DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
450 110th Ave NE., P.O. BOX 90012
BELLEVUE, WA 98009-9012

OPTIONAL DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE (DNS) NOTICE MATERIALS

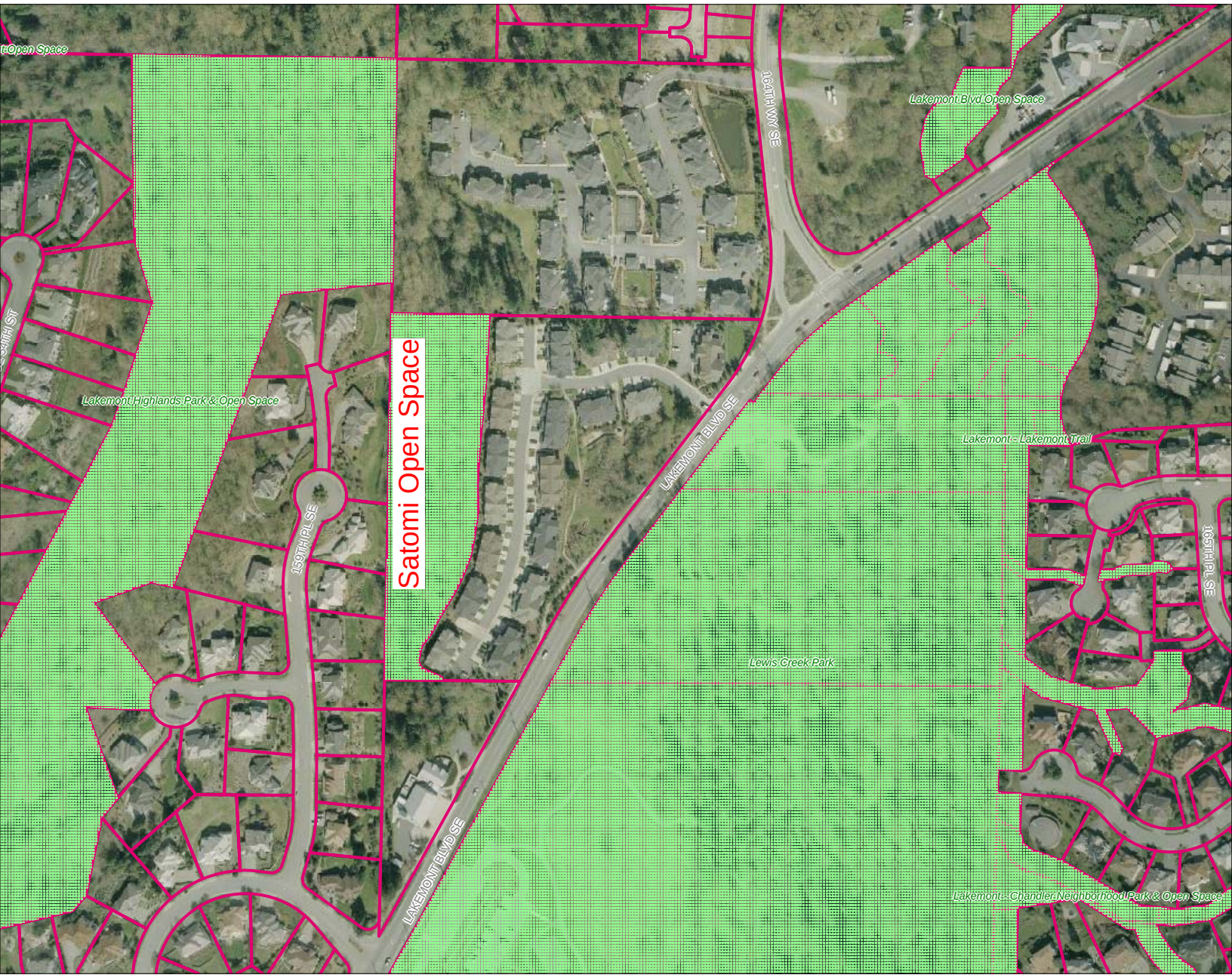
The attached materials are being sent to you pursuant to the requirements for the Optional DNS Process (WAC 197-11-355). A DNS on the attached proposal is likely. This may be the only opportunity to comment on environmental impacts of the proposal. Mitigation measures from standard codes will apply. 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.	09-127514-XE
Project Name/Address:	Satomi Open Space Forest Management 15416 SE 16th Street
Planner:	Kevin LeClair
Phone Number:	425-452-2928
Minimum Comment Period:	**November 12, 2009**

