

**A REVIEW OF CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE OPEN SPACE
AND RECREATION PLANNING
FOR
CAPITOL LAKE AND THE VISUAL BASIN**

J. W. BACHMANN
Project Coordinator
Capitol Lake Committee
Olympia, Washington

"One purpose in common with almost all man made lakes is the contribution of a pleasing environment. The value of the surrounding area is increased by the beauty of the lake. Lakes are usually fragile systems where extensive use and an overdeveloped shoreline could greatly disrupt the beauty of the lake."

Jackson, Daniel F., "The Ecology and Economics of Real Estate Lakes, Phase I Overview", Division of Environmental Technology and Urban Systems, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, December, 1974.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS	ii
CAPITOL LAKE - A UNIQUE RESOURCE	iii
I. EXISTING CONDITIONS	1
A. Dredged Spoils Disposal Considerations	3
B. Open Space Considerations	4
C. Alternative Methods Of Meeting The Needs	7
II. RECREATION POTENTIAL OF CAPITOL LAKE AND VISUAL BASIN AND THE RE RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING PLANS:	11
A. To The 1966 Open Space And Recreation Plan	11
B. To City of Olympia Parks And Recreation Plan	14
C. To City of Tumwater Parks and Recreation Plan	16
D. To Proposed Restoration And Re-Creation Of Historic Tumwater	17
E. To State Of Washington Department Of Fisheries	20
F. The Thurston Region Shoreline Management Master Plan	22
G. To Thurston County Open Space, Parks and Recreation Plan	25
H. To State Environmental Policy Act	26
I. To IAC Procedural Guidelines	27
J. To Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan	30
K. To Port of Olympia Comprehensive Plan	32
L. To Washington State Highway Department SR 5 - "Olympia Freeway" - Trosper Road to Martin Way Study	35
 APPENDIX	
Capitol Lake and Adjoining Roadways	41
Suggested Techniques For Preservation Of Open Space	44
Summary of Public Agency Outdoor Recreation Lands in Thurston County	45
Capitol Lake - 1937 Laws	46
Water Quality Standards	47
Proposed 1966 Capitol Improvement Schedule	48

SUMMARY

It is recognized that Capitol Lake and its visual basin environment consist of a complex interrelated array of high quality recreational, scenic, biological and cultural resources. The proposed development of the lake should be such that maximum public recreational benefits would be derived from the optimum use of existing and proposed facilities, while at the same time the uniqueness of the lake and the Visual Basin be retained. A logical means of funding must be found to save these resources. Our concern should also be that any proposed development will enhance the lake environment rather than detract from it.

This narrative addresses three issues:

- primary considerations
- a review of some immediate concerns
- relationship to existing plans and studies

Capitol Lake is a unique resource. The primary concern should be to make certain that any future development is carefully planned to safeguard and perpetuate the aesthetic values and the inherent qualities of the resource base.

PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS

. The water quality and recreation potential of Capitol Lake are being destroyed by a massive accumulation of sediment. The highest priority is to restore the water quality and recreation potential of the lake. Effort must continue to secure the necessary funds to dredge the lake, either through the State Legislature or the Federal Government, or a combination of these sources.

. The Federal funding sources that should be explored for dredging the lake are the provisions of PL 92-500 Section 314 and Research and Development Grants administered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

. To control or mitigate the sources of non-point pollution from the Deschutes River Basin, Federal assistance should be sought under Section 208 of PL 92-500.

. After review of the final Washington State University report and full input from members of the Capitol Lake Task Force concerning the location of spoils disposal sites, priorities for acquisition and development should be articulated and the development plan of Capitol Lake should be updated.

. Explore the full range of funding available for the acquisition of open space and funds for the development of the land masses which could be created by dredged spoils.

. The state and local agencies and citizen organizations should work in a concerted effort to protect in perpetuity the entire green belt around the lake.

CAPITOL LAKE - A UNIQUE RESOURCE

Capitol Lake can be considered a unique resource for the following reasons.

It is in close proximity to the State Capitol and the Olympia, Thurston County metropolitan area and is part of the Capitol Campus. A major portion of the four miles of lake shoreline is in public ownership. It has an open shoreline which is not cluttered with development.

There is sufficient water surface that makes it a major esthetic asset and recreational resource.

Transportation corridors are confluent with the lake area and provide good access to the lake basin.

It has the intrinsic natural beauty of Tumwater Falls.

The scenic lake basin is an asset to the community and the State Capitol Grounds which is irreplaceable.

Each fall it provides the attraction of the mighty Chinook Salmon returning.

It has considerable historic significance as being the site of the first American pioneer settlements north of the Columbia River, at the end of the "Oregon Trail".

It is geographically located approximately mid way between Seattle and Portland at the cross road to the Pacific Beaches.

Its geographical location makes it a unique focal point.

It is regarded as one of the State Fisheries Department's most important fish rearing impoundments.

I. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Capitol Lake and the Visual Basin - or the Capitol Lake corridor must be considered in its totality - its recreational demands and capabilities, its visual and esthetic effect, geographic and geologic influence, access, utilization, water quality, historical and cultural resources.

Historical details on the sediment accumulation problem and methods to correct this problem are well documented in numerous reports, and will not be repeated here. *1-8

There are presently established uses of the lake - any proposed action will effect these uses.

Therefore to plan effectively for future development and multi-use activities, all basic resource potential must be carefully considered in terms of their value and limitations.

The major objective defined in the 1966 development plan for Capitol Lake is to conserve the existing landscape quality and deter development on the wooded slopes surrounding Capitol Lake. *9

The Visual Basin was described as that area surrounding the Lake which is visible from the water. It is confined roughly by the crests of the wooded slopes.

-
1. Wilson, John A., "Reconnaissance Geologic Investigation on the Siltation Problem of Capitol Lake, Olympia, Washington, "for Washington Department of Fisheries by the Soil Conservation Service, October, 1970.
 2. Walker and Byrne, "Hydrographic Survey of Capitol Lake, Olympia, Washington," for the General Services Administration of Washington, November 5, 1970.
 3. Byrne, Patrick J., "Engineering Investigation for Rehabilitation of Capitol Lake, Olympia, Washington", Volumes I and II, April, 1973.

The Visual Basin can be considered as a scenic corridor, a recreation corridor, and a transportation corridor and all of these will have impact and importance as far as the project is concerned.

4. Mih, W.C. and J.F. Orsborn, "Preliminary Report on a Sediment Removal and Maintenance System for the Upper Basin of Capitol Lake, Olympia, Washington", Albrook Hydraulic Laboratory, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, August 15, 1974.
5. -----, Supplement No. 1, September 6, 1974.
6. -----, Supplement No. 2, September 13, 1974.
7. Nelson, Leonard M., "Sediment Transport in Streams in the Deschutes and Nisqually River Basins, Washington, November 1971 - June 1973", U.S. Geological Survey. Prepared in cooperation with the State of Washington, Department of Ecology, Open File Report, Tacoma, Washington, 1973.
8. Bachmann, J.W., "Saving A Beautiful Lake" An Overview Of The Economic and Recreational Benefits Of Reclamation, for the Capitol Lake Committee, January 1975.
9. Richard Haag Associates, Inc., "Open Space and Recreation Plan For Capitol Lakes", December 1966.

A. Dredged Spoils Disposal Considerations

The dredged material could be considered as a primary resource and a high value resource since it will create greater access to the water.

To properly plan for the future management and development of the recreational resources of Capitol Lake and assist in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement, it would be beneficial for the Capitol Lake Task Force to address themselves to some basic and apparent questions regarding the future use of the lake and location of spoils disposal sites.

The Capitol Lake Committee generally agreed that proposed spoils disposal would be considered at the following alternative lake locations:

- . The Southwest corner of the middle basin, which would create greater access to the water.
- . Fill between two islands in the upper basin to create a vista point.

Both of these recommendations were presented in the studies prepared by Washington State University, Albrook Laboratories.

The following questions need to be resolved which will assist in the future recreation resource planning for Capitol Lake and the Visual Basin.

1. What other contiguous area(s), if any, should be identified and considered for spoils disposal, their priority for use, advantages, disadvantages and conditions or restrictions on use?
2. What area(s) around the lake should be identified where spoils disposal should not take place because of ecological productivity, possible degradation of water resources, land use or multi-use incompatibility, restrictions or aesthetics?
3. What other short range and long range spoils disposal sites should be considered.

