

Time: Opening sessions will begin as shown; all other times are approximate.

Order of Presentation:

In general, each agenda item will include a presentation, followed by board discussion and then public comment. The board makes decisions following the public comment portion of the agenda item.

Public Comment:

If you wish to comment at a meeting, please fill out a comment card and provide it to staff. The chair will call you to the front at the appropriate time. You also may submit written comments to the Board by mailing them to the RCO, attn: Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison or at rebecca.connolly@rco.wa.gov.

Special Accommodations:

If you need special accommodations, please notify us by June 15, 2011 at 360/902-3013 or TDD 360/902-1996.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22

OPENING AND MANAGEMENT REPORTS

- 9:00 a.m. Call To Order** *Board Chair*
- Check on technology
 - Roll Call and Determination of Quorum
 - Introduction of New State Parks Director Don Hoch
 - Review and Approval of Agenda – June 22-23, 2011
- 9:10 a.m. 1. Consent Calendar (Decision)** *Board Chair*
- a. Approval of Board Meeting Minutes – March 31, 2011
 - b. Time Extension Requests:
 - Birch Bay Boat Launch Development, State Parks, Project #06-1642D
 - Deception Pass Hoypus Day Use, State Parks, Project #06-2073D
 - Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration and Interpretive Trail Project, Tulalip Tribe, Project #06-1604D
 - Klickitat Canyon NRCA 2006, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Project #06-1841
 - Washougal Oaks NAP/NRCA 2006, DNR, Project #06-1812
 - Elk River NRCA 2006, DNR, Project #06-1824
 - c. Clarification of Grant Maximum for Recreational Trails Program in Resolution 2011-04, Adopted March 31, 2011
 - d. Recognition of Volunteers
 - e. Cost Increase Request: BISC Pistol Range Upgrade, Bainbridge Island Shooting Club, RCO #07-1236
 - f. Successor Organization for Cascade Rifle and Pistol Club
 - g. Extension of Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program Plan
Resolution #2011-06

9:15 a.m. 2. Management Reports (Briefing)

- a. Director's Report
 - Demonstration of web access to PRISM project information
- b. Fiscal Report
- c. Policy Report
- d. Grant Management Report
 - Overview of Afternoon Tour to West Bay Park in Olympia (projects #06-1633 and #06-1631)

*Kaleen Cottingham
Scott Chapman*

*Steve McLellan
Scott Robinson and
Marguerite Austin*

9:45 a.m. 3. Legislative and Budget Update

- Implementation of 2011 legislative directives
- Implementation of 2011-13 budget
- Result of the budget on statewide recreation

*Steve McLellan
Rachael Langen
Steve McLellan*

10:30 a.m. State Agency Partner Reports – Focus on legislative and budget impacts

10:45 a.m. Break

11:00 a.m. General Public Comment

For issues not identified as agenda items. Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

Chair

BOARD BUSINESS: DECISIONS

11:10 a.m. 4. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012

Resolution 2011-07

*Scott Robinson
Marguerite Austin*

11:25 a.m. 5. Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012

Resolution 2011-08

Scott Robinson

11:35 a.m. 6. Boating Facilities Program, Review and Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012

- a. State Agencies
- b. Local Agencies

Resolution 2011-09

Resolution 2011-10

Marguerite Austin

Myra Barker

Karl Jacobs

11:55 a.m. 7. Submitting BIG projects to USFWS – Delegating submittal decision to the Director

Resolution 2011-11

Marguerite Austin

Noon Lunch

12:45 p.m. 8. Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program: Review and Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012

Resolution 2011-12

*Marguerite Austin
Sarah Thirtyacre*

- 1:10 p.m. 9. Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program: Review and Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012** *Greg Lovelady*
Dan Haws
- a. Overview of the program and categories
 - b. Education and Enforcement Category Resolution 2011-13
 - c. Nonhighway Road Category Resolution 2011-14
 - d. Nonmotorized Category Resolution 2011-15
 - e. Off-road Vehicle Category Resolution 2011-16
- 2:00 p.m. 10. Policy Regarding Eligibility of Recreational Cabins** *Dominga Soliz*
Resolution 2011-17
- 2:30 p.m. Break**
- 2:45 p.m. 11. Policy Regarding Allowable Project Uses** *Dominga Soliz*
Resolution 2011-18
- 3:30 p.m. 12. Staff Recognition: Greg Lovelady** *Board Chair*
Resolution 2011-19
- 3:45 p.m. Project Tour: West Bay Park (Projects #06-1633 and #06-1631)**
Members depart from RCO parking area in Natural Resources Building at 4:00 p.m.
- 5:00 p.m. Recess Until Thursday, June 23**

THURSDAY, JUNE 23

- 9:00 a.m. Call To Order** *Board Chair*

BOARD BUSINESS: BRIEFINGS

- 9:05 a.m. 13. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** *Rory Calhoun*
Panelists to be determined
John Hansen, WDFW
- New requirements for grant-funded projects
 - Panel discussion: Sponsor approaches to new rules
 - Accessible facilities recently developed by Department of Fish & Wildlife
- 10:00 a.m. 14. Sustainability Policy** *Steve McLellan*
- Outreach and web resources
 - Possible changes in evaluation questions
- 11:00 a.m. Break**

- 11:15 a.m. 15. Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan for Board**
- a. Performance Report: FY 2011 review
 - b. Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan for the Board
 - c. Process for FY 2011 Director Evaluation

*Rebecca Connolly
Rebecca Connolly
Chair*

Noon Lunch

BOARD BUSINESS: DECISIONS

- 12:45 p.m. 16. Conversion Request: Sullivan Park, City of Everett, Project #79-011**
Resolution 2011-20

*Jim Anest
City of Everett*

- 1:45 p.m. 17. Sponsor Request to Reconsider Agency Termination of Languishing Project, City of Spokane, Project #06-1967 Spokane Whitewater Park**
- a. Project Background
 - b. Sponsor Request

*Marguerite Austin
City of Spokane*

BOARD BUSINESS: BRIEFINGS

- 2:15 p.m. 18. Preview of Conversion related to SR-520 Construction**

Leslie Ryan-Connelly

2:45 p.m. Adjourn

General Public Comment

Comments received regarding topics scheduled for discussion are included with those topics as follows:

- Item 6B, Boating Facilities Program, Review and Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012, Local Agencies Category
- Item 16, Conversion Request: Sullivan Park, City of Everett, Project #79-011
- Item 17, Sponsor Request to Reconsider Agency Termination of Languishing Project, City of Spokane, Project #06-1967 Spokane Whitewater Park

Connolly, Rebecca (RCO)

From: J T [jstkt@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 4:16 PM
To: Connolly, Rebecca (RCO)
Cc: Cottingham, Kaleen (RCO); heather_ramsay@nps.gov; gloria_shinn@nps.gov
Subject: RCO Board Meeting 31 Mar 2011/ Kah Tai Project

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE THIS MEMO TO THE RCO BOARD AND MAKE IT PART OF THE RECORD

Recreation and Conservation Office Board:

1 Apr 2011

As one of eight citizens speaking on behalf of protecting the Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park with 6f boundary designation (31 Mar 2011 RCO Board Meeting), I would like to thank you for the opportunity to present my opinions on the issue. However, I think you should be aware that at least one answer provided by Jim Anest to the Board regarding errors in his briefing memo and Resolution 2011-05 is false. His explanation for the erroneous statement that the City of Port Townsend has a boundary dispute with the National Park Service was that he was unaware of the City's position until recently and therefore had not had time to correct the error. In fact the Friends of Kah Tai have documented proof that Mr. Anest knew that there was no boundary dispute as early as November 2010.

Mr. Anest's disingenuous answer to the Board as well as several factual errors in his memo and Resolution 2011-05 are eroding my confidence in the RCO's ability to resolve this issue equitably. I would appreciate it if the RCO Board would increase its scrutiny of the facts of this case in order to rectify the situation.

Jim Todd (1515 Fir St., PT, WA 98368)

To: Bill Chapman, Chair, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Date: June 6, 2011
RE: Official Record of the RCO Funding Board Meeting of March 31, 2011

Dear Mr. Chapman:

I understand that the Approval of Minutes of a previous RCO Funding Board meeting generally appears as in the Consent Agenda when the RCO Funding Board next meets. I therefore assume the Consent Agenda for June 22, 2011 will include Approval of the Minutes of the March 31, 2011 meeting.

I respectfully request that you remove Approval of the Minutes from the June 22, 2011 Consent Agenda and direct the Board to consider numerous fundamental errors in the record of Agenda item 7, Request for Delegation of Authority, Kah Tai Park (RCO#81-043A) Boundary Dispute.

Is this worth your attention? Yes. Official records, and a board's duty to their accuracy, matter greatly.

- An official record should be an accurate accounting of the meeting-- all words and documents that the Board and Staff considered. and all actions duly taken. When mistakes or omissions occur during a meeting, you have a duty to correct them on the record.
- An official record is the basis for subsequent Staff and Board actions. Thus when you become aware of past mistakes or omissions, you have an affirmative duty to correct them. That is the point of reviewing and approving minutes of a previous meeting before moving on.
- Everyone--the public (through FOIA), the RCO Board or staff, NPS or the Department of the Interior or a court--all presume the accuracy of the official record and and a rely on the Board's good faith efforts in that regard.

Please review the March 31, 2011 record that you will make official for Agenda Item 7, and consider the following:

SUMMARY OF ERRORS

THE BRIEFING MEMO ERRORS

1. Mr. Anest laid the first misunderstanding in his Briefing Memo, in his use of his title, "RCO Conversion Specialist." Mr. Anest gave no written or oral disclaimer that the matter he presented was not yet a conversion issue. It is

unusual for a conversion specialist to be assigned this task. The official record should reflect why he was assigned to draft the Briefing Memo and to present the Request for Delegation of Authority to Negotiate.

2. The Memo states that both grant sponsors are in conflict with NPS. But Mr. Anest knew this was not so weeks before the March 31 meeting. Public testimony on March 31, 2011 highlighted this error, and a Director's question in the discussion period touched on it. However, the Briefing Memo was not challenged on this point nor was it clarified on the record. NOTE: Mr. Timmons clearly stated the City's views in an email to Mr. Anest dated March 22, 2011. Mr. Anest did not reference this email for the Board nor did he orally amend the Memo to include it. The Briefing Memo should be amended for the official record to include Mr. Timmons' views. I attach a copy of Mr. Timmons March 22, 2011 email.

3. Mr. Anest neglected to tell the Board that he had not copied the City of Port Townsend with his Briefing Memo and its attached Request for Delegation of Authority to Negotiate. This error of omission leaves on the record the implication that the City did not object to the proposed Request for Delegation of Authority. However, when Mr. Timmons learned of the Request, he stated in emails to Mr. Anest (2/14/11 and 3/17/11) that the City did object and in fact viewed the Briefing Memo as "fundamentally flawed." The Briefing Memo should be amended for the official record to include Mr. Timmons' views.

4. The Briefing Memo places into the record a summary statement that is wrong on its face and in its effect. It says: "There is no question that the 30-year lease was a part of the land donation constituting the sponsor match." But this statement reflects the Port's *position*. It is not "clearly" a *fact*. The City and NPS oppose this view. Mr. Anest decapitates the central issues of this case in favor of the Port. To summarize those issues:

RCO and NPS have a duty to act as trustees of the grant that funded Kah Tai Park, to protect the public's long-term investment in conservation and outdoor recreation. The City and the Port entered into a contract with the federal government when they signed the 1981 Grant Application. At the close of the grant period, neither the Port nor the City amended the contracts to show lease encumbrances on any of the 78.5 acres. The two leases were required by Washington State, to release funds to *develop* the park. The acreage amount for the park is consistent throughout all the governing LCWF documents. Amendments to the contract that arose in 1981 must be made before the grant closure (1985). None was made.

There lies the central issue of the dispute: The City and NPS view as binding the unamended contract that arose when the grant sponsors signed the 1981 Grant Application. The Port does not. Left uncorrected, the March 31, 2011 official record will show that Mr. Anest, and by extension the RCO and you, have become advocates for the Port's position. That is insupportable.

ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. ANEST

Mr. Anest's spoken performance places additional inaccuracies into what will be the official record of March 31, 2011:

1. Mr. Anest erred by stating more than once that the Office "had been working with the parties for over a year" as justification for the Request for Delegation of Authority. However, he offered no support on the record for this statement. So, does the Briefing Memo support these statements? No. Consider:

The Memo incorrectly states that there is a dispute over boundaries between two grant sponsors and NPS. The Memo incorrectly claims there is an inability to determine original boundaries because of "faulty memories and rewritten history." The Memo omits any reference to the written documents in the case. The Memo incorrectly implies that RCO does not possess the key documents in the case. [See *infra*.] And the Memo omits the views of both the City and NPS--that the 6(f) boundaries can be adequately extrapolated from those written documents. Thus Mr. Anest's avowal of "working with parties for over a year," leaves the erroneous impression of an insoluble problem requiring that your Director be given authority to "ascertain the boundaries" by talking with parties.

Thus Mr. Anest's statements leave an incorrect impression in what will become the official record. The issue here is that of examining documents to glean the terms of a contract. The issue is not "ascertaining" boundaries. Clarifying *the contract* leads to clarification of the boundaries. The official record here must at least take cognizance of the documents in the case.

2. Mr. Anest's erred in his answer to a Director's question, "Who asked for this Request for Delegation of Authority to Negotiate?" Examine the transcript: Mr. Anest gave no answer. But NPS did not ask for the Request--their position is that there is sufficient information in the grant documents to deduce boundaries. The City of Port Townsend did not ask for it; they had no knowledge of the Request for Delegation of Authority and objected to it when they learned of it. That leaves as the requesting party the Port of Port Townsend and/or the RCO Office.. Mr. Anest left the false impression on the record that both grant sponsors asked for the Delegation of Authority. That should be corrected for the official

record.

3. Mr. Anest did not advise the Board nor state, that RCO possesses the 1981 grant application and multiple supporting grant documents as well as the 3 leases which the Port argues remove its land from 6(f) protection. Read together, these documents contain the chronology of the grant process, the purpose of the leases, and the fact that the Port had not amended documents to show any encumbrances by 1985.

By omitting any referral to the trove of official documents in RCO possession, Mr. Anest leaves the impression that RCO holds nothing dispositive to the issues at hand. That is false. It also leaves the impression that the issue in this case is solely the lost map. That, too, is false. The official record should not leave this impression.

4, Further, Mr. Anest's statements regarding the loss of the 1981 map were inaccurate by their omissions and by their implications.

He did not tell the Board that the 1981 Grant Application sets the park acreage at 78.5 acres. He did not tell the Board that the all extant maps of the Park shows the acreage as 78.5 acres. He did not tell the Board that NPS views the 78.5 acreage as a dispositive figure. He did not tell the Board that the documents in RCO possession [*supra*] consistently set the park acreage at 78.5 acres. Further, Mr. Anest omitted the fact that no documents contain amendments stating encumbrances or removing any portion of the 78.5 acres from 1981 application.

In other words, Mr. Anest's statements paint a picture of utter confusion on the boundaries of the park because of a lost map. That is not the case. The official record should be corrected and state that there are numerous records in the case which RCO possesses and which may be helpful, if not dispositive. At the least, these incorrect statements and omissions argue that the "Request for Delegation of Authority to Ascertain Boundaries" should be amended on June 22, 2011 to direct Ms. Cottingham first to review RCO documents and summarize the material facts for the Board before she "ascertains" boundaries

CONCLUSION

I respectfully request that this letter be placed with the official record of the March 31, 2011 Meeting of the RCO Funding Board.

I incorporate by reference the April 7, 2011 letter to Ms. Cottingham from Admiralty Audubon Society. Thank you.


Mary McDowell

Attachment: March 22, 2011 email from David Timmons to Jim Anest

From: David Timmons
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 2:53 PM
To: 'rebecca.connolly@rcow.wa.gov'
Cc: 'Anest, Jim (RCO)'; Jim Pivarnik; Catharine Robinson; David King; George Randels; Kris Nelson; Laurie Medicott; Mark Welch; Michelle Sandoval
Subject: Comments to the RCO Board, Agenda Item #7

All,

Please let me offer the following comments. The record of this situation has been quite clouded and confusing. It has been a source of frustration to all of us involved. There has been considerably forensic effort to reconstruct the records and each day a better picture of what happened materializes. I have surmised from the records what I believe is the correct course of action for the City to support. I felt I should share this as a part of your deliberations.

It appears to me that the record demonstrates that there were in fact three different leases and two grants during the course of the development of the park. However there remains confusion on the part of some as to the purpose of each of the leases and grants. This is no fault of anyone, but the result of the fragmented evidence that has been developing as the matter is further researched.

The two grants were: the first was the LWCF acquisition grant for 78+- acres; and, the second was a separate development grant for park improvements.

The first of the leases was for a small strip of land in the park.

The second lease related to the authorization for the use of City ROW and land that was contained in the Boat Haven for an exchange of use of the land in Kah Tai Park owned by the Port. This occurred after the acquisition grant agreement and the minutes of the City Council meeting where this was discussed references the lease as a benefit to leverage the second development grant. It appears from these records that the second lease had no bearing or relationship to the acquisition grant, but did in fact bear on the second grant.

The third and final lease was solely to rectify errors contained in the first two.

For the record I was never a part of the development or implementation of the grants or leases.

It is not hard to understand the confusion. If the RCO Board believes it to be in the interest of the parties to have the Director negotiate the boundary of the park then may I suggest, in my opinion, that said boundary already has been established and exists based upon the original LWCF acquisition grant agreement and should be recognized. The subsequent lease has no bearing on the 6f determination. Any negotiated adjustment to the park boundary should be accomplished consistent with 6f use or conversion rules. This will assure due process is afforded to all interested parties.

I await your actions and findings and look forward to an equitable resolution.

David Timmons,
City Manager
City of Port Townsend

From: [Rosemarie Welch](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Theler Trails
Date: Sunday, June 19, 2011 3:03:42 PM

I am against breaching the Theler trails. I am sure that they were originally built to have the least impact upon the wetlands at the time. The wetland area is a wonderful educational site for the North Mason school children, and should remain as it is.

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-06
June 2011 Consent Agenda

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following June 2011 Consent Agenda items are approved:

- a. Approval of Board Meeting Minutes – March 31, 2011
- b. Time Extension Requests:
 - Birch Bay Boat Launch Development, State Parks, RCO #06-1642D
 - Deception Pass Hoypus Day Use, State Parks, RCO #06-2073D
 - Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration and Interpretive Trail Project, Tulalip Tribe, Project #06-1604D
 - Klickitat Canyon NRCA 2006, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Project #06-1841
 - Washougal Oaks NAP/NRCA 2006, DNR, Project #06-1812
 - Elk River NRCA 2006, DNR, Project #06-1824
- c. Clarification of Grant Maximum for Recreational Trails Program in Resolution 2011-04, Adopted March 31, 2011
- d. Recognition of Volunteers
- e. Cost Increase Request: BISC Pistol Range Upgrade, Bainbridge Island Shooting Club, RCO #07-1236
- f. Successor Organization for Cascade Rifle and Pistol Club
- g. Extension of Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program Plan

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

RECREATION AND CONSERVATION FUNDING BOARD SUMMARIZED MEETING AGENDA AND ACTIONS, MARCH 31, 2011

Agenda Items without Formal Action

| Item | Board Request for Follow-up |
|---|---|
| Item 2: Management Report | Staff to work with board members to develop a letter following release of House budget, noting the importance of WWRP and other state funding. (Completed on April 4, 2011) |
| Item 3: Perspectives on Recreational Trails Program Funding and Project Categorization | No follow up requested |
| Item 8a: Sustainability Practices and Policy Development | Staff should provide a more specific checklist of sustainable practices in the application metric, with links to resources for technical assistance, design, etc. Web site should be updated with similar information so RCO serves as a clearinghouse for ideas. WWRP Local Parks evaluation question to be revised for next grant round. |
| Item 8b: Level of Service Recommendations | No follow up requested |
| Item 8c: Allowable Uses Policy | The board asked that the policy proposal scheduled for June 2011 provide a stronger consideration than "reasonably justified," be cautious with the term "cell tower," and clarify the policy regarding existing uses or structures. |
| Item 9: Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration and Interpretive Trail (Project #06-1604D) | No follow up requested |
| Item 10: Overview of Upcoming Conversion: Sullivan Park, City of Everett, Project #79-011 | No follow up requested |
| Item 11: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): New Requirements | Presentation delayed until June 2011 |

Agenda Items with Formal Action

| Item | Formal Action | Board Request for Follow-up |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Item 1: Consent Calendar | APPROVED revised resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of Board Meeting Minutes – October 28-29, 2010 as amended Time Extension Request: Auburn Environmental Park, City of Auburn, Project #06-1834 Recognition of Volunteer Evaluators | No follow up requested |
| Item 4: Proposed Change in Land and Water Conservation Fund Evaluation Criteria | APPROVED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changed question #9 in evaluation criteria regarding sponsor compliance. | No follow up requested |
| Item 5: Proposed Change to Increase Maximum Grant Amount in FARR Program | APPROVED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased maximum grant amount to \$100,000. | No follow up requested |
| Item 6: Proposed Change to Biennial Grant Cycle | APPROVED as amended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changed all programs to a biennial grant cycle, with changes to begin as shown on table in board materials. Increased the RTP maximum to \$150,000 beginning January 2012. | No follow up requested |
| Item 7: Delegation of Authority to Director to Resolve 6(f) Boundary Issues | APPROVED as amended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delegated authority to the director to ascertain and recommend a boundary to NPS for Kah Tai Park (81-043). | No follow up requested |

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RECREATION AND CONSERVATION FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES

Date: March 31, 2011

Place: Room 172, Natural Resources Building, Olympia, WA

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Members Present:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| Bill Chapman, Chair | Mercer Island | Stephen Saunders | Designee, Department of Natural Resources |
| Betsy Bloomfield | Yakima | Larry Fairleigh | Designee, State Parks |
| Harriet Spanel | Bellingham | Dave Brittell | Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Pete Mayer | Vancouver | | |
| Steven Drew | Olympia | | |

It is intended that this summary be used with the notebook provided in advance of the meeting. A recording is retained by RCO as the formal record of meeting.

Opening and Management Reports

Chair Bill Chapman called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m. Staff called roll, and a quorum was determined. Chair Chapman introduced the new members of the board – Betsy Bloomfield and Pete Mayer – and asked members to introduce themselves. New State Parks Director Don Hoch was unable to attend, but was represented by designee Larry Fairleigh.

Member Brittell moved to approve the agenda. Member Spanel seconded. The agenda was approved as presented.

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) reviewed Resolution #2011-01, Consent Calendar. Director Kaleen Cottingham noted that they were considering a revised resolution because the minutes had been amended before the meeting. The consent calendar included the following:

- Approval of Board Meeting Minutes – October 28-29, 2010 as amended
- Time Extension Request: Auburn Environmental Park, City of Auburn, Project #06-1834
- Recognition of Volunteer Evaluators

**Revised Resolution 2011-01 moved by: DREW and seconded by: SPANEL
Resolution APPROVED**

Item 2: Management Report

Director Cottingham noted the high number of audits and the agency's efforts to streamline processes, especially since the budget in the next biennium will mean reduced staff. Chair Chapman asked for additional information about the backup needed on invoices. The director explained the state audit and resulting risk model, and its implications for sponsors. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) has recently started implementing the risk categories for the recreation and conservation side of the agency. Deputy Director Rachael Langen noted that the process is laborious

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for staff and sponsors, and staff is working on some sort of electronic billing to make it easier. Member Mayer asked if this was a permanent change. Director Cottingham noted that the approach is permanent, but that sponsors could perform well enough to move to a lower category.

Legislative and Budget Update: Policy Director Steve McLellan provided an update on various pieces of legislation, including consolidation of natural resource agencies, the extension of the invasive species council, fee bills, board and commission elimination, and capital budget restrictions. Of particular interest to the board is a proposed limit of four years for a project. Director Cottingham noted that the bill is structured to give project alternates four years, if they are started within the first four years of the original project. There also would be a mechanism to have projects taken to OFM for certain time extensions (e.g., permit issues). The board discussed the potential effect on sponsors and the number of projects potentially affected.

McLellan then explained the various approaches to the operating budget from the Governor, senate, and House. The anticipated gap is \$5.3 billion in the next 27 months. Both the Senate and House are expected to make across-the-board cuts in the operating budget, including cuts in employees and salaries. He then noted the differing approaches to the capital budget, which also will be cut significantly. He noted that the Office of Financial Management (OFM) created a tool to calculate jobs created. Members noted that looking at jobs created is a major philosophical shift, and expressed a number of concerns, especially with regard to WWRP. Concerns included that it was narrow, not in line with the original program intent, ignored the economic benefit of "green infrastructure", and did not account for the non-state funding leveraged. Members also noted that they have a role in ensuring that the process for grant awards remains fair.

Director Cottingham noted that staff and the board cannot advocate for one approach over another. She noted that Member Spanel would do some outreach after the budget was released. Member Drew suggested a communication from the board about the extent to which projects support other state initiatives such as Puget Sound and Healthy Washington. McLellan noted that such communications might be helpful after they have a budget to respond to, especially if it highlights the priorities and consistency with the Governor's message. The Chair noted appreciation for the points that board members raised, and stated that it was important for the board to come to agreement on the key points for Member Spanel to use.

Policy Report: Policy Director Steve McLellan then noted the SCORP update within the policy update memo. The future of the funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is very uncertain; he will update the board at the June meeting. The RCO is hoping to receive LWCF planning money for completing SCORP. Member Larry Fairleigh thanked staff for working on cabin eligibility.

Grant Management Report: There were no questions on the grant management report, so grant management staff moved directly to presentations of closed projects. Kammie Bunes presented information about the Crown S ranch in Okanogan County, and Laura Moxham presented information about the Civic Sports Fields Renovation in Woodinville.

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Performance Report: Director Cottingham noted that performance may lag as the agency experiences reductions in staff. The board had no questions about the performance report.

State Agency Partner Reports

Larry Fairleigh, State Parks, noted that they have a new director. He noted that there would be staffing cuts and service reductions. They also will have a possible proposal for the use of St. Edward State Park, but it is contingent on RCO conversion policies. They also have potential conversion issues at Fort Worden. He asked for staff to be able to offer small communities advice on navigating the DAHP and Corps permitting processes. Finally, he discussed the various ideas that will be part of the new state parks strategic plan.

Stephen Saunders, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), noted that the status of their request legislation, including the Puget Sound Corps bill, which would create a WCC type project team. They have 18 bills before the House and Senate, combined.

Dave Brittell, Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), gave a brief update on Discover Pass and the partnership to get user fees (SB 5266). He also noted the federal funding situation also is affecting the ability of DFW and DNR to secure grants.

Item 3: Perspectives on Recreational Trails Program Funding and Project Categorization

Greg Lovelady, Recreation Planner, presented the staff overview of the programs' funding and categorization process, as adopted by the board and described in the staff memo. Gary Johnson, representing the Washington Off-Highway Vehicle Alliance, presented his concerns about the board's approach with regard to the compatible use category.

Chair Chapman asked him what he would like to see changed. He asked that that the motorized and nonmotorized category projects equally share the 40 percent of funds required for allocation to the "diversified use" category.

General Public Comment

Robert Meier, Rayonier, followed up on his presentation from the October 2010 meeting regarding use of different appraisal methods. He stated that he has not found similar programs in other states. He noted several Washington state programs, including the school trust land transfer program, which he believes are similar. Mr. Meier provided a handout to all board members.

Member Brittell noted that he appreciates Mr. Meier's efforts and discussions with WDFW. Member Saunders cautioned that one constraint is overlap with federal grant projects, which require use of the federal yellow book appraisal process. Board members and Mr. Meier also discussed the riparian open space program, which compensates timber owners for lost value. Steve McLellan noted that staff is continuing to talk to Mr. Meier, and that they will discuss how to proceed after session.

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Board Decisions

Item 4: Proposed Change in Land and Water Conservation Fund Evaluation Criteria

Jim Eychaner, Senior Policy Specialist, explained that the proposed change to question #9 of the LWCF criteria. The change should make it easier for staff to score and clearer for all to understand. The RCO received no public comment on the change.

Board members noted that the case made in the memo was compelling, and had no questions.

Resolution 2011-02 moved by: Saunders and seconded by: Spanel

Resolution APPROVED

Item 5: Proposed Change to Increase Maximum Grant Amount in Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) Program

Jim Eychaner, Senior Policy Specialist, explained the proposal to increase the grant maximum from \$50,000 to \$100,000 beginning with the current cycle. He stated that public comment was supportive. Board members had no questions.

Resolution 2011-03 moved by: Spanel and seconded by: Brittell

Resolution APPROVED

Chair Chapman congratulated Mr. Eychaner on his National Distinguished Service Award in Recreation Planning.

Item 6: Proposed Change to Biennial Grant Cycle for All Grant Programs

Jim Eychaner, Senior Policy Specialist, presented a proposal that the application process for all board-funded grant programs take place biennially, as described in the staff memo. He noted that the intent is to recognize the need to limit staff work in light of budget and staffing reductions. He addressed the mixed public reaction to the proposal, noting that some of those who had commented were in the audience. Eychaner noted that moving to the new cycle would allow staff to spend more time focusing on active grant management.

Board members expressed concerns about the application to annual federal grants, especially where second year funds may be uncertain. Marguerite Austin, Recreation Section Manager, noted that due to timing, the board already must approve project lists for federal programs before funding becomes available.

Members also discussed whether grant maximums should be increased for the programs that currently have annual awards, noting that doing so could limit the number of recipients and grants. Ms. Austin noted that the greatest concern was with the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) where the primary applicants included nonprofit organizations. The program provides funds for maintenance

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activities. She noted that the annual review is time intensive for staff and sponsors, in part because most nonprofits apply for the current maximum each year, often returning with the same request.

Staff explained that increasing the grant maximum could limit the number of recipients, but that staff would move down the list in the second year. Mr. Fairleigh clarified that the limit is being raised only for those programs that are non-capital.

Chair Chapman spoke in support of the resolution and in support of increasing the maximum grant amount for the RTP program. He noted that it is really prorating the current maximum to two years.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Glenn Glover, Evergreen Mountain Bike, said that his organization is now neutral on the change, but thinks that the maximum should be increased. He noted that there needs to be additional flexibility for RTP; the federal funding creates a confusing timing situation. He likes the idea of completing an application for funding to complete a specific task.

Resolution 2011-04 moved by: Drew and seconded by: Saunders

Chair Chapman moved to add the following language: "Be it further resolved that the grant limit for the RTP beginning in January 2012 is set at \$150,000."

Member Saunders seconded the motion.

Voting in favor of the motion: 7 Voting against: 1 (Member Drew)

Resolution APPROVED unanimously as amended.

Item 7: Delegation of Authority to Director to Resolve 6(f) Boundary Issues at Kah Tai Lagoon Park, Port Townsend

Director Cottingham gave a brief overview of the conversion process and how staff is changing its approach to give the board more opportunity for comment before they are asked for a decision.

Jim Anest, Compliance Specialist, presented background information about Kah Tai Lagoon Park, as described in the staff memo, noting that it is not yet a conversion or compliance issue. He explained that due to the complex nature of the boundary issues, staff was asking the board to delegate authority to the Director to meet with the National Park Service (NPS) and sponsors to help them resolve their differences on the boundary; this approach was recommended by NPS. Mr. Anest noted that RCO staff had worked with the parties for over a year, and they had not been able to resolve their differences.

Mr. Anest also corrected a notation in the staff memo regarding the number of leases at the park location. The RCO file contains only one lease. The sponsors did not inform RCO that two other leases

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exist, until after the memo was published. In response to board questions, he also clarified that only one sponsor disputes the NPS interpretation of the boundary. He noted that the situation demonstrates common problems in older grants. This takes considerable time and effort; staff is asking for clarification of the director's role in resolving the matter. Mr. Anest concluded by summarizing some of the key points of the public comments sent to the board.

Member Brittell asked if the decision presupposes a conclusion. Director Cottingham noted that the board makes a recommendation, but that the NPS makes the final decision.

Member Fairleigh asked if the board or director's role influences whether or not the aquatic center would be built. Mr. Anest noted that the steps of a conversion require starting with knowing what property is proposed for conversion; they are still at that point. Mr. Anest stated that the port's position is that there is no conversion because they disagree with the boundary. Ms. Austin noted that LWCF rules allow pools to be covered, so NPS has indicated that the aquatic structure could be either a conversion or compatible use. As a result, staff is trying to keep this focused on the boundary issue.

Member Drew noted concern with the potential that the board would be changing a boundary by resolution. Director Cottingham clarified the issue is not to change the boundary, but to ascertain the facts as they were in 1981. Mr. Anest noted that there is a 20-acre difference in the grant documents. In response to a follow-up question, he clarified that the evidence of the boundary or intent is conflicting and ambiguous.

Mr. Mayer clarified is that they do not have a boundary issue today, but an anticipated boundary issue if the port opts to request a future conversion following the lease expiration.

The Chair noted that the director normally handles disputes for 6(f) boundaries. There is no request to delegate authority to resolve a conversion. The NPS asked the director to help, and this request is simply for clarification of her role. Member Fairleigh concurred, noting that the aquatic center was a local issue that may or may not be conversion. Member Saunders said he saw no reason to deviate from the normal process.

Director Cottingham noted that this is a fact-finding mission, and that it does not need to be a consensus recommendation to the NPS. There is potential for litigation regardless of the resolution.

Member Drew stated that he was more comfortable with the director having authority to set the boundary than he was with the idea of negotiating a boundary. He suggested that the resolution say "determine" rather than negotiate.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Richard Jahnke, citizen, discussed the public record on Kah Tai Park and his efforts to preserve the historical record. He noted that RCO has tried to figure out the history, and referenced the materials he provided to the board. He believes that the board memo has factual errors and omits critical

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contract information. He stated that the city does not disagree with the NPS – the only entity that disputes the boundary is the port. Any boundary that does not include the port lands is inaccurate.

Ron Sikes, citizen, stated that he has been involved with the park since 1977. In 1984, he and other volunteers planted the park based on a map showing all port lands. They believed it was a permanent park. He noted a recent city survey found it was the second most-used park in the city. It is near local schools, and is used as an outdoor classroom. He is asking the RCO to recommend to the NPS that it maintain the 6(f) boundary.

Lang Russel, citizen, stated that the city and the port both signed the contract in 1981 for a permanent park. In 1982, they negotiated a 30-year lease for the 20 acres that the port had pledged for the park. The lease was not intended as match for the acquisition grant and was not a substitute for the port's obligation to transfer title to the 20 acres to the city. The port's stance that their obligation ends with the lease is false, as is the claim that the procedural lapses relieve them of the obligation.

Alea Waters, citizen, gave historical information about volunteer efforts to preserve and maintain the park. The port is now pushing for development, and the aquatic center is only a first step toward more development. She is concerned that the citizens have been left out of the discussion. She asked the board to do three things: (1) recognize that it is inappropriate for the Port's attorney to request to have staff negotiate the boundary, (2) acknowledge the citizen efforts and trust that have gone into the park, and (3) join the citizens, the city, and NPS in formalizing the 78.5-acre boundary.

Jim Todd, citizen, said that he represented Friends of Kah Tai. He noted that over 1,430 people have signed a petition against any project that would diminish the qualities of the park. These people come from all over the county. There is widespread and strong support for keeping the park as it was envisioned in the grant proposal. He believes that the contract was for a wildlife park, and the funds were to achieve that objective. He stated that the evidence is in favor of the boundary supported by Friends of Kah Tai and the city. He urged the board to support the 6(f) boundary in that map.

George Yount, citizen, stated that he is the former manager of the Port of Port Townsend noted that the purpose of the lease was quid pro quo for giving the Port jurisdiction over the road right-of-ways in another location. As a quid pro quo, they leased the property in Kah Tai for park purposes. The intent was to settle the complexities of the land exchange during the 30 year lease.

Carolyn Lake, Port of Port Townsend, noted that the port is a public entity that is charged with protecting the public interest. The port supports the resolution because it is illogical for public boards to expend funds on litigation. She provided her legal analysis for the board to review.

Larry Crockett, Port of Port Townsend, stated that the aquatic center is a separate issue. The property is owned by the entire county, and that the other port commissioners who were sitting at the time of the lease disagree with Mr. Yount's assessment of the intent. He believes that the lease was for match on the grant.

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Rosemary Sikes, Admiralty Audubon, stated that it is critical that the board support the 6(f) boundary. It is vital to protect these treasures. She is upset that the lack of oversight and deeds has threatened the park. The park is a key birding places on the Olympic Peninsula. They identified 90 species of birds using the park for nesting and feeding. Volunteers have done considerable work to protect the park for wildlife purposes; it is clear that people love the park.

Mary McDowell, citizen, referred to her letter and the factual errors she found in the memo. She believes that the request for delegation misstates facts. The grant was in 1981, but the lease was later and could not have been for match. She thinks the resolution should be rejected and should include correct statements of fact.

Resolution 2011-05 moved by: Fairleigh and seconded by: Brittell

Chair Chapman noted that staff would correct the “Whereas” statements to reflect the date of the application and status of the dispute.

Member Drew moved to amend the resolution to change the last statement to read “NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby delegates authority to the Recreation and Conservation Office director to ascertain and recommend to the National Park Service a 6(f) boundary for project number 81-043A.” Member Fairleigh seconded.

Member Saunders suggested a friendly amendment to reconcile the title to the change in the resolution. Member Drew accepted it.

Member Spanel suggested a friendly amendment to remove the last whereas statement. Member Drew accepted it.

Motion carried.

Resolution APPROVED as amended.

Board Briefings

Item 8A: Sustainability Practices and Policy Development

Jim Eychaner, Senior Policy Specialist, and Lucienne Guyot, Agency Sustainability Coordinator, presented their findings regarding the current use of sustainable practices in board-funded projects. The data were submitted by sponsors during the most recent WWRP grant cycle; respondents represented communities of various sizes statewide. Mr. Eychaner and Ms. Guyot noted that sponsors already are using a number of sustainable practices without direct incentives from the board. Ms. Guyot detailed her conversations about sustainability with the sponsors. They concluded that RCO policies encourage sustainability, sponsors are taking action without incentives, and that further work

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should be done when resources become available. Kaleen noted that SCORP would be updated in 2013, and that it would be a good vehicle for incorporating sustainability in planning.

The board discussed its options and role for encouraging sustainability, and the potential effects on sponsors, the environment, green infrastructure, and ability to maintain the investments. There was general agreement that the board could be a clearinghouse for sharing ideas and designs, and for ways to educate the public about sustainability. Specific direction was as follows:

- The application metric question highlighted in the presentation should be revised as a short checklist that asks the sponsor to explain how they met certain elements (e.g., lighting, surfacing, drainage, or maintenance). It should not be a list of approved products or approaches, and should be carefully done so that it does not appear to state preferred approaches. The checklist should include links to reference materials or technical assistance.
- During the grant rounds, staff should highlight "Sustainably Designed Projects of Note" to the board.
- Discussions about sustainability should be incorporated into applicant workshops.
- The RCO web site should include information from the checklist, resources for technical assistance and design, and projects of note.

The board also asked staff to develop a process and revise evaluation questions regarding sustainable practices. The chair noted that past practice has been to implement major policy changes incrementally, and the board agreed to start with one program. Staff will revise the question for WWRP Local Parks to have greater focus on sustainable practices, beginning with the 2012 grant round.

Item 8B: Level of Service Recommendations

Jim Eychaner, Senior Policy Specialist, presented the results of the study and testing of the level of service (LOS) approach to measuring demand for recreation opportunity. Staff recommends that use of the LOS should be recommended but not required as a way to help local communities assess the effectiveness of their park and recreation programs. More work is needed with state agencies.

The board thanked Mr. Eychaner for his work, but had no other comments or questions.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Sharon Claussen, King County Parks, noted that park standards are a challenge because standards do not always fit the many roles that a park department may play. She appreciates the use of a recommendation or guideline rather than a requirement.

Item 8C: Allowable Uses Policy

Dominga Soliz, Policy Specialist, presented information about the proposed policy regarding allowable uses, as described in the staff memo. This new policy will be brought to the board for decision in June 2011. She noted that she did not want a decision today, but that she wanted the board's comments and questions so they could incorporate it in the policy proposal.

Board member comments were as follows:

- Member Drew suggested that the concept of reasonably justified is not strong enough; it needs to show whether every reasonable alternative has been evaluated and rejected on a sound basis.
- Member Mayer asked that staff clarify the policy regarding pre-existing uses or structures, including utilities. Staff cited the various other applicable policies that already exist.
- Member Mayer urged caution in using the term "cell tower" because it can refer to a variety of structures of different sizes and functions.

Item 9: Project Overview and Preview of Upcoming Time Extension, Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration and Interpretive Trail Project, Tulalip Tribe, Project #06-1604D

Elizabeth Butler, Grant Manager, provided an overview of this project, as described in the staff memo. Staff expects the sponsor will need to request a time extension at the June 2011 meeting. Staff is presenting the information at this time so that board questions can be answered as the time extension request is prepared. Kurt Nelson, Tulalip Tribes Environmental Division Manager joined her to answer questions.

Member Saunders asked whether the sponsor would request a time extension if they cannot obtain the permits. Mr. Nelson responded that they will have the local permits by June, and stated that the Corps project manager reported that they are on schedule with the agreement they made last fall.

Item 10: Overview of Upcoming Conversion: Sullivan Park, City of Everett, Project #79-011

Jim Anest, Compliance Specialist, provided an overview of the circumstances surrounding the conversion as described in the memo. Staff expects that the sponsor will request approval of the conversion and replacement property at the June 2011 meeting. This grant includes LWCF funds, so the board will make a recommendation and the NPS will make the final determination. Staff is presenting the information at this time so that board questions or concerns can be addressed before that meeting.

The board asked staff to address the following in the June presentation:

Circumstances of the Conversion

- Why did it take so long for the city to acknowledge the conversion?
- Are there any restrictions on the conversion area, such as fencing?

Access Road

- Was the access road necessary for the fire station?
- What is the history on the road that's in there? Was it added as a connector for the neighborhood adjacent to it? When was the road built, and what was the purpose for the road?

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Replacement Property

- What was the city's intent in buying the 15 acres under the waiver of retroactivity?
- What is the intent for the acres that are not being used as replacement?
- If the replacement property will be park property anyway, how is it replacement?
- What is the basis of the value for the replacement property, and how does the zoning (wetland vs. commercial) affect that?
- What are the topographical characteristics of property? How much is wetland?
- What is the history of the property – history of ownership, definition of land when acquired, zoning, acquisition cost?
- Is there a public access gain?

Alternatives

- Could the footprint of the take be reduced at this point? For example, is there an option of removing the road?
- Did they ever to seek to segregate the parcel the fire station is on?

General Comments

- What is the open area just above the word "Sullivan" on the graphic? What is the circulation pattern?
- Graphics should be larger, clearer, and more detailed.

Item 11: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): New Requirements for Grant-Funded Projects

Due to staff time restrictions related to the state temporary layoff day on March 28, this agenda item was tabled until the June 2011 meeting.

The board asked that the resolutions be provided on paper in the future.

Meeting adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

Approved by:

Bill Chapman, Chair

Date

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-01 REVISED
March 2011 Consent Agenda

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following March 2011 Consent Agenda items are approved:

- a. Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Meeting Minutes – October 28-29, 2010 as amended
- b. Time Extension Request:
 - i. Auburn Environmental Park, City of Auburn, Project #06-1834
- c. Recognition of Volunteer Evaluators and Committee Members

Resolution moved by: Steven Drew

Resolution seconded by: Harriet Spanel

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: March 31, 2011

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-02
Approving Changes to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Evaluation
Criteria

WHEREAS, Chapter 79A.25.130 RCW authorizes the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to participate in or receive aid from any federal program respecting outdoor recreation or conservation; and

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is a federal program managed by the National Park Service (NPS) that grants funds to the state for recreation purposes; and

WHEREAS, RCO is recognized as the state agency responsible for management of LWCF funds in Washington State; and

WHEREAS, the NPS requires a priority rating system for selection of potential LWCF projects; and

WHEREAS, the priority rating system must include criteria that address a federal priority to reward sponsors for compliance with LWCF rules and regulations; and

WHEREAS, the revised question number nine shown in Attachment A to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) memo meets the National Park Service requirements; and

WHEREAS, the revision to question nine supports the board's objectives to (1) ensure funded projects are managed efficiently and in conformance with existing legal authorities, and (2) fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board the revised question number nine and directs staff to implement the system for use in the 2011 and future grant rounds.

Resolution moved by: Stephen Saunders

Resolution seconded by: Harriet Spanel

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: March 31, 2011

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-03
Approving an Increase Maximum Grant Amount in the
Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) Program

WHEREAS, the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) program is authorized by RCW 79A.25.210, and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) has the authority to adopt policies to manage the firearms range account, which funds the FARR program, and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) has recognized that the cost of the projects funded by FARR grants is increasing due in part to construction and permitting fees, and

WHEREAS, RCO staff proposed increasing the grant limit from \$50,000 per application to \$100,000 per application and received only supportive comments from stakeholders, and

WHEREAS, the board can promotes its goals of making strategic investments and helping partners to develop recreation opportunities by providing a meaningful level of funding to projects selected and evaluated through a competitive process,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board permanently sets the maximum grant limit for FARR projects at \$100,000 beginning with the 2011 grant cycle.

Resolution moved by: Harriet Spanel

Resolution seconded by: Dave Brittell

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: March 31, 2011

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-04
Approving Biennial Application and Award Cycles for Board-Funded
Grant Programs

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) has the authority and responsibility to establish cycles for evaluating project proposals and awarding grants for the programs under its purview, and

WHEREAS, the board has established a variety of annual and biennial cycles over the years, and

WHEREAS, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) management has commissioned studies in 2008 and 2009 to improve business processes, and

WHEREAS, both studies recommended streamlining the grant application processes, including the use of a biennial cycle for all programs, and

WHEREAS, the staff assessment found that such a move would improve organizational efficiency and support the agency and board goals to better manage projects and improve long-term project compliance, and

WHEREAS, the staff assessment and public comment also found that a single process would be less time-consuming for applicants and volunteer evaluators, and

WHEREAS, using a single biennial schedule supports the board's goal to achieve a high level of accountability in managing its resources and responsibilities while continuing to provide funding to its partners and award grants through fair, impartial, and open public processes,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board does hereby authorize the RCO to use a biennial cycle for all grant programs, and to take steps to implement it in a timely manner; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Director is authorized to execute supplemental grant cycles when funding levels or other circumstances warrant; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the grant limit for the Recreational Trails Program, beginning in January 2012, is set at \$150,000.

Resolution moved by: Steven Drew

Resolution seconded by: Stephen Saunders

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: March 31, 2011

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-05

Delegating Authority to the Director to Ascertain and Recommend to the
National Park Service a 6(f) Boundary for Project #81-043A

WHEREAS, In 1981, the City of Port Townsend (City) and the Port of Port Townsend (Port) were awarded a grant to acquire 78.5 acres for Kah Tai Park in Port Townsend; and

WHEREAS, the grant included funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) , which is funded by the National Park Service (NPS), and is thus subject its rules and determinations regarding boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the NPS makes the final determination regarding the boundary; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), through the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) are responsible for ensuring ongoing compliance with LWCF-funded grants in Washington State; and

WHEREAS, one grant sponsor is now in dispute with the NPS about how the grant-protected boundary of the park is defined; and

WHEREAS, as the grant management agency, RCO has been working with NPS and the sponsors for over a year on this issue;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby delegates authority to the Recreation and Conservation Office director to ascertain and recommend to the National Park Service a 6f boundary for project number 81-043A.

Resolution moved by: Fairleigh

Resolution seconded by: Brittell

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: March 31, 2011

Item 1B

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Project Time Extensions
Prepared By: Recreation and Conservation Section Grant Managers
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff requests that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) consider the proposed project time extensions shown in Attachment A.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the time extension requests for projects listed in Attachment A via Resolution #2011-06 (consent calendar).

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these requests supports the board's goal of helping its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, fish and wildlife, and ecosystems.

Background

Manual #7, *Funded Projects: Policies and the Project Agreement*, outlines the board's adopted policy for progress on active funded projects.

The RCO received time extension requests for the projects listed in Attachment A. This document summarizes the circumstances for the requested extensions and the expected date of project completion. Board action is required because the project sponsors are requesting extensions to continue the agreements beyond the four-year period authorized in board policy.

Included in Attachment A are requests from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for three time extensions. Originally, DNR requested time extensions for seven grants, but reduced this number to three when it became apparent that land negotiations were not progressing and therefore could not be completed within a reasonable timeframe.

The board also will be asked to consider a time extension for a project that is not included on this consent calendar. This project is not on the consent agenda in order to allow for board discussion. The city of Spokane will ask the board to reconsider the director's decision to terminate a project rather than issue a time extension (Item 17).

Analysis

General considerations for approving time extension requests include:

- Receipt of a written request for the time extension;
- Reimbursements requested and approved;
- Date the board granted funding approval;
- Conditions surrounding the delay;
- Sponsor's reasons or justification for requesting the extension;
- Likelihood of sponsor completing the project within the extended period;
- Original dates for project completion;
- Sponsor's progress on this and other funded projects;
- Revised milestones or timeline submitted for completion of the project; and
- The effect the extension will have on reappropriation request levels for RCO.

Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will execute the appropriate amendments and monitor progress through successful completion of the projects.

Attachments

- A. Time Extension Requests for Board Approval

Attachment A: Time Extension Request for Board Approval

| Project # | Project sponsor | Project name | Grant program | Grant Funds Remaining | Current end date | Extension request | Circumstances or reasons for delay |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| 06-1642 | State Parks | Birch Bay Boat Launch Redevelopment | Boating Facilities - State | \$289,612 (66%) | 6/30/11 | 12/31/11 | <p>State Parks was awarded a grant to improve the boat launch at Birch Bay State Park by constructing a concrete ramp and adding a restroom, parking, accessible pathway, and landscaping. The launch site is adjacent to Birch Bay Drive and located at the southern end of the park.</p> <p>Consultation with interested tribes and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation regarding cultural resources and the constraints associated with ground disturbing activities delayed the final design and permitting, and ultimately resulted in a modified scope.</p> <p>Parks has finalized the design for the boat ramp and parking area. Parks expects final approval by the county and the Army Corps of Engineers by June 1. The bid is expected to be advertised by mid-May and awarded by June 1, with the contractor mobilized by June 13. Parks expects to have the project completed by December 31, 2011.</p> |
| 06-2073 | State Parks | Deception Pass Hoypus Day Use | WWRP - State Parks | \$709,801 (87%) | 6/30/11 | 12/31/11 | <p>State Parks was awarded a grant to construct a new restroom and picnic shelter at the Hoypus Day Use Area at Deception Pass State Park. State Parks also is partnering with the Island County Marine Resources Committee and the Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Foundation on a SRFB project that will remove the creosote wood bulkhead/breakwater at the Hoypus Day Use Area and restore 820 feet of shoreline.</p> <p>Parks decided to include the scope of work for both projects in the county shoreline permit application, hoping to gain some efficiency in the time to review and issue the permit. The permit application was submitted in October; they expect approval no sooner than June. The final design is complete and bid documentation is being prepared. Parks plans to advertise for bids in June, begin construction by August 31, and complete the project by December 31.</p> |

| Project # | Project sponsor | Project name | Grant program | Grant Funds Remaining | Current end date | Extension request | Circumstances or reasons for delay |
|-----------|-----------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| 06-1604 | Tulalip Tribe | Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration and Trail | ALEA | \$456,781 (92%) | 6/30/11 | 9/30/2012 | <p>Elizabeth Butler presented an overview of this project at the March board meeting.</p> <p>The Tulalip Tribes were awarded a grant to restore more than 360 acres of floodplain within the Snohomish River basin. The project includes the removal of tide gates on two streams and the relocation of up to one mile of channel back to its historic location. About a half mile of new levee will be built behind the restored estuary to protect properties in the floodplain. This will ultimately restore salmon access to 16 miles of upstream habitat.</p> <p>Approximately 65 percent of the funding for this project is coming from the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). This partnership, which is critical to the overall success of this project, is also the cause for major delay because decision documents are reviewed and signed by the Corps' Washington DC office. However, the Corps Partnership Project Agreement is set to be signed by the end of May to enable a summer 2011 construction start. Construction for the project is expected to take two summers, ending in the fall of 2012.</p> |
| 06-1841 | DNR | Klickitat Canyon NRCA 2006 | Natural Areas | \$1,476,025 (82%) | 6/30/11 | 12/31/11 | <p>DNR was awarded a grant to acquire land within the boundaries of the Klickitat Canyon Natural Resources Conservation Area.</p> <p>DNR is currently working to complete one land acquisition that will add 918 acres of heavily wooded land to the Conservation Area.</p> <p>DNR provided the following timeline, which RCO staff believes is acceptable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 2, complete appraisals and timber cruise • By June 30, DNR will deliver an offer to the landowner • Project completed no later than December 31, 2011. |

| Project # | Project sponsor | Project name | Grant program | Grant Funds Remaining | Current end date | Extension request | Circumstances or reasons for delay |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| 06-1812 | DNR | Washougal Oaks NAP/NRCA 2006 | Natural Areas | \$1,731,461 (92%) | 6/30/11 | 6/30/12 | <p>DNR was awarded a grant to acquire land within the boundaries of the Washougal Oaks Natural Area Preserve and Natural Resources Conservation Area.</p> <p>DNR is currently working to complete the acquisition of two large homesites located on the Columbia River Gorge totaling 135 acres. This acquisition requires approval by the Gorge Commission, and although no opposition is expected, review can be lengthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 30, 2011, DNR will have the appraisal work completed and a boundary line adjustment underway with the county. <p>Further, DNR has requested that the contract amount be reduced by \$650,000 so that funds can be moved to the next eligible project on the list.</p> |
| 06-1824 | DNR | Elk River NRCA 2006 | Natural Areas | \$242,707 (27%) | 6/30/11 | 12/31/11 | <p>DNR was awarded a grant to acquire land within the boundaries of the Elk River Natural Resources Conservation Area.</p> <p>DNR is currently working quickly to complete acquisitions, including one parcel with 200 acres of tidelands.</p> <p>DNR provided the following timeline, which RCO staff believes is acceptable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 30, DNR will make an offer on the property containing 200 acres of tidelands. By June 30, DNR will request bid solicitations for an appraisal of nine estuarine, upland and tideland parcels (four willing sellers). By October 15, DNR will have signed purchase and sales agreements for remaining properties to be acquired with this grant funding. By December 31, all property transactions will be completed. |

Item 1C

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Clarification of Grant Maximum for Recreational Trails Program in Resolution 2011-04 adopted March 31, 2011
Prepared By: Jim Eychaner, Senior Policy Specialist
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

This memo aims to clarify the intent of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) in changing the grant limit for the Recreational Trails Program in March 2011.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the clarification that the board intended to double the maximum grant amount in each category of the Recreational Trails Program via Resolution #2011-06 (consent calendar).

Strategic Plan Link

Funding this program helps the board fulfill its goal to provide funding to help partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation facilities and lands.

Background

When the board approved resolution 2011-04 in March 2011, it amended the resolution to raise the maximum grant amount in the Recreational Trails Program (RTP). The language proposed and accepted by the board stated that "the grant limit for the RTP beginning in January 2012 is set at \$150,000."

The language doubles the maximum grant amount for "general" projects from \$75,000 to \$150,000. However, as written, it could be interpreted to have raised the maximum amount for "education" projects from \$10,000 to \$150,000.

Staff believes that the board's intent, based on the discussion at the meeting, was to double the maximum amount per grant to better align with the board action that changed the program from an annual to biennial cycle. Thus, staff believes it was the board's intent to double the

general project funding to \$150,000 and double the education projects to \$20,000. We do not believe that the board intended to increase the maximum in both categories to \$150,000.

Next Steps

Pending board approval, staff will amend the policy manuals to place the maximum grant amount for "general" projects at \$150,000 and for "education" projects at \$20,000 in the Recreational Trails Program.

Item 1D

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Service Recognition of Volunteers
Prepared By: Lorinda Anderson
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office relies on volunteers to help administer its grant programs. Volunteers provide a strategic balance and perspective on program issues. Their activities, experience, and knowledge help shape program policies that guide us in selecting projects and administering grants.

The following individuals have completed their terms of service or have otherwise bid farewell after providing valuable analysis and excellent program advice. Outdoor recreationists in Washington will enjoy the results of their hard work and vision for years to come. Staff applauds their exceptional service and recommends approval of the attached resolutions via Resolution 2011-06 (consent).

Land and Water Conservation Fund Advisory Committee

| Name | Position | Years |
|--------------|--------------|-------|
| David Schwab | Local Agency | 2 |

Recreational Trails Program Advisory Committee

| Name | Position | Years |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Gary M. Johnson | Motorized Recreation - ATV | 5 |

Attachments

Individual Service Resolutions



A Resolution to Recognize the Service of

David Schwab

To the Residents of Washington State and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

WHEREAS, from 2009 through 2011, David Schwab served the citizens of the state of Washington and the Recreation and Conservation Office by participating on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Advisory Committee; and

WHEREAS, the result of this service was the provision of valuable analysis and excellent advice that assisted in the development of exemplary program policies, program planning, and the evaluation of local and state agency LWCF projects for funding;

WHEREAS, members of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board wish to recognize this support and service,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that in recognition of Mr. Schwab's dedication and excellence in performing these services, the board and its staff extend their sincere appreciation and compliments on a job well done, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent along with a letter of appreciation to Mr. Schwab.

Approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
in Olympia, Washington
on June 23, 2011

Bill Chapman, Chair



A Resolution to Recognize the Service of

Gary M. Johnson

To the Residents of Washington State and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

WHEREAS, from 2006 through 2010, Gary M. Johnson served the citizens of the state of Washington and the Recreation and Conservation Office by participating on the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) Advisory Committee; and

WHEREAS, the result of this service was the provision of valuable analysis and excellent advice that assisted in the development of exemplary program policies, program planning, and the evaluation of federal, local, state agency and nonprofit organization RTP projects for funding;

WHEREAS, members of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board wish to recognize this support and service,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that in recognition of Mr. Johnson's dedication and excellence in performing these services, the board and its staff extend their sincere appreciation and compliments on a job well done, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent along with a letter of appreciation to Mr. Johnson.

Approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
in Olympia, Washington
on June 23, 2011

Bill Chapman, Chair

Item 1E

Meeting Date: June 2011
 Title: Cost Increase Request: Bainbridge Island Shooting Club
 BISC Pistol Range Upgrade, RCO #07-1236
 Prepared By: Sarah Thirtyacre, Grants Manager
 Approved by the Director: *Kaleen Cottingham*

Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

The Bainbridge Island Shooting Club (BISC) is asking the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to approve a cost increase for the BISC Pistol Range Upgrade (RCO #07-1236). The need for the increase is related to increased construction costs for development elements that will make the facility in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The requested cost increase exceeds ten percent of the project budget total, so policy requires that the board review this request.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the \$12,500 (23 percent) cost increase for project #07-1236 via Resolution #2011-06 (consent calendar).

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of this request supports the board's goal of helping its partners protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities that benefit people.

Background

| | | | |
|---|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Project Name: BISC Pistol Range Upgrade | | Project #: 07-1236 | |
| Grant Program: Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program | | Board funded date: 11/02/2007 | |
| RCO Amount: | \$57,957 | Sponsor Match: | \$52,043 |
| RCO Increase: | \$12,500 | Sponsor Increase: | \$12,500 |
| Total Amount: | | | \$110,000 |
| Total Increase: | | | \$25,000 |
| New RCO Amount: | \$70,457 | New Sponsor Match: | \$64,543 |
| New Total: | | | \$135,000 |

Description of project and progress to date

The BISC is using this grant to renovate facilities that serve the pistol range. The project proposal called for the following:

- Renovate a 560-square foot building, including noise suppression, additional lanes, lighting, and heating;
- Add more berms to control ricochets and renovate the existing berms;
- Improve the restrooms; and
- Upgrade the parking area to make it accessible to people with disabilities.

The sponsor obtained all permit clearances and has made significant progress. All items will be completed by the end of the summer.

Analysis

Cost increases are allowed for FARR projects when funds are available. Manual #7, *Funded Projects: Policies and the Project Agreement* outlines the cost increase policy, states:

- The sponsor must have little control over the condition causing the overrun,
- The sponsor fully explored alternatives to completing the project, and
- The increase is only for elements included in the project agreement.

Staff finds that the BISC Pistol Range project meets the criteria required for a cost increases.

Evaluation of the Conditions Causing the Overrun

The sponsor originally estimated permitting and design would cost \$7,400. Actual costs exceeded \$19,000. The overruns occurred when the BISC discovered topographical challenges and structural issues after the design and permitting phase of the project was underway.

The BISC's original plan to install a "port-a-potty" and ADA parking in the existing parking lot was not feasible because the soil and topography could not support the planned path in a manner that could meet barrier free access. Instead, the sponsor had to provide for direct parking adjacent to the range, with an ADA compliant, fully plumbed restroom. The Club had planned to use volunteers for engineering and design, but decided to purchase professional services for redesign of the parking area and restroom.

Additional funds also were needed to address unanticipated safety upgrades. During construction, testing was conducted on the building walls; it was found that the stud areas needed more substantial protection against potentially errant bullets. Additional steel panels were added over all of the studs and at the berm end of the range

Evaluation of Practical Alternatives

The sponsor had few alternatives since the primary focuses of the project was to improve safety and provide barrier free access to the range. The sponsor considered and rejected two alternatives: (1) terminate the grant contract, and (2) request a significant scope reduction. Either option would have left the site unusable and would not have satisfied county permitting requirements, so they were not considered viable.

The third alternative was to secure additional funds to complete the full scope of work. After discussions with the county, the sponsor decided to request a cost increase because increased funds were needed to comply with permitting requirements and would result in the site being fully developed and useable. The sponsor has secured additional matching funds from the Club in order to meet the RCO match requirement.

Evaluation of Elements Related to the Increase

Design, permitting, restroom, parking, and safety features are all elements within the original scope of this project.

Next Steps

If the board approves the cost increase request, RCO staff will execute the necessary amendments to amend the project agreement as directed.

Item 1F

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Successor Organization for Cascade Rifle and Pistol Club
Prepared By: Laura Moxham, Grants Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

Cascade Rifle and Pistol Club (Club), a nonprofit organization, is the recipient of eight Firearms and Archery Range Recreation program grants. The Club recently merged with another organization and reincorporated as Cascade Shooting Facilities (CSF).

Board policy requires nonprofit organizations to be active in the shooting sports for at least one year and to name a successor organization in the event the original organization's status changes¹. When the request was submitted CSF had less than one year of experience with shooting facilities, making it ineligible to be a successor organization for the projects it was responsible for under its previous management structure.

Due to this unique circumstance, staff is asking the board to waive the eligibility requirements for this sponsor, and allow the reincorporated organization to be the successor organization.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of Cascade Shooting Facilities as the successor organization via Resolution #2011-06 (consent calendar).

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of this request supports the board's goal of helping its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, fish and wildlife, and ecosystems.

¹ Manual 11, FARR, p. 6

Background

Cascade Rifle and Pistol Club (Club) began its operations in 1947. The Club sponsored eight Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) projects between 1991 and 2005. The first grant involved renovation of a rifle range at the Club's original location, just east of Ravensdale. The range was on property leased from King County. A second organization, the Cascade Rifle and Pistol Properties, held the lease with King County, and the Club had a sub-lease (use agreement) with Properties to run the site.

In 1997, King County asked the Club to relocate to the King County Shooting Sports Park in conjunction with the King County Sheriff's Office, Seattle Skeet and Trap Club, and Boeing Shooting Sports. The Club used seven subsequent FARR grants to develop shooting facilities at the new location. Development included a multipurpose range, a black powder/silhouette range, an archery target course, an archery field course, a high-powered rifle range, and support amenities like parking and fencing.

A few years ago, the Club asked to take over the lease since the Club was responsible for development and long-term maintenance of the shooting facility. There was a dispute between the two organizations and despite the efforts of both parties, the issue was not resolved. King County informed the organizations that they needed to dissolve and form one organization for leasing purposes or the county would terminate the lease. RCO contacted the Sheriff's office and our grant sponsor early on to explain the conversion consequences of lease termination.

The two entities did eventually agree to dissolve and form a new unified organization. The new organization, Cascade Shooting Facilities, is a Washington State nonprofit corporation, formed in agreement with King County, Cascade Rifle and Pistol Properties, and Cascade Rifle and Pistol Club. The new organization is now the Cascade Range leaseholder at the King County Shooting Sports Park.

Analysis

Manual #11, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program outlines the policy for eligible nonprofit organizations. They must meet the following criteria:

- Be registered with the State of Washington as a non-profit.
- Name a successor at the time of any change in organizational status (for example, dissolution), in accordance with state law.
- Have been active in shooting related activities for at least one year.
- Not discriminate on the basis of age, disability, gender, income, race, or religion. For example, "men only" or "women only" organizations are not eligible to apply for grants.

Policy requires that the sponsors have at least one year of experience so that there is greater certainty that grants are awarded to established organizations. In this case, the newly formed organization is from two existing organizations and meets the spirit of the policy.

RCO's intent also is that nonprofit project grant recipients maintain their nonprofit status. Because this is not always possible, a successor organization must agree in writing to assume any ongoing project responsibilities, should the original organization's status change. The responsibilities are identified in the project agreement. A qualified successor is any party eligible to apply for FARR funds and capable of complying with the terms of the project agreement for implementation and long term compliance.

Although Cascade Shooting Facilities is a newly formed organization, they consist of the same people who were involved for many years with the shooting facility and RCO grant funding. The previous organization was in good standing with their past RCO projects.

Next Steps

If the board approves the successor organization, staff will execute the appropriate amendments and transfer to Cascade Shooting Facilities the ongoing responsibility for previously funded FARR projects with the Cascade Rifle and Pistol Club.

Item 1G

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Extension of Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program Plan
Prepared By: Steve McLellan, Policy Director
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

State law¹ requires the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to maintain and update a plan to guide distribution of Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA) funds. The plan must be updated once every three biennia. Staff is recommending that the current plan be extended for one year.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends a one-year extension of the NOVA plan via Resolution #2011-06 (consent calendar).

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of this request supports the board's goal of helping its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, fish and wildlife, and ecosystems.

Background

The board adopted the current NOVA plan in 2005, effective through 2011. The plan is available on the RCO web site at http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rcfb/nova/NOVA_Plan.pdf.

Staff believes that the board should continue the existing plan through 2012 for the following reasons:

- staff believes the current plan is fundamentally relevant;

¹ RCW 46.09.250

- we do not have information from applications and evaluations to help determine future need because the grant rounds in 2009-11 biennium were canceled due to lack of funds;
- a proviso in the 2011-13 capital budget directing RCO to work with stakeholders to identify funding priorities if swept funds are eventually restored.
- the likelihood that NOVA funding may be reviewed by the legislature over the 2011 legislative interim as part of discussion of a transportation funding package; and
- staffing reductions at RCO pose difficulties for completing the plan in 2011.

NOVA stakeholders have indicated agreement with this approach and staff will proceed in this direction unless directed otherwise by the board.

Item 2A

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Director's Report
Prepared By: Kaleen Cottingham, Director



Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

To minimize duplication, some items that might normally be included in the director's report have been deleted here and included in other memos throughout the notebook (such as the policy director's report, legislative update, and the grant manager's report).

RCO Budget and Legislative Work

While the budgets passed by the Legislature may have been better than we expected, they provided less than we received this biennium. To meet the reductions, we are reducing staff and realigning our operations to fit both our business needs and our resources. We also remain cautious about future funding in the 2013-2015 biennium and will manage our budget with further reductions in mind. In all, we will eliminate 9.5 full-time equivalent positions. More information is in memo #3.

During the next few months we will be seeking meetings with key legislators, the Office of Financial Management, Governor's Office staff, and stakeholders to discuss the session, figure out areas where we need to refine our message, and begin the work of preparing for what is hopefully a much less dramatic and chaotic short session in 2012.

Agreement with Puget Sound Partnership Continues

The agreement between RCO and the Puget Sound Partnership to share administrative functions has been very successful. Over the past year, we've shared information technology staff, graphics support, office support, accounts payable, and communications resources. While much of the consortium will remain the same over the next biennium, we expect to increase the amount of IT staff support shared between the two agencies.

Trail Program Funding Goes Up

In May, we received word that Congress had authorized full funding for federal fiscal year 2011 of the Federal Highway Administration's Recreational Trails Program. As a result, the funding we received earlier this year (\$839,730), which funded 15 projects, will be increased to \$2.1 million.

The additional money will pay for program administration and additional grants from the ranked list approved by the board in October. The trails program provides grants for education, development, and maintenance of recreational trails and trail heads that provide a backcountry experience. Item #2D includes the list of funded projects.

Status of the Operations Manual

For the past two years, the grant manager seniors have been working on an operations manual that describes the grant management process. The manual will be a resource tool for new and current staff, will help drive consistency in practice among grant managers, and will help our grant recipients and the public understand what it is a grant manager does. While progress is being made, it is slow. We are internally recruiting a grant manager to complete the document by December 31.

Policy Team Wraps Up Projects

The policy team is wrapping up a number of assignments including updating two of our major contract documents – the terms and conditions and deed of right documents, as well as bringing two large policies (sustainability and allowable uses) to the next board meeting. The team also is planning for policy staff reductions and our next comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, which is due in 2013. More information is in Item #2C.

Some Contracts to Switch to Performance-Based Format

Last November, the Governor issued Executive Order 10-07 Performance-Based Contracting, which requires state agencies to strengthen their contract management by identifying expected deliverables and performance outcomes, and then making payments based upon those deliverables. While we are not planning to change our project agreements to be performance-based contracts, we do need to continue to use the milestones and progress reports to actively manage and monitor sponsors' performance. Our non-project contracts and agreements, which include interagency agreements and personal services contracts, however, will move to performance-based in the next year.

Staff Works toward Goal of Streamlining Grant Application Process

In May, executive management tasked the RCO section managers with streamlining the application process for 21 grant programs administered by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. Using previous studies that included feedback from grant recipients, the section managers have brainstormed ideas and now are involving grants staff. The goal for the new process is to shorten the grant application process to six months from when a person first applies to when the board approves a list. A report is expected by the end of June.

Making Project Information More Accessible

Staff and PRISM contractors have been working on a project, called PRISM project snapshot, aimed at making grant project information more accessible and reducing duplication of effort

during the application process. The project snapshot displays the project information in our PRISM database as a Web page. Viewers will be able to see information on contacts, funding, location, metrics, status, and attachments. Staff will give a demonstration at the board meeting.

Outreach efforts

- **Touring a Restored Prairie:** During Natural Areas Appreciation week (May 7-14), I headed out into the field with biologists from the Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources to visit the prairies of Scatter Creek and Mima Mounds. These sites are home to some of the last and largest remnants of Washington's once extensive native prairies, of which only about 10 percent remains. I saw firsthand the affect grant funding has had in helping to maintain these important ecosystems. Areas treated with fire and vegetation management showed remarkably more prolific habitat for prairie-dependent species as compared to unmanaged areas. The wildflowers were plentiful with violets, lupine, Indian paintbrush, chocolate lily, camas, shooting star, and balsamroot still yet to reach their peak.
- **Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition Meeting:** Steve McLellan attended the recent Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition board meeting on my behalf. Steve shared some of our recent grant work, the contingency planning we were doing to deal with possible budget outcomes, and our upcoming proposal on sustainability. The coalition likely will embark on a strategic planning initiative later this year, and protecting a strong and reliable funding base for Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program is at the top of its list.
- **Cascade Land Conservancy:** I had the opportunity to attend the CLC annual meeting and discuss our programs with some interested conservation-minded individuals
- **Washington Association of Land Trusts:** I attended their quarterly meeting and discussed the status of our budgets working their way through the legislative process and the various policy and grant issues of interest to the land trusts.
- **Governor's Office:** We have been meeting with the Governor's Office on a variety of recreation and conservation issues. First, we've been asked to help prepare for a second visit of the Secretary of the Interior next fall. He would like to see some of the big scale restoration efforts. Second, the Governor is scheduled to become the chair of the Western Governors Association and is spearheading an outdoor recreation initiative. We've been asked to help frame up the issue.
- **Congressional Meetings:** I toured a pending Land and Water Conservation Fund and Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program project in Covington with Congressman Reichert (and Bill Chapman, chair of board). I also met with the staff for Congressman Jay Inslee to discuss our history of implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

News from Our Sister Boards

Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB): The SRFB met May 25 in Olympia. The board focused its attention on three key topics: the Bear River estuary restoration project (mentioned earlier), funding for regions, lead entities, and projects in the upcoming biennium, and a request for funding to continue intensively monitored watersheds. The SRFB approved status quo base funding for regions and lead entities in the upcoming biennium, a project target of \$18 million for the 2011 grant round, and a \$750,000 reserve for project cost increases. The board also approved an additional \$270,000 for the regions and lead entities for special projects, including the Puget Sound steelhead recovery plan. At the end of the day, the board delegated authority to the director to extend the monitoring contract and fund it at \$1.467 million, pending the availability of money from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. The next meeting will be August 31 – September 1 in Ellensburg.

Washington Biodiversity Council: The transition of Biodiversity Council projects to willing recipients made great strides forward in May. The Department of Commerce (Growth Management Services) published the Biodiversity Conservation Toolbox for Planners on its Web site; it includes a submission form for new tools so that the toolbox can continue to grow and evolve. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife completed testing a data viewer utility for the Conservation Opportunity Framework maps. The Washington Natural Heritage Program, despite its budget woes, has agreed to be the lead for future development of the biodiversity scorecard and program staff is hard at work migrating content from the Biodiversity Web site to the LandScope Washington site.

Washington Invasive Species Council: The council met May 12 and heard from Lisa DeBruyckere from the Oregon Invasive Species Council about plans by Pacific General Electric to grow *Arundo donax*, a highly invasive plant and one of the Washington council's top 50 priority species, for the production of biofuel. The electric company is looking to convert its coal-burning Boardman Plant to a biofuel plant and is testing whether *Arundo donax* will produce enough 'biochar' to make the plant operate sufficiently. The two councils are planning on visiting the Boardman Plant to gather more information before deciding a course of action.

The council completed two of its important work plan items this month (Baseline Assessment and report). The council commissioned the baseline assessment of 15 high-threat species in the Puget Sound basin as a pilot effort to identify gaps in information and management efforts.

The council's Protocols for the Prevention of Invasive Species is complete and has been delivered to Natural Resources Cabinet member directors. These protocols were developed at the request of agency directors to be used by field staff to prevent the spread of invasive species during routine field work, restoration, and construction. Council staff also is working closely with agency State Environmental Policy Act coordinators to propose language to include in the state environmental checklist guidance. Finally, the council is working on preparing updated strategies and near-term actions on invasive species for the Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda update.

Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group (lands group): The lands group will host the third annual State Land Acquisition Coordinating Forum on August 2. The forum brings together state agencies, local governments, non-government organizations, landowners, tribes, and citizens to learn about and share ideas on proposals for state conservation and recreation land purchases. This year's forum will focus on projects that were funded in 2011 and others that may be proposed for funding in 2013. This September, the lands group will publish the first State Land Acquisition Monitoring Report to show whether state agencies purchased and disposed of land according to expectations.

Governor's Salmon Recovery Office (GSRO): On May 25, the SRFB decided grant awards for the operations of seven regional salmon recovery organizations and 27 watershed-based lead entities for the 2011-2013 biennium. GSRO now is working with all regional and lead entity salmon recovery organizations to finalize detailed scopes of work and budgets for each regional and lead entity grant agreement with RCO.

Item 2B

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Fiscal Report
Prepared By: Mark Jarasitis, Chief Financial Officer
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Briefing

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Fiscal Report

The attached financial reports reflect Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) activities as of April 30, 2011.

- Attachment A reflects the budget status of board activities by program.
- Attachment B reflects the budget status of the entire agency by board.
- Attachment C reflects the revenue collections.
- Attachment D is a Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP) summary. Since the beginning of this program, \$546 million of funds appropriated in the WWRP program have been spent or accrued.

If you have any questions on the materials, please call Mark Jarasitis at (360) 902-3006 or inquire at the meeting.

Attachments

- A. Recreation and Conservation Funding Board - Activities by Program
- B. Recreation and Conservation Office – Entire Agency Summary by Board
- C. Recreation and Conservation Funding Board – Revenue Report
- D. Recreation and Conservation Funding Board – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Summary

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board - Activities by Program

For the Period of July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2011, actuals through 4/30/2011 (05/14/11 fm 22)

Percentage of biennium reported: 92%

| | BUDGET | COMMITTED | | TO BE COMMITTED | | EXPENDITURES | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | new & reapp. 2009-11 | Dollars | % of budget | Dollars | % of budget | Dollars | % of committed |
| Grant Programs | | | | | | | |
| WA Wildlife & Rec. Program (WWRP) | | | | | | | |
| WWRP Reappropriations | \$68,386,791 | \$68,158,869 | 100% | \$227,922 | 0.3% | \$37,546,051 | 55.1% |
| WWRP New 09-11 Funds | 67,344,750 | 67,164,778 | 100% | 179,972 | 0.3% | 28,006,190 | 41.7% |
| Boating Facilities Program (BFP) | | | | | | | |
| BFP Reappropriations | 6,043,203 | 5,964,019 | 99% | 79,184 | 1.3% | 4,731,716 | 79.3% |
| Nonhighway & Off-Road Vehicle (NOVA) | | | | | | | |
| NOVA Reappropriations | 7,790,780 | 7,790,780 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% | 5,226,408 | 67.1% |
| Land & Water Conserv. Fund (LWCF) | | | | | | | |
| LWCF Reappropriations | 1,583,505 | 1,583,505 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 1,061,324 | 67.0% |
| LWCF New 09-11 Funds | 2,055,095 | 2,055,095 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 115,327 | 5.6% |
| Aquatic Lands Enhan. Account (ALEA) | | | | | | | |
| ALEA Reappropriations | 3,374,259 | 3,374,259 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% | 1,538,029 | 45.6% |
| ALEA New 09-11 Funds | 5,570,009 | 5,570,009 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% | 2,448,015 | 43.9% |
| Recreational Trails Program (RTP) | | | | | | | |
| RTP Reappropriations | 4,695,160 | 4,687,858 | 100% | 7,302 | 0.2% | 2,304,588 | 49.2% |
| RTP New 09-11 Funds | 3,989,301 | 3,989,301 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% | 1,067,414 | 26.8% |
| Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) | | | | | | | |
| YAF Reappropriations | 1,735,796 | 1,735,796 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% | 914,904 | 52.7% |
| Firearms & Archery Range Rec (FARR) | | | | | | | |
| FARR Reappropriations | 430,199 | 368,875 | 86% | 61,324 | 14% | 208,831 | 56.6% |
| FARR New 09-11 Funds | 495,000 | 266,324 | 54% | 228,676 | 46% | 134,371 | 50.5% |
| Boating Infrastructure Grants (BIG) | | | | | | | |
| BIG Reappropriations | 142,478 | 142,478 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 100,347 | 70.4% |
| BIG New 09-11 Funds | 2,197,532 | 2,197,532 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 675,000 | 30.7% |
| Sub Total Grant Programs | 175,833,858 | 175,049,478 | 100% | 784,380 | 0% | 86,078,516 | 49.2% |
| Administration | | | | | | | |
| General Operating Funds | 6,578,871 | 6,578,871 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 5,841,269 | 88.8% |
| Grant and Administration Total | \$182,412,729 | \$181,628,349 | 100% | \$784,380 | 0% | \$91,919,785 | 50.6% |

Note: The budget column shows the state appropriations and any received federal awards.

