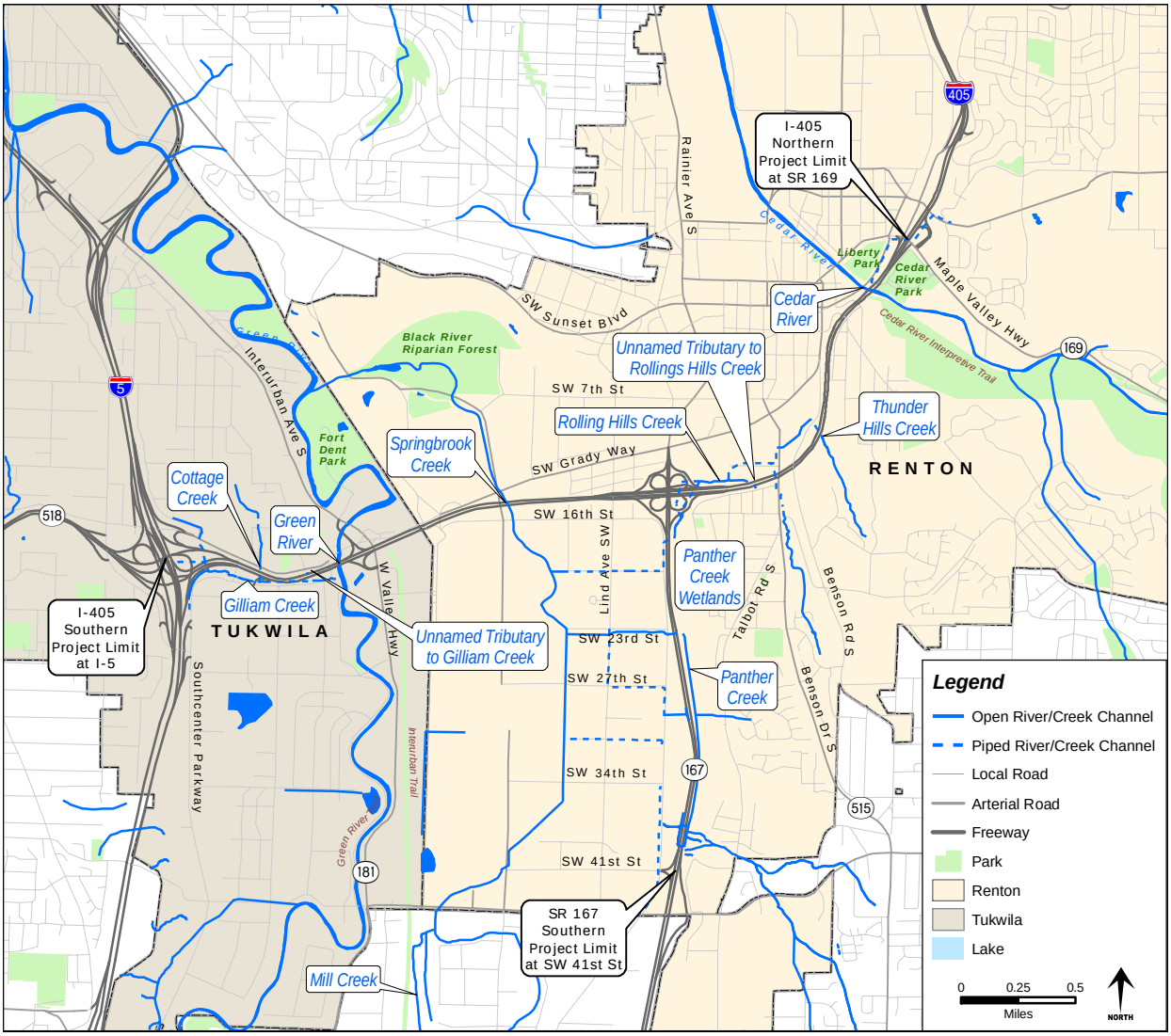
Page 5-28, Exhibit 5-11. Surface Waterbodies in the Study Area.