Materials included in this Notice:

- ☒ Blue Bulletin
- ☒ Checklist
- ☒ Vicinity Map
- ☐ Plans
- ☒ Other: Satomi Open Space Forest Management Plan

Satomi Open Space Forest Management



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Tuesday, October 27, 2009 7:54 AM

City of Bellevue Submittal Requirements | **27a**

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

4/18/02

If you need assistance in completing the checklist or have any questions regarding the environmental review process, please visit or call the Permit Center (425-452-6864) between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday (Wednesday, 10 to 4). Our TTY number is 425-452-4636.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Property Owner: City of Bellevue

Proponent: City of Bellevue Parks + Community Services

Contact Person: ERIN Prendergast
(If different from the owner. All questions and correspondence will be directed to the individual listed.)

Address: 450 110th Ave NE

Phone: 425 766 0483

Processing as Critical Areas Land Use Permit
Bellevue File # 09-127514-XE

Proposal Title: Satom: Enhancement

Proposal Location: 5549 Lakemont Blvd SE / Sect 23 TN 24N Range 5E
(Street address and nearest cross street or intersection) Provide a legal description if available.

Please attach an 8 ½" x 11" vicinity map that accurately locates the proposal site.

Give an accurate, brief description of the proposal's scope and nature:

1. General description: remove alders, plant native vegetation, resurfact trail
2. Acreage of site: 3 acres
3. Number of dwelling units/buildings to be demolished: None
4. Number of dwelling units/buildings to be constructed: None
5. Square footage of buildings to be demolished: N/A
6. Square footage of buildings to be constructed: N/A
7. Quantity of earth movement (in cubic yards): N/A
8. Proposed land use: Parks + Openspace
9. Design features, including building height, number of stories and proposed exterior materials: N/A
10. Other

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By Kevin LeClair at 7:47 am, Oct 27, 2009

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OCT 15 2009
PERMIT PROCESSING

Estimated date of completion of the proposal or timing of phasing:

5 year plan 2014

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

No.

List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal. The work area is classified as a critical area + steep slopes have been mapped. A GeoTech report is also included.

Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain. List dates applied for and file numbers, if known.

No.

List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known. If permits have been applied for, list application date and file numbers, if known.

Land Use in Critical Areas Permit
Clear + Grade permit

Please provide one or more of the following exhibits, if applicable to your proposal.
(Please check appropriate box(es) for exhibits submitted with your proposal):

☐ Land Use Reclassification (rezone) Map of existing and proposed zoning

☐ Preliminary Plat or Planned Unit Development
Preliminary plat map

☒ Clearing & Grading Permit
Plan of existing and proposed grading
Development plans

☐ Building Permit (or Design Review)
Site plan
Clearing & grading plan

☐ Shoreline Management Permit
Site plan

A. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. **Earth**

a. General description of the site: ☐ Flat ☐ Rolling ☐ Hilly ☒ Steep slopes ☐ Mountains ☐ Other

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

~46%.

c. What general types of soil are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, and muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

BeC - gravelly sandy loam

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By Kevin LeClair at 7:48 am, Oct 27, 2009

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

No.

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

N/A

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

yes, after clearing trees + invasives

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

None

Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Controls will be in place per Bellevue City Code 23..76. Desirable native vegetation will be preserved per Bellevue Land Use Code 20.25H

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

plant with native vegetation right after removal, leave some coarse woody debris on the ground.