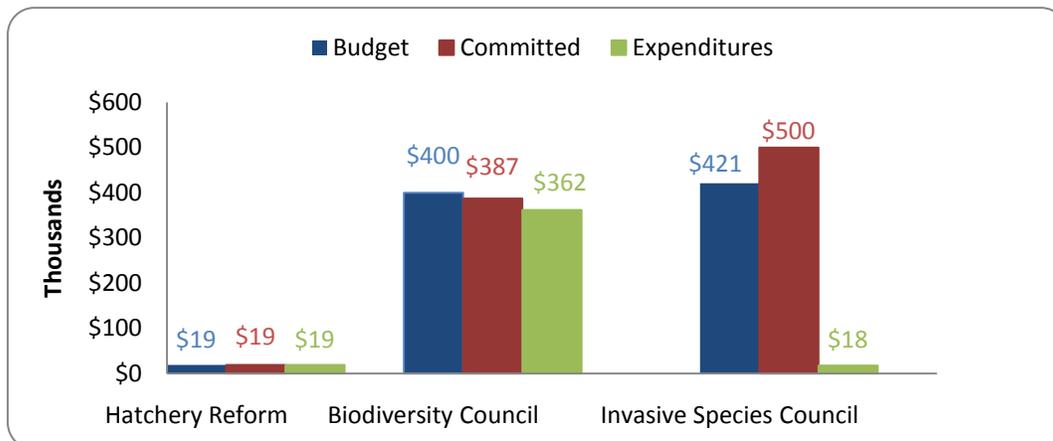
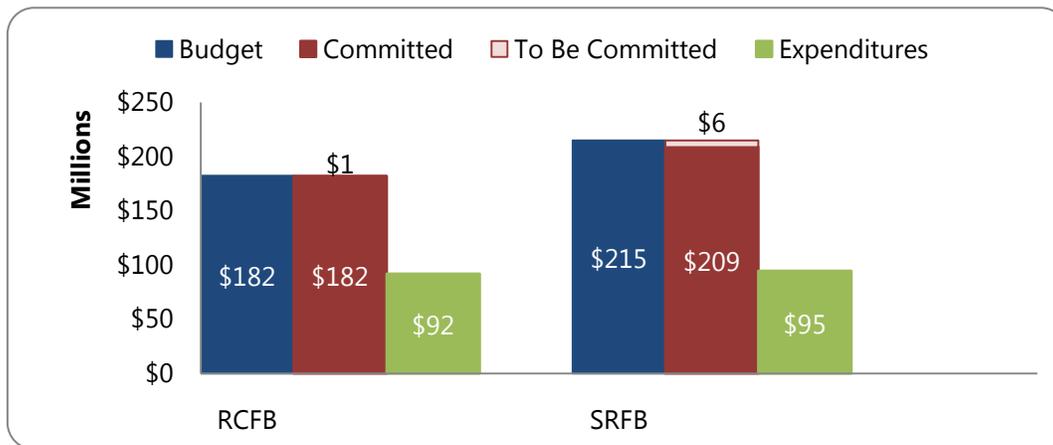
Recreation and Conservation Office – Entire Agency Summary by Board

2009-11 Budget Status Report, Capital + Operating the Agency

For the Period of July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2011, actuals through 4/30/2011 (05/14/11 fm 22)

Percentage of biennium reported: 92%

| | BUDGET | | | COMMITTED | | TO BE COMMITTED | | EXPENDITURES | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | New | Reapp. | new and reapp. 2009-2011 | Dollars | % of budget | Dollars | % of budget | Dollars | % of committed |
| Board/Program | | | | | | | | | |
| RCFB | \$86,590,827 | \$95,821,902 | \$182,412,729 | \$181,628,349 | 99.6% | \$784,380 | 0.4% | \$91,919,785 | 51% |
| SRFB | \$175,459,909 | \$39,288,844 | \$214,748,753 | \$208,835,734 | 97.2% | \$5,913,019 | 2.8% | \$94,676,125 | 45% |
| Hatchery Reform | \$0 | \$18,849 | \$18,849 | \$18,849 | 100% | \$0 | 0.0% | \$18,849 | 100% |
| Biodiversity Council | \$387,472 | \$0 | \$387,472 | \$387,472 | 100% | \$0 | 0.0% | \$361,791 | 93% |
| Invasive Species Council | \$499,660 | \$0 | \$499,660 | \$499,660 | 100% | \$0 | 0.0% | \$451,847 | 90% |
| Total | \$262,937,868 | \$135,129,595 | \$398,067,463 | \$391,370,064 | 98% | \$6,697,399 | 1.68% | \$187,428,397 | 48% |



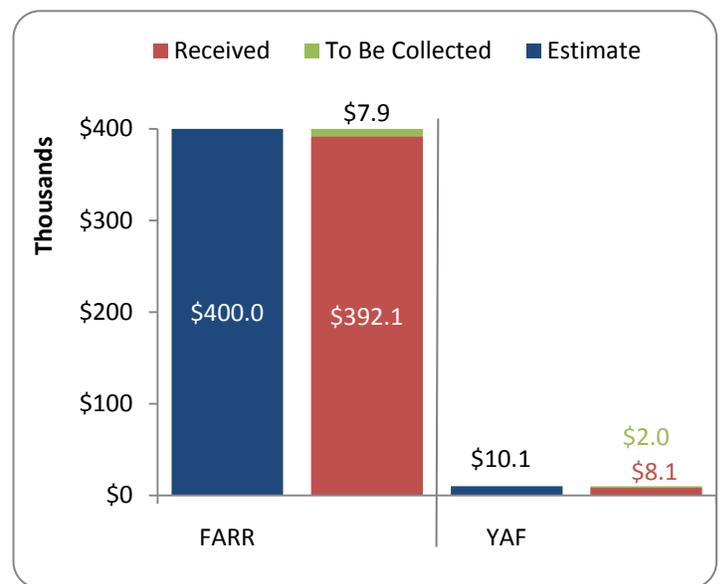
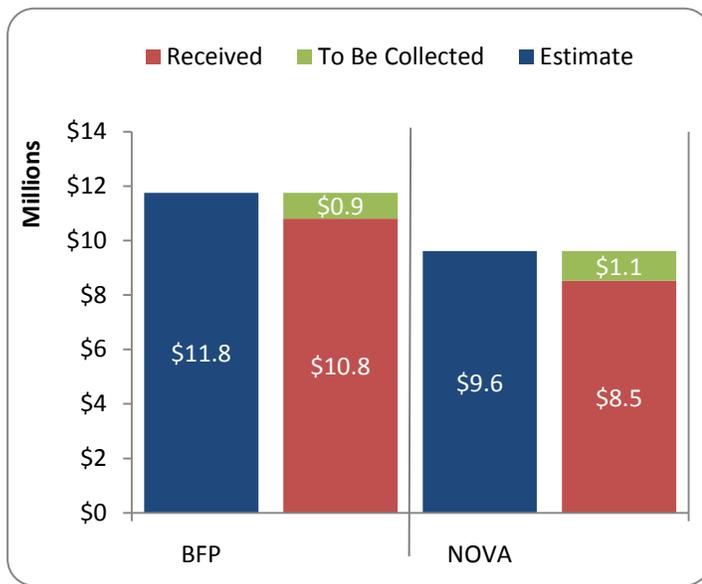
Recreation and Conservation Funding Board – Revenue Report

2009-11 Budget Status Report - Revenues

For the Period of July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2011, actuals through 4/30/2011 (05/14/11 fm 22)

Percentage of biennium reported: 92%

| Revenue | Bienial Forecast | Collections | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Estimate | Actual | % of Estimate |
| Boating Facilities Program (BFP) | \$11,751,000 | \$10,806,437 | 92% |
| Nonhighway, Off-Road Vehicle Program (NOVA) | 9,611,405 | 8,524,987 | 89% |
| Firearms and Archery Range Rec Program (FARR) | 400,000 | 392,082 | 98% |
| Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) | 10,139 | 8,144 | 80% |
| Total | 21,772,544 | 19,731,650 | 91% |



Revenue Notes:

Boating Facilities Program (BFP) revenue is from the unrefunded marine gasoline taxes.

Nonhighway, Off-Road Vehicle Program (NOVA) revenue is from the motor vehicle gasoline tax paid by users of ORVs and nonhighway roads and from the amount paid for by ORV use permits.

Firearms and Archery Range Rec Program (FARR) revenue is from \$3 each concealed pistol license fee.

Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) revenue is from an initial \$10 million contribution by the Seattle Seahawks "team affiliate" in 1998. The new revenue is from the interest on the unexpended amount of the fund.

This reflects the most recent revenue forecast of November 2010. The next forecast is due in March 2011.

RCFB – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Summary

1990 Through April 20, 2011

History of Biennial Appropriations

| Biennium | Appropriation |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 89-91 Biennium | \$53,000,000 |
| 91-93 Biennium | 61,150,000 |
| 93-95 Biennium | 65,000,000 |
| 95-97 Biennium* | 43,760,000 |
| 97-99 Biennium | 45,000,000 |
| 99-01 Biennium | 48,000,000 |
| 01-03 Biennium | 45,000,000 |
| 03-05 Biennium | 45,000,000 |
| 05-07 Biennium ** | 48,500,000 |
| 07-09 Biennium *** | 95,491,955 |
| 09-11 Biennium **** | 67,344,750 |
| Grand Total | \$617,246,705 |

Notes to History of Biennial Appropriations:

* Original appropriation was \$45 million.

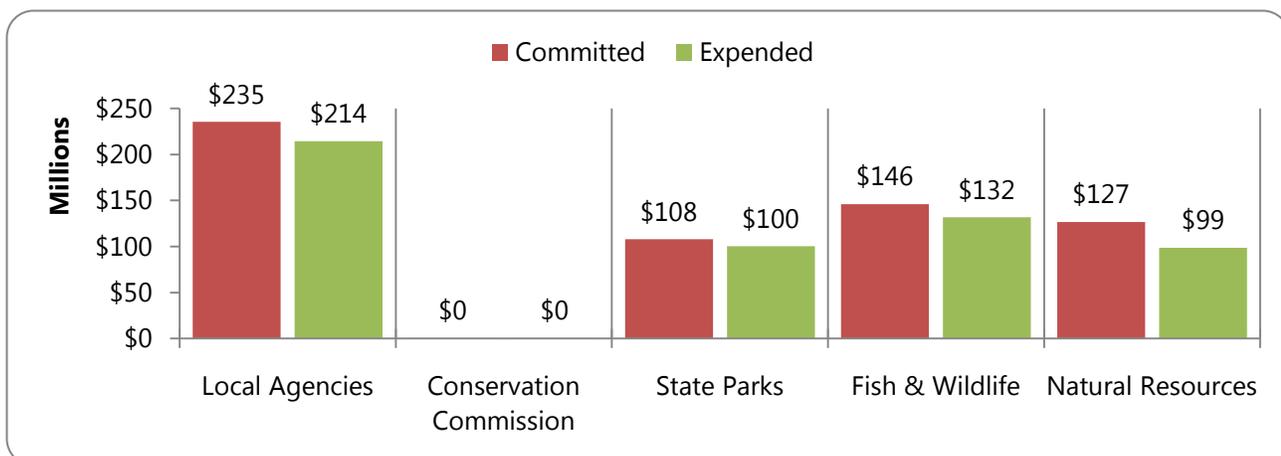
** Entire appropriation was \$50 million.
3% (\$1,500,000) went to admin.

*** Entire appropriation was \$100 million.
3% (\$3,000,000) went to admin. Removed \$981,000 with FY 10 supplemental, removed \$527,045 with FY 2011 supplemental.

**** Entire appropriation was \$70 million.
3% (\$2,100,000) went to admin. Removed \$555,250 with FY 2011 supplemental.

History of Committed and Expenditures

| Agency | Committed | Expenditures | % Expended |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Local Agencies | \$235,300,768 | \$214,199,347 | 91% |
| Conservation Commission | \$383,178 | \$251,743 | 66% |
| State Parks | \$107,854,129 | \$100,190,906 | 93% |
| Fish & Wildlife | \$145,943,371 | \$131,872,971 | 90% |
| Natural Resources | \$126,622,354 | \$98,578,027 | 78% |
| Riparian Habitat Admin | \$185,046 | \$185,046 | 100% |
| Land Inventory | \$549,965 | \$549,965 | 100% |
| Sub Total Committed | \$616,838,811 | \$545,828,005 | 88% |



Item 2C

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Policy Report
Prepared By: Steve McLellan, Policy Director

Approved by the Director: *Kaleen Cottingham*

Proposed Action: Briefing

The Policy Section is working on a number of issues at the request of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB), Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB), the legislature, and the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff and director. This memo highlights the status of some key efforts.

State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning

For Washington State to be eligible for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) money, it needs to maintain a state comprehensive outdoor recreation planning (SCORP) document. The Recreation and Conservation Office is responsible for the SCORP document. An update is due to the National Park Service by June 2013.

The major elements of a SCORP document are

- Determination of "demand,"
- Determination of "supply;¹"
- Issue identification;
- Public involvement management; and
- Analysis and writing.

Due to staffing reductions and retirements, RCO anticipates that we will contract out most, if not all, of the work required to produce a SCORP document. Planning money is available from the National Park Service, on a matching basis, to help pay for a contractor.

¹ While some states literally count every picnic table, Washington State has used the results of the Public Land Inventory Project (PLIP) as an estimate of supply.

Standard Terms and Conditions

RCO staff is currently in the process of revising its standard terms and conditions, which are a part of every grant contract. Revisions have been implemented to update the document, including reorganizing and/or consolidating some sections. Additionally, RCO's AAG has provided clarifying language regarding issues such as venue, tribal jurisdiction, competitive bidding, and prevailing wage. Staff has commented on the revisions and the document has been reviewed by our section managers and Executive Management Team. The AAG will provide one final review and we anticipate that the document will be in place for contracts signed this year.

Policy on Existing Structures

Staff has been developing options for revising the current policy regarding existing structures that are purchased as part of an acquisition project.

Normally, structures that do not directly support the purposes of the project are not purchased and are cut out from the purchased parcel. If a structure that does not support the project purposes is purchased, policy requires it to be removed or demolished after complying with cultural resources requirements. However, in some cases, these structures do not impair the project's purposes and may provide other values important to the community (e.g., heritage value).

Staff is developing a proposal that would:

- Allow structures that do not impair the project's outdoor recreation or habitat conservation resources to remain on the project site.
- Allow sponsors to renovate or restore the structure for purposes consistent with the grant, as long as grant funds are not used for the work.
- Add disassembly to the list of options for removing a structure that impairs the project's resources; current policy allows only demolition or removal.
- Promote sustainability by allowing disassembled materials to be used on public sites for public purposes or to be sold for private use, rather than going to a landfill.

Staff will bring the proposal to the board at a future date.

Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group (Lands Group)

The Lands Group was created by the Legislature in 2007 to improve the transparency and coordination of purchases of state land for the purpose of recreation and wildlife habitat protection. Since then, the Lands Group has established a process for making state land purchases more visible.

As part of that process, the Lands Group will host the third annual State Land Acquisition Coordinating Forum on August 2, 2011. The Forum brings together state agencies, local

governments, non-government organizations, landowners, tribes and citizens to learn about and share ideas on proposals for state conservation and recreation land purchases. This year's Forum will focus on projects that were funded in 2011 and others that may be proposed for funding in 2013.

The Lands Group also publishes regular reports that are used by local government and state government decision makers who want to find comprehensive information about state conservation and recreation land acquisitions in one central place. Last year the Lands Group published the first State Land Acquisition Forecast Report to give information about what purchases were being planned around the state. The report is available at <http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/hrlcg/2010BiennialStateLandAcquisitionForecastReport.pdf>.

This September, the Lands Group will publish the first State Land Acquisition Monitoring Report to show whether state agencies purchased and disposed of land according to what they said they were going to do.

The Lands Group's enabling legislation requires it to develop recommendations for the Legislature about whether the group should be continued past its sunset date of July 2012. Later this year, the recommendations will be submitted to the board for approval².

Policy Section Process and Staffing Changes

As part of RCO's response to reduced financial resources, we will be making some organizational changes that affect the policy section. The section, led by the policy director, currently includes three policy specialists, the board liaison/performance manager. It also informally includes the communications manager.

We anticipate one retirement later this fall and do not plan to refill that position. The policy specialist who most closely works with salmon issues will be transitioning to become the executive coordinator of the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, following the retirement of the current executive coordinator at the end of June. The remaining policy specialist will be responsible for recreation and conservation programs. The board liaison and communications director will continue with their current duties, and likely will share responsibility for the policy manuals.

It is likely that in the case of special studies or major reports (e.g., SCORP) we will turn to contract or project staff for all or part of the work, coordinated by permanent RCO staff.

The policy director, section managers and the communications director will take on a greater policy role under the new model.

² RCW 79A.25.260: Prior to January 1, 2012, the board [RCFB] shall make a formal recommendation to the appropriate committees of the Legislature as to whether the existence of the habitat and recreation lands coordinating group should be continued beyond July 31, 2012, and if so, whether any modifications to its enabling statute should be pursued."

Item 2D

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Recreation and Conservation Grants Management Report
Prepared By: Scott Robinson and Marguerite Austin, Section Managers
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Briefing

Grant Funds: RTP for Federal Fiscal Year 2011

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has allocated a total of \$2.1 million to Washington State for the Recreational Trails Program (RTP). Earlier this year, Congress appropriated funds for the program and the FHWA allocated \$839,730 which provided funding for 15 projects. In May, Washington's Department of Transportation received word that Congress authorized full funding for federal fiscal year 2011.

RTP is a federal grants program that provides funds for education, development, and maintenance of recreational trails and trailhead facilities that provide a backcountry experience. In October, the board approved a ranked list of RTP projects for federal fiscal year 2011. On May 18, the director approved 30 grants for projects on the alternates list. The complete list of funded projects is shown in Attachment A.

Overview of the 2011 Grants Cycle

In June, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) will award grants for the following state grant programs.

- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
- Boating Facilities
- Firearms and Archery Range Recreation
- Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program

The projects recommended for funding were submitted in May 2010 and January 2011.

On May 2, 2011, the agency received 110 applications for three federal grant programs, as shown in the following table. The standing advisory committees for each program will review and evaluate projects this summer. RCO staff will ask the board to approve the ranked list and funding for these projects in November. Funding would be provided with 2012 federal funds.

| Program | Projects | Grant Requests | Applicant Match | Total |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Boating Infrastructure | 2 | \$2,195,598 | \$1,742,574 | \$3,938,172 |
| Land and Water Conservation Fund | 20 | \$6,223,636 | \$7,853,158 | \$14,076,794 |
| Recreational Trails Program | 88 | \$3,602,399 | \$5,208,550 | \$8,810,949 |

Inspections, Inspections, Inspections

Staff members are getting ready to head out into the field to complete this year's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) inspections. The National Park Service requires RCO to inspect each funded site at least once every five years.

RCO's plan this year is to conduct the LWCF inspections due for calendar years 2011 and 2012. This equates to visiting about 45 different locations around the state. We are taking this approach so that we can get "ahead of the curve" and address the spike of several hundred inspections due in 2013. As staff work towards inspecting these federally funded sites, they also conduct inspections for other grant programs that may have funded the same site or sites nearby.

Advisory Committee Recruitment to Begin

This summer, RCO will recruit for members on several advisory committees to ensure that the committees are fully staffed for their work in 2012. Recruitments will include:

- Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Advisory Committee positions focused on hiking, nonhighway road uses, off-road vehicle (4x4) uses, and mountain biking.
- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Advisory Committee positions focused on recreation and habitat conservation.
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Farmlands Preservation Advisory Committee positions focused on farming and ranching. Information will be available on our web site (http://www.rco.wa.gov/grants/vol_eval_cmtc.shtml) later this summer.

Project Tour

At the June meeting, staff will present an overview of the project to be toured in the afternoon on June 22. See Attachment B for information.

Project Administration

This table summarizes the outdoor recreation and habitat conservation projects currently being administered by staff:

- Active projects are under agreement.
- Staff is working with sponsors to place the "Board Funded" and "Director Approved" projects under agreement.

The number of funded projects will increase significantly following the June board meeting, at which the board will be asked to making funding decisions for several programs. In addition, staff has several hundred funded projects that they monitor for long-term compliance.

| Program | Active Projects | Board Funded Projects | Director Approved Projects | Total Funded Projects |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) | 17 | 0 | 1 | 18 |
| Boating Facilities Program (BFP) | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG) | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) | 10 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) | 12 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| Recreational Trails Program (RTP) | 53 | 0 | 30 | 83 |
| Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) | 45 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) | 132 | 0 | 2 | 134 |
| Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 292 | 1 | 35 | 328 |

Attachments

- Projects Funded in the Recreational Trails Program
- Information about Project Tour to West Bay Park

Projects Funded in the Recreational Trails Program

| Project # | Grant Applicant | Project Name | Grant Request | Sponsor Match | Total |
|-----------|--|--|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 10-1396M | Anacortes | Forest Lands Trails Maintenance 2011-2012 | \$23,000 | \$32,000 | \$55,000 |
| 10-1444M | EarthCorps | 2011-12 EarthCorps Wilderness Trail Maintenance | \$45,110 | \$45,440 | \$90,550 |
| 10-1712D | Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance | South Fork Snoqualmie Road to Trail Conversion Phase2 | \$75,000 | \$63,000 | \$138,000 |
| 10-1366D | Montesano | Sylvia Creek Trails Rehab | \$30,000 | \$20,500 | \$50,500 |
| 10-1336M | Mount Tahoma Trails Association | 2011 Tahoma Trails Maintenance | \$63,000 | \$126,000 | \$189,000 |
| 10-1562M | Mountains to Sound Greenway | Mountains to Sound Trail Maintenance 2011 | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$150,000 |
| 10-1539M | Pacific Northwest Trail Association | North Cascade Youth Crews 2011 | \$70,864 | \$67,500 | \$138,364 |
| 10-1564M | Pacific Northwest Trail Association | Olympic Youth Crews 2011 | \$71,140 | \$69,000 | \$140,140 |
| 10-1265D | Spokane County | Loop Trail Rehabilitation at Liberty Lake Park | \$36,860 | \$30,920 | \$67,780 |
| 10-1693D | Spokane Nordic Ski Education Foundation | Spokane Nordic Ski Club - Nordic Trail Expansion | \$20,000 | \$88,634 | \$108,634 |
| 10-1077M | State Department of Natural Resources | Northwest Region Non-Motorized Maintenance and Operations | \$61,718 | \$62,286 | \$124,004 |
| 10-1075M | State Department of Natural Resources | Southwest Region Motorized Maintenance and Operations | \$57,935 | \$39,000 | \$96,935 |
| 10-1074M | State Department of Natural Resources | Southwest Region Non-Motorized Maintenance and Operations | \$60,500 | \$42,640 | \$103,140 |
| 10-1076M | State Department of Natural Resources | Walker Valley Off-Road Vehicle Trails Maintenance and Operations | \$75,000 | \$56,800 | \$131,800 |
| 10-1328M | State Parks and Recreation Commission | Inland Northeast and Southeast Area Snowmobile Trail Grooming | \$45,200 | \$123,499 | \$168,699 |
| 10-1655M | U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest, Mt Baker Ranger District | Trail Maintenance 2011-12 | \$50,000 | \$90,000 | \$140,000 |
| 10-1490M | U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest, Skykomish Ranger District | Skykomish Trail Maintenance 2011-2012 | \$75,000 | \$70,000 | \$145,000 |
| 10-1435M | U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest, Snoqualmie Ranger District | Alpine Lakes Trail Maintenance 2011 | \$75,000 | \$64,805 | \$139,805 |
| 10-1156M | U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest, Snoqualmie Ranger District | Evans Creek Off-road Vehicle Maintenance and Operation 2011 | \$75,000 | \$76,000 | \$151,000 |
| 10-1019M | U.S. Forest Service, Umatilla National Forest, Pomeroy Ranger District | Motorized Trail Maintenance | \$40,000 | \$47,100 | \$87,100 |
| 10-1298M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Chelan Ranger District | Chelan Uplake Trails 11 | \$75,000 | \$66,000 | \$141,000 |
| 10-1501M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Cle Elum Ranger District | Cle Elum Non-motorized Trails Maintenance and Operations 2011-2012 | \$40,800 | \$5,959 | \$46,759 |

| Project # | Grant Applicant | Project Name | Grant Request | Sponsor Match | Total |
|--------------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10-1431M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Cle Elum Ranger District | Cle Elum Non-motorized Winter Trail Maintenance and Operations 2010-2011 | \$48,000 | \$88,000 | \$136,000 |
| 10-1541M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Cle Elum Ranger District | Cle Elum Off-road Vehicle Maintenance and Operations 2011 | \$68,000 | \$38,021 | \$106,021 |
| 10-1502M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Cle Elum Ranger District | Cle Elum Wilderness Trails Maintenance & Operations 2011-2012 | \$43,500 | \$36,000 | \$79,500 |
| 10-1579D | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Naches Ranger District | Copper City 4-Wheel Drive Reconstruction Final Phase | \$24,300 | \$20,755 | \$45,055 |
| 10-1576M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Naches Ranger District | Naches Motorized Trails Maintenance and Operations 2011-2012 | \$74,400 | \$163,580 | \$237,980 |
| 10-1577M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Naches Ranger District | Naches Wilderness Trails Maintenance and Operations 2011-2012 | \$73,700 | \$90,948 | \$164,648 |
| 10-1199M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Wenatchee River Ranger District | Stewardship Crew | \$39,000 | \$17,273 | \$56,273 |
| 10-1203D | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Wenatchee River Ranger District | Wilderness and Backcountry Toilet Renovation | \$14,000 | \$9,400 | \$23,400 |
| 10-1392M | U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Wenatchee River Ranger District | Wilderness Trail Maintenance 2011 | \$40,000 | \$35,000 | \$75,000 |
| 10-1373M | Washington Trails Association | 2011 Backcountry Trail Teams | \$75,000 | \$237,000 | \$312,000 |
| 10-1193M | Washington Trails Association | 2011 Front Country Trail Maintenance | \$75,000 | \$375,000 | \$450,000 |
| 10-1510M | Washington Trails Association | 2011 Youth Trail Maintenance Support | \$25,000 | \$50,300 | \$75,300 |
| Total | | | \$1,841,027 | \$2,523,360 | \$4,364,387 |

Project Tour Information

- 4:00 p.m. Meet in Room 172 and follow staff (Rebecca and Lynn) to the RCO Parking Area, 2nd Floor of the Natural Resources Building Parking Area**
- 4:15 p.m. Meet at West Bay Park**
- 5:00 p.m. Tour concludes**

Project Details

West Bay Park, City of Olympia

This project represents one phase of a continuum of trails to be completed in the West Bay area of Olympia. With this grant, the city purchased and developed nearly six acres of shoreline bordering the western edge of downtown Olympia. The goal is to acquire a total of 16.8 acres to link the West Bay Park via the West Bay Trail with the State Capitol Campus, downtown Olympia, and surrounding neighborhoods.

The West Bay Park project represents an excellent example of the sponsor going above and beyond ordinary due diligence to protect visitors from contaminants associated with the site's industrial past. Although the site was cleared in two formal Environmental Assessments, the city made a third inquiry and found that hazardous substances were on site. Working with the state Department of Ecology, the city entered into a Reciprocal Mitigation Agreement and was able to complete the cleanup work and develop the park with minimal delays.

Today, after a 75-year history as the home to two sawmills, the site now hosts panoramic views of lower Puget Sound, the State Capitol, and Percival Landing, and provides opportunities for viewing birds, marine mammals, and fish.

Public support for this project was a big factor in the success of this project. Seven Rotary Clubs from the Thurston County area combined forces to raise about \$175,000 for design plans and amenities for the site. As a result of their efforts, the site -- now called Rotary Point -- includes a segment of the West Bay Trail, interpretive signs, seating, and plantings. Further, the park also serves paddlers traversing Puget Sound and currently functions as the southern-most put-in on the Cascadia Marine Trail.

RCO Grants Awarded

| Name | Fund | Start Date | Grant Amount | Match | Total Cost | Status |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| West Bay Park Phase 1 | Aquatic Lands Enhancement Acct | 10/15/07 | \$708,457 | \$708,457 | \$1,416,914 | Closed Completed |
| West Bay Park Phase 2 | WWRP - Water Access | 10/15/07 | \$366,134 | \$366,134 | \$732,268 | Closed Completed |

Directions from Natural Resources Building to West Bay Park

- 1) From parking lot, turn left on 11th Ave SE
- 2) Take the 2nd right onto Columbia St SW
- 3) Turn left onto 5th Ave SW
- 4) Slight right onto 5th Ave SW/Deschutes Pkwy SW
- 5) At the traffic circle, take the 2nd exit onto Olympic St W
- 6) At the next traffic circle, take the 1st exit onto West Bay Dr NW
- 7) Follow West Bay Dr. NW to the park, which will be on your right



Item 3

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Legislative and Budget Update
Prepared By: Steve McLellan, Policy Director
Rachael Langen, Deputy Director

Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Briefing

2011 Session Wrap-up

Discover Pass

Lawmakers approved a "Discover Pass" for access to state parks and other recreation lands. As structured it would include a \$30 annual pass or a \$10 day pass. Both the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Natural Resources will receive a portion of the proceeds from the Discover Pass, though the vast majority of funds will be used for State Parks operations. The operating budget, as proposed by the Governor and approved by the legislature, reduced general fund support for State Parks to \$20 million in the coming biennium (with the goal of complete elimination in 2013-15). The Discover Pass is integral to State Parks being able to fund its operations. Even if Discover Pass revenue comes in as projected, State Parks expects to require significant efficiencies and cost savings to avoid closing park facilities.

Bill to Extend Invasive Species Council

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) bill to extend the Invasive Species Council was signed by the Governor on April 22. The bill received unanimous support in the House and Senate in a year where many proposals to extend state councils were not successful. As a result the Council will be extended to June 30, 2017. While the extension was approved, the Council will not receive a general fund appropriation and will be expected to raise its budget largely from contributions by member organizations and grants.

Boards and Commissions Bills

Legislation eliminating a number of boards and commissions cleared the legislature again this year. Among the groups eliminated is the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) statutory advisory committee. Staff anticipates convening a non-statutory group to assist with FARR evaluations (see item #8). Not having the committee in statute provides greater flexibility

in recruiting and retaining members. A proposal to eliminate the Non-highway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) advisory committee was not approved.

Natural Resources Consolidation

A broad proposal to consolidate natural resources agencies, originally proposed by the Governor, failed to pass, but some administrative savings associated with these ideas were included in the operating budget. The savings assumed did not affect RCO directly and we understand that our continued work to implement a consortium for specific services with the Puget Sound Partnership meets the intent of consolidation proponents. The operating budget also contains a provision for a broader review of state agency structure and may include continued examination of natural resources issues.

Agriculture/Critical Areas

A long-running discussion on the relationship between agricultural activities and Growth Management Act requirements to protect critical areas took another step with the passage of HB 1886. The bill, which came out of work done by the Ruckelshaus Center, would establish a new voluntary stewardship program as an alternative to revising critical area ordinances. Implementation of the new approach is contingent on securing federal funding. The program will be administered by the State Conservation Commission.

2011-13 Capital and Operating Budget Summary

The final versions of the capital and operating budgets both saw significant reductions for RCO administered programs. A chart with complete final budget appropriations is included as Attachment A.

On the capital side, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) was funded at \$42 million, all distributed by the statutory formula. A proposal by the Senate to distribute a portion of the funding by the number of jobs created per project was not adopted. Other capital programs were funded at the level requested by the Governor. This includes full restoration of the dedicated funds (Non-highway and Off-road Vehicle Account (NOVA) and Boating Facilities Program) that were swept in the last budget cycle. The capital budget also contained a proviso that requires RCO to work with existing NOVA stakeholders to determine what types of projects might be funded if the swept money were restored in a subsequent budget cycle.

Part of the final negotiations that led to passage of a bond bill was adoption of a statutory reduction in the working debt limit beginning in 2016. The limit will be reduced until it reaches 7.75% (down from the current working limit of 8.75%) in 2022. There also will be a blue ribbon commission convened to consider further limits on state indebtedness with a report due before next legislative session. The final capital budget bill also contains an expectation (not mandatory) that project funds will be reappropriated only once.

On the operating side, reductions were consistent with those sought by the Governor. The most significant reduction relates to reduced spending authority for a federal pass-through program that is now complete (Department of Commerce's Forest and Fish Program). After these reductions, RCO's remaining general fund appropriation is completely dedicated to salmon-related activities.

Because of lower capital appropriations (resulting in fewer administrative dollars) and lower operating appropriations, RCO will see staff reductions in the coming biennium. As I shared in my memo to you on June 7, the impact of the staff changes – including the sunset of the Biodiversity Council and the Monitoring Forum – will be a net reduction of 9.5 FTEs. Management is working to use anticipated retirements, other vacancies, and reduced administrative spending to minimize the effect on the staff.

The next state revenue forecast is scheduled for June 16. To date, collections since the last forecast have been below estimates (except for a one-time revenue infusion from a tax amnesty program). However, lawmakers left a significant ending fund balance as a buffer against continued revenue declines.

Attachments

- A. Final Budget Appropriations, 2011-13

Budget Appropriations, 2011-13

As of the writing of this memo, the Governor had not yet signed the budget.

Operating Budget

| | 09-11 Final | 11 – 13 As Passed ¹ |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| General Fund State Year 1 | \$1,486,000 | \$953,000 |
| General Fund State Year 2 | \$1,312,000 | \$972,000 |
| General Fund Federal | \$10,322,000 | \$3,299,000 |
| General Fund Private/Local | \$250,000 | \$274,000 |
| Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account | \$278,000 | \$278,000 |
| Vessel Response Account (Invasive Species) | | \$100,000 |
| FARR Account | \$39,000 | \$37,000 |
| Recreation Resources Account (Boating) | \$2,710,000 | \$2,874,000 |
| NOVA Program Account | \$1,049,000 | \$900,000 |
| Total Level | \$17,446,000 | \$9,687,000 |

Capital Budget – New Funds Only²

| | 09-11 Final | 11-13 As Passed ¹ |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account | \$5,025,000 | \$6,806,000 |
| Boating Facilities Program | \$0 | \$8,000,000 |
| Boating Infrastructure Grant Program | \$1,000,000 | \$2,100,000 |
| Firearms and Archery Range Recreation | \$495,000 | \$365,000 |
| Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program | \$7,000,000 | \$5,000,000 |
| Family Forest Fish Passage Program (<i>DNR's Budget</i>) | \$5,000,000 | \$2,000,000 |
| Family Forest Fish Passage Program (<i>federal</i>) | \$0 | \$15,000,000 |
| Land and Water Conservation Fund | \$4,000,000 | \$4,000,000 |
| Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities | \$0 | \$5,500,000 |
| Recreational Trails Program | \$4,000,000 | \$5,000,000 |
| Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration | \$33,000,000 | \$0 |
| Puget Sound Restoration | \$0 | \$15,000,000 |
| Salmon Federal | \$60,000,000 | \$60,000,000 |
| Salmon State | \$10,000,000 | \$10,062,000 |
| Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program | \$70,000,000 | \$42,000,000 |
| Total for all New RCO Capital Funds | \$199,520,000 | \$180,833,000 |

¹ HB 1087 amend (operating); SHB 2020/1497 (capital)

² An additional \$243 million was reappropriated for RCO capital funds.

Item 4

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012
Prepared By: Scott T. Robinson and Marguerite Austin, Grant Section Managers
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

The Legislature approved \$42 million for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff is requesting final funding approval for the projects meeting statutory and policy requirements.

Staff Recommendation

RCO staff recommends approval of the ranked lists of projects and the funding amounts shown in Table 1 – WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012 for each WWRP category via Resolution #2011-07.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, fish and wildlife, and ecosystems. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat and recreation opportunities.

Background

In the summer of 2010, the WWRP evaluation committees evaluated and ranked projects in each of the eleven category using criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). In October 2010, the board adopted the ranked lists of projects for submittal to the Governor and Legislature (Resolutions #2010-16 through 2010-26).

The Legislature passed the 2011-13 state capital budget, which includes an appropriation of \$42 million for WWRP. The Legislature also approved lists of projects recommended for either funding or alternate status. At this level, forty-seven projects will be fully funded and seventeen projects will receive partial funding.

Distribution of Funds at \$42 million Level, Less RCO Administration (3%)

| Account | Distribution Formula | Total for 2011-13 |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Habitat Conservation | \$20M <i>plus</i> 10% of amount over \$40M | \$19,594,000 |
| Outdoor Recreation | \$20M <i>plus</i> 10% of amount over \$40M | \$19,594,000 |
| Riparian Protection | 40% of amount over \$40M | \$776,000 |
| Farmlands Preservation | 40% of amount over \$40M | \$776,000 |

Next Steps

If the board approves the staff's recommendation, the RCO director will immediately be authorized to execute project agreements for projects that meet all post-approval requirements, including certification of matching resources.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-07, WWRP Final Funding Approval for Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

Table 1 - WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-07
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
Final Funding Approval for Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) recommended a ranked list of eligible Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) projects to the Governor for inclusion in the 2011-13 State Capital Budget; and

WHEREAS, the 2011-13 Capital Budget includes \$42 million for WWRP; and

WHEREAS, the 2011 Legislature approved projects contained in LEAP Capital Document No. 2011-3A; and

WHEREAS, RCW 79A.15.030 (7) authorizes RCO to use up to three percent (3%) of the WWRP appropriation for administration of the program; and

WHEREAS, the projects in the Riparian category provide habitat benefits for a variety of species, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity; protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems; and

WHEREAS, the projects in the Farmland Preservation category meet criteria that demonstrate preference for perpetual easements, thus supporting the board's strategic goal to maximize the useful life of Board-funded projects; and

WHEREAS, the projects in the Habitat Conservation Account (a) address a variety of critical habitat needs, (b) restore existing lands to self-sustaining functionality, (c) protect areas that have retained their natural character and are important in preserving species or features of value, and (d) have been evaluated based on long-term viability, thereby supporting the board's goals to help agencies maximize the useful life of board-funded projects and to fund projects that maintain fully functioning ecosystems, sustain Washington's biodiversity, or protect "listed" species and natural settings; and

WHEREAS, the Outdoor Recreation Account projects involve acquisition, development, and/or renovation of properties for recreation, public access on state lands, trails, and access to water, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide, including bicycling and walking facilities and facilities most conducive to improved health; and

WHEREAS, the evaluation and approval of these projects occurred in open public meetings, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner, and the board's principles to make strategic investments that are guided by community support and established priorities; and

WHEREAS, funding these projects would further the board's strategic goal to "[f]und the best projects as determined by the evaluation process";

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Recreation and Conservation Funding board hereby approves the ranked list of WWRP projects reflected in Table 1 – WWRP Final Funding Approval for Fiscal Year 2012; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that three percent (3%) of the WWRP appropriation be subtracted from the appropriation, to be used for administration of the program, and the remaining funds be distributed to the eleven WWRP funding categories according to statutory requirements and RCO policy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board hereby approves the funding amounts shown in Table 1 – WWRP Final Funding Approval for Fiscal Year 2012 and authorizes RCO's Director to execute agreements necessary to facilitate prompt project implementation.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Local Parks

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Grant Request | | |
| 1 | 57.56 | 10-1410D | Enumclaw Field Improvements | Enumclaw | \$300,000 | \$600,000 | \$900,000 | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$300,000 |
| 2 | 55.56 | 10-1237D | Betz Park Baseball and Softball Fields | Cheney | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$800,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| 2 | 55.56 | 10-1346D | Covington Community Park Sports Field and Trails | Covington | \$500,000 | \$1,083,766 | \$1,583,766 | \$1,300,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| 4 | 54.00 | 10-1209D | Playground by the Sound | Pierce County | \$100,000 | \$202,083 | \$302,083 | \$1,400,000 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 |
| 5 | 53.28 | 10-1321D | Duthie Hill Park Trailhead Development | King County | \$317,477 | \$317,477 | \$634,954 | \$1,717,477 | \$317,477 | \$317,477 |
| 6 | 52.56 | 10-1236D | Newport Spray Park | Newport | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$200,000 | \$1,817,477 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 |
| 7 | 51.89 | 10-1288D | Franklin Park Development | Tacoma Metropolitan Park District | \$500,000 | \$536,039 | \$1,036,039 | \$2,317,477 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| 8 | 51.61 | 10-1064D | Mason County Recreation Area Park Infield | Mason County | \$275,500 | \$275,660 | \$551,160 | \$2,592,977 | \$275,500 | \$275,500 |
| 9 | 49.94 | 10-1609D | Frontier Park Renovation - Inclusive Playground | Pierce County | \$125,700 | \$125,700 | \$251,400 | \$2,718,677 | \$125,700 | \$125,700 |
| 10 | 49.61 | 10-1588D | Central Play Park Redevelopment | Hoquiam | \$198,754 | \$242,922 | \$441,676 | \$2,917,431 | \$198,754 | \$198,754 |
| 11 | 49.56 | 10-1672D | DuPont PowderWorks Skatepark | DuPont | \$97,057 | \$97,057 | \$194,114 | \$3,014,488 | \$21,669 | \$21,669 P (1) |
| 12 | 49.33 | 10-1181D | East Minnehaha Neighborhood Park Development | Vancouver-Clark Parks & Rec Dept | \$337,301 | \$337,301 | \$674,602 | \$3,351,789 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 49.06 | 10-1586D | Claybell Park Improvements 2010 | Richland | \$500,000 | \$706,000 | \$1,206,000 | \$3,851,789 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 14 | 49.00 | 10-1643D | Swadabs Waterfront Park Expansion | Swinomish Tribe | \$301,750 | \$301,750 | \$603,500 | \$4,153,539 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 15 | 48.11 | 10-1451D | Lake Meridian Park Renovation Phase 1 | Kent | \$278,490 | \$280,000 | \$558,490 | \$4,432,029 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 16 | 47.89 | 10-1095A | Klickitat Prairie Park - WWRP | Mossyrock | \$327,600 | \$338,560 | \$666,160 | \$4,759,629 | \$327,600 | \$327,600 |
| 17 | 47.56 | 10-1690A | Pleasant Glade Community Park Expansion | Lacey | \$1,000,000 | \$1,305,782 | \$2,305,782 | \$5,759,629 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| 18 | 47.11 | 10-1339D | Legion Park Restroom | Arlington | \$65,000 | \$65,000 | \$130,000 | \$5,824,629 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 19 | 47.00 | 10-1266D | Summit Park & Ball Fields Phase 1 | Maple Valley | \$500,000 | \$2,380,420 | \$2,880,420 | \$6,324,629 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 20 | 46.78 | 10-1126D | West Seattle Reservoir Park Development | Seattle | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$6,824,629 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 21 | 46.67 | 10-1233D | Seahurst Park Recreational Improvements | Burien | \$500,000 | \$681,990 | \$1,181,990 | \$7,324,629 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 22 | 46.61 | 10-1592D | Skagit Riverwalk Park | Mount Vernon | \$500,000 | \$600,000 | \$1,100,000 | \$7,824,629 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 23 | 45.83 | 10-1053D | Lincoln Park Athletic Field | Wenatchee | \$213,000 | \$222,500 | \$435,500 | \$8,037,629 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 24 | 45.78 | 10-1313A | Cougar Mountain Park Precipice Trail Additions | King County | \$500,000 | \$1,550,000 | \$2,050,000 | \$8,537,629 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| 25 | 45.67 | 10-1082A | Saddle Rock Acquisition | Wenatchee | \$342,620 | \$361,620 | \$704,240 | \$8,880,249 | \$342,620 | \$342,620 |
| 26 | 45.56 | 10-1180D | Curtin Creek Community Park Phase 1 | Vancouver-Clark Parks & Rec Dept | \$500,000 | \$1,934,228 | \$2,434,228 | \$9,380,249 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 27 | 44.89 | 10-1128D | Jefferson Skate Park Development | Seattle | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$9,880,249 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 28 | 44.17 | 10-1021D | Granite Lake Park Renovation & Added Amenities | Clarkston | \$111,986 | \$112,000 | \$223,986 | \$9,992,235 | Alternate | Alternate |

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant | Applicant | Total | Cumulative | Legislature | Staff |
|------|-------|----------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Request | Match | Amount | Grant Request | | Recommends |
| 29 | 44.00 | 10-1157A | Leach Creek Property Acquisition | University Place | \$750,000 | \$750,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$10,742,235 | \$750,000 | \$75,000 P (2) |
| 30 | 43.72 | 10-1511D | Upper Kiwanis Park Ballfield | Yakima | \$480,000 | \$803,500 | \$1,283,500 | \$11,222,235 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 31 | 43.17 | 10-1268A | Knight Forest Acquisition | Peninsula Metropolitan Park District | \$381,832 | \$381,833 | \$763,665 | \$11,604,067 | \$18,880 | \$381,832 |
| 32 | 42.89 | 10-1188A | Columbia Springs Neighborhood Park Acquisition | Vancouver-Clark Parks & Rec Dept | \$171,400 | \$171,400 | \$342,800 | \$11,775,467 | Alternate | \$0 (3) |
| 33 | 42.78 | 10-1043D | Peck Field Multi Sport Field Development | Tacoma Metropolitan Park District | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$12,275,467 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 34 | 42.50 | 10-1204C | Abrams Park Improvements Phase 1 | Ridgefield | \$730,134 | \$730,134 | \$1,460,268 | \$13,005,601 | Alternate | \$153,775 P (4) |
| 35 | 41.44 | 10-1187A | Rose Village Neighborhood Park Acquisition | Vancouver-Clark Parks & Rec Dept | \$292,300 | \$292,300 | \$584,600 | \$13,297,901 | Alternate | \$158,273 P (5) |
| 35 | 41.44 | 10-1179D | Sorenson Neighborhood Park Development | Vancouver-Clark Parks & Rec Dept | \$302,820 | \$302,820 | \$605,640 | \$13,600,721 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 37 | 41.06 | 10-1269D | Hales Pass Development | Peninsula Metropolitan Park District | \$500,000 | \$527,547 | \$1,027,547 | \$14,100,721 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 38 | 40.83 | 10-1210D | Lower Peninsula Park Improvement Phase 2 | Moses Lake | \$474,385 | \$474,386 | \$948,771 | \$14,575,106 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 39 | 39.94 | 10-1167D | Evans Creek Preserve | Sammamish | \$350,000 | \$653,648 | \$1,003,648 | \$14,925,106 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 40 | 39.83 | 10-1423D | Ashford County Park Phase 2 | Pierce County | \$500,000 | \$668,332 | \$1,168,332 | \$15,425,106 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 41 | 39.78 | 10-1653A | Clark Lake Park Expansion - Lannoye Acquisition | Kent | \$403,900 | \$403,900 | \$807,800 | \$15,829,006 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 42 | 39.44 | 10-1121D | La Conner Skateboard Park | La Conner | \$67,905 | \$67,905 | \$135,810 | \$15,896,911 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 43 | 39.33 | 10-1177A | Shaffer Community Park Acquisition | Vancouver-Clark Parks & Rec Dept | \$1,000,000 | \$2,105,060 | \$3,105,060 | \$16,896,911 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 44 | 39.00 | 10-1450A | Huse Soos Creek Property Acquisition | Kent | \$834,725 | \$834,725 | \$1,669,450 | \$17,731,636 | Not Included | NLA |
| 45 | 38.72 | 10-1674A | Wells Site Park Acquisition | Fall City Metropolitan Park District | \$480,000 | \$500,000 | \$980,000 | \$18,211,636 | Not Included | NLA |
| 46 | 38.33 | 10-1099D | Beaver Park "Things With Wings" | Washougal | \$41,785 | \$41,785 | \$83,570 | \$18,253,421 | Not Included | NLA |
| 47 | 37.89 | 10-1241D | Brookville Gardens Community Park | Fife | \$500,000 | \$4,274,900 | \$4,774,900 | \$18,753,421 | Not Included | NLA |
| 48 | 37.33 | 10-1171D | McCollum Park Outdoor Pool Rehabilitation | Snohomish County | \$391,425 | \$391,425 | \$782,850 | \$19,144,846 | Not Included | NLA |
| 49 | 37.11 | 10-1417D | Queen Sally Park | Cathlamet | \$429,735 | \$429,735 | \$859,470 | \$19,574,581 | Not Included | NLA |
| 49 | 37.11 | 10-1480A | Japanese Gulch Property Purchase | Mukilteo | \$737,250 | \$737,250 | \$1,474,500 | \$20,311,831 | Not Included | NLA |
| 51 | 35.83 | 10-1361A | Wilkeson State Route 165 Downtown Park | Wilkeson | \$43,000 | \$43,000 | \$86,000 | \$20,354,831 | Not Included | NLA |
| 52 | 35.78 | 10-1296A | North East Redmond Park | Redmond | \$500,000 | \$608,170 | \$1,108,170 | \$20,854,831 | Not Included | NLA |
| 53 | 35.22 | 10-1101A | Hartwood Property Acquisition | Washougal | \$227,500 | \$227,500 | \$455,000 | \$21,082,331 | Not Included | NLA |
| 54 | 34.94 | 10-1584A | Riverplace Park Acquisition | Whatcom County | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$600,000 | \$21,382,331 | Not Included | NLA |
| 55 | 33.06 | 10-1377A | Ridge Crest Park Acquisition | Ridgefield | \$654,025 | \$654,025 | \$1,308,050 | \$22,036,356 | Not Included | NLA |
| 56 | 32.83 | 10-1283A | Anderson Acquisition Phase 1 | Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$500,000 | \$22,286,356 | Not Included | NLA |
| 57 | 32.33 | 10-1185D | Si View and Shamrock Parks Development | Si View Metropolitan Park District | \$500,000 | \$2,947,242 | \$3,447,242 | \$22,786,356 | Not Included | NLA |
| 58 | 32.06 | 10-1513D | Kiwanis Park | College Place | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$200,000 | \$22,886,356 | Not Included | NLA |

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|----------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 59 | 30.72 | 10-1220D | Horseshoe Lake Picnic Shelter | Kitsap County | \$35,000 | \$35,000 | \$70,000 | \$22,921,356 | Not Included | NLA |
| 60 | 30.06 | 10-1309D | Northeast Soccer Complex | Pasco | \$422,500 | \$422,500 | \$845,000 | \$23,343,856 | Not Included | NLA |
| 61 | 28.50 | 10-1291A | 360 Regional Park Acquisition | Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park | \$618,000 | \$618,000 | \$1,236,000 | \$23,961,856 | Not Included | NLA |
| 62 | 26.78 | 10-1174D | Outdoor Equestrian and Bicycle Motocross Arena | Snohomish County | \$475,000 | \$519,396 | \$994,396 | \$24,436,856 | Not Included | NLA |
| 63 | 22.00 | 10-1173D | Recreational Vehicle Camping Improvements | Snohomish County | \$295,500 | \$299,000 | \$594,500 | | Not Included | NLA |
| | | | | | \$24,732,356 | \$39,324,273 | \$64,056,629 | | \$5,878,200 | \$5,878,200 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Italics indicates acquisition amounts. No less than 50% of the funds allocated in this category must be used for acquisition.

NLA indicates "no legislative authority."

Funding level at \$42M: \$5,878,200; minimum acquisition \$2,939,100.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(1) Dupont's partially funded DuPont PowderWorks Skatepark, 10-1672D, eligible for full funding.

(2) University Place awarded a Conservation Futures grant for Leach Creek Property Acquisition, 10-1157A. \$75,000 WWRP grant covers unfunded costs. Remaining \$675,000 moved to eligible alternates.

(3) Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation withdrew Columbia Springs Neighborhood Park Acquisition, 10-1188A. Funds moved to eligible alternates.

(4) Ridgefield's partially funded Abrams Park Improvements Phase 1, 10-1204C, is eligible for full funding. WWRP grant for the acquisition portion of this combination project.

(5) Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation partially funded Rose Hill Village Neighborhood Park Acquisition, 10-1187A, eligible for full funding.

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - State Lands Development

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|----------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 48.00 | 10-1067D | Tiger Mountain State Forest Trail Bridges | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$247,870 | \$62,000 | \$309,870 | \$247,870 | \$247,870 | \$247,870 |
| 2 | 44.38 | 10-1427D | Middle Fork Ahtanum Trailhead and Trail | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$275,271 | \$23,800 | \$299,071 | \$523,141 | \$275,271 | \$275,271 |
| 3 | 42.75 | 10-1070D | Reiter Foothills Trail System Development Phase 1 | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$325,000 | \$20,000 | \$345,000 | \$848,141 | \$325,000 | \$325,000 |
| 4 | 40.88 | 10-1072D | Mailbox Peak Trail Development | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$325,000 | \$189,500 | \$514,500 | \$1,173,141 | \$89,300 | \$89,300 P (1) |
| 4 | 40.88 | 10-1489D | Chehalis River Surge Plain Natural Area Preserve Water Access | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$153,800 | \$15,000 | \$168,800 | \$1,326,941 | \$42,259 | \$42,259 P (2) |
| 6 | 40.63 | 10-1642D | Beebe Springs Trail Phase 4 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$200,000 | | \$200,000 | \$1,526,941 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 7 | 40.13 | 10-1068D | Cypress Recreation Facilities Renovation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$201,325 | | \$201,325 | \$1,728,266 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 40.00 | 10-1363D | Black Lake Fishing Dock | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$325,000 | | \$325,000 | \$2,053,266 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 40.00 | 10-1020D | McLane Creek Nature Trail Phase 2 | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$322,310 | | \$322,310 | \$2,375,576 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 10 | 38.88 | 10-1536D | Teaway Junction River Access Improvements 2010 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$314,000 | | \$314,000 | \$2,689,576 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 38.75 | 10-1190D | Whatcom Americans with Disabilities Act Dock Replacement Phase 2 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$325,000 | | \$325,000 | \$3,014,576 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 12 | 38.38 | 10-1535D | Tim's Pond Americans with Disabilities Act Fishing Access 2010 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$319,100 | | \$319,100 | \$3,333,676 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 38.25 | 10-1607D | Koopmans Parking Facility and Access Improvements | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$198,370 | | \$198,370 | \$3,532,046 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 14 | 32.88 | 10-1408D | Oneida Boat Launch | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$325,000 | | \$325,000 | \$3,857,046 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$3,857,046 | \$310,300 | \$4,167,346 | | \$979,700 | \$979,700 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Funding level at \$42M: \$979,700

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(1) DNR's partially funded Mailbox Peak Trail Development, 10-1072D, is eligible for full funding. Rank 4th place; tied with DNR's 10-1489D.

(2) DNR's partially funded Chehalis River Surge Plain Natural Area Preserve Water Access, 10-1489D, is eligible for full funding. Rank 4th place; tied with DNR's 10-1072D.

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - State Parks

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 48.75 | 10-1242A | Inholdings and Adjacent Properties 2010 | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$900,000 | | \$900,000 | \$900,000 | \$900,000 | \$900,000 |
| 2 | 46.38 | 10-1306A | Cape Disappointment - Seaview Dunes Acquisition | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$2,250,000 | | \$2,250,000 | \$3,150,000 | \$2,250,000 | \$2,250,000 |
| 3 | 39.38 | 10-1308D | Cape Disappointment Multiple-Use Trail Extension | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$1,600,000 | | \$1,600,000 | \$4,750,000 | \$1,600,000 | \$1,600,000 |
| 4 | 40.88 | 10-1723A | Green River Gorge - Icy Creek Trail | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$540,828 | | \$540,828 | \$5,290,828 | \$540,828 | \$540,828 |
| 5 | 40.38 | 10-1244A | Nisqually State Park Acquisitions | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$900,000 | | \$900,000 | \$6,190,828 | \$587,372 | \$587,372 P (1) |
| 6 | 43.88 | 10-1384D | Lake Sammamish Boardwalk | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$351,052 | \$351,052 | \$702,104 | \$6,541,880 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 7 | 37.25 | 10-1087D | Pearrygin Lake Expansion Phase 1 | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$2,186,352 | | \$2,186,352 | \$8,728,232 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 36.88 | 10-1243A | Loomis Lake Acquisitions Phase 2 | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$415,800 | | \$415,800 | \$9,144,032 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 9 | 33.63 | 10-1305A | Millersylvania - Deep Lake Resort Acquisition | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$1,938,553 | | \$1,938,553 | \$11,082,585 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 10 | 31.13 | 10-1559A | Mount Spokane - Forest Capital and Riley Creek | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$890,343 | | \$890,343 | \$11,972,928 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 29.75 | 10-1085D | Deception Pass - Kiket Island Initial Development | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$463,727 | | \$463,727 | \$12,436,655 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 12 | 27.88 | 10-1084A | Deception Pass - Whidbey Market Acquisition | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$539,450 | | \$539,450 | \$12,976,105 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$12,976,105 | \$351,052 | \$13,327,157 | | \$5,878,200 | \$5,878,200 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Italics indicates acquisition amounts

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

No less than 50% of the funds allocated in this category must be used for acquisition.

Funding level at \$42M: \$5,878,200; minimum acquisition \$2,939,100.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(1) State Park's partially funded Nisqually State Park Acquisitions, 10-1244A, is eligible for full funding.

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Trails

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Grant Request | | |
| 1 | 60.83 | 10-1591D | Skagit Riverwalk Trail Phase 2 | Mount Vernon | \$781,200 | \$781,200 | \$1,562,400 | \$781,200 | \$781,200 | \$781,200 |
| 2 | 59.56 | 10-1615D | East Lake Sammamish Trail Development | King County | \$500,000 | \$1,017,653 | \$1,517,653 | \$1,281,200 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| 3 | 58.39 | 10-1037D | Bud Blancher Trail | Eatonville | \$700,000 | \$702,546 | \$1,402,546 | \$1,981,200 | \$700,000 | \$700,000 |
| 4 | 57.44 | 10-1568A | Forest to Sky Trail Corridor 2 | Bainbridge Island Park District | \$211,000 | \$211,000 | \$422,000 | \$2,192,200 | \$211,000 | \$211,000 |
| 5 | 57.33 | 10-1364D | Railroad Bridge Trestle Extension | Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe | \$52,000 | \$52,000 | \$104,000 | \$2,244,200 | \$52,000 | \$52,000 |
| 6 | 57.11 | 10-1660D | Sumner Urban to Mountain Trail Section #4 | Sumner | \$978,999 | \$1,221,001 | \$2,200,000 | \$3,223,199 | \$978,999 | \$978,999 |
| 7 | 56.44 | 10-1113D | Entiat Waterfront Trail | Entiat | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$3,723,199 | \$500,000 | \$400,000 P (1) |
| 8 | 56.00 | 10-1038D | Big Gulch Trail - Gap Area | Mukilteo | \$220,000 | \$301,505 | \$521,505 | \$3,943,199 | \$195,601 | \$220,000 |
| 9 | 55.56 | 10-1378A | Twisp Community Trail | Twisp | \$75,107 | \$80,757 | \$155,864 | \$4,018,306 | Alternate | \$75,107 |
| 10 | 54.33 | 10-1596C | Naches Spur Rail to Trail | Yakima County | \$810,829 | \$810,829 | \$1,621,658 | \$4,829,135 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 53.22 | 10-1713A | Deception Pass - Anacortes Community Forest | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$280,350 | | \$280,350 | \$5,109,485 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 12 | 53.00 | 10-1307D | Willapa Hills Trail Bridge Decking Phase 2 | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$770,000 | | \$770,000 | \$5,879,485 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 52.22 | 10-1278D | Cushman Trail 2010 | Gig Harbor | \$1,000,000 | \$1,420,000 | \$2,420,000 | \$6,879,485 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 14 | 51.28 | 10-1088D | Centennial Trail Northwest Extension | State Parks | \$663,898 | \$110,000 | \$773,898 | \$7,543,383 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 15 | 50.28 | 10-1267C | Cushman-Pierson Trails Connector | Peninsula Metropolitan Park District | \$922,025 | \$922,026 | \$1,844,051 | \$8,465,408 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 16 | 50.11 | 10-1505C | Prairie Line Trail Phase 1 | Tacoma | \$1,746,015 | \$2,246,015 | \$3,992,030 | \$10,211,423 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 17 | 49.89 | 10-1240D | Cheney Wetland Trail | Cheney | \$37,500 | \$37,500 | \$75,000 | \$10,248,923 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 18 | 49.17 | 10-1257A | North Kitsap Heritage Park, Phase 2 Acquisition - Kitsap County | | \$475,000 | \$925,000 | \$1,400,000 | \$10,723,923 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 19 | 46.78 | 10-1342D | Forbes Lake Park Trail Development | Kirkland | \$760,586 | \$760,587 | \$1,521,173 | \$11,484,509 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 20 | 45.72 | 10-1045D | Heron Bluff Trail | Moses Lake | \$183,891 | \$183,891 | \$367,782 | \$11,668,400 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 21 | 45.00 | 10-1594A | Barnes Creek Trail Acquisition Project | Des Moines | \$1,000,000 | \$2,878,148 | \$3,878,148 | \$12,668,400 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 22 | 45.00 | 10-1668D | Sumner Urban to Mountain Trail Section #6 | Sumner | \$324,505 | \$324,506 | \$649,011 | \$12,992,905 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 23 | 44.39 | 10-1292D | Olympic Discovery Trail: Sequim Missing Link | Sequim | \$341,497 | \$341,497 | \$682,994 | \$13,334,402 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 24 | 43.83 | 10-1662D | Olallie Trail Development | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$1,173,822 | | \$1,173,822 | \$14,508,224 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 25 | 42.89 | 10-1604D | Mason County North Bay Trail 2010 | Mason County | \$377,000 | \$377,500 | \$754,500 | \$14,885,224 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$14,885,224 | \$16,205,161 | \$31,090,385 | | \$3,918,800 | \$3,918,306 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Funding level at \$42M: \$3,918,800

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(1) Entiat will use an ALEA grant as match for the Big Gulch Trail - Gap Area, 10-1038D, project. The WWRP grant is reduced since policy states that at least 10% of the total cost must come from a non-state, non-federal share.

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Water Access

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|----------|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 44.70 | 10-1271A | DeMolay Property Acquisition | Peninsula Metropolitan Park District | \$1,267,875 | \$1,267,875 | \$2,535,750 | \$1,267,875 | \$1,267,875 | <i>\$1,267,875</i> |
| 2 | 43.60 | 10-1348A | Clallam Bay Property Acquisition | Clallam County | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$100,000 | \$1,317,875 | \$50,000 | <i>\$50,000</i> |
| 3 | 43.20 | 10-1449A | Van Dyke Panther Lake Acquisition 2 | Kent | \$310,800 | \$310,800 | \$621,600 | \$1,628,675 | \$310,800 | \$0 (1) |
| 4 | 42.90 | 10-1092A | Eagle Point Acquisition | Shelton | \$212,000 | \$220,500 | \$432,500 | \$1,840,675 | \$212,000 | \$0 (2) |
| 5 | 42.40 | 10-1212D | Don Morse Park Water Access Improvements | Chelan | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$2,340,675 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| 6 | 41.20 | 10-1109C | Waterfront Park Expansion | Port of Allyn | \$291,000 | \$360,400 | \$651,400 | \$2,631,675 | \$291,000 | \$0 (3) |
| 7 | 41.00 | 10-1556A | Saint Edward - McDonald | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$2,163,603 | | \$2,163,603 | \$4,795,278 | \$307,425 | \$0 (4) |
| 8 | 39.50 | 10-1098D | Hathaway Boat Launch Replacement | Washougal | \$64,795 | \$64,796 | \$129,591 | \$4,860,073 | Alternate | \$64,795 |
| 9 | 39.40 | 10-1312D | Taylor Bay Phase 1 | Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park District | \$244,000 | \$244,000 | \$488,000 | \$5,104,073 | Alternate | \$169,980 P (5) |
| 9 | 39.40 | 10-1601A | Coulter Creek Park Acquisition 2010 | Mason County | \$450,000 | \$550,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$5,554,073 | Alternate | \$450,000 |
| 11 | 38.50 | 10-1730A | Manzanita Bay Park 2: Water Access | Bainbridge Island Park District | \$840,061 | \$1,162,439 | \$2,002,500 | \$6,394,134 | Alternate | \$436,450 P (6) |
| 12 | 38.10 | 10-1570C | Iron Horse, Yakima River - Palmer | State Parks | \$573,600 | | \$573,600 | \$6,967,734 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 33.50 | 10-1148A | Badlands and Badland Lakes | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$1,000,000 | | \$1,000,000 | \$7,967,734 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$7,967,734 | \$4,730,810 | \$12,698,544 | | \$2,939,100 | \$2,939,100 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Italics indicates acquisition amounts. No less than 75% of the funds allocated in this category must be used for acquisition.

Funding level at \$42M: \$2,939,100; minimum acquisition \$2,204,325

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

(1) Kent's Van Dyke Panther Lake Acquisition 2, 10-1271A, was funded with unused WWRP funds in a prior biennium. Funds moved to an eligible alternate (10-1556A).

(2) Shelton withdrew Eagle Point Acquisition, 10-1092A. Unwilling seller. Funds moved to an eligible alternate (10-1556A).

(3) Port of Allyn unable to certify match for the Waterfront Park Expansion, 10-1109C. Funds moved to an eligible alternate (10-1556A).

(4) State Parks has withdrawn the Saint Edward-McDonald, 10-1556A project. Acquisition costs exceed available funding.

(5) Key Peninsula MPD's partially funded Taylor Bay Phase 1, 10-1312D, eligible for full funding.

(6) Bainbridge Island Park District's partially funded Manzanita Bay Park2: Water Access, 10-1730A, eligible for additional funds.

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Critical Habitat

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant | Applicant | Cumulative | Legislature | Staff |
|------|-------|---------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Request | Match | | | |
| 1 | 44.13 | 10-1272 | Heart of Cascades Phase 2 - Bald Mountain/Rock Creek | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$2,750,000 | | \$2,750,000 | \$2,750,000 | \$2,750,000 |
| 2 | 40.75 | 10-1613 | Mountain View Property Phase 1 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$4,200,000 | | \$4,200,000 | \$6,950,000 | \$4,200,000 |
| 3 | 39.75 | 10-1150 | Rattlesnake Mountain Phase 1 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$3,500,000 | | \$3,500,000 | \$10,450,000 | \$1,867,300 P |
| 4 | 37.38 | 10-1140 | Big Bend Sharp-tailed Grouse | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$1,000,000 | | \$1,000,000 | \$11,450,000 | Alternate |
| 5 | 37.13 | 10-1142 | Methow Watershed Phase 7 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$2,500,000 | | \$2,500,000 | \$13,950,000 | Alternate |
| 5 | 37.13 | 10-1145 | Okanogan-Similkameen Phase 3 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$3,300,000 | | \$3,300,000 | \$17,250,000 | Alternate |
| 7 | 34.63 | 10-1474 | Wanapum Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$3,426,937 | | \$3,426,937 | \$20,676,937 | Alternate |
| 8 | 33.75 | 10-1273 | Cowiche Phase 5 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$500,000 | | \$500,000 | \$21,176,937 | Alternate |
| 9 | 32.75 | 10-1475 | White Salmon Oak Natural Resource Conservation Area | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$2,828,017 | | \$2,828,017 | \$24,004,954 | Alternate |
| 10 | 30.75 | 10-1304 | Lewis River/Mud Lake | Clark County | \$639,150 | \$639,150 | \$1,278,300 | \$24,644,104 | Alternate |
| 11 | 24.38 | 10-1065 | Saltse Flats Wetland Restoration | Spokane County | \$1,000,000 | \$2,500,000 | \$3,500,000 | \$25,644,104 | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$25,644,104 | \$3,139,150 | \$28,783,254 | | \$8,817,300 |
| | | | | | | | | | \$8,817,300 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Funding level at \$42M: \$8,817,300

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Natural Areas

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|---------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 40.00 | 10-1472 | Klickitat Canyon Natural Resource Conservaton Area | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,887,138 | \$1,887,138 | \$1,887,138 | \$1,887,138 | \$1,887,138 |
| 2 | 39.63 | 10-1458 | Dabob Bay Natural Area | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$2,925,261 | \$2,925,261 | \$4,812,399 | \$2,925,261 | \$2,925,261 |
| 3 | 39.38 | 10-1465 | Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,586,523 | \$1,586,523 | \$6,398,922 | \$1,065,801 | \$1,065,801 P |
| 4 | 38.88 | 10-1471 | Dyer Haystacks and Two Steppe Natural Area Preserves | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$792,330 | \$792,330 | \$7,191,252 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 5 | 38.13 | 10-1473 | Upper Dry Gulch Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$3,499,912 | \$3,499,912 | \$10,691,164 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 6 | 36.75 | 10-1462 | Bone River and Niawiakum River Natural Area Preserves | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$2,037,575 | \$2,037,575 | \$12,728,739 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 7 | 35.63 | 10-1460 | North Bay Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$283,972 | \$283,972 | \$13,012,711 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 33.63 | 10-1466 | Kennedy Creek Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,359,697 | \$1,359,697 | \$14,372,408 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 9 | 32.00 | 10-1470 | Methow Rapids Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,726,042 | \$1,726,042 | \$16,098,450 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$16,098,450 | \$16,098,450 | | \$5,878,200 | \$5,878,200 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Funding level at \$42M: \$5,868,200

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - State Lands Restoration & Enhancement

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|---------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 46.38 | 10-1646 | Washougal Oaks Natural Area Restoration Phase 2 | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$151,000 | \$3,500 | \$154,500 | \$151,000 | \$151,000 | \$151,000 |
| 2 | 44.00 | 10-1629 | Sinlahekin Ecosystem Restoration Phase 2 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$244,800 | | \$244,800 | \$395,800 | \$244,800 | \$244,800 |
| 3 | 43.38 | 10-1508 | Trout Lake Meadow Restoration | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$145,500 | | \$145,500 | \$541,300 | \$145,500 | \$145,500 |
| 4 | 43.00 | 10-1440 | South Sound Prairie and Bald Restoration Phase 2 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$360,950 | \$20,000 | \$380,950 | \$902,250 | \$360,950 | \$360,950 |
| 5 | 42.63 | 10-1453 | Camas Meadows Rare Plant Habitat Restoration | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$145,500 | \$6,000 | \$151,500 | \$1,047,750 | \$77,450 | \$77,450 P |
| 6 | 41.50 | 10-1353 | Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area - Wever Point Restoration | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$294,678 | | \$294,678 | \$1,342,428 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 7 | 40.50 | 10-1631 | Methow Forest Rehab Project | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$502,300 | \$37,700 | \$540,000 | \$1,844,728 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 39.25 | 10-1106 | Secret Harbor Estuary and Salt Marsh Restoration | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$246,292 | \$324,615 | \$570,907 | \$2,091,020 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 9 | 39.13 | 10-1687 | Willapa Bay Restoration Phase 2 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$124,000 | \$20,000 | \$144,000 | \$2,215,020 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 10 | 38.25 | 10-1679 | Telford Road Shrub Steppe Grassland Restoration | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$98,000 | \$27,000 | \$125,000 | \$2,313,020 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 37.38 | 10-1170 | West Foster Creek Meadow Restoration | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$102,656 | | \$102,656 | \$2,415,676 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 12 | 37.25 | 10-1429 | Cleman Mountain Understory Thinning | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$198,775 | | \$198,775 | \$2,614,451 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 36.13 | 10-1071 | Reiter Foothills Restoration | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$167,569 | \$20,000 | \$187,569 | \$2,782,020 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 14 | 35.63 | 10-1352 | Whiskey Dick Creek Restoration | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$150,000 | | \$150,000 | \$2,932,020 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 15 | 34.13 | 10-1573 | Chesaw Timber Stand Improvement | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$170,000 | | \$170,000 | \$3,102,020 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 16 | 31.63 | 10-1482 | Oxbow Spoil Site Enhancement | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$69,850 | \$16,200 | \$86,050 | \$3,171,870 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$3,171,870 | \$475,015 | \$3,646,885 | | \$979,700 | \$979,700 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Funding level at \$42M: \$979,700

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Urban Wildlife Habitat

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|---------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 62.88 | 10-1117 | Stavis Natural Resources Conservation Area and Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,810,042 | | \$1,810,042 | \$1,810,042 | \$1,810,042 | \$1,810,042 |
| 2 | 61.88 | 10-1641 | Admiralty Inlet Natural Area Preserve | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$2,041,500 | \$2,041,500 | \$4,083,000 | \$3,851,542 | \$75,560 | \$75,560 P |
| 3 | 60.75 | 10-1050 | Whispering Firs Bog | Vashon Park District | \$400,000 | \$420,000 | \$820,000 | \$4,251,542 | \$400,000 | \$400,000 |
| 4 | 60.13 | 10-1264 | Antoine Peak Phase 3 Acquisition | Spokane County Parks and Recreation | \$1,633,198 | \$1,633,198 | \$3,266,396 | \$5,884,740 | \$1,633,198 | \$1,633,198 |
| 5 | 58.50 | 10-1277 | Wenatchee Foothills Phase 1 | Wenatchee | \$2,052,750 | \$2,052,750 | \$4,105,500 | \$7,937,490 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 6 | 58.38 | 10-1610 | Tukes Mountain | Clark County | \$278,650 | \$278,650 | \$557,300 | \$8,216,140 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 7 | 58.25 | 10-1147 | Amon Basin Phase 3 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$2,180,000 | | \$2,180,000 | \$10,396,140 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 56.38 | 10-1214 | Salmon/Morgan Creek Habitat Area | Clark County | \$1,056,720 | \$1,056,720 | \$2,113,440 | \$11,452,860 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 9 | 56.00 | 10-1255 | Grovers Creek Headwaters | Kitsap County Parks and Recreation | \$680,000 | \$736,500 | \$1,416,500 | \$12,132,860 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 10 | 54.38 | 10-1137 | Mica Peak | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$2,301,000 | | \$2,301,000 | \$14,433,860 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 51.25 | 10-1468 | Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,541,006 | | \$1,541,006 | \$15,974,866 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 12 | 50.75 | 10-1467 | Middle Fork Snoqualmie and Mt Si Natural Resource Conservation Areas | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,693,754 | | \$1,693,754 | \$17,668,620 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 46.50 | 10-1681 | Tradition Plateau Natural Resource Conservation Area - Larson | Issaquah | \$200,000 | \$203,000 | \$403,000 | \$17,868,620 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 14 | 45.25 | 10-1151 | Ebey Island Acquisitions | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$1,500,000 | | \$1,500,000 | \$19,368,620 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 15 | 43.13 | 10-1683 | Northwest Stream Center Interpretive Trail | Snohomish County | \$230,750 | \$230,750 | \$461,500 | \$19,599,370 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 16 | 42.75 | 10-1647 | Quimper Wildlife Corridor | Port Townsend | \$408,440 | \$497,767 | \$906,207 | \$20,007,810 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 17 | 35.13 | 10-1108 | North Star Conservation and Trail Easement | Mercer Island | \$175,000 | \$219,037 | \$394,037 | \$20,182,810 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$20,182,810 | \$9,369,872 | \$29,552,682 | | \$3,918,800 | \$3,918,800 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.
 Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.
 Funding level at \$42M: \$3,918,800

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Per RCFB policy, 40% of the funding goes to local government projects, 40% to state projects and remaining 20% goes to partial local project first, then partial state project second, then next highest ranked project.

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Riparian Protection Account

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|------|-------|---------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 98.25 | 10-1553 | Clearwater Riparian Protection Project | The Nature Conservancy | \$930,200 | \$1,405,000 | \$2,335,200 | \$930,200 | \$776,000 | \$776,000 P |
| 2 | 94.50 | 10-1136 | Asotin Creek/Charley Fork Riparian | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$1,300,000 | | \$1,300,000 | \$2,230,200 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 3 | 90.63 | 10-1632 | Crockett Lake Riparian Phase 2 | Whidbey Camano Land Trust | \$406,584 | \$631,341 | \$1,037,925 | \$2,636,784 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 4 | 90.50 | 10-1585 | Barnum Point Riparian Protection | Island County | \$1,000,000 | \$1,223,000 | \$2,223,000 | \$3,636,784 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 5 | 89.88 | 10-1459 | Dabob Bay Natural Area Riparian 2010 | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$1,289,189 | | \$1,289,189 | \$4,925,973 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 6 | 88.50 | 10-1225 | Lower Icicle Riparian Protection | Chelan-Douglas Land Trust | \$650,000 | \$1,856,200 | \$2,506,200 | \$5,575,973 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 7 | 88.38 | 10-1149 | Yakima Canyon Riparian | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$3,000,000 | | \$3,000,000 | \$8,575,973 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 88.13 | 10-1651 | McLoughlin Falls 1 | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$850,000 | | \$850,000 | \$9,425,973 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 9 | 87.75 | 10-1152 | Grays Bay Estuary | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$450,000 | | \$450,000 | \$9,875,973 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 10 | 86.13 | 10-1599 | Tarboo Headwaters to Bay 2010 | Northwest Watershed Institute | \$1,700,000 | \$1,700,000 | \$3,400,000 | \$11,575,973 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 85.63 | 10-1219 | Whipple Creek Riparian Area | Clark County | \$376,125 | \$378,125 | \$754,250 | \$11,952,098 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 12 | 85.13 | 10-1385 | Dosewallips - Pope Riparian Acquisition | State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$1,000,000 | | \$1,000,000 | \$12,952,098 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 84.88 | 10-1118 | Stavis Natural Resources Conservation Area/Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve Riparian 2010 | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$3,969,840 | | \$3,969,840 | \$16,921,938 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 14 | 84.25 | 10-1370 | Green River - Kanaskat Reach | King County | \$875,000 | \$885,000 | \$1,760,000 | \$17,796,938 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 15 | 83.50 | 10-1155 | Upper Elochoman River Conservation Project | Columbia Land Trust | \$200,000 | \$250,000 | \$450,000 | \$17,996,938 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 16 | 82.25 | 10-1675 | South Issaquah Creek Greenway Phase 4 | Issaquah | \$300,000 | \$305,000 | \$605,000 | \$18,296,938 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 17 | 82.13 | 10-1198 | Budd to Henderson Conservation Initiative Phase 3 | Capitol Land Trust | \$937,900 | \$938,000 | \$1,875,900 | \$19,234,838 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 18 | 80.63 | 10-1685 | Jacobs Point Acquisition and Development | Anderson Island Park District | \$1,056,457 | \$1,228,550 | \$2,285,007 | \$20,291,295 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 19 | 80.38 | 10-1141 | Ephrata Lake | Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife | \$205,000 | | \$205,000 | \$20,496,295 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 20 | 77.13 | 10-1688 | Livingston Bay Acquisition Phase 2 | Whidbey Camano Land Trust | \$1,247,000 | \$1,253,000 | \$2,500,000 | \$21,743,295 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$21,743,295 | \$12,053,216 | \$33,796,511 | | \$776,000 | \$776,000 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Funding level at \$42M: \$776,000

Table 1: WWRP Final Funding Approval, Fiscal Year 2012
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Farmland Preservation Account

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant | Applicant | Cumulative | | Legislature | Staff |
|------|--------|---------|---|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | Request | Match | Total Amount | Grant Request | | Recommends |
| 1 | 118.29 | 10-1682 | Trout Lake Valley | Columbia Land Trust | \$685,857 | \$685,857 | \$1,371,714 | \$685,857 | \$685,857 | \$685,857 |
| 2 | 113.71 | 10-1275 | Ellis Barnes Livestock Company | Okanogan Valley Land Council | \$849,200 | \$849,200 | \$1,698,400 | \$1,535,057 | \$90,143 | \$90,143 P |
| 3 | 113.14 | 10-1549 | Firdell Farm | Skagit County | \$205,000 | \$205,000 | \$410,000 | \$1,740,057 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 4 | 112.57 | 10-1485 | Schwerin Farmland Preservation Easement | Blue Mountain Land Trust | \$100,000 | \$100,750 | \$200,750 | \$1,840,057 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 5 | 112.14 | 10-1096 | Jeff Dawson | Inland Northwest Land Trust | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$600,000 | \$2,140,057 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 6 | 110.86 | 10-1670 | Cowiche Basin Working Rangelands | State Conservation Commission | \$2,172,680 | \$35,000 | \$2,207,680 | \$4,312,737 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 7 | 110.57 | 10-1551 | Harmony Dairy Farm | Skagit County | \$160,000 | \$160,000 | \$320,000 | \$4,472,737 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 8 | 109.71 | 10-1582 | Robinson Canyon Farms | Kittitas County | \$485,000 | \$485,000 | \$970,000 | \$4,957,737 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 9 | 107.29 | 10-1703 | Reise Trust Farm | PCC Farmland Trust | \$357,000 | \$388,000 | \$745,000 | \$5,314,737 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 10 | 107.14 | 10-1677 | Ebey's Reserve Farmland - North Penn Cove | Whidbey Camano Land Trust | \$1,250,000 | \$1,250,000 | \$2,500,000 | \$6,564,737 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 106.71 | 10-1546 | Nelson Farm | Skagit County | \$93,187 | \$93,188 | \$186,375 | \$6,657,924 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 11 | 106.71 | 10-1684 | Ebey's Reserve Farmland - Ebey's Prairie | Whidbey Camano Land Trust | \$955,000 | \$955,000 | \$1,910,000 | \$7,612,924 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 13 | 106.29 | 10-1165 | Boulton Farm | Jefferson Land Trust | \$288,750 | \$288,750 | \$577,500 | \$7,901,674 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 14 | 105.71 | 10-1704 | Chervenka Farm | PCC Farmland Trust | \$690,300 | \$748,000 | \$1,438,300 | \$8,591,974 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 15 | 105.43 | 10-1550 | Knutzen Farm | Skagit County | \$132,000 | \$132,000 | \$264,000 | \$8,723,974 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 16 | 104.14 | 10-1115 | Hancock Springs Agricultural Preservation | Methow Conservancy | \$428,542 | \$428,542 | \$857,084 | \$9,152,516 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 17 | 104.00 | 10-1649 | Copeland Creek Farm | PCC Farmland Trust | \$375,360 | \$406,640 | \$782,000 | \$9,527,876 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 18 | 103.57 | 10-1445 | Mitchell Bay Farm | San Juan County Land Bank | \$60,000 | \$60,000 | \$120,000 | \$9,587,876 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 19 | 103.29 | 10-1491 | Lopez Island Vineyards | San Juan County Land Bank | \$160,000 | \$160,000 | \$320,000 | \$9,747,876 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 20 | 102.71 | 10-1528 | Young Dairy LLC | Skagit County | \$302,500 | \$302,500 | \$605,000 | \$10,050,376 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 21 | 100.71 | 10-1213 | Petersen Farm Acquisition | Great Peninsula Conservancy | \$538,000 | \$877,000 | \$1,415,000 | \$10,588,376 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 22 | 99.57 | 10-1548 | Moe Dairy Farm | Skagit County | \$52,762 | \$52,763 | \$105,525 | \$10,641,138 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 23 | 99.29 | 10-1114 | Christianson Ranch Preservation | Methow Conservancy | \$297,383 | \$297,383 | \$594,766 | \$10,938,521 | Alternate | Alternate |
| 24 | 98.29 | 10-1597 | Van Hoof Dairy Development Rights | King County | \$450,000 | \$850,000 | \$1,300,000 | \$11,388,521 | Alternate | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$11,388,521 | \$10,110,573 | \$21,499,094 | | \$776,000 | \$776,000 |

GENERAL NOTES:

"P" indicates partial funding.

Available funds will first go to partially funded projects, then alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Funding level at \$42M: \$776,000

Item 5

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012
Prepared By: Scott Robinson, Section Manager
Approved by the Director: 

Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

The Legislature approved \$6.608 million for the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) grant program. Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff is requesting final funding approval for the projects.

Staff Recommendation

RCO staff recommends approval of the ranked list of projects and the funding amounts shown in *Table 1 – ALEA Ranked List of Projects, Fiscal Year 2012* via Resolution #2011-08.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) strategy to provide funding to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance habitat and recreation opportunities statewide. The grant process supports the board's strategy to conduct its work in a fair and open manner, as well as its goal to deliver successful projects by using broad public participation. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat and recreation opportunities.

Background

Applicants submit ALEA project proposals to the RCO during the even-numbered calendar year of each biennium. In the fall of 2010, the ALEA Advisory Committee evaluated and ranked projects for acquisition, development, or restoration of aquatic lands using criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board).

In October 2010, the board adopted the ranked list of 27 ALEA projects for submittal to the Governor and Legislature (resolution #2010-27).

The Legislature passed the 2011-13 state capital budget, which includes an appropriation of \$6.608 million from the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. The Legislature also approved the list of ALEA projects recommended for either funding or alternate status¹. The governor is expected to sign the budget in mid-June.

Analysis

Table 1 shows the ranked list of projects, as approved by the Legislature. At \$6.608 million, 12 projects will receive full funding.

Staff has added reference letters to Table 1 to help clarify the following points about the list.

- The *Elk River NRCA Primitive Boat Launch* project (reference letter L), was added to the list by the legislature. The project is sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).
- The legislature then categorized projects the next eleven projects (reference letters M through W) as alternate projects. These projects are eligible for funding from returned funds through the next grant cycle.
- The legislature did not include five projects (reference letters X through BB) in the final LEAP list.

Unlike the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, the ALEA statute² does not place any limitations on the ranking process, so the legislature is not precluded from adding projects or reordering the ranked list.

The RCO is working with DNR on a project description, application materials, and match requirements.

Next Steps

If the board approves the list, the RCO director would immediately be authorized to execute project agreements for projects that meet all post-approval requirements, including certification of matching resources.