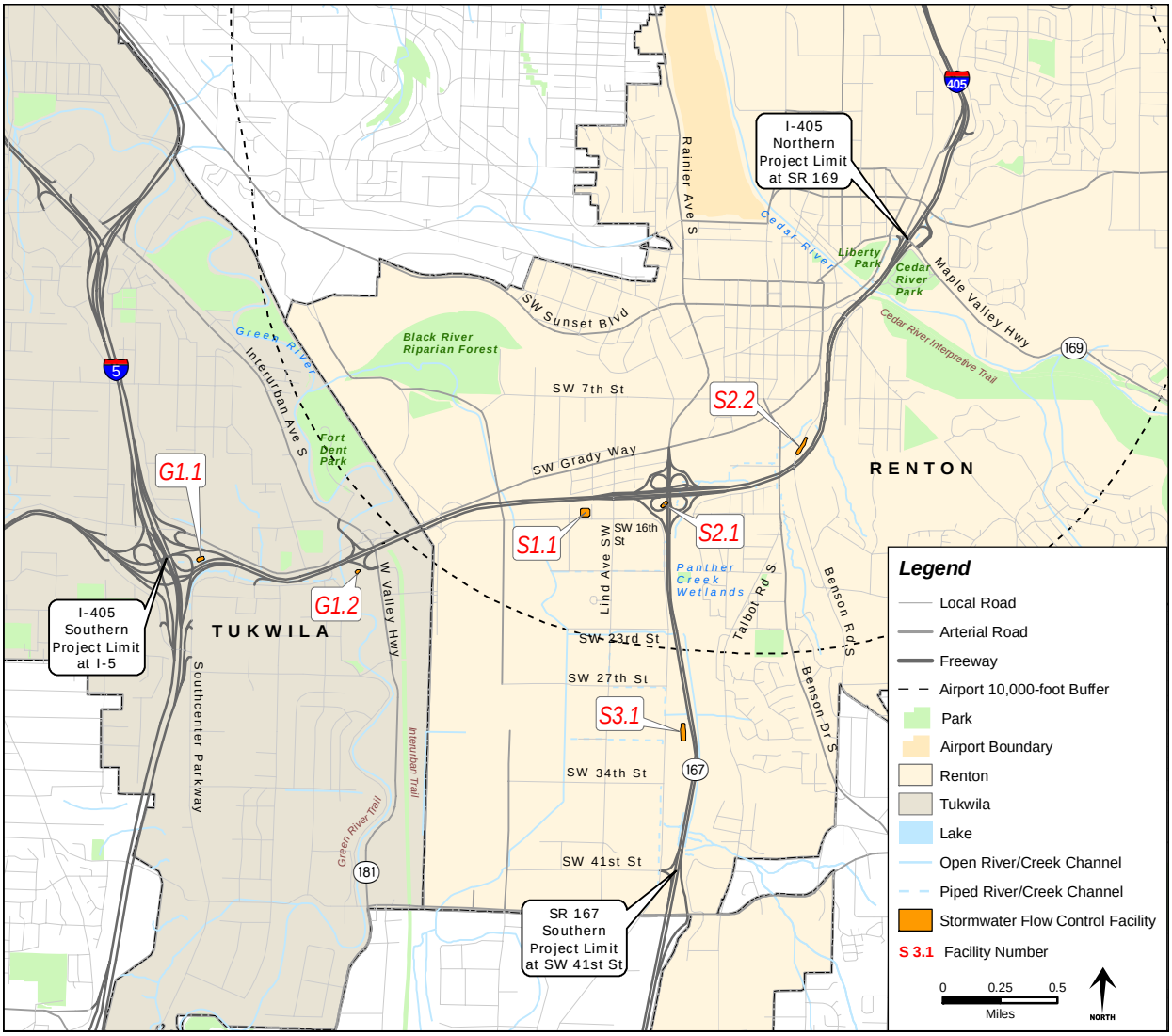
Exhibit 5-11 has been replaced with the following version:



The exhibit has been revised to correctly show only Waters of the U.S. versus stormwater drainages.

Page 5-34, Exhibit 5-13. Stormwater Flow Control Facility Locations

Exhibit 5-13 has been replaced with the following version:



This exhibit has been revised to show the location of a new detention pond that will be located in the loop-ramp of the I-405/SR 167 interchange. This pond will not have any additional project effects. The exhibit has also been revised to show the 10,000-foot radius around the Renton Airport. This radius has been established to reduce collisions between water fowl and aircraft. Within this boundary, permanent open water areas that attract water fowl are discouraged and therefore special design criteria apply to the stormwater ponds.

Page 5-35, second sentence top of page

Text is revised as follows:

> Details on these effects can be found in the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Discipline Report for this project in Appendix L of this environmental assessment.

Page 5-35, Fish Passage

Text is revised as follows:

> All culverts affected by the project were assessed to determine if they are barriers to up or downstream fish passage. ~~Fish passage barriers were evaluated to determine if replacing culverts was warranted and would benefit fish. As a result of this analysis,~~ No fish passage culvert replacements are planned as part of the Renton Nickel Improvement Project.

Page 5-38, last paragraph

Text is revised as follows:

> ~~Two of the streams~~Springbrook Creek and the West Fork of Panther Creek in the study area will experience work within or above the OHWM. In each case, the areas affected by the project contain limited in-stream habitat. Because the affected streams are already in a degraded condition, the on-site mitigation for these streams will only restore the functions or values already existing in those areas.

Page 5-41, added after the bullet at the top of the page

Text is added as follows:

> Construction may also temporarily affect the bus stop north of the existing I-405 bridge over Talbot Road.

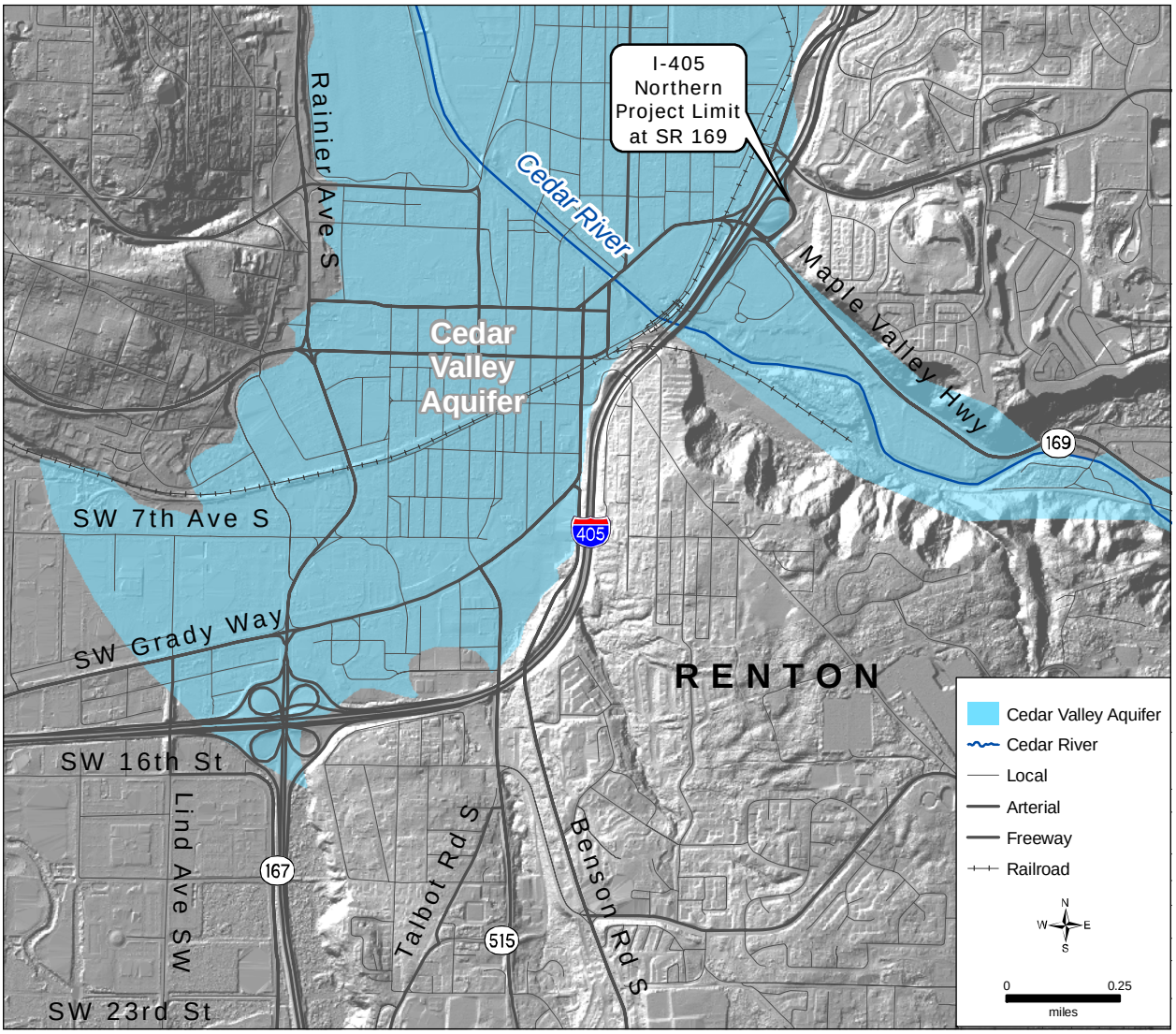
Page 5-50, first sentence of first paragraph