2. AIR

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

Hand operated power tools would add to air pollution.

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 the air, if any:

only hand operated tools used, nothing larger. Much wood left on site.

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

No.

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By Kevin LeClair at 7:49 am, Oct 27, 2009

appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

No.

(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.

N/A

(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.

None.

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

No.

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

No.

(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.

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.

N/A

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c. Water Runoff (Including storm water)

(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.

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

4. Plants

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

- [x] deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
- [x] evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
- [x] shrubs
- [ ] grass
- [ ] pasture
- [ ] crop or grain
- [ ] wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bulrush, skunk cabbage, other
- [ ] water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- [x] other types of vegetation

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

Hazard trees will be removed along East edge, and 4 near trail. Northern forest will be thinned. Invasive in enhancement areas removed.

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

None known

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

Native plants will be planted on enhancement areas on East edge, conifers planted in Northern section.

5. ANIMALS

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

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

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

None known

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

It may be used as a connector to the larger Lake Hills Open Space.

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

Variety of native shrubs and ground covers will be installed in place of removed alder trees.

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 need? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

~~[illegible]~~ Solar

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 the proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

—

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.

Risk of injury as a result of improper tool use

(1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

—

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

Hire only trained professionals

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By Kevin LeClair at 7:51 am, Oct 27, 2009

b. Noise

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

None.

(2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or long-term basis (for example, traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site. Noise from chain saws + other power tools. Hours of 8-4 acceptable

Work hours are constrained by Noise Control Code, Bellevue City Code 9.18

(3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

—

8. Land and Shoreline Use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?
Open space. Adjacent site is condo complex

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

c. Describe any structures on the site.
A Retaining wall boarders the eastern side.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?
No.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?
R-7.5

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

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

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.
Yes - there are critical areas throughout, based on slope %.

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:
N/A

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

None.

9. Housing

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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?

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

11. Light and Glare

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

None

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

no.

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

NA

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

NA

12. Recreation

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

walking / running trails

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

No.

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

Trail will be resurfaced. Clearer to see, safer.

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.

NO.

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

None.

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

No.

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. Lakemont Blvd. NE. is the main access road. Some parking maybe within condo parking area.

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

No. Next stop is very far.

c. How many parking spaces would be completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

None

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.

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

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

N/A

15. Public Services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for the 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.

N/A

16. Utilities

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

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.

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.....

Date Submitted 9.22.09

REVIEWED
By Kevin LeClair at 7:51 am, Oct 27, 2009

"ATTACHMENT A"

Satomi Park Open Space Management Plan

Introduction

The following report outlines the Satomi Park Open Space management plan recommendations under the guidelines of the Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department. The purpose of this report is to describe current site conditions and the proposed long-term maintenance and restoration procedures in conjunction with the City of Bellevue's management goals for all open space areas as well as the Land Use Code section 20.25H.

Included in the current site description is information on the Satomi Park Open Space location and history, sensitive areas, soil type, vegetation and forest health, wildlife, recreational benefits, and liabilities such as hazard trees. The forest management plan section of the report will describe the proposed procedures for the removal and planting of vegetation, maintenance of enhanced areas, and how the management goals for Bellevue's open spaces will be met for each action, as well as how each action follow the city's BMP's and Land Use codes. The City of Bellevue's management goals for the parks open spaces include:

1. Forest health
2. Wildlife habitat
3. Recreation
4. Water/Air quality
5. Public Safety
6. Neighborhood buffering

Current Site Description

Property Description / Site History

Satomi Park Open Space is located in the NE ¼ of Section 23, Township 24N, Range 5E. It is positioned east/west between Lakemont Boulevard SE and 159th Place SE. Satomi Park is bordered on the east and north by 2 different condo complexes, and on the west by residential houses. The southern edge of Satomi open space is bordered by Bellevue Fire Station Eight. Satomi Park makes up 3.1 acres of open space. There is a trail running North to South that connects with the Lakemont Highlands trail on the North and the Lewis Creek trail on the South East if Lakemont Boulevard is crossed.

