



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR  
11511 MAIN ST., P.O. BOX 90012  
BELLEVUE, WA 98009-9012

**OPTIONAL DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE (DNS) NOTICE MATERIALS**

The attached materials are being sent to you pursuant to the requirements for the Optional DNS Process (WAC 197-11-355). A DNS on the attached proposal is likely. This may be the only opportunity to comment on environmental impacts of the proposal. Mitigation measures from standard codes will apply. Project review may require mitigation regardless of whether an EIS is prepared. A copy of the subsequent threshold determination for this proposal may be obtained upon request.

File No. 08-103527 LM  
Project Name/Address: Upper Reach Coal Creek Stream Bank Stabilization  
Coal Creek Park  
Planner: Matthews Jackson  
Phone Number: 425-452-2729

**Minimum Comment Period: March 20, 2008; 5 p.m.**

Materials included in this Notice:

- Blue Bulletin
- Checklist
- Vicinity Map
- Plans
- Other:

**WAC 197-11-960 Environmental checklist.**

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

*Purpose of checklist:*

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

*Instructions for applicants:*

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Governmental agencies use this checklist to determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant, requiring preparation of an EIS. Answer the questions briefly, with the most precise information known, or give the best description you can.

You must answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. In most cases, you should be able to answer the questions from your own observations or project plans without the need to hire experts. If you really do not know the answer, or if a question does not apply to your proposal, write "do not know" or "does not apply." Complete answers to the questions now may avoid unnecessary delays later.

Some questions ask about governmental regulations, such as zoning, shoreline, and landmark designations. Answer these questions if you can. If you have problems, the governmental agencies can assist you.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

*Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:*

Complete this checklist for nonproject proposals, even though questions may be answered "does not apply." IN ADDITION, complete the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS (part D).

For nonproject actions, the references in the checklist to the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proposer," and "affected geographic area," respectively.

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable: **Coal Creek Upper Reach Stabilization and Grade Control Project.**
2. Name of applicant: **City of Bellevue.**
3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:  
**Bruce Jensen**  
**450 110th Avenue NE**  
**PO Box 90012**  
**Bellevue, WA 98009**  
**Phone # (425) 452-7240**
4. Date checklist prepared: **December 26, 2007.**
5. Agency requesting checklist: **City of Bellevue.**
6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable): **July 1 though September 15 (in-water work window), 2008.**
7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain. **No.**
8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.
  - **Coal Creek Stabilization Program Environmental Impact Statement**
  - **Wetland Report**
  - **Conceptual Wetland Mitigation Plan**
  - **Critical Areas Report**
  - **Biological Assessment**
  - **Geotechnical Report**

- **Cultural Resources Review**

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. No.

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

Pending approvals include the following:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Section 404 Individual Permit
- Washington Department of Ecology – Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife – Hydraulic Project Approval
- King County - Clearing and Grading Permit

11. Give 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.)

The City of Bellevue has been mandated per a legal settlement agreement to undertake a number of projects in order to reduce the amount of sediment that accumulates at the delta of Coal Creek at Newport Shores. One of the required projects is to construct seven streambank stabilization projects and seven instream habitat/grade control projects.

This project is part of a larger effort to control sediment erosion, transport, and deposition resulting from past coal mine activities. This effort, referred to as the Coal Creek Stabilization Program, has the following primary objectives as outlined in the Coal Creek Stabilization Program Draft Environmental Impact Statement – Volume 1 (Tetra Tech/KCM 2005):

- Reduce sediment supply to Coal Creek and Lake Washington to a level expected for an undisturbed or natural condition.
- Stabilize the Coal Creek system to ensure the success of future restoration efforts.
- Minimize the potential for flooding that may be associated with excessive sedimentation.
- Improve water quality by minimizing erosion and sediment transport.

#### **Site Specific Stabilization Efforts**

As part of the stabilization project, streambank stabilization measures will be installed at seven locations in the upper reach of Coal Creek. These seven sites have been identified as the largest contributors of sediment to the Coal Creek system. Three of the seven locations include the installation of habitat structures, and five additional habitat structures are proposed in other locations within the upper reach. These project sites were identified in The Coal Creek Stabilization Program EIS and this checklist had been prepared to provide additional project specific information.