Text is revised as follows:

> The Springbrook Trail~~Trial~~ will be closed during construction for public safety reasons where it passes under I-405.

Page 5-60, Exhibit 5-18

Exhibit 5-18 has been replaced with the following version:



This map shows a revised aquifer boundary. This revision does not change the conclusions of the EA because proposed construction for the project will not occur within the Aquifer Protection Zones.

Appendix B – Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

This appendix has been included in its entirety as Attachment 4 of this FONSI. All corrections to this appendix can be found in Attachment 4.

Appendix G – Cultural Resources Discipline Report

Page 34, What tribal consultations were included?

Section is revised as follows:

> WSDOT initiated tribal consultation by sending letters describing the proposed project to the designated cultural representative of the federally recognized Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, ~~Tulalip Tribes,~~ the Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Indian Reservation, as well as the non-federally recognized Duwamish Tribe. Copies of these letters can be found in Appendix A. We also conducted ethnographic research in response to concerns raised by the Muckleshoot Tribe during preparation of the *I-405 Corridor Program NEPA/SEPA Draft Environmental Impact Statement*. One primary source is T. T. Waterman's *Puget Sound Geography* (ca. 1920), which contains locational and descriptive information of many Indian place names in the region. Following archival and literature review of ethnographic materials on file at various agencies and institutions, including the University of Washington Libraries, we reviewed the results with the Muckleshoot representatives to address their desire to participate in more detailed consultation. ~~The remaining tribes have communicated their concerns during follow-up telephone conversations.~~

Appendix K – Environmental Justice Discipline Report

Page 25, Why is it important to involve tribal governments in the project?

Section is revised as follows:

> WSDOT consults with Indian tribes that could be affected by the project. WSDOT sent letters providing information on the project to the Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, ~~Tulalip,~~ Yakama, and Duwamish (not federally recognized) Tribes and will continue to coordinate with the tribes.

Page 35, fourth bullet

Section is revised as follows:

- We have not identified any long-term effects to historical, cultural, archaeological, and Section 106 resources. ~~The tribes have not identified any concerns over usual and accustomed tribal areas.~~ See the Cultural Resources Discipline Report for more information.

Appendix L – Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Discipline Report

Page 22, first paragraph

First sentence of the first paragraph is revised as:

> Biologists on the I-405 Team collected existing information on fisheries and aquatic resources in the study area by reviewing available literature; performing internet searches; and conducting interviews with various state, county, and local agencies ~~and tribal interests~~.

Page 23, First full paragraph

Text is revised as follows:

> The ~~I-405~~ I-405 Team also identified existing fish passage barriers in the study area. Based on the results of the fish passage barrier investigation, the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) will determine which fish passage barriers will require retrofitting or replacement.

Page 24, second paragraph

Section is revised as follows:

> The Muckleshoot ~~and Yakama Tribes~~ and other tribes harvest adult salmon from the study area pursuant to judicially recognized treaty rights, as interpreted by the Boldt Decision of 1974. The Boldt Decision provided the Yakama Tribe "the right to enjoy all of these fisheries as they had beforehand" which requires that they take the fish "by consent of the tribes in that region" and that consent still applies today. Over the years, judicial decisions have affirmed that treaty tribes have a right to harvest fish free of state interference, subject to conservation principals, to co-manage the fishery resource with the state, and to harvest up to 50 percent of the harvestable fish.

Page 28, first paragraph

Added at the end of the first paragraph:

> Steelhead trout are also present in the study area. This species has recently been proposed for listing under ESA.

Page 31, first paragraph

Paragraph revised to read:

> Gilliam Creek has been highly modified throughout the study area. The creek is primarily contained within a straight, concrete-lined, incised, trapezoidal channel, and contains little in-stream structure. Exhibit 12 shows a typical open channel section of the creek. It has a narrow riparian buffer with some native coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs, but the riparian buffer is dominated by non-native plant species including Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Scot's broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), and reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). ~~Several of the culverts located along the length of Gilliam Creek act as partial fish passage barriers.~~The flap gate at the mouth of the creek is a barrier to upstream fish migration. It is unknown whether fish could easily pass through the culvert behind the flap gate if the gate were not there. There are three other culverts upstream of this first one that are all fish passable. Three wetlands associated with Gilliam Creek provide limited refugia for fish during high flows and provide rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids. For additional information on these wetlands, please see the Wetlands Discipline Report for this project.