Sensitive Areas
There is a retaining wall running along the East boarder of the site that separates the park from the condo complex. A large portion of this wall has exposed soil and has the potential for erosion issues.

The primary function of Bellevue's protected Sensitive Area are listed as follows:

- Provide a biological basis for maintaining good water quality
- Provide a habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife
- Mange storm and surface water flows
- Contribute a valuable open space character to the landscape
- Provide visual diversity to the urban landscape and a sense of place to visitors and residents

Soils/Topography/Tree Stability

Satomi's soil composition is divided into two types: Beausite gravelly sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes (BeC), and Beausite gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes (BeD). Beausite's parent material consists of till over residuum of sandstone formed in glaciated areas. These soils are found at or very near sea level and up to about 1,500 feet

and occur in mild cool marine climates characteristic of the Pacific Northwest. It is a well draining soil type with very low available water holding capacity, giving it a low incidence of flooding. However, runoff is medium to rapid depending on the percentage of slope for each area. The depth to reach lithic bedrock consisting of sandstone is 24 to 40 inches. Roots can penetrate through the loamy subsoil to the underlying sandstone and grow in fractures in the hardpan layer.

The topography of Satomi is sloped with a minor depression running East/West through the center of the property. There is a slope running parallel to the properties on its East and West boarders, with the low end on the East. This is typical of Beusite soil characteristics.

It is important to note the retaining wall on the eastern portion of the park, which was constructed when the Satomi condos were built. Due to this steep slope, characteristics of the soil types, and the seasonally high levels of rainfall in the area, there is medium runoff and erosion potential for BeC, and rapid or very rapid runoff and erosion potential for BeD. Soil information provided in 1996 from a geotech report written by Kleinfelder found glacial till from 1 to 9 ft. deep. Glacial till can be very limiting to deep root growth and is of some cause for concern regarding tree preservation. The potential of healthy tree blow down is moderate. Large, exposed trees may be particularly vulnerable. For edge trees, there is a greater risk of losing limbs or a co-dominant leader. Currently there are many mature Red Alders that boarder the housing complex on the eastern side of the park. These edge trees are large, and many are rooted in exposed soil where invasive removal has taken place in the past. It is important to quickly remove these hazard trees and re-plant native vegetation right away in order to protect the homes, and stabilize the soil.

Vegetation/Forest Health

The forest at Satomi is a young seral forest characterized largely by older early successional deciduous trees that will eventually prepare the forest for conifers. The dominate trees include Red alder, Black cottonwood and Bigleaf maple. Other less dominate species at this time include Douglas fir and Western red cedar. Many of the Red alders are now declining and as a result, they now pose a risk to the homes in the development on the eastern edge of the property. The Bigleaf maples are mature as well as the Black cottonwoods. The overstory canopy is closed, creating a shady environment for the understory plants. The understory is diverse and appropriate for this particular habitat type, although invasive Himalayan blackberry is present.

There has been work done by volunteers in 2008 to remove the blackberry in isolated areas. These sites are now in need of an enhancement. A small amount of English holly plants have been seen on site as well.

Exotic species include but are not limited to:

Common Name	Scientific Name	
Himalayan Blackberry	Rubus discolor	
English Holly	Ilex aquifolium	
Yellow Archangel	Lamium galeobdolon	

Native species identified at the site include but are not limited to:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Western red cedar	Thuja plicata
Bigleaf maple	Acer macrophyllum
Salal	Gaultheria shallon
Elderberry	Sambucus racemosa
Sword fern	Polystichum munitum
Red alder	Alnus rubra
Douglas –fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii
Indian plum	Oemlaria cerasiformis
Creeping blackberry	Rubus ursinus
Vine maple	Acer circinatum
Oregon grape	Mahonia nervosa
Black cottonwood	Populus trichocarpa

