habitat away from urban development. It is not expected that these species will occur near the study area. Both species can make long distance movements in search of food or new home ranges, so it is possible that they could in the park on a transient basis.

Critical Species + and/or Primary Association Areas* Within the Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Critical Species Status	Primary Association Area*	Period of Likely Occurrence
Puget Sound Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Federally threatened	No	None
Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment (DPS) Bull trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Federally threatened	No	None
Puget Sound DPS Steelhead	<i>O. mykiss</i>	Federally threatened	No	None
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Federally threatened/state endangered	No	None
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Federally threatened/State endangered	No	Transit
North American Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	Proposed Federally threatened	No	None
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Federally endangered/State endangered	No	None
Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Candidate	No	None
Critical Habitats				
Bull Trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Final Critical Habitat		Not likely
Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Final Critical Habitat		Not likely

+all species listed currently by the state or federal government as endangered or threatened, and species of local importance (SCC 30.91S.535), which includes: Larch Mountain salamander, common loon, peregrine falcon, Olympic mudminnow, pygmy whitefish, bald eagle, margined sculpin, and gray whale SCC 30.91C.370.

*Primary Association Area (SCC 30.91P.290) for fish species is assumed to be the stream/lake/wetland/marine water in which they are present and the 150-foot buffer as described in SCC 30.62A.320. Primary Association Area for terrestrial species is assumed to be breeding, feeding, cover, and migration areas, including surrounding areas needed for protection of the habitat. The size of the area depends on the species and population needs and is based on the known habitat requirements.

Sources:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife – <https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/at-risk/phs/list>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Washington Fish and Wildlife Office – <https://www.fws.gov/endangered/>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries – <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/>

U.S. Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service – <http://plants.usda.gov/java/threat?statelist=states&stateSelect=US53>

Washington State Department of Natural Resources/WDNR Natural Heritage Program – <https://www.dnr.wa.gov/NHPspecies>

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

The project site is located within the Pacific Flyway, a migratory corridor consisting of the western coastal areas of South, Central and North America. Wetlands, lakes, and vegetated areas near the project site serve as foraging or resting grounds for migratory and resident bird species.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any.

The project would provide mitigation for impacts to critical area stream buffers that would improve

wildlife habitat in that area. Proposed landscaping would utilize native plants that provide food and shelter for local wildlife. State Parks has carefully designed the project to minimize impacts to trees by eliminating proposed parking spots and by meandering the new trail around existing trees.

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

No invasive animal species are known to be on or near the site.

6. Energy and Natural Resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) would be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it would be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

During construction, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, and other lubricants would be used for lighting, vehicles, and equipment. During operation of the project, electricity sourced from the existing Snohomish County PUD 25 kVA pad-mounted transformer would serve the Phase 1 pump station and lighting for the Phase 3 parking area and treatment building. Also, electricity will provide power to three electric vehicle charging stations in Phase 3 (parking lot expansion). No energy would be required for Phase 2 (boundary line adjustment).

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

The pump house and comfort station in Phase 1 are the tallest proposed structures, at approximately 10 feet high. These structures are within State Park property and would not interfere with potential use of solar energy at any adjacent properties.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any.

In Phase 1, a solar powered light is proposed for the vault toilet and kiosk/bulletin board. Other lighting in Phases 1 and 3 would use photo sensitive lighting to turn off automatically when the sky becomes light. In Phase 3, three electric vehicle charging stations will be provided in the expanded parking lot.

7. Environmental Health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur because of this proposal? If so, describe.

During construction there are activities that have the potential to result in accidental spills during refueling or servicing of vehicles and equipment at the construction site. Thus, there is the potential for leaks and spills of materials such as fuel, oil, lubricants, and other contaminants onto the ground, which may then be carried offsite into receiving waters or infiltrated into the groundwater by rain and stormwater runoff or carried offsite by construction vehicles. Potential leaks from construction equipment and vehicles will be mitigated through the implementation of best management practices identified in Section 7.a.1.d. It is not expected that there would be any exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire, explosion, or hazardous waste during construction.