Page 32, Cottage Creek, third paragraph

Paragraph changed to read:

> No anadromous fish are anticipated to use Cottage Creek, as ~~I-405 acts as a complete~~ there is a natural upstream fish passage barrier. Resident fish species anticipated to use the upper reaches of Cottage Creek include cutthroat trout, Western brook lamprey, sculpin, longnose dace, speckled dace, largescale sucker, and three spine stickleback.

Page 32, Unnamed Tributary to Gilliam Creek

Paragraph changed to read:

> An unnamed tributary to Gilliam Creek flows into Gilliam Creek via a culvert immediately east of where Gilliam Creek daylights before its confluence with the Green River. Exhibit 14 is a map of the unnamed tributary. This tributary has no open channel at its confluence with Gilliam Creek. The only other portion of this stream located in the study area is an approximately 50-foot section that daylights into, and flows through, a small riparian wetland immediately north of I-405. In this area, the stream has a small riparian buffer and little in-stream habitat. ~~I-405 acts as a total barrier to upstream fish passage from Gilliam Creek to this unnamed stream.~~No additional open channel habitat associated with this tributary is located within 1/4 mile of the project footprint.
>
> ~~Neither resident nor anadromous fish are anticipated to use this stream, as the 50 feet of open habitat is bounded downstream by complete fish passage barriers.~~It is assumed that this stream was historically used by coho salmon, sea-run cutthroat trout, cutthroat trout, Western brook lamprey, sculpin, longnose dace, speckled dace, largescale sucker, and three spine stickleback.

Page 33-34, last paragraph

Section is revised as follows:

> Several historic events and land use trends have combined to have a profound effect on the hydrology of the Green River. These include ~~four~~ five large engineering projects:
>
> - Construction of the flood control levees in the late 1800s
> - Diversion of the White River in 1911
> - Construction of Tacoma Water's Headworks Diversion Dam in 1911
> - Diversion of the Cedar/Black River in 1916
> - Construction of the HHD in 1962

Page 34, paragraph 2

Text is revised as follows:

> The lower Green River, from approximately river mile 11 to river mile 42, is used by all native salmonids for upstream and downstream migration and rearing. Chinook, coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon and steelhead trout are known to spawn in this reach of the Green River, though spawning habitat is limited.[19] Pacific and river lamprey are also present in the Green River, but little information is available on their present status.[20]

Pages 34, 35, and 36, footnotes 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, and 26

Footnotes are all revised to read:

> Kerwin, John and Nelson, Tom S. (Eds.). ~~Salmon and Steelhead~~ Habitat Limiting Factors ~~Report for the Cedar – Sammamish Basin~~ and Reconnaissance Assessment Report, Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound Watersheds (WRIA 9 and Vashon Island ~~Water Resource Inventory Area 8~~) Washington Conservation Commission and the King County Department of Natural Resources. 2000~~1~~.

Page 36, footnote 24

Footnote revised as follows:

[24] Derek Koellmann, Anchor Environmental, L.L.C. personal observation, January 2005.

New Appendix

Add the following exhibits as Appendix C. These two exhibits illustrate the WSDOT owned culverts. Exhibit C-1 illustrates the locations of each culvert within the study area. Exhibit C-2 describes each culvert and its characteristics. The culvert identification (ID) number shown in Exhibit C-2 corresponds to those used on Exhibit C-1.

