Lynndale Elementary School

SEPA Checklist

March 2015

PREPARED FOR:

EDMONDS SCHOOL DISTRICT
20420 68TH AVENUE WEST
LYNNWOOD, WA 98036

PREPARED BY:

ESA
5309 SHILSHOLE AVENUE NW, STE. 200
SEATTLE, WA 98107

INTRODUCTION

Edmonds School District 15 (District) proposes to construct a new elementary school to replace the existing Lynndale Elementary School. The project would be funded by a Capital Construction Bond approved by the voters in February 2014. The new building would be based on new District-Wide Educational Specifications but would reflect Lynndale Elementary School programmatic differences and site conditions.

The proposed new 68,000 square-foot school building is designed for approximately 510 elementary students. The two-story building would have two wings. The school would include classrooms for grades K through 6 as well as a gym, common areas, music and performance areas, a covered play area, and a library. The existing ballfields located to the north of the existing building and the forested ravine to the west of the existing building would both be retained. Parking and student drop-off and pickup would be improved. Existing vegetation would be retained to the extent possible and new landscaping would be provided around the property.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of the proposed project, if applicable:

Lynndale Elementary School

2. Name of Applicant:

Edmonds School District 15

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

Taine Wilton
Capital Projects Office
20420 68th Avenue West
Lynnwood, WA 98036
425-431-7172

4. Date checklist prepared:

March 2015

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Edmonds School District 15

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

Construction of the new Lynndale Elementary School is expected to begin in fall of 2015. The school is expected to be completed by November 2016.

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

No additions, expansion, or further activity is anticipated in the foreseeable future. The District may add relocatable classrooms (portables) to the site in the future.

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

Subsurface Exploration, Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering, and Storm Water Infiltration Feasibility Report, Associated Earth Science Incorporated, June 2014.

Preliminary Slope Setback Recommendations, Associated Earth Sciences, Inc., October 2014.

Subsurface Exploration, Ground Water Quality, and Aquifer Pump Testing Results, Associated Earth Sciences Incorporated, October 2014.

Evaluation of Selected Trees at Lynndale Elementary School, Gilles Consulting, October 2014.

Parking Demand Study, TranspoGroup, November 2014.

Critical Areas Report, ESA, March 2015.

Hazardous Material Survey Report, PBD Engineering + Environmental, January 2015.

Site Access Analysis Memorandum, TranspoGroup, February 2015.

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

No applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property. Edmonds School District 15 is currently working with the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District (AWWD) to obtain the narrow parcel of land AWWD owns on the school site.

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

State and regional agency approvals and permits that would be needed include:

- Asbestos/Demolition Notification (Department of Labor and Industries and Puget Sound Clean Air Agency)
- NPDES Permit (Department of Ecology)

Local approvals and permits that would be needed include:

- Health Department Plan Review
- Project Design Review
- Demolition Permit
- Grading Permit
- Class II Tree Removal Permit
- Building Permit
- Mechanical Permits
- Electrical Permits
- Plumbing Permits
- Occupancy Permits

- Drainage Control Plan Approvals
- Street Improvements

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

Edmonds School District 15 (District) proposes to construct a new elementary school to replace the existing Lynndale Elementary School. The new elementary school would be built on the same site and would require demolition of the existing school building. The project would be funded by a Capital Construction Bond approved by the voters in February 2014. The new building would be based on new District-Wide Educational Specifications but would reflect Lynndale Elementary School programmatic differences and site conditions.

The new elementary school would be located in the area of the site currently occupied by the existing school, in the southeast portion of the 9.6 acre site. The new school building would be approximately 68,000 square feet and is designed for approximately 510 elementary students. The existing single-story school, constructed in 1957, would be demolished. The students and staff would be relocated to an interim site at the Former Woodway Elementary School during construction.

The new Lynndale Elementary school would be a two-story building with two wings (Figure 4). The south wing would be primarily a two story classroom building with four kindergarten classrooms, four 1st grade classrooms, and an administrative area on the ground level. The second level of the south wing would have four 3rd grade classrooms, four 2nd grade classrooms, three 5th grade classrooms, and three 6th grade classrooms. The 5th grade classrooms would be located above the plaza on the ground level. The north wing would contain the gym, common areas, music areas, and covered play area on the ground floor. The second floor would contain the library and three 4th grade classrooms.

Staff and visitor parking would be provided along the southern boundary of the site. A separate drop-off loop would be provided at the east side of the site. Bus loading and unloading is proposed along 72nd Avenue West between the two proposed school driveways. A sidewalk would be added on the frontage along 72nd Avenue West. Signage for the school would be provided with a digital sign near the street and additional signage on the building.

Play areas would be constructed on the northwest side of the new school building. Play areas would include natural play components such as boulders, sand, water, logs, and plants. Traditional play structures and hard surface play for basketball, foursquare, and similar activities would also be provided adjacent to the existing ballfields. A covered play area would be included beneath the second story and opposite the gymnasium. A large courtyard is proposed along the west side of the

campus and would be open to the natural ravine located to the west of the school building.

The north part of the project site is occupied by three existing natural turf baseball fields operated by the Lynnwood Parks Department. The baseball fields are laid out in a manner that does not follow property parcel boundaries. Each of the three baseball fields and their associated improvements occupies both District and adjacent Parks Department property. The site also includes a forested ravine located on the site to the northwest of the school. The existing fields would not be altered by the project. The ravine would be largely unaltered, though plans for the new Elementary School include a wood chip path through the ravine and an outlook over the south end of the site, both of which would be constructed in the future.

