

SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES
SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

This SEPA environmental review of Seattle Public Utilities' Meadowbrook Pond Rehabilitation Project has been conducted in accord with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 43.21C), State SEPA regulations (Washington Administrative Code [WAC] Chapter 197-11), and the City of Seattle SEPA ordinance (Seattle Municipal Code [SMC] Chapter 25.05).

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project:

Meadowbrook Pond Rehabilitation Project

2. Name of applicant:

Seattle Public Utilities (SPU)

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

Ali Tabaei, Project Manager
Seattle Public Utilities, Project Delivery and Engineering Branch
Seattle Municipal Tower, Suite 4900
P.O. Box 34018
Seattle, WA 98124-4018
206-512-9948
Ali.Tabaei@Seattle.gov

4. Date checklist prepared:

November 13, 2025

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Seattle Public Utilities (SPU)

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

SPU owns and operates the 10.5-acre Meadowbrook Pond Stormwater Management and Flood Control Facility (Facility) in northeast Seattle, Washington. Annual inspections revealed accumulated sediment levels in the Facility exceed the threshold set by the 2021 City of Seattle Stormwater Code; therefore, the Facility requires sediment removal. This SEPA Checklist evaluates a rehabilitation project that would remove up to 13,000 cubic yards (CY) of sediment from the Facility's Forebay and Cells 1, 2, and 3 beginning in 2027 and ending in 2029. For purposes of preparing this Checklist, this rehabilitation work is anticipated to require 200 (non-consecutive) working days.

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

This SEPA Checklist analyzes the proposed sediment removal scheduled to begin in 2027 and end in 2029. Additional sediment removal events would be expected to occur in future years. SPU would review those future rehabilitation efforts using the appropriate SEPA process to comply with SEPA. SPU has no other plans for future additions or expansions to the Facility.

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

Northwest Archaeological Associates (NWAA). May 2011. Cultural resources assessment for the Thornton Creek Confluence Project, King County, Washington. [Note: This report assessed cultural resources for the adjacent Thornton Creek Confluence Project and the 2012 Meadowbrook Pond Detention Facility Dredging and Improvements Project. Information on archaeological and cultural resource sites is exempt from public disclosure.]

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

SPU is not aware of pending government approvals of other proposals that directly affect the property covered by this proposal.

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

Implementation of the proposed work may require some or all the following permits and approvals:

- Environmentally Critical Areas regulatory compliance—SPU
- Right-of-way Construction Use Permit—Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT)
- Street Use Permit—SDOT
- Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA)—Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
- Aquatic Invasive Species Transport Permit—WDFW
- Letter of Authorization for Take (great blue heron)—WDFW
- Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit authorization—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)
Corps has determined the Facility is within the banks of Thornton Creek, which is a Water of the United States, and that activities in the Facility involving excavation, dredging, and/or alteration of the stream channel may require a Section 404 permit authorization.
- CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification—Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) (linked to CWA Section 404 Permit)
- National Historic and Preservation Act Section 106 compliance—Washington State Department of Archaeological and Historic Preservation (DAHP; linked to CWA Section 404 Permit)

- Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (linked to CWA Section 404 Permit)
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act compliance (Salmon Essential Fish Habitat)—National Marine Fisheries Service (linked to CWA Section 404 Permit)
- Coastal Zone Management Act consistency—Ecology (linked to CWA Section 404 Permit)
- Coverage under Ecology’s Construction Stormwater General Permit—Ecology

11. Give a brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page.

The Facility is a constructed stormwater management and flood control facility in northeast Seattle, located immediately downstream of the confluence of the north and south branches of Thornton Creek. It contains the 2.0 to 2.7 acre (depending on water level) Meadowbrook Pond (Pond) that captures and detains some of the stormwater runoff from about 6,840 acres of the upstream watershed—nearly 90 percent of the total drainage area of Thornton Creek. The Facility was constructed during 1996-1997 on the site of the decommissioned Lake City Sewage Treatment Plant.

Although Thornton Creek flows through the Facility, the Pond itself is “off-line” from (that is, not contiguous with) Thornton Creek except during high flows (i.e., during and immediately following storm events). During dry periods, the Creek flows onto the Facility parcel, through the Forebay trash rack and the Forebay, and over the Pond diversion dam before continuing downstream and off the Facility parcel (i.e., without flowing into the Pond). During storm events, water levels in the Forebay increase and water flows from the Forebay into the Pond over a 100-foot long entrance dike. During periods of high flow, water from the Creek may also flow through a high-flow bypass pipe inlet (also known as the overflow pipe), located approximately 200 feet upstream of the Forebay trash rack, and into a 72-inch diameter high-flow bypass pipe. The high-flow bypass pipe transitions to a 90-inch diameter pipe approximately 1,900 feet east of the Pond. The 90-inch diameter pipe continues easterly for approximately 1,500 feet to a concrete structure on Riviera Pl NE. Flows then exit this structure through two pipes (42-inch and 48-inch diameters) into Lake Washington. Once entering the Pond, water flows through Pond Cells 1, 2, and 3 before flowing through the Pond outlet weir and back into Thornton Creek. During high flows, some water flowing from Cell 2 to Cell 3 enters the high-flow bypass pipe via an overflow standpipe in the Pond.

The Pond collects and detains stormwater to reduce downstream flooding, streambed scouring, and deposition of sediments in Lake Washington at the mouth of the Creek. To achieve these goals, the Pond includes both live storage and dead storage. *Live storage* is the volume of the Pond above the Pond outlet elevation that empties over time by gravity. In this case, live storage reduces peak flows in Thornton Creek and reduces downstream flooding. *Dead storage* is the volume of the Pond below the outlet elevation that does not empty by gravity. The Pond’s dead storage is generally 3 to 5 feet deep and allows sediments to settle, which improves water quality in downstream reaches of Thornton Creek, reduces deposition of sediments at the mouth of the Creek, and creates habitat for fish in the Pond. Volume of

Meadowbrook Pond Rehabilitation Project
SEPA Environmental Checklist

water in the Pond ranges from about 350,000 cubic feet (CF) during dry summer months (when only a portion of the dead storage is in use) to about 650,000 CF during extreme storm events (when both live storage and dead storage are engaged).

The Facility was originally constructed in 1997, dredged in 2001, and then dredged again and enlarged in 2012 and 2013. A 2018-2019 rehabilitation project removed and disposed of more than 3,500 CY of sediment from the Forebay and Cell 1. Dredging removes accumulated sediment, restores storage volumes, and allows the Facility to function as intended. Proposed rehabilitation work would restore the Facility to the 2012 design by removing up to approximately 13,000 CY of accumulated sediment in all areas of the Pond. Dredging method(s) would be selected by SPU's contractor based on equipment availability, maneuverability requirements, dredging depth, and desired production rates, but would likely be hydraulic and/or mechanical. Hydraulic dredging pumps a slurry of dredged material from the excavation site to a processing site where the material is dewatered. Mechanical dredging digs materials from an excavation site. Typically, a stationary, bucket-equipped machine excavates the materials before transporting them to areas for storage or dewatering.