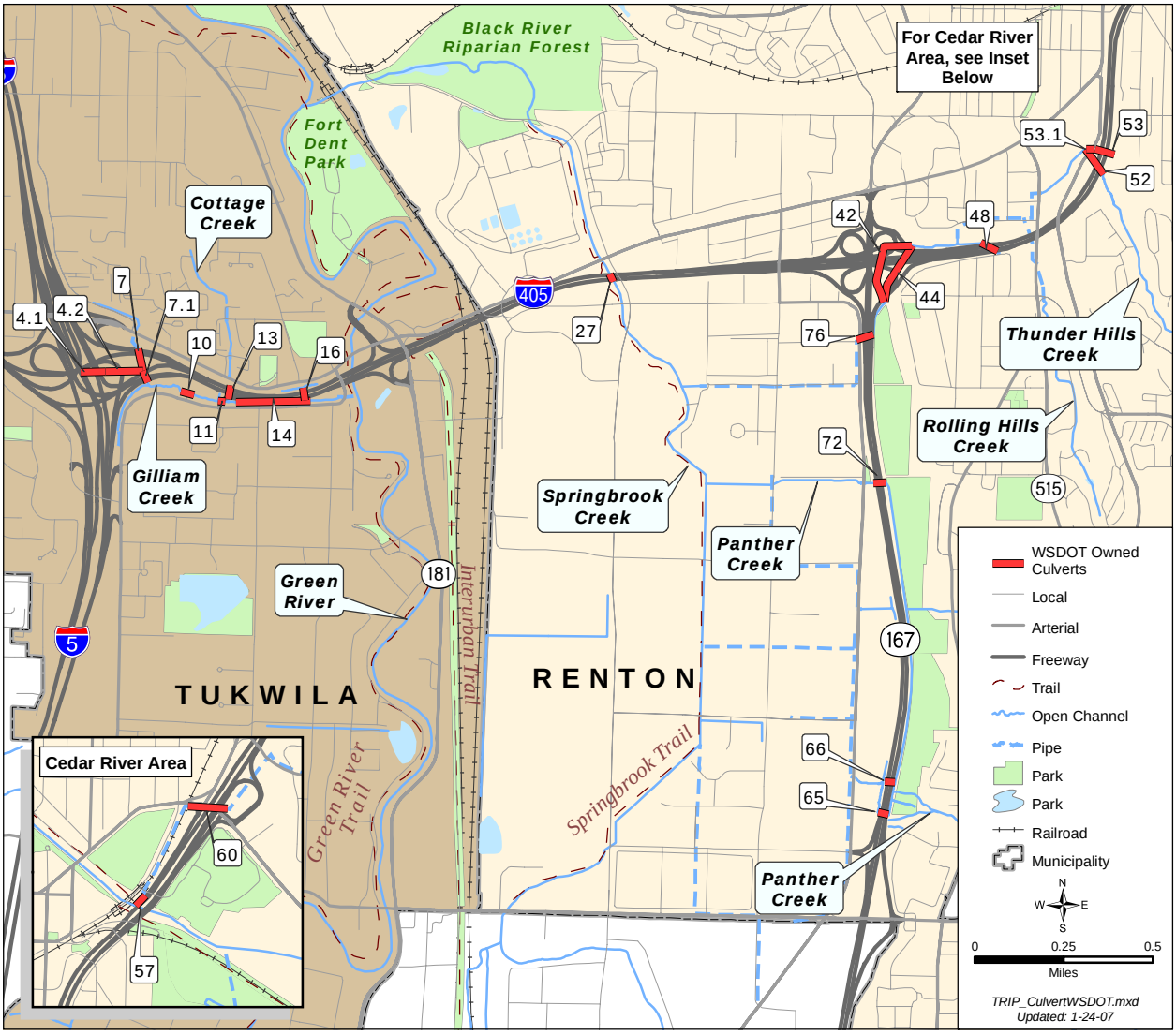


Exhibit C-1: Location of WSDOT Owned Culverts

Exhibit C-2: Characteristics of WSDOT Owned Culverts

Stream Conveyed	Culvert ID	Culvert Description	Upstream Habitat Description	TDA Basin	Culvert Type	Milepost	Linear Feet of Stream Above Culvert[1]	Fish Bearing	Fish Passable
Gilliam Creek	4.1	Conveys Gilliam Creek from west to east through the I-5/I-405 interchange.	Has 2,430 linear feet of upstream open channel habitat that is interspersed with piped channel.	G1	60"	0.08	4,675	Y	N
Gilliam Creek	4.2	Culvert 4.1 flows into 4.2. It carries mixed stream and stormwater.	Has 2,430 linear feet of upstream open channel habitat that is interspersed with piped channel.	G1	60"	0.10	4,675	Y	N
Tributary to Gilliam	7	The culvert carries both groundwater and stormwater under I-405.	Upstream habitat leads to the median and a short upper channel above Southcenter Blvd. One small resident fish (shiner type) was observed. There is no evidence of an historic waterway in this area.	G1	72" conc	0.19	1,175	Y	N
Gilliam Creek	7.1	Carries water from Culverts 4.1, 4.2, and 7 and discharges flows into Gilliam Creek.	Upstream habitat leads to the median and a short upper channel above Southcenter Blvd.	G1	72" conc	0.19	1,175	Y	N
Gilliam Creek	10	Culvert on Gilliam Creek main stem, located under 61st Avenue South.	Habitat is open above this culvert on Gilliam Creek main stem. There has been evidence of salmon presence upstream. Three salmon carcasses were found on site visit Dec 2004/Jan 2005.	G1	72" cmp	0.34	500	Y	Y
Gilliam Creek	11	Conveys Gilliam Creek under Tukwila Parkway on-ramp (NB I-405).	Habitat is open above this culvert on Gilliam Creek main stem.	G1	72" cmp	0.42	575	Y	Y
Cottage Creek	13	Conveys Cottage Creek under I-405 and outfalls to Gilliam Creek main stem.	Habitat is open above this culvert on Cottage Creek, however, a natural rock wall/barrier occurs between I-405 and Southcenter Blvd at the north end of the culvert that prevents anadromous fish use.	G1	24" conc	0.44	200	Y	NA
Gilliam Creek	14	Culvert carries Gilliam Creek underneath I-405 parallel to right-of-way.	Habitat is open above this culvert on the Gilliam Creek main stem.	G1	108" cmp	0.46	600	Y	Y
Tributary to Gilliam Creek	16	Conveys an unnamed tributary to Gilliam Creek under I-405 and connects to Culvert 14.	Upstream habitat is a short tributary in the median.	G1	48" conc	0.66	150	Y	U
Springbrook Creek	27	The I-405 box culvert that conveys Springbrook Creek will be removed by the Renton Nickel Improvement Project.	Habitat is open above this culvert on Springbrook Creek.	S1	Box culvert	1.58	14,230	Y	Y
Rolling Hills Creek	42	Conveys Rolling Hills Creek under I-405 mainline.	There is 6,251 linear feet of upstream open channel habitat that is interspersed with piped channel. There is a high likelihood of fish presence above and below this culvert. Culverts 42 and 44 must be considered together for purposes of fish passage.	S2	48" conc	2.33	10,199	Y	N

1. These values are approximate. Note: Culverts that are not fish passable are either temporal or partial barriers. Y = Yes, N = No, NA = Not Available, U = Unknown.