The project scope includes renovations to Former Woodway Elementary School (also known as the former Snoline Elementary School), including bus and auto circulation improvements, relocation of portables from the existing Lynndale Elementary School, installation of one new portable, reroofing the school building, and providing music room, classroom, and storage room updates. The interim school site is owned by the District and is operated as a school. Therefore, information on the site and on impacts from renovations is not included in the analysis in this checklist.

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.

Lynndale Elementary is located at 7200 191st Place SW in Lynnwood, Washington (Figure 1). The property is bounded by 72nd Avenue West on the east, Lynndale Park on the north, and single-family residential properties on the south and west (Figure 2). The site is located in Section 17, Township 27 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian. The site is located on Tax Assessor Parcel 27041700300900. The legal description is "SEC 17 TWP 27 RGE 04SE1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4 LESS W 30FT OF E 60FT THOF."

Figure 3 shows a topographic map of the Lynndale Elementary site.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

a. General description of the site (underline):

Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

Site topography is characterized by a relatively flat area occupied by the existing school, a second and lower flat area occupied by existing baseball fields north of the school, and a ravine on the southwest part of the site.

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

The steepest slopes on the site are the side slopes of the ravine and the slope between the existing school and the baseball fields north of the school. The slope of the northeast corner of the ravine is approximately 40 percent.

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 any of these soils.

Associated Earth Sciences, Inc. (AESI) performed field explorations, a literature review, and exploration borings to determine subsurface conditions at the project site (AESI, 2014c). The following is a summary of soil types found on the project site.

Surficial Topsoil – Borings completed in unpaved areas generally encountered approximately 6 to 8 inches of topsoil and grass.

Existing Paving – Existing surficial asphalt paving was encountered at several locations in the existing paved playground and parking lot. Existing asphalt surfacing was observed to be approximately 1.75 to 2.5 inches thick and in fair to poor condition.

Fill – Seven of the exploration borings encountered existing fill to maximum depth of approximately 13 feet below the existing ground surface. Fill was encountered at exploration borings on the fields north of the school, paved areas directly adjacent to the north end of the school, and at one exploration boring located adjacent to the ravine to the southwest of the school. The existing fill was of a similar texture to the existing undisturbed soils on-site, but with organic materials in some locations. Historic predevelopment topographic survey data suggests that the existing ravine was partially filled.

Lodgment Till – Each exploration boring encountered native sediments consisting of medium dense grading to very dense sand with varying silt and gravel content interpreted as Vashon lodgment till.

Advance Outwash – Three exploration borings encountered very dense sand with variable but generally minor gravel and silt fractions interpreted to represent Vashon advance outwash sediment. Advance outwash was deposited by meltwater streams emanating from an advancing continental ice sheet, and was subsequently glacially overridden and compacted.

Pre-Fraser Non-Glacial Sediments – The monitoring well to the north of the existing Lynndale Elementary encountered pre-Fraser non-glacial sediments consisting of gray, fine sand with silt and variable percentages of gravel. The sediments contained scattered organic fragments beginning at approximately 140 feet below ground surface. A color change from brownish gray to gray, increased percentage of silt, and the occurrence of organic fragments indicated a contact between Vashon advance outwash and pre-Fraser non-glacial sediments at a depth of about 140 feet below ground surface.

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

The subsurface conditions encountered at the site pose low risk of liquefaction due to relatively high density and high silt content (AESI, 2014c.

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

Approximately 8,000 cubic yards of cut and fill would be required. Fill would be sourced from offsite.

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

According to the geotechnical report from AESI, the erosion potential of soils on the site is high (AESI, 2014a). In order to meet current Ecology Construction Storm Water General Permit requirements, a properly developed and maintained erosion control plan with best management practices (BMPs) would be required to control erosion during construction of the proposed project.

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

Currently, 64 percent of the disturbed area on site is covered with impervious surface (34 percent of the total property). After construction, 60 percent of the disturbed area would be covered with impervious surface (32 percent of the total property).

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

Temporary erosion and sedimentation control BMPs would be installed to minimize erosion during construction. BMPs specific to the site and project would be specified by the District in the construction contract documents that the construction contractor would be required to implement. BMPs would include but not be limited to:

- Maintaining cover measures atop disturbed ground, including erosion control matting, plastic sheeting, straw mulch, crushed rock or recycled concrete, or mature hydroseed;
- Providing storm drain inlet protection;
- Routing surface water away from work areas;
- Keeping staging areas and travel areas clean and free of track-out (materials adhering to motor vehicles and inadvertently carried out of the project site to a staging area or paved road);
- Covering work areas and stockpiled soils when not in use; and
- Completing earthwork during dry weather and site conditions if possible.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

During construction, there would be a small increase in exhaust emissions from construction vehicles and equipment, and a temporary increase in fugitive dust due to earthwork for the project. The most noticeable increase in emissions and fugitive dust would occur during demolition and earthwork. Exhaust emissions would also be generated from construction employee and equipment traffic to and from the site.

The new school building would include a kitchen area, but basic food production would be done at a central kitchen and delivered to the site. Any odors from food warming or other future kitchen uses would be controlled with the use of exhaust hoods.

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

There are no off-site sources of emissions or odors that would affect the proposed project.