Dewatering involves extracting water from dredged material to decrease volume and weight, thereby simplifying handling, transportation, and disposal. Dewatering methods may be active (for example, using hydraulically operated presses) or passive (using gravity). The dewatering strategy would be selected by SPU's contractor based on availability of water, space for equipment, targeted dewatering rate, sludge material characteristics, contractor preference and experience, and equipment availability. Proposed work may use a combination of dewatering methods based on site-specific conditions and project requirements. Previous sediment removal projects at the Facility have used Pond-adjacent areas for dewatering operations and returned treated decant water to the Pond. For this project, SPU assumes dewatering is feasible onsite—specifically northwest of Cell 2 and south of the Forebay.

During rehabilitation events, Thornton Creek is pumped-and-bypassed around the Facility using one 12-inch diameter and one 8-inch diameter HDPE buried pipes. The intake for those pipes is immediately downstream of the inlet of the 72-inch diameter high-flow bypass pipe; the discharge point is immediately downstream of the Forebay. Rehabilitation work would not alter any flow control features affecting Thornton Creek or the Pond, including the high-flow bypass pipe inlet, the Pond entrance dike, the Pond outlet weir, or the overflow pipe to the high-flow bypass pipe. To accommodate sediment removal, up to four beaver dams and/or lodges may need to be physically removed from the Facility. Some of those dams may have been in place for more than one year. SPU may take this work opportunity to live-trap and relocate beavers to another location in Western Washington. The proposed work would also install two new maintenance holes in the pair of existing bypass pipes to facilitate worker access for inspection and cleaning.

During the 2012-2013 Facility expansion and sediment removal work, five floating habitat islands were installed in the Pond. Since then, one floating island drifted from its original position towards the overflow area of Cell 2. As a result, proposed work would construct and install one additional floating habitat island similar to the ones installed in 2012-2013. Finally, the proposed work would also install an agency-approved barrier at the high-flow bypass pipe

in Cell 2 to prevent ducks from being swept into that overflow pipe. This occurs when the Pond's water surface elevation exceeds the elevation of the 120-inch diameter maintenance hole atop the 72-inch diameter overflow pipe that discharges to Lake Washington.

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

Rehabilitation work would occur on SPU-owned parcel 2726049129 (10.5 acres) in the densely developed, residential Meadowbrook neighborhood, City of Seattle, King County, Washington. That parcel has several addresses, including 3600 NE 105th St, 10700 36th Ave NE, and 10515 39th Ave NE. The parcel is in the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 26 North, Range 4 East and in the Lake Washington Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA 8). A vicinity map is included as Attachment A. Attachment B depicts the general layout and features of the Facility. Attachment C depicts the Facility's relationship with other hydrologic features.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

a. General description of the site:

☒ Flat ☐ Rolling ☐ Hilly ☐ Steep Slopes ☐ Mountainous ☐ Other:

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

The site is flat, but the Facility has constructed berms located throughout, as well as a large, constructed depressional stormwater detention pond (Meadowbrook Pond). Portions of the west side of the site also have four to five-foot-tall mounded earth sculptures separated by pedestrian pathways.

Elevation ranges from a high point of 60 feet along the west part of the site to a low of 54 feet in the southeast corner of the site (excluding submersed elevations in the Pond). Berms and the banks of the Pond have slopes no greater than 30 percent. Short sections of steep slopes (greater than 30 percent and less than 15 feet tall) are associated with Thornton Creek near the Forebay.

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

Subsurface and surface soil materials on and near the site can be grouped into five units consisting of asphaltic-concrete pavement, concrete, and artificial fill (from the former Lake City Sewage Treatment Plant or other developments), and recessional glacial outwash and fine-grained recessional glacio-lacustrine (glacial lake) deposits. Portions of the site may also be underlain by organic soils from former wetland habitats that were

filled to initially develop the site. Essentially the entire site has been impacted by cutting, filling, grading, and other construction activity over the past 100 years.

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

No surface indications suggest past or possible presence of unstable soils. The site or a portion of it is within a Liquefaction-prone Area and a Steep Slope Area—Environmentally Critical Areas, as mapped by the City of Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI). The site is situated in a former organic-soil based wetland and, more generally, within a seismically active area. Consequently, this location is prone to seismic hazards such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, and amplified seismic response.

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

The sediment removal event would remove up to approximately 13,000 CY of accumulated sediment from the Forebay and Cells 1, 2, and 3, which comprise approximately 2.7 acres. In addition, equipment used to remove sediment would disturb approximately 1 acre of upland area. Up to 100 CY of woodchips or mulch would be imported to stabilize the upland area disturbed during construction. This material would be provided by a State-licensed purveyor of landscape materials.

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

No significant erosion is anticipated during or after the proposed work. A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (CSWPPP) would be implemented, with standard operating procedures (SOPs) and best management practices (BMPs) appropriate to the site, conditions, and activities. To facilitate the work, water elevation in the Pond would be lowered and Thornton Creek would be pumped-and-bypassed around the work area. A seed mix and woodchips would also be used to restore or stabilize disturbed upland areas, where appropriate.

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

The 10.5-acre site includes approximately 1.25 acre of impervious surfaces. Proposed work would neither increase nor decrease the amount of impervious surface.

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

A temporary erosion and sedimentation control plan would be prepared and implemented. Temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs would be deployed, inspected, and maintained as needed per the City of Seattle's Stormwater Code (SMC Title 22, Subtitle VIII, and associated City of Seattle Director's Rules) and Volume 2 of the Construction Stormwater Control Manual would be used to manage stormwater runoff, construction disturbance, and erosion while work is performed. Work would be monitored and adjusted as necessary to meet changing conditions. Water elevation in the Pond would be lowered during the work and Thornton Creek would be pumped-and-bypassed around the work area.

2. Air

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

Mobile and stationary equipment would be used to construct the proposed project, thus generating emissions due to the combustion of gasoline and diesel fuels (such as oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, particulate matter and smoke, uncombusted hydrocarbons, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, and water vapor). Emissions during construction would also include dust from ground-disturbing activities and exhaust (carbon monoxide, sulfur, and particulates) from construction equipment and are expected to be minimal, localized, and temporary.

This project would generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through construction activity only. GHG emission calculations are shown in Attachment D and summarized in Table 1. One metric ton of carbon dioxide emission (MTCO₂e) is equal to 2,205 pounds. This project would generate GHG emissions during the estimated 200 (non-consecutive) working days (on average) required through operation of diesel- and gasoline-powered equipment and to transport materials, equipment, and workers to and from the project site. Estimates are also based on typical transportation and construction equipment used for this type of work. Embodied energy in the materials used in this project has not been estimated as part of this SEPA environmental review due to the difficulty and inaccuracy of calculating such estimates.