Exhibit C-2: Characteristics of WSDOT Owned Culverts

Stream Conveyed	Culvert ID	Culvert Description	Upstream Habitat Description	TDA Basin	Culvert Type	Milepost	Linear Feet of Stream Above Culvert[1]	Fish Bearing	Fish Passable
Rolling Hills Creek	44	This is primary overflow pipe for all waters flowing through Culvert 42. A small unstable earthen dam directs normal flows into Culvert 42.	There is 6,251 linear feet of upstream open channel habitat that is interspersed with piped channel. Culverts 42 and 44 must be considered together for purposes of fish passage.	S2	132" cmp	2.40	10,199	Y	N
Tributary to Rolling Hills Creek	48	Conveys water under I-405 and into Rolling Hills Creek.	The majority of the upstream habitat is wetland.	S2	30" conc	2.65	170	Y	N
Thunder Hills Creek	52	Conveys Thunder Hills Creek under I-405.	Habitat is open above this culvert on Thunder Hills Creek.	S2	48" conc	3.07	5,000	Y	N
Mine Seep	53	Conveys mine drainage across I-405 and into Thunder Hills Creek.	There is no habitat upstream of this culvert.	S2	U	3.10	0	N	NA
Mine Seep	53.1	Conveys mine drainage across I-405 and into Thunder Hills Creek.	There is no habitat upstream of this culvert.	S2	18" conc	3.10	0	N	NA
Unnamed Stream	57	Serves as outlet pipe for both the unnamed stream and stormwater into the Cedar River.	This historic channel is now piped.	C1	42" conc	3.75	0	N	NA
Unnamed Stream	60	Conveys an unnamed stream under I-405 and SR 169.	This historic channel is now piped.	C1	30" conc	4.00	0	N	NA
Panther Creek	65	Culvert conveys Panther Creek and the tributary 50 feet to the north.	Habitat is open above this culvert on Panther Creek.	S3	24" cmp	24.72	2,590	Y	N
Panther Creek	66	Culvert conveys overflow from Panther Creek through to the west side of SR 167.	Habitat is open above this culvert on Panther Creek.	S3	30" cmp	24.81	2,590	Y	N
Panther Creek	72	Culvert runs under SR 167 and conveys water from Panther Creek wetland. A fish weir owned by the City of Renton is on the upstream (east) side of the culvert.	Habitat is open above this culvert on Panther Creek.	S3	72" steel	25.66	7,090	Y	Y
Rolling Hills Creek	76	Culvert conveys Rolling Hills and Thunder Hills Creek under SR 167 from east to west.	There is 6,251 linear feet of upstream open channel habitat that is interspersed with piped channel.	S2	3'x4' box	26.08	10,250	Y	Y

1. These values are approximate. Note: Culverts that are not fish passable are either temporal or partial barriers. Y = Yes, N = No, NA = Not Available, U = Unknown.

Page 45, first bullet

Section is revised as follows:

> Construction of new southbound and northbound bridges over Springbrook Creek and its associated side channel to accommodate construction of new I-405 north and southbound lanes. One column will be added within the OHWM of Springbrook Creek.

Page 51, last paragraph

Section is revised as follows:

> ~~Likewise, no negative effects~~ Therefore, we anticipate negligible changes, if any, to stream base flows are likely to occur from the increase in impervious surface, as the overall amount of impervious surfacing resulting from the project will only slightly increase the total percentage of impervious surfacing in the watersheds where the project is located.

Page 52, Fish passage

Section is revised as follows:

> All culverts affected by the project were assessed to determine if they are barriers to up or downstream fish passage. ~~Culverts deemed to be fish passage barriers will be assessed further to determine if they will be replaced or retrofitted as part of the project.~~ No fish passage culvert replacements are planned as part of the Renton Nickel Improvement Project.

Page 53, first paragraph

Section is revised as follows:

> Project construction will have several temporary effects on fisheries and aquatic resources. Examples of these temporary effects~~,~~ are discussed in the sections below~~,~~ and are primarily related to construction-related in-water disturbances and stream buffer and riparian vegetation. A summary of temporary construction effects related to the project can be found in Exhibit 32.

Page 56, last paragraph of first section

Section is revised as follows:

> Due to the timing of construction in waterbodies containing federally listed species and the use of appropriate and available BMPs, we anticipate the project will not result in negative effects to federally listed species or federal species of concern.

Page 57, end of first section

The following paragraph was added to the end of the first section.

> Generally, the effect of roadway lighting will be minimized by locating the new fixtures in the median and by using “cut-off” fixtures that will focus the light on the roadway surface. In places where new lighting must be near fish bearing waterbodies, effects will be minimized by using “cut-off” fixtures and light shields to reduce the spill over of light beyond the roadway surface.

Page 60, first sentence

Section is revised as follows:

> Two of the streams in the study area, Springbrook Creek and the west fork of Panther Creek, will experience work within or above the OHWM.

Appendix M – Floodplains Discipline Report

Page 20, What are the Key Points? First bullet

Text is revised as follows:

- This project will not raise the existing 100-year floodplain level because any filling within the floodplain will be mitigated for by excavation within the same floodplain, and at the same elevation, at the Springbrook Early Environmental Investments (EEI) site. The removal of the box culvert on Springbrook Creek will also provide mitigation for filling within the floodplain.

Page 20, What are the Key Points? Last sentence on page

Text is revised as follows:

> WSDOT will perform an ~~hydraulic~~ analysis prior to beginning construction to confirm that the Springbrook site provides adequate mitigation.

Page 30, first paragraph

Text is revised as follows:

> As part of providing compensatory floodplain storage, the Springbrook Creek box culvert will be removed. In addition ~~to providing compensatory floodplain storage~~, stormwater detention will also be provided for drainage from new impervious surfaces. Detaining stormwater will help minimize changes to flow patterns of inlet sources to the floodplain. See the Surface Water and Water Quality Discipline Report for more information on stormwater facilities.

Page 30, last paragraph

Text is revised as follows:

> WSDOT will ~~hydraulically~~ analyze the effectiveness of the fill mitigation to confirm that no rise will result in the 100-year floodplain. If the Springbrook EEI is demonstrated to be inadequate for mitigation, then another site will be found for compensatory storage. ~~In addition, WSDOT will evaluate headloss at stream crossings prior to construction.~~

Appendix Q – Noise and Vibration Discipline Report

Page 31, first paragraph

Section is revised as follows:

> Project noise specialists evaluated the effectiveness of noise barriers at the outermost boundary of the right-of-way to minimize the potential for future corridor roadway projects to require their removal or relocation. In cases where the right-of-way line would not provide a suitable place for a barrier, the analysis was performed at the next closest logical place such as the edge of pavement.