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

The contractor chosen for the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA) regulations:

- Regulation I, Section 9.11 prohibiting the emission of air contaminants that would or could be injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property; and
- Regulation I, Section 9.15 prohibiting the emission of fugitive dust, unless reasonable precautions are employed to minimize the emissions.

BMPs specific to the site and project would be specified by the District in the construction contract documents that the construction contractor would be required to implement. To reduce fugitive dust emissions from trucks leaving the site, the contractor would be required to establish wheel-cleaning stations at the exits from the site. Streets would be regularly swept to remove dust and debris from construction vehicles. See also the mitigation listed in section B.1.h, above.

3. Water

a. Surface Water:

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

Perrinville Creek originates within Lynndale Park and flows northwest toward Puget Sound, away from the project site. Within the park, the stream is approximately 800 feet north of the Lynndale Elementary School property at its closest point.

The Final Critical Areas Report (ESA, 2015) describes two wetlands (Wetland A and Wetland B) located on the project site.

Wetland A is a palustrine forested, depressional/slope wetland located within the forested ravine west of the school buildings.

Wetland A's hydrology is supported by water primarily from stormwater runoff directed to the ravine. Additional water likely comes from shallow groundwater from surrounding areas of the ravine.

Wetland B is located in a mowed grassy area north of the forested ravine and northwest of the school buildings. It is a palustrine emergent, depressional wetland. Wetland B meets the regulatory exemption criteria provided by Lynnwood Municipal Code section 17.10.047.K. According to this exemption, isolated Category IV wetlands less than 2,500 square feet can be exempted from the requirements of the City's critical areas regulations when they provide low functions, provided that mitigation for lost functions is provided. During a September 17, 2014 site meeting with Jared Bond (City of Lynnwood Environmental and Surface Water Supervisor), Wetland B conditions were reviewed and the City determined that Wetland B meets exemption criteria.

The Critical Areas Report also describes two drainage features on the site, but neither drainage feature meets the City of Lynnwood's definition of a regulated stream.

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

The School District has avoided all direct impacts to wetlands (wetland fill) by locating proposed facilities almost entirely within existing developed areas.

Minor impacts to the buffer of Wetland A would occur for construction of a required fire lane and for proposed educational features (the walking trail and viewing platform). The affected buffer area is also located within a Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitat (FWPH) area regulated by the City of Lynnwood. The area of buffer and FWPH area impact has been minimized to the extent possible, but the project would result in 264 square feet of unavoidable impact to the buffer of Wetland A. Compensatory mitigation for these impacts would occur through buffer averaging and vegetation management for wildlife habitat.

As the major source of hydrology to Wetland A is stormwater flow, the construction of Underground Injection Control wells for stormwater could impact the wetland hydrology. For the currently proposed project, 3 acres of Wetland A's approximately 25 acre contributing basin would be infiltrated via underground injection wells. However, runoff from the remaining drainage area will be sufficient to maintain Wetland A hydrology. The exact shape and

hydroperiod of the wetland may change, but these changes are anticipated to be small compared to the historical changes that have occurred to this drainage.

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.

No fill or dredge material would be placed in or removed from surface waters or wetlands.

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

The project would not require surface water withdrawals or diversions.

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

The proposal is not located within a 100-year floodplain.

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.

The project would not involve the discharge of waste materials to any surface waters. All waste materials from the project, including grading spoils and demolition debris, would be transported off-site to an appropriate disposal facility. BMPs specific to the site and project would be specified by the District in the construction contract documents that the construction contractor would be required to implement.

b. Groundwater:

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.

No groundwater would be withdrawn as part of the project.

Stormwater runoff would be discharged to groundwater through use of Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells. More detail on

discharge of stormwater to groundwater is provided below in Section 3.c.1.

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.

No waste material would be discharged into the ground. The project site would not utilize septic tanks. A septic tank is located in the northeast corner of the site near the baseball dugout (shown on Figure 3), but is no longer in use.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater)

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

Stormwater runoff would be collected on roofs and in catch basins and conveyed via gravity flow to stormwater injection wells (AESI, 2014c). Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells would be installed to discharge stormwater runoff into the ground. The wells would infiltrate stormwater runoff into the underlying Vashon advance outwash soils, which begin approximately 30 feet below ground surface and are approximately 100 feet thick.

No on-site detention would be required.

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

Waste materials in the form of sediment generated during construction could enter surface water through stormwater runoff. The BMPs described below would minimize sediment leaving the site during construction.

Stormwater runoff would be treated for basic level contaminants prior to entering the UIC wells to prevent waste materials from entering groundwater. Basic level stormwater quality would be provided by means of stormwater media filters in manholes or vaults.

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

The UIC stormwater system and LID elements included the site design would control runoff water impacts.

During construction, BMPs would be implemented to ensure that sediment originating from disturbed soils would be retained within the limits of disturbance. BMPs may include installation of a rock construction entrance, catch basin filters, interceptor swales, hay bales, sediment traps, and other appropriate cover measures. BMPs specific to the site and project would be specified by the District in the construction contract documents that the construction contractor would be required to implement.

Impacts to the buffer of Wetland A would be mitigated through buffer averaging. The project would reduce the eastern part of the standard 75-foot wetland buffer by an area of 264 square feet. The northern part of the wetland buffer will be increased by 300 square feet so the total buffer area is not reduced. To further mitigate for allowed activities within the buffer, on-site buffer enhancement would be completed, including removal of non-native invasive species, application of mulch, and the installation of native shrubs and trees. Use of heavy equipment would be minimized within the Wetland A buffer and throughout the ravine, with the proposed trail, observation platform and stormwater outfall improvements constructed using a bobcat excavator and with use of hand tools (ESA, 2015).