The project sites are located near Lakemount Boulevard and in the Cinder Mine area and have been given alphanumeric ID numbers as shown in the following tables. Specific stabilization efforts such as log cribwalls and/or log and rock revetments are summarized beginning at the upstream end of the study area. Three of the seven sites include the installation of a habitat structure as part of the stabilization effort. Five additional habitat structures are proposed throughout the upper reach. The stabilization and habitat structure sites are summarized in the table below. Exhibits showing the project location, site layout, and design details for the stabilization measures are attached.

#### **Habitat Structure**

Habitat structures, in the form of artificial cascades, would be installed at eight locations in Coal Creek. These structures would form a porous cascade that creates a pool upstream of the structure and accelerates flow through the narrowed flow path. The cascades would also provide a roughness element that creates a backwater pool upstream of the structure, slowing the flow velocity and allowing sediment to drop out of the water column. If topographic conditions allow, floodplain terraces may be created or expanded over time and provide additional roughness.

Habitat Structures will be placed at locations where the creek channel is confined but an overbank floodplain is present. These structures contain between 6 and 10 pieces of LWD or rootwads anchored with large boulders. The Habitat Structures will be about 20 feet long and will rise to a height of about 3 feet at the midpoint, tapering down to the channel

bed at the upstream and downstream ends. If site conditions allow, the center of the structure would extend into the streambank to prevent end cutting around the structure.

Three of the structures will be placed at the downstream end of the log and rock revetments. Sediment trapped behind the habitat structure will provide additional buttressing of the unstable streambank. The structures will also reduce upstream flow velocity, reducing the potential for scour at the revetments.

The layout of the cascade for each structure will incorporate a flow path through the cascade wide enough for fish passage. Large boulders and rootwads will be placed to concentrate stream flow and increase flow depth during low flow periods, to provide for fish passage. The structures will incorporate large woody debris and rootwads to increase habitat complexity and flow diversity.

Site ID	Stabilization Method	Linear Reach of Streambank Affected
Lakemont UR-26	Install log and rock revetment along left bank.	50 feet
Lakemont UR-25	Install log and rock revetment along left bank.	60 feet
Lakemont UR-24	Install a log and rock revetment and regrade the streambank to remove the mine spoils with the excavated material placed behind the toe protection back from the stream	100 feet
Lakemont UR-23	Regrade the stream bank above an existing old retaining wall to a represent a more stable slope. Due to the poor condition of the timbers in the retaining wall, it's possible that the retaining wall will collapse during construction. If this occurs, then a log and rock revetment will be installed at this location. This location also includes installation of a habitat structure at downstream end UR-23 site.	115 feet 20 feet (habitat structure)
Lakemont HAB-2	Install habitat structure.	20 feet
Lakemont HAB-1	Install habitat structure.	20 feet
Cindermine UR-16	Place woody planting along unstable slope.	None
Cindermine UR-13	Install log cribwall along left bank to direct the channel migration to the north.	90 feet
Cindermine HAB-5	Install habitat structure.	20 feet
Cindermine HAB-3	Install habitat structure.	20 feet
Cindermine UR-10	Regrade oversteepened streambank to a more stable slope. Place excavated material in scour hole immediately upstream of regraded stream bank. Install log revetment along left bank. Install habitat structure at downstream end of site.	120 feet 20 feet (habitat structure)
Cindermine HAB-4	Install habitat structure.	20 feet
Cindermine UR-9	Install log revetment along left bank. Install habitat structure at downstream end of site.	60 feet 20 feet (habitat structure)

### Log and Rock Revetments

Log and rock revetments will be constructed at six locations, with a total length of approximately 330 feet. Log and boulder revetments use logs and rootwads to add roughness to stream channels, redirect flows away from unstable slopes, and adjust the thalweg (the deepest point in channel cross section) toward the center of the stream channel.

Boulders would be used to help anchor the wood elements, add complexity to the revetment and help stabilize the toe of the slope. Log and boulder revetments rely on LWD for stability; rock is a secondary component to the structure and is used primarily to anchor the wood.

