

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: Michael Bailey <Baileymw32@ >
Sent: Sunday, July 10, 2016 4:06 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake
Subject: DELI

I support DELI as solution to the problem of Capitol Lake. Michael Bailey
Olympia, Wa

Sent from my Verizon Wireless 4G LTE DROID

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: Lisa Johnson <lisaajwa@ >
Sent: Sunday, July 10, 2016 2:42 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake
Subject: DELI

I have read the proposal for DELI a solution for Capitol Lake and find it very interesting and creative, with a lot of good for all constituents, including the environment. I strongly support this option. Thank you. Lisa Johnson

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: Diane Dakin <diane.e.dakin@ >
Sent: Thursday, July 07, 2016 5:12 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake
Subject: Option # 3 DELI idea

Environmentally I know the estuary is a good idea but I love the lake and this may be a way to do both. It should be carefully investigated.

Diane Dakin

Olympia , WA

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: Callie Wilson <hellocallie@ >
Sent: Thursday, July 07, 2016 4:10 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake
Subject: DELI my ideal

I am so old I remember kids swilling in Capitol Lake. I'd like that option back, and I'm jazzed that this solution kills the snails!

Callie Wilson

Olympia WA

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: Joanne Lee <joanne@ >
Sent: Wednesday, July 06, 2016 2:42 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake
Subject: DELI
Attachments: pastedGraphic.pdf

I am a long time resident of Olympia. I own homes on the westside and have operated a business here for 18 years. I've seen lots of change over that time. A change I would very much like to see is resolution of the Capital Lake situation. The DELI - Dual Estuary Lake Idea - is the best option I have seen or heard in the years of the controversy. It seems the best of both worlds and the healthiest option for long term sustainability of the region. Having a lake with a swimming area right in downtown would be fantastic. As would having the bulk of the area restored to its natural estuarian environment.

Thanks for your willingness to listen to the residents and honor their views.

Joanne Lee

Olympia, WA

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: Kelly Annette Mills <kelliannette@ >
Sent: Thursday, June 30, 2016 4:01 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake
Subject: June 30 Hybrid Estuary Comment

Greetings ~

I do not agree with the Proviso as it currently exists, as I believe it is in conflict with the Shoreline Management Act. In addition, it has previously been shown that the most effective route to satisfying the Clean Water Act would be to release the dam and allow for a full Estuary.

Thank you for all your hard work.

Kelly Annette Mills

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: DES Capitol Lake
Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2016 10:28 AM
To: 'Rich Christian'
Cc: Martin, Carrie R. (DES)
Subject: RE: Capitol Lake

Thank you for sharing your thoughts on Capitol Lake long-term management. We appreciate your participation in this process. Your comments will be included with this month's community input survey responses. You can learn more about the current work through Enterprise Services' [Capitol Lake](#) web page.

Nouk Loop

Administrative Assistant
Asset Management
PO Box 41480 – Olympia, WA 98504-1480
360-407-9256



From: Rich Christian [mailto:richchristian1105@]
Sent: Saturday, July 23, 2016 11:19 AM
To: DES Capitol Lake <DESCapitolLake@des.wa.gov>
Subject: Capitol Lake

I would like to see all the area South and West of Columbia Street SW and 4th Avenue up to and including the first round about across the bridge be included in the plan for an expanded Park (green) area and eliminate all the old crappy buildings there and add some parking along the east side entering off Columbia Street. Show this as part of the overall master plan which would restrict attempts to take advantage of this project by a few greedy developers and their unscrupulous city official buddies. There needs to be a buffer zone so this redeveloped park has decent access. The city, county, port, and state are all stakeholders in this plan and it needs their support. I recommend to widen the constituency list and open the discussion.

Let's see if the citizens of Seattle would prefer cheap, crappy, no tax revenue generating, mid rise, apartments or more open green space in their capitol city adjacent to their historic and magnificent capitol building and campus.

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: DES Capitol Lake
Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2016 10:27 AM
To: 'ldils@
Cc: Martin, Carrie R. (DES)
Subject: RE: Capitol Lake

Thank you for sharing your thoughts on Capitol Lake long-term management. We appreciate your participation in this process. Your comments will be included with this month's community input survey responses. You can learn more about the current work through Enterprise Services' [Capitol Lake](#) web page.

Neube Leap

Administrative Assistant
Asset Management
PO Box 41480 – Olympia, WA 98504-1480
360-407-9256



From: ldils@ [mailto:ldils@]
Sent: Friday, July 22, 2016 4:56 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake <DESCapitolLake@des.wa.gov>
Subject: Capitol Lake

Hi – I am interested in commenting on the Lake decision. I am in support of the Dual Estuary Lake Idea or DELI, which would turn about 80% of the lake back into an estuary and keep a lake on the north end where the promenade is. This would result in a huge gain in estuary ecological function, get rid of the snails, and give us a swimmable lake again. Going with either one – estuary – or the other – lake, would not meet our community's needs the way I think this option would. We have been unable to come to agreement on either "solution" because neither really provides enough of the answers. I believe DELI is a more holistic and sustainable solution. While it would be more expensive, in the long run it would provide so many benefits to our community I would be willing to support such an option with increased property taxes – or some other option such as state or federal funding for wetlands enhancement, etc..

Tanks so much,
Laurie Dils

Olympia, WA

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: DES Capitol Lake
Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2016 10:29 AM
To: 'Dan or Jean'
Cc: Martin, Carrie R. (DES)
Subject: RE: Capitol Lake Planning

Thank you for sharing your thoughts on Capitol Lake long-term management. We appreciate your participation in this process. Your comments will be included with this month's community input survey responses. You can learn more about the current work through Enterprise Services' [Capitol Lake](#) web page.

Nicole Leape

Administrative Assistant
Asset Management
PO Box 41480 – Olympia, WA 98504-1480
360-407-9256



From: Dan or Jean [mailto:jeananddanbrady@]
Sent: Saturday, July 23, 2016 3:18 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake <DESCapitolLake@des.wa.gov>
Subject: Capitol Lake Planning

I have read the document outlining a plan for Capitol Lake called DELI and am impressed with what sounds like a good compromise for those wanting a lake and those wanting to get rid of the existing lake and have an estuary. I would support this plan if it is as feasible as it sounds.
Jean Brady

Martin, Carrie R. (DES)

From: Susan Buis <susbee1@ >
Sent: Thursday, July 21, 2016 3:09 PM
To: DES Capitol Lake
Subject: Dual Estuary Lake Idea

Hello,

I'd like to put in my two cents worth in support of having both an estuary and a lake. In specific, I htink the DELI idea put forth by Steve Shanewise sounds like it will work. I support you in taking a good unbiased look at the proposal to see if it's really workable and if it can be improved further. I'm a 37 year resident of Olympia and not affiliated with any groups.

Thank you.

Susan Buis

PUBLIC COMMENT ON JULY 22, 2016 CAPITOL LAKE/DESCHUTES ESTUARY EXECUTIVE WORK GROUP MEETING

Feedback on the draft Purpose and Needs Statement:

I support Commissioner Wolfe's request to include the additional text from the June 16 statement in paragraph two regarding the Capitol Lake history of community events and recreational activities.