In order to mitigate for changes to Wetland A hydrology, the district would stabilize the outfall to the ravine, remove non-native species within the wetland and buffer, and enhance surface roughness within the wetland (ESA, 2015).

4. Plants

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

_X__deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other

_X__evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other

_X__shrubs

_X__grass

____pasture

____crop or grain

____ orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.

____ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other

____water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other

_X__other types of vegetation (see below)

The forested ravine west of the school is dominated by coniferous species, including western hemlock, western red cedar, and Douglas fir. Invasive species in the ravine include English ivy, Himalayan blackberry, English holly, European mountain ash, cherry laurel, spurge laurel, field bindweed (morning glory), cut-leaf blackberry, and bitter nightshade.

Planting beds around the school buildings and parking lot contain both ornamental and native species, as well as some of the invasive species described above. Tree species include fairly large Douglas firs as well as smaller ornamental maples and dogwood. Shrub species include natives such as tall Oregon grape and salal as well as introduced plants such as juniper. Groundcover species are mostly ornamental or invasive (e.g., English ivy).

A survey of trees, which did not include trees located within the ravine, identified 105 trees on site. Eighty percent of the trees were native species, primarily Douglas fir but also including bitter cherry, big leaf maple, pacific dogwood, and western red cedar. The remaining 20 percent of trees are nonnative species including sunset maple, Austrian black pine, Japanese maple, paperbark birch, and sawara cypress. The tree survey found that 91 of the trees surveyed qualified as significant trees according to the criteria in the City of Lynnwood (Gilles Consulting, 2014).

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

Approximately 11,000 square feet of existing native and ornamental shrub area and approximately 22,000 square feet of lawn area would be altered. 25 trees would be removed, 13 due to health reasons. Invasive vegetation would be removed from the ravine.

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

The project site does not contain any documented threatened or endangered plant species (WNHP, 2013).

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

Existing trees on the site would be protected to the extent possible using tree protection measures including, but not limited to, use of tree protection fences.

The landscaping plan would place an emphasis on native plants and drought-resistant ornamentals. The landscape would be designed to achieve low water use and low maintenance requirements. Landscape areas would be watered with an automatic water efficient irrigation system intended to be used temporarily until plants have become established. Figure 4 is an artist's rendering of how the landscaping on the site would look when the project is completed.

5. Animals

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

Wildlife species observed during the May and July 2014 site visit included spotted towhee, American crow, American robin, chestnut-backed chickadee, northern flicker, Bewick's wren, and eastern gray squirrel. Pileated woodpecker and red-breasted sapsucker excavations were noted in trees (ESA, 2015).

Small mammals such as raccoon, Virginia opossum, mountain beaver, and eastern gray squirrel may use the ravine, along with bird species common in forested areas (e.g., chestnut-back chickadee, red-breasted nuthatch, Steller's jay, downy and hairy woodpecker, and bushtit) (ESA, 2015).

Streams and wetlands on the site may provide a seasonal water source for wildlife such as birds (for drinking or bathing). These areas do not appear to provide suitable breeding habitat for amphibians (i.e., shallow water with thin-stemmed emergent vegetation for egg-laying), but could be used by garter snakes as part of foraging habitat (ESA, 2015).

The mowed ballfields to the north of the school may provide foraging habitat for species such as American robin and Canada goose that use open, grassy areas (ESA, 2015).

While landscaped areas around the school and parking lot are fairly small and fragmented, they can support species tolerant of human disturbance. For example, red-breasted sapsucker excavations were noted in birch trees along the parking lot east of the school building. Other bird species that commonly use landscaped areas include house wren, Bewick's wren, black-capped chickadee, bushtit, dark-eyed junco, house finch, house sparrow, Steller's jay, and American crow. Small mammals such as eastern gray squirrel may forage or nest in trees in these areas (ESA, 2015).

Other species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians in addition to those observed are expected to use habitat on the project site. For example, nocturnal species such as owls and bats may be present, but were not active during the site visit. Other species may only be visible or present in this area during certain seasons (ESA, 2015).

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

No threatened or endangered species are known to be on or near the site.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species program has mapped a biodiversity area and corridor for terrestrial habitat in the forested portion of Lynndale Park, north of the study area (WDFW, 2014). The mapped biodiversity area does not include the forested ravine west of the school buildings. WDFW describes Lynndale Park as providing refuge and breeding habitat for lowland tree-dwelling species (WDFW, 2014).

Evidence of pileated woodpecker activity (excavations in snags) was observed in the forested ravine west of the school buildings. The pileated woodpecker is a state candidate species. Pileated woodpeckers are known to breed in urban areas, and the recent evidence of foraging in the ravine makes it possible that they also breed within the ravine or adjacent park (ESA, 2015).

The City of Lynnwood maps fish and wildlife conservation areas within Lynndale Park and in an area roughly corresponding to the forested ravine west of the elementary school. Another linear habitat area (possibly a stream corridor) is mapped west of 74th Avenue West (ESA, 2015).

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

The Puget Sound area is located within the Pacific Flyway, which is a flight corridor for migrating waterfowl and other avian fauna. The Pacific Flyway extends south from Alaska to Mexico and South America. No portion of the proposed project would interfere with or alter the Pacific Flyway.