4. How large an area in the southwestern corner of the middle basin should be considered for spoils disposal. What type of multi-purpose usage should be recommended for this area?

5. If the boat launching ramp in the upper basin is removed due to possible widening of the I-5 overpass, should the boat launching ramp be relocated in the southwestern corner of the middle basin or to a location on the northwestern corner of the middle basin and possibly acquiring the gravel removal area for parking and support facilities?

B. Open Space Considerations

Before dredging the lake it would also be beneficial for the Capitol Lake Committee to review and to recommend the open space in the lake basin that should be preserved.

Essentially, open space is defined as any undeveloped or predominantly undeveloped land having value for the following:

1. For park and recreational purposes;
2. For conservation of land and other natural resource purposes;
3. For scenic and historical purposes.

The projects for acquisition and for development could be defined into three priority classes. (1) Priority A - projects proposed for the first five years of the Capitol Program; (2) Priority B - projects proposed for second five year program; and (3) Priority C - projects proposed for last ten years of a 20 year program. Projects proposed for the first five years (Priority A) should then be given individual priority ratings in numerical order. Those for the first five years should be worked out in considerable

detail, those for the second five years in less detail and projects in the last part of the program are left in outline form.

A priority scale could use the following:

Urgent - Should not be postponed - essential to the immediate preservation of the lake basin values or essential to meet existing needs.

Necessary - Should be carried out in the next several years to meet anticipated needs.

Desirable - needed for expansion of programs or activities. The exact timing will relate to availability of future funding.

General criteria should be established in determining priorities of projects. The IAC Procedural Guidelines for Grant-in-Aid Assistance could be used in this evaluation system.

The IAC evaluation process is designed to demonstrate which applications best meet the goals and objectives of the outdoor recreation program. Projects are evaluated according to numerous criteria, all selected as important elements a project should contain to **insure** that the project will be a viable part of the State's outdoor recreation inventory.

The criteria includes such considerations as:

1. Relationship to district needs identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
2. Conformance with SCORP Action Program.
3. Conformance with local comprehensive recreation plan and capital improvement program.
4. The degree to which the proposal meets immediate needs as compared to future needs.
5. The urgency of action necessary to fulfill the intent of the project.

6. The degree to which the project meets needs of the underprivileged, various age classes and the handicapped.
7. Current population within a two mile radius of the project.
8. Ability of the project to meet multiple needs.
9. Suitability of the site for the intended use.
10. Uniqueness of the resource.
11. Visual appeal of the site and surrounding area.
12. Accessibility of the site.
13. Appropriateness of the site location.
14. Adequacy of design.
15. Degree to which the development plan or proposed use is **responsive** to the best recreational use of the property.
16. Environmental impact of the project.
17. Degree to which project provides for year-round use.
18. Overall need for the project.
19. Degree of coordination and cooperation with other agencies and the public.
20. Applicants readiness to proceed.
21. Financial and administrative capability of applicant to complete project in required time.
22. Justification for cost of project.
23. Extent of federal funds secured by the applicant as a contribution towards the total project cost (other than LWCF).
24. Economic impact of project.
25. Agency's use of Revenue Sharing Funds for park and recreation program.
26. Unemployment rate in county in which project is located.
27. Does project provide boating and/or boating destination facilities?
28. Does project provide access to public-owned tidelands?

C. Alternative Methods of Meeting Needs

Several alternatives to outright purchase of recreation lands provide less costly methods of providing needed recreation land. Traditionally, the method used most frequently for the acquisition of open space and recreation lands has been outright purchase (of fee interest) whereby the public agency or private group obtains all the rights to a parcel of land. No public agency or private organization in the State of Washington, however, can afford to acquire all the land needed for recreation and open space. For this reason, other approaches to acquiring recreation land and retaining open spaces should be implemented. Basically, there are four methods of securing lands for public use. They include direct acquisition, acquisition of limited interest, regulatory measures and tax incentives.

- 1) Direct Acquisition - Total interest in a property may be acquired by direct purchase. However, there are modifications in purchase proceedings which may prove less costly to the agency:
 - a) Purchase with life tenancy or purchase and leaseback permit the original owner to continue use of the property and may reduce public maintenance costs.
 - b) Property may be transferred as a gift, often with life tenancy provisions. Private land-owners may donate land to land trusts which either hold the land or give it to the public. A variant is assistance through foundations for help in acquiring properties or developing them.
 - c) Property may be traded, often permitting an agency to exchange less valuable public lands for more valuable private properties.

- 2) Acquisition of Limited Interest - In cases where the acquisition of the basic ownership is not necessary for the protection of a piece of property, a single right or several rights can be obtained either by purchase or gift.
- a) There are a variety of easements which can be acquired for specific purposes: conservation easements permit the landowner to continue to use his land but require that he protect a timber stand, wildlife habitats or other natural elements; scenic easements are used to protect views, roadsides and tracts of open land; access easements can be used to give fishermen, boaters and hunters access to lakes, river banks and other recreation areas.
 - b) Where danger of development is imminent, an agency may acquire the development rights on property thus permitting the landowner to continue normal use of his land, even sell it. No new development may take place, however.
 - c) Compensable regulations are used where the property value is diminished by limitations placed on possible uses and the owner is compensated for this loss by the agency.
- 3) Regulatory Measures - In many jurisdictions, statutory authority is provided and permits public agencies to acquire open space and recreation lands through regulation. Examples of these are:
- a) Open space zoning, either as a separate type of zoning or as a blanket type of regulation, permits an agency to plan and zone for the protection of the open lands like parks and greenbelts or to protect specific resources like watersheds, scenic areas, prime agricultural lands and lands on which no

development should occur, such as flood plains.

- b) Planned unit development, commonly called cluster development, provides a bonus to the developer in the form of special variances for his property (such as narrower streets, higher density or smaller lot sizes) in return for the provision of open space for public use. The open space thus acquired provides much-needed recreation space and visual relief in high density areas.
- c) Similar to the planned unit development for open space, land acquisition is a form of subdivision regulation under which the developer deeds a portion of his land to the public agency for public use either as parks, playgrounds or other public facilities. In some cases where land donations are not practical, a monetary contribution is required in lieu of land. This method is valuable where the new subdivision will place undue pressure on existing public facilities.

4) Tax Incentives - Some property owners can be induced to donate land, give up certain property rights or permit public use of their property in return for some form of tax or capital gains relief.

- a) Assessment of agricultural, timber and similar resource land uses can be based on current, rather than potential use. (RCW 84.34)
- b) Property, income and inheritance tax reductions are possible for landowners who donate land as well as when the public acquires easements, development rights or other rights from owner.

The value of these methods is that their use, in selected cases, permits the preservation of more land for recreation, for wildlife protection and for open space than can the use of outright purchase alone. Public bodies should consider the creation of flexible acquisition procedures employing a variety of these methods where they are appropriate. It is essential that open space preservation programs be both flexible and innovative if present and future needs are to be met.

II. RECREATION POTENTIAL OF CAPITOL LAKE AND THE VISUAL BASIN AND
RELATIONSHIP TO PLANS AND STUDIES

A. Relationship to the "Open Space and Recreation Plan"

The following is a review of the major proposals of the development plan (pages 18 and 27) of the "Open Space and Recreation Plan for Capitol Lake" prepared by Richard Haag Associates, Inc., December 1966. (Alphabetical listings are in reference to those in the plan.)

DEVELOPMENT ITEMS COMPLETED (OR PARTIALLY DEVELOPED)

C - Fill and landscape the north shore of the lake for casual use. Depress new parking areas into the landscape and develop a boat and bicycle concession, a snack bar and supporting outdoor concessions.

Comment - Completed except for boat and bicycle concession.

D - Improve salmon viewing facilities, provide additional parking area, separate pedestrian and automobile circulation.

Comment - Pedestrian Viewing Bridge has been built. Page 12 of the Plan also states, "Improve this unique tourist attraction to provide an eye-level view of the fish as they return from sea to their spawning beds."