Post-construction, the Facility is not expected to result in increased GHG emissions as compared with pre-construction emissions because maintenance levels would be the same as the pre-construction condition.

Summary of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Activity/Emission Type	GHG Emissions (pounds of CO₂e)¹	GHS Emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)¹
Buildings	0	0
Paving	0	0
Construction Activities (Diesel)	1,085,895	492.6
Construction Activities (Gasoline)	138,510	62.8
Long-term Maintenance (Diesel)	0	0
Long-term Maintenance (Gasoline)	0	0
Total GHG Emissions	1,224,405	4

¹ Note: 1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds of CO₂e. 1,000 pounds = 0.45 metric tons of CO₂e

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

There are no known off-site sources of emissions that may affect this proposal.

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

Impacts to air quality would be reduced and controlled through implementation of standard federal, state, and local emission control criteria and City of Seattle construction practices. These would include requiring contractors to use best available control technologies, proper vehicle maintenance, and minimizing vehicle and equipment idling.

3. Water

a. Surface:

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

Thornton Creek is a tributary to Lake Washington, which is a tributary of Puget Sound. The Facility is about one stream-mile upstream from the confluence of Thornton Creek with Lake Washington. South Branch Thornton Creek confluences with the North Branch 130 feet west (upstream) of the Facility to form mainstem Thornton Creek. The mainstem enters the Facility from the west in an open channel approximately five feet wide, flowing west to east. The Creek meets the Pond Forebay at the south side of the Pond (Attachment B).

Narrow bands of wetland habitat are associated with the ordinary high water marks of Thornton Creek. There is one small wetland located on the site, southwest of the Pond, and another small wetland on private property west of the Facility. Meadowbrook Pond is a constructed stormwater detention facility and, generally, is not regulated as a wetland under federal, state, or City wetland regulations. The wetlands mentioned above, Meadowbrook Pond, and Thornton Creek are considered Environmentally Critical Areas (Wetlands), as mapped by SDCI.

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

This proposed work would require work over, below, or adjacent to the ordinary high water marks of Thornton Creek and Meadowbrook Pond. Sediment removal is anticipated to be conducted using some combination of hand excavation, vector trucks, excavators or cranes with environmental dredging buckets, and/or pontoon vacuum dredge. Generally, turbidity generated by the work would be prevented from entering Thornton Creek by methods that isolate the work activity from the Creek's channel and flows. Water elevation in the Pond would be lowered during the work and Thornton Creek would be pumped-and-bypassed around the work area. In addition, a temporary erosion and sedimentation control plan would be prepared and implemented as part of the CSWPPP.

A pontoon-based hydraulic dredge requires about 30 inches of water depth to operate and is designed to remove sediment via high-pressure pumps. A dredge would draw sediment slurry into an 8 to 12-inch diameter pipe that conveys the slurry to a dewatering area on the Facility site east of the Pond. Sediment discharged

from the pipe would be dewatered. Once dewatered, sediment would be loaded into dump trucks and transported to an approved upland disposal location. Decant water would either be settled in tanks and discharged back into the Pond once it clears of most sediment or discharged directly back to the Pond without settling. Decant water would not be discharged directly into Thornton Creek and would be analyzed for turbidity, pH, and contaminant concentrations before being discharged into the environment.

Excavators or cranes would be required in areas where the hydraulic dredge could not operate or access. Areas requiring excavation would be either completely dewatered or isolated from Thornton Creek to prevent turbidity in Thornton Creek.

Vactor trucks would be required in isolated areas where other equipment could not operate. Process water associated with the vactor truck is transported to existing vactor decant facilities where the vactor waste is dewatered and then transported to an approved facility for disposal.

- (3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands, and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.**

Up to approximately 13,000 CY of sediment would be removed from the Facility, dewatered, and exported from the project location. Removed sediment would be landfilled in a licensed landfill and not used for other purposes. A temporary dam would be placed in the channel of Thornton Creek to enable installation and operation of a pump and bypass system upstream of the work area. The dam might be made from plastic sheeting and sandbags or might be an inflatable plastic dam.

- (4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? If so, give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.**

A pump and bypass system would be used to bypass all flows in Thornton Creek around the Pond when sediment is being removed. Base flows in the mainstem of Thornton Creek would not be altered above or below the Forebay during the bypass. There may also be several smaller pumps deployed to remove groundwater during sediment removal. The quantities of water to be diverted are unknown. The proposal would not require surface water withdrawals.

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

Approximately 7.5 acres (71 percent) of the 10.5-acre site lie within the 100-year floodplain of Thornton Creek. The site is identified as being in a flood-prone area, an Environmentally Critical Area as identified and mapped by SDCI (see <http://web1.seattle.gov/dpd/maps/dpdgis.aspx>).

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

Proposed work would not produce or discharge waste materials to surface waters. Turbidity generated by sediment removal would be contained on the project site or directed to the Pond.

b. Ground:

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

Groundwater is known to occur across the site between elevations 49 to 53, or roughly 5 feet below the existing ground surface. Groundwater levels are expected to fluctuate seasonally with variations in precipitation, changes in site and near-site usage, and water levels in Thornton Creek. Thus, some groundwater may be encountered and dewatering may be required to accommodate the work. Volumes of groundwater to be removed during dewatering are unknown.

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

Proposed work would not discharge any waste material into the ground. Turbidity generated by sediment removal would be contained onsite or directed to the Pond. To manage spill prevention of hazardous and waste materials during construction, a CSWPPP would be implemented, with SOPs and BMPs appropriate to the site, conditions, and activities. Work would be monitored and adjusted as necessary to meet changing conditions.

c. Water Runoff (including storm water):

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

Currently, stormwater on the site either infiltrates or surface-flows to Thornton Creek or the existing rip-rapped shorelines of the Pond and Forebay. By design, stormwater generated from upstream areas of the Thornton Creek watershed either continues past the Facility in Thornton Creek, enters the Facility at the entrance dike, or enters the high-flow bypass pipe. The proposed rehabilitation would not increase the amount of stormwater runoff beyond existing conditions and is intended to restore stormwater detention (dead storage) capacity in the Pond.

Stormwater runoff may need to be managed during the proposed work to prevent sediment from leaving the site or entering Thornton Creek. To minimize the erosion potential of stormwater runoff during the proposed work, temporary erosion control

measures, such as a silt fences or straw wattles, would be deployed as needed and according to the project's CSWPPP. Once the work is complete, temporary erosion control measures would be removed.

Because proposed work would not increase the Facility's existing live storage, there would be no increase in the peak flow or surcharge levels of the bypass line from the Pond to Lake Washington and no increase in peak flow to Thornton Creek.