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

As required under LMC 17.10.081, the School District would undertake measures to protect wildlife habitat within the forested ravine. These measures would include the following:

- No heavy construction equipment would be allowed within the ravine. The proposed educational path would be installed using hand tools. Equipment needed to construct the upper (southern) observation platforms would access the platform site from paved areas to the southeast of the ravine. Minimal use of a bobcat excavator within the Wetland A buffer could be required.

- No surveyed trees would be removed for construction of proposed allowed activities within the ravine. To compensate for allowed activities within the ravine, the District would install native conifer trees, including Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), and western red cedar (Thuga plicata), within the ravine in areas surrounding Wetland A. The trees would be installed during the winter rainy season (generally November through March).

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.

Electricity and natural gas would be used to meet the new school's energy needs.

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

No existing or proposed buildings within the project boundaries would be tall enough to block the use of solar energy by adjacent properties. No other aspect of the project would interfere with solar energy use by others. The school building would be designed to allow for future installation of solar panels on 40 percent of the roof area.

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:

Energy conservation features included in the proposed new school would include:

- Higher floor to floor height on the lower level and skylights on the upper level to provide daylighting for classroom spaces.
- North and south oriented classrooms for optimum daylighting and reduction in electric lighting.
- Continuous air barrier and air leakage testing during construction to reduce infiltration and energy loss.
- Vestibules at all main entries to reduce heating and ventilation loads by creating an air lock.
- High performing windows with low-e coatings that would be optimized based on the window orientation.

- Continuous insulation on exterior of building to prevent energy loss.
- Solar readiness for future installation of solar panels on 40 percent of the roof area.
- Energy source metering and display kiosk to inform building occupants and owners of both real time and long term energy use.
- Electrical:
    - Daylight controls that automatically dim electric lighting in areas adjacent to windows.
    - High efficiency LED lighting for classroom lighting power density of less than 0.5 watts per square foot.
    - Vacancy sensors in every room that would automatically turn lights off when space is unoccupied.
    - Motion sensors on exterior lights that would automatically dim lights to 20 percent when the area is unoccupied.
    - Plug load controllers that automatically switch off 50 percent of electrical outlets in classrooms and offices to reduce vampire loads from printers, monitors, and desk lamps during off hours.
- Mechanical:
    - Air to air heat recovery in classrooms.
    - Natural cooling in classrooms.
    - "Min vent" displacement ventilation systems in classrooms.
    - Radiant floor heating in classrooms.
    - Low temperature heating water system.
    - High efficiency condensing boilers.
    - Central air to water heat pump to supplement boiler plant.
    - High efficiency condensing water heaters.
    - Low flow plumbing fixtures.

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.

Accidental spills of hazardous materials from equipment and vehicles could occur during construction. However, a spill prevention and control plan would be developed to prevent the accidental release of contaminants into the environment.

A septic tank is located in the northeast corner of the site near the baseball dugout (shown on Figure 3). The septic tank is no longer in use. The tank is located outside of the project footprint.

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

According to the Department of Ecology Facility/Site(s) database, the Lynndale Elementary School is not known to be contaminated.

The Hazardous Materials Survey Report found that the existing school building contains asbestos in the boiler building, gymnasium building, and in caulking and roofing throughout the building. In addition, four out of seven paint samples collected throughout the site were found to contain lead (PBS, 2015).

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.

The existing school building contains asbestos and lead paint as described above under 7.a.1.

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.

Chemicals stored and used during construction would be limited to gasoline and other petroleum based products required for maintenance and operation of construction equipment and vehicles.

During operation of the new school building, chemicals stored and used on site would be limited to cleaning supplies.

4. Describe special emergency services that might be required.

No special emergency services would be required.

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

Site-specific pollution prevention plans and spill prevention and control plans would be developed to prevent or minimize impacts from hazardous materials.

All asbestos-containing materials would be removed and properly disposed of by a qualified State of Washington licensed asbestos abatement contractor in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Any previously encountered material encountered during construction activities would be sampled for asbestos prior to being impacted by demolition. Disturbance of painted surfaces with detectable concentrations of lead would be performed according to Washington Labor and Industries regulations for Lead in Construction (WAC 296-155-176). Workers disturbing surfaces with lead-containing paint would be provided the proper personal protective equipment and use proper work methods to limit occupational and environmental exposure to lead (PBS, 2015).

b. Noise

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

There are no existing sources of noise in the area that would adversely affect the proposal.

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

Vehicle and equipment operation during construction could cause noise impacts to nearby residents. Construction hours and noise levels would comply with the City of Lynnwood noise standards (Lynnwood Municipal Code (LMC) 10.12.500). Maximum permissible sound levels in residential communities are not to exceed 55 A-weighted decibels (dBAs). However, maximum permissible sound levels may be exceeded by construction activities between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. While the majority of construction work would occur on weekdays, some work could occur on weekends. Weekend construction would require approval by the City of Lynnwood and would likely be limited interior work.

After construction is complete, noise levels could increase over current conditions as enrollment at the school increases. Increased enrollment could cause increased noise conditions from additional students on-site as well as from additional car trips for drop-offs and pick-ups. Increased noise from both sources would primarily occur during daytime hours, but some increased noise could occur

during evening events. The current enrollment is 448 students and the maximum capacity of the new school would be 510 students, so any increase in noise from additional students on-site or from additional car trips would be marginal.

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

Construction activities would be restricted to hours and levels designated by LMC 10.12.500. If construction activities exceed permitted noise levels, the District would instruct the contractor to implement measures to reduce noise impacts to comply with the Noise Control Ordinance, which may include additional muffling of equipment.