I support Commissioner Downing's request to include sediment management in the opening statement, rather than treating it as an afterthought in a second sentence as presented at the meeting. I understand that sediment management is not specifically called out in the proviso; however, this does not negate its critical importance as an element of this project. No option can be considered viable without a plan to deal with the volume of sediment that will continue to pulse into Capitol Lake basin/Budd Inlet for the foreseeable future.

Feedback on Hybrid Options:

The Tumwater and Squaxin members of the Executive Work Group suggested changes in the options presentation that would portray the DELI and Managed Lake Sub Option as inferior to the other three CLAMP based options because they are not as fully developed and detailed. I believe this is counter to the spirit of the Proviso which is seeking community input as a way to gain broader consensus for a solution. By their very nature as community based proposals, these options cannot be fully developed without the considerable resources that were used for the CLAMP studies. Commissioner Wolfe expressed this as not wanting to simply recreate the CLAMP process, and I concur. It should also be noted that the CLAMP Report was not accepted by DES and that the recommendations were rejected by Tumwater, the City of Olympia and the Port of Olympia.

Further, although the CLAMP options were developed in great detail and at considerable expense, several key elements were not included, mistaken assumptions were used either due to ignorance or bias, especially regarding dredging and sediment management, and new information and significant changes have occurred since the report was completed. Some of the new information and changes which should be considered when evaluating any of the options include:

- the eradication of milfoil and purple loosestrife as invasive species,
- acknowledgement by the Washington Department of Ecology that water quality in Capitol Lake will not be considered as a problem in the Deschutes Watershed TMDL study,
- Thurston County bacteria data showing Capitol Lake has met county swimming standards for the past 14 years,

-
- the 2012 analysis which resulted in the de-coupling of funding by WDFW and COE (PSNERP) of the Deschutes Estuary Restoration Project,
 - research by UW and WDFW regarding salmon survivability in fresh versus salt water environments,
 - Suggested remedies for low dissolved oxygen in Budd Inlet such as aquatic plant harvesting, mussel rafts, aeration devices and fountains,
 - DNR development of management procedures to deal with the New Zealand Mud Snail in nearby public recreation sites without a quarantine, and
 - Development of DES procedures to use the Fifth Avenue tide-lock to reduce the downtown Olympia flood potential.

One further consideration for this topic relates specifically to the CLIPA Managed Lake Sub-Option. The basis for this option is the original CLAMP Managed Lake proposal, updated with current information and with the added potential for salmon habitat improvement through rehabilitation of the Percival Creek corridor and rechanneling of the creek to lower Budd Inlet. As such, this option carries with it the same level of review as the original CLAMP managed lake alternative in many respects. What it adds is the "adaptive management" component as the community has gained additional insight in the years since the original CLAMP study was completed.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Robert Holman

July 27, 2016

July 29, 2016

Keith Dublanica

Olympia., Wa

okisutch@
keith.dublanica@

re: **Capitol Lake Long Term Management Planning**

To Whom It May Concern:

As private citizen residing in Olympia, I have a personal interest in the continued debates, assessments and healthy dialogues among and between the residents and stakeholders with a specific direct, or indirect interest a resolution of the Capitol Lake estuary restoration dynamic.

As a professional employed by the state of Washington, I am cognizant of the benefits associated with returning to a certain degree of habitat improvements associated with the removal of the impoundments and the restoration of tidal flows and a "more natural" state of dynamic equilibrium.

And as a realist in these times of fiscal challenges, political jurisdictions, multiple priorities, and limited resources, I recognize that frequently compromises may in fact achieve a certain degree of incremental improvement. The compromises may also serve to address the visions and voices (sometime unheard) where innovative partnerships and alliances may be formed.

I have witnessed and participated in the CLAMP process a number of years ago, and most recently the public meeting held Wednesday July 27 at DES. Echoing the opinion of an audience member earlier this week, there was certainly competition for the presentation from both the weather and our President speaking at the Democratic Convention. Perhaps out reach from DES to perhaps host this (or other) meetings specific to this issue closer to downtown, and the lake, could result in a greater attended event if better publicized to the surrounding community that is in close proximity. The Olympia Community Center was offered as a potential site, and if in fact utilized, it lends itself to a "walking tour" of the site itself. As a professional field ecologist who has had to contribute to natural resource decisions, field sites always provide the third dimension a report or a narrative cannot.

I do applaud the efforts of the facilitator on Wednesday. She appeared, knowledgeable, well-prepared, courteous, patient and respectful to all participants, while attempting objectivity.

Towards the end of the presentation on Wednesday July 27, I believe I heard the facilitator discuss the potential compromise or collaborative effort of both the Dual Estuary and DELI option that was not necessarily expressed in great detail either in oral or written form. In a later conversation with proponents of both DELI and the Deschutes Estuary Restoration Team, it appears as if additional efforts are being discussed to refine these proposals thus far developed.

I encourage DES and the consultants to continue to solicit such opinions and proposals. However, in light of the proviso offered by the legislature I recognize an aggressive schedule for needed fact-finding. But the value of a restored landscape, even partially, can serve multiple benefits such as: storm water retention, recreational utilization, increased habitat for salmon smoltification and osmoregulation, support of migratory shorebird and resident avian species, addressing/controlling invasive exotic species, et.al. Such a landscape may also perhaps have added value of additional ecological services, environmental learning potential in concert with our local educational institutions and non-profit organizations, as well as less operation and maintenance (O and M) costs.

It took a long time to get where we are, and complete return to the natural habitat that was once present is not a reality. Too many landscape changes have taken place since the Treaty of Medicine Creek, Washington State and the settlement of Thurston County and Olympia and a return to what once was, will not happen.

However, the opportunity for collective discussion, healthy discourse, and in this particular case the possibility of embarking on an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) may be the most appropriate option. An EIS, while a lengthy and costly process, does investigate alternative options as well as no action at all, and can offer a multi cost-benefit analysis. With the variety of interests, including local, state, tribal and federal, this may be the most appropriate avenue to pursue. I believe there are opportunities that can help support such a venture due to the proximity of Budd Bay and lower Puget Sound, an Estuary of National Significance through EPA.

I wish you well in this pursuit and I thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

/s/

Keith M. Dublanica

From: [chris strode](#)
To: [DES Capitol Lake](#)
Subject: DELI proposal for Capital Lake
Date: Saturday, July 16, 2016 12:34:48 PM

Hello - my daughter, Savannah, and wife, Ashlynn, are fully supportive of the DELI idea (Dual Estuary Lake Idea) in its entirety for the resurrection of Capital Lake.

**Chris Strode
Ashlynn Strode
Savannah Strode**

From: [Martin, Carrie R. \(DES\)](#)
To: [Sue Patnude](#)
Cc: [Pete Kmet \(PKmet@ci.tumwater.wa.us\)](#); [nmccclanahan@ci.tumwater.wa.us](#); [cselby@ci.olympia.wa.us](#); [Julie Hankins](#); [jdickison@squaxin.us](#); [Bill McGregor](#); [Cathy Wolfe](#); [Covington, Bob \(DES\)](#); [Liu, Chris \(DES\)](#); [Sweeney, Ann E. \(DES\)](#); [Jessi Massingale](#); [Tessa Gardner-Brown](#); [pdzconsulting@gmail.com](#)
Subject: FW: DERT Comments on DELI Option
Date: Thursday, July 28, 2016 4:25:00 PM
Attachments: [DERT Response to DELI Option - 7.25.16.docx](#)

Hi Sue,

Thank you for submitting these comments. We are responding in agreement that additional technical studies and analyses will have to be completed on each of the conceptual options and the associated preliminary conclusions from the option proponents. As we have mentioned in our stakeholder and Community meetings, the intent of this first phase is merely to *identify* multiple hybrid options. We understand that these options have not undergone a feasibility study or been vetted by technical or regulatory staff. That work would occur in the future Phase II. Until then, our intention is to identify and seek public input on hybrid and existing options, and to understand the general degree of public support. This comment from DERT is a good example of that and will be included as part of the project file.