The length of these structures would range from 60 to 120 feet and would be constructed primarily with 12- to 24-inch diameter boulders. The boulders would be placed to a height of about 4 feet or greater to provide lateral bank or landslide buttressing in unstable areas. The structure would tie into the existing streambank at the upstream and downstream ends. The base of the structure would be about 3 feet wide and would be embedded into the streambed. Approximately 18 to 20 rootwads or pieces of large woody debris (LWD) would be interspersed within the buttress for every 100 feet of structure. Rootwads and LWD would be securely anchored at the waterline. Rootwads would be placed so that the root ball is submerged under normal flow conditions.

A catchment area would be provided behind the revetment to collect coal mine waste from upslope source areas. The size of the catchment area would be dependent on local site conditions and would range from 1 to 3 feet deep and about 5 feet wide behind the buttress. The catchment area would capture eroding mine waste material and prevent it from entering the stream system. Eventually the eroding bank would reform to a flatter, more stable slope and cease to be a significant contributor of mine waste to Coal Creek. The catchment area would be allowed to fill completely with mine waste and would not be cleaned.

The revetment would be placed along the streambank and not interfere with fish passage. Rootwads or pieces of LWD would be interspersed within the rock buttress structure to add habitat complexity and increase flow diversity.

### Log Cribwall

Log cribwalls are gravity retaining walls that provide stability to eroding streambanks. A log cribwall will be constructed at one location, with a total length of approximately 100 feet. The log cribwall will be constructed of interlocking log segments configured to create a near-vertical exposed face and supported by log segments that extend into the bank or slope. Soil and mine waste removed from the site as part of cribwall installation would be used to fill the closed cells, providing both mass and stability to the cribwall. The volume of excavated material would be balanced with the fill required for the closed cell behind the cribwall so that no mine waste would need to be transported offsite and no fill imported. A geotextile fabric would be placed behind the log face to prevent loss of mine waste material from the closed cells. The cribwall would be about 4 feet high by 4 feet wide and buried to a depth of about 1 to 2 feet.

A catchment area would be provided behind the cribwall to collect coal mine waste from upslope source areas. The size of the catchment area would be dependent on local site conditions and would range from 1 to 3 feet deep, extending 5 feet behind the cribwall. The catchment area would capture eroding mine waste material and prevent it from entering the stream system. Eventually, as material moves into the catchment area, the eroding bank would reform to a flatter, more stable slope and cease to be a significant contributor of mine waste to Coal Creek. The catchment area would be allowed to fill completely with mine waste and would not be cleaned.

Log rootwads and pieces of large woody debris will be placed at the toe of the cribwall to roughen the smooth face of the cribwall to provide habitat complexity and to reduce velocity and the potential for scour at the base of the structure. Brush cuttings would be inserted into the cribwall and woody planting would be planted on top of the structure to provide riparian cover.

### Log Revetment

The log revetment is similar to the log and rock revetment but uses less wood and does not include rock as a structural element. Log revetments will be constructed at two locations, with a total length of approximately 250 feet. Log revetment use logs and rootwads to add roughness to stream channels, redirect flows away from unstable slopes, and adjust the thalweg (the deepest point in channel cross section) toward the center of the stream channel. Boulders would be used to help anchor the wood elements, add complexity to the revetment and help stabilize the toe of the slope. Logs will also be anchored by embedding into the streambank where possible, ballasting with interlocking logs, and re-bar pins.

The length of these structures would range from 100 to 150 feet and would be constructed primarily with 12- to 18-inch diameter logs and 12- to 24-inch diameter boulders. The structure would tie into the existing streambank at the upstream

and downstream ends. The base of the structure would be about 3 feet wide and would be embedded into the streambed. Approximately 10 to 15 rootwads or pieces of LWD would be interspersed within the buttress for every 100 feet of structure. Rootwads and LWD would be securely anchored at the waterline. Rootwads would be placed so that the root ball is submerged under normal flow conditions. The log revetment would be placed along the streambank and not interfere with fish passage.

### **Woody Plantings**

Woody plantings, such as live stakes, fascines (wattles), mattresses, bare roots or containerized trees or shrubs will be placed on the exposed slope at one upland location. The plantings would be placed on the slope in shallow trenches generally along topographic contours.