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

Proposed work would not generate waste materials that could enter groundwater or surface waters. Turbidity generated during sediment removal would be contained on the site or directed to Meadowbrook Pond.

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

Proposed work would not alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns and would not create a need to manage additional stormwater runoff beyond currently existing conditions. Stormwater would follow existing pathways. Current volume, timing, and duration of these stormwater flows are not known.

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

No adverse impacts to surface, ground, or runoff water are anticipated. Temporary erosion and sediment control BMP would be deployed, inspected, and maintained as needed per the City of Seattle's Stormwater Code SMC Title 22, Subtitle VIII, relevant City of Seattle Director's Rules, and Volume 2 of the Construction Stormwater Control Manual. Work would be monitored and adjusted as necessary to meet changing conditions.

Decant water collected during dewatering must be processed before being discharged back to the Pond to prevent environmental contamination and comply with regulatory requirements. Decant water is typically collected using networks of drains and pipes and then directed to a treatment facility or holding area for further processing. Treatment involves removing suspended solids, contaminants, and other impurities and may include sedimentation, filtration, and chemical treatment. Once treated, decant water would be discharged back into the environment in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. SPU's contractor would determine the decant water collection, treatment, and discharge methods. The discharge location would be selected to reduce environmental impact and protect water quality in Thornton Creek and Lake Washington. Continuous sampling of decant water as it's collected, treated, and discharged would be conducted. Analyses would include parameters such as turbidity, pH, and contaminant concentrations. BMPs would be implemented to reduce the impact of decant water discharge on the environment and involve silt curtains, erosion control measures, and vegetative buffers to protect water bodies and aquatic habitats. Dewatered dredged material would be transported to an upland landfill location licensed to accept that material and would not be used for any other purpose.

4. Plants

a. Types of vegetation found on the site:

☒ Deciduous trees:	☒ alder	☒ maple	☐ aspen	☒ Other: cottonwood
☒ Evergreen trees:	☒ fir	☒ redcedar	☐ pine	☐ Other:
☒ Shrubs				
☒ Grass				
☐ Pasture				
☐ Crop or grain				
☐ Orchards, vineyards, or other permanent crops				
☒ Wet soil plants:	☒ cattail	☒ buttercup	☐ bulrush	☐ skunk-cabbage
☐ Other:				
☐ Water plants:	☐ water lily	☐ eelgrass	☒ milfoil	☐ Other:
☐ Other types of vegetation:				

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

Proposed work would temporarily affect less than one acre of upland ground, including areas of grass and native shrubs. A previously constructed depressional area in the northwest corner of the Pond may be used to decant and temporarily store dredge spoils. This area is vegetated primarily with rushes (*Juncus* spp.) non-native grasses, and sapling willow (*Salix* spp.) and would be replanted with grass seed mix once any temporarily stored dredge spoils are removed (i.e., following the sediment removal event). A seed mix or woodchips would be used to restore or stabilize other disturbed upland areas after the sediment removal event. Aquatic vegetation in the Pond is largely dominated by the invasive Eurasian milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). Aquatic vegetation in the Pond and Forebay is temporarily eliminated by a sediment removal event but is known to quickly reestablish once construction ceases.

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

According to a review of the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Program's Data Explorer (accessed at <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/174566100f2a47bebe56db3f0f78b5d9/page/Home>), there are no documented occurrences of sensitive, threatened, or endangered plant species at or near the site. No federally listed endangered or threatened plant species or State-listed sensitive plant species are known to occur within Seattle's municipal limits. The site has been intensively disturbed by development and redevelopment over the last 100 years and has been extensively excavated, filled, paved, or occupied by street, utility, and other constructed features. There is no habitat for threatened or endangered plants.

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

Proposed work would limit upland plant removal, pruning, and other disturbance to that required to complete the proposed work. Proposed work would not remove any trees,

but would damage or destroy managed turf and areas with grasses and native shrubs. All temporarily disturbed areas would be restored or stabilized with a seed mix or woodchips following the sediment removal event. Work limits would be clearly and physically delineated by protective construction fencing to prevent unauthorized trespass and collateral damage to nearby vegetation.

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

The Facility is known to have common invasive plant species such as Scot broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*), and evergreen blackberry (*R. laciniatus*), which are classified by Washington State Noxious Weed Board (WSNWB) as Non-regulated Class B and C Weeds in King County. In addition, the Facility has been known to have infestations of giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)—both classified by WSNWB as Class A weeds in King County, as well as tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), policeman’s helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*), and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)—all classified by WSNWB as Class B-Designate weeds in King County. The Pond is known to be infested with Eurasian milfoil—classified by WSNWB as a Non-regulated Class B weed in King County.

5. Animals

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

Birds:	☒ Hawk	☒ Heron	☒ Eagle	☒ Songbirds
	☒ Other: crow, pigeon, gull, ducks and other waterfowl			
Mammals:	☐ Deer	☐ Bear	☐ Elk	☒ Beaver
	☒ Other: possum, raccoon, squirrel, muskrat, otter			
Fish:	☒ Bass	☒ Salmon	☒ Trout	☐ Herring
	☐ Shellfish ☒ Other: perch, peamouth, whitefish, carp (goldfish), stickleback			

The site is more than 3,000 feet west of Lake Washington, which discharges to Puget Sound. ESA-listed species for Puget Sound (PS) and Lake Washington are Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, Threatened, PS), steelhead (*O. mykiss*, Threatened, PS), and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*, Threatened, PS). Chinook salmon are known to use and breed in Thornton Creek in and near the Facility and in upstream and downstream locations. Coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) is a Candidate species for listing as Threatened and is known to use Thornton Creek near the Facility. In addition to the fish species described above, Thornton Creek is known to be used by coast-resident cutthroat trout (*O. clarki*) and sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*). The Pond is not suitable habitat for salmonid fishes, which tend to avoid the Pond. Fish in the Pond tend to be warm-water non-native species such as perch (*Perca* species), peamouth (*Mylocheilus caurinus*), and carp (*Carassius* species), but also include native sticklebacks (Gasterosteidae) and sculpins (*Cottus* species).

Numerous songbird, waterfowl, and other bird species have been observed at the Facility. A checklist of these species is available from SPU upon request. In addition, beavers use the Pond and routinely build lodges and dams there.

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

Based on a check of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's "Priority Habitat Species on the Web" database on October 15, 2025, no portion of the site is mapped as being within a known occurrence of any animal having priority status in Washington except for certain salmonid fishes (see Section B.5.a). However, the site is known to be (but not mapped as being) within the habitat of bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*)—priority species in Washington.

During a site visit in April 2025, WDFW noted two active great blue heron nests. If the herons are present and nesting at the time of construction, SPU would need to request a WDFW letter of authorization (for 'take') regarding State-protected great blue herons. As such, a nesting survey by a professional wildlife biologist may be required to assess heron presence and nesting status.