Attachments

Resolution 2011-08

- A. Table 1 – ALEA Ranked List of Projects, Fiscal Year 2012

¹ LEAP Capital Document No. 2011-3B

² Revised Code of Washington 79.105

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-08
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
Final Funding Approval for Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) recommended a ranked list of eligible Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) projects to the Governor for inclusion in the 2011-13 State Capital Budget; and

WHEREAS, the 2011 Legislature appropriated \$6.608 million for ALEA and approved projects contained in LEAP Capital Document No. 2011-3B incorporating the board's ranked list of projects and an additional project added by the legislature; and

WHEREAS, approval of these projects supports the board's strategic objective to provide funding to help partners protect, restore; and develop habitat facilities and lands; and

WHEREAS, the projects enhance, improve, or protect aquatic lands and provide public access to such lands and associated waters, thereby supporting the board's strategies to provide partners with funding for both conservation and recreation opportunities statewide,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board hereby approves the ranked list of ALEA projects contained in *LEAP Capital Document No. 2011-3B* and reflected in *Table 1 – ALEA Ranked List of Projects, Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board hereby approves the funding amounts shown in *Table 1 – ALEA Ranked List of Projects, Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that beginning immediately the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board authorizes RCO's Director to execute agreements and implement fiscal year 2012 funding.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

**Table 1 -- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA),
Ranked List of Projects, Fiscal Year 2012**

Resolution 2011-08
June 2011

| Ref. Letter | Rank | Score | Project Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | RCO Amount | Sponsor Amount | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A | 1 | 55.3 | 10-1438A | Barnum Point Acquisition Phase 1 | Island County | \$1,000,000 | \$1,223,000 | \$2,223,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| B | 2 | 53.3 | 10-1497A | Spokane River Falls YMCA Site Acquisition | Spokane City Parks and Recreation | \$1,000,000 | \$4,390,000 | \$5,390,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| C | 3 | 52.9 | 10-1116C | Woodard Bay NRCA Nearshore Restoration and Protection | Washington Dept of Natural Resources | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$2,500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| D | 4 | 52.7 | 10-1317C | Jacobs Point | Anderson Island Park District | \$1,000,000 | \$1,285,007 | \$2,285,007 | \$3,500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| E | 5 | 51.9 | 10-1337C | Poulsbo's Fish Park Expansion | Poulsbo | \$460,000 | \$487,462 | \$947,462 | \$3,960,000 | \$460,000 | \$460,000 |
| F | 6 | 50.9 | 10-1626C | Beebe Springs Restoration/Access Phase 4 | Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife | \$200,000 | \$200,000 | \$400,000 | \$4,160,000 | \$200,000 | \$200,000 |
| G | 7 | 50.8 | 10-1060A | North Bay and Coulter Creek Estuary | Mason County | \$450,000 | \$550,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$4,610,000 | \$450,000 | \$450,000 |
| H | 8 | 50.4 | 10-1383C | Lake Sammamish Boardwalk | Washington Parks and Recreation Commission | \$351,052 | \$351,052 | \$702,104 | \$4,961,052 | \$351,000 | \$351,000 * |
| I | 9 | 50.1 | 10-1590D | Skagit Riverwalk Phase 2 | Mount Vernon | \$500,000 | \$1,062,400 | \$1,562,400 | \$5,461,052 P | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| J | 10 | 48.3 | 10-1580C | Swadabs Shoreline Access and Restoration | Swinomish Tribe | \$280,150 | \$280,150 | \$560,300 | \$5,741,202 | \$280,000 | \$280,000 * |
| K | 11 | 48.1 | 10-1041C | Entiat Shoreline Redevelopment | Entiat | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$6,241,202 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| L | 12 | <i>Legislative Addition</i> | | Elk River NRCA Primitive Boat Launch | Washington Dept of Natural Resources | | | | | \$367,000 | \$367,000 ** |
| M | 13 | 46.2 | 10-1062C | Sunset Bluff Natural Area Acquisition | Mason County | \$709,450 | \$709,450 | \$1,418,900 | \$6,950,652 | Alternate | Alternate |
| N | 14 | 42.8 | 10-1618D | Port Angeles Waterfront Park | Port Angeles | \$302,400 | \$302,400 | \$604,800 | \$7,253,052 | Alternate | Alternate |
| O | 15 | 42.4 | 10-1463C | Stevenson Waterfront Enhancement and Public Access | Port of Skamania | \$333,945 | \$334,000 | \$667,945 | \$7,586,997 | Alternate | Alternate |
| P | 16 | 42.0 | 10-1211C | Don Morse Park Uplake Beach Restoration | Chelan Parks and Recreation Dept | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$8,086,997 | Alternate | Alternate |
| Q | 17 | 41.0 | 10-1347D | Dungeness Landing Pier Upgrade | Clallam County Park Fair and Building | \$112,500 | \$112,500 | \$225,000 | \$8,199,497 | Alternate | Alternate |
| R | 18 | 40.1 | 10-1721C | Silverdale Wetlands and Kayak Launch | Port of Silverdale | \$220,221 | \$220,221 | \$440,442 | \$8,419,718 | Alternate | Alternate |

| Ref. Letter | Rank | Score | Project Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | RCO Amount | Sponsor Amount | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Legislature | Staff Recommends |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| S | 19 | 39.9 | 10-1598D | Cusick Park River Enhancement Phase 2 | Cusick | \$49,000 | \$49,000 | \$98,000 | \$8,468,718 | Alternate | Alternate |
| T | 20 | 38.7 | 10-1689C | Blakely Harbor | Bainbridge Island Park District | \$126,000 | \$126,934 | \$252,934 | \$8,594,718 | Alternate | Alternate |
| U | 20 | 38.7 | 10-1543C | Clover Island Improvement Project - North Shoreline | Port of Kennewick | \$493,263 | \$493,264 | \$986,527 | \$9,087,981 | Alternate | Alternate |
| V | 22 | 38.0 | 10-1094D | Cap Sante Esplanade Phase 2 | Port of Anacortes | \$500,000 | \$555,280 | \$1,055,280 | \$9,587,981 | Alternate | Alternate |
| W | 22 | 38.0 | 10-1154C | Chehalis River Surge Plain Water Access | Washington Dept of Natural Resources | \$198,000 | \$228,500 | \$426,500 | \$9,785,981 | Alternate | Alternate |
| X | 24 | 35.6 | 10-1221C | Clover Island Improvement Project - East Causeway | Port of Kennewick | \$271,850 | \$271,850 | \$543,700 | \$10,057,831 | <i>Not Included in LEAP List</i> | |
| Y | 25 | 35.2 | 10-1302C | Willow Point Park Shoreline Restoration | Manson Park and Recreation District | \$127,425 | \$127,425 | \$254,850 | \$10,185,256 | <i>Not Included in LEAP List</i> | |
| Z | 26 | 32.2 | 10-1763D | Sekiu Shoreline Access and Wildlife Viewing | Clallam County Park Fair and Building | \$57,500 | \$57,500 | \$115,000 | \$10,242,756 | <i>Not Included in LEAP List</i> | |
| AA | 27 | 29.0 | 10-1630C | Expand Waterfront Park | Port of Allyn | \$291,000 | \$360,400 | \$651,400 | \$10,533,756 | <i>Not Included in LEAP List</i> | |
| BB | 28 | 25.9 | 10-1303D | Old Swimming Hole Shoreline Restoration | Manson Park and Recreation District | \$52,252 | \$52,252 | \$104,504 | \$10,586,008 | <i>Not Included in LEAP List</i> | |
| | | | | | | | | | \$6,608,000 | \$6,608,000 | |

GENERAL NOTES:

* Sponsor request was rounded down by the Legislature

** Project was added to the list by the Legislature.

Future returned funds will go to alternates based on statutory/policy requirements.

Item 6A

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Boating Facilities Program, State Agencies: Review and Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012
Prepared By: Marguerite Austin, Recreation Section Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

The Boating Facilities Program (BFP) was established through Initiative 215 in 1964 with passage of the Marine Recreation Land Act. The Act authorizes the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (Board) to provide financial assistance for acquisition and development of recreational boating access on both fresh and salt waters.

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received sixteen state agency Boating Facilities Program projects to review for state fiscal year 2012 funding consideration. The requests total \$6.7 million.

At the June meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board will be asked to approve the ranked list and funding for projects recommended by the Boating Programs Advisory Committee. This memorandum highlights the process used to assess these applications, the evaluation results, and funding recommendation

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the ranked list established by the Boating Programs Advisory Committee as shown in *Table 1, Boating Facilities Program State Agency Category for State Fiscal Year 2012*. Staff also recommends funding for projects in ranked order until all available funding is committed.

Staff has provided resolution #2011-09 for board consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Program Policies

The Boating Facilities Program – State category provides grants to state agencies to preserve and develop motorized boating access. Funds are for:

- Acquisition of real property in support of motorized recreational boating
- Capital improvement projects that include renovation or development of facilities used exclusively or primarily by recreational boaters, and
- Planning that includes design and engineering, environmental and cultural resources review, and permitting activities.

To participate in the program, an applicant must first adopt a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. The Board's *Boating Facilities Plan* sets the priorities that inform the program policies and evaluation criteria that the Board adopted into Manual #9, *Boating Facilities Program: Policies and Project Selection*.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Eligible Applicants | State agencies |
| Eligible Project Types | Planning, acquisition, development, and renovation projects are eligible |
| Match Requirements | No match required |
| Funding Limits | No limits on maximum grant request for a project, but the total funds requested by an agency may not exceed twice the estimated funds available for the grants cycle |
| Public Access | Required |
| Other Program Characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning projects must result in construction ready documents.• Property acquired, developed, or renovated must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.• Multi-site projects are eligible.• Launch facilities are for public, non-commercial recreational boat launching and retrieval, however, non-recreational uses may be allowed during the low recreational use season between October and April. |

Estimated Funds Available

BFP funds come from a portion of the motor vehicle gasoline tax paid by boaters and not refunded as allowed by law. By statute, BFP funds must be divided equally between state and local agencies.

The Board distributes funds for state agency projects only during the first year of the biennium. Anticipated revenue for the next biennium is \$8 million, resulting in \$4 million for BFP-State category projects.

Evaluation Summary

The advisory committee includes public agency professionals and citizens recognized for their expertise and knowledge regarding recreational boating issues. The eleven members who served as evaluators this year included the following:

| Name | Agency/Organization | Position |
|---------------------|--|------------------|
| Michael Branstetter | Scan Marine | Citizen at Large |
| Martha Comfort | Northwest Yacht Brokers Association | Citizen at Large |
| Larry Crockett | Washington Public Ports Association | Citizen at Large |
| Steve Greaves | Washington Alliance for Mandatory Boater Education | Citizen at Large |
| Del Jacobs | Northwest Multihull Association | Citizen at Large |
| Glen Jorges | Kitsap Poggie Club | Citizen at Large |
| Steve Sherlock | Department of Fish and Wildlife | State Agency |
| Dave Smith | Columbia Basin Walleye Club | Citizen at Large |
| Douglas Strong | City of Richland | Local Agency |
| Reed Waite | Washington Water Trails Assn. | Citizen at Large |
| Kathy Whitman | Seattle Parks and Recreation Department | Local Agency |

From April 19 through 21, 2011, the Boating Programs Advisory Committee used board-adopted criteria to review and rank sixteen BFP – State projects for state fiscal year 2012 funding consideration. *Table 1, Boating Facilities Program State Agency Category for Fiscal Year 2012* shows the results of the evaluations.

Post Evaluation Conference

On April 28, staff held a post evaluation conference to share the results of the evaluations with the Boating Programs Advisory Committee and to get feedback on the evaluation process, criteria, and project rankings. Both state and local projects were reviewed.

Next Steps

If the board approves the list and staff's funding recommendation, the RCO director will be authorized to execute project agreements after July 1, 2011 (or the effective date of the budget) and begin to monitor project progress. If additional funds become available from projects completed under budget, the ranked list of alternate projects will remain eligible for funding until the next grant cycle is completed.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-09

Table 1 – Boating Facilities Program State Agency Category for State Fiscal Year 2012

- A. State Map of Ranked Projects
- B. BFP Evaluation Criteria Summary
- C. BFP Evaluation Scoring Summary
- D. BFP – State Agency Project Synopses in Ranked Order

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-09
Approving Funding for State Fiscal Year 2012
State Agency Projects in the Boating Facilities Program

WHEREAS, for state fiscal year 2012, sixteen state agency Boating Facilities Program (BFP) projects are eligible for funding; and

WHEREAS, these BFP projects were evaluated using the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) approved and adopted evaluation criteria; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all sixteen BFP program projects meet program requirements as stipulated in Manual 9: *Boating Facilities Program: Policies and Project Selection*, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the 2011-13 state capital budget provides \$4 million in funding for the program; and

WHEREAS, the projects provide for planning, development, and renovation of motorized boating access areas and facilities, thereby supporting the Board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby approves the ranked list and funding of projects as depicted in *Table 1 – Boating Facilities Program State Agency Category for State Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Director be authorized to execute project agreements necessary to facilitate prompt project implementation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the ranked list of alternate projects remain eligible for funding until completion of the next grant cycle in this program category.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Table 1, Boating Facilities Program State Agency Category for State Fiscal Year 2012

Board Resolution 2011-09
June 2011

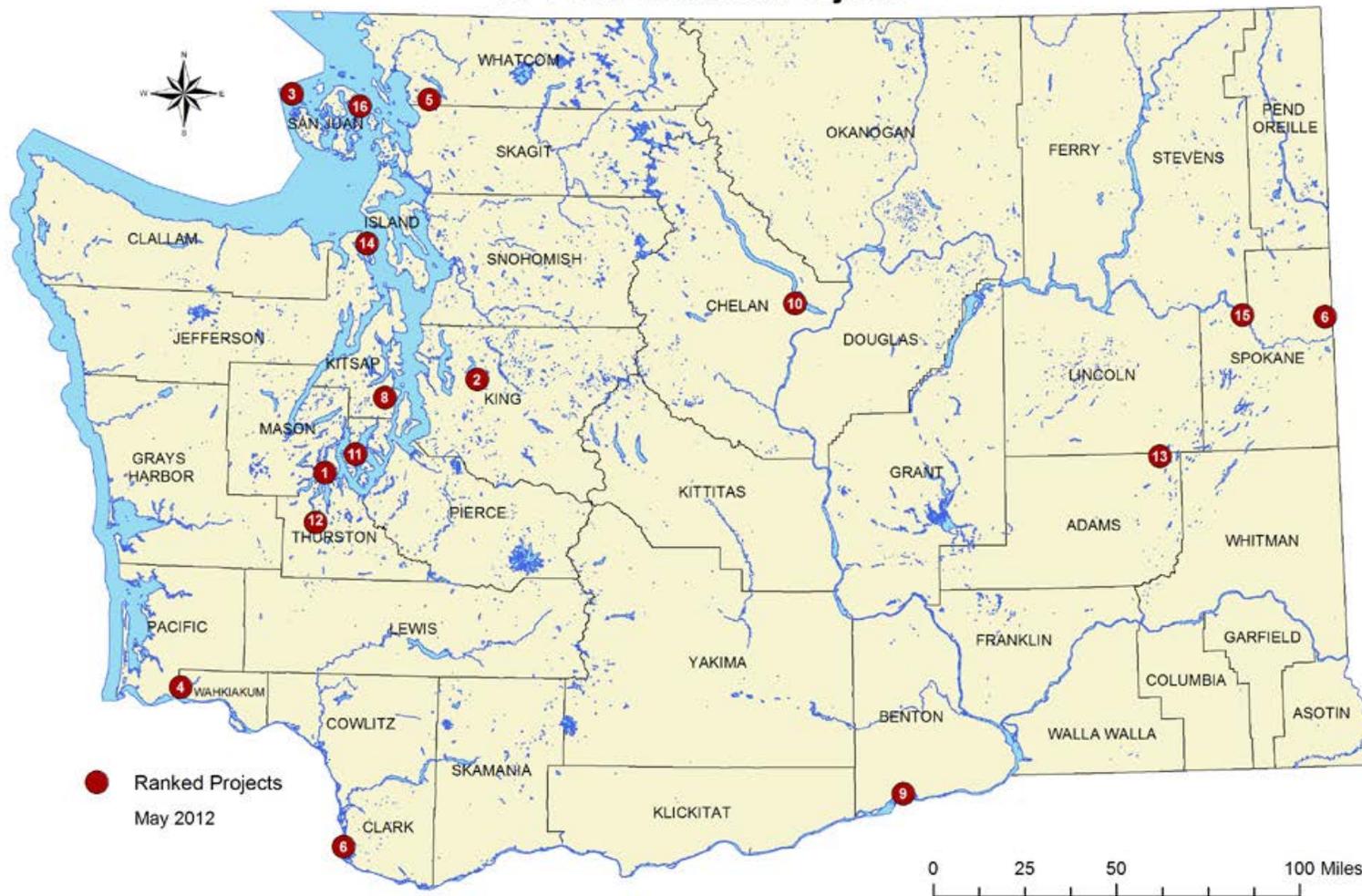
| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Staff Recommends |
|----------|-------|----------|---|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 of 16 | 55.91 | 11-1117D | Mooring Buoys South Puget Sound Parks | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$127,000 | | \$127,000 | \$127,000 | \$127,000 |
| 2 of 16 | 52.64 | 11-1112D | Lake Sammamish Boat Launch Improvements | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$717,000 | \$66,000 | \$783,000 | \$844,000 | \$717,000 |
| 3 of 16 | 52.09 | 11-1166D | Stuart Island Pump-Out | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$47,525 | \$142,575 | \$190,100 | \$891,525 | \$47,525 |
| 4 of 16 | 51.55 | 11-1107D | Oneida Access Redevelopment | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$428,000 | | \$428,000 | \$1,319,525 | \$428,000 |
| 5 of 16 | 50.64 | 11-1086D | Lake Samish Access Site Renovation | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$485,000 | | \$485,000 | \$1,804,525 | \$485,000 |
| 6 of 16 | 50.18 | 11-1087D | Langsdorf Landing Access Redevelopment | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$753,000 | | \$753,000 | \$2,557,525 | \$753,000 |
| 6 of 16 | 50.18 | 11-1083D | Newman Lake Boat Access | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$352,000 | | \$352,000 | \$2,909,525 | \$352,000 |
| 8 of 16 | 49.91 | 11-1090D | Long Lake, Kitsap County, Phase 2 | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$305,000 | | \$305,000 | \$3,214,525 | \$305,000 |
| 9 of 16 | 48.45 | 11-1085D | Paterson Boat Launch, Columbia River | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$494,000 | | \$494,000 | \$3,708,525 | \$494,000 |
| 10 of 16 | 48.27 | 11-1079D | Lake Chelan Boat Ramps, Docks and Parking | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$1,000,000 | | \$1,000,000 | \$4,708,525 | \$291,475 P |
| 11 of 16 | 47.73 | 11-1118P | Penrose Point - Pier Improvement Planning | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$167,000 | | \$167,000 | \$4,875,525 | Alternate |
| 12 of 16 | 46.55 | 11-1108D | Black Lake, Thurston County | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$528,000 | | \$528,000 | \$5,403,525 | Alternate |
| 13 of 16 | 46.00 | 11-1084D | Sprague Lake Access Phase 4 - Jetty and Loading Float | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | \$696,000 | | \$696,000 | \$6,099,525 | Alternate |
| 14 of 16 | 44.64 | 11-1110P | Fort Flagler Boat Launch Improvements | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$122,000 | | \$122,000 | \$6,221,525 | Alternate |
| 15 of 16 | 44.36 | 11-1080D | Riverside 9-Mile Launch Ramp and Floats | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$361,200 | | \$361,200 | \$6,582,725 | Alternate |
| 16 of 16 | 42.73 | 11-1111P | Doe Island Moorage Improvements | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$120,000 | | \$120,000 | \$6,702,725 | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$6,702,725 | \$208,575 | \$6,911,300 | | \$4,000,000 |

"P" indicates partial funding.

BFP-State funds available \$4,000,000.

State Map of Ranked Projects

**Boating Facilities Program - State Agency Projects
SFY 2012 Ranked Projects**



BFP Criteria Summary

| BFP Evaluation Criteria Summary | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Scored by | Question | Item | Project Type | Possible Points |
| Committee | 1 | Need | All | 15 |
| Committee | 2 | Site suitability | All | 15 |
| Committee | 3a | Urgency | Acquisition | 10 |
| Committee | 3b | Project Design | Development | 10 |
| Committee | 3c | Planning success (architecture and engineering only) | Planning | 10 |
| Committee | 4 | Cost benefit | All | 10 |
| Committee | 5 | Boating experience | All | 6 |
| Committee | 6 | Readiness | All | 5 |
| RCO Staff | 7 | Matching shares including non government contributions | All | 4 |
| RCO Staff | 8 | Proximity to people | All | 1 |
| RCO Staff | 9 | Growth Management Act compliance (local agencies) | All | 0 |
| Total | | | | Local= 66 State= 63 |

All project types=Acquisition, development or renovation, and planning (architecture-engineering or permit related)

Evaluation Scoring Summary

| Question # | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
|------------|---|-------|------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------|
| Rank | Project Name | Need | Site Suitability | Urgency, Project Design, or Planning Success | Cost Benefit | Boating Experience | Readiness | Matching Share | Proximity to People | Total |
| 1 | Mooring Buoys South Puget Sound Parks | 13.36 | 13.36 | 9.27 | 8.91 | 5.64 | 4.36 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 55.91 |
| 2 | Lake Sammamish Boat Launch Improvements | 13.36 | 12.82 | 8.36 | 8.36 | 4.18 | 4.55 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 52.64 |
| 3 | Stuart Island Pump-Out | 13.36 | 14.18 | 7.82 | 8.55 | 4.73 | 3.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 52.09 |
| 4 | Oneida Access Redevelopment | 13.36 | 13.64 | 7.82 | 7.27 | 5.45 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 51.55 |
| 5 | Lake Samish Access Site Renovation | 14.18 | 12.00 | 7.64 | 7.64 | 5.09 | 4.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.64 |
| 6 | Langsdorf Landing Access Redevelopment | 12.82 | 12.00 | 8.36 | 7.64 | 4.36 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 50.18 |
| 6 | Newman Lake Boat Access | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.73 | 7.45 | 4.18 | 4.82 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 50.18 |
| 8 | Long Lake, Kitsap County, Phase 2 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.55 | 7.45 | 4.36 | 4.55 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 49.91 |
| 9 | Paterson Boat Launch, Columbia River | 12.82 | 10.36 | 8.18 | 7.45 | 4.73 | 4.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.45 |
| 10 | Lake Chelan Boat Ramps, Docks, and Parking | 12.82 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 7.09 | 4.18 | 4.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.27 |
| 11 | Penrose Point -Pier Improvement Planning | 13.09 | 11.18 | 8.00 | 7.09 | 3.64 | 3.73 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 47.73 |
| 12 | Black Lake, Thurston County | 11.45 | 11.73 | 7.82 | 7.45 | 3.64 | 3.45 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 46.55 |
| 13 | Sprague Lake Access Phase 4 - Jetty and Loading Float | 11.73 | 10.91 | 8.55 | 6.91 | 3.82 | 4.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 46.00 |
| 14 | Fort Flagler Boat Launch Improvements | 10.91 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 6.73 | 3.64 | 3.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 44.64 |
| 15 | Riverside 9-Mile Launch Ramp and Floats | 11.73 | 10.64 | 7.45 | 6.73 | 3.45 | 3.36 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 44.36 |
| 16 | Doe Island Moorage Improvements | 12.00 | 9.27 | 7.64 | 6.36 | 3.82 | 3.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 42.73 |

Evaluators Score Questions # 1-6
RCO Staff Score Questions # 7-8

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$127,000
Adding Mooring Buoys in South Puget Sound State Parks**

State Parks will use this grant to install 50 helical anchoring mooring buoys at Penrose Point State Park, Hope Island State Park, Harstine Island State Park, McMicken Island State Park, and the Haley property. The parks are in south Puget Sound on Carr Inlet, Case Inlet, and Squaxin Passage--areas with safe harbors appropriate for these types of buoys. Additional buoys will improve the boater's experience and expand an existing system. State Parks actually operates the largest state-managed mooring program in the nation with 271 marine mooring buoys in nine counties. (11-1117)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$717,000
Improving Lake Sammamish's Boat Launches**

State Parks will use this grant to improve the 30-year-old boat launches at Lake Sammamish State Park. The park offers the only public boat launch on Lake Sammamish, the state's sixth largest lake. On a busy summer weekend, more than 500 boats are launched from this nine-lane launch. Most of the handling piers do not adhere to public safety standards. Additionally, the fixed wooden piers often are inundated during fall and spring high water conditions. With this grant, State Parks will provide three floats and gangways, a wave attenuator, parking for people with disabilities, and access improvements, as well as storm drainage (rain gardens) treatment improvements. Last year, State Parks replaced two wooden piers. Permits are in-hand and the three additional sets of floats and gangways have been purchased and are ready for installation. Once completed, the five sets of floats will provide access for people with disabilities and remain usable during the fall and spring high water conditions. Additionally, the new floats strings (60 feet total length) will allow 20 feet more room for launching and retrieving boats. State Parks will contribute \$66,000 in materials. (11-1112)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$47,525
Replacing a Sewage Pump-Out on Stuart Island**

State Parks will use this grant to replace a 20-year-old, floating, pump-out station at Stuart Island State Park in the San Juan Islands. This pump-out is in danger of failing. The goal is to continue to intercept marine sewage and keep it out of Puget Sound and in proper treatment facilities. A 2001 study of boating sewage facilities showed a statewide need for 814 units, but fewer than 200 are installed today. State Parks will contribute \$142,575 from a federal grant. (11-1166)

**Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$428,000
Redeveloping the Oneida Boat Launch**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to renovate the Oneida boat launch on Deep River in Grays Bay in Wahkiakum County. The department will build a new boat loading float, vault toilet, parking, and ramp repairs. This project will improve

the existing site and provide reliable access to the lower Columbia River for hunters, anglers, wildlife watchers, and other recreational boaters. This boat launch is an extremely important for waterfowl hunters and anglers on the lower Columbia River with more than 9,000 user days. It is particularly important to the sturgeon anglers and is the main access point for this reach of the lower Columbia River. Currently, the launch is a single boat launch with a much degraded dock and an open field for parking area.
(11-1107)

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$485,000
Renovating the Lake Samish Access Site

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to replace a failing boat ramp with a new accessible boarding ramp on Samish Lake, and add a restroom and parking for people with disabilities. The only boat launch on Samish Lake, this site has the highest use of all department lake ramps within four counties. Lake Samish provides year-round fishing for trout and warm water fish. Heavily used by recreational boaters and water-skiers, the existing boat ramp was built in 1974 and almost is unusable. The shoreline next to the damaged ramp is used by boaters for launching. If this project is not funded, more degradation of the shoreline will result. (11-1086)

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$753,000
Redeveloping the Langsdorf Landing Boat Launch on the Columbia River

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to renovate an over-used, under developed boat launch on the lower Columbia River. The department will replace the boat ramp, widen the parking area, add to the auxiliary parking area, improve storm drainage, and install fencing, gates, a view platform, and a boarding float. This portion of the Columbia River is one of the most popular with boaters, especially for salmon and sturgeon sport fishing, yet it is difficult to access because of the lack of public boat launches. An improved site will add to the recreational opportunities for anglers, and will provide important economic benefits to Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clark, and Skamania Counties. (11-1087)

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$352,000
Improving Newman Lake Boat Access

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to install two new boat ramp lanes at the Newman Lake access site in Spokane County. The department also will remove the scour hole and berm, install a boat loading dock and gangway that will accommodate people with disabilities, reduce the crown on top of the ramp to make it easier to launch a boat, grade and gravel the parking area, and repair pavement. Newman Lake is the largest lake in Spokane County and hosts one of the area's best and most diverse warm water fisheries. Located less than 30 minutes east of Spokane, Newman Lake receives heavy, year-round use from anglers, water-skiers, wildlife watchers, and other recreationists. Installed in 1987, the ramp has deteriorated and

users run the risk of damaging their trailers when launching boats or other watercraft.
(11-1083)

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$305,000
Improving the Long Lake Boat Launch

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to install a boat loading float and improve the parking lot at Long Lake access site in Kitsap County. The lake is popular for trout and warm water fishing as well as water-skiing and personal watercraft use. This boat launch is the only public boat ramp on the lake. It has a large, hazardous hole at the end of the boat ramp, is not accessible for people with disabilities, and has no boat loading float. (11-1090)

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$494,000
Developing a Boat Launch at Paterson on the Columbia River

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to develop a boat launch at Paterson on the Columbia River. The department will install a boat loading platform and a boat ramp, improve the approach and turn-around road, install a vault toilet, and make improvements for people with disabilities. The Paterson area is one of the most popular stretches of the lower Columbia River for boating. There is an unofficial, undeveloped launch at Paterson that requires trucks and trailers to go 40 yards into the water onto a very shallow gravel bar to launch. The new launch will replace this undeveloped, unsafe access. There is a 25-mile gap in access opportunities on the Columbia River in one of the best reaches for recreational boating. Providing access at Paterson will fill the void of that much-needed access year-round. (11-1085)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$1,000,000
Improving the Lake Chelan Boat Ramps, Docks, and Parking

State Parks will use this grant to reconstruct the existing boat ramp area at Lake Chelan State Park. Work will include adding a second launch ramp, building two handling docks, reconstructing the access road and turnaround to improve traffic flow, expanding boat trailer parking, and stabilizing the First Creek stream bank. Together these improvements will provide the boaters with expanded and safer experience at the park. Lake Chelan State Park has 6,000 feet of shoreline, and public use at this park has increased 47 percent since 2005. The park is the primary boat launch site on the south shore of Lake Chelan and the most accessible from all major roads. The launch currently has a severe drop-off on a too narrow single ramp, handling docks that are too far from the launch ramp, old and partially submerged docks, limited launch maneuvering and stacking space, and no parking or access for people with disabilities.
(11-1079)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$167,000
Planning for Replacing the Pier at Penrose Point State Park**

State Parks will use this grant to plan, complete construction documentation, and permit the replacement of a 150-foot-long pier used by motorized boaters at Penrose Point State Park. Planning also will be done to replace an old vault toilet with a flush toilet. An engineer's report, prepared in 2008, revealed that the structure is not only in poor condition but also is not to code or compliant with Americans with Disabilities Act. (11-1118)

**Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$528,000
Improving a Boat Launch Site on Black Lake in Thurston County**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to replace an old, double boat ramp with a new one on Black Lake in Thurston County. The department also will install a boarding float that is accessible for people with disabilities, replace the toilets with vault toilets, improve and expand the parking, and install a weather-protected informational kiosk. Black Lake is a very popular, year-round recreational site for many water-based activities such as fishing, boating, swimming, water-skiing, kayaking, sailing, and personal watercraft use. (11-1108)

**Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Grant Requested: \$696,000
Building a Jetty and Loading Float at the Sprague Lake Access**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to build a rock and concrete breakwater jetty to provide a windbreak for a boat ramp and additional fishing access on Sprague Lake. The department also will install a loading dock and gangway, improve parking, and pave pathways. Basalt substrate, winter ice, and winds have prevented the installation of a loading dock at this site to date. This is the fourth phase of development at Sprague Lake. These newest improvements will compliment the previous work, which included purchase of nearly 80 acres on the lake and 636 acres of wetland; protection of 252 acres of uplands; construction of a new boat ramp, trailer turnaround space, and parking; development of wildlife viewing area; and installation of a vault toilet, kiosk, interpretive signs, and covered wildlife viewing platform. (11-1084)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$122,000
Designing Improvements for the Fort Flagler State Park Boat Launch**

State Parks will use this grant to design and permit a renovated boat launch at Fort Flagler State Park. Included in the design is replacing the ramp surface, adding an aluminum gangway, and installing six boarding floats. Fort Flagler State Park is a 783-acre park in Jefferson County on the north end of Marrowstone Island, across the bay from Port Townsend. Surrounded on three sides by 19,100 feet of saltwater shoreline, the park serves about 1,000 boaters a year. The aging launch facility includes a single lane ramp with deteriorating concrete planks, no boarding floats, and a parking lot with capacity for up to 50 vehicles and trailers. Construction is scheduled for 2013-2014. (11-1110)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$361,200
Replacing the Damaged 9-Mile Launch Ramp and Floats**

State Parks will use this grant to replace a damaged ramp and replace handling floats at Riverside State Park's 9-Mile boat launch near Spokane. The ramp was built in 1960 and is critical for Spokane area boaters and anglers to access Lake Spokane. In 2009-10, the ramp was damaged by ice. Emergency repairs were made to the boat ramp but were limited due to rising lake levels. A deteriorating base under the existing slab remains a safety issue and should be addressed immediately. (11-1080)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$120,000
Designing Improvements to Doe Island Moorage**

State Parks will use this grant to design and permit the replacement of the moorage that was removed because of failed pilings at Doe Island. Located just southeast of Orcas Island, Doe Island is a 6-acre marine park with 2,000 feet of shoreline, five upland campsites, a vault toilet, and loop trail. Before failure, the facility served about 2,500 visitors a year. It currently is closed because of unsafe conditions. State Parks plans to replace the moorage with a new abutment pier, gangway, and anchored pilings hinged and attached to a new 12 foot by 32 foot moorage float. (11-1111)

Item 6B

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Boating Facilities Program, Local Agencies: Review and Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012
Prepared By: Marguerite Austin, Recreation Section Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

The Boating Facilities Program (BFP) was established through Initiative 215 in 1964 with passage of the Marine Recreation Land Act. The Act authorizes the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to provide financial assistance for acquisition and development of recreational boating access on both fresh and salt waters.

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received 19 local agency Boating Facilities Program projects to review for state fiscal year 2012 funding consideration. The requests total nearly \$5.3 million.

At the June meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board will be asked to approve the ranked list and funding for projects recommended by the Boating Programs Advisory Committee. This memorandum highlights the process used to assess these applications, the evaluation results, and funding recommendation

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the ranked list established by the Boating Programs Advisory Committee as shown in *Table 1, Boating Facilities Program Local Agency Category for State Fiscal Year 2012*. Staff also recommends funding for projects in ranked order until all available funding is committed.

Staff has provided resolution #2011-10 for board consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Program Policies

The Boating Facilities Program – Local category provides matching grants to local agencies to preserve and develop motorized boating access. Funds are used to:

- Acquire real property for motorized recreational boating
- Develop or renovate sites and facilities used exclusively or primarily by recreational boaters, and
- Complete the design and engineering, environmental and cultural resources review, and permitting activities required for a development project.

To participate in the program, an applicant must first adopt a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. The board's Boating Facilities Plan sets the priorities that inform the program policies and evaluation criteria that the board adopted into Manual #9, Boating Facilities Program: Policies and Project Selection.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Eligible Applicants | Municipal governments and Native American Tribes may apply. |
| Eligible Project Types | Planning, acquisition, development, and renovation projects are eligible. |
| Match Requirements | A minimum twenty-five percent matching share is required. |
| Funding Limits | The maximum fund request for a: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning project is \$200,000, or 20% of the estimated construction costs (whichever is less).• Acquisition, development or renovation project is \$1 million. |
| Public Access | Required |
| Other Program Characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning projects must result in construction ready documents.• Property acquired, developed, or renovated must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.• Launch facilities are primarily for public, non-commercial recreational boat launching and retrieval.• Commercial or non-recreational use between October and April is allowed if the sponsor ensures it will not displace recreational boaters. |

Estimated Funds Available

Boating Facilities Program funds come from a portion of the motor vehicle gasoline tax that is paid by boaters and not refunded as allowed by law. Statute requires that BFP funds be divided equally between state and local agencies.

Based on the legislative appropriation of \$8 million for the entire BFP grant program, the amount available in this category for the 2011-13 biennium is \$4 million. Another \$41,653 is available in funds that were unused in previous grant rounds. The total funds available are estimated to be \$4,041,653.

Effect of Change to Biennial Schedule

The board's past practice has been to divide funds for local agency projects equally between the first and second year of the biennium. In March, the board adopted the biennial application and award cycle for all grant programs. A grant round for the BFP – Local category will be conducted again in 2012, with competition for funding in the 2013-2015 biennium. Thereafter, the grant round will be conducted every other year.

Evaluation Summary

The advisory committee includes public agency professionals and citizens recognized for their expertise and knowledge regarding recreational boating issues. The eleven members who served as evaluators this year included the following:

| Name | Agency/Organization | Position |
|---------------------|--|------------------|
| Michael Branstetter | Scan Marine | Citizen at Large |
| Martha Comfort | Northwest Yacht Brokers Association | Citizen at Large |
| Larry Crockett | Washington Public Ports Association | Citizen at Large |
| Steve Greaves | Washington Alliance for Mandatory Boater Education | Citizen at Large |
| Del Jacobs | Northwest Multihull Association | Citizen at Large |
| Glen Jurges | Kitsap Poggie Club | Citizen at Large |
| Steve Sherlock | Department of Fish and Wildlife | State Agency |
| Dave Smith | Columbia Basin Walleye Club | Citizen at Large |
| Douglas Strong | City of Richland | Local Agency |
| Reed Waite | Washington Water Trails Assn. | Citizen at Large |
| Kathy Whitman | Seattle Parks and Recreation Department | Local Agency |

From April 19 through 21, 2011, the Boating Programs Advisory Committee used board-adopted criteria to review and rank 19 BFP – Local projects for state fiscal year 2012 funding

consideration. The requests totaled nearly \$5.3 million. *Table 1, Boating Facilities Program Local Agency Category for Fiscal Year 2012* shows the results of the evaluations.

Post Evaluation Conference

On April 28, staff held a post evaluation conference to share the results of the evaluations with the Boating Programs Advisory Committee and to get feedback on the evaluation process, criteria, and project rankings. Both state and local projects were reviewed.

Next Steps

As part of the application process, staff collected milestones, control and tenure documents, and certification of sponsor match. If the board approves the list, staff will execute project agreements after July 1, 2011 (or the effective date of the budget) and begin to monitor project progress.

If additional funds become available from projects completed under budget, the ranked list of alternate projects will be eligible for those funds until the next grant cycle is completed.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-10

Table 1 – Boating Facilities Program Local Agency Category for State Fiscal Year 2012

- A. State Map of Ranked Projects
- B. BFP Evaluation Criteria Summary
- C. BFP Evaluation Scoring Summary
- D. BFP –Local Agency Project Synopses in Ranked Order

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-10
Approving Funding for State Fiscal Year 2012
Local Agency Projects in the Boating Facilities Program

WHEREAS, for state fiscal year 2012, nineteen local agency Boating Facilities Program (BFP) projects are eligible for funding; and

WHEREAS, these BFP projects were evaluated using the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (Board) approved and adopted evaluation criteria; and

WHEREAS, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all nineteen BFP program projects meet program requirements as stipulated in *Manual 9: Boating Facilities Program: Policies and Project Selection*, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, there is currently \$4 million available for local category projects in state fiscal year 2012 and \$41,653 in unused funds from previous grant rounds; and

WHEREAS, the projects provide for planning, acquisition, development, and renovation of motorized boating access areas and facilities, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list and funding of projects depicted in *Table 1 – Boating Facilities Program – Local Agency Category, State Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Director be authorized to execute project agreements necessary to facilitate prompt project implementation for the funded projects; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the alternate projects remain eligible for funding until completion of the next grant cycle in this program category.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Table 1, Boating Facilities Program Local Agency Category for State Fiscal Year 2012

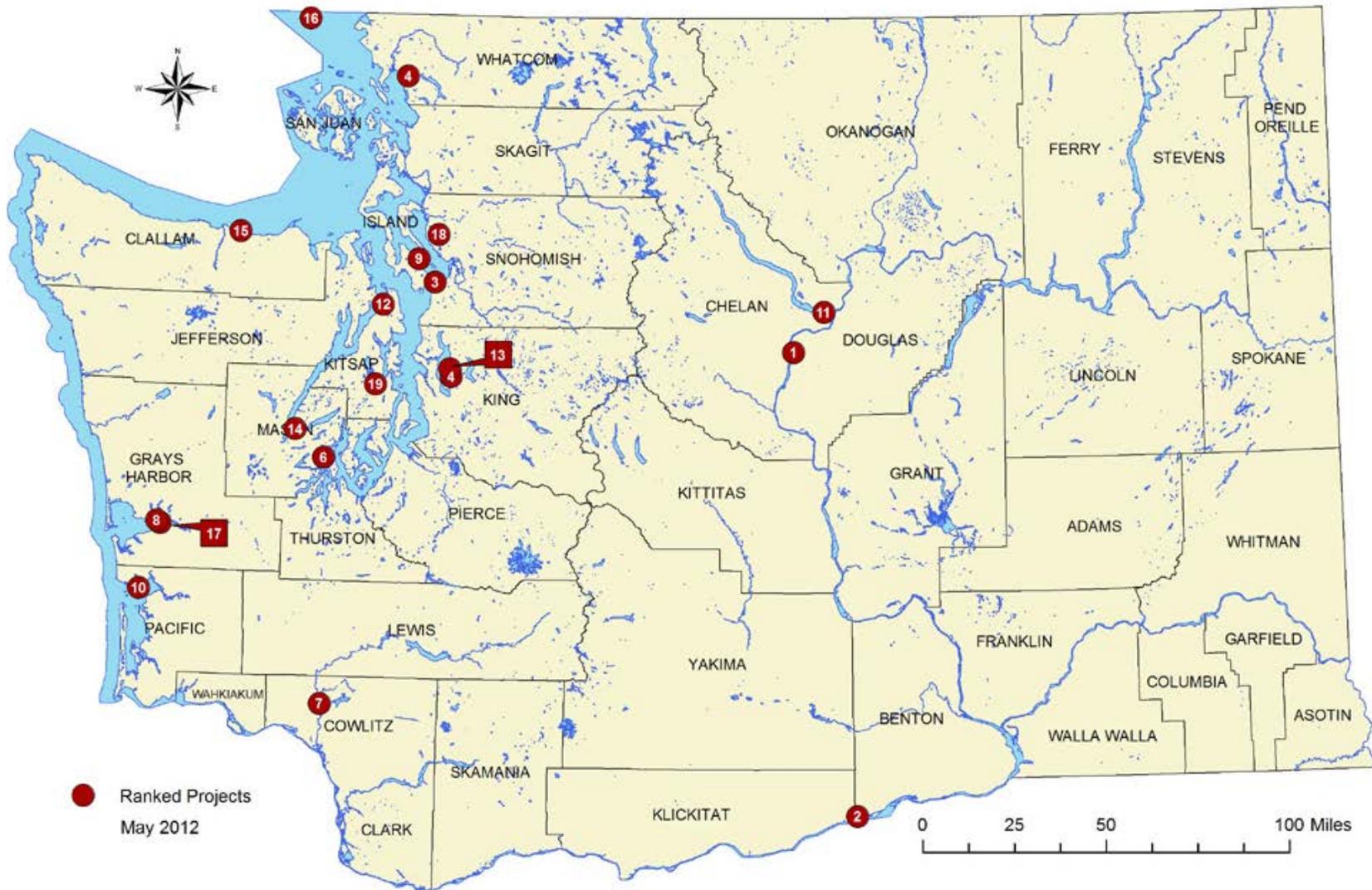
Board Resolution 2011-10
June 2010

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Staff Recommends |
|----------|-------|----------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 of 19 | 51.7 | 11-1064P | Entiat Moorage | Entiat | \$200,000 | \$100,000 | \$300,000 | \$200,000 | \$200,000 |
| 2 of 19 | 51.5 | 11-1104P | Crow Butte Marina Planning | Port of Benton | \$88,480 | \$30,000 | \$118,480 | \$288,480 | \$88,480 |
| 3 of 19 | 46.9 | 11-1127D | Mukilteo Boat Launch Repair | Mukilteo | \$175,000 | \$75,140 | \$250,140 | \$463,480 | \$175,000 |
| 4 of 19 | 46.5 | 11-1093D | Squalicum Harbor Boat Launch Renovation | Port of Bellingham | \$499,818 | \$166,607 | \$666,425 | \$963,298 | \$499,818 |
| 4 of 19 | 46.5 | 11-1151D | I-90 Boat Launch Dock Renovation | Mercer Island | \$57,100 | \$25,000 | \$82,100 | \$1,020,398 | \$57,100 |
| 6 of 19 | 46.3 | 11-1047D | Latimers Landing Expansion | Mason County | \$400,000 | \$140,900 | \$540,900 | \$1,420,398 | \$400,000 |
| 7 of 19 | 45.5 | 11-1036D | Al Helenberg Memorial Boat Launch Phase 2 | Castle Rock | \$479,000 | \$160,000 | \$639,000 | \$1,899,398 | \$479,000 |
| 8 of 19 | 45.4 | 11-1103C | Hoquiam Waterfront Boat Launch and Moorage Plan | Hoquiam | \$155,550 | \$52,200 | \$207,750 | \$2,054,948 | \$155,550 |
| 9 of 19 | 44.8 | 11-1062D | Langley Boat Ramp Boarding Floats | Port of South Whidbey Island | \$229,562 | \$76,930 | \$306,492 | \$2,284,510 | \$229,562 |
| 10 of 19 | 44.4 | 11-1094P | Tokeland Marina Redevelopment Plan | Port of Willapa Harbor | \$130,000 | \$50,000 | \$180,000 | \$2,414,510 | \$130,000 |
| 11 of 19 | 44.3 | 11-1091D | Don Morse Park Boat Launch and Marina Renovation | Chelan | \$1,000,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$2,200,000 | \$3,414,510 | \$1,000,000 |
| 12 of 19 | 42.1 | 11-1133D | Salsbury Point Boat Launch | Kitsap County | \$177,150 | \$177,150 | \$354,300 | \$3,591,660 | \$177,150 |
| 13 of 19 | 41.1 | 11-1171P | Transient Moorage Renovation Planning | Bellevue | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$200,000 | \$3,691,660 | \$100,000 |
| 14 of 19 | 39.8 | 11-1054P | Union Boat Launch Planning | Mason County | \$61,250 | \$23,750 | \$85,000 | \$3,752,910 | \$61,250 |
| 15 of 19 | 39.3 | 11-1057P | West Boat Launch Renovation | Port of Port Angeles | \$48,743 | \$16,257 | \$65,000 | \$3,801,653 | \$48,743 |
| 16 of 19 | 38.0 | 11-1144D | Lighthouse Marine Park Dock Replacement | Whatcom County | \$240,000 | \$80,000 | \$320,000 | \$4,041,653 | \$240,000 |
| 17 of 19 | 37.2 | 11-1137D | 28th St Landing Renovations | Port of Grays Harbor | \$500,400 | \$166,800 | \$667,200 | \$4,542,053 | Alternate |
| 18 of 19 | 35.0 | 11-1075D | Wenberg Dock/Buoy Installation and Launch Upgrade | Snohomish County | \$456,786 | \$304,525 | \$761,311 | \$4,998,839 | Alternate |
| 19 of 19 | 33.3 | 11-1061D | Water Street Boat Launch Repair and Upgrade | Port Orchard | \$300,000 | \$100,000 | \$400,000 | \$5,298,839 | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$5,298,839 | \$3,045,259 | \$8,344,098 | | \$4,041,653 |

BFP-Local funds available \$4,000,000; plus \$41,653 in additional unused funds.

State Map of Ranked Projects

Boating Facilities Program - Local Agency Projects SFY 2012 Ranked Projects



BFP Criteria Summary

| BFP Evaluation Criteria Summary | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Scored by | Question | Item | Project Type | Possible Points |
| Committee | 1 | Need | All | 15 |
| Committee | 2 | Site suitability | All | 15 |
| Committee | 3a | Urgency | Acquisition | 10 |
| Committee | 3b | Project Design | Development | 10 |
| Committee | 3c | Planning success (architecture and engineering only) | Planning | 10 |
| Committee | 4 | Cost benefit | All | 10 |
| Committee | 5 | Boating experience | All | 6 |
| Committee | 6 | Readiness | All | 5 |
| RCO Staff | 7 | Matching shares including non government contributions | All | 4 |
| RCO Staff | 8 | Proximity to people | All | 1 |
| RCO Staff | 9 | Growth Management Act compliance (local agencies) | All | 0 |
| Total | | | | Local= 66 State= 63 |

All project types=Acquisition, development or renovation, and planning (architecture-engineering or permit related)

Evaluation Scoring Summary

| Question # | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|------------|---|-------|-------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Site | Urgency, Project Design, or Planning Success | Cost Benefit | Boating Experience | Readiness | Matching Share | Proximity to People | GMA Compliance | Total |
| Rank | Project Name | Need | Suitability | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Entiat Moorage | 13.09 | 12.00 | 8.55 | 8.18 | 4.36 | 4.55 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 51.73 |
| 2 | Crow Butte Marina Planning | 11.18 | 13.64 | 8.55 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 4.18 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 51.55 |
| 3 | Mukilteo Boat Launch Repair | 12.55 | 10.36 | 7.45 | 6.36 | 3.82 | 4.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 46.91 |
| 4 | Squalicum Harbor Boat Launch Renovation | 10.64 | 12.55 | 7.82 | 6.55 | 4.36 | 3.55 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 46.45 |
| 4 | I-90 Boat Launch Dock Renovation | 12.00 | 12.00 | 6.36 | 7.27 | 2.91 | 3.91 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 46.45 |
| 6 | Latimers Landing Expansion | 11.18 | 12.00 | 7.82 | 6.91 | 3.45 | 3.91 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 46.27 |
| 7 | Al Helenberg Memorial Boat Launch Phase 2 | 10.91 | 11.73 | 7.09 | 6.73 | 3.82 | 4.27 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.55 |
| 8 | Hoquiam Waterfront Boat Launch and Moorage | 11.45 | 9.82 | 8.18 | 6.73 | 3.45 | 3.73 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 45.36 |
| 9 | Langley Boat Ramp Boarding Floats | 10.09 | 9.55 | 7.27 | 7.27 | 3.09 | 4.55 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 44.82 |
| 10 | Tokeland Marina Redevelopment Plan | 10.36 | 11.73 | 7.27 | 6.55 | 3.64 | 3.82 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 44.36 |
| 11 | Don Morse Park Boat Launch and Marina | 10.09 | 11.45 | 7.82 | 5.45 | 3.64 | 3.82 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 44.27 |
| 12 | Salsbury Point Boat Launch | 9.82 | 11.45 | 6.36 | 5.64 | 2.73 | 3.09 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 42.09 |
| 13 | Transient Moorage Renovation Planning | 9.00 | 9.82 | 7.45 | 5.45 | 2.91 | 3.45 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 41.09 |
| 14 | Union Boat Launch Planning | 10.91 | 7.64 | 7.27 | 6.73 | 2.73 | 3.55 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39.82 |
| 15 | West Boat Launch Renovation | 9.82 | 9.55 | 5.64 | 6.73 | 3.27 | 3.27 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 39.27 |
| 16 | Lighthouse Marine Park Dock Replacement | 10.09 | 8.45 | 7.09 | 6.91 | 3.45 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -1.00 | 38.00 |
| 17 | 28th St Landing Renovations | 9.00 | 10.91 | 5.09 | 6.36 | 2.91 | 1.91 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 37.18 |
| 18 | Wenberg Dock/Buoy Installation and Launch | 9.00 | 10.64 | 4.91 | 5.27 | 1.45 | 1.73 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 35.00 |
| 19 | Water Street Boat Launch Repair and Upgrade | 10.91 | 9.27 | 2.91 | 4.73 | 3.09 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 33.27 |

Evaluators Score Questions: #1-6

RCO Staff Scores Questions: #7-9

May 2011

Entiat

Grant Requested: \$200,000

Building a Marina on Lake Entiat

The City of Entiat will use this grant to plan, design, and get permits to build a 40-slip marina on Lake Entiat, a reservoir of the Columbia River. This project is part of a larger waterfront redevelopment effort of the city's in partnership with the Port of Chelan County and the Chelan County Public Utility District. The marina will include a fueling area and pump-out station, and will be the only public marina on the lake. The City will contribute \$100,000 from a local grant. (11-1064)

Port of Benton

Grant Requested: \$88,480

Planning the Renovation of Crow Butte Park Marina

The Port of Benton will use this grant to plan, design, and get permits for a renovation of the Crow Butte Park Marina. The Port plans to renovate its main boat launch, replace its dock, extend its floating dock, improve parking, and add 24 boat slips, a restroom, and fish cleaning station. The goal is to improve experience for recreational boaters and anglers by making facilities safer, more convenient, and more accessible. The Port will contribute \$30,000 in donations of cash. (11-1104)

Mukilteo

Grant Requested: \$175,000

Repairing the Mukilteo Boat Launch

The City of Mukilteo will use this grant to replace the failed southern floating docks at Mukilteo Lighthouse Park. The park's boat launch consists of two docks that serve four boat launch lanes. Each dock consists of seven floats, which are held in place by concrete pilings. The south dock is about 15 years old and is close to failure. The City also will repave the parking lot, which is crumbling under heavy use. In 2010, the City sold about 3,500 boat launch permits and if the southern docks fail, only one dock will remain to serve boaters. The City will contribute \$75,140. (11-1127)

Port of Bellingham

Grant Requested: \$499,818

Renovating Squalicum Harbor Boat Launch

The Port of Bellingham will use this grant to renovate the four-lane boat launch at Squalicum Harbor. The Port will replace the two floats, remove the treated piling, install lighting to improve visibility on the floats and approach area, improve the boat rinse-down area by installing a new water supply, and repair the approach and parking lot. The launch was built in 1985 and is reaching the end of its useful life. The Squalicum Harbor Boat Launch is in the middle of Whatcom County and sees more than 7,500 launches a year. The closest saltwater access ramps are 5 miles south at Fairhaven. The Port will contribute \$166,607. (11-1093)

BOATING FACILITIES PROGRAM

2011 Local Agency Projects Considered for Funding

Mercer Island

Grant Requested: \$57,100

Renovating Interstate 90 Boat Launch Dock

The City of Mercer Island will use this grant to renovate the boat launch dock under the Interstate 90 East Channel Bridge. The City will remove the decking and failing flotation tubs, and install new decking, a float system, and self-rescue ladders on the public portion of the boat launch dock. The dock has reached the end of its useful life, and presents a potential hazard to the public. The decking materials, complicated by the deteriorating floats, work loose as the waves from the lake increase throughout the summer. The boat launch is Mercer Island's only public boat launch along 14 miles of Lake Washington. With its central position between Bellevue and Seattle, events such as Seafair, Lake Washington sockeye salmon fishing season, and the opening day of boating season bring out large numbers of boaters from across the region. The City will contribute \$25,000 in cash and staff labor. (11-1151)

Mason County

Grant Requested: \$400,000

Expanding Latimers Landing

Mason County will use this grant to develop 2.4 acres of parking for boats and trailers next to Latimers Landing County Park. The county park has room for only seven vehicles and trailers. The new parking will provide room for up to 30 vehicles and trailers. The County also will add new walkways that provide access to picnic and viewing areas overlooking Pickering Passage. Latimers Landing County Park, which is on Pickering Passage, is a popular water access site in south Puget Sound used by anglers, recreational boaters, and visitors. Currently, vehicles and trailers line the narrow county road, causing visitors to have to walk long distances to park their vehicles. The County will contribute \$140,900 in cash, labor, and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1047)

Castle Rock

Grant Requested: \$479,000

Completing the Al Helenberg Memorial Boat Launch

The City of Castle Rock will use this grant to complete the facilities at the Al Helenberg Memorial Boat Launch along the Cowlitz River. The City will install a restroom, floats, a host site, security camera, and lighting as well as complete the parking and access road at its newly opened launch. The launch is the only one on the Cowlitz River between Longview and Toledo. The river is the top steelhead river in the state and is now one of the top rivers for salmon fishing. The City will contribute \$160,000 in cash, equipment, labor, local and private grants, and donations of cash, equipment, and labor. (11-1036)

Hoquiam

Grant Requested: \$155,550

Buying Land and Planning for the Hoquiam Waterfront Boat Launch

The City of Hoquiam will use this grant to buy 4.5 acres, and design and get permits for a new public moorage facility on waterfront property in downtown Hoquiam. The property consists of a minimally developed boat launch, park, and 4 acres of tidelands.

BOATING FACILITIES PROGRAM 2011 Local Agency Projects Considered for Funding

Hoquiam, located on the Hoquiam River and Grays Harbor Bay, has become a prime destination for sport fishing and recreational boating. The addition of public moorage would greatly increase the ease and ability of boaters to use the waterways and purchase of the land would increase dramatically the amount of public access to the waterfront in Hoquiam and Grays Harbor County. The City will contribute \$52,200 in cash and labor. (11-1103)

Port of South Whidbey Island

Grant Requested: \$229,562

Replacing the Langley Boat Ramp Boarding Floats

The Port of South Whidbey Island will use this grant to remove 11 creosote piles and replace them with steel piles for new, permanent boarding floats at the Phil Simon Memorial Park in Langley harbor. This facility experiences thousands of user days each year, but has no boarding floats. The addition of floats will increase efficiency and operational safety. This project is associated with the expansion of moorage, including guest facilities, of the existing harbor. The Port will contribute \$76,930 in donations of cash. (11-1062)

Port of Willapa Harbor

Grant Requested: \$130,000

Planning for the Redevelopment of the Tokeland Marina

The Port of Willapa Harbor will use this grant to complete the planning, design, environmental assessment, and permitting for improvements at the Tokeland Marina. The marina on Willapa Bay in Pacific County, serves a robust and growing salmon and crab sport fishery, as well as the local commercial and tribal fishing fleet. Willapa Bay has the potential for expanded boating; however, marine infrastructure is limited. The Tokeland Marina has a boat launch, moorage floats, fish buying pier, public fishing dock, and parking. The restrooms are portable; the moorage is leased annually, which forces most boaters to launch daily; and the marina requires regular dredging. The community and fishing devotees joined the Port, Pacific County, Shoalwater Bay Tribe, and Tokeland Chamber to develop a plan for the marina that includes adding guest moorage, restrooms, a picnic area, breakwater repairs, and parking upgrades. The Port will contribute \$50,000 in cash and labor. (11-1094)

Chelan

Grant Requested: \$1,000,000

Renovating the Don Morse Park Boat Launch and Marina

The Chelan Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate the marina in Don Morse Park on Lake Chelan. The marina turns away boats each summer day and the existing boat launch is too short to ensure year-round use. The marina serves as a gateway to 55 miles of boating on Lake Chelan. The City will replace a failing breakwater with a new, larger, relocated breakwater and expand the marina by 43 moorage slips. The City also will add new fire, water, and electrical utilities; lengthen the boat launch to allow for year-round use; build a new bulkhead; and use dredged sand from the new breakwater and moorage slips to restore a swimming beach. With the

renovation, moorage capacity will increase from 65 boats to 108 boats and the boat launch becomes accessible year-round. This marina is the only public marina in the Wapato basin of Lake Chelan. The City will contribute \$1,200,000. (11-1091)

Kitsap County

Grant Requested: \$177,150

Renovating the Salsbury Point Boat Launch

The Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate one of the three boat launch ramps at Salsbury Point Park, which is in northern Kitsap County on the eastern shore of the Hood Canal. The 37-year-old boat launch creates a difficult launch for trailered boats and has reached the end of its useful life. The County will remove the asphalt, correct the ramp elevation, and replace the planks. Salsbury Point serves as the primary access in the county for boaters to Hood Canal, Admiralty Inlet, the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and the Puget Sound. On the Kitsap peninsula, the nearest saltwater public boat launch is 18 miles south in Seabeck. The County will contribute \$177,150. (11-1133)

Bellevue

Grant Requested: \$100,000

Planning the Renovation of Guest Moorage at Meydenbauer Bay Park Marina

The Bellevue Parks & Community Services Department will use this grant for architectural and engineering design services to provide final construction drawings, cost estimates, and permits for the renovation of 14 guest moorage slips at the Meydenbauer Bay Park Marina. The marina provides 112 slips, 25 of which are unusable because of structural, access, and safety issues. The marina is on Lake Washington, the second largest lake in the state, and is one of three and the only public marina in Bellevue providing moorage. The City will contribute \$100,000. (11-1171)

Mason County

Grant Requested: \$61,250

Planning the Renovation of the Union Boat Launch

Mason County will use this grant to develop plans, specifications, and obtain permits to renovate the Union boat ramp on Hood Canal. Mason County developed the boat ramp in the 1970s and it has not had any improvements since. The County plans to renovate the launch, add a dock, and improve the parking lot. The County will contribute \$23,750. (11-1054)

Port of Port Angeles

Grant Requested: \$48,743

Planning for the Renovation of the West Boat Launch

The Port of Port Angeles will use this grant to plan, design, and get permits for a protected, year-round float system and wave barrier at the West Boat Launch, next to the Port Angeles Boat Haven. The Port closed the East Boat Launch at the Boat Haven last year because the timber supports of the structure were in poor condition and decided not to renovate it. The West Boat Launch provides access to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The Port will contribute \$16,257. (11-1057)

BOATING FACILITIES PROGRAM

2011 Local Agency Projects Considered for Funding

Whatcom County

Grant Requested: \$240,000

Replacing the Lighthouse Marine Park Dock

The Whatcom County Parks & Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate the aging boat launch at Lighthouse Marine Park in Point Roberts. The County will install a new dock and fishing platform, replace the wooden pilings with steel pilings, restore the concrete ramp, and make other upland improvements. When completed, the boat launch will improve safety and access for people with disabilities, and will contain environmentally sound construction materials. Lighthouse Marine Park is a main access point to the Strait of Georgia, and offers the only public boat launch on the point. The Point Roberts community has grown to more than 2,000 full-time residents and businesses that increasingly rely on the tourism afforded by Lighthouse Marine Park and its boat launch. The County will contribute \$80,000 in cash and labor. (11-1144)

Port of Grays Harbor

Grant Requested: \$500,400

Renovating 28th Street Landing

The Port of Grays Harbor will use this grant to renovate the 28th Street boat launch at the confluence of Frye Creek and the Chehalis River. The Port will replace the debris barrier, renovate the floats on the west side, renovate and expand the launch pad, add a second side float (east side), improve parking, and install a restroom. The Chehalis is one of the best rivers for fall salmon fishing, steelhead, and in the estuary, sturgeon, and draws anglers from all over Western Washington. In addition to fishing, the Chehalis River is used by the recreational boaters and provides a safe environment for the smaller boater. While there are other launches on the Chehalis, 28th Street is the only location with floats. These launch improvements will address safety issues, increase accessibility for people with disabilities, and reduce waiting time at the launch by increasing the number of boats that can be accommodated. The Port will contribute \$166,800. (11-1137)

Snohomish County

Grant Requested: \$456,786

Improving Boat Facilities at Snohomish County Wenberg Regional Park

The Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation will use this grant to improve the boat launch at Snohomish County Wenberg Regional Park. The County will replace an old log boom that separates boaters from a swim area with a floating dock with slips and mooring buoys. This will allow boats entering the lake from the park's boat launch to tie up and transfer passengers from boat to pier, and to stay overnight. The County also will renovate the boat launch and lane separating pier. Wenberg Regional Park is heavily used by boaters from all over the Northwest including British Columbia. The County will contribute \$304,525. (11-1075)

BOATING FACILITIES PROGRAM

2011 Local Agency Projects Considered for Funding

Port Orchard

Grant Requested: \$300,000

Improving the Water Street Boat Launch

The City of Port Orchard will use this grant to improve its Water Street boat launch. The concrete ramps and the floating ramp are showing severe wear and are quickly becoming unusable. Boat launching is becoming restricted to times of medium and high tides only. The improvements will allow launching at all but the lowest of low tides. The City will contribute \$100,000 in cash, equipment, and labor. (11-1061)

City of
Aberdeen



Parks and Recreation Department
200 East Market Street • Aberdeen, WA 98520-5242
Phone (360) 537-3229 • email • kharris@aberdeeninfo.com
Fax (360) 537-3350 • TDD (360) 533-6668

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
The Recreation and Conservation Office
PO Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

RECEIVED

JAN 05 2011

RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a letter of support for the Port of Grays Harbors' application to replace the existing float and boom at the 28th Street Landing in Hoquiam.

Recreational boating is a high priority for the citizens in Grays Harbor. Especially, when it comes to gaining access to the river during fishing season. To my knowledge, the 28th Street Landing site is the only boat launch in Grays Harbor that has a launching float. This is a great help for the solo boater. All of the other launches (and there aren't very many of them) require at least two people to launch a boat. One to hold the boat while the other parks the trailer.

As both a recreational professional and as a recreational boater, I highly recommend funding to replace the existing float and boom at the 28th Street Landing in Hoquiam.

Sincerely,

Karl Harris
Director, Aberdeen Parks & Recreation Department



Item 7

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Submitting Boating Infrastructure Grant Projects to USFWS; Delegation of Authority to the Director
Prepared By: Marguerite Austin, Recreation Section Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

The purpose of this program is to develop and renovate boating facilities that target recreational boats 26 feet and larger. Funds also may be used to provide information and to enhance boater education.

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received applications for two Tier 2 Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) project proposals to review for federal fiscal year 2012 funding consideration.

There is a timing conflict between the application deadline to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) meetings. This conflict is demonstrated in this year's cycle. Specifically, Tier 2 proposals are due to the USFWS by September 21. The next meeting of the board also is September 21.

Because the deadline for BIG applications varies but typically creates this conflict, staff is asking the board to permanently delegate authority to the director to approve the Washington State Tier 2 projects for submittal to the USFWS for the national competition.

Staff Recommendation

RCO staff recommends permanent delegation of authority to the director to submit Tier 2 projects to the USFWS for the national competition via Resolution #2011-11.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's strategy to provide funding to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance recreation opportunities statewide.

Background

Program Policies

The U.S. Congress created the BIG Program under the Transportation Equity Act. The program, which is managed by the USFWS, provides funds for developing and renovating boating facilities for recreational boats 26 feet and larger. Sponsors also may use funds to provide information and to enhance boater education. Facilities eligible for funding include transient moorage docks, breakwaters, and buoys.

The USFWS has established two “tiers” of grants.

- Tier 1 is for projects that request \$100,000 or less. Each year, Washington State may submit one application for an unlimited number of projects requesting funds on behalf of the state or eligible sub-sponsors. The total may not exceed \$100,000. Tier 1 applications are not guaranteed, but have a high probability of funding approval.
- Tier 2 is for projects that request \$100,001 or more. The total may not exceed \$1.5 million. States may submit applications for any number of Tier 2 grants on behalf of itself or an eligible sub-sponsor. These projects are submitted for national competition with no assurances of success.

Rules governing Washington’s program are found in Manual #12, *Boating Infrastructure Grant Program: Policies and Project Selection*. Specific policies related to BIG are:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Eligible Applicants: | Local governments, state agencies, port districts, tribal governments, and private marinas and nonprofit organizations with facilities open to the general public |
| Eligible Projects: | Development, renovation, education, and information |
| Match Requirements: | Grant recipients must provide at least 25% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. |
| Funding Limits: | Tier 1 – minimum grant request \$5,000, maximum \$95,000. ¹ Tier 2 – minimum grant request \$100,001, maximum \$1.5 million. ² |
| Public Access: | Required for a minimum of 20 years |
| Other Program Characteristics: | Projects must be located on navigable waters. Key priorities in the evaluative process include partnerships, percent of sponsor match, innovation, and access to sites of national, regional or local significance. |

¹ Generally, the award for each state is \$100,000. The board’s adopted a policy is to set aside \$5,000 for program administration.

² The USFWS adopted this maximum grant limit, effective federal fiscal year 2012.

BIG Tier 1 and 2 Project Evaluation

When BIG was created, the board established a process for consideration of Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects. The Boating Programs Advisory Committee (BPAC), which includes representatives from state and local agencies and citizens with expertise in boating access facilities, provides a technical review of all projects. If RCO receives more than one Tier 1 project, the committee uses evaluation criteria approved by the USFWS to evaluate and rank the Tier 1 projects. The director uses the ranking and approves funding, since the board delegated that authority when they adopted program policies.

The process for Tier 2 projects is slightly different. The BPAC reviews Tier 2 applications and makes a recommendation to the director concerning which proposals should be submitted to the USFWS for the national competition. Currently, RCO staff brings that recommendation to the board for a decision.

Timing Conflict

Tier 2 proposals compete for funding on a national level and are typically due to the USFWS in mid to late September. The board typically meets in late September or early October. The USFWS encourages states to submit applications four to six weeks early since no changes can be made after the deadline.

Analysis

Staff expects that the timing conflict will continue to exist for future cycles. It would be difficult to complete the application review process for a decision by the board in June, and holding the September meeting earlier in the month creates timing difficulties for other grant programs. An earlier cycle also would be difficult for the sponsors because there already is a lag between application and federal award of about one year.

The board has delegated authority to the director to submit the applications to the USFWS in previous grant cycles. The approach has been successful, and the staff has kept the board informed by providing information about the project applications and evaluation.

Since the director submits the Tier 1 projects consistent with the evaluation team's ranking, and the decision regarding Tier 2 projects is ultimately made by the USFWS through the national competition, staff recommends that the board permanently delegate authority to the director to submit the Tier 2 applications in each grant cycle.

Attachments

Resolution 2011-11

- A. Summary of Applications Received for Federal Fiscal Year 2012

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution 2011-11
Boating Infrastructure Grant Program
Delegation of Authority to the Director

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) submits grant applications to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG); and

WHEREAS, the Boating Programs Advisory Committee reviews these projects to help ensure consistency with the objectives of the Boating Infrastructure Grant Program managed by the USFWS; and

WHEREAS, this assessment by the committee promotes the board's objectives to conduct its work with integrity and in an open manner; and

WHEREAS, the projects must meet the program requirements stipulated in Manual #12, *Boating Infrastructure Grant Program: Policies* and rules established in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the review and evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the board's meeting schedule to consider the committee's results typically conflicts with the deadline for submitting application to the USFWS; and

WHEREAS, the board has previously delegated authority to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director to submit BIG projects to the USFWS for funding consideration; and

WHEREAS, delegation of authority supports the board's goal to operate efficiently; and

WHEREAS, consideration of these grant awards supports the board's strategy to provide funding to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance recreation opportunities statewide; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the director is authorized to submit Tier 2 applications to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for evaluation and funding consideration; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the board authorizes the director to submit and execute any and all project agreements and amendments necessary to facilitate implementation of the approved projects.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Summary of Applications Received

Estimated Funds Available

On May 20, the USFWS announced that it would be accepting grant proposal for federal fiscal year 2012 funding. Although the Congressional budget has not yet been approved, the USFWS anticipates that about \$2.6 million will be available nationwide for Tier 1 projects and \$9 million will be available for Tier 2 projects.

BIG Tier 1

The RCO received no Tier 1 applications. Staff is working with USFWS to use this funding for enhancements to our boating web site and database.

BIG Tier 2 – submitted for national competition

| Number | Name | Sponsor | Request | Match | Total | Summarized Description |
|----------|--|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| 11-1390D | Narrows Marina Transient Moorage | Narrows Marina | \$695,598 | \$231,867 | \$927,465 | The project scope includes the construction of transient moorage facilities for motorized recreational boats. The transient moorage will consist of 28 guest slips and 790 lineal feet of guest side tie. The project will extend the existing fuel and four floats to connect with the new transient moorage structure. Existing floats will be extended with a new floating walkway and four new herring pen enclosures to support area recreational fishing. Five creosote timber piles will be removed and replaced with seven (7) 12-inch diameter steel piles. |
| 11-1246D | South Whidbey Harbor Transient Moorage Expansion | Port of South Whidbey Island | \$1,500,000 | \$1,510,707 | \$3,010,707 | The Port of South Whidbey Harbor at Langley is a 34-slip harbor within the city limits of Langley. The facility is comprised of a palisade-type breakwater and floating docks. This small harbor frequently has demand for moorage well in excess of available spaces, particularly from larger vessels. The scope of this portion of the larger harbor expansion project involves adding a 370 foot by 20 foot breakwater structure to be used for transient moorage during the peak boating season. This project is the first of four phases. |

Item 8

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Firearms and Archery Range Recreation: Review and Approval of Grants for Fiscal Year 2012
Prepared By: Marguerite Austin, Recreation Section Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

The Firearms and Archery Range Recreation program provides funding to support firearm and archery recreation. This includes facilities for handgun, muzzleloader, rifle, shotgun, and archery activities.

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received seven Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) projects to review for funding consideration. The requests total \$430,715.

At the June 2011 Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) meeting, staff will ask the board to approve the ranked list and funding for projects recommended by the FARR Advisory Committee. This memorandum highlights the process used to assess these applications, the evaluation results, and funding recommendation.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the ranked list and funding for projects as shown in *Table 1, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program, State Fiscal Year 2012* via Resolution #2011-12.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's strategy to provide funding to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance recreation opportunities statewide. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The

criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Program Policies

Established by the Legislature in 1990, the primary goal of the FARR program is to increase general public access to firearm and archery range facilities. The program is guided by policies outlined in board *Manual #11, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program: Policies and Project Selection*.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Eligible Applicants | State and local agencies and qualified nonprofit shooting organizations may apply. Applicants may submit multiple applications each grant cycle. |
| Eligible Project Types | Acquisition, development, and renovation projects are eligible. |
| Match Requirements | Applicant matching shares are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 33% for safety or noise abatement elements in range renovation projects.• 50% for all other project costs. |
| Funding Limits | Grant requests are limited to \$100,000 per project. |
| Public Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilities must be open to the general public for a minimum of eight hours per month, with special emphasis on access for the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hunter and safety education classes• Law enforcement personnel• Members of the public with concealed weapons permits• Funded facilities must be kept open and available for public use for a minimum of 10 years after project completion. |
| Other Program Characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liability insurance is the only operational expense eligible for funding• A public hearing or meeting is required for projects that will:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Acquire or develop a range facility where one does not currently exist.○ Result in substantial new external impact on the surrounding area of an existing range. |

Estimated Funds Available

The FARR program receives funds from the sale of concealed pistol licenses. The RCO receives three dollars from each permit sold, and typically conducts one grant round per biennium. For state fiscal year 2012, \$365,000 is available for FARR grants. Another \$65,715 is available in funds that were unused in previous grant rounds. The total funds available is estimated to be \$430,715.

Change in Grant Maximum

In March 2011, the board changed the maximum grant amount in the FARR program from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Four of the seven applicants took advantage of the change and requested more than \$50,000. The projects requesting the higher amount were ranked at numbers 1, 2, 6, and 7. There was no significant difference in the average score for these projects on question #7 (budget development) compared to those who requested less than \$50,000.

Evaluation Summary

The RCO director appoints members of the FARR Advisory Committee to include representatives from various shooting disciplines and interest groups as provided in statute. Members of the committee who evaluated projects in 2011 were:

| Name | Organization | Discipline |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Jerry Bentler | Cascade Shooting Facilities | Rifle |
| Tim Chestnut | Northwest Sportsman's Club | Shotgun |
| James E. Clem | Gig Harbor Sportsman's Club | Law Enforcement |
| Robert Jaeger | Interlake Sporting Association | General Public |
| Linda Parker | WA State Archery Association | Archery |
| Colonel Jeff Pflug | Washington Military Department | Military |
| Pamela A. Schmitz | Wolverton Mountain Gun Club | Hunters |
| Jim Sell | Tri-County Gun Club | Pistol |
| Dr. Joseph Bee | n/a | Hunter Education |
| Jerry Cline | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | Hunter Education |

The results of the evaluations are shown in *Table 1, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program, State Fiscal Year 2012*.

Statutory Change to the Advisory Committee

On May 23, 2011, the Legislature adopted Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1371, addressing boards and commissions. This bill repeals the statutory requirement for the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Advisory Committee. RCO's director will still have a standing advisory committee, but will now have more flexibility for extending the terms of the members (the FARR statute had required appointment of half of the committee every year). Plans are to stagger the terms and appoint members so they serve at least two grant cycles.

Next Steps

As part of the application process, staff collected milestones, control and tenure documents, and certification of sponsor match. If funding is approved, staff will execute project agreements after July 1, 2011 (or the effective date of the budget) and begin to monitor project progress.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-12

Table 1, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program, State Fiscal Year 2012

- A. State Map of Ranked Projects
- B. FARR Evaluation Criteria Summary
- C. FARR Evaluation Scoring Summary
- D. FARR Project Synopses in Ranked Order

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-12
Approving Funding for State Fiscal Year 2012
Projects in the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program

WHEREAS, seven Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program projects were submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) for consideration for fiscal year 2012 funds, and

WHEREAS, all seven projects were evaluated by the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program Advisory Committee using evaluation criteria approved in an open public meeting by the board, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all projects have been determined to meet program requirements as stipulated in statute, administrative rule, and policy, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, funding is available for the program for fiscal year 2012 from the 2011-13 state budget and from previous grant rounds; and

WHEREAS, the projects acquire and/or develop public outdoor recreation facilities, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board hereby approves the ranked list and funding of projects depicted in *Table 1 -- Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program, State Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the board authorizes the director to execute project agreements necessary to facilitate prompt project implementation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the alternate projects remain eligible for funding until completion of the next grant cycle in this program category.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Table 1 -- Firearms and Archery Range Recreation, State Fiscal Year 2012

Board Resolution 2011-12

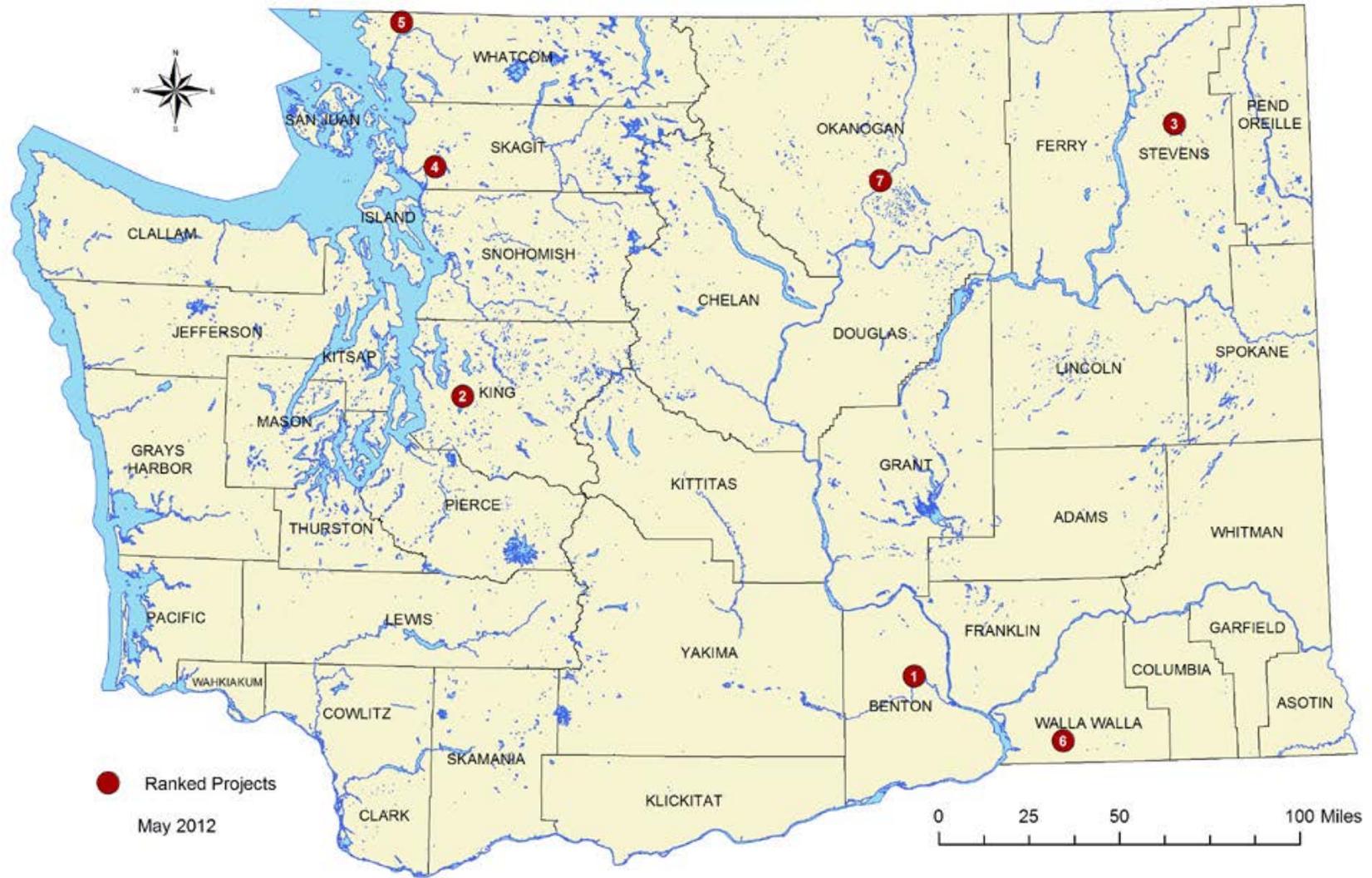
June 2011

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | Staff Recommends |
|--------|-------|----------|--|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 of 7 | 74.5 | 11-1053D | Tri-Cities Shooting Association Shotgun Range Facility | Tri-Cities Shooting Association | \$100,000 | \$174,700 | \$274,700 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 |
| 2 of 7 | 70.4 | 11-1174D | Renton Fish and Game Club Clubhouse Renovation | Renton Fish and Game Club | \$92,300 | \$96,373 | \$188,673 | \$192,300 | \$92,300 |
| 3 of 7 | 67.7 | 11-1143D | Fort Colville Development | Fort Colville Gun Club | \$26,500 | \$14,120 | \$40,620 | \$218,800 | \$26,500 |
| 4 of 7 | 66.0 | 11-1164A | Little Mountain Archery Range Safety Buffer | Mount Vernon | \$37,000 | \$19,000 | \$56,000 | \$255,800 | \$37,000 |
| 5 of 7 | 60.6 | 11-1123D | Lynden Shotgun Club Trap and Skeet | Lynden Shotgun Club | \$18,915 | \$18,915 | \$37,830 | \$274,715 | \$18,915 |
| 6 of 7 | 60.0 | 11-1046C | Walla Walla Gun Club Shooting Site Acquisition and Development | Walla Walla Gun Club | \$96,000 | \$98,242 | \$194,242 | \$370,715 | \$96,000 |
| 7 of 7 | 55.4 | 11-1167D | Okanogan County Sheriff's Office Range Shoot House | Okanogan County | \$60,000 | \$62,680 | \$122,680 | \$430,715 | \$60,000 |
| | | | | | \$430,715 | \$484,030 | \$914,745 | | \$430,715 |

FARR funds available \$365,000. Additional unused funds available \$65,715.

State Map of Ranked Projects

Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR) Program SFY 2012 Ranked Projects



Evaluation Criteria

| FARR – Evaluation Criteria Summary | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Scored by | Question | Item | Multiplier/ Maximum Points | Project Type |
| Committee | 1 | Need | 3/15 | Acquisition, Development |
| Committee | 2 | Immediacy of threat | 2/10 | Acquisition |
| Committee | 3 | Project design | 2/10 | Development |
| Committee | 4 | Impact on surrounding property* | 1/5 | Acquisition, Development |
| Committee | 5 | Expansion or renovation | 1/5 | Acquisition, Development |
| Committee | 6 | Health and safety | 3/15 | Acquisition, Development |
| Committee | 7 | Budget development | 1/5 | Acquisition, Development |
| Committee | 8 | Mandated uses | 2/10 | Acquisition, Development |
| Committee | 9 | Public access | 3/15 | Acquisition, Development |
| Committee | 10 | Need satisfaction | 2/10 | Acquisition, Development |
| RCO Staff | 11 | Applicant match | -/5 | Acquisition, Development |
| RCO Staff | 12 | GMA compliance | -/0 | Acquisition, Development |
| Total Points Possible | | | | |
| Existing sites | | | 95 | Acquisition, Development |
| New sites | | | 90 | Acquisition, Development |

*Applies only to existing sites and projects certified as qualifying for a higher funding level. See question 3.