### **Construction Access and Staging – Lakemont Sites**

Construction access to the four Lakemont sites would be from SE Newcastle-Coal Creek Road along an existing abandoned road. This road leads from a King County stormwater basin to the valley floor about 900 feet downstream of site UR-23. A construction access road could be constructed from the abandoned road on the existing trail near the creek.

Construction would require the use of different types of equipment including a tracked excavator, back hoe, dump trucks, utility trucks, generators, pumps, chain saws, and various hand tools. No pile driving or blasting is required. Staging of equipment and spoils would occur primarily at the SE Newcastle-Coal Creek Road access to the King County stormwater basin. Construction is anticipated to be completed within approximately two months.

### **Construction Access and Staging – Cindermine Sites**

Construction access to the sites in the Cinder Mine area would be from the existing Cinder Mine Detention Pond maintenance access road. The existing maintenance road to the outfall would be cleared of brush. A new construction access road would cross the creek near the pond outlet and would proceed downstream on the right bank to site UR-10. The road would cross the creek again at UR-10 and then proceed downstream to UR-9 on the left bank. All temporary impacted stream and riparian areas would be restored following construction.

Construction would require the use of different types of equipment including a tracked excavator, back hoe, dump trucks, utility trucks, generators, pumps, chain saws, and various hand tools. No pile driving or blasting is required. Staging of equipment and spoils would occur primarily on the Cinder Mine Detention Pond access road. Construction is anticipated to be completed within approximately two months.

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 project site is located within the City of Bellevue, King County, Washington (Sections 26 and 27, Township 24 north, Range 05 east, W.M.). The proposed stabilization sites would be located on upper Coal Creek north of SE Newcastle – Coal Creek Road, west of Lakemont Boulevard, between approximate river miles (RM) 3.9 and 4.9. Coal Creek is tributary to Lake Washington. The project site is in Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 8: Cedar – Sammamish Basin. More specifically, the project site is within the Coal Creek Watershed, 6th Field Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 171100120302. The approximate latitude and longitude of the Lakemont sites is 47° 32.17' N by 122° 07.88' W at an elevation ranging between 550 to 580 feet NAVD 88. The approximate latitude and longitude of the Cindermine sites is 47° 32.55' N by 122° 08.65' W at an elevation ranging between 380 to 500 feet NAVD 88.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

- a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other . . . . .

The Lakemont sites are confined in a channel with steeply sloped and relatively high stream banks. A benched terrace is located south of the downstream Lakemont sites (UR-23, UR-24) and bounded by steep ravine slopes.

The downstream Cindermine sites (UR-9, UR-10) are generally confined to a channel with steep banks on the left side with some floodplain terrain on the right side. Generally, the ravine slopes increase in gradient as distance from the stream increases. The upstream Cindermine site (UR-13) is confined in a channel with an oversteepened streambank on the left side and a floodplain terrace on the right side.

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

Greater than 40% within the immediate project area.

- 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 prime farmland.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) mapped soils in the project area as Alderwood and Kitsap soils (AkF), very steep (USDA 1973). The Alderwood series is described as being moderately well drained on uplands that formed under conifers. The typical soil profile of Alderwood gravelly loam is very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gravelly sandy loam from 0 to 2 inches, dark-brown (10YR 4/3) and brown (10YR 5/3) soils from 2 to 12 inches, and changing to grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) at depths greater than 12 inches. The Kitsap series is described as being moderately well drained soils that formed in glacial lake deposits under conifers and shrubs, and are often associated with terraces or terrace fronts. The typical soil profile of Kitsap silt loam is very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) from 0 to 5 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) and brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam from 5 to 24 inches. This soil shifts to an olive-gray (5Y 5/2) silty clay loam with prominent mottles of dark yellowish brown and strong brown (10YR 4/4 and 7.5YR 5/8) from 24 to 60 inches deep. The USDA SCS Hydric Soils of the State of Washington (USDA 1991) list for King County does not include either Alderwood or Kitsap series as a hydric soil.