As a side note, we received feedback from the Technical Committee and Executive Work Group regarding a revision to the existing materials to separate (show separately) the options that have undergone preliminary analyses through the CLAMP process, and those that have been recently identified or put forward by the public. Floyd|Snider intends to make that change and provide caveats throughout the materials to make clear that DELI, Percival Creek and the other new options have not been through any technical analyses or studied further.

Thank you for your continued participation in this process.

Carrie

Carrie R. Martin
Asset Manager
Washington State Department of Enterprise Services
Asset Management
P.O. Box 41480, Olympia, WA 98504 (360) 407-9323
carrie.martin@des.wa.gov

From: Sue Patnude [mailto:suepatnude@]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 12:11 PM
To: Martin, Carrie R. (DES) <carrie.martin@des.wa.gov>
Cc: davepeeler@; John Rosenberg <rosenbergjohn@>; Zena Hartung <zhartung@>; Ann Butler <ann.t.butler@>; Marilyn Funk <bfmz@>;

Daniel Einstein <danieleinst@>; Daron Williams <darongw@> **Subject:** DERT
Comments on DELI Option

Hi Carrie -

Please find attached comments on the DELI hybrid option as part of the ongoing report development conducted by DES.

If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Thanks!

Sue P
DERT



July 21, 2016

To: DES Executive Committee for Capitol Lake/Deschutes Estuary Management Process

From: DERT Board of Directors - Contact: Sue Patnude olydert@

Subject: DERT Response to the Dual Estuary Lake Idea (DELI)

This document unfolds the Deschutes Estuary Restoration Team's initial response to the Dual Estuary Lake Idea being promoted by Steve Shanewise. DERT has concerns and we feel those concerns need to be addressed as the Department of Enterprise Services Executive Committee moves forward to prepare the initial report to the Legislature due in January of 2017.

While the DELI hybrid option is beneficial toward dam removal, DERT is concerned about constructing yet another "dam" to capture fresh water for swimming and potential potable water should there be a catastrophic event destroying other drinking water availability.

Issues with DELI Claims

DELI Claim 1: The new lake would be fed by the artesian aquifer that is abundant under the City of Olympia. Water rights would not be needed – the lake would simply tap into the aquifer.

DERT Response: Water rights would definitely be needed according to the Department of Ecology (Mike Gallagher at Ecology SWRO, personal communication) We do not know how much water is available in the aquifer because there has never been a complete groundwater study conducted. The water would have to be clean enough on an ongoing basis to meet water quality standards for consumptive use for public health reasons. DERT is concerned that this element is being promoted as doable but has not been studied or vetted through regulation.

Questions: *Has the artesian aquifer been studied? What is the potential volume of freshwater input from this aquifer? What is a sufficient flow rate for this basin? How would this fresh water input impact Budd Inlet – or other potential users? What permitting*

challenges are associated with tapping this aquifer? Is this idea consistent with the City's comp plan and critical area ordinance? Could water rights be obtained?

DELI Claim 2: The existing “Wall of Statehood” would be continued around through the water to form the new lake. In the water, it would be built out of rock from Black Hills Quarry – who says they can provide it much cheaper than the estimates in the Deschutes Estuary Feasibility Study (DEFS). Claims are made there is no need to build a sheet pile wall with a depth of 100’ (DEFS) because the railroad bridge is built on rock and is stable. Further claims that DEFS was biased toward estuary restoration and summarily dismissed the dual basin option are also being made.

DELT Response: The rock wall holding the railroad bridge was built before the dam was constructed. Hundreds of feet of silt have built up in the proposed project area since then. DEFS estimates and engineering concerns are definitely warranted. Rock placed in silt would slough and settle – causing another ongoing infrastructure maintenance concern and potential public safety hazards. There is no engineering provided in the DELI concept. When the DEFS looked at the dual basin approach it was examined by qualified coastal engineers who determined a sheet pile wall of 100’ depth was the only way to provide a stable public causeway to contain the lake due to the depth of silt build-up since the dam was constructed. The premise that DEFS was biased toward estuary restoration and summarily dismissed the dual basin idea is preposterous. DEFS stands for Deschutes Estuary Feasibility Study and was undertaken to determine just that – is an estuary feasible?

Questions: What quantifiable evidence is available to dispute qualified coastal engineers’ assertion that sheet piling would be necessary? What engineer is available to sign off on this alternative approach risking license, liability and reputation? How would the rock wall be sealed to prevent marine water from entering the new pool and freshwater from escaping?

DELI Claim 3: The new wall would protect the City from flooding.

DELT Response: A completely restored estuary would be the best flood protection due to increased capacity. Without engineering, the statement being made by DELI is unreliable at best.

Questions: On what study, coastal engineering, or other science is this assertion based? Is this just one person’s opinion? Under this alternative, how high would the wall/berm need to be in light of sea level rise? With sea level rise, wouldn’t the increased pressure on this structure necessitate a sturdier solution, i.e. sheet piling driven to a 100’ depth?

DELI Claim 4: The new lake would stay clean due to artesian water input and also be a place to temporarily store stormwater.

DELT Response: There are over 40 stormwater outfalls into the lake – the majority of those outfalls are in the area proposed in the DELI concept for the new lake. Those outfalls are unmonitored and could contain any number of vile substances to challenge public health, including oil, feces, bacteria and viruses.

Questions: *How can this basin be both “clean” and provide stormwater storage? How would flow have any effect on invasive species, both plant and animal, including the New Zealand Mud Snail? Regardless of the rate or volume of freshwater input, how would another impounded freshwater body of water be any different, or be any less susceptible, to the current challenges facing Capitol Lake?*

DELI Claim 5: The new artesian waters in the lake would be available as potable water when the “big one” hits.

DELT Response: People lined up on the shoreline with buckets and cups? Infrastructure tied into broken existing infrastructure? Stormwater flowing into potable water?

Questions: *How would the newly created lake, having been used for swimming and ???, be available for potable water distribution in the case of a catastrophic event. Would people line up on its shores with buckets and cups, assuming infrastructure was incapacitated? How would the City guarantee safety?*

DELI Claim 6: Dredge the south basin year-round and pump the slurry into a holding pond operated by longshoremen who need work from the failing Port. There the slurry would be dewatered and it would be cheaper to dispose of due to lighter weight.

DELT Response: In this idea, dredging could only occur during the fish window (time when fish are not present or using the river) – a very short time period in the late spring/early summer before fish return and after they leave the river. This would likely accomplish very little. Also – the wetlands currently present in the south basin were mitigation for the fill that created Heritage Park. There is no way that area can be compromised. If sediments are to be managed within some part of what is now the lake, a better solution would be to use containment and trapping methods, with periodic dredging during fish windows. Any solution that involves long term pumping would be costly and subject to technical failures. Working with nature, rather than against it, is preferable for a sustainable solution.