Appendix T – Social Discipline Report

Page 39, Narco Community Park (proposed), first paragraph

Section is revised as follows:

> The master plan for the ~~15~~ 57-acre site proposes to develop an active recreation facility with soccer fields, restroom/shelter building, trails, and parking for ~~100 to 150~~ 358 vehicles. An existing pedestrian bridge, which accommodates the Cedar River Interpretive Trail, links the site to Renton's Cedar River Park. A trailhead and parking currently exist for the Cedar River Trail. The City of Renton has placed a high priority on developing this park.

Page 39, Cedar River Trail, first paragraph, last sentence

Sentence revised as follows:

> The trail is paved for approximately ~~six~~12 miles, from ~~downtown Renton~~ Lake Washington southeast to ~~196th Avenue SE/Jones Road~~Maple Valley; south of this point, the trail is crushed gravel.

Page 43, Burnett Trail (proposed), first paragraph

Section is revised as follows:

> Existing portions of the Burnett Trail follow the existing Burnett Linear Park location along Burnett Avenue (the old Pacific Coast Railroad corridor) from Grady Way to downtown Renton. The proposed trail sections will extend the trail north to the Cedar River and south under I-405 along Talbot Road to Puget Drive. Phase I trail construction was completed in 2006 in Burnett Linear Park; Phase II is expected to be constructed in 2007.

Page 43, Narco and Panther Creek sites, first paragraph, last sentence

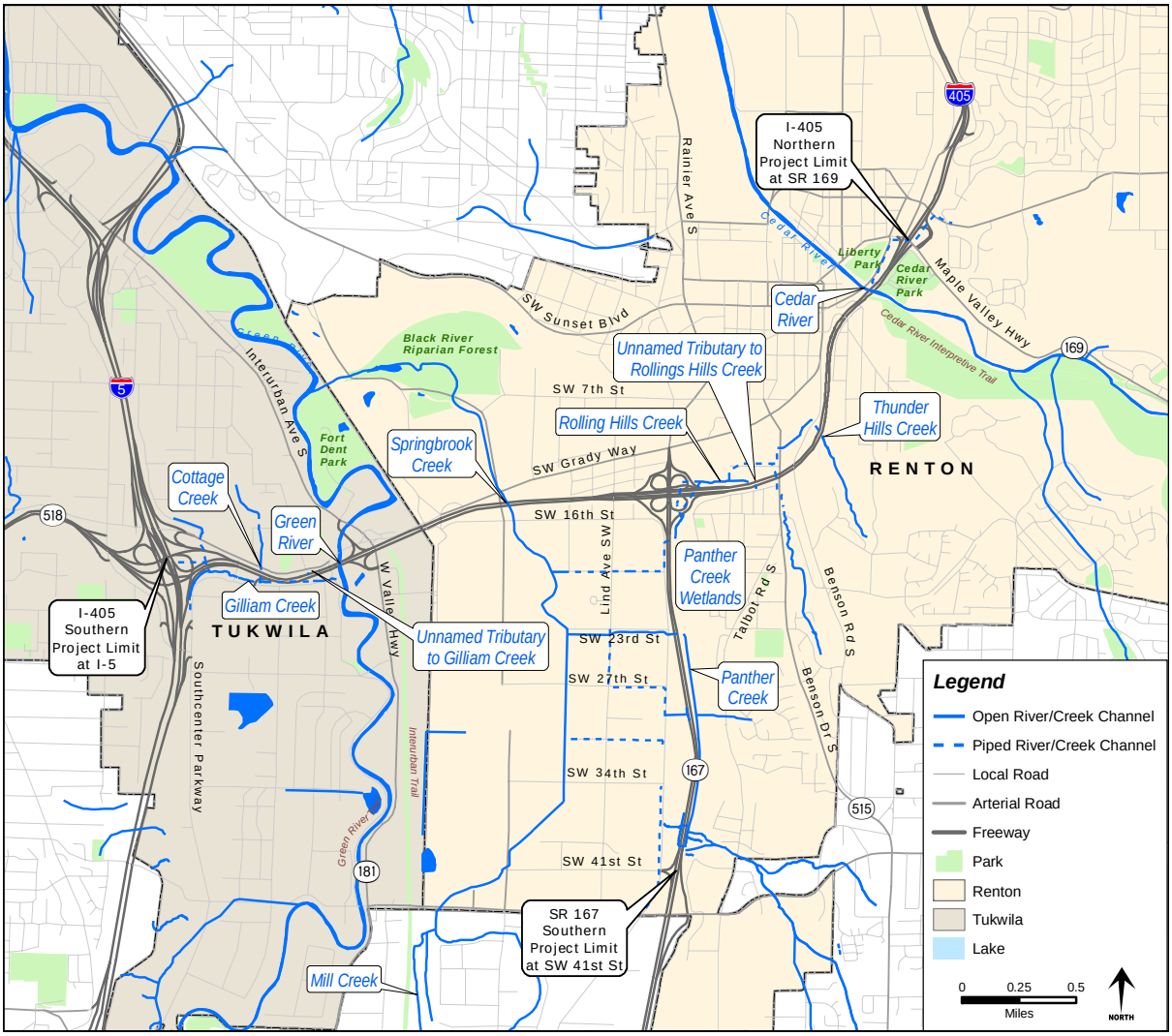
Sentence revised as follows:

> On September 25, 2006 the City of Renton ~~has begun developing the~~ adopted a Tri-Park Master Plan for the Narco site in conjunction with Liberty Park and Cedar Park.