FARR Evaluation Scoring Summary

| Question # | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
|------------|--|-------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Rank | Project Name | Need | Immediacy of Threat | Project Design | Impact on Surrounding Property | Expansion or Renovation | Health and Safety | Budget Development | Mandated Uses | Public Access | Need Satisfaction | Applicant Match | GMA Compliance | Total |
| 1 | Tri-Cities Shooting Association Shotgun Range Facility | 12.00 | | 9.60 | | 4.10 | 12.30 | 3.90 | 8.00 | 12.60 | 9.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 74.50 |
| 2 | Renton Fish and Game Club Clubhouse Renovation | 12.30 | | 7.40 | | 3.80 | 11.70 | 3.70 | 8.80 | 13.50 | 8.20 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 70.40 |
| 3 | Fort Colville Development | 12.60 | | 6.60 | 4.00 | 4.10 | 11.10 | 2.90 | 7.60 | 11.40 | 7.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 67.70 |
| 4 | Little Mountain Archery Range Safety Buffer | 11.10 | 7.40 | | 3.60 | 3.10 | 11.40 | 3.50 | 5.40 | 12.90 | 7.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.00 |
| 5 | Lynden Shotgun Club Trap and Skeet | 12.00 | | 8.60 | | 4.60 | 5.40 | 4.40 | 5.20 | 12.00 | 8.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60.60 |
| 6 | Walla Walla Gun Club Shooting Site Acquisition and Development | 12.30 | | 6.20 | | 3.50 | 8.70 | 3.30 | 7.80 | 10.80 | 7.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60.00 |
| 7 | Okanogan County Range Shoot House | 9.00 | | 7.00 | | 3.90 | 9.60 | 3.80 | 5.80 | 8.70 | 6.60 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 55.40 |

Evaluators Score Questions # 1 - 10
RCO Staff Score Questions # 11 - 12

Tri-Cities Shooting Association Inc.

Grant Requested: \$100,000

Building a New Shotgun Range Clubhouse

The Tri-Cities Shooting Association will use this grant to build a multi-purpose clubhouse at the shotgun range in the 1,100-acre Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility. The shotgun ranges' annual attendance has more than doubled to nearly 6,000 shooters in the past four years. The current clubhouse is a 600-square-foot shack without running water, restrooms, a constant heat source, and air conditioning. It also can't handle the number of shooters that use the range on a normal day. The new clubhouse will be built adjacent to the existing one, on land owned by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and leased to Benton County Parks and Recreation. The range clubhouse will be used by recreational shooters, military, law enforcement, government, and others for hunters' education, training, and general meetings. The shooting association will contribute \$174,700 in cash and donated labor. (11-1053)

Renton Fish & Game Club Inc.

Grant Requested: \$92,300

Renovating a Clubhouse

The Renton Fish & Game Club will use this grant to renovate the bathrooms, electrical, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing, and accessibility to 60-year-old clubhouse and parking. This is the first phase of a multi-phase project. The severely outdated and inadequate bathrooms, electrical, and plumbing are in dire need of renovation. The restrooms are not accessible to people with disabilities and have no heat or hot water. The electrical and plumbing were part of the original clubhouse and both are well past their expected useful life. The clubhouse provides service to more than 800 members and more than 9,000 public visits each year, and hosts a number of large events such as the Washington State Championship for Cowboy Action Shooting and the Washington State Championship for International Defensive Pistol Association, which will bring more than 200 visitors at one time. The gun club will contribute \$96,373 in donations of cash, equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1174)

Fort Colville Gun Club

Grant Requested: \$26,500

Building a New Pistol Range

The Fort Colville Gun Club will use this grant to build a new pistol range at the Fort Colville Gun Club. This will entail converting an out building into an outdoor pistol range by developing shooting stations under the building overhang; installing an exhaust system, electrical fixtures, and sound deadening materials; building berms, containment walls, and baffles; and landscaping with wood chips and a new entrance sign. The gun club will contribute \$14,120 in donations of equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1143)

Mount Vernon

Grant Requested: \$37,000

Making Little Mountain Archery Range Safer

The Mount Vernon Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy 7 acres to buffer the archery course in Little Mountain Park, a 480-acre park on the south side of Mount Vernon. The archery range is one of many activities in the park, which is a

regional draw for its expansive views of Skagit Valley, miles of mountain bike and hiking trails through a forest, and a premier ropes course. Park visitors have wandered onto the archery range despite signs and fencing, and others have begun trespassing on adjacent private property to get around the archery fence to the parking area. The acquisition will include a logical and dedicated route around the archery range so that visitors will be less likely to cross through fences or trespass on private property when traveling between the parking lot and the rest of the park. The acquisition will increase safety and control of access to the range. The City will contribute \$19,000. (11-1164)

Lynden Shotgun Club **Grant Requested: \$18,915**
Replacing Worn out Trap and Skeet Machines at the Lynden Shotgun Club

The Lynden Shotgun Club will use this grant to replace 50-year-old skeet machines on four of six skeet fields. The machines break down frequently, break targets, and do not throw targets accurately. The club also will add a new trap machine capable of throwing single or doubles trap targets resulting in three reliable, automated trap fields. Poor equipment jeopardizes membership, public use, and registered competitions, including continued hosting of the Washington State Skeet Championships. Two donors have agreed to pay for two machines for two skeet fields if this grant is received. The gun club will contribute \$18,915 in donations of cash and labor. (11-1123)

Walla Walla Gun Club **Grant Requested: \$96,000**
Developing the Walla Walla Gun Club Shooting Range

The Walla Walla Gun Club will use this grant to buy a long-term lease on land and develop a shooting range for the Walla Walla Gun Club. The development will include building a rifle range and a pistol range, roads, parking, pathways, and signs. The gun club will operate its current trap and skeet range, while building the rifle and pistol ranges at a new location. The club plans to vacate its existing range by 2013. The gun club will contribute \$98,242 in cash and donated labor. (11-1046)

Okanogan County **Grant Requested: \$60,000**
Building the Okanogan County Sheriff's Range Shoot House

The Okanogan County Sheriff's Office will use this grant to build a warehouse-type building with moveable walls to accommodate a range of trainings. This non-ballistic shoot house will accommodate force-on-force training, defensive tactics, and scenario-based training, as well as public classes, hunter safety education, and gun practice during bad weather using non-ballistic firearms. Work will include installing fencing and making drainage improvements. The County will contribute \$62,680 in cash, equipment, labor, and donations of labor and materials. (11-1167)

Item 9A

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program
Overview of the program and categories
Prepared By: Greg Lovelady, Grant Services Program Manager
Approved by the Director: 

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

The Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program helps develop and manage recreation opportunities for such activities as cross-country skiing, hiking, horseback riding, mountain bicycling, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, motorcycling, and riding all-terrain and four-wheel drive vehicles.

As described in this memo, the funds are distributed to four categories. Staff will present funding recommendations in these categories by separate memos.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Background

Program Categories and Cycles

The NOVA program includes four categories: Education and Enforcement; Nonhighway Road; Nonmotorized; and Off-road Vehicle.

In March 2011, the board decided to offer all programs only in the even-numbered fiscal year of each biennium. In keeping with that decision, the RCO is offering grants in all categories of the NOVA program only for fiscal year 2012 funding. The program will be offered again for funding in fiscal year 2014; that grant round begins in calendar year 2012.

Program Funding

In most years, in accord with chapter 46.09 RCW, the State Treasurer credits one percent of motor vehicle fuel tax revenues to NOVA programs. The board receives 58.5 percent of those NOVA program funds for its recreation grants.¹

For the 2011-13 biennium, the total *fuel tax funds* are expected to be about \$5.5 million for grants from the capital budget.

- Up to \$1.7 million (30 percent) is available to the Education and Enforcement category for awards in this grant cycle.
- The remaining \$3.6 million (70 percent) is available for the other categories for awards in fiscal year 2012.

The off-road vehicle category also receives funding from *off-road vehicle permit fees*. Permit fee revenue for the biennium is expected to be about \$2.7 million.

Actual funding available for each program is shown in Table 1, which is attached to each memo.

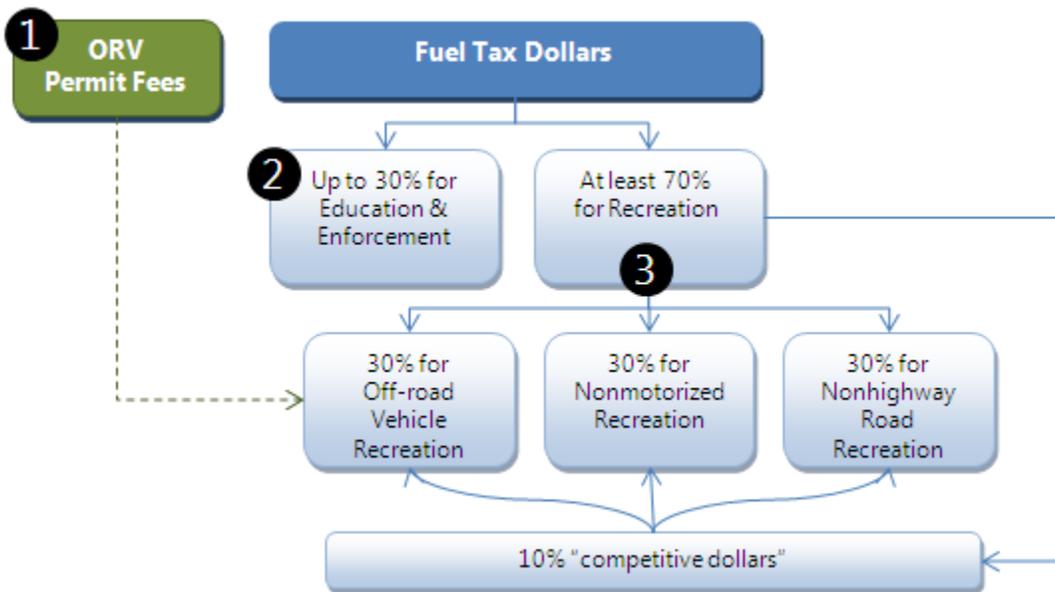
Allocation of Funds among Program Categories

Chapter 46.09 RCW directs the board to divide the fuel tax funds among four categories: Education-Enforcement, Nonhighway Road, Nonmotorized, and ORV recreation. As shown in the graphic below, the board allocates NOVA funds as follows:

1. It awards the ORV permit fees to the top ranked projects in the ORV category.
2. It awards up to 30 percent of fuel tax dollars to the top ranked projects in the Education and Enforcement category.
3. The remaining fuel tax dollars (at least 70 percent) are allocated to the three recreation categories.
 - Each category receives at least 30 percent of the funds for the top-ranked projects.
 - In the ORV category, the fuel tax funds are applied in ranked project order after the ORV permit fees (see #1).
 - The board may award less than 30 percent to a category if (a) there are insufficient requests for funds or (b) it believes that a project(s) has scored too low in evaluations. If the board awards less than 30 percent, the unused funds become "competitive dollars."

¹ The Treasurer distributes the remainder of the funds for NOVA related programs as follows: Department of Natural Resources (36%), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (3.5%), and State Parks (2%).

- The remaining ten percent, along with any unused funds noted above, are designated by the board as “competitive” dollars. They are applied to projects in the recreation categories based on four board-adopted criteria:
 - the number of NOVA recreationists served and the NOVA advisory committee’s confidence in the claimed number served,
 - the amount of non-state matching resources provided to the project by the applicant, and
 - the number of unfunded projects in the category.



Item 9B

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program:
Education and Enforcement Category
Prepared By: Greg Lovelady, Grant Services Program Manager
Approved by the Director: 

Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

Education and Enforcement (E&E) grants support the provision of quality opportunities for NOVA recreationists – opportunities that protect user needs, are environmentally responsible, and minimize conflict between user groups. E&E funding endeavors to encourage responsible recreational behaviors through positive management techniques.

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received 21 projects in the Education and Enforcement (E&E) category to review for state fiscal year 2012 funding consideration. The requests total \$2.4 million. Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program motor vehicle fuel tax funds available for this category total about \$1.7 million. As noted in Memo #9A, which discusses program funding, the excess fuel tax funds are used as “competitive funds” for projects in the NOVA program. The board approves the distribution of those funds as indicated in Table 1.

At the June meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) will be asked to approve the ranked list and funding for projects recommended by the NOVA Advisory Committee. This memorandum highlights the process used to assess these applications, the evaluation results, and funding recommendation.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the ranked list established by the NOVA Advisory Committee as shown in *Table 1. Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Education and Enforcement Category, State Fiscal Year 2012*. Staff has provided resolution #2011-13 for board consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Background

This program is guided by RCW 46.09; WAC 286-26; NOVA Plan: 2005-2011; and Policy Manual #13, NOVA Enforcement and Education.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Eligible Applicants | Tribes, federal, state, and local governments |
| Eligible Project Types | Education and law enforcement directed to NOVA recreationists |
| Match Requirements | Evaluation criteria encourages matching contributions by awarding additional points |
| Funding Limits | Up to \$200,000 per 1- or 2-year project. Includes capital equipment, salaries, and other operations costs. |
| Project Elements | Vehicles, salaries, operating expenses |

Estimated Funds Available

About \$1.7 million is available for this category.

Evaluation Summary

The advisory committee includes public agency professionals and citizens recognized for their expertise and knowledge regarding recreational NOVA issues. Eleven of the fifteen advisory committee members served as evaluators this year:

| Name | City | Representing |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mark Levensky | Seattle | Pedestrian community |
| Arlene Brooks | Auburn | Motorized community |
| Jeff Lambert | Spokane | Pedestrian community |
| Art Tuftee | Seattle | Mountain bike community |
| Louise Caywood | Spanaway | Equestrian community |
| Brenda Yankoviak | Wenatchee | Federal agencies (Forest Service) |
| Casey Salisbury, Sheriff | Shelton | Local agencies |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Paul Dahmer | Olympia | Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| Mark Mauren | Olympia | Depart. of Natural Resources |
| Mary O'Neil | Hoquiam | NHR community |
| John Spring | Mercer Island | NHR community |

In February, the evaluation team was given an opportunity to read the applications and provide advice to applicants to improve the projects. In accordance with board policy, in April, staff sent project information to the evaluators for scoring in their homes/offices. In May, the team met to confirm the rankings and funding recommendations.

Next Steps

If the board approves the list, the RCO director will be authorized to execute project agreements after July 1, 2011 (or the effective date of the budget) for projects that meet all post-approval requirements, including certification of matching resources.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-13

Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Education and Enforcement Road Category, State Fiscal Year 2012

- A. Statewide Map of Projects
- B. Evaluation criteria summary
- C. Summary of evaluation scores
- D. Individual project summaries

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-13
Approving Funding for State Fiscal Year 2012
Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program
Education and Enforcement Category Funding

WHEREAS, the 2011-13 state budget provides funding for the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA) program, including \$1,721,921 for the Education and Enforcement category; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Office's (RCO) staff provided publications, website updates, public workshops, and other outreach opportunities to notify interested parties about the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA); and

WHEREAS, twenty-one Education and Enforcement (E&E) projects were submitted for funding consideration; and

WHEREAS, these E&E project applications were evaluated by a committee selected for this purpose, using the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's (board) adopted criteria; and

WHEREAS, the evaluations occurred in a public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all 21 projects meet program criteria, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the projects support the provision of quality opportunities for NOVA recreationists – opportunities that protect user needs, are environmentally responsible, and minimize conflict between user groups;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board approves the ranked list and funding as shown in *Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Education and Enforcement Category, State Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that RCO's director is authorized to execute project agreements to facilitate prompt project implementation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that that the ranked list of alternate projects will remain eligible for funding until the next NOVA grants cycle.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

**Table 1. Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program
Education and Enforcement Category, State Fiscal Year 2012**

Resolution #2011-13
June 2011

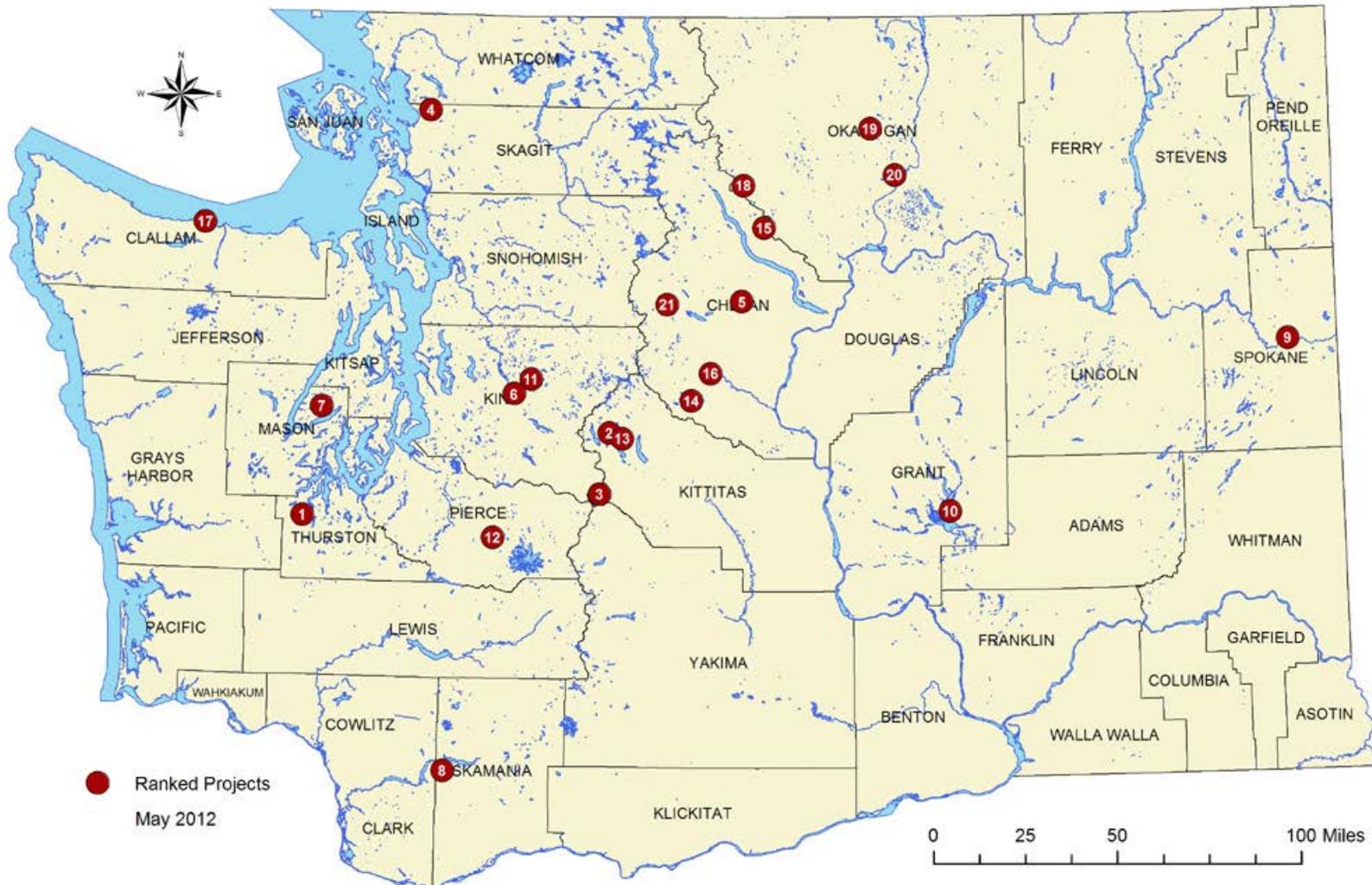
| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | Grant Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Req. | Staff Recommends |
|----------|-------|----------|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 of 21 | 60.18 | 11-1007E | Capitol Forest Education / Enforcement | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$142,000 | \$94,700 | \$236,700 | \$142,000 | \$142,000 |
| 2 of 21 | 58.27 | 11-1092E | Cle Elum ORV Education / Enforcement | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$150,000 | \$95,000 | \$245,000 | \$292,000 | \$150,000 |
| 3 of 21 | 57.55 | 11-1158E | Naches District Off Highway Vehicle Rangers | Wenatchee National Forest Naches Ranger District | \$101,980 | \$104,835 | \$206,815 | \$393,980 | \$101,980 |
| 4 of 21 | 55.64 | 11-1015E | Northwest Region Education / Enforcement | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$115,000 | \$68,800 | \$183,800 | \$508,980 | \$115,000 |
| 5 of 21 | 54.09 | 11-1050E | Central Zone Backcountry Education / Enforcement | Wentachee National Forest Entiat Ranger District | \$162,740 | \$109,200 | \$271,940 | \$671,720 | \$162,740 |
| 6 of 21 | 53.09 | 11-1032E | Snoqualmie Unit Education / Enforcement | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$89,000 | \$89,050 | \$178,050 | \$760,720 | \$89,000 |
| 7 of 21 | 52.91 | 11-1027E | Tahuya/Green Mountain Education / Enforcement | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$191,890 | \$82,399 | \$274,289 | \$952,610 | \$191,890 |
| 8 of 21 | 52.45 | 11-1008E | Southwest Washington-Yacolt Education / Enforcement | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$132,500 | \$67,000 | \$199,500 | \$1,085,110 | \$132,500 |
| 9 of 21 | 51.09 | 11-1071E | Spokane County Parks Education / Enforcement | Spokane County | \$140,206 | \$109,186 | \$249,392 | \$1,225,316 | \$140,206 |
| 10 of 21 | 51.00 | 11-1068E | Grant County Education / Enforcement | Grant County | \$200,000 | \$210,600 | \$410,600 | \$1,425,316 | \$200,000 |
| 11 of 21 | 49.55 | 11-1168E | Snoqualmie Ranger District Front Country Patrol | Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest Snoqualmie Ranger District | \$132,078 | \$192,395 | \$324,473 | \$1,557,394 | \$132,078 |
| 12 of 21 | 48.73 | 11-1162E | Evans Creek Education / Enforcement | Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest Snoqualmie Ranger District | \$84,000 | \$57,500 | \$141,500 | \$1,641,394 | \$84,000 |
| 13 of 21 | 46.36 | 11-1037E | Cle Elum Wilderness Education / Enforcement | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$29,800 | \$30,200 | \$60,000 | \$1,671,194 | \$29,800 |
| 14 of 21 | 45.82 | 11-1126E | Wilderness/Backcountry Education / Enforcement | Wenatchee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$41,350 | \$42,480 | \$83,830 | \$1,712,544 | \$41,350 |
| 15 of 21 | 45.09 | 11-1066E | Chelan County Sheriff Education / Enforcement | Chelan County | \$139,353 | \$76,600 | \$215,953 | \$1,851,897 | Alternate |
| 16 of 21 | 44.64 | 11-1121E | Alpine Lakes Area Climbing Ranger | Wenatchee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$41,350 | \$42,480 | \$83,830 | \$1,893,247 | Alternate |
| 17 of 21 | 43.09 | 11-1014E | Olympic Region Education / Enforcement | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$166,372 | \$74,913 | \$241,285 | \$2,059,619 | Alternate |
| 18 of 21 | 42.55 | 11-1058E | North Cascades Rangers Education / Enforcement | Okanogan National Forest Methow Ranger District | \$42,905 | \$45,045 | \$87,950 | \$2,102,524 | Alternate |
| 19 of 21 | 37.91 | 11-1045E | Ethics and Off-Road Riding | Okanogan National Forest Tonasket Ranger District | \$64,370 | \$51,145 | \$115,515 | \$2,166,894 | Alternate |
| 20 of 21 | 33.36 | 11-1150E | Okanogan Trails | Okanogan County | \$200,000 | \$74,200 | \$274,200 | \$2,366,894 | Alternate |
| 21 of 21 | 31.00 | 11-1124E | Dispersed Recreation Education / Enforcement | Wenatchee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$30,000 | \$30,000 | \$60,000 | \$2,396,894 | Alternate |
| | | | | | \$2,396,894 | \$1,747,728 | \$4,144,622 | | \$1,712,544 |

"P" indicates partial funding.

NOVA-EE funds available \$1,721,921.

Statewide Map of Projects

Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program
Education and Enforcement SFY 2012 Ranked Projects



Evaluation Criteria Summary

The project evaluation system incorporates:

0-5 Scoring Range To simplify evaluations, most questions have the same range of scores, 0-5.

Multipliers Multipliers are numeric values, from one to three, assigned to reflect an evaluation question's importance. For example, question 1 (need) has a multiplier of 3 while question 5 (monitoring) has a multiplier of 2. That is, need is deemed more important than monitoring. To lessen evaluators' workload, RCO staff calculates the final score using the multipliers after initial evaluator scores are submitted.

RCO-Scored Questions These questions, written to require an objective response, are scored by RCO staff to save the evaluation team time.

| Evaluation Criteria Summary Noise Enforcement Projects | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Scored By | Question Number | Criteria | Multiplier/ Maximum |
| Team | 1 | Need | 3/15 |
| Team | 2 | Need satisfaction | 3/15 |
| Team | 3 | In-field contacts | 2/10 |
| Team | 4 | Utility of results to others | 2/10 |
| Team | 5 | Monitoring-improvement | 1/5 |
| Team | 6 | Project support | 2/10 |
| Team | 7 | Cost-benefit | 2/10 |
| RCO Staff | 8 | Matching shares | 1/5 |
| RCO Staff | 9 | Noise law | 1/1 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE | | | 81 |

Summary of Evaluation Scores, Education and Enforcement Category (Fiscal Year 2012)

| Question # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Need | Need Satisfaction | In-Field Contacts | Targeting Current Users | Project Support | Non-government Contributions | Matching Shares | Total |
| Project Name | | | | | | | | |
| Capitol Forest Education and Enforcement | 14.18 | 13.09 | 8.00 | 8.18 | 8.55 | 4.18 | 4.00 | 60.18 |
| Cle Elum Off-road Vehicle Education and Enforcement | 13.36 | 12.55 | 8.36 | 8.36 | 8.55 | 4.09 | 3.00 | 58.27 |
| Naches District Off Highway Vehicle Rangers | 13.09 | 12.55 | 8.36 | 8.00 | 7.64 | 2.91 | 5.00 | 57.55 |
| Northwest Region Education and Enforcement | 12.82 | 11.18 | 8.36 | 7.82 | 8.55 | 3.91 | 3.00 | 55.64 |
| Central Zone Backcountry Education and Enforcement | 11.45 | 12.00 | 7.64 | 8.36 | 6.91 | 3.73 | 4.00 | 54.09 |
| Snoqualmie Unit Education and Enforcement | 12.27 | 10.91 | 7.09 | 7.27 | 7.09 | 3.45 | 5.00 | 53.09 |
| Tahuya/Green Mountain Education and Enforcement | 12.55 | 12.00 | 6.91 | 6.91 | 8.00 | 3.55 | 3.00 | 52.91 |
| Southwest Washington and Yacolt Education and Enforcement | 12.00 | 12.00 | 6.36 | 7.82 | 7.64 | 3.64 | 3.00 | 52.45 |
| Spokane County Parks Education and Enforcement | 11.73 | 10.36 | 7.27 | 6.36 | 7.64 | 3.73 | 4.00 | 51.09 |
| Grant County Education and Enforcement | 11.73 | 12.00 | 7.09 | 7.27 | 6.00 | 1.91 | 5.00 | 51.00 |
| Snoqualmie Ranger District Front Country Patrol | 10.64 | 10.36 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 7.45 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 49.55 |
| Evans Creek Education and Enforcement | 11.45 | 10.36 | 7.45 | 6.18 | 6.18 | 3.09 | 4.00 | 48.73 |
| Cle Elum Wilderness Education and Enforcement | 9.00 | 9.55 | 6.73 | 7.09 | 6.55 | 2.45 | 5.00 | 46.36 |
| Wilderness/Backcountry Education and Enforcement | 9.82 | 9.27 | 6.36 | 5.64 | 7.27 | 2.45 | 5.00 | 45.82 |
| Chelan County Sheriff Education and Enforcement | 10.09 | 9.82 | 6.00 | 7.45 | 6.73 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 45.09 |
| Alpine Lakes Area Climbing Ranger | 9.00 | 8.45 | 5.45 | 6.18 | 7.64 | 2.91 | 5.00 | 44.64 |
| Olympic Region Education and Enforcement | 9.55 | 10.36 | 6.18 | 6.55 | 5.09 | 2.36 | 3.00 | 43.09 |
| North Cascades Rangers Education and Enforcement | 9.55 | 9.00 | 4.91 | 4.73 | 6.73 | 2.64 | 5.00 | 42.55 |
| Ethics and Off-Road Riding | 7.64 | 8.18 | 5.27 | 5.09 | 5.27 | 2.45 | 4.00 | 37.91 |
| Okanogan Trails | 8.18 | 6.82 | 5.09 | 5.27 | 3.82 | 2.18 | 2.00 | 33.36 |
| Dispersed Recreation Education and Enforcement | 6.82 | 5.73 | 4.73 | 4.55 | 3.82 | 1.36 | 4.00 | 31.00 |

Evaluators Score Questions # 1-6

RCO Staff Scores Question # 7



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Education and Enforcement Projects Considered for Funding

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$142,000 Providing Education and Enforcement in Thurston County's Capitol Forest

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to pay for a full-time education and enforcement specialist to patrol 172 miles of trail, 7 campgrounds, 5 trail heads, and 500 miles of forest roads in the 110,000-acre Capitol Forest. The department estimates that more than 800,000 people visit the forest a year. Forested areas can be denuded and fish bearing streams damaged if off-road vehicle use is not supervised. The department's enforcement and education program plays a major part in guiding users to respect the environment, forestry operations, and other recreationists. The grant will pay for labor, signs, supplies, and transportation costs to assist the specialist and volunteers in their efforts to educate recreational visitors about rules, policies, and principals of good stewardship. The program will identify and address health, safety, and resource damage issues and provide an in-field enforcement presence. The department will contribute \$94,700 in labor and donated labor. (11-1007)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$150,000 Providing Education and Enforcement in Cle Elum Off-road Vehicle Areas

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to pay for one, full-time, education and enforcement off-road vehicle (ORV) officer, three seasonal officers, and a replacement patrol motorcycle. The Cle Elum District is arguably the most popular off-road riding and wheeling destination in the Pacific Northwest. The district's ORV program has been in existence since 1985 and manages more than 700 miles of non-wilderness, front country trails, 400 miles of which are open to motorized users. The rangers travel in pairs, frequently on motorcycles, Jeep, or mountain bikes. They work weekly with volunteers, associations, and clubs to conduct educational clinics and coordinate projects. The Forest Service will contribute \$95,000 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1092)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$101,980 Providing Off-Highway Road Rangers

The Naches Ranger District will use this grant to pay for three education and enforcement rangers for 100 days each, for two years, during the summer and transportation costs for one vehicle. District staff manages more than 250 miles of motorcycle and four-wheel-drive trails for an estimated 70,000 annual motorized visitors. The rangers will specialize in motorized education and make field contacts at campsites, staging areas, and on the trails. The Forest Service will contribute \$104,835 in cash, labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1158)



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Education and Enforcement Projects Considered for Funding

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$115,000 **Hiring a Trail Warden in the Northwest Region**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to pay for one trail warden to provide year-round education and enforcement on state-managed trust lands in northwest Washington. The warden will work in the Walker Valley Off-road Vehicle area, Harry Osborne Equestrian Trails, and Blanchard Mountain. These areas have more than 90 miles of trail and more than 165,000 visitors a year. The warden will educate visitors about rules intended for both public safety and reducing impacts on the environment and infrastructure. The department will contribute \$68,800 in equipment, labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1015)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$162,740 **Supporting Patrols in Four Ranger Districts**

The Entiat Ranger District will use this grant to support three seasonal off-highway vehicle rangers, two AmeriCorps volunteer backcountry patrollers, other law enforcement officers patrolling forest roads and campsites, and more than 3,700 hours of volunteer time in four ranger districts in Chelan and Okanogan Counties. The districts encompass more than 400 miles of motorized trail, more than 200 miles of non-motorized trail, and more than 2,000 miles of forest road. The crews will target high use areas including: Chiwawa/Mad River, Chelan Sawtooth, Devils Backbone, Devils Gulch, the north fork of the Entiat River, Rock Creek, and Shazer Creek areas, providing a consistent weekly presence. The patrols will make more than 18,000 contacts yearly, cover more than 12,000 trail miles, and thousands of forest road miles, each season educating trail users on how to minimize impacts on the environment, cooperate with other trail users, and travel safely. The rangers also will enforce laws relating to outdoor recreation on federal lands, conduct educational clinics, distribute information to commercial outlets, and conduct sound testing. The Forest Service will contribute \$109,200 in cash and donated labor. (11-1050)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$89,000 **Providing a Specialist for the Mountains to Sound Greenway**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to support an education and enforcement specialist on trails and trail heads in the Mountains to Sound Greenway – Interstate 90 corridor. The specialist will improve public safety and security, educate users, and prevent abuse of public lands in the department's Snoqualmie Unit. The specialist also will focus on recruiting, educating, and managing a volunteer Forest Watch program. The Snoqualmie Unit has five regional trail heads, numerous informal parking and picnicking areas, about 150 miles of trail, and an estimated 800,000 user visits annually. The department will contribute \$89,050 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1032)



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Education and Enforcement Projects Considered for Funding

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$191,890
Providing Education and Enforcement in the Tahuya, Green Mountain Forests

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to continue an established education and enforcement program, with two fully trained specialists, in the west side of the South Puget Sound Region. The specialists will patrol multiple-use trails and trail heads, educate the public about proper trail use and public safety, give assistance to lost or injured riders, and protect state facilities in the Tahuya and Green Mountain State Forests, both of which are open year-round and offer 213 miles of multiple-use trail, campgrounds, trail heads, and miles of road. The department will contribute \$82,399 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1027)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$132,500
Supporting an Education Program in the Yacolt Burn State Forest

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to support the education and enforcement efforts in Yacolt Burn State Forest by providing a full-time specialist, signs, supplies, and transportation costs for department staff and volunteers. Staff and volunteers educate recreational visitors about rules and principals of good stewardship, and identify and address potential health, safety, and resource damage. The department will focus on users of its 59 miles of trail, 3 campgrounds, and 4 trail heads. The specialist will serve as the link between the department and its neighbors, visitors, and volunteers. The department of will contribute \$67,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1008)

Spokane County Grant Requested: \$140,206
Supporting the Spokane County Parks Education and Enforcement Program

The Spokane County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant pay for 80 percent of an education and enforcement officer. The county's education and enforcement program patrols more than 7,000 acres, which see about 500,000 visitors annually. The staff will spend more than 3,000 hours contacting users in the field and volunteers will provide more than 700 hours focusing on non-motorized trails and parking lots. The department will develop trail head maps, trail signs, boundary markers, a Web site, and a volunteer curriculum. It also will purchase a trailer for an all terrain vehicle, a computer, two tri-band radios, and winter tracks for two all-terrain vehicles. The county will contribute \$109,186 in conservation futures, labor, and donations of equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1071)

Grant County Grant Requested: \$200,000
Providing Deputies for Grant County Patrols

The Grant County Sheriff's Department will use this grant to pay for two, full-time deputies to patrol the off-road vehicle areas in the county as well as educate visitors in the field and at special events, and provide training. The majority of the deputies' time



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Education and Enforcement Projects Considered for Funding

will be spent in the Beverly and Moses Lake Sand Dunes. With the alcohol ban in both Beverly and Moses Lake Sand Dunes, the deputies will continue printing flyers and posting signs to educate the public on the ban and other regulations. The County will contribute \$210,600 in cash, equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1068)

U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest Grant Requested: \$132,078
Supporting Snoqualmie Front Country Patrols

The Snoqualmie Ranger District will use this grant to support a crew of rangers to patrol the front country area. The grant will help pay for four, seasonal officers and costs for two volunteers from May through September. This will supplement a two-person crew paid for by the Forest Service. This grant will enable the district to have three pairs of officers patrolling the district's 300,000 acres, 50 trail heads, 6 developed sites, 26 outhouses, and literally thousands of dispersed campsites. The district has been plagued with vandalism ranging from littering to car break-ins and a host of various infractions. Increased, visible presence for education, enforcement, and assistance has helped curb this activity. The Forest Service will contribute \$192,395 in cash, labor, and donated labor. (11-1168)

U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest Grant Requested: \$84,000
Providing Law Enforcement at Evans Creek Off Road Vehicle Area

The Snoqualmie Ranger District will use this grant to help fund law enforcement patrols at Evans Creek Off Road Vehicle area. The objective is to coordinate patrols among Forest Service law enforcement officers and other agency officers when most unregulated and illegal activity occurs. Forest Service seasonal rangers have limited law enforcement training and cannot make contacts related to alcohol, drugs, firearms, and other serious offenses. Users have said increasing patrols in the evenings and on weekends has deterred illegal activity and resulted in a much safer experience for all visitors. The grant will pay for overtime for current law enforcement officers to patrol these extra hours. The Forest Service will contribute \$57,500 in equipment, labor, and donated equipment. (11-1162)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Grant Requested: \$29,800
Providing a Ranger for Alpine Lakes Wilderness

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to fund one wilderness ranger for two summers to patrol trails, lakeshores, and campsites in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. The ranger's primary duty is to educate and demonstrate low impact principles to reduce trail and resource damage. Rangers explain, seek compliance of, and enforce regulations; update trail condition reports for the district information desk; monitor trail degradation for the trail maintenance crew; update posters for wilderness trail heads; contact organized groups; and teach trail etiquette and safe backcountry travel techniques. The Cle Elum Ranger District administers 86,000 acres of the Alpine Lakes



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Education and Enforcement Projects Considered for Funding

Wilderness. The wilderness and adjacent area contain 12 trail heads, 157 miles of trail, numerous high country routes, more than 60 lake destinations, and more than 600 wilderness campsites. The area typically receives more than 35,000 visitors a year. The Forest Service will contribute \$30,200 in labor and donated labor. (11-1037)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$41,350** **Providing Rangers for Wilderness and Backcountry Patrols**

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to fund two seasonal rangers and at least one volunteer to patrol high use areas and events within the Wenatchee River Ranger District from May-October. The rangers educate visitors about low impact techniques, enforce the rules, and help develop targeted bulletin board postings and brochures. The grant will cover salary, uniforms and tools, camp-out costs, transportation, and administration. The Forest Service will contribute \$42,480 in cash and donated labor. (11-1126)

Chelan County **Grant Requested: \$139,353** **Hiring a Recreation Sheriff Deputy**

The Chelan County Sheriff's Office will use this grant to pay for one deputy for nearly two years and a motorcycle to provide education and law enforcement on public and private lands in the county. The Sheriff's Office will continue efforts to educate off-road vehicle riders in the field, at special events, and at the numerous multi-use trail heads throughout the county. Emphasis will include patrols at non-motorized trail heads, which are used by hikers, mountain bikers, horse riders, and hunters. The ultimate goals of the project are to contact recreation users in the field, to educate them on safe and proper trail use and minimum impact riding, and to ensure they follow state and federal regulations. The County will contribute \$76,600 in cash, labor, and donated labor. (11-1066)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$41,350** **Hiring Alpine Lakes Area Climbing Rangers**

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to hire two climbing rangers to patrol popular climbing areas for two years. Rangers will patrol climbing areas accessed by a variety of trails in the Icicle Creek drainage and along other Forest Service roads, as well as more remote wilderness climbing areas. The rangers will educate visitors about environmental impacts and safety, will assess use levels, determine where signs are needed, and develop educational handouts and a climber information Web page. The district is a regional focal point for rock climbing with an estimated 18,000 visitor days of climbing annually. Sites such as the Icicle Canyon, Tumwater Canyon, Snow Creek Wall, Dragontail Peak, Prusik Peak, and Mount Stuart are known internationally for their exceptional climbing opportunities and draw many climbers and nearly a dozen different climbing guide companies. Climber damage to vegetation and soils along



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Education and Enforcement Projects Considered for Funding

access points, accidents, helicopter evacuations, and user conflicts have begun to crop up as parties sometimes have to queue up for hours to try popular routes. The Forest Service will contribute \$42,480 in cash and donated labor. (11-1121)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$166,372 **Increasing Patrols in Clallam and Jefferson Counties**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to pay for two education and enforcement officers in Clallam and Jefferson Counties. The officers will patrol two motorized trail systems, beach access, view points, and several campgrounds stretching from Port Angeles west to Forks. Since 2008, the number of visitors has risen from 59,400 annually to 74,200, 20 percent increase. The department will contribute \$74,913 in equipment, labor, materials, and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1014)

U.S. Forest Service, Okanogan National Forest Grant Requested: \$42,905 **Providing North Cascades Rangers**

The Methow Ranger District will use this grant to pay for rangers to educate the public and enforce regulations in high use areas of the Methow Valley Ranger District popular with hikers, backpackers, mountain bikers, stock users, hunters, fishers, and others. This past decade, decreasing budgets have reduced greatly the presence of rangers in this area, while use has increased significantly. Impacts at destination areas have increased such as development of undesirable campsites and user trails, vegetation loss, sanitation issues, and conflicts between user groups. The rangers will explain and demonstrate appropriate outdoor ethics and skills, provide about the resource, and enforce regulations. The rangers also will relay information to the district office, update trail head bulletin boards, and maintain educational signs. The Forest Service will contribute \$45,045 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1058)

U.S. Forest Service, Okanogan National Forest Grant Requested: \$64,370 **Hiring Rangers to Patrol Off-Road Riding**

The Tonasket Ranger District will use this grant to hire two rangers and buy two motorcycles to patrol the Okanogan National Forest. The rangers will contact all terrain vehicle riders in the field, help them understand the regulations and the reasons for them, hand out maps and information on riding ethics, and, when necessary, issue tickets. The rangers also will collect baseline data on the number of all terrain vehicle riders and the percentage out of compliance. All terrain vehicle riding is an increasingly popular recreational activity. People use them to get to their hunting, fishing, and camping spots and to enjoy the outdoors. The riding generally is unmanaged. While most riders are responsible, all terrain vehicles riders often are in places that are unauthorized, unsafe, and subject to environmental damage. This will help us plan our future education and enforcement work and set reasonable objectives. The Forest Service will contribute \$51,145 in cash and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1045)



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Education and Enforcement Projects Considered for Funding

Okanogan County

Grant Requested: \$200,000

Increasing Safety on Okanogan Trails

The Okanogan County Sheriff's Department will use this grant to employ a full-time deputy for 2 years to patrol the county's trail system, which includes hundreds of miles of groomed snowmobile, cross-country ski, all terrain vehicle, hiking, horseback, aquatic, and bicycling trails. The deputy will educate visitors on trail use, enforce laws on the various lands, and oversee search and rescue training. The County will contribute \$74,200 in donations of equipment and labor. (11-1150)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest

Grant Requested: \$30,000

Hiring Staff to Implement New Rules

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to hire a full-time employee to educate visitors about a new travel management rule. The new national rule requires the district to designate official roads and trails and to close, block, or obliterate all others. Forest visitors will be affected greatly by where it is legal and illegal to use motorized vehicles. Educating forest users on the changes will require outreach, education, and enforcement of new policies. The grant will help the district staff to focus on problematic areas and reaching dispersed areas. The Forest Service will contribute \$30,000. (11-1124)

Item 9C

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program:
Nonhighway Road Category
Prepared By: Greg Lovelady, Grant Services Program Manager
Approved by the Director: 

Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

Nonhighway Road (NHR) grants provide quality opportunities for camping, fishing, gathering, hunting, sightseeing, and other back road oriented recreational activities. By statute, these activities must be accessed via a "Nonhighway Road." Generally, these are roads open to the public but not constructed or maintained with gasoline tax revenues (RCW 46.09.020).

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received nine NHR projects to review for state fiscal year 2012 funding consideration. The requests total \$694,162. Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program motor vehicle fuel tax funds available for this category total \$1.2 million. As noted in Memo #9A, which discusses program funding, the excess fuel tax funds are used as "competitive funds" for projects in the NOVA program. The board approves the distribution of those funds as indicated in Table 1.

At the June meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) will be asked to approve the ranked list and funding for projects recommended by the NOVA Advisory Committee. This memorandum highlights the process used to assess these applications, the evaluation results, and funding recommendation.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the ranked list established by the NOVA Advisory Committee as shown in *Table 1. Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Nonhighway Road Category, State Fiscal Year 2012.*

Staff has provided resolution #2011-14 for board consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Background

Projects in this category provide opportunities for recreationists that enjoy such back road oriented activities as nonmotorized boating, camping, driving for pleasure, sightseeing, taking short walks, fishing, gathering, hunting, and picnicking.

This program is guided by RCW 46.09; WAC 286-26; NOVA Plan: 2005-2011; and Policy Manual #14, NOVA Program: Nonhighway Road, Nonmotorized, and Off-Road Vehicle.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Eligible Applicants | Tribes, federal, state, and local governments |
| Eligible Project Types | Land acquisition, development and/or renovation projects, maintenance and operation of facilities, and planning activities |
| Match Requirements | Evaluation criteria encourages matching contributions by awarding additional points |
| Funding Limits | Each land acquisition, development, and/or planning project is limited to \$100,000; M&O projects are limited to \$50,000 a year with a maximum of \$100,000 each for two year projects |
| Public Access | Required |
| Other Program Characteristics | Interpretive trails and related trailheads, day-use areas, picnic areas, viewpoints, campgrounds, and support structures including sanitary facilities and utilities |

Estimated Funds Available

Approximately \$1.2 million is available for this category.

Evaluation Summary

The advisory committee includes public agency professionals and citizens recognized for their expertise and knowledge regarding recreational NOVA issues. Ten of the fifteen advisory committee members served as evaluators this year:

| Name | City | Representing |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Arlene Brooks | Auburn | Four-wheel drive community |
| Louise Caywood | Spanaway | Equestrian community |
| Paul Dahmer | WDFW | State government |
| Glen Glover | Seattle | Mountain bicycling community |
| Jonathan Guzzo | Seattle | Hiking community |
| Jeff Lambert | Spokane | Hiking community |
| Mark Mauren | DNR | State government |
| Mary O'Neil | Aberdeen | Nonhighway road community |
| Casey Salisbury | Shelton | Local agency government |
| Brenda Yankoviak | Forest Service | Federal agency government |

In February, the evaluation team was given an opportunity to read the applications and provide advice to applicants to improve the projects. In April, staff sent project information to the evaluators for review. Later, the team spent three and a half days listening to applicant presentations in three NOVA categories, asking questions, and scoring projects (Education and Enforcement category projects are scored in a written process). In May, the team met to confirm funding recommendations.

Next Steps

If the board approves the list, the RCO director will be authorized to execute project agreements after July 1, 2011 (or the effective date of the budget) for projects that meet all post-approval requirements, including certification of matching resources.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-14

Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Nonhighway Road Category, State Fiscal Year 2012

- A. Statewide Map of Projects
- B. Evaluation criteria summary
- C. Summary of evaluation scores
- D. Individual project summaries

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-14
Approving Funding for State Fiscal Year 2012
Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program
Nonhighway Road Category Funding

WHEREAS, the 2011-13 state budget provides funding for the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA) program, including \$1,205,345 for the Nonhighway Road category; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff provided publications, website updates, public workshops, and other outreach opportunities to notify interested parties about the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA); and

WHEREAS, nine Nonhighway Road (NHR) projects were submitted for funding consideration; and

WHEREAS, these NHR project applications were evaluated by a committee selected for this purpose, using the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) adopted criteria; and

WHEREAS, the evaluations occurred in a public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all nine projects meet program criteria, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the projects provide opportunities for recreationists that enjoy such back road oriented activities as nonmotorized boating, camping, driving for pleasure, sightseeing, taking short walks, fishing, gathering, hunting, and picnicking, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance recreation opportunities statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board approves the ranked list and funding as shown in *Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Nonhighway Road Category, State Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that RCO's director is authorized to execute project agreements to facilitate prompt project implementation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that that the ranked list of alternate projects will remain eligible for funding until the next NOVA grants cycle.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

**Table 1. Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program
Nonhighway Road Category, State Fiscal Year 2012**

Resolution #2011-14
June 2011

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | RCFB Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Request | RCO Staff Recommends | |
|--------|-------|----------|--|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 30% Fuel Tax | Competitive Dollars |
| 1 of 9 | 55.50 | 11-1109M | Cle Elum Frontcountry Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$80,000 | \$80,500 | \$160,500 | \$80,000 | \$80,000 | 0 |
| 2 of 9 | 50.80 | 11-1160M | Naches Developed and Dispersed Maintenance and Operation | Wenatchee National Forest Naches Ranger District | \$100,000 | \$105,000 | \$205,000 | \$180,000 | \$100,000 | 0 |
| 3 of 9 | 49.50 | 11-1116D | Leadbetter Point Wildlife Trail Extension Phase 1 | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$100,000 | \$37,443 | \$137,443 | \$280,000 | \$100,000 | 0 |
| 4 of 9 | 49.20 | 11-1120D | West Tiger NRCA Trail Bridge Replacement | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$94,996 | \$11,000 | \$105,996 | \$374,996 | \$94,996 | 0 |
| 5 of 9 | 48.90 | 11-1051M | Entiat's Developed and Dispersed Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Entiat Ranger District | \$67,953 | \$50,000 | \$117,953 | \$442,949 | \$67,953 | 0 |
| 6 of 9 | 48.60 | 11-1105M | Methow Valley Campground Maintenance | Okanogan National Forest Methow Ranger District | \$100,000 | \$149,920 | \$249,920 | \$542,949 | \$100,000 | 0 |
| 7 of 9 | 47.60 | 11-1002M | Samish Overlook Maintenance and Operation | Washington Department of Natural Resources | \$23,713 | \$18,660 | \$42,373 | \$566,662 | \$23,713 | 0 |
| 8 of 9 | 43.20 | 11-1125M | Trailhead and Dispersed Site Maintenance and Operation | Wenatchee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$48,000 | \$48,000 | \$96,000 | \$614,662 | \$48,000 | 0 |
| 9 of 9 | 42.90 | 11-1130D | Heather Lake Trailhead | Wentachee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$79,500 | \$9,000 | \$88,500 | \$694,162 | \$79,500 | 0 |
| | | | | | \$694,162 | \$509,523 | \$1,203,685 | | \$694,162 | 0 |

Notes:

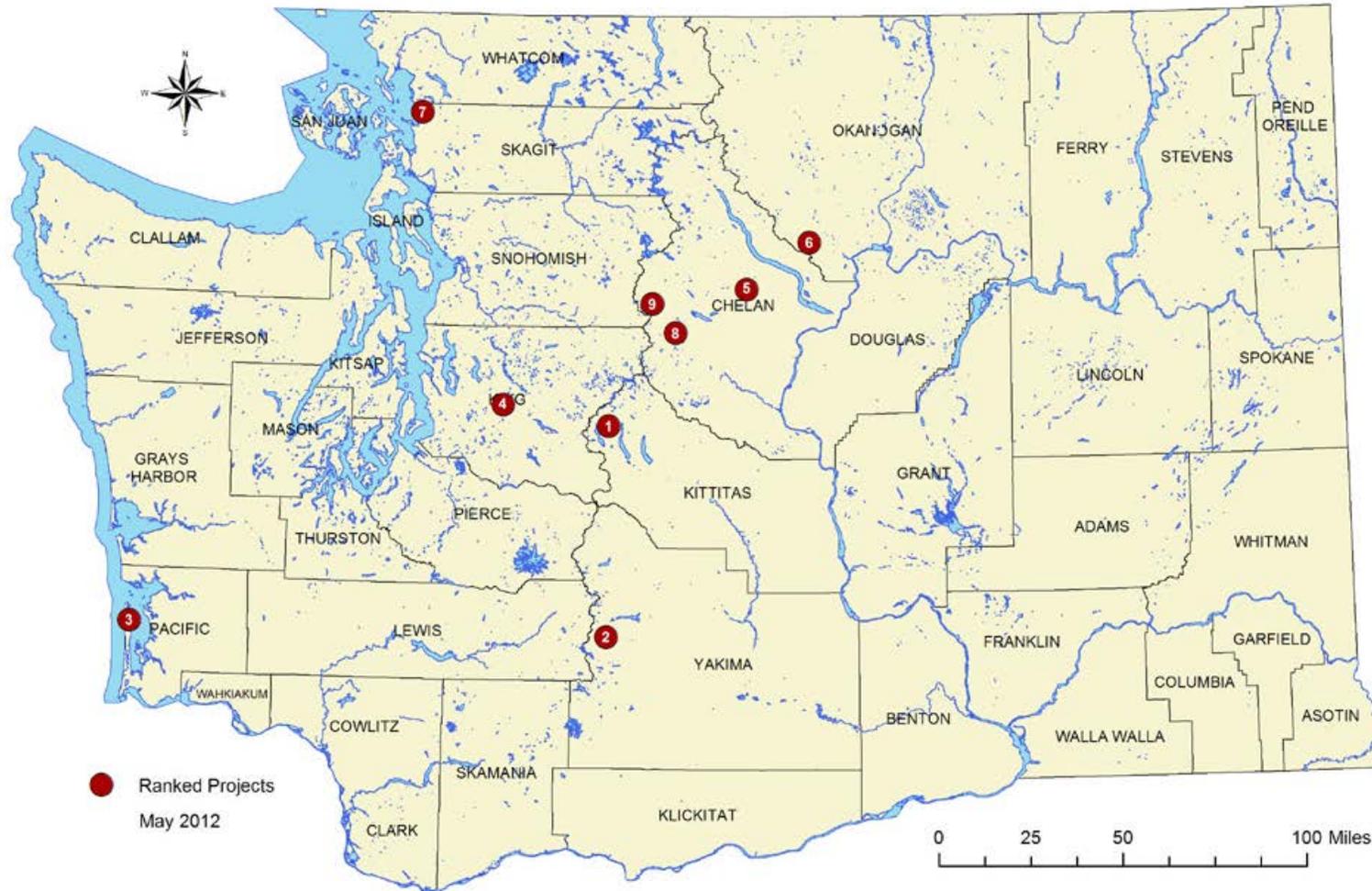
"P" indicates partial funding.

NOVA - NHR funds available \$1,205,345.

Remaining funds moved to competitive fund (\$511,183).

Map of Projects

Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program Nonhighway Road SFY 2012 Ranked Projects



Evaluation Criteria Summary

Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program Evaluation Criteria

Nonhighway Road Category

Nonhighway Road grants provide quality opportunities for camping, fishing, gathering, hunting, sightseeing, and other back road oriented recreational activities – activities that satisfy user needs, are environmentally responsible, and minimize conflict among user groups.

Applicants must provide oral responses to the following team-scored (1-7) evaluation criteria. See RCFB NOVA Policy Manual 14 for more information.

| NOVA – Nonhighway Road (NHR) Criteria Summary | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------|
| Scored by: | # | Title | Type | Mult/Max | NOVA Plan Policy |
| Team | 1 | Need | All | 3/15 | A-1, C-7 |
| Team | 2 | Need Fulfillment | All | 3/15 | A-1, C-6, C-7 |
| Team | 3a | Site Suitability | A | 2/10 | C-15 |
| Team | 3b | Project Design | D | 2/10 | C-1, C-5, C-7, C-8, C-14 |
| Team | 3c | Maintenance | M | 2/10 | C-5, C-7, C-8, C-14 |
| Team | 3d | Planning | N | 2/10 | C-6, C-15 |
| Team | 4 | Readiness to Proceed | All | -/5 | - |
| Team | 5 | Predominantly Natural | All | -/5 | C-13 |
| Team | 6 | Project Support | All | 2/10 | C-3, C-4 |
| Team | 7 | Cost-Benefit | All | -/5 | A-1, C-3 |
| RCO staff | 8 | Matching Shares | All | -/5 | C-4 |
| RCO staff | 9 | Population Proximity | All | -/2 | C-2, RCW 79A.25.250 |
| RCO staff | 10 | GMA Preference | All | -/0 | RCW 43.17.250 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE | | | | 72 | |
| Supplemental Questions for Allocation of Competitive and Excess Funds Only | | | | | |
| RCO staff | A1 | NOVA Recreationists Served | All | -/5 | 3/26/09 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | A2 | Confidence in Number Served | | | 3/26/09 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | B | Amount of Non-State Match | All | -/5 | 3/27/08 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | C | Unfunded Projects in Category | All | -/5 | 3/27/08 RCFB meeting |

KEY:

- Team = Criteria scored by Advisory Committee/evaluation team
- RCO staff = Criteria scored by RCO staff
- All = Includes Acquisition, Development, Maintenance, or Planning
- A = Acquisition proposals
- D = Development proposals
- M = Maintenance proposals
- N = Planning proposals (architect. and engineering, master plans, feasibility studies, etc.)
- Mult/Max = Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
- Policy = See RCFB's *NOVA Plan* (2005-2011)

Summary of Evaluation Scores, Nonhighway Road Category (Fiscal Year 2012)

| Question # | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Need | Need Fulfillment | Site Suitability, Project Design, Maintenance, or Planning | Readiness to Proceed | Predominantly Natural | Project Support | Cost - Benefit | Matching Shares | Population Proximity | GMA Preference | Total |
| Rank | Project Name | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Cle Elum Frontcountry Maintenance and Operation | 12.00 | 12.30 | 8.20 | 4.80 | 3.50 | 5.60 | 4.10 | 5.00 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 55.50 |
| 2 | Naches Developed and Dispersed Maintenance and Operation | 10.50 | 10.80 | 6.60 | 4.50 | 3.40 | 6.60 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 50.80 |
| 3 | Leadbetter Point Wildlife Trail Extension, Phase 1 | 9.00 | 10.80 | 8.80 | 4.20 | 3.90 | 7.80 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 49.50 |
| 4 | West Tiger Natural Resources Conservation Area Trail Bridge Replacement | 9.30 | 11.40 | 7.80 | 4.30 | 3.60 | 6.80 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 49.20 |
| 5 | Entiat's Developed and Dispersed Maintenance and Operation | 9.60 | 10.80 | 6.60 | 4.10 | 3.50 | 6.20 | 3.10 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 48.90 |
| 6 | Methow Valley Campground Maintenance | 9.00 | 10.80 | 7.00 | 4.60 | 3.80 | 5.40 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.60 |
| 7 | Samish Overlook Maintenance and Operation | 7.80 | 9.30 | 7.40 | 4.30 | 2.90 | 7.20 | 3.70 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 47.60 |
| 8 | Trailhead and Dispersed Sites Maintenance and Operation | 8.10 | 8.70 | 6.80 | 3.90 | 3.60 | 4.00 | 3.10 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 43.20 |
| 9 | Heather Lake Trailhead | 6.90 | 9.90 | 7.60 | 3.90 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 2.60 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 42.90 |
| Evaluators Score Questions # 1 - 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RCO Staff Scores Questions # 8 - 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Nonhighway Road Projects Considered for Funding

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$80,000
Maintaining Cle Elum Front Country Trails

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to hire a four- to six-person crew to maintain front country campgrounds and trail heads from spring to fall. Crews will remove trash, clean restrooms, and repair campground and trail head facilities, bulletin boards, and forest signs. The Cle Elum Ranger District has 24 campgrounds, 35 toilets, 3 rental cabins, and 1,022 miles of non-highway Forest Service roads that host more than 375 dispersed camping sites. These sites serve 125,000 visitors a year. The Forest Service will contribute \$80,500 in labor and a federal grant. (11-1109)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$100,000
Maintaining Recreation Areas in the Naches Ranger District

The Naches Ranger District will use this grant to pay for a crew of three employees for three summer months over two years, along with a small amount for materials, to complete non-routine improvement projects. The crew will replace old and deteriorated toilets, tables, fire rings, bulletin boards, and signs. The district's recreation sites typically are filled on summer weekends and serve an estimated 63,000 visitors a year. The Forest Service will contribute \$105,000 in cash, labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1160)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$100,000
Extending Leadbetter Point Wildlife Trail

State Parks will use this grant to build a nearly half-mile trail extension to link park trails at Leadbetter State Park, creating a larger network that will provide access to Hines Marsh. State Parks will build boardwalks, a viewing platform accessible to people with disabilities, and interpretive signs. The extension trail will run through a forest, parallel to the marsh. It will have a sand surface and a boardwalk to cross wetlands. The 1,300-acre park has shoreline on the Pacific Ocean, Willapa Bay, and Hines Marsh. The marsh is one of the largest, inter-dunal wetlands in North America. The proximity of upland forest to wetlands provides unique bird and wildlife habitat viewing, most notably white swans. State Parks will contribute \$37,443 in donations of labor and materials. (11-1116)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$94,996
Replacing a Trail Bridge in the West Tiger Natural Resources Conservation Area

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to replace one trail bridge and renovate an interpretive trail loop in the West Tiger Mountain Natural Resources Conservation Area in east King County. The department will buy and install a new steel bridge, construct concrete footings, and replace trail boards and surfacing. Volunteers will build the bridge approaches and improve the trail. The existing bridge has collapsed

NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM 2011 Nonhighway Road Projects Considered for Funding

and the interpretive trail has been closed to the public. The department will contribute \$11,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1120)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$67,953**
Maintaining Campsites Along the Entiat River

The Entiat Ranger District will use this grant to maintain its campsites for two years. Crews daily will clean restrooms, pick up trash, and pump toilets. They also will repair campground facilities, such as picnic tables, bulletin boards, and sign, as well as clean fire rings and maintain hand water wells. The Entiat Ranger District provides eight campgrounds, more than 100 campsites dispersed throughout the district, and 350 miles of non-highway Forest Service roads. The Forest Service will contribute \$50,000 in cash and donated labor. (11-1051)

U.S. Forest Service, Okanogan National Forest **Grant Requested: \$100,000**
Maintaining Methow Valley Campgrounds

The Methow Ranger District will use this grant to help maintain its 24 campgrounds. The district will recruit six to eight volunteer hosts – one in each of the busiest campgrounds from June through September. The campground hosts maintain campground roads, control noxious weeds, remove hazardous trees, operate water systems, and repair picnic tables, fire grates, and bulletin boards. They also provide information to visitors, collect fees, provide security patrols, clean outhouses, mow, collect garbage, and clean and maintain campsites. People travel from all over the world to the Methow Valley to camp, hike, bike, horseback ride, hunt, ride off-road vehicles, and view wildlife. The Forest Service will contribute \$149,920 in cash and donated labor. (11-1105)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources **Grant Requested: \$23,713**
Maintaining the Samish Overlook

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to maintain the Samish Overlook, which gets 40,000 visitors a year. The grant will pay for staff, materials, and equipment to check on the site at least 80 times a year. The staff will focus on providing routine maintenance and working with volunteers. Support for the project comes from a diverse user base including the Pacific Northwest Trail Association, the Backcountry Horsemen of Washington, free flight groups, mountain bike groups, and others. Working together, these groups donate thousands of hours each year for maintenance. The department will contribute \$18,660 in equipment, labor, materials and donations of labor and materials. (11-1002)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$48,000**
Maintaining Trail Head and Campsites

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to maintain trail heads and campsites in the Wenatchee River Ranger District for two years. Crews will clean the



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Nonhighway Road Projects Considered for Funding

areas, refurbish kiosks, paint toilet facilities and picnic tables, and remove brush and hazardous trees. Many dispersed sites have been neglected by users and are showing signs of abuse and vandalism. The Forest Service will contribute \$48,000 in cash and donated labor. (11-1125)

Item 9D

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program:
Nonmotorized Category
Prepared By: Greg Lovelady, Grant Services Program Manager
Approved by the Director: 

Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

Grants in the nonmotorized category provide quality opportunities for equestrians, hikers, mountain bicyclists, and other trail recreationists. By statute, these activities must be accessed via a "Nonhighway Road." Generally, these are roads open to the public but not constructed or maintained with gasoline tax revenues (RCW 46.09.020).

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received 28 projects in the Nonmotorized (NM) category to review for state fiscal year 2012 funding consideration. The requests total about \$1.2 million. Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program motor vehicle fuel tax funds available for this category total just over \$1.2 million. As noted in Memo #9A, which discusses program funding, the excess fuel tax funds are used as "competitive funds" for projects in the NOVA program. The board approves the distribution of those funds as indicated in Table 1.

At the June meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) will be asked to approve the ranked list and funding for projects recommended by the NOVA Advisory Committee. This memorandum highlights the process used to assess these applications, the evaluation results, and funding recommendation.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the ranked list established by the NOVA Advisory Committee as shown in *Table 1. Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Nonmotorized Category, State Fiscal Year 2012.*

Staff has provided resolution #2011-15 for board consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Background

Projects in this category provide opportunities for recreationists who enjoy nonmotorized trail activities such as horseback riding, hiking, mountain biking, and cross-country skiing.

This program is guided by RCW 46.09; WAC 286-26; NOVA Plan: 2005-2011; and Policy Manual #14, NOVA Program: Nonhighway Road, Nonmotorized, and Off-Road Vehicle.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Eligible Applicants | Tribes, federal, state, and local governments |
| Eligible Project Types | Land acquisition, development and/or renovation projects, maintenance and operation of facilities, and planning activities |
| Match Requirements | No matching share is required, but evaluation criteria encourage matching contributions by awarding additional points |
| Funding Limits | Each land acquisition, development, and/or planning project is limited to \$100,000; M&O projects are limited to \$50,000 a year with a maximum of \$100,000 each for two year projects. |
| Public Access | Required |
| Project Elements | Trails, trailheads, and structures including sanitary facilities and utilities that support nonmotorized trail recreation |

Estimated Funds Available

Approximately \$1.2 million is available for this category.

Evaluation Summary

The advisory committee includes public agency professionals and citizens recognized for their expertise and knowledge regarding recreational NOVA issues. Ten of the fifteen advisory committee members served as evaluators this year:

| Name | City | Representing |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Arlene Brooks | Auburn | Four-wheel drive community |
| Louise Caywood | Spanaway | Equestrian community |
| Paul Dahmer | WDFW | State government |
| Glen Glover | Seattle | Mountain bicycling community |
| Jonathan Guzzo | Seattle | Hiking community |
| Jeff Lambert | Spokane | Hiking community |
| Mark Mauren | DNR | State government |
| Mary O'Neil | Aberdeen | Nonhighway road community |
| Casey Salisbury | Shelton | Local agency government |
| Brenda Yankoviak | Forest Service | Federal agency government |

In February, the evaluation team was given an opportunity to read the applications and provide advice to applicants to improve the projects. In April, staff sent project information to the evaluators for review. Later, the team spent three and a half days listening to applicant presentations in three NOVA categories, asking questions, and scoring projects (Education and Enforcement category projects are scored in a written process). In May, the team met to confirm funding recommendations.

Next Steps

If the board approves the list, the RCO director will be authorized to execute project agreements after July 1, 2011 (or the effective date of the budget) for projects that meet all post-approval requirements, including certification of matching resources.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-15

Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Nonmotorized Road Category, State Fiscal Year 2012

- A. Statewide Map of Projects
- B. Evaluation criteria summary
- C. Summary of evaluation scores
- D. Individual project summaries

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-15
Approving Funding for State Fiscal Year 2012
Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program
Nonmotorized Category Funding

WHEREAS, the 2011-13 state budget provides funding for the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA) program, including \$1,205,345 for the Nonmotorized category; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff provided publications, website updates, public workshops, and other outreach opportunities to notify interested parties about the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA); and

WHEREAS, 28 Nonmotorized (NM) projects were submitted for funding consideration; and

WHEREAS, these NM project applications were evaluated by a committee selected for this purpose, using the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) adopted criteria; and

WHEREAS, the evaluations occurred in a public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all 28 projects meet program criteria, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the projects provide opportunities for recreationists who enjoy nonmotorized trail activities such as horseback riding, hiking, mountain biking, and cross-country skiing.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board approves the ranked list and funding as shown in *Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Nonmotorized Category, State Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that RCO's director is authorized to execute project agreements to facilitate prompt project implementation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that that the ranked list of alternate projects will remain eligible for funding until the next NOVA grants cycle.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Table 1. Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Nonmotorized Category, State Fiscal Year 2012

Resolution #2011-15
June 2011

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | RCFB Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Req. | RCO Staff Recommends | |
|----------|-------|----------|---|--|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 30% Fuel Tax | Competitive Dollars |
| 1 of 28 | 63.40 | 11-1031M | Snoqualmie Unit Trail Maintenance | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$100,000 | \$100,050 | \$200,050 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | |
| 2 of 28 | 60.80 | 11-1006M | Capitol Forest Nonmotorized Trail Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$96,000 | \$96,050 | \$192,050 | \$196,000 | \$96,000 | |
| 3 of 28 | 59.90 | 11-1161M | Naches Wilderness Trails Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Naches Ranger District | \$98,640 | \$101,240 | \$199,880 | \$294,640 | \$98,640 | |
| 4 of 28 | 58.60 | 11-1039M | Cle Elum Wilderness Trails Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$43,000 | \$36,000 | \$79,000 | \$337,640 | \$43,000 | |
| 5 of 28 | 58.50 | 11-1040M | Cle Elum NM Trails Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$65,000 | \$51,200 | \$116,200 | \$402,640 | \$65,000 | |
| 6 of 28 | 57.10 | 11-1122M | Wilderness / Non-Motorized Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$94,000 | \$102,376 | \$196,376 | \$496,640 | \$94,000 | |
| 7 of 28 | 56.20 | 11-1044D | Colonel Bob Trail Redevelopment-Phase 1 | Olympic National Forest Pacific Ranger District - Quinault | \$27,800 | \$34,115 | \$61,915 | \$524,440 | \$27,800 | |
| 8 of 28 | 53.70 | 11-1034D | East Tiger Mountain Trail Connections | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$69,804 | \$70,020 | \$139,824 | \$594,244 | \$69,804 | |
| 9 of 28 | 53.50 | 11-1099D | Riverside Equestrian Campground | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$58,000 | \$15,300 | \$73,300 | \$652,244 | \$58,000 | |
| 10 of 28 | 52.90 | 11-1156M | Darrington Backcountry Recreation Site Maintenance | Mt Baker Snoqualmie National Forest Darrington Ranger District | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$100,000 | \$702,244 | \$50,000 | |
| 11 of 28 | 51.30 | 11-1025M | Elbe Nonmotorized Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$77,000 | \$77,680 | \$154,680 | \$779,244 | \$77,000 | |
| 12 of 28 | 50.00 | 11-1001M | Blanchard and Harry Osborne Nonmotorized Maintenance | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$99,720 | \$100,392 | \$200,112 | \$878,964 | \$99,720 | |
| 13 of 28 | 49.70 | 11-1140D | Hidden Lakes Trail Bridges | Okanogan National Forest Methow Ranger District | \$85,000 | \$9,520 | \$94,520 | \$963,964 | \$85,000 | |
| 14 of 28 | 49.60 | 11-1148D | West Cady Ridge Trail Puncheon Repair | Mt Baker Snoqualmie National Forest Skykomish Ranger District | \$75,000 | \$34,000 | \$109,000 | \$1,038,964 | \$75,000 | |
| 15 of 28 | 48.50 | 11-1042M | Methow Valley Fire Trail Maintenance | Okanogan National Forest Methow Ranger District | \$60,000 | \$24,360 | \$84,360 | \$1,098,964 | \$60,000 | |
| 16 of 28 | 48.30 | 11-1010M | Yacolt Burn/Southwest Region Nonmotorized Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$99,500 | \$50,000 | \$149,500 | \$1,198,464 | \$99,500 | |

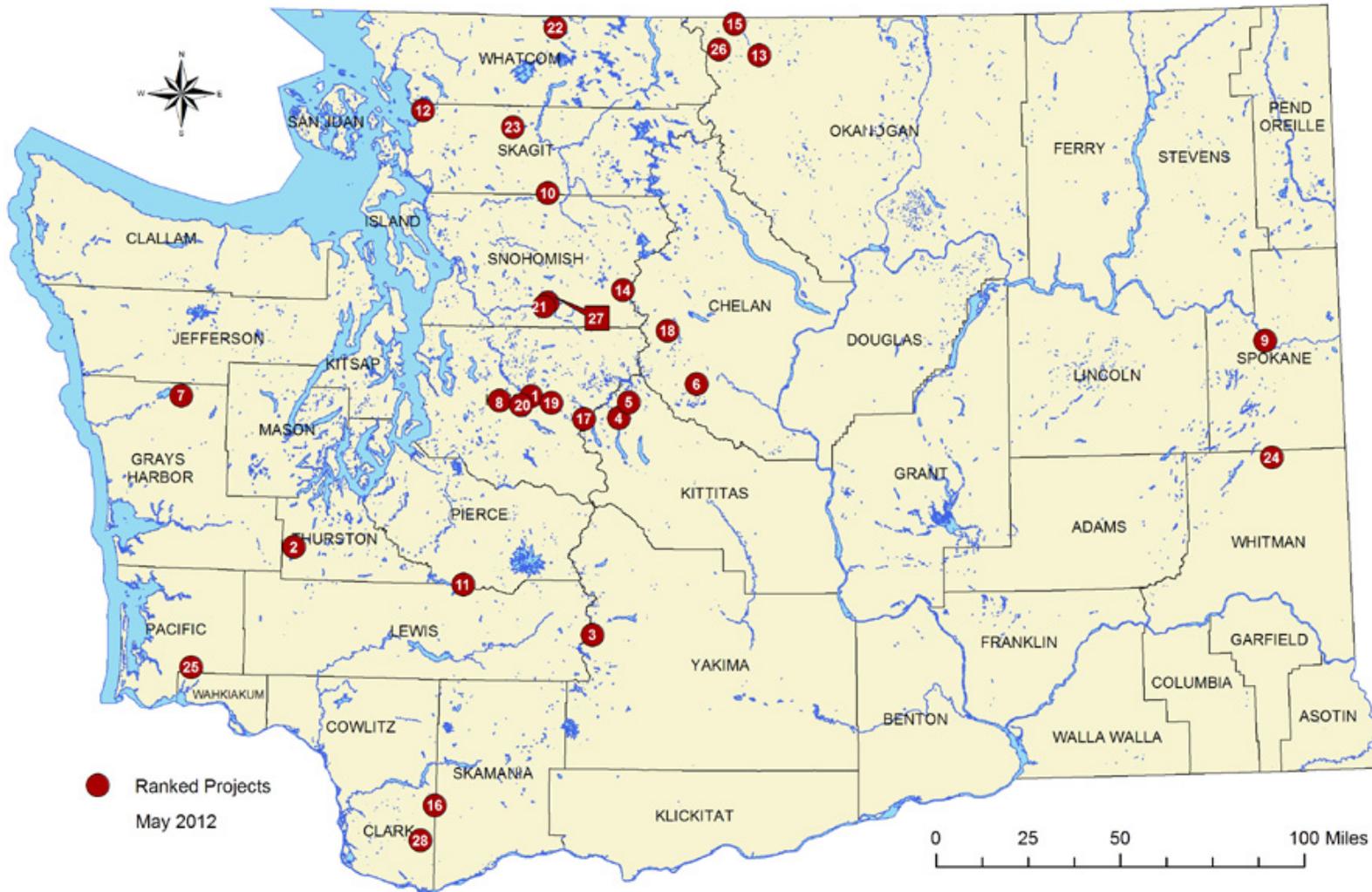
| | | | | | | | | | | RCO Staff Recommends | |
|----------|-------|----------|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | RCFB Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Req. | 30% Fuel Tax | Competitive Dollars | |
| 17 of 28 | 47.10 | 11-1173D | Franklin Falls Trail Renovations, Phase 2 | Mt Baker Snoqualmie National Forest Snoqualmie Ranger District | \$90,000 | \$53,300 | \$143,300 | \$1,288,464 | \$6,881 | \$83,119 | |
| 18 of 28 | 46.40 | 11-1131M | Recreation Internship Crew | Wentachee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$87,590 | \$95,496 | \$183,086 | \$1,376,054 | | \$87,590 | |
| 19 of 28 | 46.30 | 11-1134D | Granite Creek Bridge and Trail Development | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$100,000 | \$26,000 | \$126,000 | \$1,476,054 | | \$100,000 | |
| 20 of 28 | 45.50 | 11-1033P | Raging River State Forest Planning, Phase I | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$79,000 | \$10,010 | \$89,010 | \$1,555,054 | | \$79,000 | |
| 21 of 28 | 44.90 | 11-1020D | Reiter Nonmotorized Development | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$100,000 | \$12,000 | \$112,000 | \$1,655,054 | | \$100,000 | |
| 22 of 28 | 43.10 | 11-1145D | Twin Lakes, Winchester Mountain Trailhead Development | Mt Baker Snoqualmie National Forest Mt Baker Ranger District | \$70,000 | \$28,000 | \$98,000 | \$1,725,054 | | \$70,000 | |
| 23 of 28 | 42.90 | 11-1003P | Harry Osborne Equestrian Trail System Conditions Inventory | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$37,222 | \$16,121 | \$53,343 | \$1,762,276 | | \$37,222 | |
| 24 of 28 | 41.20 | 11-1101P | John Wayne Pioneer Ttrail, Malden-Tekoa Trail - Phase 1 | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$96,000 | \$64,000 | \$160,000 | \$1,858,276 | | \$96,000 | |
| 25 of 28 | 41.00 | 11-1011P | Tunerville Recreation Area Feasibility Study | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$50,000 | \$6,000 | \$56,000 | \$1,908,276 | | \$50,000 | |
| 26 of 28 | 40.90 | 11-1065D | West Fork Pasayten Footlog and Streamford | Okanogan National Forest Methow Ranger District | \$30,000 | \$2,800 | \$32,800 | \$1,938,276 | | \$30,000 | |
| 27 of 28 | 40.50 | 11-1113D | Wallace Falls Trail Improvements | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$92,100 | \$10,800 | \$102,900 | \$2,030,376 | | \$92,100 | |
| 28 of 28 | 36.90 | 11-1012C | Yacolt Nonmotorized Trailhead Development | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$73,800 | \$21,440 | \$95,240 | \$2,104,176 | | \$73,800 | |
| | | | | | \$ 2,104,176 | \$ 1,298,270 | \$3,402,446 | | \$1,205,345 | \$ 898,831 | |

Notes:

NOVA - NM funds available \$1,205,345.
NOVA competitive funds to NOVA-NM projects \$898,831

Statewide Map of Projects

**Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program
Nonmotorized SFY 2012 Ranked Projects**



Evaluation Criteria Summary

Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program Evaluation Criteria

Nonmotorized Category

Nonmotorized grants provide quality opportunities for equestrians, bikers, mountain bicyclists, and other trail recreationists – opportunities that satisfy user needs, are environmentally responsible, and minimize conflict among user groups.