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 project site is currently used for the Lynndale Elementary School. Outside of school hours, the baseball fields are used for recreation organized by the City of Lynnwood and Pacific Little League. Adjacent properties are single-family residential and Lynndale Park. The proposal would not change the current land use of the site and would not affect land uses on nearby or adjacent properties.

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 nonforest use?

The site is not currently and has not been previously used for working farmlands or working forest lands. No agricultural or forest land would be converted to other uses.

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

No working farm or forest lands are located nearby the proposed project, so the project would not affect or be affected by working land business operations.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

The main structure on the site is the one-story Lynndale Elementary School, which consists of nine separate buildings connected by covered pathways. Two one-story portable classrooms are located on the site. Other structures on the site include playground equipment, a storage shed, and a dugout associated with the baseball field to the north of the school.

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

The existing Lynndale Elementary School, the playground equipment, and the storage shed would be demolished. Prior to construction of the new building, the existing portables would be relocated to the former Woodway Elementary School for use while the new school is under construction. After construction, the portables would be removed from the former Woodway Elementary School intact. The District would either reuse the portables at other school sites or store them on District property.

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

The City of Lynnwood zoning classification of the site is P-1 (Public).

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

The City of Lynnwood comprehensive plan designation of the site is Public Facilities.

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

The project site is not within a shoreline jurisdiction; therefore, there is no applicable shoreline master plan designation.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

The City of Lynnwood critical areas maps show fish and wildlife conservation areas within Lynndale Park and in an area roughly corresponding to the forested ravine west of the elementary school. Another linear habitat area (possibly a stream corridor) is mapped west of 74th Avenue West.

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

The capacity of the completed new school would be 510 students. This would be an increase over the current school, which currently has an enrollment of 448 students with 50 teachers and staff. Many kindergarten students are enrolled half time, so the full time equivalent enrollment is 414 students. Future staffing levels would depend on enrollment growth.

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

The completed project would not displace any people.

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

No displacement would occur; therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

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

The project would not change existing land uses. The project would obtain a project design review permit from the City of Lynnwood before construction. The District would request an administrative reduction for the parking spot requirement, which if approved would reduce the required number of parking spots by 20 percent.

m. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with nearby agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

The project is not located near any agricultural or forest lands, so no measures to ensure compatibility are required.

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 as part of the project.

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. Describe proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any.

The project would not cause housing impacts; therefore, mitigation measures to control housing impacts would not be required.

10. Aesthetics

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

The height of the new school building would be 33 feet (not including any rooftop mechanical equipment). The principal exterior building material would be glass-fiber reinforced concrete.

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

Views from adjacent single-family residences facing the current elementary school would be altered as the school building is demolished and replaced with a new building. The new school would be taller than the existing school, but the building would be set back from property lines and established trees would be retained. Therefore, views would not be substantially altered or obstructed.

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

The school has been designed to reduce aesthetic impacts to neighboring single-family homes through use of setbacks and landscaping.

11. Light and Glare

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

Exterior lighting would be required for personnel and building safety. Outdoor circulation areas and parking lots would be illuminated by LED light sources. Lighting systems would be designed to provide illumination levels in accordance with the recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society, consistent with Energy Codes. A typical streetlight is designed to emit 1 footcandle, a measurement of illumination. Exterior

lighting at the new school would be designed to 0.5 footcandles and would be turned off at 10:00 p.m.

The addition of a digital sign would comply with City of Lynnwood code to meet required setbacks and comply with hours of operation.

The ballfields at the north end of the site are currently lit for use after dark and would continue to be after the new Lynndale Elementary School is built.

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

Exterior building and property lighting from the completed project would not be a safety hazard and would not be expected to interfere with views.

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

No off-site sources of light or glare would affect this proposal.

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

It is anticipated that both exterior and interior lighting would be on timers so that the site would be mostly dark at night. Exterior lights would be designed to 0.5 footcandles.

12. Recreation

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

Lynndale Elementary is located adjacent to Lynndale Park, which is owned and operated by the City of Lynnwood (Figure 2). Lynndale Park is 41 acres, 22 acres of which are preserved as forest. The park includes a skate park, soccer field, four tennis courts, basketball courts, play equipment, an amphitheater, a picnic shelter, a 0.6-mile walking trail, a 0.7-mile hiking trail, and a grass play area. Orienteering courses are offered at the park. The park also includes a baseball complex jointly maintained by the City of Lynnwood and Pacific Little League. The baseball complex features three lighted baseball fields, two of which are located on Lynndale Elementary School property. The third is partially located on school property.

Additional recreation facilities on the Lynndale Elementary site include hard surface play areas around the school and three play areas with climbing structures and slides built over woodchips.

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

The proposed project would not displace any existing recreational uses. Play areas associated with Lynndale Elementary would be demolished along with the existing school structure, but the new school would include more play areas and more varied play areas. The three existing baseball fields in the north portion of the site shared with Pacific Little League would not be altered by the project and would be available for use during construction.

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

All recreation areas that would be demolished as part of the project would be replaced. The new Lynndale Elementary would provide more play areas and more varied play areas.