Potential for leaks during construction will be mitigated through implementation of best management practices referenced in question 7.a.1.d. Once the project is complete it is not anticipated that there would be any environmental health hazards.

1. Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

No contaminated sites are documented in the project vicinity according to Ecology's What's in My Neighborhood Toxics Cleanup online mapper. No previous land uses in the project area suggest undiscovered contamination (such as gas stations, lumber yards, etc.).

a. Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

There are no hazardous chemicals or conditions that would affect the project since there are no liquid or gas transmission pipelines located in the project area.

b. Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

Chemicals stored, used, or produced during construction or long-term operation of the project could include cleaners, gasoline, diesel, oil, or other lubricants for vehicles and equipment, and paint.

c. Describe special emergency services that might be required.

In the event of an emergency during construction, emergency response will be required. After construction, no additional emergency services would be required other than those serving the existing park. In the event of an accident or injury that requires emergency services, the Park Manager and/or rangers would be contacted to facilitate extraction of the affected individual or individuals. No additional emergency service protocols would be required.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any.

The contractor would be required to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control Countermeasures and Containment (SPCCC) Plan for the storage, handling, use or disposal of hazardous materials and comply with the Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation (WAC 173-340). Specific areas would be designated for equipment repair, fuel storage and refueling, which would include measures for containing spills. The contractor would be required to have materials on site such as absorbent pads to ensure that a spill is contained immediately. All hazardous materials used in construction would have a required Material Safety Data Sheet filed on-site and construction staff would adhere to the required Health and Safety Plan.

8. Noise

1. What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

The site is located in a forested setting north of the town of Gold Bar. Noise in the project area is limited to existing park activities, including slow vehicle traffic into and out of the park, local rural residential activities, and occasional group activities at Camp Huston. Highway noise from State Route 2 can sometimes be heard at the Park. The proposed project would not be affected by these existing noise sources.

2. What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site)?

The use of construction equipment for the project would increase daytime noise levels in the short term for the duration of construction. Major noise-producing equipment could include saw cutters, forklifts, concrete pumpers, excavators, haul trucks, front-end loaders, and backhoes. Maximum noise levels could reach 83 dBA to 88 dBA at the nearest residences (i.e., within 50 to 100 feet) for normal construction. Construction hours and therefore noise related to construction would be limited under Snohomish County Noise Control Code. Construction hours are limited from 7 am to 9 pm Monday through Friday and from 9 am to 9 pm on weekends and certain holidays (Snohomish County Code 10.01).

No long term noise increases are anticipated once construction is completed.

3. Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any.

The following measures may be used to avoid or minimize construction noise:

- The contractor would comply with noise regulations (SCC 10.01) and hours of operation as described above.
- Ensure that all exhaust systems on construction vehicles and equipment are fitted with properly sized and maintained mufflers, engine intake silencers, and/or engine enclosures and are maintained and in good working order.
- Construction vehicles should be turned off when not in use and not allowed to idle for long periods.
- Although back-up alarms are exempt from the noise ordinances, noises from such devices are among the most annoying sounds from a construction site. Where feasible, equipment operators would drive forward rather than backward to minimize this noise.
- Noise from material handling would also be minimized by requiring operators to lift rather than drag materials wherever feasible.

9. Land and Shoreline Use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Would the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

The current use of the site is as a State Park that provides a pristine nature setting with 17 miles of trails for hikers, mountain bikers, and campers. Adjacent properties are mostly forest land publicly-owned by the Washington Department of Natural Resource or privately-owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company. Other adjacent uses include the Camp Huston Center of the Dioceses of Olympia, Inc., which operates a summer camp for children and young adults and the Wallace Falls Lodge, which has facilities for vacation rentals, weddings, and retreat space. There are also four private residential parcels nearby.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance would be converted to other uses because of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status would be converted to nonfarm or non-forest use?

There are no working farmlands in the project area. There are working forest lands owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company located adjacent to the Park. The project would not convert any of the forest lands to other uses.