Applicants must provide oral responses to the following team-scored (1-7) evaluation criteria. See RCFB NOVA Policy Manual 14 for more information.

| NOVA – Nonmotorized (NM) Criteria Summary | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------|
| Scored by: | # | Title | Type | Mult/Max | NOVA Plan Policy |
| Team | 1 | Need | All | 3/15 | A-1, C-7 |
| Team | 2 | Need Fulfillment | All | 3/15 | A-1, C-6, C-7 |
| Team | 3a | Site Suitability | A | 2/10 | C-15 |
| Team | 3b | Project Design | D | 2/10 | C-1, C-5, C-7, C-8, C-14 |
| Team | 3c | Maintenance | M | 2/10 | C-5, C-7, C-8, C-14 |
| Team | 3d | Planning | N | 2/10 | C-6, C-15 |
| Team | 4 | Readiness to Proceed | All | -/5 | - |
| Team | 5 | Predominantly Natural | All | -/5 | C-13 |
| Team | 6 | Project Support | All | 2/10 | C-3, C-4 |
| Team | 7 | Cost-Benefit | All | -/5 | A-1, C-3 |
| RCO staff | 8 | Matching Shares | All | -/5 | C-4 |
| RCO staff | 9 | Population Proximity | All | 2 | C-2, RCW 79A.25.250 |
| RCO staff | 10 | GMA Preference | All | 0 | RCW 43.17.250 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE | | | | 72 | |
| Supplemental Questions for Allocation of Competitive and Excess Funds Only | | | | | |
| RCO staff | A1 | NOVA Recreationists Served | All | -/5 | 3/26/09 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | A2 | Confidence in Number Served | | | 3/26/09 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | B | Amount of Non-State Match | All | -/5 | 3/27/08 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | C | Unfunded Projects in Category | All | -/5 | 3/27/08 RCFB meeting |

KEY:

- Team = Criteria scored by Advisory Committee/evaluation team
- RCO staff = Criteria scored by RCO staff
- All = Includes Acquisition, Development, Maintenance, or Planning
- A = Acquisition proposals
- D = Development proposals
- M = Maintenance proposals
- N = Planning proposals (architect. and engineering, master plans, feasibility studies, etc.)
- Mult/Max = Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
- Policy = See RCFB's *NOVA Plan* (2005-2011)

Summary of Evaluation Scores, Nonmotorized Category (Fiscal Year 2012)

| Question # | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
|------------|---|-------|------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
| | | Need | Need Fulfillment | Site Suitability, Project Design, Maintenance, or Planning | Readiness to Proceed | Predominantly Natural | Project Support | Cost - Benefit | Matching Shares | Population Proximity | GMA Preference | Total |
| Rank | Project Name | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Snoqualmie Unit Trail Maintenance | 13.50 | 12.90 | 7.60 | 4.40 | 3.60 | 9.80 | 4.60 | 5.00 | 2.0 | 0.00 | 63.40 |
| 2 | Capitol Forest Nonmotorized Trail Maintenance and Operation | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.20 | 4.50 | 3.60 | 9.40 | 4.10 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 60.80 |
| 3 | Naches Wilderness Trails Maintenance and Operation | 12.00 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 4.60 | 5.00 | 8.60 | 3.70 | 5.00 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 59.90 |
| 4 | Cle Elum Wilderness Trails Maintenance and Operation | 12.30 | 12.60 | 8.40 | 4.50 | 4.90 | 7.80 | 4.10 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 58.60 |
| 5 | Cle Elum Nonmotorized Trails Maintenance and Operation | 12.60 | 12.30 | 8.40 | 4.50 | 4.30 | 8.20 | 4.20 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 58.50 |
| 6 | Wilderness / Nonmotorized Maintenance and Operation | 11.10 | 11.40 | 7.60 | 4.60 | 4.80 | 8.20 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 57.10 |
| 7 | Colonel Bob Trail Redevelopment, Phase 1 | 11.40 | 11.10 | 7.40 | 4.30 | 4.80 | 8.60 | 3.60 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 56.20 |
| 8 | East Tiger Mountain Trail Connections | 11.70 | 9.30 | 7.00 | 3.60 | 3.30 | 8.40 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 53.70 |
| 9 | Riverside Equestrian Campground | 11.10 | 12.90 | 8.00 | 3.60 | 3.30 | 6.60 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 53.50 |
| 10 | Darrington Backcountry Recreation Site Maintenance | 10.50 | 10.50 | 7.60 | 4.10 | 4.80 | 6.80 | 3.60 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 52.90 |
| 11 | Elbe Nonmotorized Maintenance and Operation | 8.70 | 10.50 | 7.80 | 4.30 | 3.20 | 7.60 | 3.20 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 51.30 |
| 12 | Blanchard and Harry Osborne Nonmotorized Maintenance | 9.30 | 9.30 | 6.60 | 4.00 | 3.60 | 7.80 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 |
| 13 | Hidden Lakes Trail Bridges | 10.20 | 12.00 | 8.60 | 3.90 | 4.70 | 5.80 | 3.50 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 49.70 |
| 14 | West Cady Ridge Trail Puncheon Repair | 8.10 | 11.10 | 8.00 | 3.80 | 4.90 | 7.00 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 49.60 |
| 15 | Methow Valley Fire Trail Maintenance | 9.60 | 10.20 | 7.60 | 4.30 | 4.70 | 6.80 | 3.30 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.50 |
| 16 | Yacolt Burn/Southwest Region Nonmotorized Maintenance and Operation | 8.40 | 10.20 | 6.80 | 4.50 | 3.40 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 48.30 |
| 17 | Franklin Falls Trail Renovations, Phase 2 | 9.60 | 10.20 | 7.40 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 47.10 |
| 18 | Recreation Internship Crew | 7.50 | 8.70 | 6.00 | 3.70 | 4.50 | 6.60 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 46.40 |
| 19 | Granite Creek Bridge | 8.70 | 9.00 | 7.40 | 3.30 | 4.30 | 6.80 | 2.80 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 46.30 |
| 20 | Raging River State Forest Planning, Phase 1 | 9.30 | 9.00 | 6.80 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 6.80 | 3.20 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 45.50 |
| 21 | Reiter Nonmotorized Development | 8.10 | 9.60 | 6.20 | 2.90 | 3.60 | 8.60 | 2.90 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 44.90 |
| 22 | Twin Lakes, Winchester Mountain Trailhead Development | 8.10 | 10.20 | 6.80 | 3.40 | 4.00 | 5.80 | 2.80 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 43.10 |
| 23 | Harry Osborne Equestrian Trail System Conditions Inventory | 7.20 | 7.80 | 7.00 | 4.00 | 3.20 | 7.00 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 42.90 |
| 24 | John Wayne Pioneer Trail, Malden-Tekoa Trail, Phase 1 | 6.60 | 9.00 | 7.60 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 3.10 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 41.20 |
| 25 | Tunerville Recreation Area Feasibility Study | 9.90 | 8.40 | 6.80 | 3.80 | 3.30 | 4.80 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 41.00 |
| 26 | West Fork Pasayten Footlog and Streamford | 7.50 | 9.60 | 7.60 | 3.80 | 4.70 | 5.00 | 2.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.90 |
| 27 | Wallace Falls Trail Improvements | 7.80 | 8.40 | 7.40 | 3.60 | 3.70 | 4.80 | 2.80 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 40.50 |
| 28 | Yacolt Nonmotorized Trailhead Development | 8.10 | 5.70 | 4.20 | 3.50 | 3.20 | 6.40 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 36.90 |

Evaluators Score Questions # 1 -7; RCO Staff Score Questions # 8 - 10



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Nonmotorized Projects Considered for Funding

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$100,000 **Maintaining the Snoqualmie Unit's Trails**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to fund a crew to maintain 108 miles of non-motorized trail in its Snoqualmie Unit, which includes Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area, Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area, and Tiger Mountain and Mid-Fork Snoqualmie State Forests. The crews will remove fallen trees and overgrown brush, repair trail bridges, rebuild trail surfaces and drainage structures, clean ditches, and coordinate volunteers. Deferred trail maintenance has resulted in a backlog of projects requiring routine maintenance work, skilled labor, and funds for repairing structures. The Snoqualmie Unit receives an estimated 800,000 visits a year. The department will contribute \$100,050 in labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1031)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$96,000 **Maintaining Capitol State Forest Trails**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to provide labor and materials to maintain 85 miles of non-motorized trail and 3 trail heads in the Capitol State Forest. These trails and facilities are used by equine enthusiasts, mountain bike riders, hikers and trail runners. Crews will shape trail surfaces, lay crushed rock on small sections of trail to harden the trail surface, install and maintain drainage structures, remove overgrown brush encroaching on the trail, and inspect and maintain bridges and signs. Trail head maintenance will include picking up litter and maintaining and repairing restrooms, fences, corrals, manure bins, and sign boards. Due to the high amount of use and clay soils, the non-motorized trails in the forest need an intensive, proactive maintenance program to ensure a safe experience for visitors. Additionally, many miles of these trails cross salmon-bearing streams, making routine trail maintenance critical to protect natural resources. Work will be done by department staff, prison crews, volunteers, and clubs. The department will contribute \$96,050 in, equipment, labor, and donations of equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1006)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$98,640 **Maintaining the Naches Wilderness Trails**

The Naches Ranger District will use this grant to fund 50 days of a crew supervisor and 70 days of four crew members, transportation, and supplies for two years to clear 75 percent (285 miles) of trail in the Naches Wilderness each year and do more extensive maintenance on about 40 percent (152 miles) of trail. The Naches District of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest manages about 380 miles of backcountry trails used by more than 30,000 stock and foot travelers annually. Trail maintenance will occur in the portions of the Norse Peak, William O. Douglas, and the Goat Rocks Wilderness Areas. All work within the wilderness will be done using hand tools only. The Forest Service will contribute \$101,240 in cash, equipment, labor, materials, a grant, and donated labor. (11-1161)



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U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$43,000**
Maintaining Alpine Lakes Wilderness Trails

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to maintain and repair trails in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. Crews will remove logs and overgrown brush, repair and maintain drainage structures, restore trail surfaces, and maintain trail signs. The priorities for project work will continue to be high-use trails including Waptus River, Pete Lake, Rachel Lake, Deception Pass, and Pacific Crest Trails. Work will be done by a combination of Forest Service staff, volunteers, youth corps crews, and contracts. The Forest Service will contribute \$36,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1039)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$65,000**
Maintaining Cle Elum Non-motorized Trails

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to maintain the district's 298 miles of non-motorized trails for hikers, mountain bikers, and stock users. Work will include removing fallen trees, cutting brush and limbs growing over the trail, repairing and maintaining drainage structures, restoring trail surfaces, and maintaining trail signs. The Forest Service will contribute \$51,200 in labor and donated labor. (11-1040)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$94,000**
Maintaining Wilderness and Non-Motorized Trails

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to maintain 300 miles of wilderness and adjacent, non-motorized trails in the Wenatchee River Ranger District. this represents about 73 percent of the district's 410 total miles of wilderness and non-motorized trails. Crews will remove fallen trees, cut brush growing over the trail, fix drainage structures and small bridges, and restore trail surfaces. More aggressive maintenance will be done on 20 miles of trail each year and maintenance and weed control will be done at 43 trail heads. The emphasis will be on resource protection and visitor safety, focusing on high use trails and trails where ongoing erosion or encroachment of brush threatens long-term trail stability. Work will occur in the Alpine Lakes, Henry M. Jackson, and Glacier Peak Wilderness areas, as well as in the Nason Ridge backcountry area near Stevens Pass. The Forest Service, will contribute \$102,376 in a grant, cash, and donated labor. (11-1122)

U.S. Forest Service, Olympic National Forest **Grant Requested: \$27,800**
Redeveloping the Colonel Bob Trail

The Pacific Ranger District in Quinault will use this grant to restore hiker and stock access and provide day use and overnight recreation in the Colonel Bob Wilderness by clearing 1.5 miles of trail. Crews will remove a damaged, 60-foot-long trail bridge, reroute 250 feet of trail, and maintain 2.3 miles of additional trail. The Colonel Bob Trail was damaged by a severe wind storm in 2007 that blew down about 350 acres of old growth forest, damaging 1.5 miles of trail and one trail bridge. The trail was effectively



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blocked to hiker and stock access and effectively closed to public use. The second component of the project would involve the participation of six, one-week-long volunteer crews that would use crosscut saws and primitive tools to maintain 2.3 miles of trail. The Forest Service will contribute \$34,115 in labor and donated labor. (11-1044)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$69,804
Building East Tiger Mountain Trail Connections

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to design and build two new trail segments in east Tiger Mountain State Forest. The new trails will total about 3 miles in length and are needed to improve public safety and reduce trail user conflicts. The new segments will eliminate the need to travel 1 mile of forest road, which currently provides a poor recreational opportunity and requires a large number of users to share forest roads with logging trucks and other vehicles. After completion of the trails, users will be able to reach East Tiger Mountain Summit almost completely by trail from the Tiger Mountain Summit Trail Head near Highway 18. Many people use Tiger Mountain daily for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian use. The department will contribute \$70,020 in labor, materials, and donations of cash and labor. (11-1034)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$58,000
Building an Equestrian Campground

State Parks will use this grant to build a 10-unit campground for horse riders at Riverside State Park. Within the greater Spokane region, there is a demand for equestrian camping but there are no overnight campgrounds. Riverside State Park has more than 65 miles of equestrian trails, but no overnight accommodations. In addition to building the campground, State Parks will make additional improvements, including an equestrian mounting ramp that will be accessible to people with disabilities, a vault toilet, and a corral for horses. State Parks will contribute \$15,300 in equipment, labor, materials, and donations of cash and labor. (11-1099)

U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest Grant Requested: \$50,000
Maintaining the Darrington Backcountry

The Darrington Ranger District will use this grant to help fund four seasonal positions over two years to perform heavy backcountry trail and recreation site maintenance along 70 miles of trail in the Boulder River, Henry M. Jackson, and Glacier Peak Wilderness areas, the Lake 22 Research Natural Area, and surrounding backcountry, including the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Crews will maintain trails, campsites, day-use sites, fire rings, and pit toilets. These locations are accessed by trails that offer overnight and multiple-day trips into the backcountry of the Cascade Mountains. The Forest Service will contribute \$50,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1156)



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Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$77,000
Maintaining Elbe Hills' Non-motorized Trails

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy materials, equipment, and labor to maintain Elbe Hills' non-motorized recreation trails, which are used primarily by horse riders. The department will buy a mechanized toter to help crews transport trail equipment and tools. Staff will work with volunteers to design better self-sustaining trails – using rock in place of high maintenance wooden structures and treated materials when wooden structures cannot be avoided. The department also will replace tables and fire pits. The department will contribute \$77,680 in labor and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1025)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$99,720
Maintaining Blanchard and Harry Osborne Trails

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to fund a full-time recreation maintenance manager and a small work crew, materials, and equipment to maintain 57 miles of non-motorized trail, three non-motorized trail heads, and two backcountry campgrounds in its Northwest Region, near Skagit and Whatcom Counties. The crew will focus on providing routine and preventative maintenance, working with volunteers, and addressing maintenance backlogs. Support for this project comes from a diverse user base including the Pacific Northwest Trail Association, the Backcountry Horsemen of Washington, free flight groups, mountain bike groups, and others. Working together these groups donate more than 5,000 hours a year towards the department's maintenance efforts. The department will contribute \$100,392 in equipment, labor, materials, and donations of equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1001)

U.S. Forest Service, Okanogan National Forest Grant Requested: \$85,000
Replacing Two Hidden Lakes Trail Bridges

The Methow Ranger District will use this grant to replace two trail bridges over Drake and Diamond Creeks on the Hidden Lakes Trail. Hidden Lakes is a popular destination and has the longest use season in the Pasayten Wilderness. Crews will use hand tools only to replace the 28-year-old bridges. Both bridges have approach spans, requiring the construction of two adjoining bridges at each site. The grant will fund the trail crew, stock packer, hardware, and travel costs. The Forest Service will contribute \$9,520 in donated labor. (11-1140)

U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest Grant Requested: \$75,000
Repairing the West Cady Ridge Trail Puncheon

The Skykomish Ranger District will use this grant to replace or convert to a turnpike 240 feet of old and rotting puncheon on the West Cady Ridge Trail within the Wild Sky Wilderness. The old puncheon is in eight segments between 1/2 mile and 2 miles. This heavy use stock and hiker trail receives more than 2,000 visitors a year and is the



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backbone of the North Fork Skykomish Trail complex. The trail is popular with hikers, equestrians, hunters, and berry pickers. The trail is 8 miles long and connects to the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. The existing puncheon was constructed in 1983 and is reaching the end of its useful life--curb rails are gone, decking boards are beginning to break, and some stringers are listing. The puncheon poses a safety hazard to stock in particular. Work would be accomplished with volunteers from Backcountry Horsemen of Washington and Washington Trails Association, Northwest Youth Corps, contractors, and Forest Service staff. The Forest Service will contribute \$34,000 in donated labor. (11-1148)

U.S. Forest Service, Okanogan National Forest **Grant Requested: \$60,000**
Maintaining the Methow Valley Fire Trail

The Methow Ranger District will use this grant to maintain drainage structures, remove loose rock and fallen trees, and trim back overgrown brush on trails affected by wildfires from 2001 to 2006. Several large wildfires have burned a large area of the district's trail system. The number of trees coming down over these trails is taking crews away from normal maintenance activities, with some trails requiring clearing three or four times in the summer. Plants have accelerated growth because of a lack of shade. The soil has been destroyed, particularly in the severely burned areas, resulting in exposed rocks, that are difficult for hikers and horses to navigate. This will be a two-year project and will involve Forest Service staff, Northwest Youth Corps, as well as local mountain bike and Backcountry Horseman volunteers. The Forest Service will contribute \$24,360 in donated labor. (11-1042)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources **Grant Requested: \$99,500**
Maintaining Yacolt Burn State Forest Trails

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to maintain about 55 miles of non-motorized trail and six trail heads in the Yacolt Burn State Forest and Siouxon area for two years. Crews will repair damaged sections of trail by reshaping the trail surface, hardening small sections of trail by laying crushed rock, installing and maintaining drainage structures, cutting back encroaching brush, and maintaining bridges. They also will maintain restrooms and signs, pick up litter and make general repairs. This project will be accomplished by DNR staff, Larch Correctional Crews, and volunteer labor. The department will contribute \$50,000 in labor and donations of equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1010)

U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest **Grant Requested: \$90,000**
Renovating the Franklin Falls Trail

The Snoqualmie Ranger District will use this grant to repair the lower and upper end of the Franklin Falls Trail. The district will make the first 1,200 feet of trail easier for families and people with disabilities and will move 500 feet of the lower portion of the



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trail out of a flood channel of the river. The district also will build four overlooks along the trail and a viewing platform near the falls that will give visitors safe access to the gravel bar below the plunge pool. Franklin Falls Trail is a 1-mile walk through old growth forest from the Denny Creek Campground to Franklin Falls on the south fork of the Snoqualmie River. The hike offers outstanding views of dark pools and whitewater cascades as the river rushes through a deep gorge below the trail. The work is necessary to repair flood damage and address safety concerns. The Forest Service will contribute \$53,300 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1173)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$87,590 **Hiring a Recreation Internship Crew**

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to pay for a Student Conservation Association crew to help maintain campgrounds, trail heads, trails, and dispersed recreation sites in the Alpine Lakes, Glacier Peak, and the Henry Jackson Wilderness areas. Work will include facility maintenance, noxious weed control, and campsite and trail maintenance. This grant will fund five interns and one crew supervisor for two seasons, including transportation, volunteer housing, and food stipends. Interns will be exposed to all aspects of recreation maintenance in both front country and backcountry settings, working with existing district staff. The emphasis will be on completing backlog maintenance projects in high-use areas. The Forest Service will contribute \$95,496 in cash and donated labor. (11-1131)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$100,000 **Developing the Granite Creek Bridge and Trail**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to install one trail bridge and to develop the first phase of the Granite Creek Trail in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Resources Conservation Area in east King County. The Granite Creek Road will be decommissioned in summer 2012 and the existing vehicle bridge across Granite Creek will be removed. Crews also will remove a culvert and install water control structures and trail surfaces. Once completed, the trail will provide access for hikers and bicyclists to the scenic Granite Lakes Basin and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area via the Thompson Lake Trail. The grant will pay for the purchase and installation of a new steel stringer bridge, on-site construction of concrete footings, and permitting. Volunteers will build the bridge approaches and improve the trail. The department will contribute \$26,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1134)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$79,000 **Planning Recreation in the Raging River State Forest**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to complete a preliminary assessment of the newly acquired 10,500-acre Raging River State Forest. This information will provide a basis for future development of recreation opportunities in the



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forest. This proposal will provide for a cultural resources assessment, environmental documents such as feasibility studies, and reconnaissance, which will include the surveying of existing non-designated trails. There is potential for this forest to provide some of the best, non-motorized, trail-based recreation opportunities near the Puget Sound metropolitan area. Without a formal, organized approach to the management of recreation opportunities here, the threat of unauthorized trail construction will increase. The department will contribute \$10,010 in labor. (11-1033)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$100,000 **Building a Bridge in the Reiter Foothills Trail System**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to build a bridge in Reiter Foothills trail system. The bridge will cross the Wallace River upstream of the upper Wallace Falls, and will provide the critical link between the lower and upper sections of the newly planned Reiter Foothills non-motorized trail system. Using this bridge, visitors will be able to hike, mountain bike, and ride horses from Wallace Falls State Park to the Department of Natural Resources' managed lands. This bridge will create new equestrian opportunities in this region. The Reiter Foothills Forest includes about 10,000 acres of sub-alpine terrain between the Skykomish River to the south and the Sultan River basin to the north. The Wild Sky Wilderness Area makes up the eastern border of the forest. The department will contribute \$12,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1020)

U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest Grant Requested: \$70,000 **Developing the Twin Lakes, Winchester Mountain Trail Head**

The Mount Baker Ranger District will use this grant to develop the recreation facilities, and a trail system at the Twin Lakes, Winchester Mountain Trail Head. The campground at Twin Lakes was removed in the late 1980s and the site now is a trail head with dispersed camping. The district will re-define camping spots and pathways and close off a wide network of social trails to prevent damage to the environment. The district also will improve the restroom, parking, and signs. The district will fix the trail surface and work on a bridge for the associated Winchester Mountain and High Pass Trails. The project's primary goal is to protect the sub-alpine vegetation, soils, and water quality, and to develop recreation infrastructure and hiking trails for the more than 2,000 non-motorized visitors. This popular forest destination has opportunities for summer hiking, camping, and backpacking. The spectacular setting sits below Winchester Mountain at 5,000 feet elevation with surrounding alpine views. The trail head provides access to the Winchester Mountain Trail and Lookout as well as the High Pass and Silesia Creek Trails. The Forest Service will contribute \$28,000 in cash equipment, labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1145)



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Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$37,222
Assessing the Harry Osborne Equestrian Trail System Conditions

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to inventory the trails and conduct environmental assessments in the Harry Osborne State Forest. The department hopes to collect detailed information on the condition of the trails and trail structures, impacts to the environment, and other elements important to the management of this trail system. Inventory activities will include compiling a comprehensive set of environmental overlays (habitat, soils, slope, water, geologic, etc.), a detailed list of characteristics and quantifiable elements to be evaluated, and training for staff and volunteers who will collect data for existing routes. This project is needed to help the department better understand the maintenance needs of this important equestrian trail system. Data collected will be used to describe route conditions, identify maintenance needs, prioritizing work and future funding efforts, and identify future trail development and maintenance needs. Support for the project comes from chapters of the Backcountry Horsemen of Washington, the Pacific Northwest Trail Association, and others. The department will contribute \$16,121 in labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1003)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$96,000
Planning the Malden-Tekoa Segment of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail

State Parks will use this grant to develop site plans and secure local permits for the development of trail heads on the John Wayne Pioneer Trail at Malden, Rosalia, and Tekoa. The 200-mile trail is a popular, abandoned railroad that is the spine of a statewide trail system. State Parks will inventory 34 miles of trail, inspect trestles and culverts crossing streams and roads, identify temporary trail routes around major obstacles, obtain comments from adjacent property owners and potential trail users, and prepare construction cost estimates and a construction phasing plan. State Parks is partnering with the community volunteers, the John Wayne Pioneer Wagons and Riders, and regional trail users in this planning project. This segment of the trail is midway between Spokane and Pullman. State Parks will contribute \$64,000 in donations of cash. (11-1101)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$50,000
Studying a New Location for the Tunerville Campground

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to evaluate the feasibility and cost of relocating the Tunerville campground in Pacific County. The campground is used by horse riders, but there are concerns that it might not be the best location for that activity. The department is concerned about damage from user built trails, the need to develop a formal trail system, and the need for a larger campground. The department will look for a new location and develop a site plan and a preliminary facility design. The department will contribute \$6,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1011)



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U.S. Forest Service, Okanogan National Forest **Grant Requested: \$30,000**
Replacing a Stock Bridge on Robinson Creek

The Methow Ranger District will use this grant to replace a damaged log stock bridge with a new one, and re-establish the stock ford and approach trails. The bridge is in the Pasayten Wilderness Area on the Robinson Creek Trail. The district will remove the handrails, sawn timber, and curb logs, and then use explosives to safely remove the stringers. The log crib will remain in place and a 40-foot-long footlog will be built at the same location for hikers. Downstream, crews will use explosives to remove the old, original concrete abutments. The rubble then will be used to fill the log crib at the footlog site. About 800 feet of abandoned trail on both sides of the ford will need to be opened and trail surface restored. The Forest Service will contribute \$2,800 in donated labor. (11-1065)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission **Grant Requested: \$92,100**
Improving the Wallace Falls Trail

State Parks will use this grant to improve the Wallace Falls Trail. Crews will replace and repair the two main overlooks between the middle and upper falls, repair the trail surface, install new benches, prune trees to protect the view, and develop a short spur trail and overlook for a new dramatic view of the falls. Wallace Falls State Park is a popular year-round hiking destination serving about 150,000 visitors annually. With the steep terrain, water crossings, and high use, many of the wood rails and overlooks are failing and even jeopardizing the trail bed itself. Once completed, the renovated overlooks will offer an improved experience for visitors and protect an important resource. State Parks will contribute \$10,800 in labor and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1113)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources **Grant Requested: \$73,800**
Developing the Yacolt Mountain Biking Trail Head

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to develop two staging areas for a new, one-way mountain bike trail in the Yacolt Burn State Forest. The department will buy the land, design the facility, and build a parking lot at both ends of the trail and a restroom. It also will install information kiosks, signs, and a gate. The Yacolt Burn State Forest has no designated trails specifically designed for downhill mountain biking. The new trail will separate mountain biking and equestrian users, reducing conflicts and improving safety. The department will contribute \$21,440 in labor, materials, and donations of equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1012)

Item 9E

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities Program:
Off-Road Vehicle Category
Prepared By: Greg Lovelady, Grant Services Program Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Program Description

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) projects provide opportunities for recreationists who enjoy motorized off-road activities, including motorcycling and riding all-terrain and four-wheel drive vehicles on trails and in competition sport parks.

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) received 30 projects in the Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) category to review for state fiscal year 2012 funding consideration. The requests total \$4 million. Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) Program motor vehicle fuel tax funds and permit fees available for this category total \$3.9 million. As noted in Memo #9A, which discusses program funding, the excess fuel tax funds are used as "competitive funds" for projects in the NOVA program. The board approves the distribution of those funds as indicated in Table 1.

At the June meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) will be asked to approve the ranked list and funding for projects recommended by the NOVA Advisory Committee. This memorandum highlights the process used to assess these applications, the evaluation results, and funding recommendation.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the ranked list established by the NOVA Advisory Committee as shown in *Table 1. Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Off-Road Vehicle Category, State Fiscal Year 2012.*

Staff has provided resolution #2011-16 for board consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to protect, restore, and develop recreation opportunities. The grant process supports the board's goals to (a) achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it, and (b) deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. The criteria for selecting projects support strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities.

Program Policies

Projects in this category provide opportunities for recreationists who enjoy motorized off-road activities, including motorcycling and riding all-terrain and four-wheel drive vehicles on trails and in competition sport parks.

This program is guided by RCW 46.09; WAC 286-26; NOVA Plan: 2005-2011; and Policy Manual #14, NOVA Program: Nonhighway Road, Nonmotorized, and Off-Road Vehicle.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Eligible Applicants | Tribes, federal, state, and local governments ¹ |
| Eligible Project Types | Land acquisition, development and/or renovation projects, maintenance and operation of facilities, and planning activities |
| Match Requirements | No matching share is required, but evaluation criteria encourage matching contributions by awarding additional points |
| Funding Limits | There are no fund limits for land acquisition, development, and planning projects. Maintenance and operations projects are limited to \$200,000 for a two-year grant or \$100,000 for a one-year grant |
| Public Access | Required |
| Project Elements | Trails, trailheads, day-use areas, campgrounds, sports parks, intensive use areas, and support structures including sanitary facilities and utilities |

Estimated Funds Available

This category is funded through fuel taxes and ORV permit fees. The fuel tax revenue available is about \$1.2 million, while the permit fees contribute about \$2.7 million, for a total of \$3.9 million.

¹ In certain limited situations, nonprofit ORV organizations are also eligible (RCW 46.09.240).

Evaluation Summary

The advisory committee includes public agency professionals and citizens recognized for their expertise and knowledge regarding recreational boating issues. Ten of the fifteen advisory committee members served as evaluators this year:

| Name | City | Representing |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Arlene Brooks | Auburn | Four-wheel drive community |
| Louise Caywood | Spanaway | Equestrian community |
| Paul Dahmer | WDFW | State government |
| Glen Glover | Seattle | Mountain bicycling community |
| Jonathan Guzzo | Seattle | Hiking community |
| Jeff Lambert | Spokane | Hiking community |
| Mark Mauren | DNR | State government |
| Mary O'Neil | Aberdeen | Nonhighway road community |
| Casey Salisbury | Shelton | Local agency government |
| Brenda Yankoviak | Forest Service | Federal agency government |

In February, the evaluation team was given an opportunity to read the applications and provide advice to applicants to improve the projects. In April, staff sent project information to the evaluators for review. Later, the team spent three and a half days listening to applicant presentations in three NOVA categories, asking questions, and scoring projects (Education and Enforcement category projects are scored in a written process). In May, the team met to confirm funding recommendations.

Next Steps

If the board approves the list, the RCO director will be authorized to execute project agreements after July 1, 2011 (or the effective date of the budget) for projects that meet all post-approval requirements, including certification of matching resources.

Attachments

Resolution #2011-16

Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Off-Road Vehicle Road Category, State Fiscal Year 2012

- A. Statewide Map of Projects
- B. Evaluation criteria summary
- C. Summary of evaluation scores
- D. Individual project summaries

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-16
Approving Funding for State Fiscal Year 2012
Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program
Off-Road Vehicle Category Funding

WHEREAS, the 2011-13 state budget provides funding for the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA) program, including \$1,205,345 for the Off-Road Vehicle category; and

WHEREAS, the 2011-13 state budget provides funding for the NOVA program Off-Road Vehicle through permit fees, totaling \$2,721,200; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff provided publications, website updates, public workshops, and other outreach opportunities to notify interested parties about the Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA); and

WHEREAS, 30 Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) projects were submitted for funding consideration; and

WHEREAS, these ORV project applications were evaluated by a committee selected for this purpose, using the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) adopted criteria; and

WHEREAS, the evaluations occurred in a public meeting, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

WHEREAS, all 30 projects meet program criteria, thus supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

WHEREAS, the projects provide opportunities for recreationists who enjoy motorized off-road activities, including motorcycling and riding all-terrain and four-wheel drive vehicles on trails and in competition sport parks;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board approves the ranked list and funding as shown in *Table 1, Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program Off-Road Vehicle Category, State Fiscal Year 2012*; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that RCO's director is authorized to execute project agreements to facilitate prompt project implementation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that that the ranked list of alternate projects will remain eligible for funding until the 2012 NOVA grants cycle.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

**Table 1. Evaluation Ranked List and Funding Recommendations, NOVA Program
Off-Road Vehicle Category, State Fiscal Year 2012**

Resolution #2011-16

June 2011

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | RCFB Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Req. | RCO Staff Recommends | | |
|----------|-------|----------|--|--|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | ORV Permit | 30% Fuel Tax | Competitive Dollars |
| 1 of 30 | 59.50 | 11-1005M | Capitol Forest ORV Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$168,000 | \$112,100 | \$280,100 | \$168,000 | \$168,000 | | |
| 2 of 30 | 57.60 | 11-1026M | Tahuya/Green Mountain Trail and Site Maintenance | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$199,960 | \$136,110 | \$336,070 | \$367,960 | \$199,960 | | |
| 3 of 30 | 55.40 | 11-1159M | Naches Motorized Trails Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Naches Ranger District | \$109,500 | \$111,760 | \$221,260 | \$477,460 | \$109,500 | | |
| 4 of 30 | 55.00 | 11-1176D | Pyramid Trail 941 Bridge Replacement | Wentachee National Forest Naches Ranger District | \$20,640 | \$9,800 | \$30,440 | \$498,100 | \$20,640 | | |
| 5 of 30 | 54.60 | 11-1029D | Tahuya Water Quality Development and Solutions | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$90,000 | \$40,000 | \$130,000 | \$588,100 | \$90,000 | | |
| 6 of 30 | 54.00 | 11-1016M | Walker Valley ORV Trails Maintenance | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$180,000 | \$74,000 | \$254,000 | \$768,100 | \$180,000 | | |
| 7 of 30 | 53.20 | 11-1069M | Grant County Sheriff's Office Maintenance and Operation | Grant County Sheriff Department | \$49,000 | \$48,600 | \$97,600 | \$817,100 | \$49,000 | | |
| 8 of 30 | 52.60 | 11-1163D | Evans Creek ORV Facilities Renovation | Mt Baker Snoqualmie National Forest Snoqualmie Ranger District | \$267,500 | \$300,000 | \$567,500 | \$1,084,600 | \$267,500 | | |
| 9 of 30 | 52.30 | 11-1019C | Reiter Foothills Moto Development | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$532,862 | \$22,000 | \$554,862 | \$1,617,462 | \$532,862 | | |
| 10 of 30 | 52.10 | 11-1024M | Elbe ORV Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$98,312 | \$66,208 | \$164,520 | \$1,775,714 | \$98,312 | | |
| 11 of 30 | 50.50 | 11-1004D | Yacolt Burn Motorized Trail Bridges and Culverts | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$160,800 | \$12,000 | \$172,800 | \$1,876,574 | \$160,800 | | |
| 12 of 30 | 50.40 | 11-1013M | Olympic Region Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$141,067 | \$61,319 | \$202,386 | \$2,017,641 | \$141,067 | | |
| 13 of 30 | 49.10 | 11-1052M | Entiat and Chelan Multiple Use Trail Maintenance/Operation | Wentachee National Forest Entiat Ranger District | \$192,500 | \$74,000 | \$266,500 | \$2,210,141 | \$192,500 | | |
| 14 of 30 | 48.70 | 11-1021M | Ahtanum Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$120,000 | \$63,000 | \$183,000 | \$2,330,141 | \$120,000 | | |
| 14 of 30 | 48.70 | 11-1135M | Gifford Pinchot National Forest Motorized Trails M/O | Gifford Pinchot National Forest Cowlitz Valley Ranger District | \$83,462 | \$93,453 | \$176,915 | \$2,413,603 | \$83,462 | | |

| Rank | Score | Number | Project Name | Grant Applicant | RCFB Request | Applicant Match | Total Amount | Cumulative Grant Req. | RCO Staff Recommends | | |
|----------|-------|----------|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | ORV Permit | 30% Fuel Tax | Competitive Dollars |
| 16 of 30 | 48.50 | 11-1128M | Devils Gulch ORV Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$48,000 | \$21,016 | \$69,016 | \$2,461,603 | \$48,000 | | |
| 16 of 30 | 48.50 | 11-1048M | Cle Elum North Zone ORV Trail Crew | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$89,000 | \$16,000 | \$105,000 | \$2,550,603 | \$89,000 | | |
| 18 of 30 | 48.10 | 11-1129M | Lake Wenatchee ORV Maintenance and Operation | Wentachee National Forest Wenatchee River Ranger District | \$48,000 | \$21,016 | \$69,016 | \$2,598,603 | \$48,000 | | |
| 19 of 30 | 47.90 | 11-1043M | Cle Elum Ranger District ORV South Zone | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$90,900 | \$16,000 | \$106,900 | \$2,689,503 | \$90,900 | | |
| 20 of 30 | 46.80 | 11-1009M | Southwest Region ORV Maintenance and Operation | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$145,400 | \$51,600 | \$197,000 | \$2,834,903 | \$31,697 | \$113,703 | |
| 21 of 30 | 46.50 | 11-1073D | Hoyt Mine Trail Reroutes | Wentachee National Forest Cle Elum Ranger District | \$48,500 | \$2,000 | \$50,500 | \$2,883,403 | | \$48,500 | |
| 22 of 30 | 46.20 | 11-1102M | Riverside ORV Maintenance and Operation | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$38,000 | \$9,500 | \$47,500 | \$2,921,403 | | \$38,000 | |
| 23 of 30 | 45.30 | 11-1030P | Elbe 4X4 Campground and Trailhead Design | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$95,570 | \$11,730 | \$107,300 | \$3,016,973 | | \$95,570 | |
| 23 of 30 | 45.30 | 11-1272D | Bradley ORV Trail Bridges | Washington Dept. of Natural Resources | \$70,000 | \$8,000 | \$78,000 | \$3,086,973 | | \$70,000 | |
| 25 of 30 | 43.30 | 11-1146D | Pasayten Drive Restoration and Bridge | Okanogan National Forest Methow Ranger District | \$75,000 | \$15,780 | \$90,780 | \$3,161,973 | | \$75,000 | |
| 26 of 30 | 43.00 | 11-1067D | Riverside Youth Riding Area and ORV Area Expansion | Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | \$181,300 | \$45,900 | \$227,200 | \$3,343,273 | | \$181,300 | |
| 27 of 30 | 37.60 | 11-1153M | Middle Point Ridge Maintenance and Operation | Umatilla National Forest Walla Walla Ranger District | \$30,844 | \$23,268 | \$54,112 | \$3,374,117 | | \$30,844 | |
| 28 of 30 | 35.80 | 11-1074P | Calawah All Terrain Vehicle Trail Planning | Olympic National Forest Pacific Ranger District - Forks | \$52,000 | \$15,000 | \$67,000 | \$3,426,117 | | \$52,000 | |
| 29 of 30 | 27.30 | 11-1114D | Horn Rapids ORV Park Recreational Vehicle Utility Upgrades | Richland Parks & Recreation | \$414,000 | \$15,000 | \$429,000 | \$3,840,117 | | \$414,000 | |
| 30 of 30 | 25.40 | 11-1115D | Horn Rapids ORV Park Recreational Vehicle Dump Staton | Richland Parks & Recreation | \$242,000 | \$5,000 | \$247,000 | \$4,082,117 | | \$86,428 | \$14,134 P |
| | | | | | \$4,082,117 | \$1,501,160 | \$5,583,277 | | \$2,721,200 | \$1,205,345 | \$14,134 |

NOTES

"P" indicates partial funding.
NOVA-ORV permit fees \$2,721,200, fuel tax \$1,205,345
NOVA competitive funds \$14,134 to NOVA-ORV category

Evaluation Criteria Summary

Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program Evaluation Criteria

Off-Road Vehicle Category

ORV grants provide quality opportunities for ORV recreationists – opportunities that satisfy user needs, are environmentally responsible, and minimize conflict among user groups.

Applicants must provide oral responses to the following team-scored (1-6) evaluation criteria. See RCFB NOVA Policy Manual 14 for more information.

| NOVA – Off-Road Vehicle Criteria Summary | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------|
| Scored by: | # | Title | Type | Mult/Max | NOVA Plan Policy |
| Team | 1 | Need | All | 3/15 | A-1, C-7 |
| Team | 2 | Need Fulfillment | All | 3/15 | A-1, C-6, C-7 |
| Team | 3a | Site Suitability | A | 2/10 | C-15 |
| Team | 3b | Project Design | D | 2/10 | C-1, C-5, C-7, C-8, C-14 |
| Team | 3c | Maintenance | M | 2/10 | C-5, C-7, C-8, C-14 |
| Team | 3d | Planning | N | 2/10 | C-6, C-15 |
| Team | 4 | Readiness to Proceed | All | -/5 | - |
| Team | 5 | Project Support | All | 2/10 | C-3, C-4 |
| Team | 6 | Cost-Benefit | All | -/5 | A-1, C-3 |
| RCO staff | 7 | Matching Shares | All | -/5 | C-4 |
| RCO staff | 8 | Population Proximity | All | -/2 | C-2, RCW 79A.25.250 |
| RCO staff | 9 | GMA Preference | All | -/0 | RCW 43.17.250 |
| TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE | | | | 67 | |
| Supplemental Questions for Allocation of Competitive and Excess Funds Only | | | | | |
| RCO staff | A1 | NOVA Recreationists Served | All | -/5 | 3/26/09 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | A2 | Confidence in Number Served | All | | 3/26/09 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | B | Amount of Non-State Match | All | -/5 | 3/27/08 RCFB meeting |
| RCO staff | C | Unfunded Projects in Category | All | -/5 | 3/27/08 RCFB meeting |

KEY:

- Team = Criteria scored by Advisory Committee/evaluation team
- RCO staff = Criteria scored by RCO staff
- All = Includes Acquisition, Development, Maintenance, or Planning
- A = Acquisition proposals
- D = Development proposals
- M = Maintenance proposals
- N = Planning proposals (architect. and engineering, master plans, feasibility studies, etc.)
- Mult/Max = Multiplier and maximum points possible for this criterion
- Policy = See RCFB's *NOVA Plan* (2005-2011)

Summary of Evaluation Scores, Off-Road Vehicle Category (Fiscal Year 2012)

| Question # | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|------------|--|-------|------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
| | | Need | Need Fulfillment | Site Suitability, Project Design, Maintenance or Planning | Readiness to Proceed | Project Support | Cost - Benefit | Matching Shares | Population Proximity | GMA Preference | Total |
| Rank | Project Name | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Capitol Forest ORV Maintenance and Operation | 13.80 | 13.50 | 8.20 | 4.50 | 9.20 | 4.30 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 59.50 |
| 2 | Tahuya/Green Mountain Trail and Site Maintenance | 12.60 | 12.90 | 8.80 | 4.30 | 8.80 | 4.20 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 57.60 |
| 3 | Naches Motorized Trails Maintenance and Operation | 12.30 | 12.30 | 8.60 | 4.70 | 8.20 | 4.30 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 55.40 |
| 4 | Pyramid Trail 941 Bridge Replacement | 12.00 | 13.50 | 9.60 | 4.30 | 7.80 | 4.80 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 55.00 |
| 5 | Tahuya Water Quailty Development and Solutions | 12.60 | 12.60 | 8.40 | 4.10 | 8.80 | 4.10 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 54.60 |
| 6 | Walker Valley ORV Trails Maintenance | 12.90 | 12.60 | 8.40 | 4.70 | 8.80 | 3.60 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 54.00 |
| 7 | Grant County Sheriff's Office Maintenance and Operation | 13.50 | 12.00 | 7.60 | 4.70 | 7.20 | 4.20 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 53.20 |
| 8 | Evans Creek ORV Facilities Renovation | 11.10 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 4.40 | 6.20 | 3.90 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 52.60 |
| 9 | Reiter Foothills Moto Development | 13.20 | 12.30 | 9.60 | 3.40 | 8.40 | 3.40 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 52.30 |
| 10 | Elbe ORV Maintenance and Operation | 13.20 | 10.80 | 7.40 | 4.20 | 7.80 | 3.70 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 52.10 |
| 11 | Yacolt Burn Motorized Trail Bridges and Culverts | 12.90 | 11.70 | 7.60 | 3.70 | 8.80 | 3.80 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 50.50 |
| 12 | Olympic Region Maintenance and Operation | 11.70 | 11.40 | 8.60 | 4.50 | 7.80 | 3.40 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.40 |
| 13 | Entiat and Chelan Multiple Use Trail Maintenance/Operation | 10.50 | 12.30 | 7.80 | 4.70 | 7.20 | 3.60 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 49.10 |
| 14 | Ahtanum Maintenance and Operation | 11.10 | 10.50 | 7.20 | 4.50 | 7.40 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 48.70 |
| 14 | Gifford Pinchot National Forest Motorized Trails M/O | 9.90 | 11.10 | 7.40 | 4.30 | 7.60 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.70 |
| 16 | Devils Gulch ORV Maintenance and Operation | 10.80 | 10.80 | 7.40 | 4.50 | 7.40 | 3.60 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 48.50 |
| 16 | Cle Elum North Zone ORV Trail Crew | 11.70 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 4.80 | 7.40 | 3.60 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48.50 |
| 18 | Lake Wenatchee ORV Maintenance and Operation | 10.20 | 10.50 | 7.80 | 4.60 | 7.40 | 3.60 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 48.10 |
| 19 | Cle Elum Ranger District ORV South Zone | 11.10 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 4.70 | 7.40 | 3.70 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 47.90 |
| 20 | Southwest Region ORV Maintenance and Operation | 9.30 | 10.80 | 7.60 | 4.40 | 7.80 | 2.90 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 46.80 |
| 21 | Hoyt Mine Trail Reroutes | 12.00 | 12.30 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 6.80 | 3.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 46.50 |
| 22 | Riverside ORV Maintenance and Operation | 10.50 | 12.00 | 6.40 | 4.70 | 5.80 | 3.80 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 46.20 |
| 23 | Elbe 4X4 Campground and Trailhead Design | 11.70 | 11.40 | 6.60 | 3.50 | 7.00 | 3.10 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 45.30 |
| 23 | Bradley ORV Trail Bridges | 9.30 | 11.70 | 7.80 | 4.10 | 8.00 | 3.40 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.30 |
| 25 | Pasayten Drive Restoration and Bridge | 8.70 | 10.50 | 8.80 | 3.70 | 7.80 | 2.80 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 43.30 |
| 26 | Riverside Youth Riding Area and ORV Area Expansion | 9.30 | 10.20 | 6.40 | 3.90 | 6.00 | 3.20 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 43.00 |
| 27 | Middle Point Ridge Maintenance and Operation | 6.90 | 9.30 | 6.20 | 4.10 | 4.20 | 2.90 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37.60 |
| 28 | Calawah All Terrain Vehicle Trail Planning | 7.20 | 8.10 | 6.00 | 3.30 | 6.00 | 3.20 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 35.80 |
| 29 | Horn Rapids ORV Park Recreational Vehicle Utility Upgrades | 3.60 | 8.40 | 6.00 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 27.30 |
| 30 | Horn Rapids ORV Park Recreational Vehicle Dump Staton | 4.50 | 8.40 | 4.60 | 2.80 | 2.60 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 25.40 |

Evaluators Score Questions # 1-6; RCO Staff Scores Question # 7 - 9



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Projects Considered for Funding

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$168,000
Maintaining Capitol Forest Off-Road Vehicle Trails

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to maintain 87 miles of ORV trail, two trail heads, one novice area, and an ORV campground in the Capitol State Forest. High use, clay soils, and crossings of salmon-bearing streams means the motorized trails in the forest require ongoing, intensive maintenance to ensure a safe, fun experience for visitors and protection of the environment. Crews will shape the trail surface, harden small sections of trail by laying crushed rock or concrete grid blocks, maintain drainage structures, remove overgrown brush, and inspect bridges. Work will be done by department staff, Washington Conservation Corps and prison crews, volunteers, and clubs. The department will contribute \$112,100 in equipment, labor, and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1005)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$199,960
Maintaining the Tahuya and Green Mountain State Forests' Trails and Facilities

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to fund a fully equipped, four-to five-person, year-round trail crew to maintain 100 miles of the 170-mile Tahuya State Forest trail system in Mason County, the 13-mile Green Mountain State Forest trail system in Kitsap County, and eight ORV facilities. The trail crew will focus on the more heavily traveled, two-track, ORV and 4X4 multiple-use trail networks and associated campgrounds, trail heads, and day-use access facilities. Annually, the two forests receive more than 250,000 user visits. The department will contribute \$136,110 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1026)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$109,500
Maintaining Naches Motorized Trails

The Naches Ranger District will use this grant to fund a seven-person crew, trail crew leader, and transportation for this crew for two years to maintain 250 miles of trail in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. The crew will clear the trail, trim overgrown brush, and fix drainage structures. The trail system receives extensive use from more than 108,000 visitors a year. Heavy trail use, coupled with steep slopes, poor soils, and numerous stream and wetland crossings, requires continual and consistent maintenance to keep the trail system safe, enjoyable, and within standards. The Forest Service will contribute \$111,760 in equipment, materials, a federal grant, and donated labor. (11-1159)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$20,640
Replacing the Pyramid Trail Bridge

The Naches Ranger District will use this grant to replace a failed bridge on the Pyramid Trail, allowing this trail segment to be reopened. This bridge is over Quartz Creek in the heart of the Little Naches drainage, and it provides a critical link to several trail systems



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM 2011 Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Projects Considered for Funding

and camping areas used primarily by motorcyclists, mountain bikers, and hikers. Trail users have been detoured to another crossing at Ponderosa Camp about a half-mile upstream. The detour directs users through areas of wet soil and through the middle of a small, very popular dispersed site creating potential for collisions between campers and trail users. The Forest Service will contribute \$9,800 in cash, labor, and donated labor. (11-1176)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$90,000 **Improving Water Quality in the Tahuya State Forest**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to fund a fully equipped, year-round trail crew that will address water quality issues plaguing the Tahuya State Forest in Mason County. The department will build a 40-foot-long bridge, remove an old two-track bridge, install 24 culverts, and build 120 waterbars throughout the 170-mile trail system within the forest. The Tahuya State Forest is open year-round, and receives more than 200,000 visitors a year. The department will contribute \$40,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1029)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$180,000 **Maintaining Walker Valley ORV Trails**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to maintain and operate the 36-mile, 8,000-acre Walker Valley ORV trail system for two years. The grant will fund an on-site trail manager, eight months of a trail crew, and materials. The trail crew will focus on fixing erosion along the trail system to improve water quality. The department will contribute \$74,000 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1016)

Grant County Grant Requested: \$49,000 **Maintaining ORV Areas in Grant County**

The Grant County Sheriff's Office will use this grant to maintain ORV areas by providing four vault toilets and two large dumpsters throughout the ORV season. The grant also provides for maintaining signs that list the park and safety rules, as well as routine fence maintenance. Fencing around the ORV area is needed to provide a clear border between the ORV area and surrounding private land. The Moses Lake Sand Dunes offers overnight camping, and this grant is essential in providing a clean and safe area for the ORV users and overnight campers. Grant County will contribute \$48,600 in donated labor. (11-1069)

U.S. Forest Service, Mount Baker National Forest Grant Requested: \$267,500 **Renovating the Evans Creek ORV Facilities**

This Snoqualmie Ranger District will use this grant to fund the renovation of Evans Creek ORV facilities. The Forest Service will renovate and expand Evans Creek facilities with designs and amenities that will better meet current and future needs, and



NONHIGHWAY AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

2011 Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Projects Considered for Funding

current federal and state standards. Existing facilities consist of a campground, day-use area, and entrance area. The Forest Service will contribute \$300,000 in labor, a federal grant, and donated labor. (11-1163)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$532,862 **Developing the Reiter Foothills Motorized Trail System**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to acquire leases for 11 acres for trail head parking areas and ORV challenge areas, and to develop the first phase of a motorized trail in the Reiter Foothills Forest. The department will build up to 10 miles of trail (single track, all terrain vehicle, and 4X4 technical challenge) and some parking. Reiter Foothills Forest includes about 10,000 acres of sub-alpine terrain in Snohomish County between the Skykomish River to the south and the Sultan River basin to the north. The forest is less than 30 miles from Everett. The new motorized trail system is planned for the southeast portion of the forest. Reiter Foothills Forest has a long history of ORV use; however, there have never been any designated trails or trail heads in the forest. As use increased over time, environmental damage occurred in the forest. The department will contribute \$22,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1019)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$98,312 **Maintaining Elbe Hills ORV Trails**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to provide equipment, materials, and labor to maintain the Elbe Hills ORV Trail System, which includes 13.5 miles of 4x4 trail, a campground, and a trail head. This grant also will provide a mini-excavator and trail hardening materials. The equipment will allow staff and volunteers to implement a maintenance plan and respond quickly when storms damage to the trail. Elbe ORV still offers year-round access. Only through preventive maintenance and rapid response to problem areas will Elbe continue to remain open throughout the year. The department will contribute \$66,208 in labor and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1024)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$160,800 **Installing Bridges and Culverts in the Yacolt Burn State Forest**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to construct and install two bridges and up to three large culverts in the western Yacolt Burn State Forest as part of the first phase of development of a new motorized trail system. The grant will pay for engineering, purchase and installation of bridges, bridge site preparation, on-site construction of concrete footings, cultural resources and environmental project compliance, and permitting. The department will contribute \$12,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1004)



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2011 Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Projects Considered for Funding

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$141,067
Maintaining ORV Trails in the Olympic Region

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to fund a two-person crew, materials, supplies, and transportation costs to maintain and repair ORV trails in the department's Olympic Region for 18 months. Work will be done on all 36 miles of the Foothills and Sadie Creek ORV trail systems and on 2 miles of 4x4 trail north of the Sadie Creek trail head. These trails provide the only designated ORV and 4x4 recreation experiences on the northern Olympic Peninsula. The crew will trim overgrown brush, repair trail surfaces, fix drainage structures, and maintain bridges and signs. The department will contribute \$61,319 in equipment, labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1013)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$192,500
Maintaining Entiat and Chelan Multiple Use Trails

The Entiat Ranger District will use this grant to fund a three-person trail crew along with a seven-person AmeriCorps crew devoted solely to maintaining more than 195 miles of multiple-use trails and 11 trail heads, primarily used by motorcyclists and mountain bikers. Over two years, this grant will maintain more than 390 miles of trail in the Entiat and Chelan Ranger Districts. These trails serve as the heart of an interconnected trail network of more than 220 miles running from Lake Wenatchee to Lake Chelan. The crews will remove fallen trees, maintain water drainage structures to prevent erosion and excess trail damage, correct safety items, trim overgrown brush, clean and repair culverts, and maintain trail signs and bulletin boards. The Forest Service will contribute \$74,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1052)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$120,000
Maintaining the Ahtanum State Forest

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to fund a seasonal, two-person crew to maintain six recreational sites in the Ahtanum State Forest, which is 25 miles west of Yakima, and two campgrounds in southern Yakima County. The department owns about 77,000 acres in the state forest and recreational demands are increasing rapidly in this area, as are the associated impacts. There are few other similar recreational opportunities in the area. The department will contribute \$63,000 in equipment, labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1021)

U.S. Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest Grant Requested: \$83,462
Maintaining Motorized Trails

The Cowlitz Valley Ranger District will use this grant to pay for a two-person trail crew to help maintain more than 190 miles of trail for two years, trail heads, and six campgrounds used primarily by motorized users. The crew will remove fallen trees, trim overgrown brush, repair safety hazards, maintain trail surfaces and water drainage



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structures, and clean campsites and toilets. Regular maintenance decreases damage to the environment, minimizes conflicts between user groups, and extends the life of the trails. The Forest Service will contribute \$93,453 in cash, equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1135)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$48,000**
Maintaining Devils Gulch ORV Trails

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to maintain 61 miles of ORV trails and nine trail heads in the Devils Gulch ORV Trail System for two years. These facilities are used by motorcyclists, mountain bike riders, hikers, and horseback riders. Maintenance will include removing fallen trees, trimming overgrown brush, repairing trail surfaces, clearing water drainage structures, removing rocks, repairing trail bridges, cleaning toilets, maintaining signs and bulletin boards, and picking up litter. The Forest Service will contribute \$21,016 in cash and donated labor. (11-1128)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$89,000**
Maintaining Cle Elum ORV Trails

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to fund a crew leader and a three-person crew to maintain motorized trails north of Interstate 90. Crews will maintain trail heads, remove fallen trees, trim overgrown brush, and fix water drainage structures, bridges, and trail surfaces. Crews will be dedicated to these areas for eight months each year. The Forest Service will contribute \$16,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1048)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$48,000**
Maintaining Lake Wenatchee ORV Trails

The Wenatchee River Ranger District will use this grant to maintain 59 miles of ORV trail and ten associated trail heads in the Lower Chiwawa, Chikamin, and Nason Ridge ORV areas for two years. These facilities are used primarily by motorcyclists, but also are popular with mountain bikers, hikers and horseback riders. Crews will remove fallen trees, trim overgrown brush, repair trail surfaces, fix water drainage structures, remove rocks, repair trail bridges, clean toilets, and maintain signs and bulletin boards. The Forest Service will contribute \$21,016 in cash and donated labor. (11-1129)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest **Grant Requested: \$90,900**
Maintaining Cle Elum ORV Trails

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to fund a crew leader and a two-person team to maintain the motorized trails in the Cle Elum Ranger District. Crews will remove fallen trees, repair trail surfaces, maintain signs, fix water drainage structures, and repair trail bridges. The Forest Service will contribute \$16,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1043)



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Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$145,400 **Maintaining Yacolt Burn State Forest and Elochoman ORV Trails**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to maintain 18 miles of ORV trail and the two trail heads in the Yacolt Burn State Forest and the Elochoman area for two years. These trails are heavily used because they are the only two, free ORV forest riding areas near Vancouver and Portland. Crews will remove fallen trees, trim overgrown brush, repair trail surfaces, fix water drainage structures, repair trail bridges, clean toilets, pick up litter, and maintain signs and bulletin boards. The work will be done by volunteers, department staff, and prison inmates. The department will contribute \$51,600 in labor and donations of equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1009)

U.S. Forest Service, Wenatchee National Forest Grant Requested: \$48,500 **Rerouting the Hoyt Mine Trail**

The Cle Elum Ranger District will use this grant to reroute trail segments, build bridges, reconstruct trail surfaces, and rehabilitate the bypassed sections of the old trail. The Hoyt Mine area along Taneum Creek includes three, multiple-use trails: Hoyt Mine, Frost Creek, and Gnat Flat. These three trails form parts of several popular loops, and are a main motorcycle route between the Taneum and Manastash drainages. They also include some very steep pitches and several muddy creek crossings, which make them increasingly difficult to ride and cause environmental damage. An analysis identified a series of reroutes, bridges, and reconstruction areas that would alleviate these problems by lowering the grade, bridging streams, hardening trail surfaces, and installing drainage. This grant will fund construction of 3.5 miles of new trail, reconstruction of 2 miles of trail, removal of 1.7 miles of old trail, and construction of 4 new bridges. The Forest Service will contribute \$2,000 in donated labor. (11-1073)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$38,000 **Increasing Staffing at Riverside ORV Park**

State Parks will use this grant to fund a seasonal park aide to help maintain facilities, protect resources, control noxious weeds, and provide customer service to users of Riverside Off Road Vehicle Park. The park is a 600-acre, fenced area that is open for all types of off-road vehicle use. The terrain is diverse and includes large open sandy areas, steep inclines, flats, and forested areas with trails that provide opportunities for riders of all skill levels. It is the only off-road vehicle park in the Washington State Park system and hosts 90,000 visitors a year. Historically, this area was staffed with two rangers and a seasonal park aide. Current staffing is down to one ranger with a shared seasonal park aide. This grant would provide staff for routine maintenance needs such as opening and closing gates, cleaning restrooms, controlling noxious weeds, maintaining fences, picking up garbage and litter, mowing, and maintaining equipment



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and facilities. This would free park rangers to increase enforcement and education efforts and would provide on-site staff for emergencies. State Parks will contribute \$9,500 in equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1102)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$95,570
Designing Elbe 4X4 Campground and Trail Head

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to develop a plan for a campground and a trailhead to serve Elbe Hills 4x4 trail system users. The new campground area will increase safety by getting truck and trailer parking off the shoulders of the already narrow forest roads. The campground will be located away from sensitive wetlands and will include RV and trailer spaces as well as clustered group facilities. The trailhead also will be designed to accommodate ORV trailers and a staging area. Elbe Hills is a popular ORV area and this planning project will bring the department one step closer to making the campground area and new trailhead facility ready for construction and development. The Department will contribute \$11,730 in, labor, materials, and donated labor. (11-1030)

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Grant Requested: \$70,000
Building Bradley ORV Trail Bridges

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to build and install two bridges in the Elochoman area on the Bradley Trail. Two failing ORV bridges need to be replaced. This grant will pay for engineering support, the purchase and installation of new bridges, preparation of the bridge site, on-site construction of concrete footings, and permitting. This project will ensure the safety of trail users and will protect natural resources such as salmon bearing stream habitat. The department will contribute \$8,000 in labor and donated labor. (11-1272)

U.S. Forest Service, Okanogan National Forest Grant Requested: \$75,000
Restoring Pasayten Drive Trail and Bridge

The Methow Ranger District will use this grant to restore 1.3 miles of trail and a bridge on the Pasayten Drive Trail. The trail serves motorcyclists, horseback riders, mountain bikers, and hikers in the Sawtooth backcountry. The beginning of the trail crosses Foggy Dew Creek, an unsafe crossing for wheeled vehicles and hikers. The Coulee Riders motorbike group has been volunteering in the Sawtooth backcountry since 1981 and will partner with the Forest Service on this project, as will volunteers with Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance and Methow Valley Backcountry Horseman. The Forest Service will contribute \$15,780 in materials and donations of equipment and labor. (11-1146)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission Grant Requested: \$181,300
Expanding Riverside Youth Riding and ORV Areas

State Parks will use this grant to create a youth riding area that provides a designated site for beginning or young ORV users to learn how to handle their equipment in a



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controlled and safe environment, away from the fast pace of the main ORV riding area. The area will include a picnic shelter, a vault toilet, and parking. The main ORV area also will be expanded by about 20 acres and boundary fencing installed. The proposed fencing will maintain a 75-foot equestrian corridor along the southern border and provide a safety barrier for both the equestrian and ORV user. State Parks will contribute \$45,900 in equipment, labor, and donated labor. (11-1067)

U.S. Forest Service, Umatilla National Forest **Grant Requested: \$30,844**
Maintaining Middle Point Ridge Trails

The Walla Walla Ranger District will use this grant to maintain 21 miles of trails in the Walla Walla and Pomeroy Ranger Districts. Crews will remove fallen trees, trim overgrown brush, repair trail surfaces, and fix water drainage structures. These trails are used from early spring to late fall by both general recreationists and hunters. This program of regular maintenance will help move the trails toward an acceptable standard of maintenance and reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance projects. The Forest Service will contribute \$23,268 in equipment, labor, and materials. (11-1153)

U.S. Forest Service, Olympic National Forest **Grant Requested: \$52,000**
Planning for Calawah All-Terrain Vehicle Trails

The Pacific Ranger District in Forks will use this grant to complete planning for designating all-terrain vehicle trails in the Calawah watershed. The work will include completing the study and analysis so the inventory, mitigation needs, environmental assessment, engineering, and planning can be completed. The Pacific Ranger District is inundated with unauthorized all-terrain vehicle use. More than 36 miles of unofficial all-terrain vehicle routes were identified and evaluated, and now the district would like to convert a portion of them into authorized trails to be used primarily by all-terrain vehicles, but open to other groups as well. The Forest Service will contribute \$15,000 in cash, equipment, and donated labor. (11-1074)

Richland **Grant Requested: \$414,000**
Upgrading RV Hook-ups at Horn Rapids ORV Park

The Richland Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to install up to 100 power and water hook-ups for recreation vehicles in the heaviest used camp area of the ORV park. The pit area near the motocross track is primitive with no water or power, but is the favored camping location because of the convenient location for mx users. The addition of power and water would greatly enhance the experience for campers as well as provide another revenue source for park operations. Richland will contribute \$15,000 in equipment and labor. (11-1114)

Richland **Grant Requested: \$242,000**
Improving the Horn Rapids ORV Park RV Dump Station



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Projects Considered for Funding

The Richland Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to improve the recreational vehicle dump station. The current dump station is supported by a holding tank, which fills quickly. Because the holding tank fills to capacity so regularly, the cost of pumping out the tank makes its use too expensive. A new dump station would be supported by a pressurized drain field, thus eliminating the cost of pumping out a holding tank. The new dump station also would allow the large number of ORV park recreational vehicle users to have consistent access to a free dump station. Richland will contribute \$5,000 in equipment and labor. (11-1115)

Item 10

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Policy Regarding Eligibility of Recreational Cabins
Prepared By: Dominga Soliz, Policy Specialist
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) does not currently have a clear policy regarding whether overnight recreational facilities (e.g., cabins and yurts) are eligible for grant funding.

In response to requests for clarification from sponsors, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) proposed a policy regarding the types of facilities and amenities that would be eligible. Public comment was supportive, and staff is asking the board to consider the policy at the June meeting.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve the proposal to make recreational cabins eligible for reimbursement via Resolution #2010-17.

Strategic Plan Link

Providing clear policy supports the board's goal of ensuring that its programs are managed in a fair and open manner. Clarifying the eligibility of overnight recreational facilities supports the board's goals of assisting outdoor recreation and meeting recreational needs.

Background

Current Policy and Practice

The board does not currently have clear policy regarding the funding eligibility of overnight recreational facility structures. The guiding statutes and regulations do not directly refer to overnight recreational facility structures. The board has, in general, refrained from funding them

because its established goal is to assist the acquisition and development of *outdoor* recreation¹. It is not always clear when funding a facility for indoor use would run contrary to that goal.

Current policy states that:

- tent and recreational vehicle camping areas are typically eligible as development projects
- overnight rustic cabins may be eligible as part of an acquisition project.

However, overnight recreational facility structures can include cabins, yurts, and bunkhouses. The facilities vary widely in size and functionality, from small single-room structures with no utilities to large multi-room structures with plumbing, air conditioning, and cable television.

To date, RCO has only rarely funded yurts as development projects and cabins as part of acquisition projects. Other overnight recreational facility structures, such as bunkhouses, also have occasionally been funded.

Request for Clarification

Sponsors and RCO staff have requested clarification about what types of overnight recreational facilities are eligible for reimbursement.

Initial Proposal

Staff submitted an initial proposal for 30-day public comment. Under the proposal, "cabins/yurts" would be identified as eligible project costs in the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks, State Parks, and State Lands Development and Renovation categories.

In addition, staff proposed clarifying the policy in *Development Projects Manual 4, Section 2, Eligibility Policies*. The current policy for "Eligible General Recreation Facilities" includes "Overnight Facilities. Tent and recreational vehicle camping areas." Staff proposed to clarify this statement with the following description.

Stand-alone cabins/yurts of simple, basic design, for the purpose of supporting outdoor recreation and available to the general public in an equitable manner are eligible for reimbursement. A simple, basic design can include electricity for items such as electric lights, a ceiling fan, and a source of heating. Cabins exceeding 500 square feet or intended for uses other than recreational rental unit uses (for example, leasing, housing, office/meeting room) are not eligible. Plumbing, appliances, and furnishings are not eligible for reimbursement. Pro-ration of costs for cabins/yurts other than as described above is not allowed.

¹ WAC 286-04-030 – "The general goals of the committee are to: 1) Provide funds and planning assistance for acquisition and development and use of outdoor recreation and habitat conservation resources....; 2) Provide funds and planning assistance for a system of public recreational facilities and opportunities; (3) Aid organizations and local government.... in providing the type of facilities and resources which.... will best serve their needs for outdoor recreation and habitat conservation; (4) Encourage programs which promote outdoor education, skill development, participation opportunity and proper stewardship...See also RCW 43.99.010."

Analysis

Public Comment

Staff received five comments (Attachment A), none of which opposed the proposal. One offered a technical correction, while another favored the proposal's restrictions on eligibility but recommended against adding further reimbursable elements. Three comments offered recommendations, as follows, for modifying the proposal:

| Recommendation | Staff response |
|---|---|
| Expand the maximum square footage from 500 to 2000 square feet | The proposal was not changed. The 500 square foot limit is consistent with RCO's goal of assisting sponsors to provide outdoor recreation opportunities. |
| Allow plumbing and restrooms to be eligible for reimbursement | The proposal was modified to include a restroom and kitchenette, as well as water and sewer-septic utilities as part of an eligible structure's simple, basic design. |
| Allow wi-fi to be eligible for reimbursement | The proposal was modified to include communication utilities, including wi-fi, as part of an eligible structure's simple, basic design. |
| Allow furniture and small appliances to be eligible for reimbursement | The proposal was not changed. Using capital funds to buy non-fixtures and consumables that are not part of the facility itself, such as small appliances and furnishings, does not directly support RCO's goal of providing funds and planning assistance for outdoor recreational facilities. The language was clarified to note that furniture, furnishings, and appliances are non-fixtures that are ineligible for reimbursement. |
| If plumbing, wi-fi, furniture, or small appliances are not eligible, then allow the total cost of the facility to be pro-rated. | The proposal was not changed. This suggestion asks, for example, that if a sponsor developed a 2000 square foot facility, the RCO would reimburse for only the eligible 25% of the construction, utilities, etc. Pro-rating (i.e., paying for only the eligible portion of an otherwise ineligible facility) could greatly increase RCO's administrative workload. The language was clarified to state that overnight recreational facility structures that exceed a simple, basic design are not eligible to be reimbursed on a pro-rated basis. |

Additional RCO review after the public comment led to the following technical changes:

- Broadening the proposal to apply to overnight recreational facility structures, rather than simply cabins and yurts. The policy would apply to other structures such as bunkhouses. Since there are no distinct definitions of cabins, yurts, bunkhouses, etc., it is more practical to design policy for the broader category of overnight recreational facility structures.
- Adding a kitchenette and natural gas and/or propane utilities to the description of a simple, basic design. Adding kitchenettes is consistent with the recommendation to allow plumbing as an eligible cost. Adding natural gas and/or propane utilities is consistent with recommendation to add other utilities such as communication, plumbing, and sewer/septic utilities.
- Modifying the acquisitions manual policy regarding "rustic" cabins to be consistent with the proposed description of a simple, basic design. The modification would make the language for development and acquisition projects consistent.

Based on the public comments, staff revised the proposal for the addition to Manual 4 as follows. The same language would be used in the acquisitions manual.

Stand-alone overnight recreational facility structures (such as cabins, yurts and bunkhouses) of simple, basic design are eligible for reimbursement in some grant programs and categories if they are used for the purpose of supporting outdoor recreation and are available to the general public in an equitable manner. A simple, basic design can include a restroom, kitchenette, and general utilities described in Section 2, Eligible Support Elements. Overnight recreational facility structures exceeding 500 square feet or intended for uses other than recreational rental unit uses (for example, leasing, housing, office/meeting room uses) are not eligible for reimbursement. Overnight recreational facility structures that exceed a simple, basic design (for example, more than 500 square feet) will not be reimbursed. Appliances, furniture, furnishings and other non-fixtures are not eligible for reimbursement.

Next Steps

If approved, the policy will be included in Manual 4 (development projects). Updates will be made to Manual 3 (Acquiring Land) and to program manuals for the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, and WWRP Local Parks, State Parks, and State Lands Develop/Renovate categories for use in the 2012 grant round. The policy will be effective upon resolution of the board.

Attachments

Resolution 2011-17

- A. Public Comment Received

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-17
Approving Policy Regarding Eligibility of Overnight Recreational Facility
Structures

WHEREAS, recipients of grant funds have asked Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to make determinations regarding whether certain uses are reimbursable program costs; and

WHEREAS, RCO staff have responded to these inquiries by clarifying policy regarding eligibility of overnight recreational facility structures; and

WHEREAS, the policy will make overnight recreational facility structures of simple, basic design eligible for reimbursement in the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks, State Parks, and State Lands Development and Renovation categories; and

WHEREAS, the policy was published for 30-day public review, thereby supporting the board's goal to perform its work to assist grant recipients in providing outdoor recreation opportunities;

WHEREAS, clarifying these policies supports the board's strategy to develop strategic investment policies and plans so that projects selected for funding meet the state's recreation and conservation needs; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board adopts the policy intent as presented June 2011; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the board directs RCO staff to incorporate these policy statements into the applicable with language that reflects the policy intent; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these policies shall be effective upon adoption by the board.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Public Comment Received

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
|---|---|--|
| Bob Myrick, President <i>Mount Tahoma Trails Association</i> | I would suggest that overnight recreational cabin funding also be extended to group cabins up to 2000 square feet in size.... We have cabins holding up to 12 guests for day use and overnight stays. | The 500 square foot limit is consistent with RCO's goal of assisting sponsors to provide outdoor recreation opportunities. |
| Joel Winborn, Director <i>Clallam County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department</i> | Clallam County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department endorses the proposition to include recreational cabins/yurts as eligible facilities for grant funding reimbursement. In our efforts to meet the public's demand for increased recreational opportunities and the need to increase our revenue source, it is important to have this opportunity available to the County. The restrictions on the cabin/yurt designs are conducive to a rustic experience in an outdoor setting. Any further embellishments in the design would put our parks in competition with the hotel/motel/bed and breakfast establishments. We commend the RCO and the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the initiative in proposing the addition of cabins/yurts to the list of eligible facilities. For all of our sakes, we wish you continued success in providing funding for deserving recreational projects. | The RCO understands that some sponsors prefer to provide a "rustic" experience. Sponsors would not be required to provide utilities or other features in cabins or yurts. |
| Lori Flemm, Director <i>Lacey Parks and Recreation</i> | The only comment I suggest is to use the same language (add the word "YURTS") in manual 10a that you have in the other two manuals: Cabin/Yurts. | The proposal was changed to apply to overnight recreational facility structures, which include cabins, yurts, and bunkhouses throughout the proposal. The language is consistent throughout the modified proposal. |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
|---|--|---|
| Sharon Claussen, Program Manager <i>King County Parks</i> | We are very excited about the proposed changes that would clearly allow simple yurts/cabins on RCO funded properties. The proposed size of 500 sq ft seems appropriate, but need to clarify if that refers to the overall footprint or just the structure itself? Is there a limit to the number of units per site, or would that be subject to "appropriate" for the site. Can you clarify if there is any issue or restrictions associated with restroom or shower buildings/facilities? Will they be considered eligible for grants? | The proposed maximum 500 square feet refers to the footprint of the structure itself, so outside decking and ADA ramps would not be considered as part of the footprint. There is no one-size-fits-all limit to the number of units per site because the size, as well as the type of recreational resource provided by each site varies. Overnight recreational facility structures that include bathrooms, water, and septic/sewer utilities would be eligible for reimbursement. There are no proposed policy changes about the eligibility of separate restroom or shower facilities. |
| Nikki Fields, Park Planner <i>Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission</i> | <p>Washington State Parks has some concerns about the proposed recreational cabin eligibility policy. Our Commission passed a policy to increase the total number of cabins and yurts in the park system in order to diversify the camping experience. We currently operate 108 cabins and yurts at 25 state parks.</p> <p>We have learned that many families with children, especially single-parent families, prefer the safety, comfort, and convenience of camping with their families in our cabins or yurts. Camping in a cabin or yurt can also serve as an "entry-level" camping experience for those who have never camped before, do not own camping equipment, and who may be nervous about being outdoors while sleeping. And now that our nation's baby boomers are nearing retirement, we are finding that they still want to stay overnight in our parks, but they want to do so without spending \$100,000 on an RV, or subjecting their bodies to the rigors of sleeping on the ground.</p> | |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
|------------|--|--|
| | <p>Because of this demand, State Parks is supportive of the inclusion of cabins and yurts in RCO's list of eligible projects; however, we ask that you reconsider the following issues:</p> <p><u>Plumbing/restrooms.</u> Providing restrooms in some of our cabins is essential for several reasons: <i>Cost.</i> In some cases, it is much more economical to build cabins with restrooms. If cabins are constructed without internal restrooms, they need to be grouped together near a comfort station. Our current bids are showing that we can construct a medium-sized comfort station for about \$250,000. But for that same \$250,000, we could construct four fully-furnished cabins with restrooms. Depending on the comfort station, and on the topography, it can be more cost effective to build cabins with restrooms than to complete a major remodel of an existing comfort station to make it ADA compliant, combined with access route improvements from the cabins to that building.</p> <p><i>User experience.</i> Allowing restrooms in cabins better meets the needs of users that may not be comfortable with a traditional camping experience</p> <p><i>Flexibility.</i> Allowing cabins with restrooms allows State Parks to choose good cabin sites, regardless of the distance and topography to, or the condition of, existing comfort stations. It would also allow State Parks to provide cabins for winter recreationists. It will give our agency needed flexibility in choosing where our cabins will be, and who they will serve.</p> <p><u>Furniture.</u> Cabins need some basic furniture in order to be functional (beds, tables, couches, etc). Many RCO policies focus on completed projects immediately providing new recreational amenities to the public, but by not allowing cabin furniture as an eligible expense, RCO could conceivably be funding projects that will not be usable until additional funding for furniture is secured. Allowing basic furniture as an eligible expense on a cabin project ensures a fully complete and useable recreational amenity.</p> <p><u>Small appliances.</u> Allowing microwave ovens and mini refrigerators in cabins will allow their use by people who often avoid camping now. Many medications need refrigeration, and many people, particularly older people, are dependent on their medications. These small appliances may also be essential for preserving and warming baby food or formula. Babies eat at all hours, and the inconvenience of starting a fire and going outside every time the baby needs to eat likely makes many parents of young children avoid camping in our parks. Providing these small appliances will allow our parks to serve more of our state's population.</p> | <p><u>Plumbing/Restrooms</u> – The proposal was modified to include a restroom, kitchenette, as well as water and sewer-septic utilities as part of an eligible structure's simple, basic design.</p> <p><u>Furniture and Small Appliances</u> - The proposal was not changed, Furniture, furnishings, and appliances are non-fixtures that are ineligible for reimbursement. Using capital funds to buy non-fixtures and consumables that are not part of the facility itself, such as small appliances and furnishings, does not directly support RCO's goal of providing funds and planning assistance for outdoor recreational facilities.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
|------------|---|---|
| | <p><u>Wi-Fi</u>. Connectivity is no longer seen as a luxury, but a necessity. One of the primary goals of State Parks is to provide our users with education and interpretation to enhance their outdoor recreation experiences, and we are currently exploring ways of providing interpretive materials through the web and through mobile applications. The ability to offer wi-fi will not supplant our focus on outdoor recreation; it will enhance it. We need to be able to provide wi-fi in order to continue to meet our education goals.</p> <p><u>Pro-rating</u>. If the RCO elects to not allow reimbursement for plumbing, wi-fi, furniture, or small appliances, we ask that State Parks be allowed to provide these essential upgrades with non-RCO funds, and that RCO allow pro-ration of the cabin or yurt costs. This would also make your policy on pro-ration for cabins consistent with your policies on other facilities.</p> | <p><u>Wi-Fi</u> – The proposal was modified to include communication utilities for the structure as eligible.</p> <p><u>Pro-rating</u> - The proposal was modified to be more clear that overnight recreational facility structures that exceed a simple, basic design (for example, more than 500 square feet) are not eligible to be reimbursed. While pro-rating is currently allowed in some limited cases, it is not allowed for costs such as plumbing, wi-fi, furniture or small appliances. Pro-rating these costs could be complicated and could greatly increase RCO's administrative workload.</p> |

Item 11

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Policy Regarding Allowable Project Uses
Prepared By: Dominga Soliz, Policy Specialist
Approved by the Director: *Kaleen Cottingham*

Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

As part of its work on compliance issues, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff developed a new proposed policy regarding allowable uses of grant-funded land and facilities.

The policy will help staff and the funding boards make clear, consistent, and more streamlined decisions about how to determine whether certain uses are consistent with the grant funding. It will give sponsors and staff a clearer understanding of RCO's expectations about how grant grant-funded land and facilities should be used.

Staff briefed the board on this proposal in March 2011. The proposal before the board in June is a shorter, more focused version of that proposal, based on public comment and board feedback. Staff is asking the board to approve the revised proposal.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval of the revised allowable uses policy, which provides greater clarity and guidance about whether or not a use of a project site is allowed via Resolution 2011-18.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of this policy advances the board's goal to achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to it. It also is critical to ensuring that the board investments are maintained, and that the statutory intent of the programs is upheld. Evaluating allowable uses is an integral part of the RCO's compliance policy, which the board has established as a priority in its annual work plan.

Background

In March 2011, staff presented the board with an overview of a proposed new policy to address the ways that sponsors could use project sites – an important aspect of compliance.

Since grant projects are unique and diverse, the range of potential questions about allowable uses of land and facilities is practically limitless. Staff members have fielded questions about potential uses ranging from low-impact recreation on habitat conservation land to cell towers in parks.

It can be difficult and potentially subjective for grant managers to determine whether a use is allowed on the project site or constitutes non-compliance because:

- Policies stating whether a project use is eligible for reimbursement are generally clear.
- Policies stating whether a project use is allowed – even if it is ineligible for reimbursement – are less clear.

Current Policy

RCO staff and sponsors currently consider the following two policies when determining whether a use would be allowed on a grant-funded site.

| Current Policy | What it Says | What is Potentially Unclear |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Compatible Uses Policy | Non-outdoor recreation and non-habitat conservation uses are allowed on acquisition projects as long as the uses are compatible with, and clearly secondary to, the uses described in the project agreement. | Meaning of “clearly compatible with approved uses” |
| Conversion Policy | Non-outdoor recreation or non-habitat conservation use is a conversion if it impairs the originally intended purposes of the project. | Meaning of “made in a manner that impairs the originally intended purposes of the project” |

The “allowable uses” proposal is intended to clarify these policies by replacing the compatible uses policy. The proposed new policy – along with an operational framework – helps determine whether a specific use is (a) compatible with the approved project uses or (b) made in a manner that impairs originally intended purposes of the project. The current conversion policy would not change; rather, the policies are written to work together so that the conversion policy also becomes clearer.

Summary of the Initial Proposal

Board-funded grants are intended to support resource-oriented conservation, restoration, or outdoor recreation opportunities. In April 2011, the RCO released an initial proposal for public comment (Attachment A).

Under the proposal, a use of the project land or facilities could be allowable only under the following circumstances:

| | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| Identified in the project agreement and/or expressly allowed ¹ by RCO policy | OR | Permitted by the Allowable Uses Policy, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Consistent with grant purposes: both the specific grant agreement and the overall grant program;2. All practical alternatives to the use must have been considered and rejected on sound basis; <i>and</i>3. Achieve its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the resource. An overall impairment would not be allowed.4. If a use impairs the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), it must also provide at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource. |
|---|-----------|---|

Commonly Requested Uses

The proposal also included a “commonly requested uses” section, which described how some uses, such as those that follow, could be allowed on project sites under certain circumstances. Other commonly requested uses sections could be proposed to the board over time.

- Overnight recreational facilities on outdoor recreation projects
- Public facilities on outdoor recreation projects
- Concessions on outdoor recreation projects

Changes Based on Board Feedback

The board discussed a draft of the proposal at its March 2011 regular meeting. Based on comment from the board, staff removed a requirement that a project use should be “justified as reasonably related to a legitimate public interest or need.” Instead, and as recommended by the board, the proposal included a requirement that “all practical alternatives to the use must have

¹ If a use is allowed by grant program/category policy this means the use is allowed on all project sites funded by the program/category; it does not mean the use is eligible for reimbursement in the program/category.

been considered and rejected on sound basis.” This requirement ensures that a non-habitat or non-outdoor recreation project use only is allowed as a last resort. The language is similar to National Park Service (NPS) policy regarding requests to build sponsor-funded public facilities on NPS-funded lands.

The initial proposal also varied from the draft discussed with the board by including a section that addressed “commonly requested uses.” However, based on stakeholder feedback, staff is recommending that the policy be approved without this section at this time. Further information is in the analysis section below.

There were no other substantive changes to the policy as it was presented to the board. A more detailed explanation, like the one provided in March 2011, is in Attachment C. The attachment also discusses the commonly requested uses section.

Analysis

Public Comment Received

The initial proposal was placed on the RCO’s web site on April 26, 2011 and distributed to over 1700 interested parties via email. Staff received 22 comments. 17 were in favor, 5 were opposed, and 3 were neutral with requests for clarification or suggestions for revisions. Several comments expressed concern that the commonly requested uses sections could expand the uses of publicly funded lands. The comments also recommended shortening the policy. The full text of comments and staff responses is in Attachment D.

The most significant concerns were related to the commonly requested uses sections, including policies for public facilities, overnight recreational facilities, and concessions. Reviewers found it confusing, and some believed that it could broadly expand uses. Comment also focused on the length of the policy.

Revised Proposal

Based on the comments, staff revised the proposal to address several of the concerns as follows:

| Comments | Revision |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO should not expand the type of uses on publicly funded land • It caters to private business interests • RCO should protect against human uses, not facilitate them • Public facilities and concessions should not be allowed • Wait until the overnight recreational facilities eligibility policy is adopted | <p>Eliminated the commonly requested uses sections, including sections on public facilities, overnight recreational facilities, and concessions.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy is too long • There is redundant text • The examples are helpful | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminated redundant text • Moved the examples into an appendix of the manual • Eliminated the process section (include the process in an internal procedural manual) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision-making process is subjective • There is no opportunity for public review of a decision to allow a use | <p>In the process section, added criteria that the RCO team would use to develop a recommendation to approve or deny the request. The recommendations and final decision by the director or board will be documented in the project file.</p> |

Proposal Summary

Without the commonly requested uses sections, the revised proposal focuses only on clarifying existing policy, and still gives staff guidance on how to determine whether certain uses are consistent with the grant funding. A draft for board consideration is in Attachment C.

The revised proposal does the following:

- Removes the “compatible uses” policy from Manual 3
- Sets a policy that to be in compliance with the grant, non-habitat conservation, non-outdoor recreation, or non-salmon recovery uses of grant-assisted project sites must be:

- Identified in the project agreement and/or expressly allowed² by RCO policy or
- Approved by RCO or the funding board

In order for the use to be approved by RCO or the funding board:

- The use must be consistent with the purposes of the grant;
- All practical alternatives to the use must have been considered and rejected on sound basis;
- The use must achieve its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource; and
- If a use impairs the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), it must also provide at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource.

Staff is asking the board to adopt the revised proposal in order to give staff and sponsors more clarity and guidance about whether a use of a project site is allowed or whether it is out of compliance with the grant.

Next Steps

This memo presents only the policy proposal. Staff is developing internal implementation procedures and will provide staff training if the board adopts the policy. Staff has developed a method for tracking director and board decisions about allowable uses to help ensure consistency over time.

Staff will continue to work with stakeholders and staff to develop proposals for policies that clearly describe how to treat commonly requested uses, including cattle grazing, cell towers, and existing structures. Policies for commonly requested uses will address recurring questions about when specific uses are allowed or out of compliance with the grant.

Attachments

Resolution 2011-18

- A. Revised Allowable Uses Policy Proposal for Board Consideration, June 2011
- B. Allowable Uses Policy Proposal Submitted for Public Review, April 2011
- C. Explanation of Initial Proposal
- D. Public Comments Received

² If a use is allowed by grant program/category policy it means the use is allowed on all project sites funded by the program/category; it does not mean the use is eligible for reimbursement in the program/category.