Longshore jobs? Seems unlikely – but??

Questions: *One of the principle financial benefits of a completely restored estuary is the reduced need for dredging over the long term. What would be the dredging needs of this basin be, and what would this cost the citizens of Washington? What would the permitting challenges be in the future? How would this idea fit into a required long term sediment and financial management strategy?*

DELI Claim 7: This is a win/win option. It is the only option that will be accepted because it provides what everyone wants: restored estuary and freshwater lake.

DERT Response: While DERT understands the compromise DELI offers, nowhere is there mentioned how this most expensive project would be funded, and what kind of infrastructure maintenance would occur in perpetuity. Just because an idea is the most palatable on the surface doesn't mean it is feasible or would do anything to protect or restore the ecology of the watershed. To say this is the only acceptable option overlooks the fact that there are solid estuary only supporters and lake supporters. Indeed, it is another option – but doesn't provide the only acceptable outcome.

Questions: *If the DELI option was technically feasible and funding can be found, is the risk of failing to meet its objectives worth trying it anyway? What would be the cost to remove it and restore the enclosed area to an estuary in the event of failure? How do we address the legacy we would be leaving for future generations? Are we just creating another dam – and maintenance nightmare? How would sediment realistically be managed? With this option, we are likely still choosing to compromise estuarine habitat for a reflecting pond and a swimming beach that will only be used for a short time before it becomes another polluted water body. Why not just build an outdoor public swimming pool somewhere in the park, on the isthmus or nearby? Much easier to design and build, less costly to maintain, and will protect public health.*

Conclusion: While DERT questions some of the claims made in the DELI proposal as it is being promoted, we, in good spirit, submit our questions and concerns to foster critical thinking as the Executive Committee and community at large weigh different “management” options. The preferred outcome, of course, has to be financially and ecologically sustainable and not leave a legacy of burden on future generations. DERT wants to thank Steve Shanewise for his creative option and his passion for estuary restoration.

28 July 2016

TO: DES Executive Committee for Capitol Lake/Deschutes Estuary Management Process

FROM: Steve Shanewise (cootco@)

Steve Shanewise

SUBJECT: DELI Response to DERT Comments

The following response to DERT comments regarding DELI has been formulated to help clarify analysis of Capitol Lake management.

DELI Response to DERT Claim #1

Back in the late 1990s when DELI was first devised, WDOE personnel held the position that using groundwater to supply a new, smaller lake would be a “passive, non-consumptive” use because the water is just being transferred from where it is to where it’s going without any of it being “consumed”. Evidently this interpretation has evolved over the years and may no longer be recognized.

I fully understand that regulatory decisions can shift through time, and if the stance now is that a water right permit would be needed to use groundwater to supply a new, smaller Capitol Lake, so be it. If there’s enough water available, that should not be an insurmountable task.

I’ve recently contacted a new groundwater expert who has confirmed that there is no way to know how much water could be extracted to supply the lake without doing a somewhat expensive test well. If investigation of DELI is pursued, this should be the first step (before looking at the rock wall feasibility).

DELI Response to DERT Claim #2

First, there has been a slight misunderstanding within this item. The bias in previous work I see was towards an all lake option, not the estuary. Indeed, estuary restoration may use more rock for roadwork than would be needed for a new lake wall, so it took the same high cost hit from the \$74/yd rock cost estimate (the rock can really be obtained for less than \$25/yd) as the dual basin approach did.

Second, my laymen’s mind tells me that if you can build a railroad on fill across the lake bottom, you can build a wall to contain water, especially in the east side of the north basin which seems to have had the least accumulation of silt since the dam was built. Hopefully the engineering expertise that said the same thing will put this into the record with data. But keep in mind, the wall will not be a road or a building, just a footpath, so if settling does occur you can simply add some more gravel to the top and fix it - nothing’s going to break or fall down.

Finally, the point is well taken about the need to make the wall impervious. A potential solution would be to line the inside of the wall (lake side) with a sandwich of one foot of dredged silt covered with impervious fabric that is then covered with another foot of dredged silt. If put on the inside edge, there would be no erosion from tidal flows, and very little potential from wind because the fetch across the basin would be too small and the prevailing winds are from the southwest (the impervious barrier would be on the Lee side).

DELI Response to DERT Claim #3

By completing the west wall of the Heritage Park circle, it would then become the first wall of defense against high waters. This west wall could be designed to accommodate sea rise by allowing additional height in the future using more piled rock. Increasing the height of this wall would have minimal visual impact as compared to having to raise the level of the existing east wall to do the same thing.

And the idea that an estuary will provide the best "capacity" for flood control is hard for me to conceive. Estuaries are completely topped out with water on high tides, so any extra increase in sea level would have to go above that. A restored estuary that conforms to the existing OHWM will not accommodate sea level rise without raising the OHWM.

DELI Response to DERT Claim #4

The mention of the stormwater outfalls is spot on. These should be an issue with either DERT or DELI, but agreeably more with the latter (swim beach). I believe progress has been made with the offering of plastic bags to clean up after dogs. But further investigation and intervention should be part of any future planning in regards to Capitol Lake.

Storm or Flood water storage potential for a DELI lake would be possible if you could shut off the groundwater inflows and drain the basin on low tide. By having an empty basin that is not being filled up with Deschutes River flows, you could receive many, many acre feet of water from elsewhere downtown and keep it out of businesses. And yes, the new lake would get temporarily dirty, but not many people would be interested in swimming when flood events occur.

All freshwater invasive species could be eradicated in the DELI new lake basin by backfilling it with saltwater for a sufficient time to kill everything off, and then draining this out and refilling the basin with groundwater flows. Controlling invasive species within the restored estuary area would be no different between DELI or DERT.

The idea of using groundwater to supply a smaller Capitol Lake is based in the concept of you can't use dirty water to make a clean lake. No matter what is done in the future to the Deschutes River Watershed, this water source will always have heavy winter sediment flows and high nutrient input. In contrast, the groundwater potentially available for a DELI lake would be silt free and cleaner than what comes out of your faucets at home.

DELI Response to DERT Claim #5

The idea of using the lake artesian wells as a potable water source in an emergency was put forth by someone whose job it was to plan for such things. Supplying drinking water is the first thing disaster relief focuses on, and because artesian flows do not need artificial power to work, they are an obvious first choice. While horizontal pipelines would likely be destroyed by shear in an earthquake, vertical risers poked into the aquifer could be hardened (cushioned) within encasing where they would remain intact. People could then come from all parts of town (on bicycles, if roads are not passable by cars) and collect clean water to drink from these piped outlets.

DELI Response to DERT Claim #6

Using Longshoremen to operate a temporarily restricted dredging job makes perfect sense. These workers are skilled in the use of heavy equipment, are used to working outdoors and are on call, day laborers. They work when a job is available, but stand down or do something else when it's not.

If the idea is to have the estuary just keep naturally extending out into Budd Inlet, then dredging is not an issue. Dredging is only necessary to keep boats drafting into their existing or future berths.

Dredging options seem to be many fold. DELI's should be viewed as just another potential alternative. And as to using one of the old slurry basins for depositing wet dredge spoil to dry out, any mitigation compensation credits accrued via estuary restoration should more than cover any credits involved with past wetland mitigation compensation sites that might occur here.