F - Land fill and landscape along the west shore of the lower basin to soften the cause way effect of the DesChutes Parkway and to increase the apparent size of the lake by obscuring portions of the shoreline. Develop the new peninsulas for picnicking and leisure recreation. Provide permanent toilet facilities and picnic shelters. Large street trees would augment the planting of Cherry Trees along the road. Separate the new ring path from the roadway.

Comment - A day-use park site was developed on the approximately 60,000 cubic yard land fill in the southwestern corner of the lower basin.

O - Develop a waterfront park in the area across from the old brewhouse to accomodate picnicking, boat launching and children's play. Include the Crosby House as a park, plant and landscape the area to integrate it with existing Tumwater Falls Park.

Comment - The City of Tumwater has acquired a waterfront park site in the upper basin.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS NOT COMPLETED

B. Feature the Artesian Well, in a splash basin and provide access to it.

Comment - Artesian Well has been restored, however, access to it would need to be resolved because of Burlington Northern's ownership of adjacent shoreline.

L. Reforest the banks of the freeway to reduce the scale and impact of its intrusion, and to accommodate the ring path and to unify the landscape environment of the lakes.

Comment - This is State of Washington's highway right-of-way property. Landscaping of the highway right-of-way should be a consideration whether the I-5 overpass at Capitol Lake is to be widened or not.

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS ARE IN AREAS OF PRIVATE OF COMMERCIAL OWNERSHIP.

G.- Landscape and earth sculpture portions of the lakeshore along the railroad trestle and marshalling yard to partially screen the railroad from the lakes. Extend the loop path around the base of the Capitol grounds.

Comment - This is Burlington Northern Railroad Property. A feasibility study is being conducted by the railroad to determine if the marshalling yard should be relocated and the type of development that should be considered for this 14 acre lake shoreline site.

H - Develop organized sports fields in the flat triangular area north of Percival Creek. Landscape perimeters of this area to buffer it from the railroad and the parkway. Extend a loop hiking trail along the crest of the slopes above this area to provide spectacular views of the Capitol Dome, the City and the Lakes.

Comment - Private Ownership. Perhaps other uses could also be considered if this 11 acre gravel removal area is considered for acquisition. Extending a loop path to the crest of the slopes would be compatible with preserving scenic view points as outlined in the Proposed Policies in Olympia Policy Plan Pertaining to Capitol Lake.

J - Develop public recreation facilities in the level area between the parkway and Percival Creek. Provide group picnic and cooking facilities.

Comment - Private Ownership - Area would provide more picnic facilities.

N - A proposed bridge across the lake beneath the freeway bridge would provide alternate routes for leisure walking and cycling along the ring path.

Comment - Wooded slopes of eastern shorelines of middle basin and upper basin are in private ownership.

M - Develop a picnic area at the base of the slopes beneath the southern edge of the Capitol Grounds. Connect the opposite shore by a trail crossing the lake over the two new islands. These densely wooded

islands shorten the visual axis of the lake and provide an intermediate link for the ring path. Connecting bridges will add interest to the lake and would be designed to support power boating and water skiing.

Comment - The adjoining property is in railroad or private ownership.

The creation of islands in the middle basin would need considerable input from studies regarding lake bottom stability and if such proposals are desirable.

P - Preserve the old brewhouse.

Comment - Private Ownership. The Haag Report stated that the historic and significant architectural quality recommend its preservation until it can be restored as a community facility.

Q - Preserve the natural wooded slopes along the east shore and extend the ring path back to the city park.

Comment - Private Ownership.

I - Interplant the natural landscape around Percival Cove and Percival Creek to sustain fish and wildlife and serve as an arboretum of native plants.

Comment - Private ownership borders Percival Cove - Department of Fisheries uses Percival Cove for fish rearing program.

*10

B. Relationship to City of Olympia Parks and Recreation Plan

Acquisition - The following priority rating is used for acquisition purposes.

TOP PRIORITY: Funds should be budgeted as soon as possible.

2ND PRIORITY: Funds will be needed within the next few years following the initiation or accomplishment of the top priority projects.
(2-6 years).

3RD PRIORITY: Expenditures may be postponed a number of years, or until the top and 2nd priorities are underway or accomplished. (7-10 yrs.)

4TH PRIORITY: Expenditures will not prove necessary until roughly 10 to 12 years hence and after the 3rd priorities are commenced or accomplished.

<u>AREA OR FACILITY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	
			<u>Acquisition</u>	<u>Development</u>
CAPITOL LAKE	452	Regional		
Stage #1			-	Top
Stage #2			-	2nd
Stage #3			-	4th

Stages 1, 2 and 3 are in reference to Capitol Improvement Schedule listed in the Open Space and Recreation Plan for Capitol Lake, Richard Haag and Associates, Inc., December 1966, pages 31-33.

This Capitol Improvement Schedule is listed in the appendix on pages 48 - 50.

The City of Olympia's Six Year Capitol Improvement Program lists: Capitol Lake - develop north shore and **delineates** this item as a top development priority.

*11

Reference is also made to Percival Creek - a major potential park facility is the land immediately abutting Capitol Lake at the mouth of Percival Creek as well as the slopes on each side of the creek bed itself. This area is suitable both for recreation facilities, such as baseball and tennis, as well as offering a truly outstanding environment for hiking and picnicking, swimming and boating.

-
10. Addendum to Section VIII, Parks of the Comprehensive Plan for Olympia, Washington, approved January 1970. Section I, Parks and Recreation Action Plan, page 58.
 11. The Comprehensive Plan for Olympia, Planning Dept., City of Olympia, July 1959, page 14, Section VIII Parks and Schools.

C. Relationship to the City of Tumwater Park and Open Space Plan - 1975

Deschutes Way Park

This site is the approximate location of the original settlement of Tumwater in the mid 1800's. It is generally level land, having frontage along the Deschutes waterway and entrance to Capitol Lake on the east and I-5 freeway on the west. The south end is contiguous to Tumwater Falls Park.

The site is presently used for a boat launching site by many people, although no formal agreement exists for this use. Its habitation by many forms of wildlife makes it an important game preserve area.

The increased use of Capitol Lake for boating and other aquatic recreational activities is steadily increasing a need for a launch site. The proposed site is presently under several ownerships with the State of Washington controlling the shoreline.

The fragility of this waterway area necessitates the lowest activity practical for this site. Proposed development would include: ramp improvement, floating piers, drive accesses with provision to handle peak hour traffic, restroom facilities, playground equipment, and a simple bike and foot path system.

Since the park is somewhat useable as is, acquisition is of primary importance with development following whenever sources become available.

Former City Planner Bruce Thompson, noted that:

"The future utilization of the Deschutes Way Park is based to a great extent on the existing water environment of the Deschutes River and the Upper Basin. Full enjoyment of water related activities will depend on the

12. Department of Planning and Community Development, "Comprehensive Plan, City of Tumwater," Park and Open Space Element, Preliminary Draft, January, 1975.

quality of the water environment and the solution of the silt and sedimentation problem in the Upper Basin.

Present estimates indicate that forty-thousand (40,000) cubic yards of sediment are deposited in the Upper Basin each year. If a sediment removal and maintenance system is not begun soon, the Upper Basin will eventually fill-in, as sedimentation continues.

This process that is occurring has several disadvantages as related to recreation use of the Upper Basin. The water environment in the Upper Basin has a high attractiveness level with much aesthetic appeal. The water environment is impacted by the natural sedimentation, but has an adverse effect on recreation use of the Deschutes Way Park.

If the sediment problem is not resolved, the City will lose use of the boat ramp and launch area because the area is being filled-in. Also, as the deposits continue, the Shoreline area will extend further to the east along the western edge of the Upper Basin, and the Basin in many areas will be too shallow for motorized boats. Since the deposition area is very unstable and will not sustain human activities, it is not useable and will further limit access to the water environment. As the ecological transformation of the Upper Basin continues, a large mud flat will emerge with several meandering channels cutting through the silt area.