1. Would the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how?

The proposal would not affect or be affected by the surrounding forest land. Forest land in the higher elevations above the park are accessed from other road networks.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

The entire park site includes several cabins and comfort station buildings. The work site currently includes an office building, several storage sheds, five cabins, two comfort station buildings, a garage, and a park storage building.

d. Would any structures be demolished? If so, what?

The only structure that would be demolished is the existing information kiosk at the beginning of the existing trail. This kiosk would be rebuilt nearby.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

The site is zoned Forestry and Recreation.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

The Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan designates the project area as State Parks and Recreation Lands with a State Wildlife Area overlay.

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program (SMP) designation of the site?

The Wallace River is the closest water body designated in the Snohomish County SMP; however, the project site is located outside of shoreline jurisdiction.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

Portions of the project site are classified as a critical area by Snohomish County. Critical areas include a stream (Stream S1) and several wetlands (Wetlands W1 and W2) located on the west side of the park (Figure 1). One stream was identified in the study area – an unnamed tributary to the Wallace River designated Stream S1. The stream is in a narrow ravine approximately 20 to 35 feet below the existing Park facilities at the west end of the study area. There was flow in the stream during the site visit and the stream could be perennial. While neither the stream nor fish presence has been mapped, the stream meets the WAC criteria of a type F system (SCC 30.62A.230). Type F streams are afforded a 150-foot-wide buffer based on County code (SCC 30.62A.320).