DELI Response to DERT Claim #7

Funding needs for DELI would be exactly the same as for DERT, but with the new lake basin costs added on. The City of Olympia has been trying for years to develop a swim lake and should have resources to further this end. In addition, FEMA funds for creating a secure potable water source that would be available to the public in a disaster should also be available.

The legacy we leave behind with our actions is very much at the forefront of the Capitol Lake issue. Creating a clean, swimmable lake in our downtown environment with easy bus access and the potential to attract positive, local users as well as money-spending tourists should not fall too far below the environmental goal of restoring a natural estuary. Having our cake and eating it too is not a pipe dream here.

Though once again a laymen, I'm pretty sure the cost of maintaining an indoor pool far exceeds the cost of maintaining an outdoor lake. Once DELI is built, your main expense thereafter to sustain swimming will be the cost of lifeguards.

CONCLUSION

The all estuary approach DERT advocates is a good idea, well worthy of support. The question is whether or not it's the best choice we have.

Restoring a large, natural estuary for the Deschutes River should be the focus of any future environmental management. But adding a new, smaller lake fed by well water should be an almost equal urban consideration. Budd Inlet is not Mudd Bay or the Nisqually Delta, it's the downtown capitol of our state. DELI addresses this issue best relative to human use and the environment.

From: [Dave Peeler](#)
To: [Martin, Carrie R. \(DES\)](#); tessa.gardner-brown@floydsnider.com
Cc: [Sue Patnude](#)
Subject: DERT comments on Managed Lake sub option: Percival Creek Rechannelization
Date: Thursday, July 28, 2016 10:21:52 PM
Attachments: [DERT response to Managed Lake Sub Option Percival Cr Rechanneling.pdf](#)

Carrie and Tessa --

Attached is a comment letter from DERT regarding the Managed Lake sub option: Percival Creek Rechannelization.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thanks --

Dave Peeler
Chair, Deschutes Estuary Restoration Team



July 28, 2016

To: DES Executive Committee for Capitol Lake/Deschutes Estuary Management Process

From: DERT Board of Directors - Contact: Sue Patnude olydert@

Subject: DERT Response to the Managed Lake Sub-Option:
Percival Creek Rechannelization and Coho Rehabilitation Plan

Below is our initial response to the Managed Lake Sub-Option: Percival Creek Rechannelization and Coho Rehabilitation Plan submitted by CLIPA. DERT has concerns and we feel those concerns need to be addressed as the Department of Enterprise Services Executive Workgroup moves forward to prepare the initial report to the Legislature due in January of 2017.

Issues with Sub-Option Claims

Claim 1: “The lake intercepts Deschutes River nitrogen; prevents degradation from dissolved oxygen in Budd Inlet; maintains high DO in the basin and sustains fair DO levels in Budd Inlet; traps “clean” sediment in Capitol Lake.”

DERT Response: All of these statements except the last conflict directly with the scientific studies and conclusions of the WA Dept. of Ecology. All of them are false. Placing a dam at the mouth of the Deschutes River ensured that there would never be good water quality in the resulting pool. The dam is the largest single contributor to poor water quality in Budd Inlet. The lake does however trap a majority of the sediments coming down the Deschutes River.

Claim 2: “Maintains freshwater aquatic insects, waterfowl, wildlife populations; reintroduces limited tidal processes through rechanneling; enables selective harvesting of aquatic plants to improve water quality.”

DERT Response: Retaining the lake would maintain existing aquatic plants, fish and wildlife, many of which are invasive and should be eradicated. However, there is no shortage of freshwater habitat in Thurston County, nor in the Deschutes Basin or South Puget Sound area

due to the large number of man-made lakes and reservoirs throughout the area. There is a shortage of marine estuaries, since we have destroyed about 85% of their former area, including almost 100% of the Deschutes Estuary. The concept of channeling Percival Creek to Budd Inlet would result in little to no increase in estuarine area, and would in all likelihood result in decreased water quality in Capitol Lake due to the decreased freshwater flow. This plan purports to increase habitat and access for salmonids to Percival Creek, although there is no data or information to support that contention. It does nothing to increase the estuary areas needed for juvenile threatened salmonids migrating to the South Sound from other river sources to feed and grow before heading to the deeper marine waters of Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean. Studies by WDFW and Tribes have shown the use of South Puget Sound by juvenile salmonids for this purpose, the lack of suitable estuarine areas for this purpose, and the very poor survival of these salmonids under the current, severely limited habitat conditions.

Harvesting aquatic plants is currently conducted in some local lakes, although not to improve water quality. Harvesting and control by aquatic pesticides is done to improve conditions for on the water recreation and for aesthetic purposes. There is no evidence that such harvest in Capitol Lake would improve water quality. Also, CLIPA has claimed elsewhere that Capitol Lake is the cleanest lake in Thurston County. If so, why is there a need for harvesting?

Question: What quantifiable evidence is available to support these claims?

Claim 3:

“Creek rechanneling supports estuarine, riverine, and nearshore quality juvenile Chinook salmon rearing; improves Coho and other salmonid rearing and spawning habitat; increases stray juvenile access to rearing habitat; could encourage growth of kelp and eelgrass”

DERT Response: There is no information available to support any of these statements. In fact, the available information shows that the best way to increase habitat and support salmonids is the restore the entirety of the Deschutes Estuary. There is no possibility of kelp growing in the proposed channel. The miniscule number of acres of estuary that would purportedly be restored or created under this proposal are incredibly small compared to the need and to the large acreage of habitat that would be restored by removing the dam.

Questions: On what study, coastal engineering, or other science are these assertions based? Is this just one person’s opinion or wishful thinking?

Claim 4: “Includes efforts to eradicate New Zealand Mudsnail; includes potential for native species to control invasive species.”

DERT Response: None of the efforts to eradicate NZ Mud Snail in Capitol Lake have been successful to date. No new methods are proposed by the proponents of this sub option except to rely on native species. By definition native species are outcompeted by invasive species, and local predators either do not prey on or cannot digest the invasive species in a way that

controls them. The best method to reduce the NZ Mud Snail is to restore highly saline marine waters to the estuary.

Questions: *Are the proponents proposing to bring in yet more exotic (non-native) species to control the NZ Mud Snail? What other mechanism that hasn't already been tried and found ineffective can be successful if the lake is retained?*

Claim 5:

“Provides initial maintenance dredging of northern basins using installed hydraulic dredge system; reuses sediment for landscaping; avoids mixing lake sediments with contaminated sediments in Budd Inlet; minimizes sediment accumulation in Budd Inlet and navigational channel”

DERT Response: It is highly unlikely that any of the dredge spoils from Capitol Lake could ever be used for landscaping purposes due to the invasive species; instead these sediments are most likely destined for a landfill. Other mechanisms exist and have been described for minimizing the accumulation of sediments in Budd Inlet after estuary restoration.

Claim 6:

“Includes an improved stormwater conveyance system and enhancement of the Heritage Park berm;uses the Fifth Avenue dam to manage Capitol Lake levels during major storm events, which mitigates flood risks and impacts from sea level rise”

DERT Response: Improving the stormwater conveyance system is not described, but should include rerouting all of the stormwater outfalls out of the current Capitol Lake basin.