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution #2011-18
Approving New Policy Regarding Allowable Project Uses

WHEREAS, recipients of grant funds frequently ask Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to make determinations regarding whether certain uses are permitted on grant-funded land and facilities; and

WHEREAS, RCO staff currently has no policy or standard practice for determining whether certain uses are permitted on grant-funded land and facilities; and

WHEREAS, governing statutes and rules state that grant-funded land and facilities may not, without prior approval of the board, be converted to a use other than that for which funds were originally approved; and

WHEREAS, allowable uses grant-funded land and facilities are distinguished from those eligible for reimbursement; and

WHEREAS, RCO staff have responded to these inquiries by developing a proposed new policy regarding allowable uses of grant-funded land and facilities; and

WHEREAS, the policy will help staff make clear, consistent, and more streamlined decisions about how to determine whether certain uses are consistent with the grant funding; and

WHEREAS, this policy is critical to ensuring that the board investments are maintained, and that the statutory intent of the programs is upheld; and

WHEREAS, this policy will clarify, rather than expand, already-existing policy; and

WHEREAS, evaluating allowable uses is an integral part of the RCO's compliance policy, which the board has established as a priority in its annual work plan; and

WHEREAS, the policy was published for 30-day public review, thereby supporting the board's goal to perform its work in an open manner;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the board adopts the policy intent as presented June 2011; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the board directs RCO staff to incorporate these policy statements into the applicable manuals with language that reflects the policy intent.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

Date: _____

Revised Allowable Uses Policy Proposal for Board Consideration, June 2011

Proposed deletion from Manual 3 (acquisition projects), page 52

Compatible Uses

~~RCO allows non-outdoor recreation, salmon habitat recovery, or habitat conservation use of acquisition projects, such as timber management, grazing, and other natural resource uses. These uses must be:~~

- ~~• Clearly compatible with the outdoor recreation, salmon habitat recovery, or~~
- ~~• Clearly secondary to the outdoor recreation, salmon habitat recovery, or habitat conservation use approved in the project agreement~~
- ~~• Approved by RCO in writing.~~

Proposed policy for inclusion in Manual 7 (funded projects)

Allowable Uses

Some uses³ of grant-assisted project sites that may or may not be eligible for reimbursement may be allowed on project sites in certain circumstances. This section establishes policy and a process for determining when a use of a project site is allowed and when it is out of compliance with the grant.

RCO grants are intended to support Washington State's habitat, outdoor recreation, and salmon habitat resources. Uses of project sites must have no overall impairment to the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource funded by RCO.

In order to be in compliance with the grant, non-habitat conservation, non-outdoor recreation, or non-salmon recovery uses of grant-assisted project sites must be:

- Identified in the project agreement and/or expressly allowed⁴ by RCO policy or
- Approved by RCO or the funding board

In order for the use to be approved by RCO or the funding board:

- The use must be consistent with the purposes of the grant
- All practical alternatives to the use must have been considered and rejected on sound basis

³ A use of a project site means an activity (human and non-human), structure, and/or infrastructure element

⁴ If a use is allowed by grant program/category policy it means the use is allowed on all project sites funded by the program/category; it does not mean the use is eligible for reimbursement in the program/category.

- The use must achieve its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource, and
- If a use impairs the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), it must also provide at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource.

An approved use of a project site must continue in the way it was approved in order to remain in compliance with the grant.

Uses of grant-assisted project sites must comply with all other laws and policies (including RCW 49.60 which prohibits unfair practices of places used for public resort, accommodation, assemblage, and amusement, and including cultural resources review requirements of the Governor's Executive Order 05-05 [www.governor.wa.gov/execorders] or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act).

Allowable Use Examples – Include in Appendix

Ineligible for reimbursement or as sponsor match in the grant program, but allowable – An overnight recreational cabin with functioning kitchen and bathroom is constructed on an acquisition project funded by an RCO outdoor recreation grant. The cabin and its amenities are ineligible for reimbursement or as sponsor match, but RCO approves the cabin after considering factors including: the cabin creates outdoor recreation opportunities for users who prefer indoor amenities, the footprint is the minimum required to meet the purpose of providing a range of options for overnight facilities, the cabin's location will not preclude other outdoor recreational opportunities, the cabin is accessible to the general public in a non-exclusive and equitable manner, and the overall resource impairments due to the combined non-outdoor recreation uses is minimal.

Eligible for reimbursement by the grant program, but not consistent with the project agreement and therefore not allowable – An outdoor swimming pool is constructed on a soccer field that was funded by an RCO outdoor recreation grant. The soccer field was recently developed and is not obsolete⁵. There is a need for soccer fields in the sponsor's jurisdiction. The swimming pool is eligible in the grant program, but impairs the project agreement's primary purpose of providing opportunities for outdoor soccer. Eligibility in the grant program does not automatically make a use allowable. Consistency with the project agreement is required. RCO does not approve the change of use and the sponsor must seek approval for a conversion.

Minimal impairment to the resource; allowable – A sponsor requests a trail be allowed on an acquisition project funded by an RCO salmon recovery grant for the purpose of providing educational and low-impact outdoor recreation opportunities. RCO approves the trail because it will achieve the purposes of the trail with minimum impairment to the project's salmon habitat resource and will result in no overall impairment to the resource. Some of the factors RCO

⁵ See Compliance policy, Manual 7 (Funded Projects) for "obsolescence" definitions and policy.

considers include: benefits to salmon habitat derived from the educational opportunities, the trail is designed to drain away from sensitive habitat areas, and the timing of the use and construction of the trail are coordinated to avoid timing of species and habitat cycles, and trail management will focus on protecting the salmon habitat resource from potential trail user impairments.

Minimal impairment to the resource; allowable – A sponsor has a development project funded by an RCO outdoor recreation grant for the purpose of providing water access to boaters and other recreationists. The sponsor requests that it be allowed to restore a wetland that is not required for on-site mitigation. RCO approves the wetland restoration because it will achieve the purpose of providing wetland habitat with minimum impairment to the project's outdoor recreation resource and will result in no overall impairment to the resource. Some of the factors RCO considers include: benefits to recreationists derived from the additional natural feature, and the wetland is located in an area that will not interfere with parking or pedestrian travel to the water access site.

Benefit to the resource is at least equivalent to resource impairment; allowable – A sponsor requests a salmon restoration project be allowed on an acquisition project funded by an RCO habitat conservation grant. The salmon restoration project will include placement of engineered log jams on a stream located on the project site. The restoration project will not interfere with the overall goal identified in the habitat conservation project agreement to establish habitat connectivity for several upland and riparian species, including certain frogs, ducks, and grouse. The salmon restoration work is expected to result in benefits to the riparian functions identified in the habitat conservation project agreement. However, conducting the salmon restoration work will temporarily disturb habitats for some species intended to be supported by the habitat conservation grant as well as some habitats and species not expressly identified in the project agreement. RCO approves the salmon restoration work after considering that the temporary impairment to habitat and species on the site will be minimal compared with the benefits to the riparian functions of the site. Impairments to the project's habitat resource (identified in the project agreement as well as the type of resource generally supported by the grant program) are weighed against benefits to habitat resource (identified in the project agreement as well as the type of resource generally supported by the grant program).

Benefit to resources is at least equivalent to resource impairment; allowable – A barn that was purchased as part of an RCO habitat conservation grant provides habitat for species not expressly identified in the project agreement, such as bats or owls. The barn is located in a non-sensitive habitat conservation area. RCO approves the sponsor's request to retain the barn after considering that the footprint of the barn is relatively small compared with the size of the project and that, besides the barn's footprint, no other habitat and species impairments are anticipated. The impairment to the project's habitat resource is weighed against benefits to the habitat resource, including benefits to habitat and species that are not expressly identified in the project agreement.

Benefit to same type of resource necessary, or will not be allowable – A sponsor requests to remove trees from a forest on an upland area that was purchased as part of an RCO salmon

recovery acquisition project. The forest practices will result in benefits to non-salmon habitat but are expected to result in runoff that disrupts riparian zones that are important to salmon recovery. RCO denies the request because the impairments to the salmon habitat resource are not offset by at least equivalent benefits to salmon habitat.

Allowable Uses Policy Proposal Submitted for Public Review, April 2011

Proposed deletion from Manual 3 (acquisition projects), page 52

Compatible Uses

~~RCO allows non-outdoor recreation, salmon habitat recovery, or habitat conservation use of acquisition projects, such as timber management, grazing, and other natural resource uses. These uses must be:~~

- ~~• Clearly compatible with the outdoor recreation, salmon habitat recovery, or~~
- ~~• Clearly secondary to the outdoor recreation, salmon habitat recovery, or habitat conservation use approved in the project agreement~~
- ~~• Approved by RCO in writing.~~

Proposed policy for inclusion in Manual 7 (funded projects)

Allowable Uses

Some uses⁶ of grant-assisted project sites that may or may not be eligible for reimbursement may be allowed on project sites in certain circumstances. This section establishes policy and a process for determining when a use of a project site is allowed and when it is out of compliance with the grant.

RCO grants are intended to support Washington State's habitat, outdoor recreation, and salmon resources. Uses of project sites must have no overall impairment to the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource funded by RCO.

In order to be in compliance with the grant, non-habitat conservation, non-outdoor recreation, or non-salmon recovery uses of grant-assisted project sites must be:

- Identified in the project agreement and/or expressly allowed⁷ by RCO policy or
- Approved by RCO or the funding board

In order for the use to be approved by RCO or the funding board:

- The use must be consistent with the purposes of the grant

⁶ A use of a project site means an activity (human and non-human), structure, and/or infrastructure element

⁷ If a use is allowed by grant program/category policy this means the use is allowed on all project sites funded by the program/category; it does not mean the use is eligible for reimbursement in the program/category.

- All practical alternatives to the use must have been considered and rejected on sound basis
- The use must achieve its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource, and
- If a use impairs the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), it must also provide at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource.

An approved use of a project site must continue in the way it was approved in order to remain in compliance with the grant.

Uses of grant-assisted project sites must comply with all other laws and policies (including RCW 49.60 which prohibits unfair practices of places used for public resort, accommodation, assemblage, and amusement, and including cultural resources review requirements of the Governor's Executive Order 05-05 [www.governor.wa.gov/execorders] or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act).

Allowable Uses Approval Process

The question of whether a use is allowed on a project site may arise at any time. For example, an applicant or sponsor may inquire before the grant is approved about whether a current or future use is allowed. Or, after a project is complete, it may be necessary to determine whether a use is allowed or out of compliance with the grant.

The following process is a grant review process, not an environmental review process. The question is how the public investment in habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat is affected by the use of grant-funded project sites.

Applicants are encouraged to include any anticipated uses of project sites in the grant application in order to avoid a potential compliance issue or the need to seek RCO or board approval to allow the use.

The approval process evaluates whether the use meets the following requirements:

1. The use is consistent with the purposes of the grant
2. All practical alternatives to the use have been considered and rejected on a sound basis
3. The use achieves its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource, and
4. If the use impairs the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), it also provides at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource.

Procedure for the following process is located in the RCO Operations Manual. Applicants and sponsors should consult the grant manager for information about the procedure.

Step 1 – Grant Manager review

Key question: Is the use clearly consistent with the project agreement?

A project use is allowed if it is clearly consistent with the project agreement. The grant manager evaluates whether the use impairs the overall goals, primary purpose, or key elements in the project agreement. If the use clearly does not impair the overall goal, primary purpose, and key elements in the project agreement, then it is clearly consistent with the project agreement and allowed.

If the grant manager determines the use is clearly consistent with the project agreement, the grant manager informs the applicant or sponsor and documents the project file. The applicant or sponsor may request written confirmation from RCO.

If the use is not clearly consistent with the project agreement, the grant manager denies the request. The sponsor can choose to submit an allowable use request (Step 2).

Step 2 – Sponsor submits allowable use request

The sponsor submits an allowable use request to the grant manager. The request must include:

- A description of the use, including site plans/maps showing its location
- A discussion of which practical alternatives were considered and why they were rejected
- A discussion of how the use achieves its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource
- An explanation of why the use will not result in overall impairment to the resource, and
- An expert⁸ signature.

Once the request is submitted, the process moves to Step 3.

Step 3 – RCO team review and recommendation

A team comprised of RCO staff⁹ reviews the request and evaluates whether there is overall impairment to the project's resource as a result of the use. The evaluation is based on consideration of these key questions:

- Is the use consistent with the purposes of the grant?
- Which practical alternatives were considered and why were they rejected?

⁸ An expert is a person with a high degree of skill or knowledge on the subject as a result of education, training, or experience.

⁹ The RCO staff team includes Senior Grant Managers, a Compliance Specialist, and policy staff.

- Does the use achieve its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource?
- If the use impairs the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), does it also provide at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource?
- Potential impairment to the project's habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource is given significantly more consideration than economic efficiency and convenience.
- The RCO staff team forwards its analysis and recommendation to the director.

Step 4 – Director or board decision

The director has different options depending on what the RCO staff team recommends.

- If the RCO staff team recommends approval, the director may
 - Approve the request, or
 - Submit the request and staff recommendation to the board.
- If the RCO staff team recommends denial or is undecided, the director may
 - Approve the request
 - Deny the request
 - Submit the request and staff recommendation to an ad hoc review panel before making a decision or submitting the request and staff recommendation to the board, or
 - Submit the request and staff recommendation directly to the board.

The review panel is not a standing panel. The panel shall be comprised of at least five members who are not RCO staff. Members of the panel must not represent the interests of the requesting sponsor and must have experience evaluating projects in the same grant program or category.

RCO will inform the applicant or sponsor in writing of the director or board determination.

Commonly Requested Uses

Some uses of project sites that may or may not be eligible for reimbursement can be allowed on project sites under certain circumstances. This section outlines when specific uses are allowed and when they are out of compliance with the grant. See grant program manuals for additional restrictions by grant program. All uses of project sites must have no overall impairment to the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource funded by RCO.

Overnight Recreational Facilities

An overnight recreational facility may be allowed on grant-assisted outdoor recreation project sites so long as the facility complies with the allowable use policy above and the facility's

amenities and attractions directly encourage, enhance, or support outdoor recreation on the project site.

Overnight recreational facilities that are not allowed include those that

- Provide exclusive use privileges, such as memberships
- Are not available to the general public in an equitable manner
- Are used for office or residential purposes, and/or
- Do not comply with existing law and policy.

Amenities and attractions that are not allowed as part of an overnight recreational facility include: staff service amenities such as room service and restaurants, cable television, indoor play areas, indoor ball courts, indoor swimming pools, and indoor water parks.

To be allowed, overnight recreational facilities that are not identified in the project agreement or are not allowed by grant program policy must be approved by RCO or the funding board. To request approval, the sponsor must submit an allowable use request (see Steps 2-4 above). In addition, the sponsor must submit:

- An explanation of how the facility and its uses will encourage, enhance and support existing and planned outdoor recreation on the site
- An explanation of 1) who will own and/or operate and maintain the facility 2) when the facility will be open, closed, and restricted to the public, and
- Attachments of any third party leases, and operation and management agreements.

Public Facilities

A public facility is a facility for primarily indoor, non-habitat conservation, non-recreation, and/or non-salmon recovery public uses. A public facility may be allowed on grant-assisted outdoor recreation project sites so long as the facility complies with the allowable use policy above and the facility's amenities and attractions directly encourage, enhance, or support the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource on the project site.

Public facilities that are not allowed include those that

- Provide exclusive use privileges, such as memberships
- Are not available to the general public in an equitable manner, and/or
- Do not comply with existing law and policy.

Types of public facilities that are not allowed include: community recreation centers or environmental learning centers that occupy a significant amount of a project site, clinics, police stations (not including sub-stations), fire stations, professional sports facilities or commercial resort facilities.

To be allowed, public facilities that are not identified in the project agreement or are not allowed by grant program policy must be approved by RCO or the funding board. To request approval, the sponsor must submit an allowable use request (see Steps 2-4 above). In addition, the sponsor must submit:

- An explanation of how the facility and its uses will encourage, enhance and support existing and planned outdoor recreation on the site
- Description of the purpose and all proposed uses of the public facility such as types of programming, recreation activities, and special events including intended users of the new facility and any agency, organization, or other party to occupy the facility. Description of the interior and exterior of the facility, such as office space, meeting rooms, food/beverage area, residential/lodging area, classrooms, gyms, etc.
- An explanation of 1) who will own and/or operate and maintain the facility 2) when the facility will be open, closed, and restricted to the public, and
- Attachments of any third party leases, and operation and management agreements.

Concessions

A concession with food service operations such as snack bars, carry-out food service, and stands with outdoor dining including pavilions and covered patios may be allowed on outdoor recreation project sites so long as the establishment complies with the allowable use policy above and its primary purpose is to serve the outdoor recreating public.

Restaurant-type establishments with indoor dining/seating are not allowed.

Restaurant-type establishments that are not allowed include those that

- Provide exclusive use privileges, such as memberships
- Are not available to the general public in an equitable manner
- Are used for office or residential purposes, and/or
- Do not comply with existing law and policy.

To be allowed, concessions that are not identified in the project agreement or are not allowed by grant program policy must be approved by RCO or the funding board. To request approval, the sponsor must submit an allowable use request (see Steps 2-4 above). In addition, the sponsor must submit:

- An explanation of how the primary purpose of the concession is to serve the outdoor recreating public
- An explanation of 1) who will own and/or operate and maintain the concession and 2) when the concession will be open, closed, and restricted to the public
- Attachments of any third party leases, and operation and management agreements.

Examples

Ineligible for reimbursement or as sponsor match in the grant program, but allowable – An overnight recreational cabin with functioning kitchen and bathroom is constructed on an acquisition project funded by an RCO outdoor recreation grant. The cabin and its amenities are ineligible for reimbursement or as sponsor match, but RCO approves the cabin after considering factors including: the cabin creates outdoor recreation opportunities for users who prefer indoor amenities, the footprint is the minimum required to meet the purpose of providing a range of options for overnight facilities, the cabin's location will not preclude other outdoor recreational opportunities, the cabin is accessible to the general public in a non-exclusive and equitable manner, and the overall resource impairments due to the combined non-outdoor recreation uses is minimal.

Eligible for reimbursement by the grant program, but not consistent with the project agreement and therefore not allowable – An outdoor swimming pool is constructed on a soccer field that was funded by an RCO outdoor recreation grant. The soccer field was recently developed and is not obsolete¹⁰. The swimming pool is eligible in the grant program, but impairs the project agreement's primary purpose of providing opportunities for outdoor soccer. Eligibility in the grant program does not automatically make a use allowable. Consistency with the project agreement is required. RCO does not approve the change of use and the sponsor must seek approval for a conversion.

Minimal impairment to the resource; allowable – A sponsor requests a trail be allowed on an acquisition project funded by an RCO salmon recovery grant for the purpose of providing educational and low-impact outdoor recreation opportunities. RCO approves the trail because it will achieve the purposes of the trail with minimum impairment to the project's salmon habitat resource and will result in no overall impairment to the resource. Some of the factors RCO considers include: benefits to salmon habitat derived from the educational opportunities, the trail is designed to drain away from sensitive habitat areas, and the timing of the use and construction of the trail are coordinated to avoid timing of species and habitat cycles, and trail management will focus on protecting the salmon habitat resource from potential trail user impairments.

Minimal impairment to the resource; allowable – A sponsor has a development project funded by an RCO outdoor recreation grant for the purpose of providing water access to boaters and other recreationists. The sponsor requests that it be allowed to restore a wetland that is not required for on-site mitigation. RCO approves the wetland restoration because it will achieve the purpose of providing wetland habitat with minimum impairment to the project's outdoor recreation resource and will result in no overall impairment to the resource. Some of the factors RCO considers include: benefits to recreationists derived from the additional natural feature, and the wetland is located in an area that will not interfere with parking or pedestrian travel to the water access site.

¹⁰ See Compliance policy, Manual 7 (Funded Projects) for "obsolescence" definitions and policy.

Benefit to the resource is at least equivalent to resource impairment; allowable – A sponsor requests a salmon restoration project be allowed on an acquisition project funded by an RCO habitat conservation grant. The salmon restoration project will include placement of engineered log jams on a stream located on the project site. The restoration project will not interfere with the overall goal identified in the habitat conservation project agreement to establish habitat connectivity for several upland and riparian species, including certain frogs, ducks, and grouse. The salmon restoration work is expected to result in benefits to the riparian functions identified in the habitat conservation project agreement. However, conducting the salmon restoration work will temporarily disturb habitats for some species intended to be supported by the habitat conservation grant as well as some habitats and species not expressly identified in the project agreement. RCO approves the salmon restoration work after considering that the temporary impairment to habitat and species on the site will be minimal compared with the benefits to the riparian functions of the site. Impairments to the project's habitat resource (identified in the project agreement as well as the type of resource generally supported by the grant program) are weighed against benefits to habitat resource (identified in the project agreement as well as the type of resource generally supported by the grant program).

Benefit to resources is at least equivalent to resource impairment; allowable – A barn that was purchased as part of an RCO habitat conservation grant provides habitat for species not expressly identified in the project agreement, such as bats or owls. The barn is located in a non-sensitive habitat conservation area. RCO approves the sponsor's request to retain the barn after considering that the footprint of the barn is relatively small compared with the size of the project and that, besides the barn's footprint, no other habitat and species impairments are anticipated. The impairment to the project's habitat resource is weighed against benefits to the habitat resource, including benefits to habitat and species that are not expressly identified in the project agreement.

Benefit to same type of resource necessary, or will not be allowable – A sponsor requests to remove trees from a forest on an upland area that was purchased as part of an RCO salmon recovery acquisition project. The forest practices will result in benefits to non-salmon habitat but are expected to result in runoff that disrupts riparian zones that are important to salmon recovery. RCO denies the request because the impairments to the salmon habitat resource are not offset by at least equivalent benefits to salmon habitat.

Detailed Explanation of Allowable Uses Policy Proposal

Under the proposal, a non-recreational or non-habitat use could be allowable only under the following circumstances:

| | | |
|--|------------------|---|
| <p>Identified in the project agreement and/or expressly allowed¹¹ by RCO policy</p> | <p>OR</p> | <p>Permitted by the Allowable Uses Policy, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with grant purposes: both the specific grant agreement and the overall grant program; • All practical alternatives to the use must have been considered and rejected on sound basis; <i>and</i> • Achieve its intended purpose with minimum impairment to the resource. An overall impairment would not be allowed. • If a use impairs the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), it must also provide at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource. |
|--|------------------|---|

Clearly Identified in the Project Agreement and/or Allowed by Existing Policy

This test determines whether the allowable uses policy applies. If the use is identified in the project agreement or is already clearly allowed by existing policy, then it is allowed. Otherwise, the allowable uses policy is applicable.

Consistent with Grant Purposes

Applicable statutes and rules state that grant-funded land and facilities may not, without prior approval of the board, be converted to a use other than that for which funds were originally approved.¹² To ensure the statute is met, RCO must identify whether a project use is consistent with the project agreement and program.

¹¹ If a use is allowed by grant program/category policy this means the use is allowed on all project sites funded by the program/category; it does not mean the use is eligible for reimbursement in the program/category.

¹² The grant program statutes and regulations provide similar language. For example, the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program statute states, "Habitat and recreation land and facilities acquired or developed with moneys appropriated for this chapter may not, without prior approval of the board, be converted to a use other than that for

Consistency with the Project Agreement

The project agreement is the sponsor's promise to spend the funds in a certain way. For example, a project agreement to provide baseball fields is different from an agreement to provide an outdoor swimming pool, even though both provide outdoor recreation opportunities.

If a use is already included in the project agreement, then it would be allowed. If the use is not included in the project agreement, then it would be compared against the overall goal, primary purpose, and key elements described in the project agreement (see table for examples).

| | Project Type | Examples |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Overall Goal | Recreation project | Expand capacity in local parks for softball and baseball leagues |
| | Habitat project | Establish habitat connectivity |
| Primary Purpose | Recreation project | Provide day and night baseball and softball |
| | Habitat project | Protect riparian habitat for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed anadromous fish |
| Key Elements | Recreation project | 8 acres for ball fields, 2 acres restrooms and parking lots |
| | Habitat project | 10 acres riparian and wetland, 10 upland |

Staff proposes that if the use does not impair the overall goal, primary purpose, and key elements in the project agreement, then it would be considered consistent with the project agreement.

Consistency with the Grant Program

A project must be consistent with the grant program because there is an expectation that those program funds will be expended for certain purposes valued by the program. For example, funds from recreation programs are intended to result in opportunities for public recreation in perpetuity while funds from habitat programs are intended to result in habitat values or functions in perpetuity¹³.

Project uses that are neither clearly prohibited nor clearly allowed would be compared to the values of the grant program. Depending on the program, program values may include:

- Public access on the project site
- Habitat quality or species on the project site
- Activities that support operation and maintenance of the project land on the project site

which funds were originally approved." RCW 79A.15.030

¹³ RCO compliance policy

- Land features, such as vegetation, on the project site
- Structures, facilities or infrastructure elements on the project site
- Public support for the project

If a use does not impair the program values, then it would be considered consistent with the program.

All Practical Alternatives Considered and Rejected

Based on comment from the board, the initial proposal did not include a requirement that a project use should be justified as reasonably related to a legitimate public interest or need. Instead, as recommended by the board, the proposal includes a requirement that all practical alternatives to the use must have been considered and rejected on sound basis. The requirement ensures that a non-habitat or non-outdoor recreation use of a project site is only allowed as a last resort. The language is similar to National Park Service (NPS) policy regarding requests to build sponsor-funded public facilities on NPS-funded lands.

Minimum Impairment to the Grant Resource

A non-habitat or non-outdoor recreation use of a project site should be done in such a way that it achieves its purpose with minimum impairment to the resource.

- For example, a recreational trail on habitat conservation land should be located and built so that it meets its intended purpose (recreation) with minimal impairment to habitat functions.

Sometimes project uses that result in impairments also provide benefits to grant resources.

- For example, temporarily restricting access to certain areas of a habitat project site impairs the public access purposes of the grant, but the overall benefit to species and habitat function may outweigh the impairments.
- Similarly, allowing a barn to remain on habitat land impairs the habitat conservation values by retaining the barn's footprint, but the benefit to the species that nest in the barn may outweigh the impairments.
- In addition, allowing cattle to graze on non-riparian habitat land can impair habitat for some plant and animal species, but weed management that results from grazing can provide benefits to other species.

The *overall* impairment to a project should be evaluated by analyzing the project use's consistency with the grant purpose, whether it is a last resort, and whether it achieves its purpose with minimum impairments to the resource the grant is intended to protect. The likely impairment on the project resource would be given significantly more weight than economic efficiency or convenience. The NPS has a similar minimum requirement policy for wilderness areas¹⁴.

¹⁴ Section 6.3.5 of the National Park Service Management Policies: www.nps.gov/policy/mp/policies.html#_Toc157232833

Process Note: Approval or Denial

The process will include several stages of review. At each step, a use that is inconsistent with the project agreement, the grant program's policy, or the allowable uses policy is subject to denial. Approval could be granted by the grant manager if the use is clearly consistent with policy and the agreement. If the grant manager denies the use because it is not clearly consistent, then the sponsor could request a formal review and go to the next step. For requests that RCO's compliance team recommends approving, approval or denial would be made by the director or the board at the director's discretion. Requests for which the compliance team is undecided, or recommends denial, could be approved or denied by the director, could be submitted to an external review panel, or could be submitted to the board for decision at the director's discretion.

Public Comment Received

Summary

Comments in favor:

- The policy is clear and the examples were helpful
- It will help sponsors avoid the conversion process if allowable use elements are met
- The approval process is reasonable if unforeseen activities/uses are proposed
- As long as the use is included in the project agreement, then there is no need for subsequent review/approval by RCO or the board

Comments opposed:

- The policy appears to expand the type of uses that could be allowed
- It caters to private business interests
- RCO should protect against human uses, not facilitate them
- Public facilities and concessions should not be allowed
- The decision-making process is subjective
- It would put pressure on sponsors from outside interests to allow uses
- The intent is not clear and the language is confusing
- RCO would be overstepping its bounds by perpetually regulating future uses
- There is too much process
- There is no opportunity for public review of a decision to allow a use
- Keep the existing direction and let the decision makers make decisions and be accountable for them

Comments suggesting revisions:

- Reduce the length
- Additional text should be considered so that road dedications required for permitting is allowable on RCO-funded property
- The introduction is confusing, and should be made clear
- The full term "allowable use" should always be used when the intent is to deal with non-project uses; distinguish between allowable uses and eligible uses.
- Wait until the overnight recreational facility eligibility policy is approved before deciding on the allowable use overnight recreational facility policy.
- Remove redundant text
- Remove the word "clearly" from the grant manager's review (first step)
- The commonly requested uses section is confusing
- Move the examples into a separate section
- Add an option for the director to approve the request subject to conditions

Comments

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| Margaret Macleod, Parks Planner/Interagency Coordinator <i>City of Issaquah</i> | <p>The proposed changes to allowable uses raises several concerns:</p> <p>The RCO already has in place a determination or method for allowing a change of use of a property acquired or developed with a RCO grant through its "conversion" analysis/process. A Deed of Right is also placed across park or natural open space property to ensure that the property is protected and preserved for such use.</p> <p>The proposed policy appears to expand the types of uses that could be allowed on a natural open space or park property. Also, the criteria for which a use can be considered is very subjective and does not provide clear guidance.</p> <p>In urban areas, natural open space and park properties are under constant pressure to allow a use or development that may be inconsistent with the management of the natural open space or park. When a use or development, such as a utility line or utility infrastructure, is considered, it is often more "cost effective" to propose the use through natural open space or park land. It is important that people begin to understand that natural open space/wildlife habitat or park is the highest and best use for the land.</p> <p>Again, looking at the criteria for allowing a use, it really puts pressure and the onus on the local or state agency to "prove" that the use is inconsistent. People proposing the use will provide an avalanche of information by experts "proving" that the use is compatible. It then becomes the responsibility of the local or state agency to refute the expert testimony.</p> <p>By expanding the definition and criteria of an "allowable use" on natural open space or park land that the RCO is opening up a "Pandora's Box" of issues for local and state agencies. To best protect the resources for which a property has been acquired or developed with RCO funds, there should be a commitment to fully protect the land for which it was acquired or developed in order to ensure that it stays as natural open space (i.e., wildlife habitat) or park land.</p> | <p>The allowable uses policy works in tandem with the conversion policy by defining when a use rises to the level of a conversion.</p> <p>The commonly requested uses section was eliminated. The policy does not change current policy; it clarifies it. Factors the RCO team would use to evaluate whether a use should be recommended were added to the process that will be included in a procedural manual.</p> <p>The allowable uses policy is intended to clarify current policy that project uses must be consistent with the purposes of the grant. The proposed process does not require an allowable use to occur on project sites. At their option, only sponsors, applicants, or potential applicants may submit an allowable use request.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| <p>Durlyn Finnie, Citizen</p> <p><i>At-large member of the RTP Advisory Committee, road bicyclist, hiker.</i></p> | <p>I thought the proposal seemed clear, if a bit long. The examples were helpful.</p> | <p>Redundant text was eliminated; the proposal was revised to place the examples in an appendix to the policy manual.</p> |
| <p>Ian Sinks, Stewardship Manager</p> <p><i>Columbia Land Trust</i></p> | <p>If unforeseen activities/uses are proposed then we believe that the described process for approval seems reasonable.</p> <p>We support the proposal in that if a property use is clearly identified in the application materials then the grantee should not have to go back to RCO for permission. The application materials and process should support the identification and vetting of any future use issues. One example may be that the Land Trust purchases a salmon conservation property that includes both river and upland forest. The type of forest management described in the application is intended to enhance stand conditions and watershed processes over time. When this type of activity is subsequently implemented we believe it would be onerous to require additional review by the RCO.</p> <p>It would be helpful if there is a clear identification of public use expectations, both from the RCO and from the applicant. This is a common question raised during public application review processes. The Land Trust position is generally that the purpose of a salmon grant, for example, is for salmon habitat protection and/or restoration but if public access does not conflict with this use then we allow and manage for it. Is there any expectation of public uses/access for salmon grants? Would public use need to be identified as part of the application and/or if recreational use is allowed would RCO review be required (even at grant manager level)? An example is that unique or critical wetland and riparian habitats are protected for salmon. The Land Trust receives requests for duck hunting or fishing – is there a review required and are limits of use justifiable?</p> | <p>The respondent correctly notes the advantage of including all anticipated uses in the project agreement; if the use is included in the agreement then it will not subsequently need to be reviewed by RCO.</p> <p>The proposal intends to make expectations of uses, including public uses, more clear. In addition to requests by funded sponsors, project applicants may submit requests to clarify whether a specific use would be allowed on a project. The allowable uses policy would apply to all grant programs, including salmon recovery grants. Since salmon recovery grant policies do not provide guidance on public uses or access, the allowable uses policy would apply unless access is identified in the project agreement.</p> |

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| | <p>The last paragraph on page 9 feels like a contradiction to policy – that forest practice rules are adequate for riparian protection. If forest practice rules are good enough to protect salmon and if forest management is included as part of the future use of the property (to enhance stand structure, etc - all habitat goal oriented) then there should be no approval process required.</p> | <p>The compatible uses policy that would be replaced currently requires that timber management be approved by the director. The current policy has not been clear or consistently applied. Under the allowable uses policy, timber management and other uses that are not included in the project agreement nor allowed by policy would need to be approved by the director or board. If the use is included in the project agreement, then Director or board approval would not be necessary.</p> |
| | <p>Is there a policy regarding revenue generation from management activities or other uses?</p> | <p>Existing policy covers revenue that is generated from uses on project sites.</p> |
| <p>Glen Jurgens, Citizen <i>Boating Programs Advisory Committee</i></p> | <p>I read the attachment and found nothing that I could object to or change. Looks good to me.</p> | |
| <p>Lorena Landon <i>Boating Programs Advisory Committee</i></p> | <p>I would be in favor of this addition/proposal as long as needs/funds for boating projects other than salmon habitat and fishermen are not limited or overlooked.</p> | <p>The proposal will not directly affect needs or funding for boating projects, but may clarify when uses of boating project sites are allowed or out of compliance.</p> |
| <p>Charlotte Yergens <i>Town of Cusick</i></p> | <p>It's a little long and cumbersome but the intent is reasonable</p> | <p>Redundant text was eliminated; the proposal was revised to place the examples in an appendix to the policy manual.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| Sharon Claussen, Program Manager <i>King County Parks</i> | <p>King County forested lands are identified for what we call timber management needs to increase the health and diversity of the forests and identify and implement needs for thinning, reforestation for diversity or to address specific habitat needs, etc. Would this be allowable? Require any approvals? Need to be specifically defined in the project agreement?</p> <p><i>After staff provided clarification:</i></p> <p>Thanks for your clarifications. They respond to our questions and are consistent with our interests in these proposed policies.</p> | <p>The compatible uses policy that would be replaced by the allowable uses policy currently requires that timber management be approved by the director. The current policy is has not been clear or consistently applied. Under the allowable uses proposal, timber management and other uses that are not included in the project agreement nor allowed by policy would need to be approved by the director or board. If the use is included in the project agreement, then Director or board approval would not be necessary.</p> |
| Lori Flemm, Director <i>Lacey Parks and Recreation</i> | <p>I think this draft addresses our concerns. As an advisory committee member, I am pleased with the language and approval process.</p> <p>I am concerned about third party profiting from land purchased with state grant funds. I trust RCO staff to make fair decisions. An example is a request by a college all-star league to lease a baseball field funded with RCO grants. The league doesn't fit into a neat definition as a professional sports team. I would expect and support RCO to deny this type of a lease.</p> <p>Director approval: Add an option for the director to approve the request subject to conditions.</p> <p>Public facilities: Are ranger stations allowed? Are police sub-stations allowed? Are indoor swimming pools or ice skating rinks allowed if they don't occupy a significant amount of a project site?</p> | <p>The proposed process does not require an allowable use to occur on project sites. At their option, only sponsors, applicants, or potential applicants may submit an allowable use request. The factors the RCO team would use to recommend or deny approval would be available in a procedural manual.</p> <p>The option was added to the process.</p> <p>The commonly requested uses section was eliminated.</p> |
| Dane Anderson, Finance Manager <i>Port of South Whidbey</i> | <p>The Port of South Whidbey believes this policy proposal, if adopted, will better enable the District to serve its constituents and their desired uses of our facilities.</p> | |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| Jeanne Koester, <i>Backcountry Horsemen of Washington</i> | <p>It seems to me that while the RCO would like clarification of the compatibility of funded projects with other uses through a defined Allowable Uses Approval Process, in this policy they seem to be using awarded grants to perpetually regulate any future uses that may not or may not interfere with the original RCO funded projects. For example using grant funds on a trail could mean the land manager would have to go through an RCO approval process to be able to issue any timber sale near or along that trail in the future. Or for that matter, we may need an "expert signature" and explanation on how horseback riding enhances conservation (not merely doesn't negatively affect it) for proposing horseback riding on RCO funded conservation lands. If the old language was too vague, the new language seems overly laden down in process but without really clarifying anything.</p> <p>The following paragraph oversteps the conditions when a grant project is funded by putting perpetual restrictions on other current or future activities in the area. It seems out of place and more of a political statement written by a protectionist organization. <i>"Potential impairment to the project's habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource is given significantly more consideration than economic efficiency and convenience."</i></p> <p>I also don't particularly like the wording for Overnight Recreation Facilities which says that any such facility on lands that received grants by the RCO should be <i>"available to the general public in an equitable manner"</i>. Is this a mandate for non-horse use in horse camps? If so then is it a mandate for horse use in people camps? Maybe it should be more like <i>"available to the general public subject to limitations set by the managing public agencies"</i>.</p> | <p>While RCO does not have regulatory authority, it has to uphold the law that prohibits conversions of use on project sites. The allowable uses policy is for uses that fall into the "grey area" and are not already treated by policy or in the project agreement.</p> |
| Dan Martini <i>Tri-Cities Shooting Association</i> | <p>In footnote 2 at the bottom of page one, you should delete the word "this" from the sentence: <i>"If a use is allowed by grant program/category policy <u>this</u> means the use is allowed on all project sites funded by the program/category; it does not mean the use is eligible for reimbursement in the program/category."</i></p> | <p>All board-funded projects come with perpetual restrictions on use. The policy is intended to clarify those restrictions. The paragraph was borrowed from National Park Service policy. It is intended to require more value be placed on the resource than any economic benefits.</p> <p>The commonly requested uses section was eliminated.</p> <p>The proposal was amended to replace the word "this" with "it".</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| <p>Fran Einterz</p> <p><i>Farmland Advisory Committee</i></p> | <p>I assume there was a specific incident which requires the policy to be rewritten?</p> <p>I'm worthless with this "Olympia speak" stuff - it loses me after "non-habitat non-outdoor non-recovery grant-assisted project sites." Too many notes, as the King said to Mozart...</p> <p>First we're told the standard is "no overall impairment" and the very next page insists on "minimal impairment" - so which is it - can it be both??</p> <p>What is the envisioned make up (p.4) of the 5 member "ad hoc review panel" if they are not RCO staff? Friends of the applicant or friends of the Director, e.g.?</p> | <p>There have been many incidents over the years involving a variety of uses of different grant-funded project sites.</p> <p>Redundant text was eliminated; the proposal was revised to place the examples in an appendix to the policy manual.</p> <p>Yes, it can be both. For example, a sponsor may propose to retain an old barn on land that was acquired to conserve habitat. Allowing the barn to remain will make that space unusable as habitat for some species listed in the project agreement, but the barn provides habitat for other species, such as bats or owls. Thus, there is some impairment to the specific resource the grant was intended to protect, but there is no overall impairment to habitat.</p> <p>The makeup will depend on the type of project and grant. If there's a standing review panel for the grant program/category, then some or all members will likely be asked to review the request. If there is not a standing panel, then members of current or previous grant evaluation teams in the program/category will likely be asked to review. All members must not have an interest in the outcome of the request.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| | What recreational facilities ARE allowed by the grant program? | Which recreational facilities are allowed depends first on the grant program/category. The policy would apply to the grey areas where a use that is not already treated in program policy or the project agreement. |
| | And "Public" facilities "may" be allowed (p. 6) if they comply?? If they COMPLY then they SHOULD (SHALL?) be allowed. | The commonly requested uses section was eliminated. |
| | What is the difference (definition) between "concession" and "restaurant-type" establishment? Which is a taco truck? | The commonly requested uses section was eliminated. |
| | You want AN EXPLANATION OF HOW THE FOOD SERVICE CONCESSION SERVES THE OUTDOOR PUBLIC? Are you serious?! They serve FOOD.....(p.7) | |
| | And finally about cutting down my trees (p.9) "to benefit to same type of resource necessary, or will not be allowable" (your language). How many extra fingerlings DO I have to provide to cut down 7 trees with associated runoff? | |
| Ken Konigsmark, Citizen | I am extremely concerned by the RCO proposal to expand allowable uses on grant-assisted project sites. | The proposal is intended to clarify current policy that project uses must be compatible with the purposes of the grant. The allowable uses process does not require an allowable use to occur on project sites. At their option, only sponsors, applicants, or potential applicants may submit an allowable use request. |
| <i>Former member of NOVA and NRTP committees, member of King County's Citizens Open Space Committee, board member of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust,</i> | Specifically, I fear the RCO proposal opens Pandora's box to a host of both anticipated and unanticipated requests for either private or public facilities on grant funded project lands that would significantly degrade the lands and be in direct opposition to the purpose for which these lands were conserved in the first place. My detailed concerns include: 1. RCO's proposal wrongfully caters the use of public lands to private business interests: It appears that RCO is catering to private economic interests with this proposal. "Overnight recreational facilities" and "concessions" are clear examples of private businesses that would be allowed to locate and operate | The commonly requested uses section, including sections on overnight recreational facilities and concessions, was eliminated. The policy would clarify, rather than expand, existing policy. Requests would only be |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| <i>Issaquah Alps Trails Club, Washington State Parks Foundation</i> | <p>for private gain on public lands purchased with tax dollars. That is not an appropriate use of public lands. The proposed language fails to include any language that would require such private operators to either purchase, lease, or share revenues with the public landowner. Is this proposal suggesting that RCO would enable free use of public lands by private businesses for their own private gain? That is wrong and completely unacceptable to me as a taxpayer and protector of our public lands. There should be no private operations allowed to be sited on RCO, publicly funded lands.</p> <p>2. Public uses should not be allowed: With governments broke at all levels, any opening to allow public facilities on RCO-funded public lands could easily cascade into a flood of demands from cities, counties, and state and federal agencies to site well-intentioned, needed projects on open space lands, but also projects that have no business being sited there. RCO would be under intense pressure to allow such uses by government officials. The list of restricted public facility uses in your current proposal is not adequate to protect public lands. No mention is made of restricting infrastructure needs such as pipelines, power lines, water lines, gas lines, water tanks and reservoirs, highways and roads, or other such uses. Any government body will always seek the cheapest, easiest approach to site new public facilities and, by default, that always ends up with proposals to site such facilities on existing publicly owned lands. There should be no option allowed for public facilities on lands purchased with RCO funds.</p> <p>3. RCO grant funded public lands must be protected; that's why they were purchased! We have all seen and understand the negative environmental impacts of the never-ending, continued loss of Washington's natural spaces, forestlands, and habitat. Thankfully, essential programs such as WWRP and RCO grant programs have existed and succeeded in protecting at least some of the most crucial natural spaces we value before they were lost. As population increases, the amount of accessible natural lands shrinks, and demands for increased levels and types of public (and private) uses grows, it is crucial that those lands that have been purchased with RCO funds specifically</p> | <p>allowed if the public purposes of the project would not be impaired. In some cases, private revenue-generating uses are already allowed on public land, such as to provide concessions or equipment rentals, and several sponsors use private contractors to provide services. The policy would also analyze whether the private revenue-generating use is necessary by evaluating whether alternatives have been considered and rejected.</p> <p>No public uses that would impair the purposes of the project would be allowed. A use that is not already treated in policy or the project agreement, such as infrastructure and roads, would not be allowed unless it is approved by the director or board.</p> <p>The commonly requested uses section was eliminated.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| | <p>to conserve habitat, wildlife, and functioning ecosystems are protected at the highest level possible. RCO must be the protector and defender of these lands, not the facilitator to promote and enable increased human uses, particularly those that would add un-needed "convenience" facilities such as "snack bars, carry-out food service, and stands with outdoor dining including pavilions". I can easily envision "Bubba's BBQ Stand" parked along the shore of a pristine lake that was purchased specifically to protect it FROM these types of uses. RCO should accept fully its public responsibility to protect the investments made to conserve these lands FROM human impacts and, in doing so, do not seek to expand the scope of allowable uses.</p> <p>4. There is no provision in RCO's proposal that enables opposing public voices/opinions to be heard and considered. The proposal to allow expanded public uses contains all sorts of opportunities for proponents of new uses to apply and advocate for their expanded use. But nowhere in RCO's proposal is there consideration allowed or any opportunity given to enabling opposing views to be heard as part of the review process. How will conservation advocates even know if a proposal has been made for a new use on RCO-funded lands? Would we just find a new cabin built someday without having had any notification or chance to express our opposition? It is absolutely essential that if RCO goes forward with any expansion of allowed uses that a process be required and documented in your proposal that would require advance public notice to the broadest audience possible of any proposal made, with opportunity for public comment to be made and considered as part of any decision-making process.</p> <p>In sum, I oppose strongly RCO's proposal on expanding allowable uses. Please reject this expansion and instead consider how RCO might expand the protections necessary to conserve the investments made by the public in our natural spaces and environment</p> | <p>The process was revised to include factors that the RCO team would consider in determining whether the use is consistent with the purposes with the grant. One factor is how public support will be affected. The process would be included in a procedural manual. A record of the RCO team's recommendation and board or director decision would be kept in the project file.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| Jack D. Thorne, Public Services Assistant | My first impression is that you are attempting to replace one paragraph of fairly clearly interpretable direction with nine pages of explanation. While I can't speak for others, it's almost like trying to capture a lot of subjective interpretations and applications in black and white. | Redundant text was eliminated; the proposal was revised to place the examples in an appendix to the policy manual. |
| <i>Cowlitz Valley Ranger District Gifford Pinchot National Forest</i> | <p>It's not clear to me that the new "policy" is any different than the old policy... just restating it 100 times longer!</p> <p>Even the 9 pages of direction require interpretation because of subjective words like "minimize", "equitable", etc. There's a lot of shuffling going on here, a lot of great sounding phrases that can mean different things to different people. I don't think it accomplishes much to clarify the issue or direction.</p> <p>If this issue is so difficult or controversial that it requires nine pages of explanation, my impression is that there are other issues in play here.</p> <p>It almost sounds like someone doesn't trust someone else to interpret and apply the simple existing direction.</p> <p>My recommendation is to keep the existing direction and let the decision makers make decisions and be accountable for them</p> <p>Has the supposed problem with the current situation has been clearly evaluated, agreed to, and stated? Is the proposed process necessary?</p> <p>I don't really have a stake in this process or decision, but in general I find it difficult to capture or prescribe every aspect of what can often be a somewhat subjective decision, especially when that decision is "made by committee" or subject to approval by others</p> | <p>The factors the RCO team will use to evaluate whether a use is allowed were added to the proposal to make it more clear how requested uses will be evaluated.</p> <p>The policy is complex because it covers a potentially infinite range of uses. It would only apply to "grey area" uses that are not already treated in policy or the project agreement.</p> <p>The policy will help the director and boards make consistent decisions based on the same factors and process.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| Dianne Bailey, Park Property Administrator | I believe RCO is taking a great step forward in allowing other uses, subject to RCO approval. This avoids the "conversion" process if the elements of "Allowable Uses" are met. | A use that does not impact the value or function of the project resources would be allowed under the policy. |
| <i>Snohomish County Parks & Recreation</i> | Please consider additional text regarding when RCO-allowed development occurs on property originally funded through RCO and the permitting governmental body requires road dedication before it will grant a grading permit (for example). We have run into this wall many times. We currently have to seek RCO approval, find replacement property, a willing seller, appraisal/appraisal review, acquisition of the substitution site, approval and deed corrections to satisfy the requirements of RCO. All this for a strip dedication for road right-of-way, which does not impact the value or function of the RCO funded property. | |
| Julie Crittenden <i>City of Seattle, Public Utilities</i> | I do not see any problems with the change in RCO's policy. Thanks for the opportunity to comment | |
| Ron Craig <i>Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group</i> | I see no issues | |
| Gail Garman <i>Nooksack Nordic Ski Club</i> | I find the changes to the policy does a better job at clarifying how RCO will weigh whether or not certain uses of acquisition projects will be considered consistent with the original intent of the project and whether it will be allowed. I hope it is adopted | |
| Loren Hiner, Natural Resources Director <i>City of Montesano</i> | I see no issues with the proposed language changes | |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
|---|--|---|
| Judy Scavone <i>Mount Tahoma Trails Association</i> | The proposed policy for allowable uses seems very reasonable and appropriate to us here at Mount Tahoma Trails | |
| Dave Bryant, Senior Park Planner <i>City of Richland, Parks and Recreation</i> | I have no concerns with the proposal as presented | |
| Patricia Arnold <i>Farmland Advisory Committee</i> | I don't have experience with this grant process, having only been involved in farmland easements, but the proposed policy reads clearly and is easy to understand. There is some redundancy in the Allowable Uses and Allowable Uses Approval Process that I think could be eliminated. Otherwise, I felt the intention, process, and standards are clear. | Redundant text was eliminated; the proposal was revised to place the examples in an appendix to the policy manual. |
| Randy Persoon, <i>State Parks and Recreation Commission</i> | <p>The introduction to the policy is confusing, and should be made clear. "Allowable uses" is the topic. "Uses" are immediately defined (footnote 1) as activities. Then the project manuals routinely refer to eligible and ineligible activities. It's therefore logical to consider "allowable uses" as things that might routinely be included as legitimate project elements. But why should we have to determine whether a legitimate project element is allowed?</p> <p>Later it becomes apparent that this policy is about uses in a project site that are not directly associated with the primary reason for acquisition or development of the site. The policy should open with such a statement, making it clear that it does not deal with eligible (as opposed to allowable?) project elements or activities. This provides a specific definition of "allowable use" for the purpose of this policy. For consistency, the full term "allowable use" should always be used when the intent is to deal with these non-project uses. The term "use" is simply too general to be used alone, as on page 1: "Uses of project sites. . ." If a completely different term could be found to</p> | <p>It does not necessarily follow that if a use is eligible in the grant program, then it is automatically consistent with the grant. It could still be inconsistent with the project agreement. See the example in the policy about the outdoor swimming pool constructed on the soccer field.</p> <p>The policy is about all uses of project sites, regardless of whether the use is eligible or ineligible for reimbursement or whether it directly supports the purpose of the grant or not. It defines an allowable use as one that is in compliance with the grant and provides two criteria for a use to be in compliance.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| | <p>substitute for "allowable use," that was not so similar in definition to "eligible activities," that could eliminate much of the confusion. "Allowable non-project use" is a little bulky, but is clearly different from "eligible activities."</p> <p>It would be helpful to direct applicants to their project manual, where the listing of eligible and ineligible projects/activities/uses is typically found. Consider the following short paragraph for inclusion:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">RCO administers many different grant funds, each with its own purpose. Therefore, eligible project elements vary from fund to fund. Review the guidelines in your project manual, available on the RCO website at Grants/Documents/Grant Manuals by the Number. Understand the purpose of the grant program, and review the listings of eligible and ineligible projects or activities. Non-project uses proposed for inclusion in the project area are subject to this policy.</p> <p>This general allowable non-project use policy is closely related to the recreational cabin eligibility issue policy quite recently available for comment. State Parks submitted comments on that on May 2, arguing that cabins with certain amenities are appropriate outdoor recreation project elements. This does mean that it is inappropriate to use these project elements (such as a sleeping cabin with included restroom) as examples of non-project uses, at least until the cabin issue is settled.</p> <p>There is duplication within the proposed policy document. The four bullet statements beginning on page 1 and finished at the top of page 2 are repeated verbatim at the bottom of page 2. If retained in the first location, they could be dropped from the latter with no loss of information.</p> <p>Some staff have noted that the initial procedure seems weighted against proposed non-project uses, and may be subjectively evaluated. Step 1 (page 3) allows a non-project use only if it is clearly consistent with the project, which is defined as clearly not impairing the overall goal, primary purpose,</p> | <p>The commonly requested uses section, including the sub-section on overnight recreational facilities was eliminated.</p> <p>Redundant text was eliminated.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| | <p>and key elements. Clear (Webster) is “obvious, unmistakable, certain, or positive.” There will certainly be instances when the consequences of an action could range from negligible to significant, depending on various site-specific factors. As written, the proposed policy seems to require the grant manager to deny the request if there is any question about the outcome, rather than engaging in dialog to minimize the potential for adverse impacts. Presuming that many proponents will submit an allowable use request, this will place them at odds with their project manager, something that should be avoided whenever possible. State Parks has a long history of excellent working relations with our project managers, and oppose a policy that is likely to affect that.</p> <p>We suggest RCO consider removal of the term “clearly” in the step 1 description. This will retain the key term “consistent,” and place the discussion between the grant manager and the client on a more equal footing. Note that the RCO team review described in Step 3 (page 4) already uses this language. A likely outcome is that fewer requests will need to be sent up the chain, reducing everyone’s work load while ensuring that projects continue to meet their overall goals.</p> <p>The Commonly Requested Uses section, beginning on page 5, contains confusing ambiguities. Some could be cleared up by using clear definitions and consistent language, as discussed above.</p> <p>The Overnight Recreational Facilities discussion begins: “An overnight recreational facility may be allowed on grant-assisted outdoor recreation project sites. . .”</p> <p>What is meant by a non-project overnight recreational facility? Many of our development grant requests include overnight (camping) development, ranging from hiker-biker sites to sites providing full hookups for large RV’s. Overnight shelters such as Adirondack shelters, yurts, and cabins are often included. These are all eligible project elements. The proposed policy, as</p> | <p>The word “clearly” reduces the grant manager discretion. If the use is not clearly consistent with the project agreement, then the sponsor may submit a formal allowable use request for the RCO team to review. The current element change policy is still available if the use only impairs key elements of the project that sponsors and staff can resolve through an element change.</p> <p>The commonly requested uses section was eliminated.</p> |

| Respondent | Comment (edited for brevity) | Staff Response |
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| | <p>currently drafted, is not clear about what kinds of overnight facilities might be beyond such a typical state park project, yet still be allowable non-project uses.</p> <p>Examples begin on page 7. Presumably, these are examples of Commonly Requested Uses, as it's one more bar under that large title. If Examples should be a separate section, consider alternative formatting.</p> <p>The first example refers to a cabin with bathroom as "ineligible for reimbursement." At this time, that issue is under discussion, and that determination may change. This example should not be used.</p> | |
| <p>Pene Speaks and Curt Pavola</p> <p><i>Department of Natural Resources</i></p> | <p><i>These general comments are regarding a similar, earlier draft:</i></p> <p>Your draft policy reflects the discussions of the work group and captures the flexibility we were seeking in providing compatible uses while staying true to the purpose of RCO grants. We support this policy direction, with the following observations and questions that may need to be clarified.</p> <p>This policy provides flexibility to grant recipients in furthering their varying and multiple program goals while assuring that WWRP grant funds are used for their intended purpose, and that the purpose is not altered/diminished after the grant project is completed. It appears the review steps built into the new policy provide for sufficient scrutiny and transparent decision-making.</p> <p>This policy appears to be an overlay on existing grant programs and RCO manuals, each of which currently have lists of "ineligible projects" [such as Manual 4, Page 6] or "ineligible project activities" [such as Manual 10b, Page 23]. What mechanism will be used to adjust or calibrate the existing program manuals to this new policy, so as to avoid confusion?</p> | <p>The policy is about all uses of project sites, regardless of whether the use is eligible or ineligible for reimbursement. A use may be allowable whether or not it is eligible. Conversely, a use may be out of compliance even if it is eligible in the grant program. To avoid confusion, grant staff will be trained to help sponsors distinguish between "eligible" "ineligible" "allowable" and "out of compliance". Manuals will be updated for clarity over time.</p> |

Item 12

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Service Recognition of Greg Lovelady
Prepared By: Scott T. Robinson, Section Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

Greg Lovelady has served Washington State as a member of the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and the Recreation and Conservation Office since November 18, 1974. Greg recently announced that he will retire from state service at the end of July 2011.

Greg is well known for his work in grant management, planning, policy and program development, and his outreach to trail users. Over the years, he has supervised staff, developed budgets, and been viewed as an expert in the use of recreation trails in Washington State. Greg coordinated development of Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) plans, was instrumental in helping to craft NOVA legislative changes and, on behalf of the director has been Washington State's Recreational Trails Program Administrator. Greg has also been the driving force behind the design of the agency's evaluation instruments and maintenance of policy and procedural manuals. He has served as the agency's Washington Administrative Code administrator, conducted and monitored agency assessments for many years, and has served as facilitator, moderator, staff liaison and scribe for numerous advisory committee meetings.

Greg also assisted in hosting 13 statewide trails conferences. These conferences, which attract hundreds of participants from around the state, take months of planning. Greg was heavily involved creating agendas and activities, securing guest speakers and venues, and running the actual events. The 43-page conference planning guide that Greg created this year is a testament to the complexity of the task as well as his attention to detail and desire to promote recreation in the state.

Greg's wisdom, gentle wit, enduring professionalism, experience and dedication to outdoor recreation, public process, fairness and transparency have truly been an asset to the agency and the people of this state.

Staff Recommendation

Staff enthusiastically applauds Greg Lovelady and his exceptional service and asks the board to formally recognize him via Resolution 2011-11.

Attachments

Resolution 2011-11



A Resolution to Recognize the Service of

Greg Lovelady

To the Residents of Washington State and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

WHEREAS, Greg W. Lovelady has worked for the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and its predecessor Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) since November 1974 and had announced that he will retire on July 31, 2011, after nearly 37 years of service; and

WHEREAS, during his career with RCO, Mr. Lovelady has capably performed such varied work as managing all terrain vehicle projects (which included riding the agency's motorcycle in the backcountry), directing recreational planning efforts for the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, supporting local agency planning, and developing the agency capital budget; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Lovelady served as the Off-road Vehicle (later Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities) Coordinator for many years, overseeing program planning, policy development, grant manual and evaluation question development, and project management; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Lovelady has provided significant and expert advice to applicants and sponsors alike, and has witnessed the approval of over 500 projects for trail users in the Recreational Trails Program totaling more than \$46 million and more than 1,100 projects in the Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities program totaling more than \$101 million; and

WHEREAS, since 1998, he has skillfully represented the RCO in the Washington State Trails Coalition and the Washington State Trails Conference, supporting the effort to further a statewide system of trails through voluntary and public involvement and in cooperation with landowners and land managers; and

WHEREAS, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and its predecessor held 138 meetings during his tenure, and his participation greatly enhanced the board's ability to make informed decisions through his knowledge, attention to detail, and talent for sharing necessary information; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Lovelady is known for his professionalism, unflappable demeanor, commitment to service, diplomacy, and communication among citizen groups, nonprofit organizations, Native American tribes, local and state agencies, and his colleagues; and

WHEREAS, Greg W. Lovelady represents the best in state service and demonstrates a peerless commitment to dependable, thoughtful and thorough analysis, delivered with a pencil in hand, as well as good humor and grace; and

WHEREAS, Greg W. Lovelady -- a supervisor, a mentor, and a friend -- will be deeply missed;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that on behalf of the residents of Washington State and in recognition of Mr. Lovelady's dedication and excellence in performing his responsibilities, the board and its staff extend their sincere appreciation and compliments for a job well done.

Approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
in Olympia, Washington on June 23, 2011

Bill Chapman
Chair

Harriet Spanel
Citizen Member

Steven Drew
Citizen Member

Betsy Bloomfield
Citizen Member

Pete Mayer
Citizen Member

Don Hoch
Washington State Parks

Steven Saunders
Washington Department
of Natural Resources

Dave Brittell
Washington Department
of Fish and Wildlife

Item 13

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): New Requirements for Grant-Funded Projects
Prepared By: Rory Calhoun, Accessibility Specialist

Approved by the Director: *Kaleen Cottingham*

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

Projects funded by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) must comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has issued a final rule which updates and amends certain provisions within the ADA. The new accessibility standards include some substantial changes that will need to be incorporated into project review, evaluation and compliance work.

This memo provides an overview of those changes, which staff will present in more detail at the June meeting. A panel of project sponsors will be invited to attend the meeting and discuss their approaches to meeting the new standards. The Department of Fish and Wildlife will give a short presentation about how they have incorporated accessible designs into their projects.

Strategic Plan Link

Understanding and incorporating ADA rules into project requirements helps the board to achieve its strategic objective to ensure funded projects are managed in conformance with existing legal authorities. By promoting accessibility to the outdoors, the board also supports its goal to help partners provide recreation opportunities that benefit people.

Background

RCO promotes accessibility to the outdoors by working closely with applicants and sponsors, providing technical assistance about accessibility requirements, providing specific feedback on facility design, and reviewing construction plans and specifications to ensure that they meet accessibility requirements. Staff also helps sponsors of older projects who want to find the most efficient and effective way to bring aging facilities into compliance with current requirements.

The DOJ issued new 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The standards are a compilation of existing building codes, federal laws and guidelines and some “best practices” developed over the years. They will become the minimum standards for providing accessibility, and RCO grant sponsors will be required to meet these standards. Exemptions may be made in cases of damage to fragile landscapes, damage to historic or cultural resources, or for reasons of safety.

Analysis

The final rule went into effect March 15, 2011. The DOJ will begin enforcing the provisions on March 15, 2012 for construction projects sponsored by government agencies and the commercial sector. Although adherence to the new standards is optional for sponsors that begin construction before that date, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff will recommend that they do so.

RCO has not identified any major conflicts between board policies and the new standards, and will make only minor revisions as needed to incorporate the new DOJ rules into existing grant programs.

Significant Changes

The new standards include a specific chapter for recreation facilities, and provide the minimum scoping and technical standards that would be required for boating, fishing, playgrounds, golf and other facilities. Developed trails, beaches, picnic, and camping areas are not part of the rule.

Another significant requirement for state and local governments and other RCO grant sponsors is that they must allow “power driven mobility devices” to be used in any place pedestrians are allowed. RCO has been working with State Parks, and the departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Wildlife to develop a consistent draft plan to address expected requests for access and to comply with the rule. The plan includes a unified definition of mobility disability and a unified special use permit system for all agencies. Individual agency approaches are also being developed to address requested access to specific sites available for outdoor recreation.

Many public agencies appear to have been caught off-guard by the requirement even though the rule went through a lengthy comment period. We will work with our local project sponsors to help them comply with the rule on RCO-funded sites.

Next Steps

Local and state agencies will be responding to requests by persons with mobility disabilities who want to access lands managed by state and local governments. RCO will continue to work with those needing technical assistance and promote the use of universal designs to help the greatest number of people enjoy the outdoors.

More information may be found at: http://www.ada.gov/2010ADASTandards_index.htm

Item 14

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Sustainability Policy
Prepared By: Lucienne Guyot, RCO Sustainability Coordinator
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

In March 2011, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) asked staff to assess and recommend possible approaches to promoting and rewarding sustainable practices in grant programs. This memo provides staff findings in three areas specifically requested by the board: modified evaluation questions, web site enhancements for resources and an information exchange about project-related sustainability, and sponsor outreach/education.

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff members will present this information at the June board meeting, and ask for board feedback. Following that meeting, policy changes regarding the evaluation question will be prepared for public comment and stakeholder feedback. Based on feedback a revised proposal will be brought to the board in September.

Strategic Plan Link

Developing sustainability policies and encouraging greater use of sustainable practices in grant programs are specific actions in the board's fiscal year 2011 work plan. Providing policy, outreach/education, and resources supports the board's strategy to maximize the useful life of board funded projects and its objective to support activities that promote continuous quality improvement. The board's three-pronged approach to sustainability is directly supportive of all three of the board's goals, as stated in its strategic plan¹.

Background

The board has been assessing sustainable practices in its grant programs for some time. Over the past 18 months, the effort has included a staff white paper on sustainable practices (March 2010), a discussion with the State Parks Commission, and research into sustainable practices

¹ (1) We help our partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, fish and wildlife, and ecosystems; (2) We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us; (3) We deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management.

currently used by project sponsors. In addition, staff added questions for applicants regarding sustainability to the project metrics portion of the RCO grant management system.

In March 2011, staff briefed the board about the agency's research on current practices and possible approaches in grant programs. Following the presentation, the board directed staff to prepare a three-pronged approach to promoting and rewarding sustainability. This approach was to involve the following:

- *Evaluation Questions:* Enhance the questions in selected programs/categories to reflect sustainable design. The evaluation question would not increase the overall points in a category, but project with better sustainability features should score higher than those with fewer features.
- *Web Site Enhancements:* Create a clearinghouse for resources and information exchange such as publishing previously used designs which are in the public domain, and highlighting noteworthy projects.
- *Sponsor Outreach/Education:* Provide a checklist of good practices, and incorporate discussions about sustainability into applicant workshops.

Analysis

Evaluation Questions

The board can place a greater emphasis on sustainability in the evaluation process by revising the questions that evaluate design.

Staff recommends that the board introduce this emphasis by changing evaluation question 3 in the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks and State Parks categories. Staff would rewrite the questions to include direction that applicants should more explicitly state how the design incorporates sustainability. The current questions and proposed revisions are included in Attachments A and B.

Under the staff proposal, the points allocated for the design evaluation question would reward sustainability by awarding the maximum points only if the project design addresses all the considerations – including sustainability – in an outstanding manner. A project that does not explicitly address sustainability could not receive maximum points. Given the highly competitive scoring for projects, this should create an incentive to include sustainability elements.

Web Site Enhancements: Create a Clearinghouse for Resources and Information Exchange

The board can emphasize its desire for sustainable approaches by providing resources for sponsors. If the board chooses to revise the evaluation questions, there would be a focus on helping applicants provide a meaningful response. Options include:

- Links to relevant state, federal, local and nonprofit organizations.
- Links to noteworthy projects with excellent sustainability components.
- Links to tested designs or plans that have been paid for with state grant dollars and are in the public domain.

Sponsor Outreach and Education

The RCO conducts successful applicant workshops and prospective applicant workshops semi-annually. These workshops provide a good opportunity to distribute information about sustainability. Staff suggests that the workshops could be expanded to include information that would help applicants understand and respond to the sustainability component of the evaluation questions.

Another option the RCO could pursue is a periodic webinar that would address:

- RCO's stewardship goals and role;
- An example of a good applicant response to the PRISM metrics on sustainability; and
- A sustainable project showcase.

Sponsors have responded positively to webinars hosted by RCO's fiscal staff to address billing issues. Expanding this approach to include workshops on sustainable practices would be a reasonable approach to expand our outreach to both new and veteran sponsors.

Next Steps

If the board approves this approach, staff will prepare the changes to the evaluations questions and distribute them for public comment and stakeholder review. Subject to the results of that review, staff would ask the board to approve the change at the September board meeting. Staff also would develop plans to implement the changes to the web site and the application workshops. The changes would be in place for the 2012 grant cycle.

Attachments

- A. Current Evaluation Questions Regarding Design
- B. Proposed Changes to Evaluation Questions

Current Evaluation Questions Regarding Design

Land and Water Conservation Fund, Question #3

- 3. Project Design.** Is the project well designed? Will the project result in a quality recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment?

Some design elements that may be considered include accuracy of cost estimate, aesthetics, maintenance requirements, materials, phasing, risk management, recreational experience, spatial relationships, universal accessibility, and user friendly design.

- What percentage of the design is completed to date? Is the design in the conceptual phase or has a master plan been developed? Has the master plan adopted by governing body?
- Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site?
- Does the design provide equal access for all people, including those with disabilities?
- Does the proposed design protect natural resources on site? For example, does the project include low impact development techniques, green infrastructure, or environmentally preferred building products?
- Is the site design visually integrated into the landscape features?
- How well does the design appear to accommodate the projected use?
- Suitability of the site. What is the nature and condition of existing surrounding land use, as well as future concerns such as shoreline designation, zoning, comprehensive or project-specific planning?
- How likely are the proposed public use facilities given the required regulatory and proprietary approvals, funding, etc?
- Design complements the described need.
- Ease of maintenance.
- Realistic cost estimates provided.
- For a trail project, does the design provide adequate surfacing, width, spatial relationships, grades, curves, switchbacks, road crossings, and trail head locations?

WWRP State Parks, Question #3

- 3. Project Design (development only).** Describe how this project demonstrates good site and building design.

Measure the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site design as related to the site and the proposed uses. Will site resources be appropriately made available for recreation? Will environmental or other important values be protected by the proposed development? Consider the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses. Some design elements that may be considered include: accuracy of cost estimates; recreation experiences; aesthetics; maintenance; site suitability; materials; spatial relationships; and user-friendly, universally accessible design, etc.

WWRP Local Parks, Question #3

- 3. Project Design.** (Development/Combination) Does the project demonstrate good design criteria? Does it make the best use of the site?

Measure the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site design as related to the site and the proposed uses. Will site resources appropriately be made available for recreation? Will environmental or other important values be protected by the proposed development? Consider the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses. Some design elements that may be considered include:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Accuracy of cost estimates | Recreation experiences |
| Aesthetics | Risk management |
| Maintenance | Site suitability |
| Materials | Space relationships |
| Phasing | User-friendly, barrier-free |

Proposed Changes to Evaluation Questions

Proposed additions are shown in blue type, while deletions are shown in red strikethrough.

Land and Water Conservation Fund, Question #3

3. Project Design. Is the project well designed? Will the project result in a quality recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment?

Some design elements that may be considered include accuracy of cost estimate, aesthetics, maintenance requirements, materials, phasing, risk management, recreational experience, spatial relationships, universal accessibility, user friendly design, and the integration of sustainability elements.

Examples of included sustainability categories and elements:

| <u>Sustainable Category/Element</u> | <u>Example</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <u>Plants/Landscapes/Surfaces</u> | <u>Native Shrubs</u> |
| <u>Education</u> | <u>Interpretive Panels Including Sustainability</u> |
| <u>Materials</u> | <u>Recycled Decking</u> |
| <u>Energy</u> | <u>High-efficiency lighting</u> |
| <u>Water</u> | <u>On-Site Stormwater Managed by Rain Gardens, Porous Paving</u> |
| <u>Other Sustainability Elements</u> | <u>Noteworthy element(s) determined by the sponsor to make the project require less energy, less maintenance, cause fewer environmental impacts, or otherwise be more sustainable</u> |

- Does the proposed design protect natural resources on site or integrate sustainability elements or low impact development techniques, green infrastructure or environmentally preferred building products? ~~For example, does the project include low impact development techniques, green infrastructure, or environmentally preferred building products?~~

Staff Note: All other bulleted considerations remain the same, as shown in Attachment A

Point Range

- 0 points Poor design evidence presented.
- 1-2 points Design adequately addresses some of the above considerations.
- 3 points Design adequately addresses most or all the above considerations.
- 4-5 points Design addresses the considerations in an outstanding manner.
- 5 points Design addresses the considerations in an outstanding manner, including sustainability. Maximum points provided *only* if applicant addresses all the components of the question.

Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points, which later are multiplied by 2.

WWRP State Parks, Question #3

3. Project Design (development only). Describe how this project demonstrates good site and building design.

- Measure the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site design as related to the site and the proposed uses. Will site resources be appropriately made available for recreation? Will environmental or other important values be protected by the proposed development? [Will sustainability be considered in the design?](#) Consider the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses. Some design elements that may be considered include: accuracy of cost estimates; recreation experiences; aesthetics; maintenance; site suitability; materials; spatial relationships; and user-friendly, universally accessible design, [integration of sustainability elements](#), etc.

[Examples of included sustainability categories and elements:](#)

| Sustainable Category/Element | Example |
|---|--|
| Plants/Landscapes/Surfaces | Native Shrubs |
| Education | Interpretive Panels Including Sustainability |
| Materials | Recycled Decking |
| Energy | High-efficiency lighting |
| Water | On-Site Stormwater Managed by Rain Gardens, Porous Paving |
| Other Sustainability Elements | Noteworthy element(s) determined by the sponsor to make the project require less energy, less maintenance, cause fewer environmental impacts, or otherwise be more sustainable |

- ▲ Point Range: Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 2. [Maximum points provided *only* if applicant addresses all the components of the question, including sustainability.](#)

WWRP Local Parks, Question #3

3. Project Design. (Development/Combination) Does the project demonstrate good design criteria? Does it make the best use of the site?

- Measure the quality of the functional and aesthetic aspects of the site design as related to the site and the proposed uses. Will site resources appropriately be made available for recreation? Will environmental or other important values be protected by the proposed development? [Will sustainability be considered in the design: for example, use of recycled materials, native plants, and permeable surfaces?](#) Consider the size, topography, soil conditions, natural amenities, and location of the site to determine if it is well suited for the intended uses. Some design elements that may be considered include:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Accuracy of cost estimates | Recreation experience |
| Aesthetics | Risk management |
| Maintenance | Site Suitability |
| Materials | Space Relationships |
| Phasing | User-friendly, barrier-free |
| | Sustainability |

[Examples of included sustainability categories and elements:](#)

| Sustainable Category/Element | Example |
|---|--|
| Plants/Landscapes/Surfaces | Native Shrubs |
| Education | Interpretive Panels Including Sustainability |
| Materials | Recycled Decking |
| Energy | High-efficiency lighting |
| Water | On-Site Stormwater Managed by Rain Gardens, Porous Paving |
| Other Sustainability Elements | Noteworthy element(s) determined by the sponsor to make the project require less energy, less maintenance, cause fewer environmental impacts, or otherwise be more sustainable |

- ▲ Point Range: 0-5. Evaluators award a maximum of 5 points that are later multiplied by 3 for development project and 1.5 for combination projects. [Maximum points provided only if applicant addresses all the components of the question, including sustainability.](#)

Item 15A

Meeting Date: June 2011
 Title: RCO Performance Measures Update
 Prepared By: Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison and Accountability Manager

Approved by the Director: 

Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) uses performance measures to help the agency reduce reappropriations and improve the way we do business. This memo provides highlights of agency performance related to the projects and activities funded by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), and the annual update on measures set by the board in its strategic plan.

Grant Management

The following measures are among those that help us to check our processes at several points in the grant management cycle. All data are for recreation and conservation grants only. Additional detail is shown in the charts in Attachment A.

| Measure | Target | FY 2010 Performance FINAL | FY 2011 Performance Through June 1 | Indicator for Current Fiscal Year |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Percent of recreation/conservation projects closed on time | 70% | 64% | 64% | ↔ |
| 2. Percent of recreation/conservation projects closed on time and without a time extension | 50% | 69% | 61% | ↑ |
| 3. % recreation/conservation projects issued a project agreement within 120 days after the board funding date | 75% | 88% | 100% | ↑ |
| 4. % of recreation/conservation grant projects under agreement within 180 days after the board funding date | 95% | 92% | 100% | ↑ |
| 5. Fiscal month expenditures, recreation/conservation target | Varies | 31% (30% target) | 46% (44% target) | ↑ |
| 6. Bills paid within 30 days: recreation/conservation projects | 100% | 63% Average days to pay = 30 | 66% Average days to pay = 26 | ↔ |

Notes and Analysis

Measures for fiscal year 2011 reflect the challenges of staffing changes across the agency and the effect of the state's furlough days.

Measure 1: Performance in six of the last eleven months has exceeded the target. Challenges in other months, in particular September, December, and January, led to lesser performance, and decreased the percentage for the year. Overall, 82 projects were closed on time or early.

Measure 2: The RCO believes that the strong performance against the target on this measure reflects the focus on reducing the number of time extensions granted. Staff is beginning to use historical data to set the end dates for projects.

Measures 3 and 4: For fiscal year 2011, this measure reflects performance on 15 Recreational Trails Program (RTP) grants that were approved by the board in October 2010. Federal funding became available in January 2011. Another 30 RTP projects received funding in May 2011, and will be included in the next performance measures report.

Measure 5: The RCO is on track to meet its target for reappropriation in fiscal year 2011. The final measure will not be available until this fall due to the effect of accruals and "13th month" payments.

Measure 6: The average days to pay has been consistently under the target of 30 days. Of the bills due before June 1 (the date data were gathered), 94 percent had been paid. Payment can be delayed by sponsor errors (e.g., incomplete invoice or project documentation) or by staff workload. Staff is scoping an electronic billing option to improve the payment process.

Time Extensions

The board's adopted policy for progress on active funded projects requires staff to report all requests for time extensions and subsequent staff actions to the board.

Time Extension Requests – Director Approved

Since the beginning of the biennium, the RCO has received several requests to extend projects. Staff reviewed each request to ensure compliance with established policies. The following table shows information about the time extensions granted by quarter, as of June 1, 2011.

| Quarter | Extensions Approved | Number of Repeat Extensions | Average Days Extended | Number Closed to Date |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Q1 | 20 | 8 | 236 | 15 |
| Q2 | 45 | 15 | 268 | 31 |
| Q3 | 13 | 7 | 216 | 5 |
| Q4 | 33 | 17 | 257 | 11 |
| Q5 | 16 | 7 | 246 | 5 |
| Q6 | 50 | 18 | 213 | 3 |
| Q7 | 19 | 14 | 154 | 0 |

Key Performance Measures from the Board's Strategic Plan

| Goal | Framing Question | Measure | Performance |
|--|---|---|--|
| We help our partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. | Is the board creating opportunities for recreation? | Projects funded by type, location | The board approved and funded 60 projects in fiscal year 2011. ¹ Most projects are in the Recreational Trails Program and involved maintenance, development, and education. |
| | Is the board protecting natural systems and landscapes? | Acres protected (through acquisition) or restored | 15,965 habitat acres were acquired in WWRP and ALEA (<i>as of 7th quarter</i>) |
| | Are we affecting the health of Washingtonians? | Percent of respondents to OFM and statewide recreation surveys reporting participation in active recreation | The 2010 State Population Survey found that 77% of respondents had visited a park or historical site. 86% of respondents reported their health as good to excellent. |
| We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us. | Is the evaluation process objective and fair? | Percent of applicants reporting that the evaluation is objective and fair | 60% reported that the evaluation process was fair while nearly 30% had no opinion (<i>September 2010</i>) |
| | Are we managing grants efficiently and reducing project delays? | Agency re-appropriation rate | Agency expenditures are on track to meet the 50% target (<i>as of fiscal month 22</i>) |
| | How well do we maintain the state's investments? | Percent of grants in compliance Project sustainability | Measures in development |
| We deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. | Are stakeholders involved in policy development? | Percent of sponsors agreeing with the survey question that "The board considers input before making policy decisions" | 53% agreed with the statement. Another 25% reported that they did not know if the board considered stakeholder input. |
| | Are we achieving statewide participation in our grant programs? | Number of funded projects by location (e.g., county or other geography) | For recreation program applications received in 2011, 41% were in Eastern Washington counties, and 59% were in Western Washington counties. |

¹ Projects approved for WWRP and ALEA are counted when they receive final funding approval; in this case, fiscal year 2012.