Play areas for outdoor recess are proposed on the northwest side of the building. Natural play components such as boulders, sand, water, logs, and plants would be incorporated where feasible. These elements would be connected by gravel or wood chip pathways, foot bridges or other means of soft surfacing. Climbing and more traditional play structures would be included. A hard surface play area for basketball, foursquare, wall ball and other similar types of play would be located at the far northwest end of the building adjacent the existing ball field. A covered play area would be included beneath the second story and opposite the gymnasium. Recreation would also occur in the grassy area between the existing outfields as well as on the outfield of the field closest the school.

A large courtyard is proposed along the west side of the campus and would visually connect the building to the natural ravine. The courtyard would be paved adjacent the building to serve school and community functions. The southern portion of the courtyard adjacent to the ravine would incorporate native plantings, deciduous tree canopy, and wood chips. Plans for the new Elementary School include a wood chip path through the ravine and an outlook over the south end of the site, both of which would be constructed in the future and would allow the wooded ravine to be used as a teaching tool for students and the community.

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 located on or near the site? If so, specifically describe.

The existing Lynndale Elementary School was constructed in 1957 and is over 45 years old. The one-story school was designed in an early version of the New Formalism style and embodies the style's characteristic emphasis on the structural grid, use of vertical posts, and use of textured surfaces. It is comprised of steel-frame and pumice-block construction and features a zig-zag roofline of concrete cast with wood shaving inclusions; originally the zig-zag roofline was also used for the covered walkways but has since been converted to a simple shed roofline in a 1988 renovation. The school was designed by architect Dan F. Miller and built by Dahlgren Construction Company (*Seattle Times*, 1957). While over 45 years in age, there is no indication that the school embodies unique construction methods or design elements that would support listing the building on national, state, or local preservation registers.

A review of historic registers indicates that there are no properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register on or adjacent to the school site (DAHP, 2014). The City of Lynnwood does not have a local preservation register and no Snohomish County Register of Historic Places are located on or near the project area.

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.

There are no recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project area. No previous professional cultural resource studies have been conducted for the project area; the nearest study was approximately 0.30 miles north conducted for safety improvements to segments of Olympic View Drive (Kanaby et al., 2007).

The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) Statewide Predictive Model classifies the project area as "Low to Moderately Low Risk" for encountering subsurface precontact cultural resources (DAHP, 2014). Near surface geological deposits within the project area consist of very old, Pleistocene-aged glacial till (Minard 1983); the lack of significant natural deposition during the subsequent

Holocene period diminishes the potential for intact, buried precontact archaeological resources.

One ethnographic place name was recorded nearby for a small creek draining into Puget Sound from the vicinity of the project area; this was known as *s!baL*, translated to mean "the supernatural power which makes one able to be a sucking doctor" and indicates the creek has potential religious shamanic healing associations (Hilbert et al., 2001). No cemeteries are recorded on the project area. Further review of historic maps, aerial photographs, and published Native American ethnographic studies do not suggest a high probability for encountering cultural resources in the direct project area (Anderson Map Company, 1910; Hilbert et al., 2001; Kroll Map Company, 1934; Kroll Map Company, 1952; Kroll Map Company, 1960; Metsker Map Company, 1927; Metsker Map Company, 1936; USGS, 1895; USGS, 1953; USGS, 1968; USGS, 1973; USGS, 1981; US Surveyor General, 1859).

During the majority of the 20th century the project area was under the ownership of first the Ober family and then Harry E. Hudson, until the County acquired the land by 1952 (Anderson Map Company, 1910; Kroll Map Company, 1934; Kroll Map Company, 1952; Kroll Map Company, 1960; Metsker Map Company, 1927; Metsker Map Company, 1936). The project area does not appear to have been developed prior to construction of the school.

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 archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

As cited in response to questions 13a and 13b above, the following types of documents were reviewed in order to identify any potential cultural resources in the project vicinity:

- the DAHP for any recorded cultural resources, cemeteries, national, state, or local register-listed historic properties, and previous studies on or near the project area;
- DAHP's Statewide Predicative Model;
- historic maps of the project area dated 1859, 1895, 1910, 1927, 1934, 1936, 1952, 1953, 1968,1973, 1981; and
- ethnographic studies.

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.

No cultural resources have been identified in the project area and the area is considered by DAHP to be "Low to Moderately Low Risk" for buried cultural resources (DAHP, 2014). If cultural resources are inadvertently disturbed during construction, the District would comply with state laws requiring the protection of cultural resources and human remains (RCW 27.53, RCW 27.44, RCW 68.50, and RCW 68.60). The District would temporarily halt work in the immediate vicinity of the identified resources and notify DAHP and Affected Tribes to negotiate mitigation and/or avoidance measures.

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.

The site is accessible off of 72nd Avenue West. The nearest arterial is 68th Avenue West. 72nd Avenue West is accessible from 68th Avenue West via 192nd Place SW. The new school would include two driveways off of 72nd Avenue West, one for a drop-off/pick-up turnaround and one for the staff/visitor parking lot (Figure 2).

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 not directly served by public transit. Community Transit, which provides bus service to the City of Lynnwood, runs bus routes on 76th Avenue West (Route 119) and 196th Street Southwest (Route 196). The nearest transit stop is at 76th Avenue West and 190th Street Southwest, which is approximately 0.45 miles from Lynndale Elementary. The school would provide bus service for students.

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

Parking requirements for an elementary school are outlined in Table 21.18.03 of the Lynnwood Municipal Code (LMC). LMC requires 1 parking space per 4 student capacity where capacity is defined as the school design capacity even if the actual enrollment varies by year. LMC 21.18.800 allows for a potential administrative reduction of up to 20 percent in parking requirements based on parking studies performed by a qualified engineer.