“Enhancement” of the Heritage Park berm is a euphemism for increasing the height of the seawall along the Arc of Statehood in the park. Since the most recent IPCC scientific studies predict a world-wide sea level rise of an average of more than 9 feet within the next forty years, the wall would need to be at least that much higher to preclude flooding of Heritage Park, totally cutting off any views of or use of the lake by park users. For the same reason, the dam’s very small current ability to help control flooding during high river flows and high tides will be totally overwhelmed by sea level rise and of no use whatsoever within a few years. Restoring the estuary offers the best long term sustainable option for responding to flooding and sea level rise. Protection of downtown Olympia from future sea level rise will require a much grander plan.

Claim 7:

“Promotes long needed freshwater public swimming area; provides boat harbor; maintains attractiveness for basin’s shoreline for recreational activities such as running, walking, dog walking, volleyball, soccer, etc.”

DERT Response: There is a need for a public swimming area in this community. Restoring the estuary is the best option for meeting that need using the state’s relatively clean water

resources. It would also allow people to access the beach, as they currently do in unauthorized and unsafe areas at East Bay and at the Port Plaza. Swimming, boating, fishing and other recreational uses occurred in the estuary prior to dam construction and could be restored if it is removed. In addition, another option is to use the newly available public lands adjacent to the lake to build a public swimming pool, which is far easier to maintain and ensure public health for its users. Passive recreational uses such as running, walking, etc. would be available under an estuary option and in fact may even increase as has happened in other restoration areas. The ever changing nature of an estuary draws attention and people. There is no evidence to indicate that recreational uses would suffer under the estuary option, and in fact there is evidence it is likely to be enhanced.

The reference to a “boat harbor” presumably refers to the Olympia Yacht Club and adjacent marinas. These are outside the lake and can be maintained if the dam is removed by minimizing and directing sediment deposition. Finally, recreational boating use on the lake is likely never going to happen given the invasive species present there. Restoring the estuary would greatly reduce or eliminate those species and allow the boating uses to be restored.

Claim 8:

“Maintains Thurston County’s #1 “Aesthetic Wonder” view; returns Capitol Lake to its pristine nature by dredging and harvesting undesirable aquatic plants; preserves popular returning Chinook “welcome home” viewing and outreach area”

DERT Response: DERT takes great exception to these statements. No one can look at the lake in the summer time and think of it as an “aesthetic wonder”; it is in fact an ecological disaster and far from aesthetic or healthy. Studies by the WA Dept. of Ecology have shown that no amount of dredging will ever restore the lake to a “pristine nature” nor will removing plants do so. Historical records show that noxious algae blooms occurred beginning in the year immediately after the dam was constructed, and the unhealthy conditions have persisted to this day. The purported salmon “welcome home” and “viewing and outreach area” is somewhat laughable, since the WDFW takes great care to ensure the public does not see it’s harvesting and reproduction techniques carried out at the dam, and seals make easy prey of the salmon attempting to enter the fish ladder under the dam. The real public viewing area is at Tumwater Falls.

Claim 9:

“Consistent with federal and state historic preservation of the designated National Historic Landmark based on the Wilder and White and Olmsted Brothers design of the State Capitol Campus”

DERT Response: We have produced and published much evidence and historical records relating to the early discussion of and alternative plans for a “reflecting pool” and other options below the Capitol that unearthed many questions and conflicting views of this history.

Whether or not one agrees with CLIPA's view of the historical record, it is patently ridiculous to think that our forebears gave any thought to the damage to the ecosystem that would be caused by constructing a dam at the river's mouth, or that we should now be bound by their supposed dreams when faced with the horrid reality of the actual outcome. Our State Capital will remain an object of wonder and beauty if situated above a restored estuary, and will be celebrated the more so for having the vision and fortitude to undo the mistakes of the past. In addition, a natural reflecting pool will still be in residence at least 75% of the time, with far cleaner water than is the case today.

Claim 10:

"Avoids impacts to the revenue-generating and economically stimulating activities

such as recreational marine boating, Port of Olympia Marine Terminal, and the West Bay Water front"

DERT Response: All of these activities will also continue to exist with a restored estuary. However, if the lake is retained, it is highly probable that these businesses will be required to share an equitable burden of the cost for maintaining and dredging the lake. At this time this is the only port and related marine activities on the salt waters of Puget Sound that benefit from a free subsidy from the state in the way of sediment control and management; that would and should come to an end, for why should the state subsidize them? If or when the dam is removed, they would be subject to the same or similar conditions as all other ports and marine businesses on Puget Sound, putting them on equitable footing. Even so, many structural and management options have been identified to minimize the effects of sedimentation on these businesses and the Port.

Claim 11:

"Minimizes public expenditures and debt and protects funding for other needs"

DERT Response:

This option fails to take into account the long term costs to the state of continuing to maintain the lake with an aging dam and sea level rise that will shortly overwhelm it; continual dredging by the state in order to maintain private marine businesses and the Port; and the future construction costs that will be incurred by LOTT and other point source discharges that will have to reduce or eliminate their discharges of nutrients and other related pollutants (BOD, etc.) to Budd Inlet if the dam remains in place. Since the dam is the single largest contributor to poor water quality in Budd Inlet, all other sources will likely need to be eliminated in order to attain water quality standards according to the information provided by the WA Dept. of Ecology. Maintaining the lake will do nothing to restore Puget Sound and attain the goals set by the Puget Sound Partnership for a healthy Puget Sound, but will actively work against them. Finally, federal funds are available as a match to state and local funds for habitat restoration projects; but no such funds would be available for a managed lake.

From: [Robert Jensen](#)
To: [Martin, Carrie R. \(DES\)](#)
Cc: [Sue Patnude](#)
Subject: FW: Proposals to Restore Capitol Lake
Date: Monday, July 11, 2016 2:46:00 PM
Attachments: [Proposals to Restore Capitol Lake.docx](#)

Dear Carrie,

Could you also please submit my letter to the consultant team?

Thank you kindly.

Blessings,
Bob Jensen

From: rvmijensen@
To: carrie.martin@des.wa.gov
CC: davepeeler@; suepatnude@
Subject: Proposals to Restore Capitol Lake
Date: Mon, 11 Jul 2016 14:39:24 -0700

Dear Carrie,

I just submitted the attached letter to the editor of The Olympian. It concerns the proposals to restore all, or a semblance of Capitol Lake. Would you please forward it to the members of the Executive Committee of the Capitol Lake/Deschutes Estuary Study?

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,
Bob Jensen

July 11, 2016

Proposals to restore Capitol Lake, or a semblance of it, on the Deschutes Estuary are inconsistent with the Shoreline Management Act, and the historic fishing rights of the Squaxin Tribe. These proposed measures, whether considered hybrids, or alternatives fail to accomplish restoration of the Deschutes Estuary.

The State Supreme Court has acknowledged the Shoreline Management Act favors preservation of the natural character and ecology of the State's shorelines. The natural character of the shoreline under consideration is the Deschutes Estuary, not Capitol Lake. The latter is a man-made shoreline, created in 1951, prior to the adoption by the State Legislature, and subsequently approved by the citizens of Washington in 1971. The creation of a tidal pool and/or swimming area, in and on the estuary, could not have considered this new mandate; which prefers retention and restoration of natural shorelines.