*13

D. Relationship to the Proposed Restoration and Recreation of Historic Tumwater

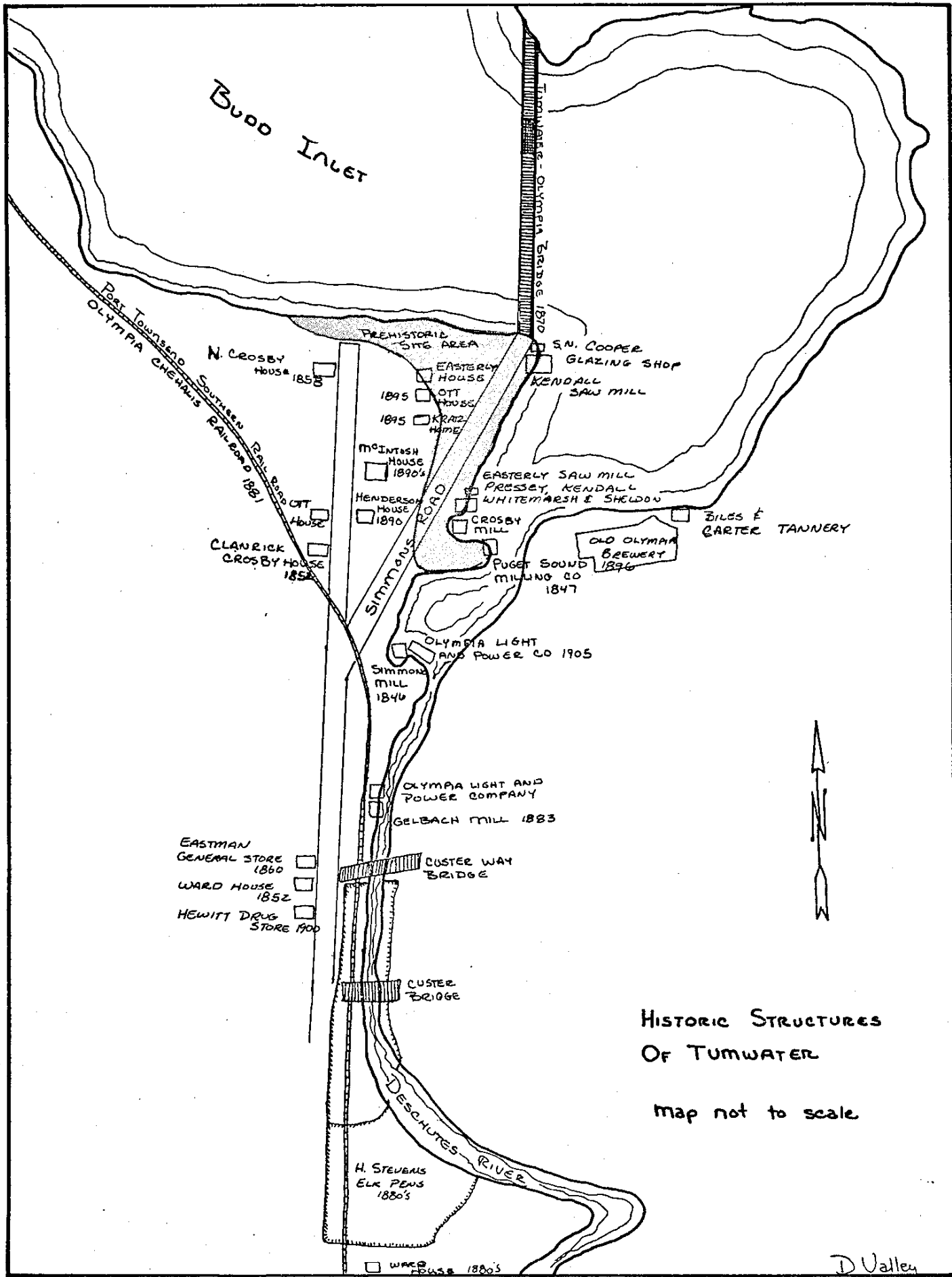
"Historic Tumwater - the area at the mouth of the Deschutes River is historically important to the residents of Washington State. Native Americans,

13. Valley, Darek, "Studies of the Cultural Resources of Historic Tumwater," being prepared for the State Capitol Museum, June, 1975.

probably Nisqually, occupied the area and utilized the natural resources including fish, shellfish, and land animals. During the period of European exploration and fur trading, the region was often frequented. In 1845 Americans came to the area to settle. Michael Simmons, George Bush, James McAllister, David Kindred, Gabriel Jones and their families along with Jessie Ferguson and Samuel Crockett arrived in October 1845, establishing the first American settlement (New Market) north of the Columbia River. New Market also signifies the northern end of the Oregon Trail. The Deschutes River's waterpower was the energy source used to power the saws and grinding stones of the grist mills. Other factories were built, residences were constructed and Tumwater thrived during the period from 1880-1890. Railroad lines connected Olympia, Tumwater and Tenino and a shipping industry exported lumber to other areas along the West Coast.

With the turn of the century and the railroads business going elsewhere, Tumwater's growth slowed. Many of the original historically important buildings of New Market are now gone. The ones that do remain and have been restored are valuable structures in a historical sense. Preservation and recreation of other original structures is possible. The projected historical district in Tumwater Park would blend well with the plans for the area. An interpretive center for the prehistoric occupation of the site would be educationally useful and exciting to visitors and residents.

Cultural resources, whether they be historic or prehistoric, are non renewable resources. A historically important segment of Washington's history occurred in Tumwater and preservation and re-creation of these resources are possible and important .



D Valley

The City of Tumwater's Chief Planner, John L. Hubbard, has requested that Deschutes Way Park not be included as a spoils disposal area during the planned dredging program. The City is studying the possibility of restoring some of the "New Market" settlement. Until a clear indication of where significant historical areas are located in the park, covering any of the park sites with spoils from the Lake, should not be considered at this time.

E. Relationship to State of Washington Department of Fisheries

*14

A March 1975 Supplemental Progress Report addresses Chemical and Biological Factors for Consideration in the Management of the Deschutes River - Capitol Lake area.

The discussion and recommendations of the report are as follows:

Discussion and Recommendations

Nutrients are steadily added to the Deschutes River from its headwaters to its mouth and these nutrients are heavily utilized by both rooted aquatics and phytoplankton in the late spring and summer in the middle and north basin of Capitol Lake. Obviously, further nutrient addition to the river should be minimized.

Existing water flows in the Deschutes River and Percival Creek must be maintained to flush nutrients through the system in winter and to at least maintain existing water quality in Budd Inlet during the summer and fall. The present water quality of the west bay of Budd Inlet below the Capitol Lake dam is incapable of maintaining fish life without dilution and replacement from the river in summer and fall. Designers of any projects proposed

14 Finn, Earl L., Jr., and Tarr, Marvin A. "Chemical and Biological Factors for Consideration in the Management of the Deschutes River-Capitol Lake" State of Washington, Department of Fisheries, Management and Research, March, 1975.

for the west bay or the east bay of Budd Inlet must consider these facts especially in areas like east bay which do not have the benefit of flushing and water replacement by the Deschutes River. Planners and regulating agencies should judiciously and expediently address themselves to the present and future potential dissolved oxygen problems in Budd Inlet. The discharge of dissolved oxygen-consuming material into Budd Inlet should be reduced and should not be allowed to increase, or fish life in part of Budd Inlet may cease to exist.

The control of rooted aquatics in Capitol Lake can best be accomplished by saltwater treatment in early summer on an economical and biological basis. There was no direct evidence of fertilization from the saltwater as earlier feared during the three years of successful treatment. Had the saltwater acted as a fertilizer, massive algae blooms, both attached and eplagic forms, would have occurred. From a natural salmon production standpoint, saltwater must be kept out of the lake at any other time to protect the natural food supply (chironomid population) which will be destroyed by saltwater. This food supply will re-establish itself during the summer after the saltwater is removed.

It is obviously apparent that Capitol Lake must be dredged to reclaim and preserve the lake for fish production, recreation and other uses. Much of the middle basin of Capitol Lake is no longer available for natural fish production because the deposits of sand are not a suitable substrate for insect (chironomid) production. Natural salmon production in terms of returning adults to Capitol Lake correlates inversely with the increased deposits of sediments in the Lake, although other factors like changing sport and commercial fisheries are involved.

Any dredging plan (1) should provide that the profile and cross sections of the lake bottom and the bottom materials be such as to enhance the very important chironomid population rather than to depress the population, and (2) should insure sufficient shallow area around the shoreline is available for small fish to seek protection from larger predator species. Rehabilitative dredging to the 1955 condition in the middle and north basins of Capitol Lake, along with a long-term plan to prevent future sediment deposition in the two basins, is highly recommended.