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

Yes, the project sites were selected based on a history of unstable soils. The Coal Creek Stabilization Program EIS identified this reach as contributing an average of 1,000 cubic yards per year of coal mine waste to Coal Creek. Numerous investigations of streambank erosion and unstable slopes have been performed to identify problem areas in the Coal Creek Basin. The most recent investigations in the project vicinity were performed Tetra Tech/KCM and GeoEngineers in 2003. Tetra Tech/KCM and GeoEngineers identified significant streambank erosion and hill-slope instability problems in the Upper Reach, most notably in the Cinder Mine area and downstream of Lakemont Boulevard.

Mine waste deposits are distributed in the Coal Creek canyon throughout the Upper Reach from Lakemont Boulevard downstream to the Cinder Mine area. The Cinder Mine is an area where stockpiled coal debris had ignited in the past and produced relatively large cinder and clinker deposits. The cinder and clinker deposits were later mined for commercial uses, which created numerous voids and unstable slopes in the waste piles. Bank erosion and landslides in these materials have been identified as primary sources of sediment to the creek.

Mine tailings deposited along the south bank of Coal Creek are a significant source of erodible material. The mine reject material consists of fragments of siltstone, sandstone, and a considerable amount of low-grade coal. The coal fraction has been estimated to be about 10 to 15 percent by weight. Mine waste deposits in the Cinder Mine area range from 5 to 25 feet deep and may be as high as 40 feet along some streambanks. The depth of mine waste is unknown at other locations.

- e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

The total area disturbed, inclusive of access roads, is about 1.96 acres. Approximately 600 cubic yards will be excavated from the stream channel at eleven locations to facilitate the installation of streambank stabilization elements, such as rootwads, large rock and large woody debris. The stabilization elements will also constitute an additional 1,050 cubic yards of fill in the channel.

Approximately 760 cubic yards of material will be excavated from the stream bank and upland areas at four sites: UR-9, UR-13, UR-23, and UR-24. The purpose of the excavation is to reshape the overstepped banks to form a more stable slope. The excavated material from UR-10 (190 cubic yards) will be used to balance fill at this location. Rock will be obtained from commercial sources.

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Yes, erosion could occur during construction on the temporary access roads and the bank reshaping if not properly stabilized.

- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)? None.

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

#### General

- A Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be developed and implemented.
- A qualified Erosion and Control Inspector will review all sediment control measures twice per week during construction.
- Turbidity will be monitored per the Turbidity Monitoring Plan as required by the City of Bellevue.
- A Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plan that meets the standards will be developed and implemented for the project to ensure that all pollutants and products will be controlled and contained.
- Seasonal restrictions applied to work conducted below the OHWM will be as required by a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) issued by the WDFW.
- Construction impacts will be confined to the minimum area necessary to complete the project. Disturbed areas will be limited to that which can be adequately controlled.
- Removal of riparian vegetation will be minimized as much as possible.
- Implementation of the Mitigation Plan prepared for this project will occur.

#### Water Quality/Erosion Control

- BMPs, such as silt dams, silt fencing, catchments, mulch and hydroseeding, will be installed according to City of Bellevue standards and will be inspected and maintained throughout the life of the project.
- Staging and soil stockpile areas will be limited to those outlined in the clearing and grading permit. Staging areas will be located outside of stream, wetlands, and their buffers. Staging areas will be fenced and restored to original grade.
- Spill kits will be kept on-site.
- If present, fuels and other potentially hazardous materials will be kept in a secured area. Secured means fenced, and locked during non-work hours.
- Secondary containment will be required for all hazardous materials. Spill containment is required for generators, parked equipment, porta-potty, fuels, solvents, etc.
- The project will comply with water quality conditions identified by Ecology.
- Wash water resulting from washdown of equipment or work areas will be contained for proper treatment and/or disposal, and will not be directly discharged into state waters.
- Oil, fuels, or chemicals will not be discharged to surface waters or onto land where there is a potential for reentry into surface waters.

- Cleaning solvents or chemicals used for tools or equipment cleaning will not be discharged to ground or surface waters.
- The contractor will regularly check fuel hoses, oil drums, oil or fuel transfer valves, fittings, etc. for leaks, and will maintain and store materials properly to prevent spills.
- BMPs will be used on all project activities to control and prevent sediments from entering aquatic systems.