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

Seattle is within the migratory route of many birds and other animal species and is part of the Pacific Flyway, a major north-south route of travel for migratory birds in the Americas extending from Alaska to Patagonia. Also, Puget Sound and Lake Washington are important water migration routes for many animal species.

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

SPU would limit plant removal, pruning, and other disturbance to that required to complete the sediment removal work. Construction would not remove any trees, but would temporarily damage or destroy areas with turf, grasses, and native shrubs. Vegetation clearing would be conducted outside the breeding bird season. Work limits would be clearly and physically delineated by protective construction fencing to prevent unauthorized trespass and collateral damage to nearby vegetation. All temporarily disturbed areas would be restored or stabilized with seed mix or woodchips after the sediment removal event.

Because the proposal involves in-water work, there could be temporary impacts to fish and other aquatic life. To avoid or minimize these impacts, approved SOPs, BMPs, and conservation measures would be used to determine and direct work in fish-bearing waters. For example, all equipment used to complete the work would be cleaned and inspected before it arrives at the site, to avoid and minimize the potential for fuel or lubricant leaks. As possible, equipment would use vegetable-based oils and lubricants.

Sediment removal would occur during the agency-approved in-water construction window (fish window), generally between July 1 and August 31. However, numerous fish reside in the Facility. As a result, fish and other aquatic life could be injured or killed by the proposed sediment removal activity. Such injury or death of fish may be caused by crushing, stranding, turbidity, and/or elevated water temperatures. To avoid and minimize these impacts, fish could be removed from the work areas and relocated to agency-approved safe areas. Fish relocation, exclusion, and protection are important parts of the project, requiring significant planning and coordination among SPU, SPU's contractor, and WDFW. Methods deployed for protecting fish life would depend on the

Meadowbrook Pond Rehabilitation Project
SEPA Environmental Checklist

specific methods SPU's contractor would use to remove sediment. Fish removal and relocation methods could include electrofishing, herding, and/or dewatering and netting. It's also possible those methods would be minimized in favor of allowing fish to volitionally swim away from and avoid disturbance from active machinery. SPU anticipates WDFW would address protection of fish life using provisions in the HPA issued for this project. Those provisions have not yet been identified.

Due to the known presence of New Zealand mud snail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*) in the Thornton Creek watershed (see Section B5e), precautions are needed to guard against inadvertent dispersal of the snail to other parts of the Thornton Creek watershed or to other watersheds. Precautions would also function to protect against the introduction of other new invasive alien species to the Thornton Creek watershed. Therefore, during construction, SPU proposes to implement Level 1 and Level 2 decontamination procedures of the most current WDFW Invasive Species Management Protocols (Version 4; September 2022; <https://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01490>). Because New Zealand mud snails are known to survive out of water (in moist media) for many days, the estimated 13,000 CY of removed sediment anticipated to be exported from the site would be landfilled in a licensed landfill and not used for other purposes.

During the sediment removal event, up to four beaver dams and/or lodges may need to be physically removed from the facility. Some of those dams may have been in place for more than one year. In addition, SPU may take these work opportunities to live trap and relocate beavers to another location in Western Washington. Beaver trapping and relocation would be conducted in consultation with WDFW and in compliance with the HPA issued for the proposed work.

Proposed work would also install one new floating habitat island and install a barrier at the high-flow bypass pipe in Cell 2 to prevent ducks from being swept into the overflow pipe.

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

European starling, house sparrow, Eastern gray squirrel, and fox squirrel are a few of the many terrestrial invasive species found in the project area. In 2011, the New Zealand mud snail was identified in the lower reaches of Thornton Creek. This invasive, non-native snail has a history of causing ecological and economic damage in streams and lakes in many parts of the world.

6. Energy and Natural Resources

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

The completed project would not generate any new energy needs.

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

Proposed work does not involve building structures or planting vegetation that would block access to the sun for adjacent properties.

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

There are no conservation features or proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts because there would be no such impacts.

7. Environmental Health

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

Materials likely to be present during construction include gasoline and diesel fuels, hydraulic fluids, oils, lubricants, solvents, paints, and other chemical products. A spill of one of these chemicals could potentially occur due to equipment failure or worker error. Though unlikely, contaminated soils, sediments, or groundwater could also be exposed during excavation. If disturbed, contaminated substances could expose construction workers and potentially other individuals in the vicinity through blowing dust, stormwater runoff, or vapors.

King County Wastewater Treatment Division's (KCWTD) existing 42-inch wastewater mainline that runs under the Pond could be accidentally damaged and cause raw sewage to enter Thornton Creek. To prevent such spills, SPU would station a vacuum truck downstream of the job site to capture any incoming sewage and ensure the sewer line is empty while excavating or dredging near the sewer line. SPU sewer maintenance workers would inspect the job daily to detect evidence of spills. Emergency procedures and contact numbers would be contained in the CSWPPP. SPU would coordinate with KCWTD on measures to protect their wastewater assets.

Because the Facility receives stormwater from a highly urbanized watershed, water and sediment in the Facility may be contaminated with pollutants often found in such watersheds (see Section B.7.a.1). As a result, decant water would be continuously sampled as it's collected, treated, and discharged. Once successfully treated, decant water would be discharged back into the environment in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Dewatered dredged material would be transported to an upland landfill location licensed to accept that material (even if the material is contaminated) and would not be used for any other purpose.

The completed project would not result in greater environmental health hazards than already exist related to the operation, maintenance, and use of the Facility.

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

The site is not known to have had industrial or commercial land uses that may have resulted in contamination of soil materials. Sediments currently found in the Facility are known to contain very low levels of pollutant contamination in dissolved, sorbed, precipitated, and chelated forms. Pollutants may include heavy metals (such as copper, lead, chromium, and zinc) and hydrocarbons (such as diesel, gasoline, and oils). Because levels of these contaminants are very low, the dredged sediment is neither regulated nor considered a hazard to workers, the public, or the environment.

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

There are no known hazardous chemicals or conditions that might affect project development and design.

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

Construction would involve the use of chemicals that could potentially enter Thornton Creek and local drainage conveyance systems, including:

- petroleum products including fuel, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, and form oils
- paints, glues, solvents, and adhesives, and
- chemicals associated with portable toilets.

No toxic or hazardous chemicals would be stored, used, or produced at any time after construction is complete.

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

No special emergency services would be required during or following construction. Possible fire or medic services could be required during sediment removal, as well as during normal Facility operations. However, the completed work would not demand higher levels of special emergency services than already exist at the project location.