F. Relationship to the Thurston Regional Shoreline Management Master Plan Program^{*15}

Most of the shoreline of Capitol Lake is designated in the Conservancy Environment except for an area in the northeastern corner of the lower basin which is designated Urban Environment.

Purpose

To
serve a
in orde

SEE ADDENDA - Pages 51 - 52 and 53

Department of Ecology
Final Guidelines
Shoreline Management Act
June 20, 1975

and to achieve sustained resources of the area and activities and uses of a

15 The Thurston Region Shoreline Management Master Program, Prepared for the Thurston Regional Planning Council by the Citizen's Advisory Committee for Shoreline Management for the Thurston Region, Revised Draft April, 1974.

non-consumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area and activities and uses of a nonpermanent nature which do not substantially degrade the existing character of the areas. Nonconsumptive uses are those uses which utilize resources on a sustained yield basis while minimally reducing opportunities for other future uses of the resources of the area.

Definition

The "Conservancy Environment" designates shoreline areas for the protection, conservation, and management of existing valuable natural resources and historic and cultural areas. This environment is characterized by low intensity land use and moderate intensity water use with moderate to little visual evidence of permanent structures and occupancy. Sustained management of the pastoral, aquatic and forest resources, as well as rigidly controlled utilization of non-renewable and other non-mineral resources which do not result in long term irreversible impacts on the natural character of the environment are permitted. Intensity of recreation and public access may be limited by the capacity of the environment for sustained recreational use.

Regulations for Recreation - Conservancy

1. Low-intensity recreational uses shall be permitted on conservancy shorelines, subject to the following **regulations**.
 - a. A recreational facility or structure which changes or detracts from the character of the Conservancy Environment (by building design or intensity of use that is attracted) shall be prohibited.

- b. Use of pesticides and herbicides shall be regulated in accordance with regulations for Agriculture and/or Forest practices in a Conservancy Environment as appropriate.
 - c. Roads and parking and vehicular camping facilities including restrooms, shall not be located within 200 feet of the ordinary high mark on the shoreline. Trail **access** should be provided to link upland facilities to the shoreline.
 - d. Use of motor vehicles off roads and trails established for their use is to be prohibited.
 - e. Landscaping shall, where possible, use indigenous, self-maintaining vegetation.
 - f. All City, County, State, and Federal **regulations** shall apply (e.g. State IAC Guidelines; Thurston County Boating Ordinance).
 - g. Roads and bridges that provide **access** to major **recreational** areas may be allowed.
2. The following guidelines shall apply to lakes:
- a. Use of motorboats shall be prohibited on lakes smaller than 75 acres.
 - b. Public access should refer to a general standard whereby one parking space should be provided for each 10 acres of water.
3. The following **regulations** shall apply to artificial aquatic life habitats:
- a. Habitats shall not interfere with surface navigation.
 - b. Habitats shall be constructed of long lasting non-polluting materials, and moored so as to remain in their original location even under adverse current or wave action.
 - c. Habitats may not be installed **on** publicly owned submerged land without written permission of the administering governmental agency.

Regulations For Landfill And Dredging - Conservancy

1. Landfill shall not be permitted for the purpose of creating new land use.
 2. Landfill placed for the sole purpose of providing land to ensure required distances for septic tank drainfields shall be prohibited.
 3. Landfill is prohibited within the 50 year flood plain of streams.
 4. A shoreline permit for dredging shall be issued only after proof has been obtained that no part of the area to be dredged exceeds Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Department of Ecology criteria for toxic sediments.
 5. Toxic dredge spoil deposits on land shall not be placed within one mile of a wetland, as defined by the Shoreline Management Act.
 6. When appropriate, dredge spoil disposal sites on land shall be completely enclosed by dikes of adequate design to allow for the settling of sediments before entrapped water leaves the diked area. Dikes shall be protected from erosion.
 7. The Criteria Governing the Design and Construction of Bulkheads, Landfills, and Marinas in Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and Strait of Juan de Fuca for Protection of Fish and Shellfish Resources of the Washington State Department of Fisheries (February 1971) shall be followed.
- *15
- G. Relationship to Thurston County Open Space, Parks and Recreation Plan
Capitol Lake is listed in the inventory chapter of this plan.
-

15. "Thurston County Open Space Parks, Recreation and ATV Plan", prepared by Thurston Regional Planning Council for the Thurston County Parks and Recreation Board, December, 1974.

H. Relationship to State Environmental Policy Act

SEPA Guidelines April 1975, draft, is the second draft of the Council on Environmental Policy's guidelines interpreting and implementing the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). These guidelines are being drafted pursuant to the legislative directive contained in RCW 43.21C.110. When adopted in final form, the Council's guidelines will govern the scope and content of SEPA guidelines which must be adopted by all state and local agencies.

(New Section)

WAC 197-10-025 Scope and Coverage of this Chapter

It is the intent of the Council on Environmental Policy (CEP) that compliance with the guidelines of this chapter will constitute complete compliance with the procedural requirements of RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c) and (2)(d), RCW 43.21C.120, and RCW 43.21C.150. This chapter also includes references to utilization of the substantive policies of SEPA in governmental decision making. These references are not intended to be exclusive. The substantive policies of SEPA will apply to activities of government which are not "actions" under this chapter and proposals which are categorically exempted by WAC 197-10-170 through - 180.

(Old - 025 Revised)

WAC - 197.10.030 INTEGRATION OF SEPA PROCEDURES WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS. To the fullest extent possible, the procedures required by these guidelines shall be integrated with existing planning and licensing procedures

16. Council on Environmental Quality, SEPA, Second Draft, Proposed Guidelines, State of Washington, Lacey, Washington, April 1975. Pages 1 and 2.

utilized by governmental agencies in the State. These procedures should be initiated early, and undertaken in conjunction with other governmental operations to avoid lengthy time delays and unnecessary duplication of effort.

*17

I. Relationship to IAC Procedural Guidelines

State Agency Planning Requirements

To be eligible for Outdoor Recreation Account funds, a state agency must submit a capital improvement program and long-range capital plan.

The long range plan will include a long-term (20 year) statement of agency goals and objectives encompassing "where the agency wants to go and what it must do to get there". Where possible, it shall include long-range costs. In all cases, it shall be in a context in which short-term (6 year) objectives may be related. The planning compliance requirements which apply to local agencies also apply to state agencies. The CIP shall identify budget needs and agency plans for the use of IAC funds. This information shall be summarized in terms of acquisition and development plans, and shall identify statewide priority category, planning districts and distribution and source of funds.

The CIP shall be prefaced with a transition statement relating long-range goals and objectives to short-term quantitative goals and objectives of the agency for a six-year period. Major emphasis shall be placed on the first two-year period, which constitutes the capital budget.

Development projects must identify specific areas and contain maps, functional schematic drawings, and cost estimates.

17. IAC Procedural Guidelines for Grant-in-Aid Assistance, State Agencies 1973 Edition, State of Washington.

Acquisition projects must contain information to identify funding requests by statewide priority and show the relationship between agency and state goals.

A statement of assurance will be included as to agency capabilities to acquire, construct, operate and maintain additional areas and facilities as requested in the CIP. The remainder of the CIP will be composed of funding request with narrative justification.

Further specific budget preparation instructions will be issued by the IAC to the participating state agencies to assure compliance with current budget instruction from the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management (OPP&FM).

Using the agency proposals, the IAC will formulate and adopt a specific capital improvement program and budget for each priority category and planning district. These documents will be submitted to the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management for consideration in the Governor's budget.

After legislative approval of the IAC Capital Improvement Program, specific projects will be evaluated at the time the agency presents a proposal for acquisition or development. Evaluation will consider, in addition to other relevant factors, the priorities established by the IAC in the Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan (SCORP).

Staged Projects

Staged projects are eligible for IAC funding subject to the following:

- (1) The application must include a description of the entire project and a breakdown of stages showing the proposed property to be acquired or the location and type of facilities to be developed,

their component costs, and a time table for accomplishing each stage.