Creation, or restoration of Capitol Lake today, is also in conflict with the historic fishing rights of the Squaxin Tribe. These rights were not recognized by the courts until after Capitol Lake was created. They extend to the entirety of the Deschutes Estuary, not to a portion of it. They compel, complete, not partial restoration.

Robert Jensen
Lacey

Q1 Please provide your contact information:

Answered: 47 Skipped: 0

Answer Choices	Responses
Name:	100.00% 47
Email address:	100.00% 47
Phone number:	100.00% 47

#	Name:	Date
1	Tim Teets	7/28/2016 5:57 PM
2	Tim Teets	7/28/2016 5:54 PM
3	Kevin Alexandrowicz	7/28/2016 3:40 PM
4	Roger Burgher	7/28/2016 1:25 PM
5	Lisa Belleveau	7/27/2016 12:24 PM
6	Daniel Cherniske	7/27/2016 11:59 AM
7	Greg Black	7/27/2016 11:56 AM
8	Monica gockel	7/27/2016 9:14 AM
9	Liz larsen	7/27/2016 8:56 AM
10	Kristin Voth	7/27/2016 8:46 AM
11	Karuna Johnson	7/27/2016 12:45 AM
12	Leslie Johnson	7/26/2016 6:36 PM
13	kim abbey	7/26/2016 4:06 PM
14	Mark Campeau	7/26/2016 2:30 PM
15	Meg O'Leary	7/26/2016 11:09 AM
16	Susan Zemek	7/26/2016 10:10 AM
17	Rebecca Mitchell	7/26/2016 9:16 AM
18	Karina Champion	7/26/2016 8:57 AM
19	Tia Bertrand	7/26/2016 6:38 AM
20	Paul Allen	7/25/2016 10:26 PM
21	Ron Carignan	7/25/2016 9:58 PM
22	Lee Ann Gekas	7/25/2016 5:18 PM
23	Don Freas	7/25/2016 4:51 PM
24	Paul Spivak	7/25/2016 4:37 PM
25	Barbara Smith	7/24/2016 4:47 PM
26	Desdra Dawning	7/23/2016 4:31 PM
27	Jean Brady	7/23/2016 3:12 PM
28	Julia Moore	7/23/2016 12:48 PM
29	Joey Boyce	7/23/2016 12:45 PM
30	Ed Glidden	7/23/2016 9:25 AM
31	Mike Dexel	7/23/2016 8:30 AM

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32	Brian Scheffer	7/22/2016 7:28 PM
33	Pene Speaks	7/22/2016 11:25 AM
34	Ben Alexander	7/22/2016 6:46 AM
35	Cyndie Prehmus	7/21/2016 8:17 PM
36	Jana Wiley	7/21/2016 6:53 PM
37	Kirstin Eventyr	7/21/2016 4:13 PM
38	Susan Buis	7/21/2016 3:01 PM
39	robert barnoski	7/21/2016 7:02 AM
40	Bob Wubben	7/20/2016 7:46 PM
41	Jay Manning	7/20/2016 3:29 PM
42	Bill Newmann	7/20/2016 2:40 PM
43	Jim Erskine	7/20/2016 10:23 AM
44	Steve Shanewise	7/20/2016 8:04 AM
45	Norval D Goe	7/18/2016 1:28 PM
46	Frank Morris	7/17/2016 5:17 PM
47	Michael Novak	7/17/2016 9:49 AM
#	Email address:	Date
1	timateets@	7/28/2016 5:57 PM
2	timateets@	7/28/2016 5:54 PM
3	lamkevinalex@	7/28/2016 3:40 PM
4	roger@	7/28/2016 1:25 PM
5	lbelleveau@	7/27/2016 12:24 PM
6	danielcherniske108@	7/27/2016 11:59 AM
7	greg2light@	7/27/2016 11:56 AM
8	Monarich9@	7/27/2016 9:14 AM
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10	mlooski@	7/27/2016 8:46 AM
11	karunajohnson@	7/27/2016 12:45 AM
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19	Whosaysicant@	7/26/2016 6:38 AM
20	pauljallenmd@	7/25/2016 10:26 PM
21	ron.carignan@	7/25/2016 9:58 PM
22	leeann59@	7/25/2016 5:18 PM
23	d.freas@	7/25/2016 4:51 PM
24	szj4@	7/25/2016 4:37 PM

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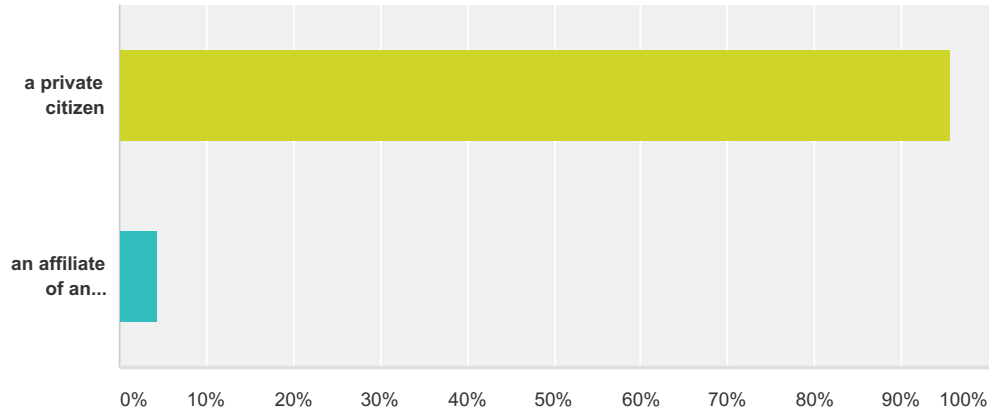
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36	Janalynwiley@	7/21/2016 6:53 PM
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44	cootco@	7/20/2016 8:04 AM
45	norvgoe@	7/18/2016 1:28 PM
46	fmorris666@	7/17/2016 5:17 PM
47	maitaihi@	7/17/2016 9:49 AM
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Capitol Lake/Deschutes Estuary Public Input Form - July 14 thru July 28, 2016

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44		7/20/2016 8:04 AM
45		7/18/2016 1:28 PM
46		7/17/2016 5:17 PM
47		7/17/2016 9:49 AM

Q2 Are you attending as:

Answered: 45 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
a private citizen	95.56%	43
an affiliate of an organization	4.44%	2
Total		45

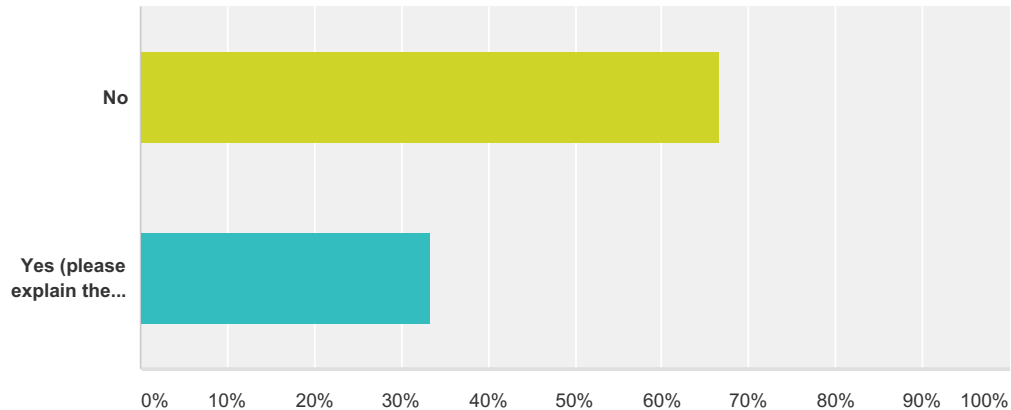
Q3 What organization are you affiliated with?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 45

#	Responses	Date
1	M.G.Burgher & Assoc. Inc., d/b/a Martin Marina	7/28/2016 1:25 PM
2	CLIPA	7/20/2016 7:46 PM

Q4 Are you aware of additional components that should be considered for incorporation into the existing and/or hybrid long-term management options to increase consistency with project goals?