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

SPU or SPU's contractor would be required to develop and implement a CSWPPP to control and manage spills during the sediment removal event. Workers would use SOPs and BMPs identified in the City of Seattle's Stormwater Code (SMC Title 22 Subtitle VII and associated Directors' Rules) and Volume 2 of the Construction Stormwater Control Manual to reduce or control possible environmental health hazards. Soils contaminated by previous land uses or by spills during construction would be excavated and disposed of in a manner consistent with the level and type of contamination, in accordance with federal, state and local regulations, by qualified contractor(s) and/or City staff.

As required by the Washington Department of Labor and Industries (WAC 296-843), a Health and Safety Plan would be prepared by SPU or SPU's contractor prior to work commencing. The plan would address proper employee training, use of protective equipment, contingency planning, and secondary containment of hazardous materials.

b. Noise

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

Noise that exists in the area would not affect the proposed work.

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

Noise levels near the Facility would temporarily increase during construction. Short-term noise from construction equipment would be limited to allowable maximum levels of applicable laws, including the City of Seattle's Noise Control Ordinance [SMC Chapter 25.08.425—Construction and Equipment Operations]. Within allowable maximum levels, SMC 25.08 permits noise from construction equipment between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. weekdays, and 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. weekends and legal holidays. SPU expects it would take no more than 200 (non-consecutive) working days to complete the proposed work.

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

Construction equipment would be muffled in accordance with the applicable laws. SMC Chapter 25.08 (which prescribes limits to noise and construction activities) would be enforced while the work is being completed and during operations, except for emergencies.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

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

The Facility is a constructed stormwater management and flood control facility that also serves as public open space, a community passive recreational area, and outdoor education space. The site is surrounded by single-family residential properties to the north and west. Residential streets (39th Ave NE and NE 105th St) border the site to the east and south. Pedestrians access the site from all directions. However, there is no on-site vehicle parking.

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

Historical photographs and accounts indicate the site was used for agricultural purposes between about 1900 and 1945, with much of that period being used to grow grass for dairy cows. The site was subsequently developed into a golf course and then a wastewater treatment facility and has not been used for agricultural purposes since that time.

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

Proposed work would neither be affected by nor affect surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations because there are no such operations at or near the site.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

The Facility is adjacent to a SPU buried wastewater pump station (parcel 2726049065) and an information kiosk for pedestrians and visitors. There are also three concrete weirs that meter flow into and through the Pond, three pedestrian bridges for pedestrian and service access around the Facility, a 72-inch diameter overflow pipe (and diversion structure) that discharges to Lake Washington, a Pond Forebay diversion structure that diverts high flows in Thornton Creek to the Pond, an overflow structure (maintenance hole) in the Pond, several art pieces (including mounded earth sculptures), and a King County 42-inch diameter wastewater mainline under the Facility. A site plan showing most of these structures is included as Attachment B.

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

No aboveground structures would be demolished.

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

The site is currently zoned Single Family (7,200 square feet).

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

The site is currently designated Residential.

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

The site is not in a Shoreline Management District.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an “environmentally critical” area? If so, specify.

The site or a portion of it is within a Wetland Area, a Riparian Corridor, Liquefaction-prone Area, a Flood-prone area, and Steep Slope Area—Environmentally Critical Areas, as mapped by SDCI. Wetlands and riparian characteristics are described in Sections B.3.a and B.4.

The site is situated in a former organic-soil based wetland and, more generally, within a seismically active area. Consequently, this location is prone to seismic hazards such as liquefaction, lateral spreading, and amplified seismic response. The site lies approximately 7 miles north of the Seattle fault zone, a shallow crustal tectonic structure

that is considered active (meaning it has the potential to cause earthquakes in the future) and is capable of producing earthquakes of magnitude 7.3 or greater. The recurrence interval of earthquakes on this fault zone is believed to be on the order of 1,000 years or more. The most recent large earthquake on this fault occurred about 1,100 years ago. There are also several other shallow crustal faults in the region (such as the Southern Whidbey Island fault zone) capable of producing strong ground shaking.

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

No people would reside or work in the completed project.

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

No people would be displaced.

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

There would be no displacement impacts.

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

Proposed work is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans.

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

There are no nearby agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance.

9. Housing

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

No housing units would be provided.

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

No housing units would be eliminated.

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

No measures are proposed because there would be no housing impacts.

10. Aesthetics

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

No new structures are proposed.

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

No views would be altered or obstructed.

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

Seed mix and woodchips would be used to restore and stabilize disturbed areas after the sediment removal event.

11. Light and Glare

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

Proposed work would not produce light or glare. No new street lights are proposed or required. During construction, if an emergency requires after-dark work, portable lights may be deployed that temporarily produce light and glare.

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

The completed work would not create light or glare.

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

There are no existing off-site sources of light and glare that would affect the proposal.

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

No measures are needed to reduce or control light and glare impacts because no impacts would occur. If an emergency requires after-dark work during construction, portable lighting would be adjusted as feasible to minimize glare.

12. Recreation

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

The Facility is used by the Meadowbrook community for passive recreational uses such as walking, jogging, non-motorized biking, photography, and wildlife-watching. The Meadowbrook Community Center and Nathan Hale High School and its athletic fields are more than 400 feet west of the Facility, on the west side of 35th Ave NE.

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

Proposed work would not permanently displace any existing recreational uses. However, during construction, some or all pedestrian and biking access to and through the Facility would be temporarily restricted or closed.

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

Proposed work would not permanently displace any existing recreational uses. During construction, some or all pedestrian and biking access to and through the Facility would be temporarily restricted or closed. SPU would attempt to make those closures and detours as brief as possible. Notifications through website updates, emails, and mailings

would provide affected nearby residents and other interested parties with limited advance notice regarding temporary closures and detours.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation

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

There are no buildings, structures, or sites on or adjacent to the project site that are over 45 years old and listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers. There are buildings and structures older than 45 years near the project site, but those buildings and structures would not be affected by this project.

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

The cultural resources assessment for the Thornton Creek Confluence Project (NWAA 2011), conducted for both the Thornton Creek Confluence Project and the Meadowbrook Pond Detention Facility Dredging and Improvements Project (2012-2013), identified no such resources. Much of the site consists of previously disturbed land associated with the former Lake City Sewage Treatment Plant, improved street rights-of-way, and other disturbances. The site's location on fill materials and its disturbance history combine to significantly reduce the likelihood of encountering undisturbed archaeological materials. According to the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) predictive model based on environmental factors, the project site is in areas with a Very High Risk rating for detecting archaeological resources. However, no known archaeological materials or cemeteries have been found in or near the project site.

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

To determine if National Register or State of Washington Heritage properties are in or near the site, the location was checked against the following registers on October 15, 2025.