- (2) For development projects, a master site plan for the entire area, in addition to plans in greater detail for the first stage, must be included with the application.
- (3) Any stage must be of sufficient scope to provide a complete and functional recreation area or facility.
- (4) Approval of any single stage is limited to that stage; no endorsement or unqualified approval is given or implied toward future stages.
- (5) Successive stages are eligible for grants, but only after satisfactory progress has been made on any previously approved stage. Each stage must be submitted as a new application.
- (6) The IAC may participate in any stage of a project without regard to previous participation. However, previous stages undertaken without IAC assistance must be identified in the master site plan.

Local/State Joint Applications

The intent of local-state joint applications is to promote outstanding and unique projects in order to provide, through **intragovernmental** cooperation, maximum recreation benefits.

Joint projects will be initiated by a pre-application statement which will outline the general intent of the proposal, justification for joint sponsorship, and benefits to the general public.

Concurrence in the intent of the proposed project will be followed by submission of a joint project application by the sponsors that, in addition to regular application requirements, will include the following data and documentation.

- (1) Proposed project shall be properly identified in the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan and the Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan of all sponsoring agencies.
- (2) An acceptable written agreement between all the agencies involved setting forth:
 - a. The organizational structure for the administration of the joint project.
 - b. The amount and source of funds to be provided by each participating agency.
 - c. Provisions for the operation and maintenance upon completion of a development project.
- (3) A statement which will specify the particular advantages provided by the project through its joint nature.
- (4) A statement by the applying agencies justifying the percentage of funding requested.

J. Relationship to Washington's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan *18

The purpose of this plan is to provide a formal document on which policy **decisions can** be based. These decisions should optimize the limited funds, manpower and resources available to this State for the recreational benefit of its citizens, visitors and future generations.

This plan, in two volumes plus addenda, is designed to serve as a general guide so that goals and objectives may be translated into attainable programs for all **levels** of government, private enterprise, special interest groups, groups with specialized needs and individual citizens.

Volume I is designed to give a statewide overview of existing conditions, future needs, recommendations, implementations, and priorities for action to

meet those needs. Prepared primarily for the "decision maker" who cannot pursue the voluminous detailed materials which undergird a comprehensive plan, Volume I is designed to aid those elected officials, agency administrators and commissioners whose actions and decisions can accomplish the objectives of the plan. Decision makers may require sufficient data to analyze the validity of the recommendations but they normally are not concerned with detailed information and methodology. Volume I is also designed for individuals interested in outdoor recreation who do not need the level of detail required by those directly involved in acquisition, development, operating or planning programs. These general assumptions determined the original format for this plan.

Volume II contains detailed data and analysis necessary to technicians and planners. Thus, plan materials not considered essential to policy decisions and administrative directives are placed in Volume II rather than Volume I.

In the chapter on Findings and Recommendations, it notes - The shorelines of the State are among the most valuable and fragile of Washington's natural resources. There is great concern relating to utilization, protection, restoration and preservation of shorelines.

The acquisition and development of freshwater shorelines have a high priority in the IAC funding process.

18. Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation "Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan" Volume I and Volume II, 1973.

K. Relationship to the Port of Olympia's Harbor Plan

*19

The Olympia Harbor Plan states that, "The inter-relationship of the marina to the following programs cannot be overemphasized.

1. Capitol Lake Rehabilitation - The East Bay Marina project offers the only economical and logical site to place the dredged spoils from Capitol Lake. Without this port site, the Capitol Lake project would be seriously jeopardized. The combining of both projects during construction would insure coordinated development and would create an improvement that the community needs, a total recreation program involving both fresh and saltwater as well as saving the salmon rearing facility in Capitol Lake from extinction due to sediment build-up."

*20

The proposed East Bay Marina Development offers a choice of fill-site options, depending upon the timing of the two projects.

Stage 1 Marina Project - Capitol Lake dredge spoils could be utilized adjacent to the diking to serve as a filter material separating the more organic East Bay dredge spoils from the waters of East Bay. It could also serve as a topping material in the cargo yard area, providing additional surcharge weight for fill consolidation.

Since the Stage 1 Marina is closer to Capitol Lake than later stages, material transport would be less costly than in Stages 2 or 3.

Stages 2 & 3 Marina Project - Material from Capitol Lake could be placed in Stages 2 and 3 also, should the Capitol Lake rehabilitation project occur during the period after Stage 1 is constructed, but prior to starting of Stages 2 or 3.

-
19. Port of Olympia Commission, In cooperation with The Thurston Regional Planning Council, "Final Environmental Impact Statement," for the Proposed East Bay Marina, February, 1975, p. 4.
 20. Port of Olympia Commission, In Cooperation with The Thurston Regional Planning Council, "Olympia Harbor Plan", February, 1975, pages 31 - 32.

Timing and coordination of the two projects is very important. The Port of Olympia has planned costs and design with two alternatives in mind:

1. No Capitol Lake Project - The marina has been designed as a self-balancing earthwork configuration, with truck-hauled material brought in for topping and surcharge material. Costs shown in the plan reflect this method of construction.

2. Coordinated Capitol Lake Project - Material from Capitol Lake is of better quality than that from East Bay. Capitol Lake dredge spoils would be utilized in the Boatel and marina back-up area so that consolidation would occur more rapidly. East Bay dredge spoils would be placed in the cargo yard area and topped with Capitol Lake dredge spoils to provide additional surcharge for consolidation of this material.

Elevations of created land areas in the cargo yard would be adjusted upward about 2 feet to provide for the additional material from Capitol Lake.

A recommended program in coordination with Capitol Lake dredging would be as follows:

Step 1 - Construct containment dikes prior to Capitol Lake dredging.

Step 2 - Dredge Capitol Lake, filling the Burlington Northern site first, then filling Boatel and marina back-up site next. Provide area for stockpiling excess Capitol Lake dredge spoils.

Step 3 - Dredge waterway and moorage basin, depositing spoils in cargo yard area. After sufficient time for initial de-watering and consolidation, excess Capitol Lake spoils would be placed on top of East Bay spoils to aid consolidation and provide a filter blanket for the placing of gravel topping in the cargo area.

The final scope of Capitol Lake dredging will determine the final elevation of the cargo yard and the requirements for providing area for stockpiling material. The marina and waterway configuration would remain the same.

L. Relationship to Washington State Highway Department SR5
"Olympia Freeway" - Trosper Road to Martin Way Study.*21

On March 27, 1975, Mr. Bill Korf, WSHD District 3 Engineer, appointed a 5-member board as the SR 5, "Olympia Freeway" Interdisciplinary Team, to determine the feasibility of expanding the existing Olympia Freeway from 4 to 6 lanes between Trosper Road and Martin Way.

One of the major sources of information available to the Team will be the communities affected by this study. The Team will be seeking input from a broad crosssection of the community.

An orientation and workshop meeting was held on June 2, 1975, at 7:30 p.m. in the Olympia High School Cafeteria. This was an open meeting for all the communities involved to gain input regarding the regional aspects of the study.

Additional meetings will be held locally with each community (Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater) to allow the Team to gain more specific input from these areas.

The Team will seek community involvement. One source of information will be questionnaires that will be distributed. The WSHD Project Engineer located in the District Office at 5720 Capitol Boulevard, Tumwater, Washington, phone 753-7458 has been appointed the contact and support organization for the team.

The result of an Interdisciplinary approach to this study including extensive community input will be a Team recommendation to the Department concerning the feasibility of the Olympia Freeway extension.

21. Washington State Highway Department, Interdisciplinary Team SR 5 - "Olympia Freeway" - Trosper Road to Martin Way, Newsletter Number 1, May 19, 1975.

The Olympia Freeway was developed in the early 1950's using the 1945 Interstate standards with the number of lanes (4) based on projected traffic in 1975. The determination between four and six lanes was marginal at that time and a factor influencing the decision to build only four lanes was the consideration of a bypass of Olympia to the south and east. Because of significant environmental impact of a bypass and the limited availability of funds a bypass does not appear to be a viable project in the foreseeable future.

The Olympia Freeway is deficient in capacity, level of service and safety. The addition of the 5th and 6th lanes would provide additional capacity, improve operational characteristics and reduce the safety hazards. For these reasons, the Department initiated a study to determine the feasibility of expanding the Olympia Freeway from 4 to 6 lanes.