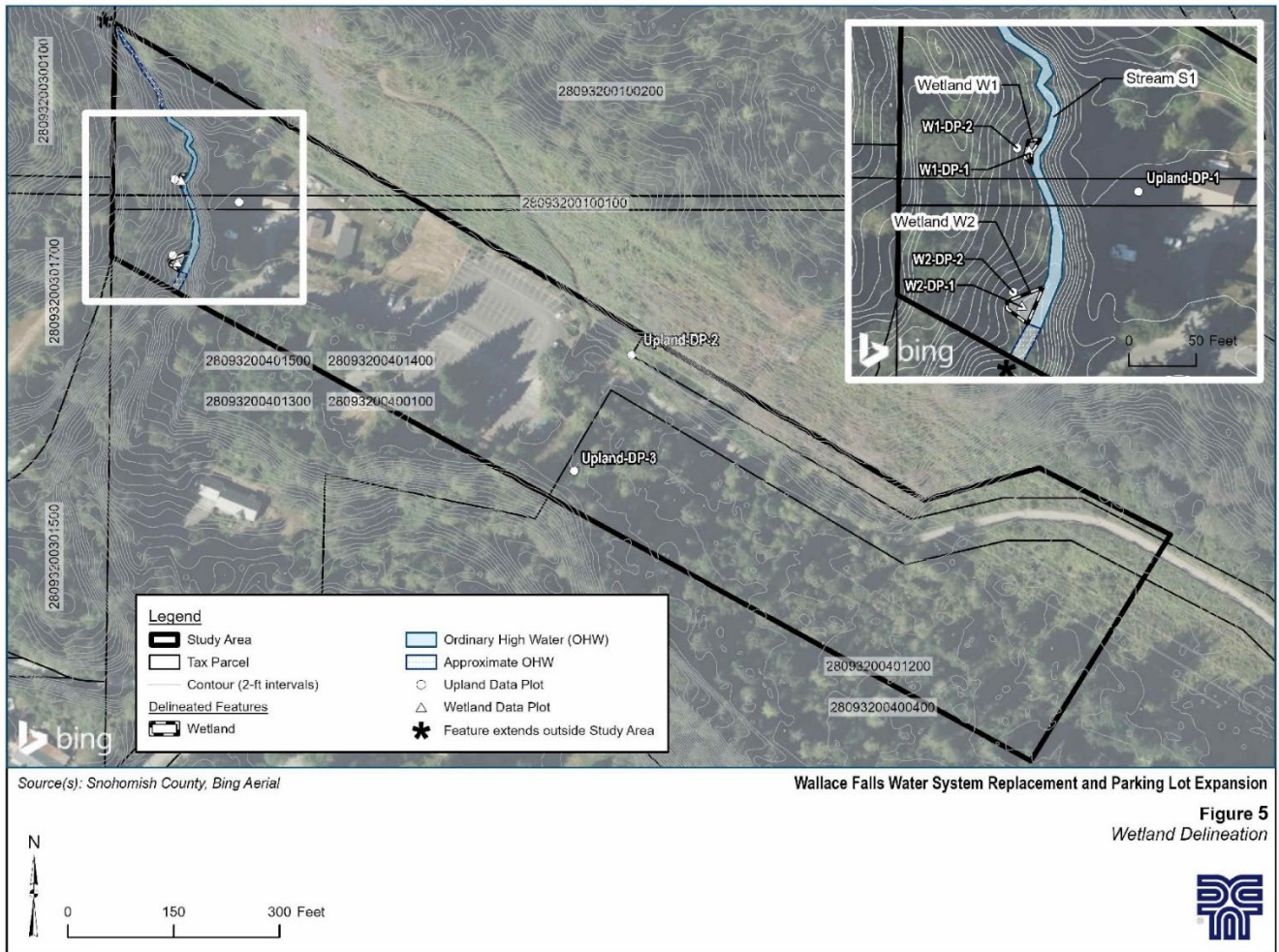


Figure 1 Critical areas present in the project area (David Evans Associates, Critical Areas Report June 2024)

Stream S1 – INFORMATION SUMMARY

Location: Wallace Falls State Park (Lat. 47.8677° N Long. -121.6800° W).



Stream S1 (near Wetland W1) looking down stream to the west.

Stream S1 Substrate character within the OWHM delineation.

WRIA / HUC	WRIA 7- Snohomish /HUC #171100090602 Wallace River Subbasin
WDNR FPARS mapper	This stream is not mapped by WDNR.
WAC defined Fish Stream	The stream meets the WAC definition of a fish bearing stream. It is greater than 2-foot bank full width and the channel slope is less than 16 percent.
Snohomish County PDS Map Portal	This stream is not mapped by Snohomish County.
Documented Fish Use	Fish are not documented in Stream S1. The nearby Wallace River includes chinook, Coho, chum, pink, steelhead (WDFW 2023b).
Location of Stream Relative to Study Area	S1 is located along the west side of the study area. It extends north from the Wallace River just east of the Lay Road Bridge and originates to the north of the study area.
Connectivity (where stream flows from/to)	S1 originates from the mountains to the north of the study area. The stream flows to the Wallace River, and then to the Skykomish River and into Puget Sound.
Stream Characteristics	Stream channel width averages 3 to 6 feet wide, slope is 1 to 5%, channel depth is 6 to 18 inches, substrate includes cobble, gravels, sands and fines, Flow observed during site visit, and the stream is assumed to have perennial flow.
Riparian/Buffer Condition	The buffer is forest with residential to the west, Forest and cleared power right of way to the north, and developed Park land to the east.
General Description and Comments	
As a Type F stream, S1 would have a 150-foot standard stream buffer.	

		Vegetation Types	Buffer Impact Area (square feet)
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Critical Area	Classification /Category	Buffer Width (feet)		Permanent	Temporary	
					Short Term ^b	Long Term ^c
W1	III	110	Grass	0 ^a	0	0
W2	III	110	Grass	0	0	0
S1	F	150	Grass	1,129	1,403	0
Total				1,129	1,403	

^a Impacts are all listed as stream buffer to avoid double-counting.

^b Functions would return to pre-impact performance within one growing season of impact.

^c Functions would return but will take longer than a year.

Vegetation Type	Permanent Impact Area (SF)	Temporary Impact Area (SF) ^f	Recommended Ratio (Creation/Enhancement) ^a	Proposed Mitigation		
				Creation ^b	Additional Buffer ^{c, d}	Enhancement ^e
Mature Forest	0	0	6:1 / 12:1	0	0	0
Forest	0	0	3:1 / 6:1	0		0
Shrub	0	0	2:1 / 4:1	0		0
Herbaceous	1,129	1,403	1.5:1 / 3:1	0		4,291
Total	1,129	1,403				4,291

^a Required ratio according to SCC30.62A.320(3).