City of Seattle Landmarks:

http://www.cityofseattle.net/neighborhoods/preservation/landmarks_listing.htm

King County Historic Preservation Viewer:

<https://kingcounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=08c6e1fe041b4f7a8912e21b55219de1>

Washington Heritage Register and National Register of Historic Places:

<http://www.dahp.wa.gov/historic-register>

DAHP's Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISSARD): <https://wisaard.dahp.wa.gov/>

WISSARD indicates numerous historic property reports have been submitted for various structures near the Facility, but none are formally listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers. No architectural inventory is required for the proposed work because no structures would be demolished or altered. In addition, the cultural resources assessment for the Thornton Creek Confluence Project (NWAA 2011), conducted for both the Thornton Creek Confluence Project and the Meadowbrook Pond Detention Facility Dredging and Improvements Project (2012-2013), identified no such resources.

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

Due to the site's location on fill material and its disturbance history, the cultural resources assessment for the Thornton Creek Confluence Project (NWAA 2011), conducted for both the Thornton Creek Confluence Project and the Meadowbrook Pond Detention Facility Dredging and Improvements Project, did not recommend monitoring for archaeological resources during construction.

Proposed work would minimally disturb previously disturbed and filled upland areas. The proposed work would not affect buildings or known cultural resources; none of the Facility's components are considered historically or culturally important. The work's location on previously disturbed and filled ground and general confinement to the footprint of the Facility importantly reduces the chance of encountering contextually significant archaeological materials. However, given the Very High ratings for potentially encountering archaeological materials, the project will have an approved inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) onsite and in effect during all construction and ground-disturbing activities. Should evidence of cultural artifacts or human remains, either historic or prehistoric, be encountered during construction, work in that immediate area would be suspended and the find examined and documented as prescribed in the IDP. Decisions regarding appropriate mitigation and further action would be made at that time.

14. Transportation

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

Pedestrian access to the site is available from NE 105th St and 35th, 36th, and 39th Aves NE. Private vehicles are not allowed in the Facility; visitors typically park their vehicles on nearby public streets, including very informal parking at the street-end of 36th Ave NE. Construction equipment would access the site by means of three Facility service roads: one accessed from the street-end at 36th Ave NE; a second accessed from NE 105th St; and a third accessed from 39th Ave NE.

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

The site is currently served by nearby public transportation. Metro Transit routes 64 and 65 travel on 35th Ave NE. The nearest transit stop is on 35th Ave NE at NE 105th St, approximately 500 feet west of the Facility's south entrance.

- c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?**

Parking associated with street rights-of-way is currently on-street, free parking managed by the City of Seattle and most nearby residences have their own off-street parking. There is no public parking available on the Facility itself. There is ample street parking on NE 105th St and 39th Ave NE, immediately adjoining the site. SPU anticipates staging construction vehicles and equipment on the site and not in street rights-of-way. However, brief, temporary street and parking closures on 39th Ave NE would be required to mobilize/demobilize a dredge barge. Specific timings and durations of parking and lane closures are not known, but such closures would comply with relevant policies administered by SDOT as part of its street use permitting process. Completed work would neither create nor eliminate any parking spaces.

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

No new permanent roads or streets would be constructed as part of the proposed work.

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

Proposed work would not occur in the immediate vicinity of water, rail, or air transportation. Removed sediment may be trucked to a railyard for transfer to railcars for transport to a landfill site.

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

Construction would generate an estimated 3,065 vehicle round-trips due to workers and materials being transported to and from the site during the estimated 200 (non-consecutive) working day duration. Most of those trips would occur during business hours (between 7 am and 6 pm) on weekdays (Mondays through Fridays) but trips may occur at other times including weekend days.

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

There are no proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts because proposed work would have only small-scale temporary impacts and no permanent

impacts. Temporary closure of sidewalks, parking spaces, and traffic lanes in street rights-of-way would be controlled by the Street Use Permit issued by SDOT.

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

The following measures would be used to reduce or control transportation impacts:

- SPU would conduct public outreach before and during the proposed work to notify residents, local agencies, Metro, and other stakeholders of work progress and expected disruptions or changes in traffic flow.
- Access for emergency-response vehicles would be maintained at all times.
- Through access and vehicle access to private properties may not be available at all times during construction, but temporary closures would be minimized and detour routes would be properly and clearly signed.
- Alternative routes for pedestrians, bicyclists, and those with disabilities would be identified and clearly signed, as needed.

15. Public Services

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

Proposed work is not expected to create an increased need for public services. The project would be required at all times to accommodate emergency access for buildings accessed via the affected streets. Emergency access would comply with relevant policies administered by SDOT as part of the Street Use permitting process.

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

During construction, the project would be required at all times to accommodate emergency access. Otherwise, no mitigation is being proposed because proposed work would have no adverse impacts on public services.

16. Utilities

a. Check utilities available at the site, if any:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ None | | |
| ☒ Electricity | ☒ Natural gas | ☒ Water |
| ☒ Telephone | ☒ Sanitary sewer | ☒ Refuse service |
| ☒ Other: cable, fiber optics | | ☐ Septic system |

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

No new utilities are being proposed. No interruptions of other utilities or services are anticipated during project construction. No new utilities are being proposed. The effect of this proposal would extend the life of an existing sediment management and flood control facility and minimize risk of its failure or diminution of its function.