The Team is charged to provide recommendations for feasibility of the project, utilizing each team member's expertise as related to this project. More specifically, the Team is charged with responsibilities for the following:

1. A Team analysis to determine feasibility and develop a detailed estimate of cost to expand the Olympia Freeway from 4 to 6 lanes in the present corridor extending from Trosper Road to Martin Way.
2. A Team analysis to determine the effects of the "no build alternate".
3. Obtaining full public involvement in the development of this study.
4. Preparing an environmental impact statement for expansion of the Olympia Freeway from Trosper Road to Martin Way.

*22

Approximately 50 people attended the Citizens Planning Meeting at Olympia High School on the evening of June 2, 1975. Mr. Korf stated he was most appreciative of a fine turnout and for the excellent comments made by the citizens to the Action Plan Team at the meeting.

The meeting which was chaired by Mr. Bill Carr, Team Chairman, was called to receive early input to guide the study development along the lines of concerns the citizens of the area see on the Olympia Freeway.

The citizens present represented a broad area of Olympia, Tumwater and Lacey vicinities. Concerns were expressed for the safety of the Capital Lake Interchange and a need to carefully analyze all ramps serving the freeway with particular attention to possible modification of the city street connections serving the ramps for better and safer traffic flow. These citizens desire more information concerning the need for expanding the freeway as it relates to the alternative of constructing a bypass. Additional information is also wanted concerning the use of constructing a bypass. Additional information is also wanted concerning the use of transit and the possible modification of local access to the freeway during the peak hours. A major item of concern is the acoustical impact of the existing and expanded highway.

The citizens seem to recognize a need for some expansion of the freeway but indicated an obvious need for more **information** concerning the project.

22. Washington State Highway Department, District 3, Newsletter. Office of District Engineer, Olympia, Washington, June 1975.

Using the many comments received at the meeting, the Interdisciplinary Team and the engineering staff of the Department, are now going to work to make detailed plan layouts for various sections of the freeway. As soon as some layouts and general effects are better known, individual meetings will be held in Tumwater, Olympia and Lacey to discuss those specific sections with the citizens.

APPENDIX

CAPITOL LAKE & ADJOINING LANDS & ROADWAYS

WAC

- 236-16-001 Promulgation
- 236-16-010 Definitions
- 236-16-020 Motorboats - Water skiing - Prohibitions
- 236-16-030 Launching sites - Motorboat routes
- 236-16-040 Compliance with laws required
- 235-16-050 Operation by manual means or by sail -
Construction
- 236-16-060 Use of Roadways
- 236-16-070 Penalties
- 236-16-080 Effective date
- 236-16-100 Muffling device required
- 236-16-110 Docks, floats, piers, etc. - Speed
- 236-16-120 Application of algaecides, etc.

WAC 236-16-001 Promulgation.

Pursuant to the authority granted by Chapter 46.08 and Chapter 43.19 of the Revised Code of Washington, the Director of the Department of General Administration hereby promulgates the following rules and regulations with respect to Capitol Lake and its adjoining lands and roadways. (Promulgation; filed 4/15/65)

WAC 236-16-010 Definitions

For the purpose of these rules:

- (1) "Boat" shall include any vehicle or device capable of being operated in the water;
- (2) "Motorboat" shall include any vehicle, device, or boat which is in itself a self-propelled unit and whether or not machinery is the principal source of propulsion;
- (3) "Operate" shall mean to navigate or otherwise use a boat or motorboat. (1; filed 4/15/64)

WAC 236-16-020 Motorboats - Water skiing - Prohibitions.

The operation of all motorboats and of water skis, surfboards or similar devices is prohibited in the area of Capitol Lake north of the railroad trestle crossing said lake unless prior written authorization is first obtained from the Director of General Administration (2; filed 4/15/65)

WAC 236-16-030 Launching Sites - Motor boat Routes

All boats which shall be operated on Capitol Lake shall be launched only at designated launching sites approved by the Director of General Administration. If a motorboat is launched at any designated site north of the railroad trestle from which a motorboat is authorized to be launched, it shall proceed to the area wherein the operation of motorboats is permitted through designated approach channels only. (3; filed 4/15/65)

CAPITOL LAKE & ADJOINING LANDS & ROADWAYS

WAC 236-06-040 Compliance with Laws Required

All boats operating on Capitol Lake shall be equipped and operated in conformite with all State, County and municipal laws, ordinances and regulations which are pertinent thereto. (4; filed 4/15/65)

WAC 236-16-050 Operation by Manual Means or by Sail

Nothing in these rules shall be so construed as to prevent the operation of any motorboat in any prohibited area if the sole means of propulsion used is by paddel, oar, or other manual means or solely by means of canvas or sail.

WAC 236-16-060 Use of Roadways

All busses, trucks, cargo trailers and similar equipment which exceed a five ton load limit and similar heavy duty vehicles are prohibited from travelling on the west Parkway road and other roadways posted. (6; filed 4/15/65)

WAC 236-16-070 Penalties

These rules and regulations will be enforced under the provisions of RCW 46-08.160 and 46.08.170 and violations will be punished pursuant thereto. (7; filed 4/15/65)

WAC 236-16-080 Effective Date

The effective date of these rules and regulations shall be when adopted pursuant to Chapter 34.04 RCW and RCW 46.08.150. (8; filed 4/15/65)

WAC 236-16-100 Muffling Device Required

The exhaust of every internal combustion engine used on any motorboat shall be muffled by an efficient muffling device or system which reasonably muffles the noise of the exhaust. The use of a cutout, bypass or similar muffler elimination device, is prohibited, except when used by motorboats competing in a regatta, race or other special event or on trial runs and tuneups thereof, for which prior written authorization has first been obtained from the Director of General Administration. (Order 7, 236-16-100, filed 7/23/69. Prior: Em. Order 6, (Part), filed 6/5/69)

WAC 236-16-110 Docks, Floats, Piers, etc. - Speed.

No person shall operate any motorboat at any time on Capitol Lake at a rate of speed in excess of five (5) miles per hour within a distance of fifty (50) feet from the shore or from any float, dock, pier or other similar installation bordering on or placed in Capitol Lake: PROVIDED, that this prohibition shall not prevent the operation of a motorboat in excess of such speed, within fifty (50) foot limit, when solely for the purpose of commencing or terminating the towing of a person on water-skis, surfboard or other similar device, from an authorized area on installation. (Order 7, 236-16-110, filed 7/23/69. Prior: Em. Order 6, (Part), filed 6/5/69)

CAPITOL LAKE & ADJOINING LANDS & ROADWAYS

WAC 236-16-120 Application of Algaecides, etc.

No person shall deposit or apply in any manner any algaecide, weedicide or pesticide in the waters of Capitol Lake or to the immediate shoreline thereof, without first obtaining the prior written approval of the Director of General Administration. (Order 7, 236-16-120, filed 7/23/69, Prior: Em. Order 6, (part), filed 6/5/69)

*WAC 236-16-020 Motorboats - Prohibitions

The operation of all motorboats is prohibited in the area of Capitol Lake north of the railroad trestle crossing said lake unless prior written authorization is first obtained from the Director of General Administration.

*WAC 236-16-025 Water Skiing, etc. - Prohibited

Water skiing and the use of surfboards or other similar devices pulled behind a motorboat is prohibited on all areas of Capitol Lake unless prior written authorization is first obtained from the Director of General Administration.

*WAC 236-16-110 Docks, Floats, Piers, etc. - Speed

No person shall operate any motorboat at any time on Capitol Lake at a rate of speed in excess of five (5) miles per hour within a distance of fifty (50) feet from the shore or from any float, dock, pier, or other similar installation bordering on or placed in Capitol Lake unless prior written authorization is first obtained from the Director of General Administration.

*This order, after being first recorded in the Order Register of this agency, shall be forwarded to the Code Reviser for filing pursuant to Chapter 34.04 RCW and Chapter 1-12 WAC.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED ON - June 23, 1975.