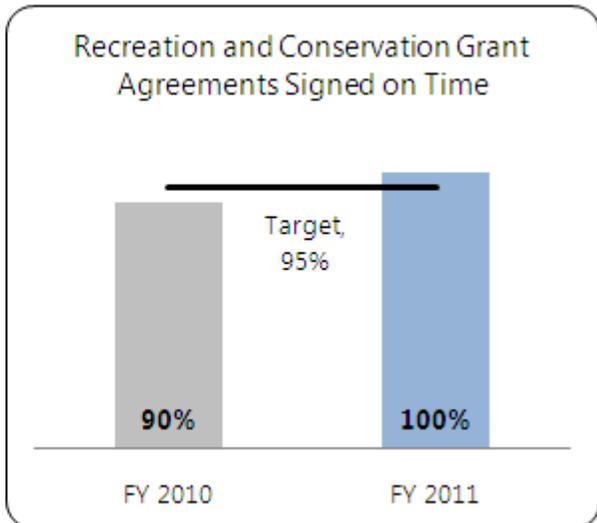
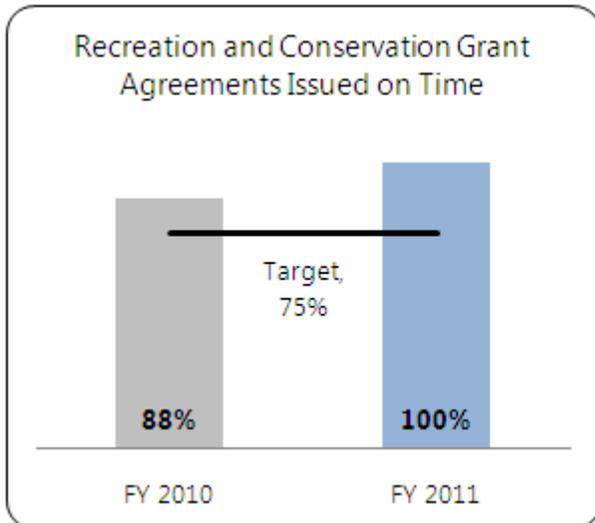
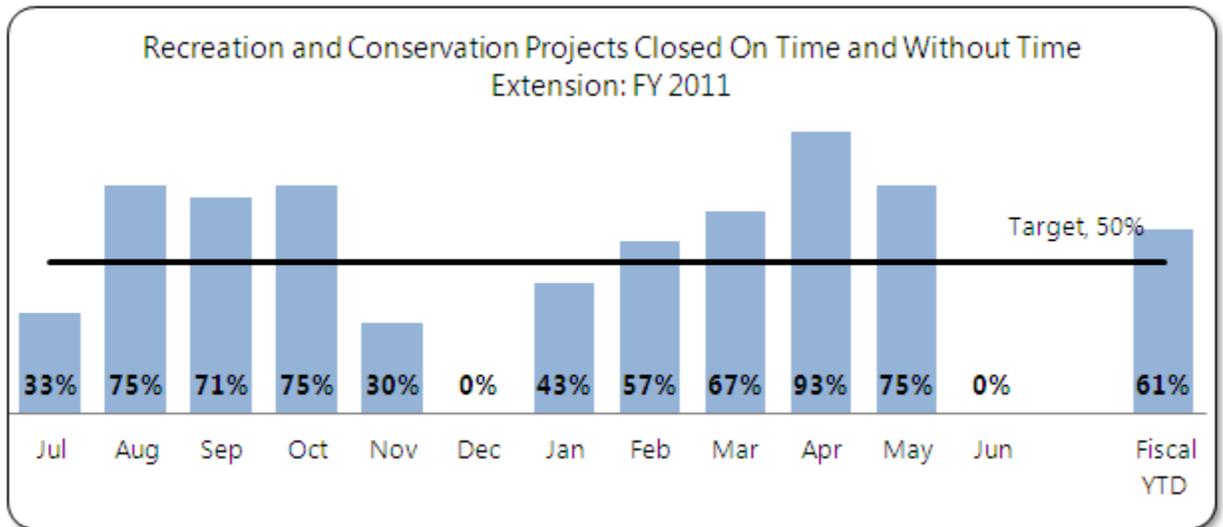
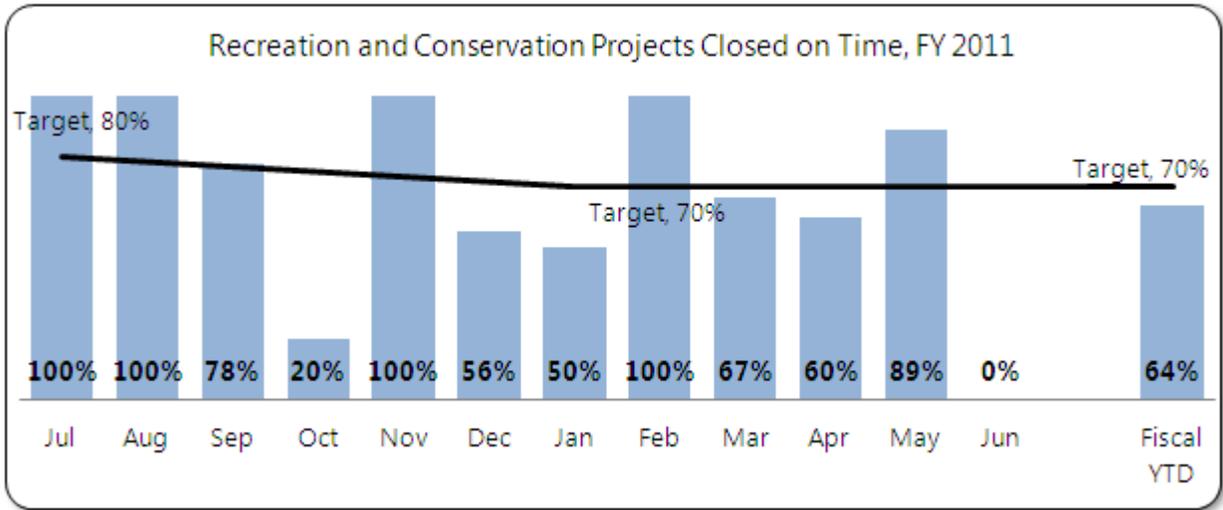
Agency Activities

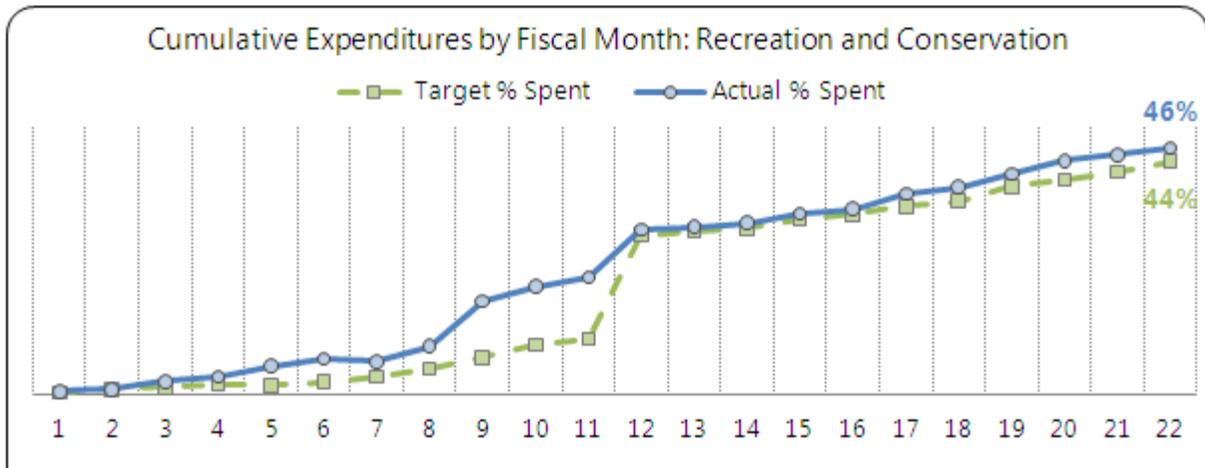
The board approved a fiscal year 2011 work in June 2010. The work plan showed the link between each action and the board's strategic plan, along with an approximate timeframe for completion. Staff and the board completed – or made significant progress – on 18 of the 26 items on the work plan. More information is in memo 15B.

Attachments

- A. Performance Measure Charts

Performance Measure Charts





Item 15B

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Board Strategic Plan and Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan
Prepared By: Rebecca Connolly, Accountability Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) approved a fiscal year 2011 work in June 2010. The memo provides a review of the board's work and accomplishments under that plan, and proposes revisions for fiscal year 2012.

Staff will review this information at the June 2011 meeting, and ask the board to indicate if there are additional items that should be addressed in fiscal year 2012.

Strategic Plan Link

Annual review of the board's work plan is critical to achieving the board's goals.

Staff Recommendation

Consistent with the approach used previous years, staff recommends that the board indicate if there are additional items that staff should address and then adopt the revised work plan by motion.

Background

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) approved a fiscal year 2011 work in June 2010. The work plan showed the link between each action and the board's strategic plan, along with an approximate timeframe for completion.

Staff and the board completed – or made significant progress – on 18 of the 26 items on the work plan (Attachment A).

Budget constraints and competing priorities impeded staff's ability to work on some of the items. For example, analysis of the policies and practices regarding sponsor match was deferred so that staff could complete work on acquisition scope changes, potential EPA grants, and

legislative requests. In addition, work on additional compliance policies was deferred until staff could better assess the existing policies and procedures. Many communication activities also were delayed by legislative requests, a complicated transition to a new intranet site, and a need to share RCO communications staff with the Puget Sound Partnership for several months.

Some of the items that were not completed may be moved to the fiscal year 2012 work plan. However, agency resources will likely continue to be strained, so the RCO is recommending that the board adopt a focused annual work plan, as described below.

Analysis

Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan for the Board

The board has adopted a work plan approach that demonstrates the specific actions that the board aims to accomplish in each fiscal year. This format shows the link between each action and the board's strategic plan, along with an approximate timeframe for completion. Staff proposes the draft work plan shown in Attachment B.

The draft work plan continues the board's work to promote sustainability in funded projects, as well as its efforts to ensure ongoing compliance. Match policy, a priority for the board in fiscal year 2011, also is on the new plan. Staff also recommends focus on grant rounds, support for the Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group, and development of SCORP (see Item 2C). Although it was a challenge to expand outreach in fiscal year 2011, staff suggests that it is worthwhile to keep these actions on the plan as targets.

Next Steps

Staff will begin implementation of the work plan as adopted by the board.

Attachments

- A. Review of FY 2011 work plan items
- B. Draft Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan

Summary of FY 2011 Accomplishments

| Board Goal | Fiscal Year 2011 Actions | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Goal 1: We help our partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. | Revise acquisition policy manual | ● Complete |
| | Develop alternative to the Deed of Right | ● Complete |
| | Update manual 2 (planning) and incorporate lessons learned from testing Level of Service concept | ● Complete |
| | Revise policy regarding matching funds | ● Delayed due to budget; move to FY 2012 |
| | Revise compatible uses policy | ● Complete after June meeting |
| | Develop pilot project to help develop policy for water rights acquired with grant funds | ● Delayed due to budget |
| | Develop project scope and implement compliance policy and consequences; Reduce active complete and conversion backlog. | ● Ongoing; Progress in fiscal year 2011 included work on several compliance issues, compiling list of LWCF inspections needed, and conducting needed inspections. |
| | Conduct a statewide recreation survey and report on results, subject to funding (see also Strategy 3.A.3.) | ● Delayed due to budget; will be incorporated with SCORP in FY 2012 |
| | Conduct surveys of sponsors and applicants | ● Complete |
| | Work with the Habitat and Recreation Land Coordinating Group to increase coordination of habitat and recreation land acquisitions | ● FY 2011 milestones complete. |
| | Conduct grant cycles for WWRP and ALEA | ● Complete after June meeting |
| | Conduct grant cycles for funded programs, such as BFP, BIG, FARR, LWCF, NOVA, and WWRP. | ● Complete or on track for timely completion |
| | Assess whether (and potentially how) to encourage greater use of sustainable practices in grant programs | ● FY 2011 milestones complete. Policy decision in FY 2012. |

| Board Goal | Fiscal Year 2011 Actions | Status |
|--|--|---|
| Goal 2: We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us. | Apply existing compliance policies to new and funded projects | ● Ongoing; see above. |
| | Develop additional policies to support compliance efforts (e.g., streamline process for small conversions, self-certification and audits, etc.) | ● Analyzed existing processes and workload. Process/policy work moved to FY 2012. |
| | Conduct annual performance review of Director | ● Complete |
| | Receive regular performance updates | ● Complete |
| | Conduct surveys of sponsors and applicants | ● Complete |
| | Discuss and develop sustainability policies for major grant programs | ● FY 2011 milestones complete. Policy decision in FY 2012. |
| | Conduct annual survey of board members as part of the Director's evaluation | ● Completed through one-on-one discussions |
| Goal 3: We deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management. | Seek partnerships with other agencies, organizations, tribes, and communities, such as those involved in health and economic development. | ● Delayed due to budget |
| | Update and begin to implement the agency's communication plan | ● Delayed due to budget; move to FY 2012 |
| | Conduct a statewide recreation survey and report on results, subject to funding | ● Delayed due to budget; will be incorporated with SCORP in FY 2012 |
| | Attend gatherings of large stakeholder groups and/or public ceremonies recognizing projects. | ● Executive management and board members gave speeches at 18 different gatherings |
| | Engage the media to help advocate for board programs through media tours, news releases, editorial boards, guest editorials, and other mechanisms. | ● Budget challenges. 3 media releases issued. |
| | Increase outreach to eligible applicants by expanding current methods and exploring new outreach activities. | ● Staff developed a comprehensive outreach plan that includes news releases, articles in partner newsletters, e-mails, web information. |

Draft Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Fiscal Year 2012 Work Plan

Goal 1: We help our partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems.

| Objective | Strategy | Fiscal Year 2012 Actions | Approximate Timeframe |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| Objective 1.A. Provide leadership to help our partners strategically invest in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat and recreation opportunities. We do this through policy development, coordination, and advocacy. | Strategy 1.A.1. – Evaluate and develop strategic investment policies and plans so that projects selected for funding meet the state’s recreation and conservation needs. | Streamline processes for administering matching funds | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | | Continue to implement compliance policy and consequences; Reduce inspections backlog. | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | Strategy 1.A.2. –Gather and interpret data that inform help the board to provide grant programs that balance investments across a range of activities. | Begin process to update the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | Strategy 1.A.3. – Coordinate recreation resources information and priorities. | Work with the Habitat and Recreation Land Coordinating Group to increase coordination of habitat and recreation land acquisitions | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| Objective 1.B. Provide funding to help partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation facilities and lands. | Strategy 1.B.4. – Provide partners with funding to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance habitats. | Begin grant cycles for ALEA, LWCF, and WWRP | May – October 2012 |
| | Strategy 1.B.5. – Provide funding to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance recreation opportunities statewide. | Begin grant cycles for ALEA, BFP, BIG, FARR, LWCF, NOVA, RTP, and WWRP | May – October 2012 |
| | Strategy 1.B.6. – Help sponsors maximize the useful life of Board-funded projects. | Approve and implement sustainability policy and practices | July 2011 – June 2012 |

Goal 2: We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.

| Objective | Strategy | Fiscal Year 2012 Actions | Approximate Timeframe |
|---|--|---|--|
| Objective 2.A. Ensure funded projects and programs are managed efficiently, with integrity, in a fair and open manner, and in conformance with existing legal authorities. | Strategy 2.A.1. – Evaluate and develop policies and practices to reduce the number of projects not starting or finishing on time, or that are out of compliance with the contract terms. | Apply existing compliance policies to new and funded projects | Ongoing |
| | | Provide policy-level support for staff efforts to streamline processes related to compliance (e.g., self certification) | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | | Provide policy level support for RCO efforts to streamline application process | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | | Provide policy level support for RCO efforts to reduce time extensions | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | | Provide policy-level support for staff efforts that monitor sponsor billing requirements through a risk-based approach. | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | Strategy 2.A.2. – Regularly monitor progress in meeting objectives and adapt management to meet changing needs. | Conduct annual performance review of Director Receive regular performance updates | August – November 2011 Each meeting |
| Strategy 2.A.3. – Ensure the work of the Board and staff is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner. | Ensure that major policy changes are published for sufficient public comment | Ongoing | |
| Objective 2.B Support activities that promote continuous quality improvement. | Strategy 2.B.4. – Ensure the Board has time on its agenda to discuss high-level policy issues. | Discuss ways to improve RCO's funding structure to support long-term grant and contract obligations | |
| | Strategy 2.B.5. – Implement a Board member and staff feedback process. | Conduct annual survey of board members as part of the Director's evaluation | August – October 2011 |

Goal 3: We deliver successful projects by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management.

| Objective | Strategy | Fiscal Year 2012 Actions | Approximate Timeframe |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| Objective 3.A Broaden public support and applicant pool for the Board's outdoor investment programs. | Strategy 3.A.1. – Expand the Board's support by developing key partnerships. | Communicate with the federal delegation as appropriate regarding funds for federal grant programs | Ongoing |
| | Strategy 3.A.2. – Increase public understanding of project benefits. | Update and begin to implement the agency's communication plan | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | Strategy 3.A.3. – Perform regular assessments to determine the public's priorities for outdoor recreation and conservation funding. | Begin process to update the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) | July 2011 – June 2012 |
| | Strategy 3.A.4 – Advocate for the protection of habitat and recreation through multiple venues. | Attend gatherings of large stakeholder groups and/or public ceremonies recognizing projects. | Ongoing |
| | | Engage the media to help advocate for board programs through news releases, and other mechanisms | Ongoing |
| Strategy 3.A.5 – Expand reach of grant programs by broadening applicant pool for grant programs. | Work to expand outreach with Washington Recreation & Park Association (WRPA), Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (WWRC), Washington Boating Alliance (WBA), trail and off-road groups, and other key stakeholder organizations. | Ongoing | |

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STATE OF WASHINGTON
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

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To: Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

From: Bill Chapman, Chair

Subject: Streamlined approach to the Director's Evaluation - For Super-Lean Budget Times

Date: June 2011

Over the past several years, the board has reviewed the Director's performance based on her self-assessment, performance data, surveys, and feedback gathered by staff from our external stakeholders. Given staff turnover and budget reductions, I suggest that we streamline the Director's evaluation by using board members to manage our process and to ascertain the perception of external stakeholders. We will continue to ask the Director to provide us her annual self-assessment and the annual performance data.

With this in mind, I suggest we embark on the following approach. Mid-fall is generally a good time for the evaluation because it allows time for staff to finish the fiscal year and assess performance.

Proposed Process

1. At the June 22-23 board meeting, the board will approve its work plan and performance measures for the upcoming year and subsequent biennium. Staff will present a draft for board consideration at the June board meeting.
2. Also at the June meeting, the chair will appoint a subcommittee (the chair and two board members) to work over the late summer and early fall to review the previous year's expectations, director's self-assessment and performance data, as well as gathering feedback from our external stakeholders. Comments by board members suggested that the two appointed roles should rotate among the board members.



3. By early September, the director will submit to the subcommittee a self-assessment of her performance along with the agency's performance data. This self assessment will be based on the previous fiscal year's performance measures. The self-assessment will include:
 - A discussion of appropriate metrics and any trends, issues, or opportunities illustrated by those metrics
 - An Identification of her priorities for the next year, including any suggestions on ways to measure her performance in the next year's evaluation.
4. Prior to the September meeting the subcommittee will compile a list of individuals to contact for feedback, including board members, chairs of other RCO-supported boards and councils, and key stakeholders. During the September meeting, an executive session will be held to solicit early (pre-evaluation) input from the full RCFB. Prior to the November meeting, subcommittee members will contact external stakeholders such as WWRC and WRPA, and RCO staff (board liaison) will contact other RCO-supported board chairs, such as the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, for feedback via email drafted by the subcommittee.
5. The chair will convene the subcommittee during the early fall to collect all feedback and develop a written summary of the director's performance. The chair will prepare a draft with review and comment by committee members.
6. In executive session during the board's November 21-22 board meeting, the board will discuss the results of the subcommittee's gathered information and reach a conclusion on the director's performance for the preceding year.
7. In the same executive session, the board will present its findings to the director with an opportunity for response.
8. The chair will then verbally discuss the results of the performance evaluation with our designated liaison in the Governor's office.

Item 16

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Proposed Conversion: Sullivan Park #2, Project #79-011D
Prepared By: Jim Anest, RCO Conversion Specialist
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Decision

Summary

The City of Everett (city) is asking the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to recommend that the National Park Service (NPS) approve a partial conversion for a 1979 development grant funded by the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

The project in question is Sullivan Park, a 23-acre recreation area located in the southeast section of Everett. In 1979, the city was awarded a development grant (RCO# 79-011D) through LWCF. The city converted a 1.6 acre portion of the site to a fire station and neighborhood access road, without an advance request to the board. The city is now proposing to replace the converted property with a larger parcel of at least equal value and reasonably equivalent location and recreational utility.

Staff Recommendation

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff recommends that the board approve Resolution #2011-20 to recommend approval of the proposed conversion and to direct staff to forward the recommendation to the National Park Service for consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of this conversion supports the board's strategy to provide funding to protect and enhance recreation opportunities statewide, as well as its objective to ensure that funded projects are managed in conformance with existing legal authorities.

Conversion Policy and Board's Role

Use of grant funds creates a condition under which funded property and structures become part of the public domain in perpetuity. However, because needs and values inevitably change over time, federal and state laws allow conversions of grant funded property under carefully scrutinized conditions.

Board policy states that interests in real property, structures, and facilities that were acquired, developed, enhanced, or restored with board funds must not be changed (either in part or in whole) or converted to uses other than those for which the funds were originally approved without the approval of the board.¹

If a board-funded project is changed or converted, the project sponsor must replace the changed or converted interests in real property, structures, or facilities. The replacement must have at least equal value and have reasonably equivalent recreation utility and location.

Because this project was funded by the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the role of the board is to decide whether to recommend approval of the conversion to the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS has the legal responsibility to make the final decision of whether or not to approve this conversion.

The role of the board is primarily to evaluate the list of practical alternatives that were considered for replacement or remediation, including avoidance, and to consider if the replacement property has reasonably equivalent location and utility. Under current policy the board does not have the ability to levy additional penalties or dictate the future use of the property being converted.

Background

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Project Name: | Sullivan Park #2 | Project #: 79-011D |
| Grant Program: | Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) | Board funded date: 1979 |
| RCO Amount: | \$ 44,900 | Original Purpose: Develop various facilities to enhance water-oriented recreational activities. |
| Total Amount: | \$ 89,800 | |

The city of Everett purchased the property in 1922. Since then, Sullivan Park has served as a widely-used outdoor recreation and swimming location. The area surrounding the park is now largely developed, with both residential and commercial zoning. Interstate 5 is to the immediate west, and a major arterial (112th Street SE) is to the north (Attachment B, Map 1).

Nevertheless, the ongoing uses of the park have changed little over the decades. Swimming (10 weeks per year), picnicking, forested trail hiking, and appreciating nature are the major uses of this day-use facility.

In 1979, RCO awarded a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to the city of Everett. The purpose of the grant was to enhance water-oriented recreation activities.

¹ Policy is consistent with state law. See especially RCW 79A.15.030 (8) and RCW 79A.25.100.

This grant provided funding to help develop underground utility systems, one restroom, a boat dock, asphalt paths, two day use shelters, and area lighting along selected paths and other required areas for safety (Attachment C).

Grant funds were used only for development of the site. None of the facilities constructed with this development grant are affected by this conversion. However, LWCF rules require that the land upon which the grant-funded development occurred must be used for outdoor recreation in perpetuity.

The Conversions

The total area of these two conversions is 1.6 acres (Attachment A, Map 2). Photos of the conversions are provided in Attachment D.

Conversion for Fire Station

In 1995, the city authorized the construction of a fire station, driveway, and parking area at the northeast corner of the park along 112th Street. The fire station was built in 1996.

The city chose the park location on the basis of emergency response times. In 1990, the City of Everett Fire Department needed to reduce emergency response times to a growing population of residents and businesses in the Silver Lake area, and considered potential sites for a new fire station. Response times to the Silver Lake area from the existing fire station, which is located west of Interstate 5, was between nine and eleven minutes. Fire officials determined that adding a fire station at this location would cut average response times in half, reducing them to between four to five minutes. Additionally, locating the new fire station near Sullivan Park – the area’s major public waterfront and recreation facility – at would allow the Park and Fire Departments to provide emergency services to patrons at the park.

Conversion for the road

In 2006, the city constructed a one lane road in front of the fire station. The need for the one lane road was a consequence of the road widening of SR 527, a few blocks east of the park, which eliminated left turns into and out of the Silver Lake neighborhood (Attachment B, Map 3). The one-way road (which is part of the conversion) provides access northbound for emergency, private, and public vehicles. This road separates the fire station from the park and allows egress for a neighboring community (Attachment B, Map 4).

Notification to RCO

In 2007, city officials approached the RCO to acknowledge that their predecessors had unknowingly developed the grant protected site and wanted to properly replace the converted property.

The Replacement Property

The city recognized the need to remedy the conversion at Sullivan Park and identified the Bruskrud Road parcel as the preferred prospective replacement property (Attachment B, Maps 5

and 6). The city worked with the RCO before acquiring the property to obtain a "waiver of retroactivity" which retains the eligibility of the site as a potential replacement for the conversion at Sullivan Park².

The city acquired fee simple title to the Bruskrud Road site via a Statutory Warranty Deed in 2008. The total purchase price was \$995,000. There were no special restrictions in place nor were any placed upon the property at the time of acquisition by the city.

The replacement property is undeveloped and relatively level with a general slope to the south. Major features of the site consist of second growth forest, shrub communities and a wetland and stream complex. The wetland buffers contain a mix of second growth deciduous/coniferous forest and shrubs. Dominant vegetation species on-site include: Western red cedar, red alder, Western hemlock, Douglas fir, salmonberry, Douglas spirea, salal, vine maple, trailing blackberry, sword fern, Oregon grape, false lily of the valley, slough sedge, skunk cabbage, and the non-native Himalayan blackberry. There are no existing structures on the site. The Interurban Trail is located directly adjacent to the east. Photos are provided as Attachment E.

² A project sponsor may get advance approval in writing from RCO to purchase a property and preserve eligibility of land acquisition and other incidental costs incurred before the project agreement is executed or a conversion is approved. The sponsor purchases the property at their own risk. The approval is called a "waiver of retroactivity," and waives the prohibition to reimburse costs incurred before the project agreement. (WAC 286-13-085).

Analysis

The city purchased a 15-acre piece of property under a waiver of retroactivity (W08-04) in 2008 with the intent of satisfying this conversion and possibly other future conversions. They are asking for approval to use 3.5 acres of this property as replacement property for the Sullivan Park conversion. This approach is consistent with current board policy.

When reviewing conversion requests, the RCO considers the following factors, in addition to the scope of the original grant and the proposed substitution of land or facilities³.

| Factor | Staff Finding |
|--|--|
| All practical alternatives to the conversion have been evaluated and rejected on a sound basis. | The conversion occurred prior to seeking board approval (see evaluation of practical alternatives) |
| The fair market value of the converted property has been established and the proposed replacement land is of at least equal fair market value. | Meets criteria (see evaluation of fair market value) |
| Justification exists to show that the replacement site has at least reasonably equivalent utility and location. | Meets criteria (see evaluation of reasonably equivalent utility and location) |
| The public has opportunities for participation in the process. | Meets criteria (see evaluation of public participation) |

Evaluation of Practical Alternatives

Because this conversion has already occurred, neither staff nor the city can evaluate the practical alternative locations for the fire station.

The alternative to remove and replace the fire station was rejected as too costly to be practical. The single lane access road is necessary for the timely access to the adjacent residential neighborhood by emergency or other vehicles. Therefore, this evaluation will address only the replacement property alternatives.

The area surrounding Sullivan Park is a highly urbanized and largely built out, therefore there are limited options for open space replacement property nearby. The city states that it chose this replacement property for the following reasons.

³ Manual #7: *Funded Projects: Policies and the Project Agreement*

The City submitted applications to the RCO and obtained waivers of retroactivity for the following three properties as potential replacement sites for the Silver Lake Fire Station conversion at Sullivan Park:

- the Elaine Hughes site;
- the Edgewater Park expansion site; and
- the Bruskrud Road Park site.

Of these three sites, the Bruskrud Road property was selected as the preferred replacement site based on the following factors:

- It is closest in proximity to the conversion site (approximately ½ mile).
- It is linked to the conversion site by a region-wide pedestrian/bicycle trail.
- It will provide recreational opportunities that closely match those displaced by the conversion.
- Its value has been appraised to be greater than the conversion site.
- It is approximately twice the size of the conversion site.

Evaluation of Fair Market Value

The property to be converted has been appraised and is valued at \$214,000. The replacement property was appraised at \$220,000. Both appraisals were updated in April 2011.

| | Property to be Converted | Replacement Property | Difference |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Acres | 1.6 | 3.5 | +1.9 acres |
| Value | \$214,000 | \$220,000 | + \$,6000 |

Evaluation of Reasonably Equivalent Location

The area of the city near Sullivan Park is highly developed and there are very few sites with recreation and conservation values available for sale.

- The converted property is located immediately adjacent to an increasingly busy arterial street (112th Street SE), a short distance from Interstate 5.
- The proposed replacement property is located about one-half mile by bike or foot northwest of Sullivan Park. It is also adjacent to the Interurban bicycle and pedestrian trail, parallel to Interstate 5. This trail is an important recreational link providing access from Seattle to Everett. Locally, the trail links individual neighborhoods to the Everett Mall and Sullivan Park. The replacement property would therefore improve access from these areas to Sullivan Park by way of a recently constructed bicycle and pedestrian route on 112th Street SE across Interstate 5, providing a more direct path (Attachment C).

Evaluation of Reasonably Equivalent Recreational Utility

Before the construction of the fire station, the converted site consisted of a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees. Its primary use appears to have been open space and a place for the appreciation of nature. The replacement property will serve this function for a similar recreational community.

The property being proposed for replacement also is forested with coniferous and deciduous species and has more than twice the acreage of the converted property. Trails and several small wetlands cover the replacement property. The city plans to improve the walking trails and add interpretive signs. It further intends to provide public access signs, benches, and picnic areas within the replacement property.

There will be a net gain in public access to outdoor recreational lands from this conversion and replacement. Until the city purchased the Bruskrud Road site for park purposes, the site was a privately held parcel with no officially designated public access. The former owners planned to develop the site with residential housing units before agreeing to sell it to the city.

Evaluation of Public Participation

The city of Everett is currently in the process of seeking public input on the choice of the replacement property. The city chose to conduct this process in May and June of this year because city staff was waiting for feedback from the board's March 2011 meeting and updated appraisals before beginning this process. RCO staff and city officials will report to the board at the June meeting, the comments and concerns expressed by the public.

Next Steps

If the board chooses to recommend approval of the conversion, RCO staff will prepare the required federal documentation and transmit that recommendation to the National Park Service. Pending NPS approval, staff will execute all necessary amendments to the project agreement, as directed.

Attachments

- A. City of Everett's Response to Questions from the March Board Meeting
- B. Maps
- C. Photos of Existing Park Features
- D. Photos of Conversions: Fire Station and Road
- E. Photos of Replacement Property

Answers from the City of Everett to the March 2011 RCFB Questions, May 9, 2011

Sullivan Park Conversion

Why did it take so long for the city to acknowledge the conversion?

Mr. Paul Kaftanski is the current Director of Parks and Recreation, having received his appointment to the position in June of 2006. He first came across this matter while conducting an initial review of Parks and Recreation Department files in late 2006/early 2007. Since that time, the city has been actively working together with the RCO toward a resolution.

Was the access road necessary for the fire station?

The road was not a requirement for the fire station. The one-way connection from Silver Lake Road to 14th Ave SE was a requirement of the recent widening improvement project on SR 527 (19th Avenue SE). The State DOT eliminated left turns into and out of the neighborhood from Silver Lake Road to SR 527, which created a need for the one-way connection. The one-way connection provides access northbound for emergency and private/public vehicles.

What is the basis of the value for the replacement property? A formal appraisal is needed for the conversion.

Appraisals have been completed for both the "conversion" site and the "replacement" site. The fire station "conversion" property has been valued at \$214,000 and the Bruskrud Road "replacement" property has been valued at \$220,000.

Is the entire 15 acres owned by the city?

Yes, the entire 15-acre Bruskrud Road site is owned by the city and managed by the Parks and Recreation Department.

What was the city's intent in buying the 15 acres?

The city's intent in purchasing the 15 acres was;

- To provide a potential replacement property for the Sullivan Park conversion; and
- To preserve the remaining 11+ acres of the Bruskrud Road site which was not committed as replacement property as a potential basis for development grants for future improvements.
- To expand the city's park system in an area that had been identified by the Everett Parks and Recreation Department Comprehensive Plan as needing additional recreation opportunities

What is the intent for the remaining acres?

It is the city's intent for all 15 acres to be utilized for Park & Recreation purposes.

Can the board be sure the replacement property won't be developed?

Yes, the 15-acre Bruskrud Road site was specifically authorized for purchase by the City Council for park and recreation purposes.

If the replacement property will be park property anyway, how is it replacement?

The city recognized the need to remedy the conversion at Sullivan Park and identified the Bruskrud Road parcel as the preferred prospective replacement property. The city worked with the RCO in advance of acquiring the property to obtain a "Waiver of Retroactivity" which qualified the site as a potential replacement for the conversion at Sullivan Park.

Considering the replacement property, what is the history of ownership, definition of land when acquired, how much was it acquired for?

The city acquired fee simple title to the Bruskrud Road site via a Statutory Warranty Deed from a private citizen. The total purchase price was \$995,000. There were no special restrictions in place nor were any placed upon the property at the time of acquisition by the city.

What are the characteristics of the replacement property? (Foliage, topography, wetlands)

The subject property is undeveloped and relatively level with a general slope to the south. Major features of the site consist of second growth forest, shrub communities and a large wetland and stream complex. There are no existing structures on the site. The Interurban Trail is located directly adjacent to the east. The wetland buffers contain a mix of second growth deciduous/coniferous forest and shrubs. Dominant vegetation species on-site include: Western red cedar, red alder, Western hemlock, Douglas fir, salmonberry, Douglas spirea, salal, vine maple, trailing blackberry, sword fern, Oregon grape, false lily of the valley, slough sedge, skunk cabbage, and the non-native Himalayan blackberry.

Is there a public access gain?

Yes. Until the city purchased the Bruskrud Road site for park and recreation purposes, the site was a privately held parcel with no officially designated public access. The former owners planned to develop the site with residential housing units. The city plans to develop an interpretive trail system with wetland viewing platforms, benches and descriptive signage.

Why aren't we first looking at bringing the footprint back (footprint of take—could it be smaller?)

The one-way access road is both an emergency access and a convenience requirement made necessary by the recent improvements made to State Road 527 (19th Avenue SE). The city has proposed a 20-foot offset to the south edge of the access roadway to allow generous buffer between the fire station and the park.

Measuring whether it was feasible to remove? Was that question applied to the whole of the fire station property, or applied to the footage of the road? Was the question the feasibility of recovering some of the property? Is there an option of removing the road?

Both staff and city officials concluded that it was not practical to remove the access road as it is necessary for the safety and convenience of the residents of that neighborhood.

What is the history on the road in front of the fire station? Was it added as a connector for the neighborhood adjacent to it? When was the road built? And what was the purpose for the road?

See above.

Are there any restrictions on the conversion area?

No.

Did the City ever to seek to segregate the parcel the fire station is on? Would it be useful to segregate that parcel off?

The city has not, and does not plan to segregate the fire station parcel from the larger park parcel at this time. The revised 6f map and RCO/LWCF deed restriction will be sufficient to provide the distinction between the tract that has been restricted to park use and the piece that has been converted for use as a fire station and access road.

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
Resolution 2011-20
Approving Conversion for Sullivan Park in Everett (RCO #79-011D)

WHEREAS, the city of Everett (city) used a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to enhance water-oriented recreation activities at Sullivan Park; and

WHEREAS, the city permitted conversion of a portion of the property to a fire station and access road; and

WHEREAS, as a result of this conversion, a portion of the property no longer satisfies the conditions of the RCO grant; and

WHEREAS, the city is asking for Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) approval to replace the converted property with property purchased under a waiver of retroactivity in 2008; and

WHEREAS, the proposed replacement property is in close proximity to the conversion site, is linked to the conversion site by a region-wide pedestrian/bicycle trail, has an appraised value that is greater than the conversion site, and is approximately twice the size of the conversion site; and

WHEREAS, the site will provide opportunities that closely match those displaced by the conversion and will expand the city's park system in an area that had been identified in its comprehensive plan as needing additional recreation opportunities, thereby supporting the board's goals to provide funding for projects that result in public outdoor recreation purposes and the expansion of trails; and

WHEREAS, the sponsor sought public comment on the conversion and discussed it during open public meetings, thereby supporting the board's strategy to regularly seek public feedback in policy and funding decisions;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board approves the conversion request and the proposed replacement site for RCO Project #79-011 Sullivan Park as presented to the board on June 23, 2011 and set forth in the board memo prepared for that meeting; and

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the board hereby authorizes the RCO director to give interim approval for the properties acquired with LWCF funds and forward the conversion to the National Park Service (NPS) for final approval.

Resolution moved by: _____

Resolution seconded by: _____

Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)

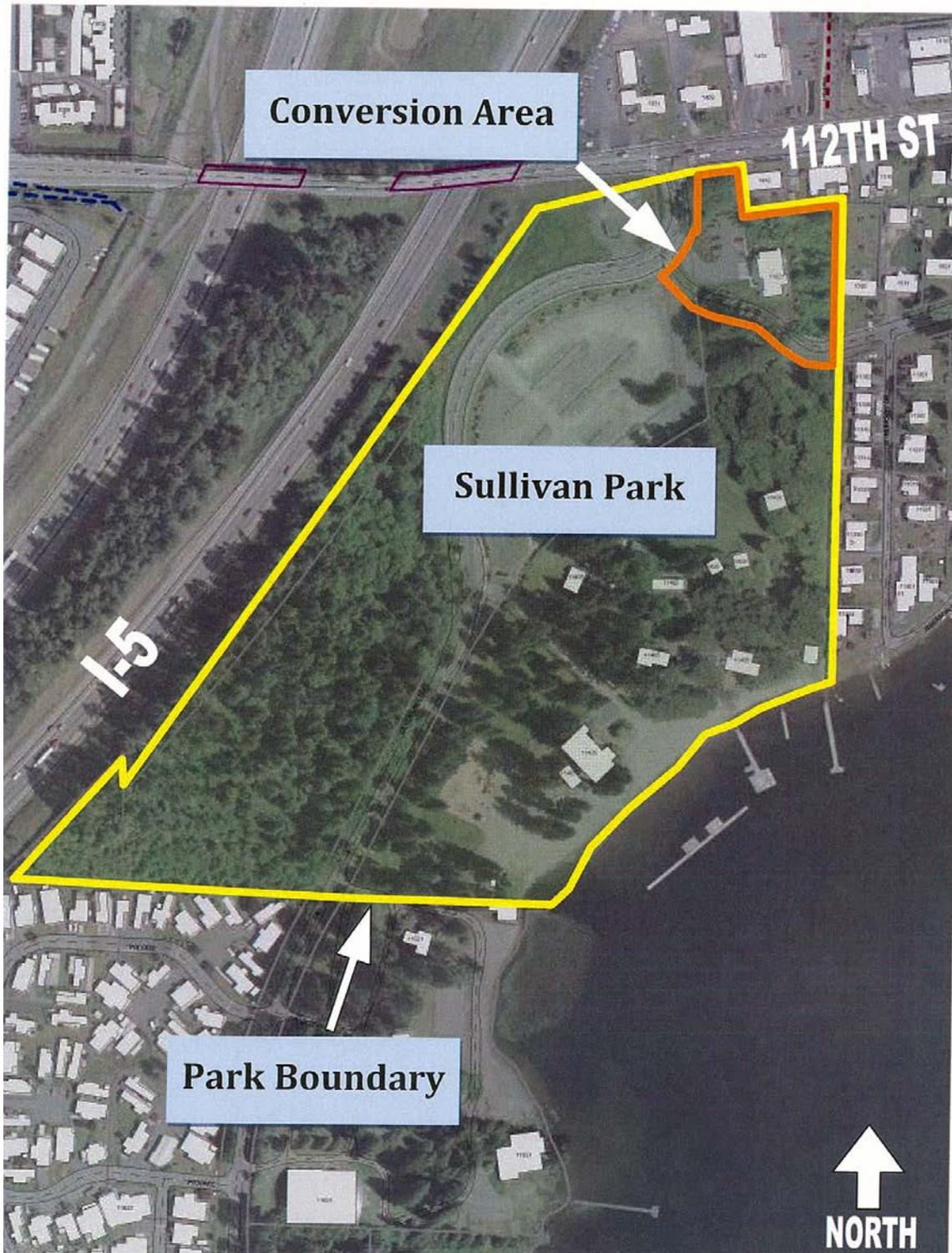
Date: _____

Maps

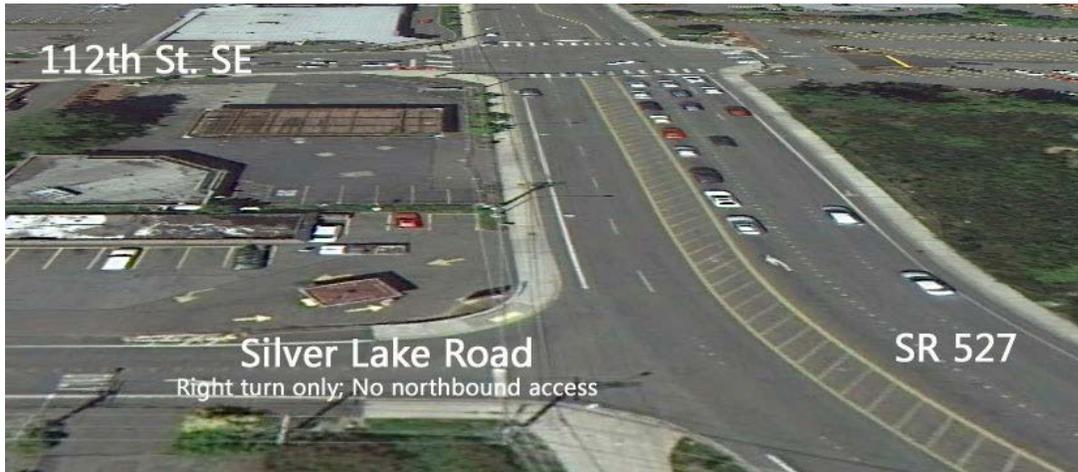
Map 1: Sullivan Park Area



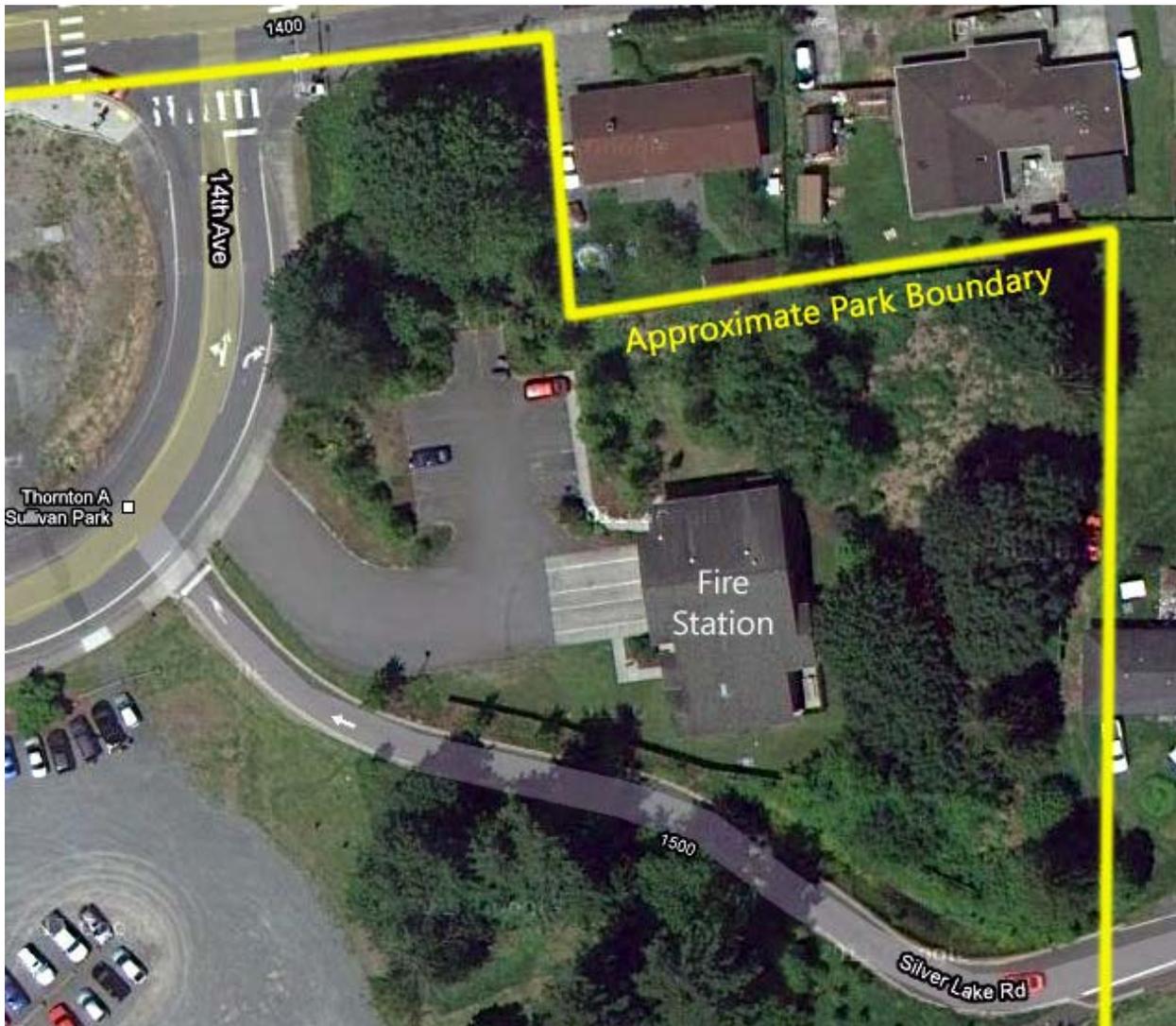
Map 2: Map of Sullivan Park with area to be converted



Map 3: Silver Lake Road and SR 527



Map 4: Close-Up View of Fire Station and Access Road



Map 5: Replacement Property



Map 6: Replacement Property



Photos of Park Features

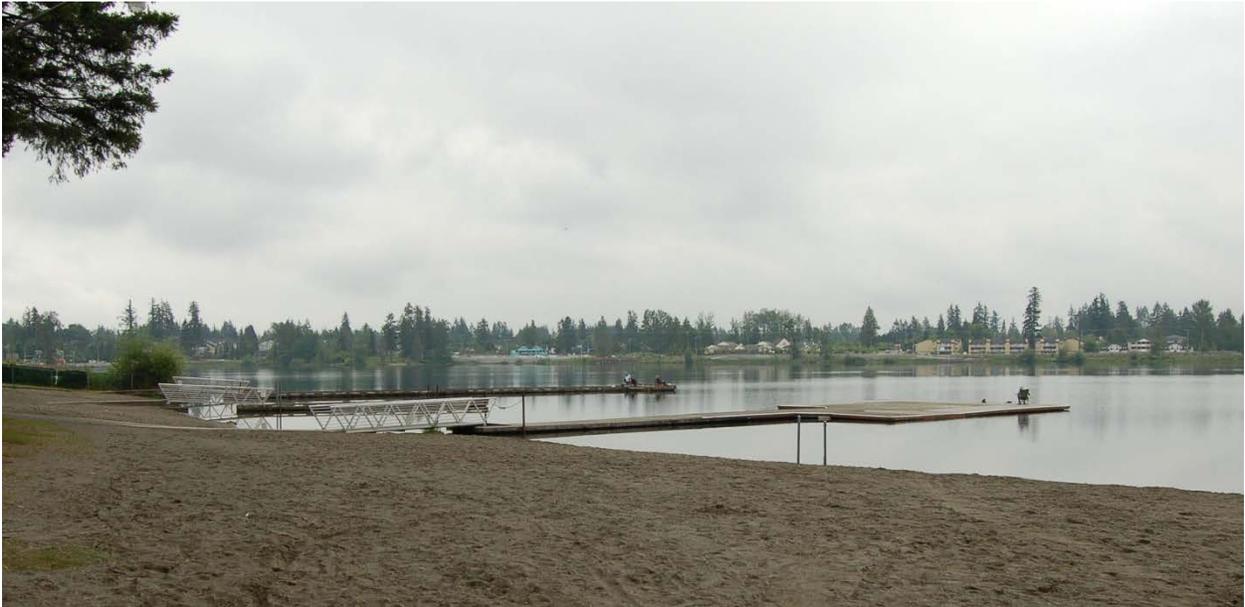
Restrooms



Picnic Shelter



Docks



Conversion Photos

Fire Station



One Way Road, Heading into the Park



Photos of the Replacement Property



From: [Cindy Proctor](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: "Lost Park Land" Silver Lake Park substitution
Date: Thursday, June 09, 2011 6:36:38 PM

If I read the information right that was in the Herald a few days ago, this proposed park is going to be built or improved right along where the Interurban Trail is.

We can't do anything about moving the fire station now, but I think this would be a great opportunity to have a small park and restroom accommodations for cyclists and walkers and families along that stretch of multi-use trail. I ride recreationally and also commute on the Interurban Trail, and the only drawback is there are no restroom facilities near the trail which are convenient. I see many people using this trail both weekdays and weekends, and I believe this improvement would increase usage of this fantastic local pathway.

Please let me know if there is anyone else to contact regarding this input for the trail.

Kind regards,

Cindy Proctor
Everett, Washington

From: bzarlingo@frontier.com
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](mailto:Connolly.Rebecca@RCO)
Subject: Comment on LWCF #79-011 D park conversion and proposed replacement
Date: Monday, June 13, 2011 3:16:40 PM

Hello Ms. Connolly,

Today is the due date for comments on the plan by the City of Everett to replace a portion of Thornton Sullivan Park that had been converted to non-recreational use. I sent a message (attached below) to Paul McKee with my comments on the conversion, their reference number "LWCF #79-011 D" and thought it might be useful to send a copy to you per "Providing Comment at a Board Meeting" (<http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/ProvidingPublicComment.pdf>).

Thanks and best regards,

Ben Zarlingo
425-337-5403

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: bzarlingo@frontier.com
To: pmckee@ci.everett.wa.us
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2011 2:38:29 PM
Subject: Comment on LWCF #79-011 D park conversion and proposed replacement

[Comment on LWCF #79-011 D park conversion and proposed replacement]

Hello Paul,

I live in the immediate area and am familiar with the conversion property in question, and I appreciate the opportunity to submit the following comments:

1. I question the assertion that the proposed replacement property is of greater value and reasonably equivalent location and recreational utility. The conversion property is bordered by two streets of significant size and is dry and buildable and suitable for many different uses, while the replacement property is reachable only by a foot/bicycle trail and is generally low and wet, rendering it useful only as open space with limited trails. There are also established public safety concerns in this vicinity, including the adjacent and somewhat isolated section of the Interurban Trail and the nearby I-5 rest area. The proposed replacement property is about 1/4 mile farther away from the rest of Thornton Sullivan Park and any reasonable public parking. Access to the replacement property from the park requires crossing two busy 4-5 lane streets.

Recreation uses would be limited by the low and wet nature of the replacement property, and there are no near term or intermediate term plans to enable recreational use of this property. In summary, it does not appear that the replacement property is equivalent in value, either in terms of dollar value or recreational potential. I do not know of any independent monetary comparison of the properties that has been performed but suggest that one be obtained before approving this replacement.

2. No actions are explicitly promised that would ensure the creation of any recreational opportunities at the replacement property. Many in our neighborhood opposed the conversion of this park property into a fire station before it happened, and we were assured that the use as a fire station would only be temporary. That promise was never obtainable in writing, and it is generally conceded that the promise is worth nothing now. The use of this park property as a fire station appears permanent. Additionally some in the neighborhood appealed plans to cut extra trees around the fire station (after it was built) and that appeal was eventually lost. Given this history, the lack of any written commitment in the current plan is troubling.

3. While many in the neighborhood were disappointed with the conversion (either temporary or permanent) of this park property to use as a fire station, we were pleased and grateful to the City of Everett for their eventual purchase of the Silver Lake RV park and Don Bothne properties (two separate parcels) in recent years to add to Thornton Sullivan Park. Collectively these purchases doubled the waterfront of the park and added very valuable land and recreational opportunities. Some are already taking advantage of the recreational opportunities including disc golf, cyclocross, and racing by motorized and paddle-powered boats. The City of Everett has worked to remove RV park structures and services to enable these recreational uses and general, everyday enjoyment of the park land and waterfront. Importantly, these two parcels are adjacent to the existing Thornton Sullivan park and provide some existing (event) parking and potential for more.

4. It seems to me that the integrity of the replacement process would be preserved and its intent better served with the identification of a property other than the one identified at 1020 109th St. SE. Perhaps the Bothne property (mentioned above) or a different parcel in the vicinity of the lake.

Best regards,

Ben Zarlingo
Everett, Washington

From: [Peggy Toepel](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Comment, re Park replacement, Everett, Silver Lake
Date: Thursday, June 09, 2011 11:05:17 PM

June 9, 2011

Recreation and Conservation Office
Attn.: Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison
P.O. Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

Comment, *re*: Park Replacement Property, compensatory for conversion of an Thornton A. Sullivan Park (Silver Lake, Everett) segment to non-recreational use.

In support:

As a past occasional user of Everett's Interurban Trail section between Everett Mall and South 128th St Street, I would have enjoyed having had an opportunity of a pleasant diversion into a wetland-view walking trail along the Interurban north of SE 112th Street, such as proposed by Parks Director Kaftanski, and would still consider it a welcome enhancement to that relatively bland trail section.

The City's proposed substitute location, because of its physical separation and its lack of convenient public access from Thornton Sullivan Park at Silver Lake, and its narrower recreational appeal than the broad array of park features at Silver Lake, falls short of ideal compensation for the City's mistaken re-purposing of a corner of the park property, but nevertheless appears a viable option as a satellite park feature on the following basis:

- its position in the Silver Lake Creek drainage basin gives the proposed wetland property a very minor but useful natural role in moderating stormwater drainage toward Silver Lake waters, the dominant recreational element of the lake's west-side main park.
- posting of informational signage at the wetland site and at the main park could acquaint users at each location with the ecological linkage between the separate locations and the related further recreational opportunities.

Concern:

The limited accessibility of the proposed wetland property location could complicate its maintenance, monitoring, and potential public-safety/emergency response, somewhat comparable to Thornton Sullivan Park's existing obscure woodland trails system, west across from the parking lot, between Silver Lake Road and northbound I-5.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Peggy Toepel
11110 3rd Pl. SE, Everett, WA 98208

Recreation and Conservation Office staff also received comments by telephone regarding the city of Everett's request for a conversion.

- Steven Fridell, Everett – Opposes the conversion due to the replacement property condition as a wetland, the recreational utility of the property, and the public process by the city.
- Groya Walton, Everett – Opposes the conversion due to the location of the proposed replacement property.

From: [Ryan Kristiansen](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Sullivan Park 79-011-D
Date: Friday, June 03, 2011 7:56:42 AM

Dear Rebecca,

I wish to comment on the proposal by the City of Everett to substitute land at 1020 109th Street SE, Everett for land at 11221 Silver Lake Road, Everett which has had a fire station built on it in contravention of the development grant.

I OPPOSE this proposal. The substitute land is disconnected from Sullivan Park by Interstate 5, and thus does not contribute to the openness of the park or impart any ecological value to Sullivan Park. The substitute land also consists of wetland, and therefore is extremely unlikely to be built upon or utilised in another fashion in the future regardless of whether or not it is legally classified as park land.

Furthermore, Silver Lake's watershed is heavily urbanised which puts water quality at risk from run-off. The City of Everett should rectify this contravention of the development grant by buying additional shoreline around Silver Lake, which would not only serve to protect the lake from run-off but also allow further public access to what could have been one of the region's premier urban parks.

Kind regards,

Ryan Kristiansen
12426 40th Ave SE
Everett, WA 98208

From: monroeba1@frontier.com
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Park at Silverlake where Everett decided to miss use our tax dollars!!!
Date: Friday, June 03, 2011 6:40:47 PM

I think Everett's idea of dealing the public a piece of land that they can not use due to wetlands, and claiming it as the replacement for the park is a load of crap!!! Historically, wetlands have had and always will have little value in comparison to a prime piece of property. That Firestation was built in a PRIME location with much more value than their offer. Not only is their proposal a joke in my opinion, but it still violates the simple fact that the money was aloted for "A" park, not a secondary piece of land well away from the original park!!

I have been a long time resident of the Snohomish county area, and this is by far not the first time Everett has pulled off some kind of illegal activity, just normally they get it tossed back in their face. As they have refused to acknowledge their illegal action, and correct the problem for over 11 years, and just brush it under the carpet, should automatically take and toss out their option.

I feel Everett should be held accountable for what they did and remove the Fire house, or buy property that is attached to the original park boundaries and establish it as it was originally intended!! The city then needs to be fined as any other person would be for not conforming to regulations, on a daily accrued fee!!

Bruce Monroe

Item 17

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Sponsor Request to Reconsider Agency Termination of Languishing Project,
City of Spokane, Project #06-1967 Spokane Whitewater Park
Prepared By: Dan Haws, Outdoor Grants Manager

Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Review of Agency Decision

Summary

At the June meeting, the City of Spokane (city) will be asking the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to reconsider Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff's denial of a time extension for the Spokane Whitewater Park project.

The project agreement expires on June 30, 2011. In April 2011, the city sent a letter to the RCO requesting additional time to complete the project. RCO staff denied the request because the city has not secured control and tenure for the project site, nor completed the construction documents or permitting work required to implement the project. The city is appealing staff's decision.

Strategic Plan Link

This memo provides background and project progress information for a request from the City of Spokane. The board's policy regarding time extensions supports its objective to achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities, as well as its strategy to have policies and practices that reduce the number of projects not finishing on time. Allowing time for the sponsor's testimony is in keeping with the board's strategy to ensure that the work of the board and staff is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner.

Background

Description of project

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Project Name & Number: Spokane Whitewater Park, RCO #06-1967D | | RCO Amount: \$530,000 |
| Grant Program: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Water Access | | Sponsor Match: \$530,000 |
| Board Funded Date: 6/07/2007 | Expiration Date: 6/30/2011 | Total Amount: \$1,060,000 |

Spokane wants to construct a whitewater feature in the Spokane River, improve parking, build access trails, and provide an interpretive kiosk and restroom on the south bank of the river. The site is near the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, about 1 mile west of downtown Spokane, and is at the hub of a regional trail network. The whitewater feature will be constructed from rock grouted with concrete and arranged in a double U configuration just downstream of the bridge. Work will include adding structures for erosion control, and creating drops and pools in the river to improve fish habitat. The project includes removal of five abandoned concrete railroad bridge piers that pose a safety hazard to boaters.

The board awarded a grant to the city on June 7, 2007 for development of the Spokane Whitewater Park. At the time, the city did not have the required control and tenure documents for the site and needed to secure a lease from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). RCO staff requested the post-approval documents, but did not receive them. Simultaneously, the city experienced some significant personnel changes and focused its resources on implementing a \$42 million parks improvement bond.

After several months of waiting for the city to establish control and tenure and move forward with the grant, RCO staff issued the project agreement with a special condition milestone stating that the city must secure the DNR lease by June 30, 2009. Later, when the city asked for a time extension, the RCO extended the special condition through April 30, 2011 and established June 30, 2011 as the end date for the project agreement. As of June 7, 2011, the city has not satisfied the special condition by establishing the required control and tenure.

Progress to date

The city has provided a timeline (Attachment B) that outlines the steps completed and progress to date. Although a lot of the preliminary work is underway, the city has not secured an aquatic lease agreement from DNR. This lease provides the control and tenure needed to meet project eligibility requirements. DNR has requested additional environmental information to determine if a lease should be granted. Most recently, the sponsor has identified a private consultant to conduct an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed project, but has not awarded the bid because the agreement with RCO expires on June 30, 2011.

Progress Policy

The board adopted a progress policy to help "...ensure reasonable but timely project completion, accountability, and the proper use of public funds...." The policy makes it clear that applicants must submit required pre-agreement materials within a specified period.

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Manual, 10a states:

"After grant awards, applicants have 60 days to submit post approval documents."

Washington Administrative Code 286-13-040(f) reads 90 days, but the board adopted a 60-day period for WWRP projects because there are seven months between approval of a ranked list and actual funding.

Staff Decision

The current agreement will expire on June 30, 2011, about four years after board funding. On April 1, 2011, the city requested a one-year time extension. RCO staff reviewed the request and the status of the project. Staff determined that adequate time had been extended to the sponsor to establish control and tenure of the site and denied the extension request. A copy of RCO's letter is included as Attachment A.

Per board policy, the city is appealing the staff decision to the board in June. The RCO has received significant public comment on the matter (Attachment C).

Attachments

- A. RCO Letter of Termination
- B. City of Spokane's Resolutions Supporting the Project and Timeline
- C. Public Comment Emails/Correspondence

Natural Resources Building
1111 Washington St SE
Olympia WA 98501

PO Box 40917
Olympia WA 98504-0917



(360) 902-3000
TTY (360) 902-1996
Fax: (360) 902-3026

E-mail: info@rco.wa.gov
Web site: www.rco.wa.gov

STATE OF WASHINGTON

RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

May 6, 2011

Leroy Eadie, Director
Spokane Parks and Recreation Department
808 W Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, WA 99201

Re: Spokane Whitewater Park, RCO #06-1967

Dear Mr. Eadie:

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) will close the above referenced project agreement on June 30, 2011.

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) awarded a Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Water Access category grant for the project on June 7, 2007. The original contract end date was December 31, 2010. To expedite implementation of a project, board policy requires an applicant to establish control and tenure over a worksite within 60 days of funding approval and before RCO staff issues an agreement. The city could not meet this requirement when the initial agreement was prepared, so a special condition was written into the project agreement milestones requiring the city to obtain an aquatic lease from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) by June 30, 2009.

On December 06, 2010 RCO granted a time extension through June 30, 2011. The special condition was extended and included in the revised project agreement milestones requiring the city to obtain the DNR aquatic lease by April 30, 2011. The city did not satisfy this condition and has recently requested another time extension to complete the environmental work needed to apply for the DNR lease. The city has now had nearly four years to obtain a DNR lease and has not been successful in completing this task. Without securing control and tenure, the city has not completed the pre-construction documents and permitting work required for implementing the project. Because of this, your request for a time extension is denied.

If the city plans to appeal this decision, please provide written notice by May 13, 2011. An appeal can be heard by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board at their June 22-23 meeting in Olympia.



Spokane Whitewater Park

May 6, 2011

Page 2

It is clear that the development of the whitewater recreation facility is important to your community. The project scored well during the evaluation and I would encourage the city to pursue grant funding in the future. New applications for WWRP projects are due May 1, 2012.

If you have questions, please contact Dan Haws at (360) 902-3079 or dan.haws@rco.wa.gov

Sincerely,



Rachael Langen
Deputy Director

cc: Jon Snyder, Spokane City Council
Dan Haws, RCO



May 12, 2011

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
Rachael Langen, Deputy Director
P.O. Box 40917
Olympia WA 98504-0917

Re: Spokane Whitewater Park, RCO #06-1967

Dear Ms. Langen:

I have received your letter dated May 6, 2011 that states that the RCO will close the Spokane Whitewater Park RCO #06-1967 project agreement on June 30, 2011.

With this letter the City of Spokane is appealing your decision to close our project to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. It is my understanding that the Board is meeting on June 22nd and 23rd in Olympia.

This is an important project to the City of Spokane and Spokane Parks and Recreation. In particular this is an essential part of our economic development strategy for downtown Spokane.

The Spokane Whitewater Park has the support of the Spokane Park Board, City Council, Mayor, and the citizen organization Friends of the Falls. We have also enjoyed support from our local Washington State Legislators.

This project has turned out to have an increased number of permitting hurdles than was originally anticipated. Spokane has decided to complete an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in order to give the community an opportunity to participate in environmental review but also to establish a framework and facilitation tool to successfully move through the permitting process. We have completed a Request for Proposals for the EIS and we are ready to hire ESA Adolfsen once we know our RCO funding is secure. Once we complete the EIS we will finish our Shoreline Conditional Use Permit from Ecology, obtain our Aquatic Lease from DNR, Hydraulic Permit from WDFW, and required permits from the Army Corps of Engineers.

I look forward to making our case in front of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board in June. Please let me know the procedure for that presentation.

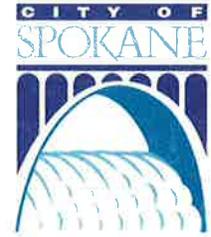
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leroy Eadie".

Leroy Eadie
Director of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation



1974 & 2004



May 31, 2011

Rachael Langen
Deputy Director
Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
P.O. Box 40917
Olympia WA 98504-0917

Re: Spokane Whitewater Park, RCO #06-1967

Dear Ms. Langen:

Please find attached three documents I request be provided to the RCO Funding Board for their review prior to our appeal hearing on June 23rd.

The first two attachments are resolutions adopted by the Park Board and the City Council supporting the Whitewater Park. The third attachment is a timeline that shows the significant amount of work that was done on this project over the past four years.

I look forward to the opportunity to make our case in front of the Funding Board. Let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Eadie".

Leroy Eadie
Director of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation



RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION of the Members of the City of Spokane Park Board expressing support for the completion of Spokane Whitewater Park.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PARK BOARD OF THE CITY OF SPOKANE, as follows:

Section 1. The Park Board of the City of Spokane finds and determines that:

(a) The Whitewater Park would benefit Spokane and its regional inhabitants by preserving and activating one of the most unique and impressive landscapes found anywhere, especially within an urban context.

(b) The Whitewater Park is a priority project of the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan, a plan that is inspired by the 100 year old recommendation of the Olmsted brothers that Spokane create a Great Gorge Park.

(c) The Parks and Recreation Department will pursue a grant to construct two whitewater features in the Spokane River, and improve parking, build access trails, and provide an interpretive kiosk on the south bank of the river.

(d) The completion of the Whitewater Park will benefit all users of the area including hikers, mountain bikers, residents of adjacent neighborhoods, and access for anglers, and is at the hub of a regional trail network including the Fish Lake and Centennial trails;

(e) The completion of the Whitewater Park will include adding structures for erosion control, and creating drops and pools in the river that may improve fish habitat. The project will remove five abandoned concrete railroad bridge piers that pose a safety hazard to recreational users;

(f) The Whitewater Park is expected to attract whitewater enthusiasts and spectators from around the region, creating a focused center of activity in High Bridge Park and helping make the area safer for all citizens. Project supporters expect the Whitewater Park will return \$1 to \$2 million a year to the community in increased tourism and recreation-related spending; and

(g) The Spokane Parks Department and the Spokane Park Board has a long history of creating innovative recreational facilities and the Spokane river Whitewater Park will be the first of its kind in the state.

Section 2.

(a) The City of Spokane Park Board supports the development and permitting of the Spokane Whitewater Park with the proper environmental considerations.

(b) The Park Board hereby supports the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department in negotiations with the State of Washington to adjust funding levels for a grant from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) that creates and conserves local and state parks, wildlife habitat and working farms from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office.

Section 3. Any actions of the Park Board or the Parks Department prior to the date hereof and consistent with the terms of this resolution are ratified and confirmed.

Section 4. The Park Board directs the Parks Director to file a certified copy of this resolution with the City's accounting director.

Section 5. This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption and approval.

ADOPTED by the Park Board of the City of Spokane at an open public meeting this 9th day of September, 2010.

PARK BOARD OF THE CITY OF
SPOKANE



Vice President

CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, the duly chosen, qualified and acting Secretary of the Park Board of the City of Spokane CERTIFY that: the foregoing resolution was as adopted at a meeting of the Park Board held on September 9, 2010; such meeting was duly convened and held in all respects in accordance with law; to the extent required by law, due and proper notice of such meeting was given; a quorum was present throughout the meeting and a majority of the members of the Park Board present at the meeting voted in the proper manner for the adoption of the resolution; and that I am authorized to execute this Certificate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of September, 2010.

PARK BOARD OF THE CITY OF
SPOKANE



Secretary



OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
808 W. SPOKANE FALLS BLVD.
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201-3342
(509) 625-6350

August 26, 2010

City Clerk File No.:
RES 2010-0055

COUNCIL ACTION MEMORANDUM

RE: RESOLUTION 10-55 EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE SPOKANE PARKS DEPARTMENT'S COMPLETION OF THE WHITEWATER PARK, AS WELL AS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE STATE OF WASHINGTON TO ADJUST FUNDING LEVELS FOR A WASHINGTON WILDLIFE AND RECREATION PROGRAM GRANT

The Spokane City Council considered Resolution 10-55 during its Special Legislative Session held Monday, August 23, 2010. Parks Director Leroy Eadie suggested two amendments to the resolution. Subsequent to comment and inquiry by City Council, with response by Mr. Eadie, the following action was taken:

Motion by Council Member Snyder, seconded by Council Member McLaughlin, to make the changes described by Parks Director Leroy Eadie, which is changing the fourth "Whereas" clause to add "access for anglers" after "adjacent neighborhoods" and removing "anglers" earlier in the sentence; and, in the fifth "Whereas," to strike the word "to" in the first sentence and add "that may" before the word "improve." **Motion carried unanimously.**

Subsequent to public testimony and additional Council inquiry and comment, with response by Mr. Eadie, the following action was taken:

Upon Unanimous Roll Call Vote, the Spokane City Council **adopted Resolution 10-55, as amended**, expressing support for the Spokane Parks Department's completion of the Whitewater Park, as well as negotiations with the State Of Washington to adjust funding levels for a Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program grant.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Terri L. Pfister".

Terri L. Pfister, MMC
Spokane City Clerk

08/30/10
~~08/23/10~~

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
|  Agenda Sheet for City Council Meeting of* 08/23/2010 Briefing date: Monday, August 23, 2010 Status: DIVISION REVIEW | | Resolutions Clerk's File # RES 2010-0055 Renews # Cross Ref # Project # Bid # Requisition # | |
| Submitting Dept*: CITY COUNCIL | | Contact Name & Phone*: JON SNYDER 625-6254 | |
| Contact E-Mail*: JSNYDER@SPOKANECITY.ORG | | Additional Documents Attached? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | |
| Agenda Item Name: Begin with Dept # 0320 SPOKANE CITY COUNCIL SUPPORT OF WHITEWATER PARK | | | |
| Agenda Wording*: (237 character max) <input type="checkbox"/> Additional attached? See Attached. | | | |
| Summary (Background)*: (500 character max.) <input type="checkbox"/> Additional attached? A Resolution of the Spokane City Council expressing support for the Spokane Parks Department's completion of the Whitewater Park and negotiations with the State Of Washington to adjust funding levels for a grant from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) that creates and conserves local and state parks, wildlife habitat and working farms from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. | | | |
| Fiscal Impact | | Budget Account <input type="checkbox"/> Additional attached? | |
| Select | \$ | # | |
| Approvals | | Council Notifications (Date) | |
| Dept Head | SHOGAN, JOE | Study Session | |
| Division Director | | Other | |
| Finance | DUNIVANT, TIMOTHY | Distribution List (Emails preferred) <input type="checkbox"/> More attached? | |
| Legal | | | |
| For the Mayor | | | |
| Additional Approvals | | | |
| Purchasing | | | |
| Select Dept 1 | | | |
| Select Dept 2 | | | |
| Select Dept 3 | | | |

RES 2010-0055

This resolution will express support for the Spokane Parks Department's completion of the Whitewater Park as well as negotiations with the State Of Washington to adjust funding levels for a Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) grant.

Resolution No. 2010-0055

A Resolution of the Spokane City Council expressing support for the completion of Spokane Whitewater Park.

WHEREAS, the Whitewater Park would benefit Spokane and its regional inhabitants by preserving and activating one of the most unique and impressive landscapes found anywhere, especially within an urban context;

WHEREAS the Whitewater Park is a priority project of the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan, a plan that is inspired by the 100 year old recommendation of the Olmstead brothers that Spokane create a Great Gorge Park;

WHEREAS the City Of Spokane will pursue a grant to construct two whitewater features in the Spokane River, and improve parking, build access trails, and provide an interpretive kiosk on the south bank of the river;

WHEREAS, the completion of the Whitewater Park will benefit all users of the area including hikers, mountain bikers, residents of adjacent neighborhoods, and access for anglers, and is at the hub of a regional trail network including the Fish Lake and Centennial Trails;

WHEREAS, the completion of the Whitewater Park will include adding structures for erosion control, and creating drops and pools in the river that may improve fish habitat. The project will remove five abandoned concrete railroad bridge piers that pose a safety hazard to recreational users;

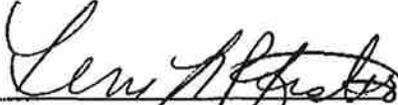
WHEREAS the Whitewater Park is expected to attract whitewater enthusiasts and spectators from around the region, creating a focused center of activity in High Bridge Park and helping make the area safer for all citizens. Project supporters expect the Whitewater Park will return \$1 to \$2 million a year to the community in increased tourism and recreation-related spending; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane Parks Department and the Spokane Parks Board has a long history of creating innovative recreational facilities and the Spokane River Whitewater Park will be the first of its kind in the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Spokane City Council that the Spokane City Council supports the development and permitting of the Spokane Whitewater Park with the proper environmental considerations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED Spokane City Council supports the Spokane Parks Department in negotiations with the State Of Washington to adjust funding levels for a grant from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) that creates and conserves local and state parks, wildlife habitat and working farms from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office.

Adopted August 23, 2010


City Clerk

Approved as to form:


Assistant City Attorney



Whitewater Park Timeline

| | |
|------------|--|
| 6/1/2004 | Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan planning process begins. |
| 10/30/2004 | REP provides whitewater park site evaluation and cost estimate (\$425,000). |
| 4/1/2005 | FOF publishes Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan |
| 7/1/2005 | Legislature approves grant to FOF (\$400,000), administered by CTED. |
| 9/1/2005 | After a selection process which includes Taylor Bressler (City Parks) & Mary Verner (UCUT), FOF hires DEA and REP for a conceptual design study. |
| 9/20/2005 | Community meeting (includes anglers) re: project goals and concept design. |
| 12/2/2005 | Conceptual design review meeting with tribal representatives. |
| 12/6/2005 | Conceptual design review meeting with community stakeholders. |
| 12/8/2005 | Conceptual design review meeting with agency representatives (City Planning/Shorelines, WDFW, WDOE, and Corps of Engineers). |
| 3/17/2006 | Conceptual Design Study completed by DEA & REP. (Est. cost: \$625,000.) |
| 4/6/2006 | City Park Board provides "tentative approval" of Gorge Plan. |
| 5/1/2006 | City Parks applies for WWRP grant from RCO with support from FOF. |
| 6/15/2007 | FOF Announces Completion of its Capital Campaign (\$200,000). |
| 7/1/2007 | RCO awards WWRP grant for whitewater park/visitor center (\$530,000). |
| 7/15/2007 | City Council approves project agreement between City Parks and FOF. |
| 8/17/2007 | FOF completes negotiation of scope of work with REP, DEA, and Spokane Tribe (for cultural survey) and provides info to City Parks. |
| 2/1/2008 | City Parks completes issuance of consulting contracts. Design |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| | work begins. |
| 2/13/2008 | RCO issues City Parks a grant contract for its \$530,000 grant. |
| 4/25/2008 | DEA reconvenes meeting with permitting agency representatives, beginning a cycle of adjusting design to meet various concerns of DFW, DOE, etc. |
| 8/14/2008 | Community Meeting on Shoreline Permit Application. |
| 9/12/2008 | Further iterations of design, receipt of and response to agency comments. |
| 12/2/2008 | DEA declares preliminary design, supporting design, environmental documentation, and cultural resource survey are complete and have been provided to City Parks, who may now submit the JARPA and apply for a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit. |
| 7/31/2009 | City Planning issues SEPA determination of significance. |
| 1/21/10 | The Great Spokane River Gorge Whitewater Park Discussion including all regulatory agencies (DOE, DNR, WDFW) – Presentation by Avista biologist regarding Red Band Trout Spawning Grounds |
| 2/24/10 | Whitewater Park Stakeholders Meeting to agree on developing an Environmental Impact Statement |
| 8/26/2010 | City Council Resolution in support of Whitewater Park |
| 9/9/2010 | Park Board Resolution in support of Whitewater Park |
| 10/5/2010 | Request to RCO for extension of Whitewater Grant – 6 month extension granted until June 30, 2011 |
| 1/28/2011 | Request for Proposals issued by City of Spokane Purchasing Department for the Whitewater Park Environmental Impact Statement |
| 3/4/11 | Contacted ESA Adolfson from Seattle that they have the successful proposal and begin discussing contract terms dependent on secure RCO grant funding |
| 4/1/11 | Request 1 year extension of Whitewater Grant to Dan Haws at the RCO |
| 5/6/11 | Letter from RCO that the Whitewater Park project #06-1967 will be closed June 30, 2011 – extension denied |
| 5/12/11 | Spokane Parks and Recreation sent letter to RCO appealing Rachael Langer's decision to the RCO Funding Board |
| 6/22/11 | RCO Funding Board Appeal Hearing |

State of
Washington
House of
Representatives



June 21, 2011

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
Rachael Langen, Deputy Director
PO Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504 – 0917
Sent by email: Rachael.langen@rco.wa.gov

Re: Appeal for Spokane Whitewater Park

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that the Recreation Conservation Funding Board is going to consider rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration of our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and its economic development strategy. It also enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision, the Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Art Bill".

State Representative
3rd Legislative District

From: [Barkis, Kathleen \(RCO\)](#) on behalf of [RCO MI General Info \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Cc: [Kennedy, Lynn \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: FW: oddly, I support your decision to NOT provide funding - Spokane whitewater
Date: Tuesday, June 21, 2011 8:26:23 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: S B [<mailto:manyuniverses@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 6:35 PM
To: RCO MI General Info (RCO); RCO MI General Info (RCO)
Cc: Brown, Lisa; Sam Christensen for Gov. Gregoire; Ormsby.timm@leg.wa.gov; vote@andybillig.com
Subject: oddly, I support your decision to NOT provide funding

For several reasons, I APPRECIATE the fact that the R and C Funding Board has WITHDRAWN possible supplementary funding of the development of the proposed whitewater put-in in Spokane.

I live in Spokane and, in fact, happen to live near the proposed whitewater put-in.

I once was a raft guide and whitewater kayaker, so one might think I'd be frustrated by your withdrawal of funding, BUT INSTEAD, I think you MADE THE CORRECT decision.

To the city of Spokane, I've mentioned some already existing issues (including trash, alcohol, unsanitary campers [Hint – I pick up after my dog, the "campers" often don't pick up after themselves, much less their dogs. And I've been told that the city is not directing its resources to monitoring that because the excuse is that the city is short staffed, BUT, I regularly see, with my own eyes, multiple uniformed staff in coffee shops, so the reality appears to be otherwise.], and speed of some traffic [there's already a cross on a tree presumably for a traffic fatality on the road very close to the proposed whitewater site.]) with the area near the proposed put-in.

The city said that they'd deal with the issues. BUT, the city hasN'T consistently done so. Instead I've been given give weak (and evidently untruthful) excuses.

I understand that on June 23rd, the city will attempt to get you to restore the funding.

Please do NOT restore the possibility. Please do NOT give the city's pledges of being a responsible municipality much value. Evidently, the city already has an overflowing plate.

The city's (NON)actions speak louder than words. The city's pledges are evidently hollow. Maybe for two or three years IF the city consistently addresses the already existing trash, alcohol, unsanitary campers, and speed-of-some-of-the-traffic issues and THEN should the city approach you for consideration, THEN you could give Spokane some serious consideration.

At present, it'd just give whitewater recreationists a bad appearance.

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: wsabrahamse@comcast.net
Subject: RE: RCO#06-1967
Date: Friday, June 03, 2011 11:43:45 AM

From: wsabrahamse@comcast.net [mailto:wsabrahamse@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2011 8:46 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: RCO#06-1967

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is our understanding that the Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

The Spokane Falls Chapter of Trout Unlimited supports healthy, beneficial public use of the Spokane River. We are also advocates for the native redband trout. Our position on the Whitewater Park in the Spokane River has been consistent, that it should not be built unless an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) determines that it will not impact the native fish at any stage of their life cycle.

It is essential that the study be done to better understand the types of activities that can co-exist with healthy fish populations.

Because we put so much importance on the good information expected from the EIS, we support the City of Spokane in requesting that the RCO grant be extended for the reasonable length of time necessary to complete the study.

Thank you for your consideration.

Bill Abrahamse
President - Spokane Falls Trout Unlimited (www.spokanefallstu.org)
509-209-4048

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Steve Bailey](#)
Cc: [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant
Date: Friday, May 27, 2011 10:33:59 AM

From: Steve Bailey [mailto:rockjumper525@yahoo.com]
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2011 8:40 AM
To: Haws, Dan (RCO); Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant

Dear Ms. Langen & Mr. Haws,

I am writing you after hearing that the grant renewal request for the Spokane Whitewater Park had been denied. It would be a shame for all of the supporters and those that have worked hard on this project. To be the first in the state to complete a project of this nature is not easy and takes time to do it right.

My Wife and I are both avid Whitewater Kayaker's and enjoy spending our time on the Spokane River. To have a river of this quality running right through the City of Spokane and the City of the Spokane Valley, and the ability to access it after work is very unique. The addition of the WWP would bring that next level of quality and also bring the availability close to the core of the City of Spokane. We hope to get our son out on the river soon and would spend plenty of time with him at the Spokane WWP if it were to become a reality. We look forward to sharing our experiences with him as he grows up and a WWP would help provide a great and safe area for his learning experience.

As a family we have traveled to many of the whitewater parks in five states and seen what they can do for a community. To add to that perspective my wife is a Social Worker, I am a Rescue Professional and a Whitewater Kayak Instructor. We have seen first hand accounts of how a WWP can provide:

- A safe place for youth programs (have been told by kids that with out the WWP in town, they would not be kayaking)
- Safe environment for Kayak and paddle board classes
- Training grounds for swift water rescue
- Community and larger events
- Safe place for people to swim, inner tube, take their families, etc.
- Revitalization of entire neighborhoods and cities
- and more than can be put in words

In many communities the WWP has brought people down to the river. Whether they go down to the park to get in the water or just benear the river and watch. The WWP has brought an awareness to the waterway. As a result the community starts to have a greater awareness of any environmental issues, safe leave no trace practices, etc., and an overall heightened sense of pride in their communities rivers. Please we urge you to consider the extension of the grant, give the opportunity for Spokane to properly finish the process for permits, and make the park a reality in Spokane. Many Cities in Washington could benefit from a WWP and being the first is never easy.

Sincerely,
Steve Bailey
Spokane Valley, WA

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Leah Barbieri](#)
Subject: RE: Save the Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 11:26:53 AM

From: leahwbarbieri@gmail.com [mailto:leahwbarbieri@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** Leah Barbieri
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 3:39 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Save the Spokane Whitewater Park

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration,
Leah Barbieri

--



Our new [Body Essentials](#) line is finally here! Just in time for spring!
Everyday products at every day prices - moisturizer, sunscreen, lip shield and a foaming sunless tanner.

Leah Barbieri | 509.953.0838 | leahbarbieri@msn.com
leahbarbieri.myrandf.com | to shop
leahbarbieri.myrandf.biz | to learn about the business

From: [Tom Barrett](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 4:27:50 PM

I was somewhat shocked today when I was notified that the funding for the whitewater park may be pulled. I have tended bar at the Red Lion Hotel at the Park located on the river in downtown Spokane for over ten years. For many tourists to the area I am the face of Spokane and spend many hours a day promoting our city and acting as a tour guide to ensure my guests leave happy. When I bring up the idea of the whitewater park people are fascinated that something that cool could be located so close to an urban core. Many of these people have never floated a river, I have. I want this project to move forward because I am hoping to be one of the first people to surf the Spokane River. I am also an avid fly-fisherman and it is hard for me to believe that the red band cutthroat would be threatened by the whitewater park. Talk to people who have witnessed the successes of other whitewater park projects - The Truckee River, Brennan's wave in Missoula, etc.. We know that the project will be a success from the eyes of people like me that will use the park, but the real victory is the revenues generated on the many different layers that this project will create. Please reconsider anything that will effect this project negatively and know that you are one of the people who can steer a city in a positive direction.

I appreciate your time and your service to me as a Washington State taxpayer,

Thomas Matthew Barrett

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Bob Bishopp](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Friday, June 03, 2011 12:07:38 PM

-----Original Message-----

From: Bob Bishopp [<mailto:rbishopp@me.com>]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 10:20 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that the Recreation Conservation Funding Board is considering rescinding the grant (RCO#06-1967) previously given Spokane for its Whitewater Park. I am aware of the lengthy process that the City of Spokane, with support from the Mayor, City Council and Park Board, has embarked upon. I support their conscientious efforts to take into consideration the environment, wildlife and neighborhoods in the development of this project. Although lengthy, the process has been thoughtful.

The Whitewater Park is a strategic project for Spokane and is an essential component of its economic development strategy. It is widely supported and is a central part of a larger vision, The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Please extend the grant for this important project!

Sincerely,

Bob Bishopp

1916 W. Forest Hill Lane

Spokane, WA. 99218

Sent from my iPad

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Rebecca Brown](#)
Cc: [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane River White Water Park Project - please extend RCO state grant
Date: Monday, June 06, 2011 2:18:56 PM

From: Rebecca Brown [mailto:latahcreek@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 5:35 PM
To: Haws, Dan (RCO); Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane River White Water Park Project - please extend RCO state grant

Ms. Langen and Mr Haws,

I am strongly urging you to reconsider extending the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

The project, which is supported by the City of Spokane and the local community would benefit the city (and region) in many ways, including attracting tourism, provide an outlet for safe youth recreation in an urban area, and most importantly, providing public access to and awareness of the river. The project would clean up safety hazards currently in the river from old railroad bridges, and improve the river left bank, which is currently composed of eroding rubble. The site would provide a venue for national and international competition, which would raise the profile of the city.