#### In-water and Over-water Work

- Fish will be removed from the work area by a qualified biologist prior to any in-water work activities per the Fish Salvage Plan.
- Materials placed within the water, will be free of sediment and/or other contaminants.
- Streamflow will be bypassed around the project site to avoid work in the wet.
- Mechanical equipment will not enter the stream channel until the project reach has been dewatered and fish salvage has been completed.
- Mechanical equipment operating in the project area will be inspected daily for leaks. Any equipment found to be leaking will immediately be fixed or removed from the project site. When not in use, all vehicles will be stored in the staging area to the extent possible.

## 2. Air

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

**Emissions would be limited to those generated by construction equipment during construction.**

- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.
- No.**

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

**None.**

## 3. Water

- a. Surface:

- 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.

**The proposed stabilization measures and habitat structures would be constructed in Coal Creek (stream number 08-0268), which is tributary to Lake Washington. Wetland A, Wetland B, and Wetland E are located within the projects limits near the Lakemont sites.**

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

**Yes, refer to A.11 for a detailed response. Plans are attached.**

- 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.

**Construction of stabilization measures will require approximately 600 cubic yards of excavation of sand, silt, gravel, cobble, and old mine tailings. Grade control/habitat structures and stabilization measures will require placement of 1,050 cubic yards of large woody debris, rootwads, large rock, streambed gravel and backfill.**

Temporary fill will be placed in Wetland E to accommodate a construction access road. The fill will be removed and the wetland restored after construction is complete.

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

Yes, stream flow will be diverted around the work areas during construction at each site to allow work to occur in the dry and avoid exceedances of turbidity during construction. All stream baseflow will be diverted. No water withdrawals would occur.

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

- 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. No.

b. Ground:

- 1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. No.

- 2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: 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. Not Applicable.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

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

Stormwater runoff would be limited to water that is collected in the dry channel and pumped to uplands from the bottom during construction. This water may flow back into Coal Creek. After construction, no stormwater runoff is expected.

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

Coal mine waste has been eroding into Coal Creek for more than 50 years and will continue to enter the creek outside the stabilization areas. Large scale mass-wasting could still occur at the stabilization sites after construction and would contribute sediment to the creek.

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

See B.1.h. for a full list of measures.

4.. Plants

- a. Check or circle 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wet soil plants: cattail, , bullrush, ,
- \_\_\_\_\_ Water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- \_\_\_\_\_

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

**The total project footprint is 1.96 acres, which includes 0.23 acre of stream channel and 1.77 acres of forested buffer. Construction of the stabilization measures will result in the removal of approximately 5 trees with a dbh > 8 inches. Trees impacted would be primarily big-leaf maple and black cottonwood.**

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

**No threatened or endangered plant species are known to occur at or near the project site.**

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

**Wetland and stream buffer impacts have been avoided and minimized to the greatest extent possible as required by King County Code (KCC) 21A.24.125. Although some impacts are unavoidable, the construction access points were located along existing road and trail corridors to avoid significant clearing in native forest. However, because of the type of work proposed direct impacts could not be completely avoided.**

**Restoration in-kind and on-site is proposed as mitigation for temporary impacts to wetland and stream buffer areas resulting from the project. Following construction all disturbed areas will be replanted with native shrubs. The plants species shown are either already present in the wetland/buffer, or are additional native species that will enhance vegetation diversity and habitat values. In addition, to mitigate for 950 square feet temporary impacts to Wetland E, the City of Bellevue will enhance 3,000 square feet to undisturbed wetland at the toe of the slope.**

5. **Animals**

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

Birds: , , eagle, , other:

Mammals: , bear, elk, , other:

Fish: bass, , , herring, shellfish,

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

**Coal Creek is utilized by Chinook salmon and steelhead trout.**

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

**Numerous species utilize Coal Creek and its riparian zone. A portion of the wildlife habitat network, as mapped by King County, extends through the Coal Creek riparian corridor. The official wildlife habitat network is defined and mapped in the King County Comprehensive Plan (2004). The network is composed of natural vegetation and is meant to link wildlife habitat with critical areas, critical area buffers, priority habitats, trails, parks, open space, and other areas to provide for wildlife movement and lessen habitat fragmentation (KCC 21A.06.1424).**