SUGGESTED TECHNIQUE FOR PRESERVATION OF OPEN SPACE

<u>Open Space Purpose</u>	Method of Preservation (1)
OPEN SPACE FOR PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES	
Lands, tidelands, marsh and water areas for fish and wildlife refuge	1) Purchase of Saleback
Historical and cultural sites and places	1) Fee acquisition
Areas to provide visual amenity	1) Purchase of easements 2) Fee acquisition
OPEN SPACE FOR MANAGED RESOURCE PRODUCTION	
Water areas for fish and marine life production	1) Zoning 2) Purchase of development rights
OPEN SPACE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION	
Lands for developed recreation uses Lands for water-oriented recreation Lands for natural environmental experience	1) Fee acquisition with costs offset by concessions, where appropriate
Lands for scenic viewing	1) Zoning 2) Purchase of easements
OPEN SPACE FOR HEALTH, WELFARE AND WELL-BEING	
Land to protect the quality of water resources, including ground water	1) Zoning
OPEN SPACE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY	
Unstable soil and fault areas	1) Zoning

(1) Methods of preservation, where more than one method is shown, were listed in order of overall desirability.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC AGENCY OUTDOOR RECREATION
LANDS IN THURSTON COUNTY

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>W.F. FT.</u>	<u>WATER BODY</u>
City of Olympia	Priest Point	253	2,640	Budd Inlet
City of Olympia	Olympia Watershed	150		
City of Olympia	Capitol Lake Park	10	1,000	Capitol Lake
City of Olympia	4 Small Parks	13		
Tenino	Quarry Site	27		
Yelm	Town Park	2		
Rainier	Town Park	1		
Bucoda	Bucoda Volunteer	3	400	Skookumchuck River
Total Incorporated Places		11 Sites	459 Acres	3,640' Waterfront
<hr/>				
Thurston County	Linger Longer	10	290	Long Lake
Thurston County	Burfoot	19	440	Budd Inlet
	County Fairgrounds	15		
	Lake St. Clair	1/4	60	Lake St. Clair
	Boston Harbor	1	30	Puget Sound
Total County		5 Sites	55 Acres	820' Waterfront
<hr/>				
State Parks	Jones Beach	105	1,000	Nisqually Beach
	Millersylvania	835	4,000	Deep Lake
Game Dept.	Nisqually Wildlife Area	750	15,840	Nisqually Delta
Game Dept.	Scatter Creek Wildlife Area	830	2,000	Scatter Creek
Game Dept.	7 Small Game Habitat Areas	153		
Total State Parks & Game		11 Sites	2,673 Acres	22,830' Waterfront
<hr/>				
Game Department	24 Launch Sites on lakes and rivers			
Natural Resources	5,302 acres of the total 58,131 acres administered by the Dept., considered accessible for recreation. Owns 13.8 miles of tidelands.			
Fisheries	Deschutes Fishway	1/4		Deschutes River
General Administration	Capitol Campus	114		
"	Deschutes Parkway	12 (2 miles)		Capitol Lake
"	Capitol Lake	320	21,120	Capitol Lake
"	Sylvester Park	1		
"	State Museum	1		

Capitol Lake - 1937 Laws

CHAPTER 159.
(H.B. 530)

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS

An Act authorizing the State Capitol Committee to develop and extend the state capitol grounds, seek Federal assistance, and making an appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. That the state capitol committee is hereby authorized to prepare and carry out an extended plan for the improvement of the area in and adjacent to Olympia, Washington, known as the Des Chutes Water Basin, such improvement to be in keeping with and become a part of the capitol building and grounds; to acquire by purchase or condemnation such tide or other lands necessary therefore; to include in such plan the submerging of the mud flats by the creation of an artificial lake through the construction of a dam, bulkhead or spillway near the Fourth Avenue Bridge in conformity with needs of navigation; to cooperate with any Federal agency or agencies in order to obtain Federal assistance; and to do any and all things necessary to fulfill the purpose of this plan.

Section 2. There is hereby authorized and appropriated the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, from the capitol building construction fund to carry out the provisions of this act.

EXCERPTS
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS
State of Washington
Department of Ecology
June 19, 1975

NEW WAC 173-201-010 PURPOSE: The purpose of this chapter is to establish water quality standards for waters of the State of Washington pursuant to the provisions of chapter 90.48 RCW and the policies and purposes thereof.

- (5) Lake Class.
- (a) General characteristic. Water quality of this class shall meet or exceed the requirements for all or substantially all uses.
- (b) Characteristic uses: Characteristic uses for waters of this class shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (i) Water supply (domestic, industrial, agricultural)
 - (ii) Wildlife habitat, stock watering.
 - (iii) General recreation and aesthetic enjoyment (picnicking, hiking, fishing, swimming, skiing, and boating).
 - (iv) Fish and shellfish reproduction, rearing, and harvest.
 - (c) Water quality criteria.
 - (i) Total coliform organisms shall not exceed median values of 240 with less than 20% of samples exceeding 1,000 when associated with any fecal source.
 - (ii) Dissolved oxygen - no measurable decrease from natural conditions.
 - (iii) Total dissolved gas - the concentration of total dissolved gas shall not exceed 110% of saturation at any point of sample collection.
 - (iv) Temperature - no measurable change from natural conditions.
 - (v) pH - no measurable change from natural conditions.
 - (vi) Turbidity shall not exceed 5 JTU over natural conditions.
 - (vii) Toxic, radioaction, or deleterious material concentrations shall be less than those which may affect public health, the natural aquatic environment, or the desirability of the water for any usage.
 - (viii) Aesthetic values shall not be impaired by the presence of materials or their effects, excluding those of natural origin, which offend the senses of sight, smell, touch, or taste.

NEW WAC 173-201-080 ----- SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATIONS. Various specific waters of the State of Washington are classified as follows:

- (34) Deschutes River from mouth to headwaters. Class A

RICHARD HAAG ASSOCIATES, INC.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEDULE Stages, Jurisdiction, Number (A.W.I)

TITLE - OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN FOR CAPITOL LAKES - OLYMPIA AND TUMWATER, WASHINGTON
DECEMBER, 1966

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Estimated Costs (\$)</u>
A. IMMEDIATE ACTION	
W. State of Washington	
1. Highway Landscaping on Right-of-Way in Planning Area	641,000.00
2. Acquire Calkins Plat and Messegee's Addition.....	25,000.00
O. City of Olympia	
1. Place Moratorium on unbuildable slopes	None
T. City of Tumwater	
1. Place Moratorium on unbuildable slopes	None
B. STAGE ONE	
W. State of Washington	
1. Contract for Detailed Landscape Plan and Develop northern Lakeshore	195,000.00
2. Acquire Property west of Lake for State College ...	***
3. Designate Percival Creek for College Arboretum	None
4. Acquire unbuildable slopes on Western Lakeshore for Lake Visual Basin (possible dedication or part of State College Site)	***
5. Contract for Detailed Landscape Plan and develop Crossings, Fills and Paths in Area on lake west of Capitol	960,000.00
O. City of Olympia	
1. Complete Swimming Park Extension in Lower Basin ...	291,000.00
2. Adopt zoning Amendment to Prohibit Building on slopes in excess of 25%	None
3. Acquire Park Site West of Lower Basin (possible dedication or part of State College Site)	70,000.00

4.	Coordinate Central Business District Tree Planting Program with Chamber of Commerce develop plan and begin Program	35,000.00
5.	Develop Plan for Western Bayshore with Port of Olympia	***
T. City of Tumwater		
1.	Acquire Park site on Upper Basin	35,000.00
2.	Plan and Develop Viewpoint above Freeway	11,500.00
3.	Adopt Zoning Amendment to Prohibit Building on Slopes in Excess of 25%	***
4.	Prepare Tree Planting Program, Design and Begin Development	5,000.00
P. Port of Olympia		
1.	Develop Plan for Western Bayshore with City of Olympia	***
C. STAGE TWO		
W. State of Washington		
1.	Acquire Eastern Slopes south of Capitol	85,000.00
2.	Acquire Tidelands and southern Slopes on Upper Basin	71,000.00
3.	Acquire Easement around Old Brewhouse	3,000.00
4.	Contract for Detailed Landscape Plan and Develop Crossings, Fills and Paths for Lakeshore south of Capitol	29,000.00
5.	Program, Design and Develop State College Picnic Area	***
O. City of Olympia		
1.	Contract for Park Plan and Develop Park west of Lower Basin	28,000.00
2.	Acquire Property on Western Bayshore for paths (depends on joint plan by City and Port of Olympia)	***
3.	Acquire Land in Sylvester Park Extension and Contract for Park Plan	53,000.00
4.	Complete Tree Planting Program	500,000.00
T. City of Tumwater		