Wildlife

Wildlife adds value to urban environments. The abundance and diversity of wildlife species directly reflects the health and stability of urban green spaces. The abundance, type, and distribution of vegetation in Satomi provides essential habitat to support diverse populations of wildlife. A partial list of wildlife present on the site includes the following:

Birds	
Song sparrow	Bewick's wren
American crow	House finch
Oregon junco	Bushtit
Spotted towhee	Pine siskin
Black cap chickadee	Brown creeper
Steller's jay	Anna's & Rufous hummingbird
Northern flicker	Flycatchers
American robin	

Mammals
Raccoon
Deer
Coyote
Mountain beaver

All wildlife species require food, water, shelter and space in an appropriate arrangement in order to survive and reproduce. Management practices prescribed on the site will seek to enhance these criteria improving the habitat for desirable species. Trees with nests and other obvious signs of wildlife will be retained unless they are a liability concern, and water quality will be maintained.

Connectivity: This parcel of Satomi Park is just north of Lewis Creek Park and joined through its trail system with Lakemont Highlands Park and Open Space on its north west. The large prevalence of wooded and open space areas in the surrounding vicinity puts this parcel in a situation of high connectivity. As such, improvements to wildlife habitat will be well utilized.

Water source: Nearby homes may provide some water in the form of bird baths.

Snags: The construction of wildlife snags will be considered when managing hazard trees.

Woody debris: The amount of woody debris present in the site is minimal. After hazard trees are cut, as well as when the forest is thinned, some woody debris will be left on the forest floor.

Cover: Satomi Open Space has a closed canopy environment. The understory is well covered with native species. However, there are some areas where invasive vegetation was removed in the past, which left isolated bare sections in the forest.

Recreation

The Satomi Greenbelt provides many passive recreational opportunities to the community such as walking, jogging, and wildlife viewing. There are three main entrance points into the greenbelt, one on the southern part of the park which begins off of Lakemont Blvd, another in the center of the property that connects to the middle of the Satomi housing development, and one entrance on the north side that connects Satomi to Lakemont

Highlands Open Space. From the northern trail, there is also another access point to Lakemont Blvd. In addition to these three entrances, there are a number of social trails created by the surrounding neighbors.

As a result of such high usage, it is important to maintain high quality trail conditions and forest habitat in order to directly support the types of passive recreation occurring at the site. Improving trail quality will reduce the risk of injury to joggers and hikers, and a healthy forest habitat will increase the wildlife viewing potential. Improving access to and through Satomi as well as the aesthetic value is an important goal of the City of Bellevue.

Liability / Hazard Trees

The trees in this site have been carefully monitored over time to prevent potential hazard trees from falling on a neighbor's property or in the way of recreational trails. However, within the past two years, there has been a need to remove and prune Red alders that boarder the housing development on the eastern side of the park. Many of these alders are declining, and are currently posing a threat to homeowners. These trees need to be addressed. There are pockets of these hazard alders along the retaining wall. There are also 4 alders with dead tops that are within striking distance of the homes. Two alders are in the northern section and are also crowding out a Douglas fir, and two in the southern half next to the trail. These four alders will be turned into wildlife snags (See *Soils/Topography/Tree Stability* section above for additional information).

The deciduous portion in the northern section of Satomi is composed of mature Bigleaf Maples. Some of these trees are in need of pruning to remove dead and hanging limbs, and others show signs of decay. It would be advantageous to clean up the limbs of the more healthy trees, and to create wildlife snags out of the decaying trees. Creating snags will also allow more light to reach the forest floor, increasing species diversity as well as the potential for the next phase of succession to take hold. If there is nesting potential for birds, bats and rodents in rotted out cavities in and of the decaying trees, the tree will be left standing.

Evaluating the liability of such trees involves not only identifying the hazardous trees, but also evaluating the potential harm or damage that might occur. Where public safety or property is clearly at risk, removal is essential. However, dead trees may be left standing for wildlife habitat in remote sections of the greenbelt, provided no property or trail exists as a potential target. The tree can then safely act as a functional component of the forest ecosystem.