^b Includes removing impervious surfaces within the buffer such as roads, buildings, etc.

^c Includes adding buffer with the same or better vegetation type.

^d Includes adding buffer with buffer vegetation that is lower than what was impacted, but that will be enhanced with plantings

^e Includes enhancing existing areas or bank credit.

^f Temporary buffer impacts will be restored at the impact location.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

There are three full time (Park Ranger 2, Park Ranger 1, and Park Aide), and two seasonal (4.5 months) park aides that work at the Park. The project would not result in any changes to the number of people working at the Park. One Park Ranger currently resides at the Park. No changes are proposed.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

The project would not create any displacements.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any.

No measures are proposed as there would be no displacements.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any.

No measures are proposed because this is a State Parks project, thus it is compatible with Snohomish County's land use plans and zoning.

m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any.

No measures are proposed since there would be no impacts to agricultural or forest lands anticipated as a result of this project.

10. Housing

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.**

One Park Ranger house currently exists on the site. No changes are proposed.

- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.**

No housing units would be eliminated by the project.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any.**

No measures are proposed since there are no impacts to housing.

11. Aesthetics

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?**

The pump house and comfort station buildings in Phase 1 are expected to be approximately 10 feet in height and constructed of concrete, wood, and metal. The height of the proposed rockery retaining walls in Phase 3 varies from approximately two to eight.

- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?**

No significant structures are being created that would obstruct distant views and new facilities would be constructed to blend with the existing park structures (for example, green metal roofs and brown siding) to avoid obvious alteration of foreground views of the parking area.

Views from the parking area are dominated by the high voltage transmission lines but also include wooded hillsides and surrounding forest that hide more distant views. The additional parking area may slightly open up more distant views due to some tree and shrub removal, but more paved area would be visible in the foreground.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any.**

Proposed structures would use the State Park theme colors and style to match the existing structures. Retaining walls would utilize rock walls to create a more rustic look.

12. Light and Glare

- a. What type of light or glare would the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?**

It is not anticipated that any glare would be produced by the proposal itself. Having additional cars in the parking area may cause some increase in glare during daylight hours.

Lighting would be installed for safety and security on the proposed building and would occur at night at various times based on the time of year. The lighting would be equipped with photo sensors to turn and off depending on the visible light.

- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?**

The new structures would not have reflective surfaces; thus no glare would be produced and there

would be no impact on views from project generated glare. Lighting would be directed downward to prevent light spilling over onto adjacent properties. It is not anticipated that the finished project would create a safety hazard, instead lighting would provide a benefit by making it safer for park users and rangers during early morning and evening hours.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

The project is occurring within the developed area of the Park and there are no notable off-site light sources that will impact the project.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any.

Lighting would be directed downward to avoid light spilling out past the Park onto adjacent properties and photo sensitive controlled to only be used during night hours. No measures are proposed for glare since it is not anticipated that glare would be produced by the finished project.

13. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

The site is part of a Washington State Parks and Recreation public facility. A variety of recreational opportunities are available at the Park, including:

- A .25-mile interpretive trail.
- Access to nearly 20 miles of hiking trails and 5 miles of mountain biking trails.
- Ranger-led campfire programs weekly during the months of June through September.
- Interpretive signs at locations throughout the park explaining park features.
- Two kitchen shelters, one with electricity, one without.
- Five sheltered and five unsheltered picnic tables.

Adjacent recreational uses include the Camp Huston Center of the Dioceses of Olympia, Inc., and the Wallace Falls Lodge.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

The proposed project would not displace any existing recreational uses, except temporarily during construction. During construction it would be more difficult to access the Park and parking area since some of the parking would be unavailable due to the need to have a construction staging area and from construction traffic traveling through the parking lot.

In Phase 1, the construction would mostly occur in an area outside of the area used by visitors, thus access issues would be somewhat minimized. During Phase 3 construction of the parking lot expansion, park users would be affected due to a reduction in useable parking spots.