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

**The proposed mitigation plan will enhance wildlife habitat by increasing plant diversity and abundance in the project area. Habitat complexity will be improved at the stabilization sites and habitat structures by adding large woody debris and rootwads. Stabilization measures will reduce the input of coal mine waste and fine sediment to Coal Creek.**

6. **Energy and natural resources**

- a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc. **Not Applicable.**
- b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe. **No.**
- 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: **Not Applicable.**

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 as a result of this proposal? If so, describe. **No.**

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

**Fire protection in remote, hard to reach forested areas.**

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

**Develop and implement a fire safety plan with City of Bellevue Fire Department.**

b. **Noise**

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

**The project site is located in a remote area of Coal Creek Natural Area and will not be affected by traffic noise along SE Newcastle - Coal Creek Road and Lakemont Boulevard.**

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.

**Noise will be limited to construction equipment during construction during normal working hours.**

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any: **None.**

8. **Land and shoreline use**

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

**The project site is located in upper Coal Creek Natural Area. SE Newcastle Road – Coal Creek Road is located to the south, Lakemont Boulevard is located to the east, residential development to the north, and Coal Creek Natural Area to the west.**

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe. **No.**

c. Describe any structures on the site.

**No structures are on site. Concrete building foundations from historic coal mining operations are present in and near Coal Creek near Lakemont Boulevard.**

- d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what? **No.**
- e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Based on a review of online mapping provided by King County (iMAP – Property Information, accessed August 28, 2007), the project area is zoned R-5-P, which is single family one dwelling unit per 5 acres. However, the project site is within the Coal Creek Natural Area owned by the City of Bellevue.

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

Based on a review of the figure Land Use Map 2004, Plate 13 from the 2004 Comprehensive Plan Update, 2006 amendments, the project area is designated as Parks/Wilderness. The project site is within the Coal Creek Natural Area owned by the City of Bellevue.

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

**No, Coal Creek does not meet the minimum flow threshold in the project area to be classified as a shoreline of the state.**

- h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

**Yes, Almost the entirety of the project is located within the 165' stream buffer for Coal Creek required per King County in addition to work in proximity to steep slopes (>40%) located immediate adjacent to the stabilization sites and throughout the project area.**

**Streams in King County are characterized as aquatic areas according to KCC 21A.24.355. Coal Creek is classified as a Type F aquatic area because it contains fish and/or fish habitat and is not inventoried as a "shoreline of the state" under King County's Shoreline Master Program (SMP). The standard buffer for Type F aquatic areas that are outside the urban growth boundary is 165 feet**

**Wetland A is considered a Category IV wetland and Wetlands B and E are Category III wetlands. KCC 21A.24.325 requires standard wetland buffers that are based on wetland category as summarized below:**

Wetland	Area (square feet)	King County Rating <sup>b</sup>	Standard Buffer Width <sup>c</sup>
A <sup>a</sup>	1,770	IV	25 feet
B <sup>a</sup>	2,000	III	40 feet
E	5,690	III	40 feet

<sup>a</sup> 40-foot buffer of both Wetlands A and B lies entirely within the 165-foot buffer of Coal Creek.

<sup>b</sup> For detailed description see the Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington – Revised (Department of Ecology Publication #04-06-025).

<sup>c</sup> Wetlands are located outside Urban Growth Area. Buffers listed are from table in KCC 21Z.24.325 for low impact adjacent land uses (e.g. passive recreation uses, such as trails, nature viewing areas, fishing and camping areas, and other similar uses that do not require permanent structures, on a site regardless of zoning).

- i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project? **None.**
- j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace? **None.**
- k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any: **None.**

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

**The project will go through the review process by King County Department of Development and Environmental Services.**

**9. Housing**

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing. **None.**
- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing. **None.**
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any: **None.**

**10. Aesthetics**

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed? **Not Applicable.**
- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed? **None.**
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

**Stabilization measures and grade control structures would be constructed with natural materials, such as logs, rootwads and large rounded rock.**

**11. Light and glare**

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur? **Not Applicable.**
- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views? **No.**
- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal? **None.**
- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any: **None.**

**12. Recreation**

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?  
**Hiking and wildlife viewing.**
- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

**Approximately 1,800 feet of hiking trail near Lakemont Boulevard would be temporarily closed during construction. Temporary closures would also occur in the Cindermine Area on about 1,000 feet of hiking trail when construction equipment is accessing the site and during material delivery. Complete trail closures would be in effect seven days a week from approximately June 15 to October 15 during construction. Detours or temporary trail relocation are not possible as a result of bridge closures and topographic constraints (streams, wetlands, steep slopes).**

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

Signs will be placed at visible locations in advance of construction to warn of pending trail closures. Users would be redirected to other areas of the park. Safety measures to preclude hikers and other trail users from the work areas would be implemented during construction. No other mitigation is proposed.