C. SIGNATURE

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

Signature: Ali Tabaei
Ali Tabaei, Project Manager

Date: 11/7/25

Attachment A – Vicinity Map

Attachment B – Site Map

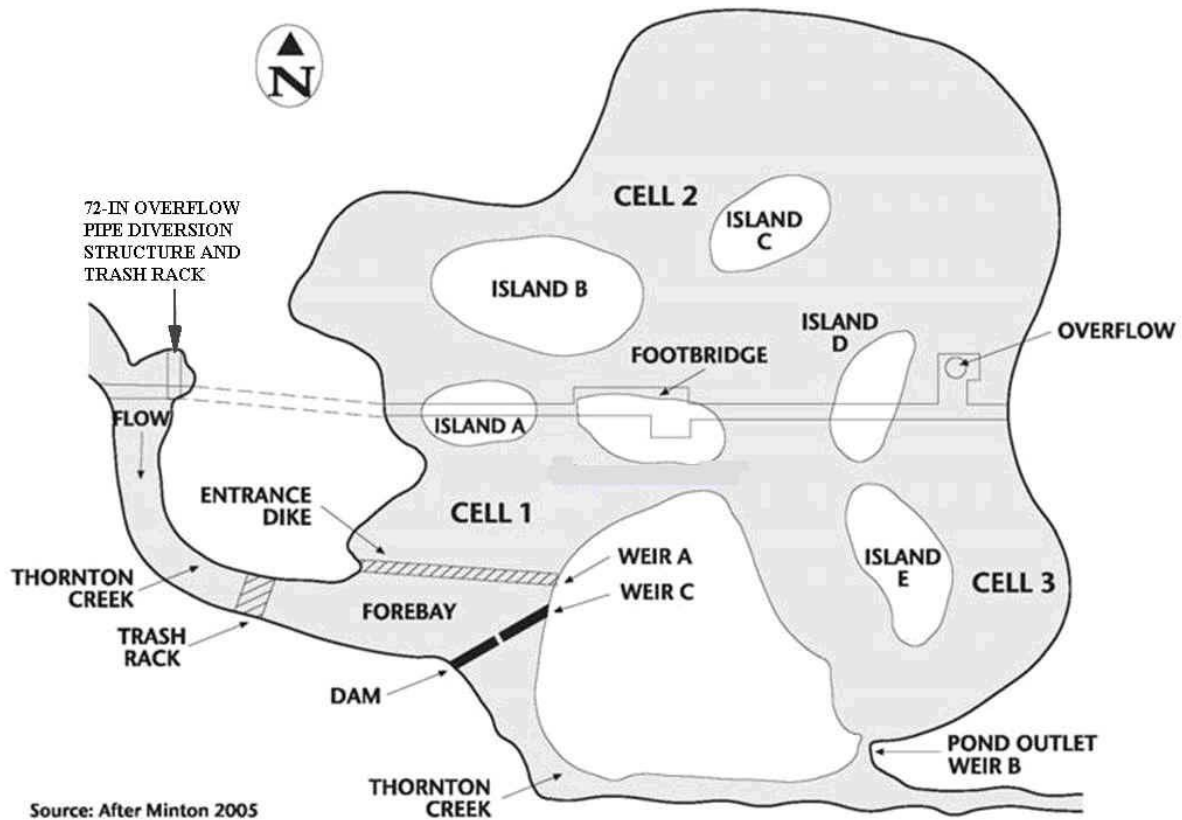
Attachment C– Relationship of Meadowbrook Pond Facility to Other Hydrologic Features

Attachment D – Greenhouse Gas Emissions Worksheet

Attachment A – Vicinity Map



Attachment B – Site Map



Meadowbrook Pond General Layout

Attachment C – Relationship of Meadowbrook Pond Facility to Other Hydrologic Features



Meadowbrook Pond Rehabilitation Project
SEPA Environmental Checklist
Attachment D – Greenhouse Gas Emissions Worksheet

Section I: Buildings						
			Emissions Per Unit or Per Thousand Square Feet (MTCO ₂ e)			
Type (Residential) or Principal Activity (Commercial)	# Units	Square Feet (in thousands of square feet)	Embodied	Energy	Transportation	Lifespan Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)
Single-Family Home	0		98	672	792	0
Multi-Family Unit in Large Building	0		33	357	766	0
Multi-Family Unit in Small Building	0		54	681	766	0
Mobile Home	0		41	475	709	0
Education		0.0	39	646	361	0
Food Sales		0.0	39	1,541	282	0
Food Service		0.0	39	1,994	561	0
Health Care Inpatient		0.0	39	1,938	582	0
Health Care Outpatient		0.0	39	737	571	0
Lodging		0.0	39	777	117	0
Retail (Other than Mall)		0.0	39	577	247	0
Office		0.0	39	723	588	0
Public Assembly		0.0	39	733	150	0
Public Order and Safety		0.0	39	899	374	0
Religious Worship		0.0	39	339	129	0
Service		0.0	39	599	266	0
Warehouse and Storage		0.0	39	352	181	0
Other		0.0	39	1,278	257	0
Vacant		0.0	39	162	47	0
TOTAL Section I Buildings						0

Section II: Pavement						
						Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)
Pavement (sidewalk, asphalt patch)						
Concrete Pad (50 MTCO ₂ e/1,000 sq ft of pavement at a depth of 6 inches)		(0 sq ft 6 inches thick)				0
TOTAL Section II Pavement						

Section III: Construction	
(See detailed calculations below)	Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)
TOTAL Section III Construction	555.3

Section IV: Operations and Maintenance	
(See detailed calculations below)	Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)
TOTAL Section IV Operations and Maintenance	0

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS FOR PROJECT (MTCO₂e)	555.3
---	--------------

Meadowbrook Pond Rehabilitation Project
SEPA Environmental Checklist
Attachment D – Greenhouse Gas Emissions Worksheet, continued

Section III Construction Details		
Construction: Diesel		
Equipment	Diesel (gallons)	Assumptions
Excavator (1)	11,520	160 days x 8 hours/day x 9 gallons/hour
Backhoe (1)	4,800	150 days x 8 hours/day x 4 gallons/hour
Dump truck with pup (2) (avg. 21 CY)	3,780	140 days x 3 trucks x 3 round-trips/day x 15-mile round-trip ÷ 5 mpg
Flatbed truck (1)	320	80 days x 1 round/trip/day x 20-mile round trip ÷ 5 mpg
Dredge (IMS 5012 LP Versi-Dredge)	20,480	160 days x 8 hours/day x 16 gallons/hour
Subtotal Diesel Gallons	40,900	
GHG Emissions in lbs CO₂e	1,085,895	26.55 lbs CO ₂ e per gallon of diesel
GHG Emissions in metric tons CO₂e	492.6	1,000 lbs = 0.45359237 metric tons

Construction: Gasoline		
Equipment	Gasoline (gallons)	Assumptions
Pick-up truck or crew vans (3)	2,700	200 days x 3 trucks x 3 round-trips/day x 15-mile round-trip ÷ 10 mpg
6 inch pump (for creek bypass)	3,000	150 days (24 hours/day) x 20 gallons/day
Subtotal Gasoline Gallons	5,700	
GHG Emissions in lbs CO₂e	138,510	24.3 lbs CO ₂ e per gallon of gasoline
GHG Emissions in metric tons CO₂e	62.8	1,000 lbs = 0.45359237 metric tons

Construction Summary		
Activity	CO ₂ e in pounds	CO ₂ e in metric tons
Diesel	1,085,895	492.6
Gasoline	138,510	62.8
Total for Construction	1,224,405	555.4

Section IV Long-Term Operations and Maintenance Details		
Operations and Maintenance: Diesel		
Equipment	Diesel (gallons)	Assumptions
Subtotal Diesel Gallons		
GHG Emissions in lbs CO₂e		26.55 lbs CO ₂ e per gallon of diesel
GHG Emissions in metric tons CO₂e		1,000 lbs = 0.45359237 metric tons

Operations and Maintenance: Gasoline		
Equipment	Gasoline (gallons)	Assumptions
Subtotal Gasoline Gallons		
GHG Emissions in lbs CO₂e		24.3 lbs CO ₂ e per gallon of gasoline
GHG Emissions in metric tons CO₂e		1,000 lbs = 0.45359237 metric tons

Operations and Maintenance Summary		
Activity	CO ₂ e in pounds	CO ₂ e in metric tons
Diesel		
Gasoline		
Total Operations and Maintenance		