Based on the future school capacity of 510 students, 128 parking spaces would be required by LMC. If an administrative reduction is approved, the requirement could be reduced by 20 percent or 26 spaces for a total requirement of 102 spaces. The District intends to meet code requirements through on-site parking and a shared parking agreement with the City of Lynnwood Parks Department to use the Lynndale Park parking lot.

Parking for staff and visitors would be located primarily along the southern boundary of the site. The District would provide 67 stalls in 90 degree and parallel configurations. A turn-around at the west end of the parking lot would facilitate vehicle circulation.

A parking count was collected at Lynndale Elementary in October 2014. The data were collected over two days from 9:30 to 11 AM. As vehicles associated with Lynndale Elementary sometimes use the Lynndale Park parking lot, vehicles parked in that lot were included as a conservative estimate. The average peak parking demand for the schools was 48 vehicles and the average peak parking demand rate was 0.11 vehicles per full time equivalent (FTE) students. Based on this peak parking demand rate and assuming future FTE students equivalent to the increase in student capacity, the Parking Study estimated the future parking demand would be 56 vehicles (TranspoGroup, 2014). This estimate of peak parking demand is likely conservative since the number of FTE students would likely be less than the planned 510 student capacity of the school.

At the time of the Parking Study, the peak demand observed at the Lynndale Park parking lot closest to the school was three vehicles. LMC 21.18.300 allows for off-street parking on an adjoining lot to the property being served where parking is within 300 feet of the property being served. There are 94 parking spaces in the Lynndale Park parking lot closest to the school (TranspoGroup, 2014).

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).

A second southbound lane would be added along 72nd Avenue West, extending from the drop-off/pick-up driveway to the parking lot driveway. The lane would extend 200 linear feet and would be used for bus loading and unloading. The second lane could also be used as after-hour on-street parking for both the school and for Lynndale Park. Approximately 11 on-street parking stalls could be accommodated.

A sidewalk would be added along the frontage of the school side of 72nd Avenue West.

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

The project would not occur in the vicinity of or use water, rail, or air transportation.

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 nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

Trip generation rates for the proposal were developed based on existing elementary school. Weekday AM peak hour (7 to 9 a.m.), PM peak hour (4 to 6 p.m.) and afternoon peak hour (2 to 4 p.m.) trip generation counts for the existing school were collected over two typical mid-week school days in May 2014 and January 2015. The *Lynndale Elementary School – Traffic Impact Analysis* Memorandum prepared for the project (Appendix A) determined that the new Lynndale Elementary School would generate up to 72 new AM peak hour trips, 25 new afternoon peak hour trips, and 21 new PM peak hour trips if the school were to reach full capacity.

The Memorandum also analyzed intersection level of service (LOS) for the site driveways. LOS is described alphabetically with a range of levels of service (LOS A through LOS F), with LOS A indicated free-flowing traffic and LOS F indicating extreme congestion and long vehicle delays. The Memorandum determined that the site driveways would operate at LOS A under afternoon and PM peak hours both with and without the new Lynndale Elementary School. Without the new school, the southern and northern driveways would both operate at LOS B during the AM peak hour. With the new school, the northern driveway LOS would decrease to LOS C during the AM peak hour and the southern driveway would continue to operate at LOS B (TranspoGroup, 2015).

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.

The proposal would not interfere with the movement of agricultural or forest products on streets in the area, because no agricultural or working forest lands are located within the vicinity of the project site.

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

The project includes several components which would improve traffic circulation and pedestrian safety compared to current conditions, including

addition of a sidewalk along 72nd Avenue West, improved parking circulation, and separation of parent and bus circulation through the addition of a drop-off/pick-up loop and addition of a second southbound lane to 72nd Avenue West to facilitate bus loading and unloading.

The District would require the selected contractor to develop a construction management plan (CMP) to address traffic and pedestrian control during school construction. The CMP would define truck routes, lane closures, walkway closures, and parking disruptions, as necessary. To the extent possible, the CMP would direct trucks along the shortest route to arterials and away from residential streets to avoid unnecessary conflicts with resident and pedestrian activity. The CMP may also include measures to keep adjacent streets clean on a daily basis at the truck exit points (such as street sweeping or on-site truck wheel cleaning) to reduce tracking dirt offsite. The CMP would identify parking locations for construction staff. To the extent possible, construction employee parking would be contained on-site.

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.

The project would not result in an increased need for public services.

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

Since an increased need for public services is not required; mitigation to reduce impacts to public services is not proposed.

16. Utilities

a. Underline utilities currently available at the site:

Electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic systems, other

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

Sanitary sewer would be collected from the building and be conveyed via gravity flow to the existing 8-inch sanitary sewer main to the northwest. Domestic and fire services would be provided from a proposed 8-inch ductile iron water main loop that would encompass the proposed school

building. The proposed loop would connect to the existing 8-inch water main in 72nd Avenue West.

A new meter and backflow assembly would be required for the proposed water service and an approved backflow device would be required for the proposed fire service. Four new fire hydrants would be required along the proposed water loop.

Natural gas service would be provided for the proposed school. A new gas lateral would be required and would extend from the existing gas service at the south end of the site.

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: Taine Wilton

Name of signee: TAINE WILTON

Position and Agency/Organization: DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION MANAGER
EDMONDS SCHOOL DISTRICT

Date Submitted: 04/08/2015