13. **Historic and cultural preservation**

- a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

The project area is not known to contain properties listed on the national or state preservation register. Local preservation agencies (Renton Historical Society) and interested private citizens and groups have identified numerous historic mining artifacts throughout the project area most notably near the sites near Lakemont Boulevard.

- b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Coal mining operations started in the late 1800's and was centered around the former Town of Coal Creek, located where present day Lakemont Boulevard crosses Coal Creek. At one time, there were 400 homes at Coal Creek. Today, only a few structures remain from the original settlements and mine operations.

During this time, the Coal Creek reach containing the Lakemont sites (UR-23 through UR-26) was placed in a covered sluiceway and numerous mine buildings were constructed over the former stream channel. Placement of mine waste material coupled with streambank instability has compromised the integrity of this flume over time. However, scattered timber remnants of the sluiceway can still be found in the channel and there is a 50-foot-long section upstream of UR-24 (but outside the construction area) where the bottom of the sluiceway is still intact. Also, evidence of channel excavation can still be seen upstream of site UR-26.

Building foundations from several structures dating back to the mining operation can be found on site. Most notably are the steam plant foundations at the upstream end of UR-26 which are currently being used as footings for the pedestrian bridge over Coal Creek. Additional steam plant foundations footings can be found further upstream. Several concrete foundations from the coal bunkers are located on the ravine slope east of Sites UR-23 and UR-24. The coal bunker foundations are located in upland areas outside of the construction area.

Additional cultural materials were observed along the creek, but these materials do not appear to be in-situ and have been moved by the creek. These additional materials include wooden plank fragments, coal nodules, iron bolts and sheet metal. No prehistoric cultural materials were observed during a recent cultural resources survey.

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

All historic structural features, such as the building foundations, timber flume, and rock channel identified in the area are located outside the immediate project area. The remnant flume cribwall located at Site UR-23 will be protected to the extent possible. All efforts to maintain the integrity of the cribwall will be made, but as the feature is considerably dilapidated and has been undermined by stream action, damage or complete failure may occur during construction.

A cultural resources mitigation plan will be implemented that includes the following elements:

- Avoid structural artifacts, such as turntables, and building foundations.
- Prior to construction, remove larger artifacts such as hand-cut remnant timbers from the flume or protect in place.
- Recover smaller loose artifacts that may be uncovered during excavation for display by city, local museums, or historical societies.
- Install interpretive sign boards in the area that describe the coal mining operation and provide historical context for the current landscape.

Artifacts from Native American inhabitants may be encountered during construction, though the chance is minor as much of the riparian area and creek bed have been buried under several feet of mine waste or altered during channel relocation. Disturbance associated with the proposed projects would not require construction depths that would disturb any deeply buried artifacts. In the event that cultural material is found during construction, work in its immediate area would be halted and the OAHP would be notified.

#### 14. Transportation

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

**The stabilization sites in the Lakemont area would be accessed through an abandoned access road from SE Newcastle – Coal Creek Road. The Cinder mine sites would also be accessed from SE Newcastle – Coal Creek Road through an existing gated maintenance access road.**

- b. Is the site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop? **Not Applicable.**
- c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate? **Not Applicable.**
- d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private). **No.**
- e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe. **No.**
- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur. **None.**
- g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

**A traffic control plan will be developed and implemented during construction. No transportation impacts will occur after construction.**

#### 15. Public services

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe. **No.**
- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any. **None.**

#### 16. Utilities

- a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other. **None.**
- 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. **None.**

#### 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.

Signature: .....

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Date Submitted: .....

*2/1/08*