Appendix V – Surface Water and Water Quality Discipline Report

Page 22, Exhibit 10. Surface Waterbodies in the Study Area

Exhibit 10 has been replaced with the following version:



The exhibit has been revised to correctly show only Waters of the U.S. versus stormwater drainages. At the north end of Thunder Hills Creek, the stream goes into a short culvert which does not display due to scale. This also occurs at the north end of Panther Creek near SW 23rd just left of SR 167.

Page 26, second paragraph

Paragraph revised as follows:

> Ecology lists parts of the Green River for not meeting water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform bacteria, and temperature. <u>All three of these water quality problems occur in the reach of the Green River that passes through</u> ~~In~~ the study area ~~the Green River is 303(d) listed for fecal coliform bacteria and temperature~~. Springbrook Creek is also listed for not complying with standards for dissolved oxygen and fecal coliform bacteria. The Cedar River is listed for fecal coliform bacteria down stream of the study area.

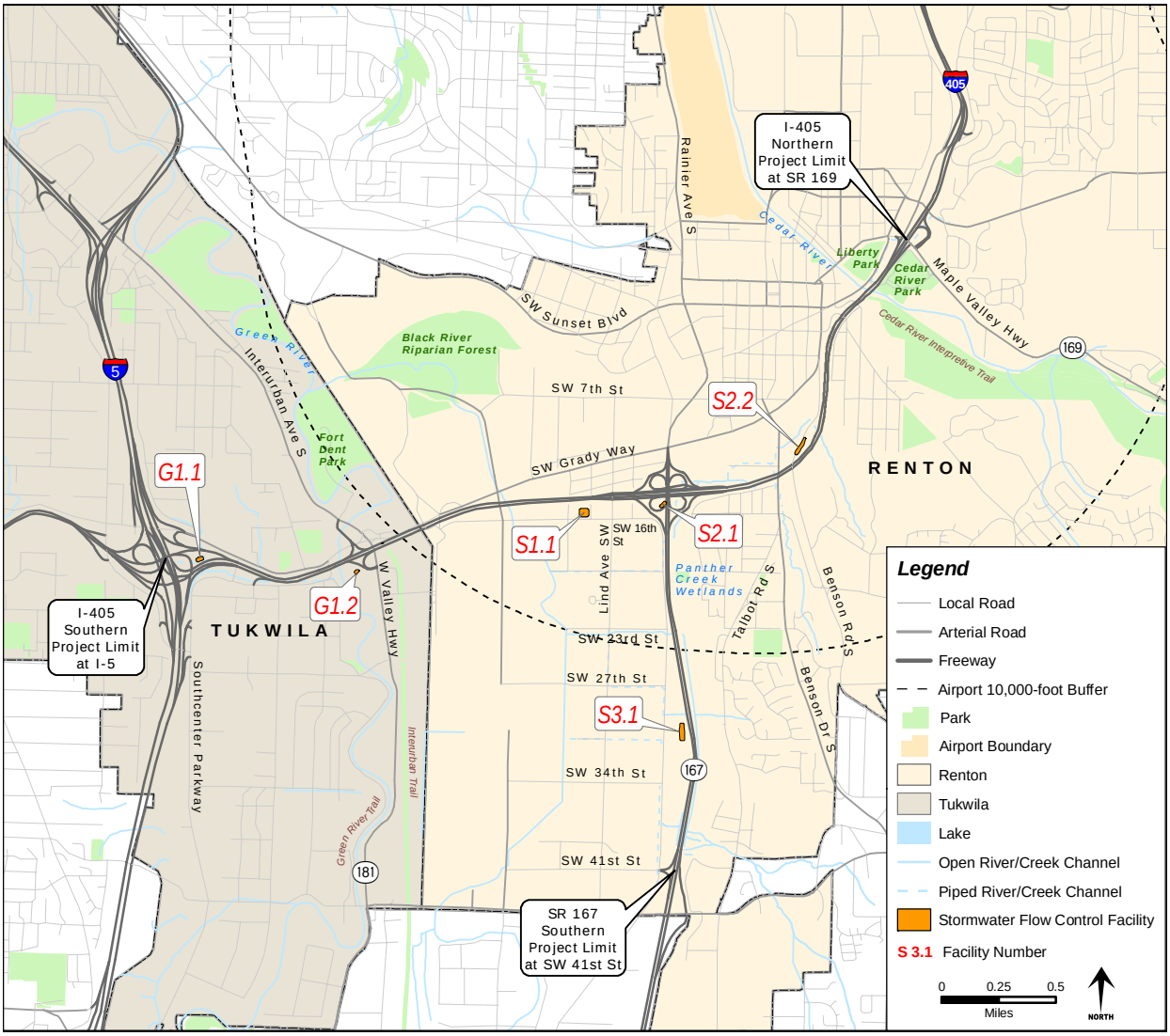
Page 31, forth paragraph, last sentence

Sentence revised as follows:

> WSDOT will construct stormwater facilities based on the <u>latest version of the</u> HRM to provide treatment and detention for all new impervious surfaces created by the project.

Page 36, Exhibit 13. Stormwater Facilities Locations

Exhibit 13 has been replaced with the following version:



This exhibit has been revised to show the location of a detention pond that will be located in the loop-ramp of the I-405/SR 167 interchange during construction. This pond will not have any additional project effects. The exhibit also now shows the 10,000-foot boundary for the Renton Airport. This radius has been established to prevent collisions between water fowl and aircraft. Within this boundary, permanent open water areas that attract water fowl are discouraged.

Appendix W – Transportation Discipline Report

Page 24, Exhibit number

Exhibit label is revised as follows:

> Exhibit ~~10~~11. 2002 Existing Afternoon Peak Hour Vehicle and Person Trips, Mode Split, and Average Speed

Appendix X – Upland Vegetation and Wildlife Discipline Report

Page 34, first sentence of first paragraph

Text is revised as follows:

> Mitigation measures listed in the Surface Water and Water Quality Discipline Report will be followed for this project.