Approximately 44 of the existing stalls would not be available due to construction of the detention system. This would leave approximately 66 stalls for public parking. However, the Park would remain open during the construction phases.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any.

During construction of Phases 1 and 3, signage, flagging, and construction personnel would be used to route visitors around or through the construction area as necessary to maintain the safety of visitors. Public notices would be used to inform visitors of the proposed construction activities (e.g.,

on the Wallace Falls website).

The acquisition of property in Phase 2 provides a benefit to recreation by increasing the size of the Park and providing more parking and access for visitors. Similarly, Phase 1 and 3 benefit recreation by providing improvements that would add other amenities to the Park such as increased parking, and improved water supply and stormwater treatment.

14. Historic and Cultural Preservation

- a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.**

There are no buildings listed on any historic register in the project area. However, the comfort station, Comfort Station (Building 2) and the Shop/Office (Building 6) are both near approximately 45 years of age (once buildings reach 50 years they can be considered historic). However, the buildings would not be impacted by the proposed project.

- b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.**

The project is funded through Capital Development funds and subject to the Governor's Executive Order 21-02. State Parks hired a consultant to conduct a cultural resources survey of the project area cited below.

Osiensky, Whitney, Dave Iversen, and Kelina Victor 2003. *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Wallace Falls State Park Water System and Parking Expansion Project, Snohomish County, Washington.*

- c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.**

The State Parks Historic Preservation Planner will evaluate the buildings in the project area. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan would be prepared that provides guidelines and directions during construction. State Parks will follow consultation procedures under Governor's Executive Order 21-02 with the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and Tribal Consultation Partners.

- d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.**

The two buildings mentioned above would be inventoried and evaluated for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the consultation process for this project. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan would be prepared that provides guidelines and directions during construction in the event that archaeological resources are uncovered.

15. Transportation

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.**

The site can be accessed from the south via Ley Road and from the west via Wallace Lake Road (see Figure 1). Ley Road is accessed from US State Route 2, 1st Street, then May Creek Road.

- b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?**

The site is not currently served by transit. The closest Community Transit bus stop is at Lewis Avenue West and 1st Street in Gold Bar. Wallace Falls State Park is about a 30 minute walk from the Community Transit Station.

- c. Would the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).**

The proposed parking lot expansion (Phase 3) would require a minor realignment of the existing trail between the parking lot and the trailhead.

- d. Would the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.**

The project does not occur in the vicinity of water, rail, or air transportation.

- e. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and non-passenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?**

The parking lot expansion (Phase 3) is intended to accommodate existing uses. A formal parking study has not been completed for this Park. However, a Classification and Management Plan dated March 2021, cites the need for an additional 150 parking spaces.

- f. Would the proposal interfere with, affect, or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.**

The project would not interfere with the movement of agriculture or forest products since there are no agriculture lands in the project area and forest products do not move through the project area.

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

Project improvements are expected to improve accessibility and circulation through the parking area and reduce congestion by making it easier to turn around, widening the main access road, and revising the parking layout.

16. Public Services

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, or other)? If so, generally describe.**

The project would not directly increase the number of park employees or park users; therefore, the project would not result in an increase in demand for public services.

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.**

No measures are proposed as there would be no impact on public services.

17. Utilities

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other:

- Electricity - Snohomish County PUD
- Water - Huston Center
- Refuse Service - Waste Management
- Septic – State Park
- Telephone/Internet - various providers


b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

New water service would be provided as described in this checklist. No other changes to utilities are anticipated.

C. Signature

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

9/16/2024

X 

Signed by: Boyd, Joeline (PARKS)

Type name of signee: Joeline Boyd

Position and agency/organization: Northwest Region Parks Planner, Washington State Parks
and Recreation Commission

Date submitted: 9/16/2024

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – 90 Percent Plans for the Water System

Attachment 2 –Property Acquisition Map

Attachment 3 – 60 Percent Plans for the Parking Expansion

Attachment 4 – Vicinity Map