Answered: 30 Skipped: 17



Answer Choices	Responses
No	66.67% 20
Yes (please explain the component and how it ties to the project goals)	33.33% 10
Total	30

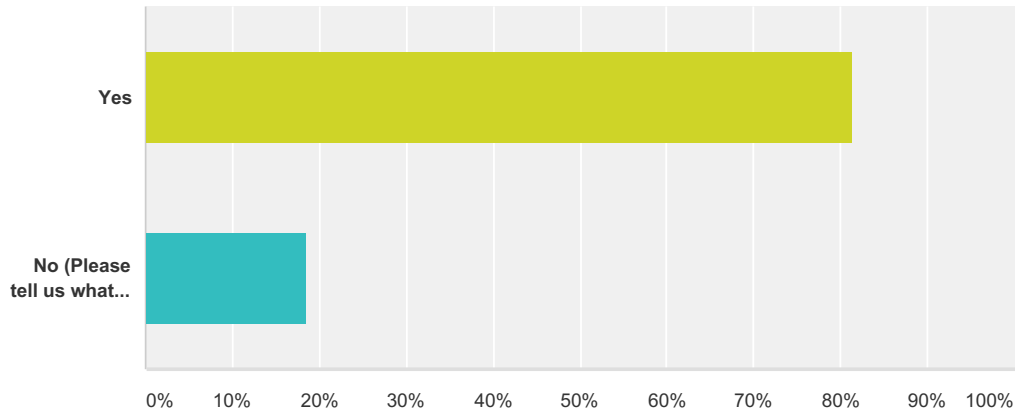
#	Yes (please explain the component and how it ties to the project goals)	Date
1	In both the existing and hybrid options there will need to be a plan for management of the invasive rodent, Nutria.	7/27/2016 12:28 PM
2	The dual estuary lake option turns about 80% of the existing lake into an estuary to address water quality and infestation problems. The spring-fed lake formed would address the goal of having a reflecting area for the Capitol, an accessible swimming area, and the general appealing aesthetics of such an amenity. It would undoubtedly contribute to greater downtown vitality.	7/27/2016 12:27 PM
3	I don't know what was added but considering fish and wildlife habitat and recreation and community use are critical to the solution. I support the DELI option as I achieves both component goals as well as maintaining the reflection pond aspect of the lake. This aspect is important because it offers a unique visual graphic of our Capitol that candraws visitors and significant tourism revenue.	7/27/2016 8:56 AM
4	What are we waiting for. How many thousands of dollars have been spent? The Elwha River was undammed. Within weeks, salmon biologists found evidence of native fish species coming back. Stop stalling. Do what's right.	7/27/2016 12:48 AM
5	Create a hydrologically isolated freshwater lake with artesian flows from beneath Capitol Hill. I am absolutely 'pro' DELI concept. Seems that it is the most natural way.	7/26/2016 4:19 PM
6	The hybrid options do not fully restore the Deschutes Estuary.	7/25/2016 10:27 PM
7	I am a 45 yr resident of Olympia. I am appalled at the condition of Capitol Lake. I urgently recommend the adoption of the Dual Estuary Lake Idea, since it is a good compromise between the polarized forces of Lake vs Estuary.	7/22/2016 7:32 PM
8	What are the anticipated environmental impacts on the areas CURRENTLY SURROUNDING the estuary/lake proposals (e.g. residential properties)? Specifically, what are the implications for present animal wildlife species (e.g. deer, coyotes, rodents, foxes), large birds (e.g. eagles) as well as pets, such as cats which often roam unattended?	7/20/2016 2:55 PM

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9	Repeated studies have not yet led to a final acceptable plan. The current 2 devisive plans (Clipta & Dert) have only caused a stalemate for several years, getting us nowhere. Dual Esturary / Lake Idea (DELI) offers both a natural salt water esturary along with a fresh water lake solution that gives both parties an acceptable compromise solution.	7/18/2016 1:38 PM
10	DELI brings the Capital Lake back to what I remember from the 1950's. Actually swimming in the lake and entering from the East side.	7/17/2016 9:53 AM

Q5 Does the revised Purpose and Need statement capture the majority of stakeholder feedback, and continue to reflect project goals?

Answered: 27 Skipped: 20



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	81.48% 22
No (Please tell us what additional changes should be made.)	18.52% 5
Total	27

#	No (Please tell us what additional changes should be made.)	Date
1	I feel that the revised "Purpose and need statement" does capture the feedback rather well, but the lake options do not capture the project goals. Now that I have answered the questions posed I have some further comments and feedback: First of all, this process has been ongoing since the first EIS in 1998. Almost 20 years later we are preparing to do it again. I don't quite see why it is being done a third time; but this shows that the existing conditions are not something that the community is okay with. Obviously we want change and business as usual does not reflect project goals. Estuary restoration is a huge success in the Puget Sound and the restoration of the Deschutes River natural hydrologic connectivity will have great benefit to the environment with little maintenance over the long term. The community has come to understand the ecological benefits of estuaries; even "stinky mudflats" have an abundance of benthic invertebrates that provide foraging for shorebirds as they migrate the Pacific Flyway. Estuaries are some of the most biologically productive and diverse landscapes and I strongly believe that full estuary restoration is the best alternative but even one of the two posed hybrid options is acceptable; but the two lake options are not. We need to stop the maintenance of an unnatural lake that provides poor habitat, poor recreation, and poor reflection on the Capitol of our "Evergreen State". I as a lifelong resident of Olympia am really looking forward to the first Capitol Estuary Fair!	7/27/2016 12:28 PM
2	A reflecting pool for the Capitol, an accessible swimming area, and the general beautiful aesthetics of a lake are not as specifically addressed as local needs. This is part of an urban area. The thousands of people living here are now part of the fauna. The sustainability of this area can be achieved with a dual estuary/lake option. The sources of pollution in the Deschutes upstream should also be identified and mitigated.	7/27/2016 12:27 PM
3	Please consider my comments as supportive of taking out the dam. Finish the edge to retain the sidewalk for recreation. Restore the natural beauty and health. Help Puget Sound. What's not to like?	7/27/2016 12:48 AM
4	Unsure if all stakeholders and citizens of this area have been contacted. How do taxpayers in Eastern WA feel about the increased costs of a dual basin? Dredging costs should be born proportionally, not just by taxpayers. Those who benefit from sediment management should pay the higher % i.e. OYC and POO.	7/21/2016 6:55 PM
5	To make the Capital Lake an all estuary would be a step back and rob the people of Olympia-Tumwater the opportunity to really enjoy the lake again without the smell of stench.	7/17/2016 9:53 AM