Forest Management Plan

Timeline Notes:

Year 1: Remove all hazard Red Alders behind housing complex, replant areas with native vegetation. Snag 2 Red alders in southern section of park, and 2 in the northern section.

Year 2: Thin Red maples and snag Red alders to 15' in northern section of the forest to allow more light to the forest floor. Plant 5 gallon conifers at 14 X 14 spacing to hasten succession.

Year 3: Re-surface trail, create wildlife snag out of large Black cottonwood

Year 4: Manage for invasive species in enhancement areas

Year 5: Manage for invasive species in enhancement areas

*See map below for a delineation of critical areas (purple), proposed enhancement sites (blue) and trees not within the enhancement areas scheduled for removal (white)

All activity will fulfill the Bellevue Parks and Community Services management goals for the forested open space properties. Activity will follow standards outlined in Land Use Code 20.25H as well as take into account and follow the City of Bellevue's BMP's.

Due to the steep slopes at Satomi, specifically by the retaining wall, certain protective measures will be taken in order to reduce erosion. After the alders above the retaining wall are thinned, the area will be replanted immediately with native vegetation. Some trees will be left on the forest floor as coarse woody debris which will help stabilize the slope and provide wildlife habitat. Any trees in the northern section to be thinned will be evaluated by a certified arborist to verify the need for pruning or removal, and any tree that can be left as a wildlife snag will remain. In order to maintain forest health and protect private property, all of the actions mentioned above are necessary. Any other alternatives that would allow the forest management goals to be met adequately would have more negative than positive impacts on the site. The following are 3 examples of possible alternatives:

Alternative 1- Use mowers/ large machinery to ease tree and invasive removal and native planting

Alternative 2- Leave all cut trees on site

Alternative 3- No action

Recommended Management Prescriptions

Considering the potential for erosion, using small hand operated tools would minimize soil disturbance, especially directly above the retaining wall. Therefore Alternative 1 is not preferred. If every cut tree were to be left on site, the proposed enhancement would have no room to be planted, which is the most effective way to stabilize the soil. If too much coarse woody debris is on site, it is more difficult for the decaying process to take place. Having different stages of decaying debris on the forest floor increases wildlife and insect diversity, and eventually improves soil quality. Therefore, Alternative 2 is not the preferred option. If no action were to be taken at Satomi, the mature Alders are at great risk for hitting the adjacent houses, and invasive species such as Blackberry have a high likelihood of choking out native species.

Yearly site visits will be made to ensure tree that survival rates are high, and invasive spread is low. During the site visits, encroachments and illegal cutting will also be monitored. The 5 year management plan laid out above is the best way to meet forest management goals while remaining in compliance with Land Use code 20.25H as well as the City of Bellevue's BMP's. Below is a summary of how each goal of the Forest Department will be met specifically regarding this project:

Forest Health

- Plant native trees and shrubs to promote increased forest complexity and diversity.
- Assist in transitioning forest to next stage of succession by planting conifers

Wildlife habitat

- Install a variety of native plantings to the areas cleared of invasive species and hazard trees to provide food sources and shelter for wildlife.
- Create wildlife snags when possible while thinning deciduous forest
- Leave some coarse woody debris onsite after forest is thinned. This will provide nesting space for small mammals and ground nesting birds, and insect habitat.

Recreation

- Improve the trail by re-barking the surface and by making a disappearing portion of the trail more obvious to the public
- Improve wildlife habitat for viewing potential.

Water/Air quality

- The presence of trees/vegetation will improve air quality. Increasing the coniferous over story will alter the microclimate by reducing the temperatures, as well as remove gaseous pollutants from the air all year round.
- Planting vegetation in the area just above the retaining wall where invasive have been removed and where alders will be removed will aid in slowing storm water runoff, reduce surface erosion, and aide in the absorption of surface water into the ground.

Public safety

- Remove all hazard trees

Neighborhood buffering

- Plant more conifers to create increased buffering capacity available all year.
- Enhancement areas will provided buffering to the citizens of Satomi after alders are removed