I am a riparian ecologist and university professor and have been a supporter of the whitewater park for several years. I see it as a wonderful way to educate the public about rivers and recreation. The park will improve the environment in the area and have very minimal environmental impact during construction. I look forward to sharing the park with my boys when they are older. As a family, we have even included the park in our considerations about which neighborhood to live in.

There have been a large number of supporters of the park who have worked hard for years to make this park a reality, and have even raised matching funds to allow this project to proceed. Please strongly consider extending the RCO grant for the whitewater park in Spokane.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Brown
919 S. Basalt St
Spokane, WA
[509-435-7642](tel:509-435-7642)

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Jerico Cairns](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant (RCO#06-1967)
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011 10:34:21 AM

From: Jerico Cairns [mailto:docjerico@hotmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 8:56 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant (RCO#06-1967)

Dear Ms. Langen,

As a resident of the city of Spokane and an avid outdoor whitewater enthusiast, I am writing you to urge the Recreation Conservation Funding Board to extend the grant for the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967). My understanding is that the Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant.

The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complexed and measured, but the City of Spokane (through the support of Mayor, City Council, and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace of the project is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife, and neighborhoods. My personal residence is minutes from this projected site and my family and many neighboring families look forward to the opportunity to enjoy the park once completed. My close friend, and former Spokane City Council member, Brad Stark also shares my endorsement of extending the grant.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision: The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Jerico Cairns, M.D.
Emergency Physician and Whitewater Enthusiast
Resident of Spokane, WA

From: [Spokane Rafter Guy](#)
To: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#); [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 2:46:23 PM

Greetings Rachael, Dan and Rebecca:

I wanted to urge you on behalf of the local boating community and the Northwest Whitewater Association in Spokane to do what is possible to see to it that the state renews the grant for our long-pending whitewater park.

I have been involved with the project in one form or another since its inception and was hoping that we would have long been using the park by now.

I've visited parks in places like Golden, Denver and Casper and have seen how they work to bring people to the rivers and creeks. What I have noticed with these other parks is that they do not only attract an elite group of whitewater boaters but rather the community as a whole.

This "see level" view in turn helps people gain a greater appreciation of a given waterway.

And we can use all the people we can to take an interest in that Spokane River, a waterway that has been described as the "world's most unique urban river."

I can attest from having spent countless days on this river over the past 30-plus years that being in touch, and the WWP will be a huge asset to the Spokane area, and its precious river.

Any questions, feel free to contact me as I have probably as good a knowledge of the Spokane River as anyone.

Best Regards,
Paul Delaney
President/co-Founder N.W. Whitewater Assoc.

From: [t.yaker](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Spokane Whitwater park grant
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011 10:08:36 PM

Dear Ms. Connolly,

Would you please forward my letter below to the RCOFB for the May 23, 2011 regular meeting regarding the appeal for extension of the RCO grant to the City of Spokane - [White Water Park Project](#);

Members of the Recreational and Conservation Funding Board,

I am urging you to extend the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The [Spokane River White Water Park project](#).

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities and would be such a huge benefit to our area, something that we can be proud of, utilize a legacy.

The benefits of the White Water Park as I see it are:

- 1) Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington
- 2) Providing safe recreation in an urban area - surfing, rafting, boogie boarding, kayaking
- 3) Providing the potential for adult and [youth programs](#)
- 4) Providing public access to a true [natural wonder](#) of the area
- 5) Stabilizing the current, eroding river banks
- 6) Removal of hazardous obstacles currently at the project site
- 7) Provides a venue for national and international competition (free style white water kayaking)
- 8) Promotes awareness of outdoor resources
- 9) Promotes awareness of the river
- 10) Creates a healthy environment for fish

If you have visited some of the nation's white [water parks](#) - Missoula MT, Cascade ID, [Green River WY](#), Reno NV, Casper WY, Salida CO, Buena Vista CO, Glenwood Springs CO to name just a few - you would realize first hand what a vital asset these parks have been to these communities and a source of pride.

Currently, [Spokane](#) (and the rest of the USA for that matter) needs something to be proud of. Give Spokane the opportunity to realize that pride by extending the RCO grant.

I realize that money is short in the current [Washington State Budget](#). The \$530,000 grant would yield so much more in return and not only in dollars sense.

Before you make your decision, I am urging the board to take 4.5 minutes to watch a video I have made that demonstrates what a [white water park](#) is and how it's utilized and benefits the community it serves;

<http://isurfvideos.blogspot.com/2009/05/welcome-to-isurf.html>

Thank You,

Brian Durheim

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Sam Fleming](#)
Subject: RE: written appeal for Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 12:21:37 PM

From: Sam Fleming [mailto:sfleming@nextit.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 4:24 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: written appeal for Spokane Whitewater Park

Written Appeal for Spokane Whitewater Park

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
Rachael Langen, Deputy Director
PO Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504 – 0917

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I believe that this is the first of several projects for the area that could improve the state of the park and overall utilization of a great area within our region. While I have no direct interest in whitewater rafting I believe projects that encourage and develop within appropriate bounds the park area to facilitate activities and utilization are a boon to the region.

I urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thanks,
Sam Fleming

.....
Sam Fleming - VP, New Market Development
Next IT Corporation
509.458.8625 [office]
509.998.1758 [mobile]
509.467.8066 [fax]
<http://www.nextit.com>
.....

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Mike](#)
Subject: RE:
Date: Friday, June 03, 2011 11:42:44 AM

From: Mike [mailto:mjfreud@msn.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2011 7:45 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject:

Written Appeal for Spokane Whitewater Park

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy.

Thank you for your consideration,
Mike Freudenthal

Sent from my iPad

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Griffith, Ryan](#)
Subject: RE: Appeal for Spokane Whitewater ParkSpokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:15:47 PM

From: Griffith, Ryan [mailto:rgriffith@spokanecity.org]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 9:08 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Appeal for Spokane Whitewater ParkSpokane Whitewater Park

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

Why it's so important:

- Improve access to one of Spokane's most important assets, our river.
- Provide economic value in the form of increased tourism and recreational spending.
- Provide a venue for Spokane to host regional and national kayaking competitions.
- Create a vibrant hub which ties together several of our city's great neighborhoods.
- Provide improved parking and rest rooms facilities for all users within the High Bridge, People's Park and Gorge area.
- Provide an easily accessible place to teach young people kayak, canoe and whitewater safety.
- Increase safety for all river users by removing several very large abandoned concrete bridge piers.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration,

Sincerely,

Ryan Griffith
Recreation Supervisor I
Outdoor Programs
Personal Interest
Spokane Parks and Recreation
2304 E Mallon
Spokane, WA 99202
rgriffith@spokanecity.org

www.spokaneparks.org

Office: 509-363-5418

Fax: 509-363-5454



From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Jeff and Betsy Hooper](#)
Subject: RE:
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 11:27:32 AM

From: Jeff and Betsy Hooper [mailto:jbkhooper@msn.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 3:48 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject:

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

As a life-long resident of Spokane, I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

We want our children to grow up in a community that supports protecting our environment while at the same time enhancing the economic development of Spokane.

Thank you for considering the needs of our community.

Kind regards,
Betsy Hooper

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: brian.hubbell@nmfn.com
Subject: RE: Please extend the grant supporting Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 4:31:44 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

From: brian.hubbell@nmfn.com [mailto:brian.hubbell@nmfn.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 4:10 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Please extend the grant supporting Spokane Whitewater Park

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office

Rachael Langen, Deputy Director

PO Box 40917

Olympia, WA 98504 – 0917

Dear Ms. Langen:

I understand that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

Please pass on to the Board that I would support an extension of the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has taken time because of its complexity, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is vital to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your time and consideration,



Brian J. Hubbell
Managing Partner - Hubbell Financial Group
705 W. 7th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99204
(509) 459-9124 FAX (509) 459-9152
brian.hubbell@nmfn.com

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Northwestern Mutual
720 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202-4797.

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Scott Jamieson](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:18:12 PM

From: Scott Jamieson [mailto:scott@samsplace.biz]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 11:19 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park

Rachael,

I would like to briefly share my experience with the Whitewater park in Missoula. Several times a year my family and I drive to Missoula to utilize their Whitewater park. My teenage son and I spend a couple days kayaking at the park, while my wife shop or watch us from the shore.

I have never been there when their hasn't been a crowd of people standing on the observation deck watching while the waves. People come and go all day long.

One memorable time was when there had been a wedding reception in the park adjacent to the Whitewater park. Several had women in formal dresses, had kicked of their shoes and were knee deep in the eddy sipping a glass of wine while watching all the kayakers. It was beautiful warm day, the sun was just starting to set.

I would love to see such an addition to Spokane.

Thanks
Scott Jamieson and family.



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From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [john.karpenko](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant Funds
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 2:54:21 PM

Thank you for your comments regarding the Spokane Whitewater Park. At its regular meeting on June 23, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB) will be considering the city's request that the board rescind the termination of the project. The agenda is available on our web site at <http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rcfb/agendas/2011/06/R0611AG.htm>.

I will be sharing with the RCFB the comments you submitted. If you would like to submit additional comments to the board, you can email or mail them to the board liaison, Rebecca Connolly, at Rebecca.connolly@rco.wa.gov. Our web site also has information about making public comment to the board; see <http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/ProvidingPublicComment.pdf>.

Rachael

***Rachael Langen, Deputy Director
Recreation and Conservation Office
(360) 902-3005***

From: john.karpenko [mailto:john.karpenko@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:47 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant Funds

Dear Ms. Langren,

Please be advised that as an avid paddler I request that you please reconsider the funding of the RCO grant money for use in the Spokane Whitewater Park development. I am disappointed that the a funding source for the park development has been pulled. I know as well as most that these are tough economic times, but these funds are crucial for the Spokane Whitewater Park development to continue.

The following is my understanding from a general public perspective.

The Whitewater Park development is currently on the brink of disaster from no fault of its foundation. Apparently, there is a contract approved but the Notice to Proceed is pending securing the funds which were to come from the RCO Grant. This seems to be a Catch 22, pardon the use of the phrase. Without the environmental work a permit cannot be obtained, without the permit(s) no park can be built. It appears that the grantee are unresponsive based on the lack of progress, without the environmental work no progress can be made.

Many years of hard work from a core of dedicated mostly volunteer group is slated to be wiped clean if the environmental contract cannot be issued based upon a lack of funding. Other support and funds are also in jeopardy. Please reconsider this decision to rescind the grant.

The Whitewater Park as you are probably aware has many benefits to the specific and general public, Spokane Downtown, Spokane River. These parks have been tremendous assets to the urban environments and urban resident recreation and river awareness where they have been properly sited.

Again please reconsider.

John J Karpenko

11457 N. Summit Loop
Hauser, Idaho 83854
208 659 5640

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [john.karpenko](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant Funds
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 2:54:21 PM

From: john.karpenko [mailto:john.karpenko@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:47 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant Funds

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Again please reconsider.

John J Karpenko

11457 N. Summit Loop
Hauser, Idaho 83854
208 659 5640

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Mike Kuhn](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 2:55:46 PM

From: Mike Kuhn [mailto:mkuhn@digideal.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 2:40 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration,

Michael J. Kuhn
President and Chief Executive Officer
DigiDeal Corporation
"Putting it All on the Table"
(509) 747-8887 office

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [C Lambiotte](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane River White Water Park Project - please extend RCO state grant
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 2:53:54 PM

From: C Lambiotte [mailto:chris.lambiotte@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:09 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO); Haws, Dan (RCO)
Subject: Spokane River White Water Park Project - please extend RCO state grant

Ms. Langen and Mr Haws,

I'm writing you to urge you to extend the \$530k RCO grant to the City of Spokane for the White Water Park. My wife and I are supporters of the proposed white water park in Spokane. My wife is a Professor of Ecology specializing in riparian plants and I am a Mechanical Engineer in the Spokane Area. We value living close to the river and spend much of our time hiking and kayaking along the Spokane river. With two new recent additions to our family, we value even more having the close proximity of the Spokane River to where we live. We would really benefit to have a whitewater play park near our house to enjoy with our two boys as they grow older and we teach them about the river.

I'm sure you are aware of the other benefits such as education opportunities (my wife has already taken a class to investigate the plants along the river near the proposed whitewater park location), public access and awareness to the river, etc.

There are many people that have dedicated their own time and money in support of the proposed whitewater park. Please strongly consider extending the RCO grant for the whitewater park in Spokane.

Sincerely,

Chris Lambiotte
919 S. Basalt St
Spokane, WA
509-863-5946

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](mailto:Langen, Rachael (RCO))
To: kentl@cet.com
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant RCO#06-1967
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 3:05:00 PM

From: Kent Larson [mailto:kentl@cet.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 7:12 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant RCO#06-1967

Dear Ms. Langen:

I am a long-time resident of Spokane and look forward to many more years of healthy living and recreating here, and giving back to this beautiful community. I am involved in several groups involving clean-living outdoor pursuits including Spokane Bikes, Spokane Canoe and Kayak Club, and Selkirk Nordic Ski Education Foundation. Interest in all these activities has grown over the years, and I predict an ever increasing membership in these groups and others like them.

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration,

Kent Larson
1110 E 18th Ave
Spokane, WA 99203

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Carter Maden](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane RCO Grant
Date: Friday, May 27, 2011 7:56:48 AM

From: Carter Maden [mailto:carter_m@hotmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 8:49 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane RCO Grant

Ms. Langen,

I am urging you to reconsider extending the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities and would be such a huge benefit to our area, something that we can be proud of.

The benefits of the White Water Park as I see it are:

- 1) Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington (as a Bellingham resident, I would increase my visits to Spokane).
- 2) Providing safe recreation in an urban area - surfing, rafting, boogie boarding, kayaking
- 3) Providing the potential for adult and youth programs
- 4) Providing public access to a true natural wonder of the area
- 5) Stabilizing the current, eroding river banks
- 6) Removal of hazardous obstacles currently at the project site
- 7) Provides a venue for national and international competition (free style white water kayaking)
- 8) Promotes awareness of outdoor resources
- 9) Promotes awareness of the river
- 10) Creates a healthy environment for fish

If you have visited some of the nation's white water parks - Missoula MT, Cascade ID, Green River WY, Reno NV, Casper WY, Salida CO, Buena Vista CO, Glenwood Springs CO to name a few -you realize what a vital asset these parks have been to these communities and a source of pride.

Currently, Spokane needs something to be proud of. Give Spokane the opportunity to realize that pride by extending the RCO grant.

Thanks for your time,
Carter Maden

1133 19th Street
Bellingham, Washington 98225
360-676-8121
Carter_M@hotmail.com

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Sue Maggio](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Friday, May 27, 2011 7:58:19 AM

From: Sue Maggio [mailto:maggioss@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 9:30 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park

5/26/2011

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

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Thank you for your consideration,

Sue Maggio

10676 W. Viewcrest Ln.

Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026

maggioss@comcast.net

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [AJ Mallory](#)
Cc: [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Please Support the Spokane River White Water Park project
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:16:41 PM

From: AJ Mallory [mailto:aragorn.m@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 10:00 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO); Haws, Dan (RCO)
Subject: Please Support the Spokane River White Water Park project

Mr. Haws and Ms. Langen,

I am urging you to reconsider extending the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities and would be such a huge benefit to our area, something that we can be proud of, utilize a legacy.

The benefits of the White Water Park as I see it are:

- 1) Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington
- 2) Providing safe recreation in an urban area - surfing, rafting, boogie boarding, kayaking
- 3) Providing the potential for adult and youth programs
- 4) Providing public access to a true natural wonder of the area
- 5) Stabilizing the current, eroding river banks
- 6) Removal of hazardous obstacles currently at the project site
- 7) Provides a venue for national and international competition (free style white water kayaking)
- 8) Promotes awareness of outdoor resources
- 9) Promotes awareness of the river
- 10) Creates a healthy environment for fish

If you have visited some of the nation's white water parks - Missoula MT, Cascade ID, Green River WY, Reno NV, Casper WY, Salida CO, Buena Vista CO, Glenwood Springs CO to name a few -you realize what a vital asset these parks have been to these communities and a source of pride.

Currently, Spokane (and the rest of the USA for that matter) needs something to be proud of. Give Spokane the opportunity to realize that pride by extending the RCO grant.

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [David S. Mason](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane River Grant- My personal observations, please read
Date: Friday, June 03, 2011 12:02:59 PM

From: David S. Mason [mailto:dsm2k@mtmail.mtsu.edu]
Sent: Saturday, May 28, 2011 9:52 AM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO); Haws, Dan (RCO)
Subject: Spokane River Grant- My personal observations, please read

Dear Rachael And Dan,

The 30th Of April I separated from the NAVY and on the governments last move which could have sent me anywhere in the USA I choose Spokane, WA. You see I am originally from Chattanooga, TN near where the 1998 summer Olympics were held in Atlanta. My father debated taking the family to White water portion of the Olympics and my 8 yr old negotiating skills won him over. I told him how many times would I be able to go to see the Olympics in my life and I ask if he had ever been in his? He had not. The Whitewater kayaking and canoeing events were held on a MAN MADE portion of the Ocoee river, which in part has changed the face of my little town in big ways. In the past decade I have read countless articles that place Chattanooga in the top 10 places to live or visit, my small town has boomed for the better. Trails for hiking and biking spread the valley, commercially the town is thriving, there are new locally-owned and major corporations every time I am home. Most recently winning the Bid for manufacturing VW's Jetta.

Being from a government back ground I know how money is always in demand and is always being juggled and unfortunately the "friends of the falls" seems to keep running into unforeseen hoops to jump threw. I think this would really complete Spokane is a destination for outdoor enthusiast, vacationing families and most importantly people looking for a great city to call home.

Very Respectfully,
David Mason

From: [Nicholas McCullough](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#); [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: whitewater park reconsiderations
Date: Friday, May 27, 2011 7:16:56 AM

Dear Ms. Connolly and members of the Recreational and Conservation Funding Board, I am urging you to extend the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River Whitewater Park project.

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities and would be such a huge benefit to our area, something that we can be proud of, utilize a legacy.

Benefits of the Whitewater Park include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington
- 2) Providing safe recreation in an urban area – surfing, rafting, boogie boarding, kayaking
- 3) Providing the potential for adult and youth programs
- 4) Providing public access to a true natural wonder of the area
- 5) Stabilizing the current, eroding river banks
- 6) Removal of hazardous obstacles currently at the project site
- 7) Provides a venue for national and international competition (free style white water kayaking)



Promotes awareness of outdoor resources

9) Promotes awareness of the river

10) Creates a healthy environment for fish

If you have visited some of the nation's white water parks – Missoula MT, Cascade ID, Green River WY, Reno NV, Casper WY, Salida CO, Buena Vista CO, Glenwood Springs CO to name just a few – you would realize first hand what a vital asset these parks have been to these communities and a source of pride.

Currently, Spokane (and the rest of the USA for that matter) needs something to be proud of. Give Spokane the opportunity to realize that pride by extending the RCO grant.

I realize that money is short in the current Washington State Budget. The \$530,000 grant would yield so much more in return and not only in dollars sense.

Before you make your decision, I am urging the board to take 4.5 minutes to watch a video that demonstrates what a whitewater park is and how it's utilized and benefits the community it serves;

<http://isurfvideos.blogspot.com/2009/05/welcome-to-isurf.html>

Thank You,

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Rodger J McKeon](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Cc: [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Extending the Grant for The Spokane River White Water Park project.
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011 10:34:50 AM

From: Rodger J McKeon [mailto:rjmckeon@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 10:03 AM
To: Haws, Dan (RCO); Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Extending the Grant for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

Mr. Haws and Ms. Langen,

I am urging you to reconsider extending the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities and would be such a huge benefit to our area, something that we can be proud of, utilize, and leave a legacy.

The benefits of the White Water Park as I see it are:

- 1) Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington
- 2) Providing safe recreation in an urban area - surfing, rafting, boogie boarding, kayaking
- 3) Providing the potential for adult and youth programs
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Currently, Spokane (and the rest of the USA for that matter) needs something to be proud of. Give Spokane the opportunity to realize that pride by extending the RCO grant.

Thank you for your consideration,

Rodger McKeon
Past Spokane Mountaineers President
and Board Member.
Current Member
509 979-0830

From: [celene olgeirsson](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011 10:10:24 PM

Dear Ms. Connolly,

Would you please forward my letter below to the RCOFB for the May 23, 2011 regular meeting regarding the appeal for extension of the RCO grant to the City of Spokane - [White Water Park Project](#);

Members of the Recreational and Conservation Funding Board,

I am urging you to extend the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The [Spokane River White Water Park project](#).

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities and would be such a huge benefit to our area, something that we can be proud of, utilize a legacy.

The benefits of the White Water Park as I see it are:

- 1) Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington
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- 3) Providing the potential for adult and [youth programs](#)
- 4) Providing public access to a true [natural wonder](#) of the area
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I realize that money is short in the current [Washington State Budget](#). The \$530,000 grant would yield so much more in return and not only in dollars sense.

Before you make your decision, I am urging the board to take 4.5 minutes to watch a video I have made that demonstrates what a [white water park](#) is and how it's utilized and benefits the community it serves;

<http://isurfvideos.blogspot.com/2009/05/welcome-to-isurf.html>

Thank You,

Celene Olgeirsson

From: [Rachael Paschal Osborn](#)
To: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#); [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Comments re Spokane River whitewater park
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2011 2:11:40 PM
Attachments: [Spokane River Spawning Report 9 Feb2011.pdf](#)

Hello --

Here is the Avista report documenting the presence of wild redband trout redds in the vicinity of the proposed Spokane River whitewater park. Anecdotally I have heard that WDFW states it will not be possible to mitigate for changes in river hydraulics and associated impacts on these redds that would be caused by a whitewater facility.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment,

~ Rachael Osborn

-----Original Message-----

From: Rachael Paschal Osborn [<mailto:rosborn@celp.org>]
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 7:25 AM
To: rachael.langer@rco.wa.gov; rebecca.connolly@rco.wa.gov;
dan.haws@rco.wa.gov
Subject: Comments re Spokane River whitewater park

Dear Recreation & Conservation Office --

Attached please find comments of the Center for Environmental Law & Policy supporting the RCFB's termination of the grant for the proposed Spokane River whitewater park.

The letter references an Avista study of redband trout spawning in the vicinity of the proposed park. I have requested an electronic copy of that study and will forward it as soon as I receive it. That could be today, or it could be later this week.

I would appreciate acknowledgement that this message and attachment have been received at the RCO (electronic communications sometimes go awry). Please don't hesitate to call if I can furnish more information.

~ Rachael Osborn
509-209-2899

--

Executive Director
Center for Environmental Law & Policy

**LOWER SPOKANE RIVER REDBAND TROUT
SPAWNING HABITAT: MONROE STREET DAM TO
NINE MILE DAM POOL**

**SPOKANE RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC PROJECT No. 2545**

Prepared For:



Avista Corporation
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Spokane, WA 99220-3727

Prepared By:

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February 25, 2011

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Avista Corporation (Avista) owns and operates the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project in eastern Washington and northern Idaho. On June 18, 2009, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new License (License) for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project (FERC order 2009). Paragraph E of the License incorporated the *Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Certification Conditions Under Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act (Issued on May 8, 2009 and amended on May 11, 2009)*. These conditions can be found in Appendix B of the License. The purpose of this study is to comply with conditions in section 5.3 (D) 2 (a, b, and c) of the License Appendix B, which state the following specific to native rainbow, or redband trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) in the lower Spokane River:

1. Quantify the quality and quantity of trout spawning habitat: determine the most productive and least productive spawning areas by developing quality strata at all flow/discharge elevations.
2. Quantify spawn to emergence success: determine survival from egg to emergence by strata using artificial redd construction. Correlate egg-to-emergence survival for each stratum with corresponding flow/discharge and include velocity, depth, and temperature as variables.
3. Quantify redd dewatering at different flow/discharge elevations for each habitat quality stratum.

Avista consulted with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Ecology to select a study approach and contract team to conduct a two year Lower Spokane River (Monroe Street Dam to the Nine Mile Dam Pool) redband trout spawning study. Field work began in the fall of 2009 and concluded in early summer of 2010. Avista met with and provided WDFW and Ecology with an overview of preliminary draft results in late 2010. This report provides the final results of the study.

2.0 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the spawning habitat study were as follows:

- Spatially map the quantity and quality of spawning gravel along the entire length of the study reach (Monroe Street Dam to Nine Mile Reservoir);
- Use empirical data to quantify spawning habitat and redd dewatering over a wide range of flows;
- Use artificial redds to assess the survival of eggs in different quality strata spawning patches and correlate survival with physical variables; and
- Develop a predictive spawning habitat and fry emergence model (effective habitat model) that can estimate the quantity and quality of spawning habitat over a wide range of flows.

Figure 1 includes the study objectives and elements and where information developed for this study is documented. It also shows where information developed is documented.

3.0 STUDY ELEMENTS

Study elements were initiated in fall 2009 and were completed in early 2011. They include the following:

- Historical hydrology review;
- Spawning patch inventory of the entire study area;
- Physical characterization of spawning patches, including delineation of patch polygons, characterization of patch elevations, and bulk gravel sampling;
- Hydrodynamic characterization of spawning patches, including development of stage-discharge relationships and empirical mapping of spawning habitat depths and velocities over a wide range of flows;
- Biological spawning characterization, including spawning surveys, habitat suitability criteria development, and artificial redd evaluation of selected spawning patches of differing quality; and
- Development of effective spawning and incubation habitat relationships over a wide range of flows based on spawning patch quality strata.

4.0 STUDY AREA

The study area is the approximately 10 mile free-flowing reach of the lower Spokane River from Monroe Street Dam, near River Mile (RM) 74 downstream to the Nine Mile Dam Pool near RM 64 in eastern Washington (Map 1). Hangman Creek, or Latah Creek as it is sometimes called, is the only tributary entering the study area (RM 72.2).

5.0 STUDY APPROACH

The study approach for the historical hydrology review, spawning patch characterization, biological spawning characterization, and effective spawning and incubation habitat quantification is provided below.

5.1. HYDROLOGY REVIEW

The historical hydrology (1980–2010) for the Spokane River at Spokane WA USGS Gage (No.12422500) (USGS Spokane River Gage) was plotted for each day (daily average flow in cubic feet per second (cfs)) and for the mean, median, 20% exceedance, and 80% exceedance daily discharges. The Spokane River Gage is located in the upper portion of the study area (RM72.82, Map 1). Historical hydrology is discussed in terms of typical Avista operations and Avista's capability to manipulate flow at the Upper Falls and Monroe Street hydroelectric developments (HED).

The historical hydrology data and stage-discharge data (USGS gage, NHC 2003) in the study reach was also used to guide the spawning patch inventory. The 20% exceedance discharge during spawning (April) (i.e., 80% of the time flows are less than this flow) was approximately 17,000 cfs. Based on the historic stage-discharge data, 17,000 cfs related to a stage approximately 6 feet above base flow in the river during the spawning patch inventory (approximately 1,200 cfs). A stage of approximately 6 feet above the base flow was, therefore, used to guide the upper elevation of spawning site inventory (see below).

5.2. SPAWNING PATCH CHARACTERIZATION

The spawning patch characterization consisted of inventorying spawning patches, quantifying physical attributes, and quantifying hydrodynamic attributes.

5.2.1. Inventory

All potential spawning sites within the study reach were identified during base flow conditions using a step-wise approach. An initial reconnaissance trip was conducted on September 8–10, 2009. Observations of potential spawning habitat were made directly on aerial photographs to develop a comprehensive inventory of specific locations likely to contain spawning habitat. The reconnaissance involved walking both river banks, walking all side channels, and floating the wetted channel of the entire 10 mile river reach between the Monroe Street Dam and the Nine Mile Pool in an open-frame cataraft to inspect the channel substrate. This initial reconnaissance identified all areas of contiguous gravel exhibiting physical characteristics similar to previously identified spawning locations (Parametrix 2003) and within 6 feet vertical feet of the base flow elevations (approximately 1,200 cfs).

The potential of each of the preliminarily identified redband trout spawning locations was then assessed from September 16–19, 2009, based on surficial particle size, general gravel composition, overall patch dimensions, and channel location. Each potential spawning area was either accepted or rejected based on this assessment. The criteria for selecting suitable gravel patches are discussed below. All areas that were accepted were assigned an identification number (patch ID), sketched on a field datasheet, flagged, and delineated on the aerial photos to assist in reoccupation of the patch on subsequent visits.

Surficial Particle Size

Although there is no definitive particle size statistic universally considered suitable for trout spawning, the fisheries literature indicates that most trout spawning occurs in the medium to coarse gravel size range (based on the Udden-Wentworth scale) of 8–64 mm (Kondolf and Wolman 1993; Reiser and Bjornn 1979; Grost et al. 1991). Initially, Wolman pebble counts (Wolman 1954) were tested for characterizing study sites, however, pebble counts were not considered satisfactory for delineating the study sites. The best approach was a visual delineation of spawning patches based on the gravel characteristics of known spawning areas. Therefore, for this study, the portion of each

potential spawning area with a dominant surficial particle size range 8–64 mm (b axis) was delineated visually to create each spawning patch polygon.

Gravel Composition

Only potential spawning sites with the percentage of surface fines less than approximately 40% were considered suitable for spawning (e.g., Bjornn and Reiser 1991) in the inventory phase of the project. For successful reproduction, spawning gravels must be sufficiently free of interstitial fine sediment to provide adequate exchange of oxygenated water to the embryos, removal of metabolic waste, and permit emergence of alevins.

Potential spawning sites with large imbricated cobble substrates, isolated boulders or high density dense woody vegetation (e.g., willows) that were arranged in such a way within the gravel patch to preclude fish from spawning were excluded from consideration.

Patch Dimensions

A minimum spawning patch size of 5 ft² was used as a cutoff for selecting gravel patches. In practice, most of the smaller size patches exhibited other undesirable conditions as identified above and only larger sites (e.g., 200⁺ ft²) ultimately were incorporated into the inventory.

Channel Location

Potential spawning patches that were higher than 6 ft above the base flow (approximately 1,200 cfs) were deemed to have limited spawning value (based on the historical hydrology review). Also, potential spawning patches that were on steep slopes (e.g., >30%) or that were located in slack water areas (areas without velocity at spawning flows) were excluded from consideration as potential spawning sites.

5.2.2. Physical Attributes

The physical attributes of the spawning patches were characterized by delineating spawning patch polygons, conducting patch elevation surveys, and by collecting bulk gravel samples.

Spawning Patch Polygons

The spatial extent of each potential gravel patch was mapped using a combination of field methods and GIS software. In the field, an initial series of patch widths were recorded at 6 foot intervals along a transect that followed the down-valley axis of each patch using a 150-foot open reel tape measure. This tape also provided a scale for photo documentation of the patch orientation and particle size. Each gravel patch perimeter was then delineated using a dense trace of GPS points using a Trimble GeoXT sub-meter accurate GPS unit. These GPS point traces were then uploaded into

GIS software (ESRI Arc 9) and overlain on top of high resolution aerial photography¹, providing a reference for accurately delineating the perimeter of each gravel patch and its relative position in the river channel. A polygon for each gravel patch perimeter was digitized using GIS software based on the GPS waypoint information, aerial photographic features, field maps, and measured transect distances. The resulting polygon layer was used to quantify the area of each polygon. The polygon layer was also used for subsequent field activities (surveying elevations, mapping depths and velocities) through the production of field maps that overlaid gravel patch polygon outlines on aerial photographs.

Patch Elevation Surveys

The relative elevation of each gravel patch was surveyed in order to tie all patches to stage-discharge relationships and facilitate the subsequent analysis of stage based suitable spawning area. Field crews conducted initial elevation surveys between September 22 and October 2, 2009. Two permanent elevation monuments were established along the riverbank in the vicinity of each patch. Monuments consisted of 1/4" X 3/4" rock anchor nails in large boulders, concrete footings, or bedrock outcroppings. All monuments were installed at elevations that would permit reoccupation at relatively high river stage. Elevation surveys were conducted using a Topcon automatic self-leveling laser mounted to a tripod at a central location where the entire patch was visible, including both monuments. All elevations were recorded to the nearest hundredth of a foot.

During elevation surveys, patch topography and variation in surface elevation was characterized by measuring the relative elevation at five locations on each gravel patch, including the upstream and downstream patch edge, river- and bank-ward edges, and the patch center. In addition, the water surface elevation was surveyed from a bearing approximately perpendicular to the patch long axis extending riverward from one of the monuments.

Bulk gravel sampling

Gravel composition at each patch was assessed via bulk gravel samples. Bulk gravel samples were taken using a standard number 2 round-point shovel, following methods outlined by Schuett-Hames et al. (1996). The majority of the gravel samples were collected in 2009 between September 29 and October 2, at or near base flow conditions, in order to minimize the need for in-water sampling.

Bulk samples were collected at random locations across each gravel patch. Between one and six individual samples per patch were collected, depending upon relative patch size. In total, 91 individual gravel samples were collected across all 58 potential spawning areas for subsequent analysis. During sampling, the locations of all bulk gravel sample sites were recorded using a handheld GPS unit.

¹ Digital aerial photography was obtained from the City of Spokane. The photographs had a pixel size of 0.5 feet.

Individual bulk samples were collected by working the shovel into the patch substrate perpendicular to the channel bed to a depth of between 6 and 8 inches. This sample depth corresponds to estimates and observations of rainbow trout egg pocket depth (DeVries 1997). Once at the desired depth, the shovel was gently rocked back to near parallel with the stream bed and the sample was removed and placed in a zip-lock bag. When samples were collected from inundated sites, a portable stilling well constructed of four ¼-inch aluminum foldable aluminum panels was used to reduce velocities around the sample site (Schuett-Hames et al. 1996). Although arguments have been presented for the inclusion of large or dominant particle sizes within bulk gravel samples (Kondolf 2000), samples that contained dominant clasts comprising an estimated 1% or more total sample weight were rejected, and a new sample was collected.

Each gravel sample was dried on small tarps (1 m²) in the sun, and subsequently processed through a standard series of 9 sieves and into a pan (openings in mm: 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 31.5, 63). All litter and extraneous materials were removed from the sample prior to determining the mass for each particle size class. The total mass (in grams) for each of the resulting 10 size categories (including the pan) was measured using a set of Pesola scales in order to calculate the mass fraction for each sieve class, a quantitative measure of gravel composition. Plots and tables displaying the gravel size composition using the combined bulk samples for each patch were developed.

Summarized literature data regarding fine sediment effects on spawning success (Kondolf 1993; 2000) were used to help rank the quality of spawning patches (Section 5.4.1). Gravels with approximately 22% or less fines (<1mm) prior to construction of redds have relatively high survivorship (emergence) (50% or greater) (Kondolf 1993, Kondolf 2000).

5.2.3. Hydrodynamic Attributes

Hydrodynamic attributes collected at each spawning patch included stage-discharge relationships and empirical maps (polygons) of spawning habitat depth and velocity over a wide range of flows.

Stage-Discharge Relationships

Water surface elevations were surveyed at each patch during five separate periods, spanning a wide range of river discharges. Survey methods followed the same protocol as described for the patch elevation surveys (see above). Discharge was obtained from the USGS Spokane River Gage. Water surface elevation was surveyed perpendicular to the center of the patch at a location on the same compass bearing as used during the initial patch elevation surveys. Water surface elevations were typically surveyed during the same field visits as the empirical depth and velocity mapping activities (Table 1; also see below).

Stage-discharge regressions were developed at each spawning patch. Regressions were based on the empirical water surface elevation (WSEL) data, discharge (Q) and the best fit stage-of-zero-flow (SZF):

$$\text{WSEL} = A (Q)^B + \text{SZF} \quad (1)$$

where:

A and B = Empirical constants

Empirical Spawning Depth and Velocity Mapping

The portion of each spawning patch suitable for spawning/incubation relative to discharge was quantified by mapping suitable depths and velocities for spawning redband trout. The mapping was done at four different discharges spaced over a wide range (Table 1). Because the suitable depths and velocities for redband trout spawning in the Spokane River were unknown at the beginning of the work, literature data were used to develop depth and velocity categories (bins) for empirical mapping, Table 2 (Bovee 1978; Raleigh et al. 1984; EA Engineering 1987; TRPA unpublished data; TRPA 2002a; TRPA 2002b; WDFW 2004; Smith et al. 1987; TRPA 2004). The depth and velocity bins were later confirmed with empirical data from redband trout spawning observations in the Spokane River (see Section 5.3.2).

Empirical depth and velocity mapping at gravel patches consisted of drawing the wetted edge of the river and the boundaries between the different depth and velocity categories onto large scale field maps (aerial photographs) and recording a series of handheld GPS waypoints. On each visit, the depth and velocity category boundaries were identified through several iterative steps, beginning with an initial visual assessment of depth and velocity patterns over the entire patch. Then, a series of depth and velocity measurements were made across the patch to accurately identify boundaries between depth and velocity categories. Water velocity was measured at approximately six-tenths of the total depth using a Swiffer model 2100 current velocity meter and wading rod. Depth and velocity were recorded at the point of measurement directly onto the aerial photographs, facilitating the subsequent task of drawing suitable depth and velocity boundaries and assessing suitable spawning areas. Depth and velocity polygons were subsequently digitized from the aerial photos using GIS software, enabling the calculation of habitat areas for both depth and velocity. Each subsequent flow-based habitat mapping effort used a set of new field maps, which included the digitized depth and velocity polygons from the previous mapping effort for reference.

After the empirical mapping data were collected, a continuous relationship between spawning/incubation habitat area (see habitat categories in Table 2) and discharge was created for each patch between the discharges of 1,000 and 25,000 cfs. The relationship was created by plotting the spawning/incubation area measurements versus discharge and then developing a piecewise-linear relationship to interpolate/extrapolate the data.

5.3. BIOLOGICAL SPAWNING CHARACTERIZATION

The biological spawning characterization methods including spawning surveys, development of spawning habitat suitability criteria, and monitoring of artificial redds are discussed below.

5.3.1. Spawning Surveys

The period of peak redband trout spawning activity within the study reach has been previously documented to occur during mid to late April, with fry emerging sometime between late May and early June (Parametrix 2003). An initial set of spawning surveys was conducted during the first week of April in 2010 to determine the onset of redband trout spawning activity. Subsequent to this initial set of spawning surveys, three additional rounds of surveys were conducted between April 12 and April 27 to obtain a complete count of all observable redds within the study reach through the spawning period (Table 1).

During each round of spawning surveys, the entire study reach was assessed including all gravel patches identified previously as suitable and numerous inter-patch areas. Based on previous work, special attention was paid to areas with documented spawning, as well as bars and islands exhibiting willow growth and other areas of reduced velocity and potential gravel deposition (Parametrix 2003).

Several visual observation methods were used to accurately identify redds and spawning adult trout over gravel patches. Water clarity was excellent during all of the spawning surveys (visibility was approximately 10–15 ft). For gravel patches along accessible shoreline areas and in relatively shallow water, observation by either snorkeling or wading over the patch was used. For gravel patches in deeper water, observations were made from an open-frame cataraft and by snorkeling.

All redds were identified by visual observation and were counted only if there was a distinct area of disturbed, clean gravel characterized by a microtopography that included at least one definite pit and tailspill (Burner 1951). After each redd was visually observed and counted, its location was marked on a large-scale (1:628.2) aerial photograph. In addition, each redd location was recorded using a Garmin GPSmap 60CSx handheld GPS unit. In order to avoid repeat counts, each redd was marked with a gravel-filled biodegradable bag inscribed with the date, gravel patch ID, and redd number. Redd marker bags were then tied-off with biodegradable orange flagging and placed on the tailspill of each newly documented redd.

During spawning surveys, all shallow test digging was noted, but was not included in the total redd count. The presence of short “strings” or “chains” of redds that were likely constructed by the same fish were counted as a single redd unless multiple fish were observed on-site, or if excavated gravels were deposited over an existing tailspill or previously placed redd marker bag. The presence of all fish within the vicinity of each redd was noted on the field data sheets and a determination of the sex of each individual was made where possible.

Microhabitat characteristics, including depth and mean water column velocity, were measured for all newly constructed redds that were identified during each round of spawning surveys. Mean water column velocity (ft/s) was measured at 0.6 depth of the water column above each redd using a Swoffer model 2100 current velocity meter and wading rod. Depth and velocity measurements were collected at the upstream end of each redd pit.

Formal spawning surveys were concluded following the April 27 survey. No new redds or spawning fish were observed within the study reach during the May 4 hydrodynamic mapping surveys. A final survey of the study reach was conducted on May 11, following a period of unanticipated high flow, to note any redds that may have been constructed during the period of increased discharge.

5.3.2. Spawning Habitat Suitability Criteria

Redband trout spawning habitat suitability criteria for depth and mean column velocity were developed using the depths and velocities observed at the spawning redds in 2010. The frequency of observations in 0.5 ft depth and 0.5 ft/s velocity bins was plotted. Both the frequency and the percent of maximum frequency were plotted.

5.3.3. Artificial Redds

Survival to emergence of redband trout eggs within spawning gravel patches was assessed using modified Whitlock-Vibert (W-V) (Whitlock 1979) boxes and eyed triploid rainbow trout eggs. The spawning patches were visually categorized *a priori* into three potentially different quality strata (high, medium, and low) to test for differential survival of eggs. The quality strata were determined from the quality of the gravels (e.g., percent fines), the position of the patch in the channel (elevation, slack water, etc.), and experience of the biologists based on observations in previous salmonid spawning studies. Three spawning patches from each of the strata (nine patches total) were selected for monitoring (see Section 6.3.3). Three W-V boxes were installed in each of the selected patches (27 artificial redds in total). Four independent physical variables (fine sediment intruding into the W-V box, dissolved oxygen in the W-V box at two different times during incubation, water temperature, and dissolution rates of gypsum cylinders, a surrogate for intragravel flow rate) were monitored at the patches during the experiments.

The W-V redd boxes were populated with 50 eyed triploid rainbow trout eggs each, were installed April 21–22, 2010 and retrieved on May 17–18, 2010. Two water samples were taken from the boxes for field analysis of dissolved oxygen at 19 and 27 days following burial in the streambed. Gypsum cylinders (clod cards) of equal size (1.5 inches in diameter and 4 inches long) and weight were installed with each W-V box and retrieved 19–20 days post installation. These clod cards were dried and weighed to determine the mass loss during the period of deployment. Fine sediment that intruded into the W-V box gravels was dried and weighed. A temperature data logger (Onset Tidbit brand) was attached to one box in each patch to record intragravel temperatures.

Surface water temperatures were recorded upstream from the Spokane City wastewater treatment plant (data courtesy of City of Spokane).

Following retrieval of the W-V redd boxes (27 days after installation) counts of live alevins were used to determine the survival rate over the period of intragravel burial and compared for each of the artificial redds. The survival rates were then correlated with the physical parameters collected at the site. In addition to the assessment of survival, the live embryos at the end of the study were categorized into four developmental stages (i.e., fully absorbed yolk sac with complete ventral soft tissue suture, partially absorbed yolk with incomplete ventral suture - two grades, and hatchlings with little to no yolk sac absorption). This was done to capture any potentially sub-lethal effects of gravel patch quality on embryos. Details of the experimental methods are provided in Appendix A.

5.4. EFFECTIVE SPAWNING AND INCUBATION HABITAT

Effective spawning and incubation habitat refers to the spawning habitat that remains continually suitable throughout the spring spawning and incubation period. The habitat must be suitable both for spawning during the spawning period and must remain suitable through the incubation period until alevins emerge from the gravels and into the river. Spawning habitat is that habitat provided during the spawning period. Incubation habitat is that habitat provided during the incubation period. Effective spawning and incubation habitat was quantified by ranking the spawning patches into quality strata and calculating effective habitat based on the beginning and ending river discharges, where the beginning discharge is the discharge during the spawning period and the ending discharge is the lowest discharge in the spawning and incubation period (see Section 6.3.1 for the spawning period).

5.4.1. Ranking of Spawning Patches

Spawning patches were ranked into quality strata based on non-flow related criteria. The criteria were as follows: whether or not trout spawning was observed at the site during the 2003 or 2010 spawning surveys, gravel quality, patch size, and patch location and local channel characteristics (see below). The ranking allowed effective spawning and incubation habitat to be calculated, for example, on all spawning patches combined and/or for only selected patches of similar non-flow related quality rankings. By separating the patch ranking from hydrology and hydraulics, the approach allowed hydrology and hydraulics to be assessed independently to determine which patches (of different non-flow quality) were suitable for spawning in different water year types or hydrology scenarios. The quality ranking was as follows:

- Rank 1a – High quality spawning patches with an area 250 ft² or greater and observed spawning (2003 or 2010).
- Rank 1b – High quality spawning patches with an area 250 ft² or greater and no observed limitations (e.g., excess fines), but no observed spawning during both years (and river discharges) when spawning was studied (2003 or 2010).

- Rank 2 – Medium quality spawning patches with one or more observed spawning limitations. Limitations included percentage of fines (<1mm) greater than 22% (potential low egg survival), small patch size (less than 250 ft²), surficial gravel deposits (relatively thin gravel layer), and/or spawning patches with channel characteristics that likely result in low spawning quality (interspersed cobbles and boulders, steep slopes, excessive woody vegetation).
- Rank 3 – Low quality spawning patches with relatively severe spawning limitations related to the following: percentage of fines (<1mm) greater than 22% (potential low egg survival), small patch size (less than 250 ft²), surficial gravel deposits (relatively thin gravel layer), and/or spawning patches with channel characteristics that likely result in low spawning quality (interspersed cobbles and boulders, steep slopes, excessive woody vegetation).

5.4.2. Effective Habitat

The spawning and incubation habitat area versus flow relationships developed for each spawning patch (Section 5.2.3) were used to calculate effective habitat for each patch and for all patches combined as follows. A matrix of beginning and ending flows was partitioned from 1,000 cfs to 25,000 cfs, in 1,000 cfs increments. The amount of spawning habitat (area and percent) that was suitable at the beginning flow was quantified for each patch and for all patches combined. The amount of that beginning spawning habitat that remained wetted at the ending flow was also quantified. The amount of the spawning habitat that remained wetted at the ending discharge (through incubation) was the effective habitat.

Tables of effective habitat were developed for all patches combined and for patches that had a rank quality of 1a, 1a–1b, 1–2, and 1–3. The tables were designed so the beginning discharge could be selected and then the amount and/or percent of habitat remaining at the ending discharge could be selected. An interactive Microsoft Excel spreadsheet tool was also developed so that the change in effective habitat with different beginning and ending discharges could be easily visualized.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1. HYDROLOGY REVIEW

Previous studies indicate that redband trout in the lower Spokane River typically spawn, incubate, and emerge from gravel redds between about the second week of April and then end of May and early June (Parametrix, 2003). The historical hydrology (1980–2010) shows that for spawning in April to be successful fish must spawn in hydraulically stable areas that will not scour or dewater until alevins emerge in early-June (Figure 2a). Hydrology in the Spokane River during the spawning and incubation period was highly variable between years and within years as measured at the USGS Spokane River Gage. The flows during the April spawning period (last three weeks in April; Section 6.3 below) ranged from approximately 5,000 to 25,000⁺ cfs and during the emergence period (e.g., first half of June), the flows ranged from about 2,000 to 25,000⁺

cfs (between year variability). The average, median, and 20% exceedance flows in April and June were similar; however, actual flows in individual years were typically much more variable (Figure 2a). Based on the flows during individual years, the difference between the spawning flow and the emergence flow (within year variability) ranged from a few cfs to greater than 15,000 cfs.

In 2010, flows during April spawning were relatively stable at approximately 6,000 cfs. Flows then increased to nearly 17,000 cfs in May with considerable variation in flows occurring (Figure 2b). Flows remained above the spawning flow through the incubation (early June) and throughout June. In early July (well after the emergence period), flows began dropping rapidly and reached 1,600 cfs by the end of the month. This hydrology is consistent with previous discussions that rapid changes in discharge are a normal and natural occurrence in the Spokane River (i.e., the river is naturally flashy) (Avista and Parametrix, 2004). For example, during spawning studies in 2003, Spokane River flow on April 19, 2003 was between 11,000 and 12,000 cfs then dropped to 5,850 cfs by May 29th (first observed emergence) and to 4,500 cfs by mid-June.

The majority of the flow fluctuation that occurs in the lower Spokane River is natural. The Upper Falls and Monroe Street HEDs are operated as run-of-river projects; meaning water flowing into the reservoirs is essentially equal to the water being discharged from the HEDs, and the reservoir water levels change little (FERC 2007). The Upper Falls and Monroe Street HEDs have very little storage (800 acre feet and 30 acre feet respectively) and are not operated as storage or power peaking projects. Therefore, the Upper Falls and Monroe Street HEDs have limited ability to manipulate discharge.

6.2. SPAWNING PATCH CHARACTERIZATION

The spawning patch characterization consisted of inventorying spawning patches, quantifying physical attributes, and quantifying hydrodynamic attributes.

6.2.1. Inventory

The spawning patch inventory identified 58 separate gravel patches in the 10 mile long study reach (Maps 2, 3 and 4; Table 3). The spawning patches were concentrated in the upper 4 miles of the reach (RM 69.7–73.7) with the largest concentration of spawning patches near the T.J. Meenach Bridge (RM 70) (primarily upstream of the bridge) (Map 3). Each spawning patch was assigned a unique identification number (Patch ID) that related to its specific location by river mile and left (L) or right (R) bank looking downstream (example patch 73.58L).

6.2.2. Physical Attributes

The physical attribute data for the spawning patches included spawning patch polygons, patch elevation surveys, and bulk gravel samples.

Spawning Patch Polygons

The spawning patches are shown in Maps 2–4 and can be seen in detail along with site photographs in the interactive electronic map in Appendix B (see electronic file). The spawning patch average size was 1,488 ft² (median of 638 ft²) and the range was 208 ft² to 12,706 ft². Figure 3 shows the size distribution for the patches from upstream to downstream order (also see Table 3).

Patch Elevation Surveys

Patch elevations were combined with the stage-discharge relationships at each spawning patch (Section 6.2.3) to relate the elevations to discharge. Figure 3 shows the average, minimum, and maximum discharge elevation of all of the patches. Many of the patches are inundated over a wide range of discharges (i.e., various portions of the patch are inundated at different flows). The maximum range of patch inundation was approximately 18,000 cfs and the average range was about 4,600 cfs. Based on average elevation of the patches, the majority of the patches were cumulatively inundated by about 8,000 cfs (Figure 3).

Bulk Gravel Sampling

Fine sediment (<1 mm) concentration in the majority of the spawning patches was low enough to provide high survivorship for incubating eggs and emerging alevins (Figure 4; Table 3), typically less than the 22% of <1 mm fines prior to redd construction as identified by Kondolf (1993; 2000). The average percent of fines for all of the patches combined was 14.7%, while the maximum percentage was 39.4%. The average D50 particle size (median particle size of the bulk samples) of all the patches combined was relatively small, 11.7 mm (maximum 30.1 mm) (Figure 4; Table 3). Appendix C provides detailed substrate composition for all of the spawning patches.

6.2.3. Hydrodynamic Attributes

Hydrodynamic attributes collected at each spawning patch included stage-discharge relationships and empirical maps (polygons) of spawning habitat depth and velocity.

Stage-Discharge Relationships

Stage-discharge relationships (regressions) were developed for each spawning patch from 1,000 cfs to 25,000 cfs. The data used to create the relationships were based on empirical stage-discharge measurements over a range of flows from 1,280 to 16,500 cfs. Five stage-discharge data pairs were collected at all patches except one (70.28R), where four stage-discharge data pairs were collected. The stage-discharge relationships are continuous and can be used over a wider range of flows than 1,000 to 25,000 cfs, but they are most accurate in the 1,000 to 25,000 cfs range. The empirical data and plots of the stage-discharge regressions are shown in Appendix D. Table D1 shows the regression coefficients for each patch (see Equation 1, Section 5.2.3).

Empirical Spawning Depth and Velocity Mapping

The empirical depth and velocity mapping data were used to create piecewise-linear relationships of both spawning and incubation (wetted) habitat from 1,000 to 25,000 cfs (Appendix E). The empirical data used to create the relationships were based on four empirical mapping data sets collected within the following ranges of flow 2,980–3,810 cfs, 6,170–6,600 cfs, 8,320–10,200 cfs, and 11,140–16,500 cfs (Table 1). The data sets spanned the range of flows from 3,100 to 16,500 cfs. The relationships are continuous and represent an interpolation of the empirical data within the measured flow range (3,100 to 16,500 cfs) and an extrapolation of the data outside the measured flow range. The relationships are most accurate over the range of flows near the measured data (e.g., 2,000 to 20,000 cfs range) and less accurate the farther the extrapolations are from the measured data.

At two sites (69.87L and 70.39L), the empirical flow/habitat measurement at one flow appeared to be anomalous from the measurements at other flows. Likely this occurred either due to unique hydraulics at the flow (e.g., a log creating a flow deflection) or the way the field crew interpreted the habitat. At these two locations, the piecewise relationship did not use that data point (see Figures in Appendix E).

Spawning Habitat

A summary of the discharge range at which individual patches exhibit spawning habitat (Appendix E) is provided in Table 3. Three flow ranges were used, <11,000 cfs, 11,000 cfs–17,000 cfs, >17,000 cfs. These flow ranges were based on the average April flows (3rd week) (1980–2010) at three exceedance values, <33%, 33%–66%, and >66%, respectively.

Incubation Habitat

A summary is also provided in Table 3 of the discharge range, at which individual patches exhibit incubation habitat (Appendix E). The flow ranges are based on the same exceedance flow values used above (<33%, 33%–66%, and >66%), but for the 2nd week in June (1980–2010). The flow ranges are <5,000 cfs, 5,000 cfs–10,000 cfs, >10,000 cfs).

6.3. BIOLOGICAL SPAWNING CHARACTERIZATION

Biological spawning characterizations included spawning surveys, spawning habitat suitability criteria, and artificial redds.

6.3.1. Spawning Surveys

A total of 148 redband trout redds were observed during the 2010 spawning surveys. The first spawning was observed on April 7 (individuals and evidence of redd construction). The peak of the spawning occurred the third and fourth weeks in April 2010 (April 15 through 28) (Figure 5), with essentially all spawning completed by April 27. The flow during this period was approximately 6,000 cfs. During post-spawning

verification in early May, five additional redds were located. These were created during a period of high flow, sometime between May 5 and May 10.

A total of 141 redds were documented at 12 of the 58 (21%) gravel patches within the study reach (Table 3; Maps 2, 5 and 6; Appendix B [see electronic file]). The majority of spawning (109 redds or 74%) in 2010 occurred at four primary sites:

- Riverbend Bar 68.35L (50 redds, 34% of total),
- Along the right bank immediately downstream of Sandifur Memorial Bridge 72.42R (27 redds, 18% of total),
- Along the left bank upstream of Sandifur Memorial Bridge 72.53L (11 redds, 7%).
- Along the right bank downstream of the Monroe Street HED 73.74R (21 redds, 14% of total), and

The other eight sites with redds contained from 2–6 redds (1–4%) of the spawning at each of the sites, or a total of 32 redds (Table 3; Maps 2, 5 and 6; Appendix B [see electronic file]). In addition, seven redds were observed at two off-patch locations: along the left-bank upstream of T.J. Meenach Bridge (RM 70.00) (three redds) and along the right bank at Upper San Soucci (RM 71.56) (four redds). The off-patch locations were in lower quality habitat than the inventoried patches. For example, RM 71.56 location had coarse surface gravels and the RM 70.00 location consisted of predominantly sand and small gravel substrate that had been deposited around the base of several willow trees.

The spawning patches where spawning occurred in 2010 were good spawning sites in the sense that they provided stable spawning and incubation habitat over a wide range of flows. The sites provided spawning habitat and incubation habitat from about 10,000 cfs down to 3,000 cfs or lower (Appendix B [see electronic file]). In 2010, the lowest flow during the incubation period was about 6,750 cfs (higher than the spawning flow) (Figure 2b); therefore, spawning sites that provided incubation over a wide range of flows were not required. However, if the hydrology would have been different, e.g., lower flows occurring at the end of the incubation period like occurs in many years, the spawning sites would have maintained good incubation conditions.

There were several spawning patches where spawning was observed historically in 2003 (Parametrix 2003), but few or no redds were observed in 2010. These sites include 70.13R, 71.52 right bank (not an inventoried patch), 73.10R, and 73.25L. In 2003 the flows during the spawning period were much higher (about 11,000–12,000 cfs) than in 2010 (~6,000 cfs). The spawning habitat analysis (Section 6.2.3) shows that these sites did not provide spawning habitat at 6,000 cfs (year 2010), but would have had good habitat at the higher flows, 11,000⁺ cfs, present in 2003. In addition, to the flow difference in 2003 versus 2010, at least one site appeared to have changed in physical nature since 2003. The 71.52 right bank location, documented with historical spawning in 2003, was given special attention in 2010, but the area was not

classified/inventoried as a suitable spawning patch (contained coarse cobble and sand mix), nor was there spawning observed there. During the 2010 spawning period, the area was walked and snorkeled, but no fish/redds were observed.

6.3.2. Spawning Habitat Suitability Criteria

All spawning observed within the study reach (148 redds) occurred at depths ranging from 1.0–5.28 feet, with a mean depth of 3.51 feet and at velocities ranging from 0.5–3.5 ft/s, with a mean velocity of 1.9 ft/s. Figure 6 shows frequency plots and percent of maximum frequency plots of the depth and velocity utilization for redband trout in the Spokane River in 2010.

The majority of the velocity utilization occurred between about 0.5 and 3.0 ft/s, which is very close to the *a priori* velocity suitability categories used for the depth and velocity mapping (0.3–3.0 ft/s) (Table 3; Section 5.2.3). That is, the velocity utilization was similar to that observed in other studies (Smith 1973; Bovee 1978; Raleigh et al. 1984; EA Engineering 1987; TRPA unpublished data; TRPA 2002a; TRPA 2002b; WDFW 2004; Smith et al. 1987; TRPA 2004).

The spawning depth utilization (1.0–5.28 feet) in the Spokane River was deeper than has been typically observed in other studies for trout and salmonid spawning in general (Smith 1973; Bovee 1978; EA Engineering 1987; TRPA unpublished data; TRPA 2002a; TRPA 2002b; WDFW 2004; Smith et al. 1987; TRPA 2004), where depth utilization peaks are close to 1 foot deep and few redds are observed at depths greater than about 3 feet (Figure 6). Sometimes in other studies, during the development of spawning habitat suitability criteria, it has been assumed that deep water should remain suitable, even though no spawning observations exist in deep water (e.g., Smith et al. 1987) or because there was some limited documentation of deep water spawning (e.g., Orcutt et al. 1968). In one report where suitability criteria were developed for rainbow trout using a variety of data sets, Raleigh (et al. 1984)², deep water spawning suitability for rainbow trout was based on a single study (Hartman and Galbraith 1970) that documented the relatively deep water spawning habitat of the largest rainbow trout in the world (Gerrard rainbow trout).

The *a priori* depth categories used for mapping spawning habitat in this study were 0.0–<0.3, 0.3–2.5, and >2.5 feet. Both of the two deeper water categories were assumed to represent suitable spawning conditions; however, this was originally based on the concept that 0.3–2.5 feet was the typical depth at which rainbow trout would spawn and that fish might also be observed in water deeper than 2.5 feet. The *a priori* category was “wrong” for deep water in the sense that a very large portion of the spawning in the Spokane River in 2010 occurred in depths greater than 2.5 feet, outside of the assumed 0.3–2.5 feet category. The deep water mapping category >2.5 feet, however, picked up this deep water spawning and the empirical spawning habitat mapping results are

² Raleigh et al. 1984 assumed relatively deep water was suitable for rainbow trout based on data in Hartman and Galbraith (1970) for Gerrard rainbow trout, the largest rainbow trout in the world (e.g., average about 17⁺ lbs).

consistent with the “approach” that deep water does not limit trout spawning. That is, deep water is suitable for spawning.

6.3.3. Artificial Redds

The artificial redd results included the survival and developmental stage of eggs/alevins and the physical variables measured at the redds during the 26 day installation period.

Survival and Developmental Stage

The assessment of intragravel conditions on embryo survival suggests that the inventoried spawning patch habitat (i.e. the intragravel environment) was functional and exerted limited effect on incubating embryos. Counts of live alevins from the W-V boxes indicated that survival rates over the period of intragravel assessment averaged 88% (Table 4). The lowest survival in a W-V box was 64% and the highest was 98%.

The high survival for the artificial redds across all sites means that the physical conditions at the redds, including the variables that were measured (fine sediment intrusion, clod card dissolution, dissolved oxygen, temperature) were suitable for alevin development. As a result, the relationships between survival and the measured independent variables was weak (Figures 7–10). The relationships are, however, generally in the direction that would be expected. For example the relationship with fine sediment that intruded into the W-V boxes in Figure 7 was weakly negative and likewise the relationship between clod card dissolution, a surrogate for intragravel flow rates, and survival was weakly positive (Figure 8). The trend with dissolved oxygen was weakly positive at Time 1 and virtually flat at Time 2 (Figure 9). There was a weakly positive survival trend with average temperature (Figure 10).

Developmental stage of embryos was similar for all samples except for W-V Unit #3 at patch 70.65R (Table 4), which had the highest amount of fine sediment intrusion, the lowest mass loss of its associated clod card and low dissolved oxygen at both measurement times (Table 4). Forty of the 41 live alevins at unit #3 had little absorption of their yolk. While this unit exhibited only slightly less than average survival, the developmental state of the alevins was significantly less advanced in comparison to every other unit. The fact that we detected values of explanatory variables out of range with the rest of the units and that they had a measureable, yet sub-lethal effect on incubating alevins, suggests that the methods we used to assess survival and developmental stage were sensitive to intragravel conditions within the streambed and that over the broad distribution of the inventoried sites sampled in the river, gravel conditions in the Spokane River were favorable for incubating salmonid embryos.

Physical Variables

At the time of installation of the W-V boxes water depths ranged from 2.5 to 0.6 feet (average 1.1 foot deep) and velocities of 2.54 to 0.12 feet per second (average 1.0 foot per second) (Table 4). The depths and velocities over the patch and the boxes varied over the deployment period as stage and flow fluctuated in the river. Mass loss of the clod cards ranged from 3–100% with an average of 52.5%. Fine sediment intrusion into

the WV-boxes ranged from 90.0–1.0 grams, average 30.9 grams. Dissolved oxygen at Time 1 ranged from 3.8 to 14.0 mg/l and average 8.8 mg/l and at Time 2 ranged from 4.0–10.0 mg/l with an average of 8.3 mg/l. Dissolved oxygen readings were 77% of surface water values on average.

Average temperature from the W-V boxes indicated a small range of variability 49.2 to 52.9 F (average 50.8 F); however, there was a high degree of variability in the temporal pattern of temperature (Figure 10). There were three distinct patterns of temperature fluctuation (Figure 11). Four of the sites appeared to track the surface water temperature closely, suggesting coupling of the intragravel environment and exchange with the river. A second group represented by two sites, showed stable temperatures influenced by groundwater sources near the active channel. Both of these sites were on the right bank in the vicinity of T.J. Meenach Springs. Temperature at one of these sites (70.13R) was depressed as stage increased on May 4, suggesting a flow induced coupling with surface water while the other site remained stable. The third group of two sites displayed temperature fluctuations intermediate to the ground water controlled group and the surface water controlled group. This third group showed a stabilizing trend with ascending temperatures in May and a mildly fluctuating diurnal pattern within the range of the groundwater controlled group at the time of retrieval (Figure 11).

6.4. EFFECTIVE SPAWNING AND INCUBATION HABITAT

Characterization of effective habitat included both ranking of spawning patches and quantification of effective habitat.

6.4.1. Ranking of Spawning Patches

The non-flow related quality rank of each spawning patch is shown in Table 3. A total of 12 patches were ranked 1a and 21 patches were ranked 1b. The patches with a rank of 1a or 1b are high quality patches with no non-flow related spawning limitations. Rank 1b sites are sites that have been differentiated from 1a sites because spawning was not observed (confirmed) at these patches in the two years (2003 or 2010) that spawning was studied in the river. The rank 2 and 3 spawning patches are medium and low quality sites, respectively, with non-flow related deficiencies that are outlined in Table 3. These patches may be suitable spawning patches based on most of the physical conditions, but they are lower quality spawning patches than the rank 1 sites.

6.4.2. Effective Habitat

The effective habitat analysis included spawning habitat versus flow relationships and calculation of effective spawning and incubation habitat.

Spawning Habitat Versus Flow Relationships

Detailed spawning and incubation habitat versus discharge relationships for each of the individual spawning patches were presented in Section 6.2.3. The cumulative amount of spawning habitat versus flow for four different groupings of spawning patches (rank 1a, ranks 1a and 1b, ranks 1–2, and ranks 2–3) are shown here in Figures 12, 13, 14

and 15, respectively. The amount of spawning habitat for all four groupings increased steadily with increasing discharge from low flow up to approximately 11,000 cfs and then generally leveled off. Based on historical hydrology, 66% of the time discharge during April (3rd week) is greater than 11,000 cfs and provides approximately maximum spawning habitat. Even when spawning flows are as low as 6,000 cfs, which occurs less than 20% of the time (Figure 2a), approximately 50% of the maximum spawning habitat in the study reach is available (Figures 12–15).

Approximately 67% of the total spawning habitat available in the study area is provided by patches with rank 1a, 90% for patches with rank 1a–1b, and 96% for patches with rank 1–2. Very little habitat is provided by the patches with rank 2 or 3 (6% and 4%, respectively).

Effective Spawning and Incubation Habitat

Effective spawning and incubation habitat matrices are shown for each of the four groupings of patch quality (rank 1a, ranks 1a and 1b, ranks 1–2, and ranks 2–3) in Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8, respectively. The effective spawning and incubation tables provide a tool to assess and/or manage effective spawning and incubation habitat. The effective spawning and incubation tables are used by looking up the flow that existed in the river at the time of spawning (e.g., median average daily flow during the 3rd week of April) and then looking up the habitat that would remain effective through the incubation period based on the lowest average daily flow during the incubation period (late April to early June). Figure 16 shows a graphical version of the tables for initial spawning discharges of 15,000 cfs and 6,000 cfs for patches ranked 1–3.

Two examples of using the effective habitat tables are provided below:

- During the 2010 spawning period (April 15 through April 21), flow in the Spokane River was approximately 6,000 cfs (Figure 2). For the 1a and 1b ranked sites (Table 6), where the majority of the habitat exists, the initial amount of spawning habitat was 22,000 ft², and because the flow never went below 6,000 cfs through the incubation period in early June (Figure 2), the total effective spawning and incubation habitat was 22,000 ft² (Table 6a). If, however, the flow had dropped to 4,000 cfs during the incubation period, then 18,000 ft², or 81% of the habitat would have remained as effective spawning and incubation habitat (Table 6).
- During spawning studies in 2003, Spokane River flow during April spawning was approximately 11,500 cfs. Flows then dropped to 5,850 cfs by May 29th (first observed emergence) (Parametrix 2003) and to approximately 4,500 cfs by mid-June. By interpolating the 11,000 and 12,000 cfs spawning habitat flow in Table 6 and the ending incubation habitat flow results in the table, approximately 70% of the spawning habitat remained effective through the end of May and 58% of the spawning habitat would have remained effective through mid-June.

The percent of the initial spawning habitat that would remain effective is generally similar for each of the quality groupings of patches (Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8) even though the total amount of effective habitat is different. Using Table 6 (for patches with rank 1a and 1b) incorporates 90% of the total habitat and provides results similar to those obtained using one of the other groupings of spawning patches. For example, using the analysis described above (6,000 cfs spawning flow goes to 4,000 cfs incubation flow), the percent of effective spawning and incubation habitat remaining is 81% using Table 6 (rank 1 patches) and 82% based on using Table 7 (rank 1–2 patches).

7.0 SUMMARY

Lower Spokane River hydrology during the redband trout spawning and incubation period (April–June) was highly variable within years (range between spawning and incubation as high as 15,000 cfs) and between years (5,000 cfs to 25,000⁺ cfs spawning flows in April).

A total of 58 spawning patches were identified and inventoried in the lower Spokane River study area (10 miles). Most of the spawning patches were in the upper 4 miles of the study reach. The largest concentration of spawning patches was in the T.J. Meenach Bridge area.

Most spawning patches were watered over a wide range of discharges (e.g., average patch range was 4,600 cfs) (i.e., the individual patches consisted of a range of channel elevations). The average discharge at which the majority of the patches/patch areas were inundated was approximately 8,000 cfs.

The fine sediment content of the inventoried spawning patches was generally within the range that provides successful spawning (average 14.7% fine sediment <1 mm).

Stage-discharge relationships and empirical depth/velocity habitat mapping provided hydrodynamic attributes over a wide range of discharges 1,000 cfs to 25,000 cfs. This allowed spawning and incubation habitat to be quantified over a wide range of discharges (1,000 cfs–25,000 cfs).

A total of 148 redband trout redds were located during the spawning season in 2010. The majority of the spawning occurred during the last two weeks of April, between April 15 and April 27. This spawning period timing is consistent with the April 10 to April 22 period observed during studies in 2003 (Parametrix 2003). A total of 130 redband trout redds were identified during the spawning season in 2003. Fry emergence was first observed on May 29 in 2003 (Parametrix 2003). In this report, we assume emergence occurs during the end of May and early June. The water depth of spawning habitat utilized by redband trout in the lower Spokane River was unique. Fish spawned in deep water habitat compared to other studies of salmonid spawning. The average depth of spawning was 3.51 feet and redds were observed at water depths of 5.3 feet. This may be a biological mechanism to protect redds against dewatering during incubation due to the natural highly variable flows (between and within years) that occur in the Spokane River.

Artificial redds installed in spawning patches with a range of different quality rankings showed that intragravel survival was high (average 88%) in all of the patches. Generally, therefore, the inventoried patches provide good egg survival habitat.

Patch spawning quality was ranked high (rank 1), medium (rank 2), and low (rank 3) based on non-flow related attributes. The rankings were used to identify the most important spawning patches and to allow grouping of patches for effective spawning and incubation habitat analyses. Rank 1 sites (1a and 1b) provided the majority, approximately 90%, of the spawning habitat in the 58 surveyed patches. Very little additional habitat was provided by the rank 2 (6%) and rank 3 (4%) sites.

The spawning habitat versus discharge relationship for all of the different quality groupings of spawning patches peaked at approximately 11,000 cfs. At flows higher than 11,000 cfs there was little change in the total amount of spawning habitat versus flow relationship. At lower flows the amount of habitat was lower (spawning habitat was positively related to discharge). At lower flows, a relatively high percentage of the spawning habitat is available. For example, at 6,000 cfs, 50% of the total spawning habitat is still available.

Effective spawning and incubation habitat is the habitat that remains continually suitable throughout the spring spawning and incubation period. Effective spawning and incubation habitat was quantified in 1,000 cfs increment tables of initial spawning discharge (1,000 to 25,000 cfs) and minimum flow during the incubation period (1,000 to 25,000 cfs). These tables provide an easy to use tool for assessing and/or managing effective spawning and incubation habitat. The tables are used by looking up the amount of habitat that was available at the spawning discharge (third week of April) and then using the lowest flow occurring during the incubation period (for example, through the first week of June) to determine the amount or percent of habitat that remained effective.

In 2010, flows during April spawning were relatively stable at approximately 6,000 cfs. Flows throughout the incubation period remained above the spawning flow and 100% of the spawning habitat remained effective through the incubation period (flow did not drop below 6,000 until July). During spawning studies in 2003, Spokane River flow during spawning in April was approximately 11,500 cfs then dropped to 5,850 cfs by May 29th (first observed emergence) and approximately 4,500 cfs by mid-June. Approximately, 70% of the spawning habitat remained as effective spawning and incubation habitat through the end of May and 58% through mid-June in 2003.

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TABLES

Table 1. Timing of Data Collection.

| Sampling Period | Discharge Range (cfs) | Data Collected | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| | | Identification of Potential Spawning Sites | Initial Gravel Patch Inventory/Patch Boundary Mapping | Gravel Patch Elevation Surveys | Shore-line Mapping | Bulk Gravel Samples | Stage-Q | Depth & Velocity Polygons | Pre- and Post spawning period verification | Spawning Surveys Redd Counts | W-V Box & Clod Card Installation | Clod Card Retrieval & Retrieval First DO | W-V Box Last DO | | | | |
| Sept. 8-10, 2009 | 758 - 1360 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 16-19, 2009 | 1020 - 2890 | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 22-29, 2009 | 1140 - 1540 | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 29-Oct. 02, 2009 | 945 - 2270 | | | X | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 7-8, 2009 | 1340 - 1590 | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 15-18, 2009 | 2980 - 3810 | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| April 5-8, 2010 | 6170 - 6600 | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | |
| April 12-13, 2010 | 5020 - 6880 | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| April 20-22, 2010 | 5740 - 6270 | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| April 26-27, 2010 | 6250 - 6780 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| May 4-7, 2010 | 11400 - 16500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 10-13, 2010 | 8320 - 10200 | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| May 17-18, 2010 | 8090 - 10600 | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 20, 2010 | 2040 - 2200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |

Table 2. Empirical Spawning and Incubation Habitat Mapping Depth and Velocity Bins.

| Depth/Velocity Bins | Suitable for Spawning | Suitable for Incubation |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Depth (ft) | | |
| 0.0–<0.3 | No | Yes ¹ |
| 0.3–2.5 | Yes | Yes |
| >2.5 | Yes | Yes |
| Velocity (ft/s) | | |
| 0.0–<0.3 | No | Yes ¹ |
| 0.3–3.0 | Yes | Yes |
| >3.0 | No | Yes |

¹Only if the depth is greater than 0.0 ft and velocity is greater than 0.0 ft/s.

Table 3. Spawning Patch Details.

| Spawning Patch ID (River Mile and Bank) | Site Location | Patch Number | Site Rank | Reasons for Site Rank Less Than 1 | Area (sq. ft.) | % < 1 mm fines | D50 | Number of Observed Redds | | Spawning Habitat Flow Range (cfs) ¹ | | | Incubation Habitat Flow Range (cfs) ¹ | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------|---|--------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | 2010 | 2003 | < 11,000 | 11,000 - 17,000 | > 17,000 | < 5,000 | 5,000 - 10,000 | > 10,000 |
| Monroe Street Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73.74R | | 58 | 1a | | 12706 | 6 | 12 | 21 | | X | * | | X | X | X |
| 73.63R | | 57 | 1a | | 6586 | 13 | 11 | 3 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 73.58L | | 56 | 1a | | 1069 | 7 | 14 | 3 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 73.54R | | 55 | 2 | Steep slope, surficial gravel, mixed with cobble/boulder | 1691 | 13 | 14 | | | * | X | X | * | X | X |
| 73.49L | | 54 | 3 | Steep slope, surficial gravel, mixed with cobble/boulder, small size | 214 | 16 | 14 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| Maple Street Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73.43L | Peaceful Valley | 53 | 3 | Surficial gravel, mixed with cobble/boulder, small size | 230 | 18 | 9 | | | * | X | X | X | X | X |
| 73.25L | | 52 | 1a | | 9403 | 17 | 4 | 18 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 73.18R | | 51 | 1b | | 1393 | 16 | 14 | | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| -- | | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | 27 | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| 72.73L | | 50 | 3 | Steep slope, surficial gravel, high % fines | 334 | 32 | 12 | | | * | X | X | * | X | X |
| 72.71L | | 49 | 3 | Steep slope | 602 | 19 | 15 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 72.67L | | 48 | 2 | High % fines | 661 | 32 | 13 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 72.56L | | 47 | 3 | Surficial gravel, high % fines | 547 | 39 | 2 | | | * | X | X | * | X | X |
| 72.53L | | 46 | 1a | | 700 | 16 | 7 | 11 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Sandifur Memorial Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72.47L | | 45 | 2 | Small size | 212 | 2 | 6 | | | X | * | | X | X | X |
| 72.42R | | 44 | 1a | | 3744 | 0 | 16 | 27 | | X | X | | X | X | X |
| 72.24R | | 43 | 2 | High % fines | 960 | 27 | 11 | | | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| Hangman (Latah) Creek | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72.19R | | 42 | 1b | | 1883 | 5 | 10 | | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 71.74L | | 41 | 1b | | 288 | 3 | 14 | | | * | * | | | X | X |
| 71.71L | | 40 | 1b | | 474 | 4 | 11 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 71.69L | | 39 | 1b | | 1068 | 6 | 17 | | | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| 71.66L | | 38 | 2 | Large substrate | 304 | 9 | 25 | | | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| -- | | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | 4 | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| 71.52R | Upper San Souci | 37 | 1a | | 2130 | 19 | 6 | 11 | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 71.3L | | 36 | 1b | | 2441 | 9 | 9 | | | * | * | * | | X | X |
| 71.26L | | 35 | 1b | | 1765 | 14 | 5 | | | | X | X | | * | X |
| 71.23L | | 34 | 1b | | 264 | 5 | 16 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 70.88R | San Souci | 33 | 2 | mixed with cobble/boulder, woody vegetation, narrow | 572 | 15 | 7 | | | | X | X | | | X |
| 70.83R | | 32 | 2 | High % fines, woody vegetation | 339 | 25 | 4 | 1 ² | | X | X | X | | * | X |
| 70.77R | | 31 | 1b | | 1206 | 11 | 11 | | | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| 70.65R | Lower San Souci | 30 | 2 | Located in back eddie | 402 | 17 | 7 | | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 70.39L | | 29 | 1b | | 421 | 16 | 6 | | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 70.35L | | 28 | 1b | | 622 | 12 | 12 | | | X | * | * | * | X | X |
| 70.28R | | 27 | 3 | Steep slope, surficial gravel, mixed with cobble/boulder | 359 | 15 | 17 | | | * | X | X | * | X | X |
| 70.27L | | 26 | 1b | | 355 | 12 | 30 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 70.26R | | 25 | 3 | Steep slope, surficial gravel, mixed with cobble/boulder | 290 | 7 | 18 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 70.25L | | 24 | 1a | | 646 | 11 | 25 | 5 | | X | X | * | * | X | X |
| 70.2L | | 23 | 1a | | 1617 | 12 | 19 | 4 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 70.18R | | 22 | 3 | mixed with cobble/boulder, small size | 208 | 11 | 15 | | | | X | X | | * | X |
| 70.17L | | 21 | 1b | | 340 | 21 | 8 | | | | X | X | | X | X |
| 70.14L | | 20 | 2 | High % fines, mixed with cobble/boulder | 542 | 25 | 5 | | | * | * | | | X | X |
| T.J. Meenach Springs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70.13R | | 19 | 1a | | 2000 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 52 | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| 70.06L | | 18 | 1b | | 1306 | 15 | 8 | | | * | * | X ³ | X | X | X |
| 70.04R | | 17 | 1a | | 1068 | 16 | 11 | 3 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 70.03L | | 16 | 1b | | 1624 | 19 | 10 | | | | | X ³ | X | X | X |
| -- | | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | 3 | | -- | -- | -- | | | |
| 69.96L | | 15 | 2 | Large substrate, small size | 214 | 3 | 28 | | | X | X | | X | X | X |
| 69.96R | | 14 | 1b | | 1076 | 13 | 6 | | | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| 69.92L | | 13 | 1b | | 1688 | 20 | 7 | | | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| 69.92R | | 12 | 1b | | 415 | 20 | 7 | | | | X ³ | * | * | X | X |
| 69.91L | | 11 | 1b | | 292 | 11 | 8 | | | | X | X | | X | X |
| 69.89L | | 10 | 1b | | 346 | 8 | 11 | | | * | * | | X | X | X |
| 69.87L | | 9 | 1a | | 269 | 17 | 14 | 6 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| T.J. Meenach Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69.79R | Downriver Road | 8 | 3 | Steep slope, high % fines | 630 | 24 | 5 | | | * | X | X | | X | X |
| 69.77R | | 7 | 1a | | 965 | 12 | 8 | 6 | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 69.72R | | 6 | 1b | | 1973 | 10 | 10 | | | X | X | X | * | X | X |
| 68.35L | | 5 | 1a | | 9821 | 22 | 5 | 50 | 21 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 68.34L | | 4 | 1b | | 1023 | 13 | 17 | | | | X | X | | * | X |
| 67.78L | | 3 | 2 | Large substrate, mixed with cobble/boulder | 599 | 9 | 19 | | | * | * | | X | X | X |
| Treatment Plant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bowl and Pitcher Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swinging Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65.39R | | 2 | 3 | Steep slope, surficial gravel, high % fines, boulder | 1126 | 23 | 11 | | | | | X ⁴ | * | X | X |
| 65.38R | | 1 | 3 | Steep slope, high % fines | 267 | 32 | 12 | | | | | X ⁴ | | * | X |

¹Spawning habitat throughout this flow range (X) and spawning habitat occurs in a portion of this flow range (*).

²Redd observed in the San Souci Area. No detailed coordinates were available.

³No flow or spawning habitat in this side channel at flows < 15,000 cfs. At higher flows the spawning patch would become usable.

⁴No spawning habitat observed at flow < 15,000 cfs. At higher flows this spawning patch is likely not usable.

Table 4. Artificial Redd Summary Data.

| WV Box Number | Spawning Patch ID | Installation Date and Time | Retrieval Date and Time | Egg Survival Data | | | | Physical Habitat Data | | | | | | | Average Redd Temperature (°F) | A Priori Quality Strata | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Yolk Sac | | Deceased Fish | Live Fish | Percent Survival | Intruded Sediment Weight (g) | Percent Clod Card Dissolution | Water Depth at Installation (ft) | Water Velocity at Installation (ft/sec) | Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) | | | | |
| | | | | Full | Partially Absorbed | | | | | | | | Absorbed | Day 18 | | | Day 27 |
| 1 | 70.65R | 4/21/2010 19:00 | 5/19/10 11:04 | 0 | 7 | 40 | 0 | 47 | 94% | 25.5 | 9% | 2.4 | 2.54 | 11 | 7 | Medium | |
| | | 4/21/2010 19:10 | 5/19/10 10:40 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 13 | 32 | 64% | 35.9 | 7% | 2 | 1.7 | 10 | 9 | | 49.2 |
| | | 4/21/2010 19:18 | 5/19/10 10:20 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 5 | 41 | 82% | 90.0 | 3% | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 4 | | |
| 2 | 70.77R | 4/22/2010 8:59 | 5/18/10 16:48 | 0 | 7 | 40 | 4 | 47 | 94% | 12.0 | 58% | 1.1 | 0.6 | 10 | 9 | Medium | |
| | | 4/22/2010 9:06 | 5/18/10 16:48 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 3 | 43 | 86% | 6.9 | 31% | 1.3 | 1.17 | 10 | 9 | | 49.5 |
| | | 4/22/2010 9:08 | 5/18/10 17:11 | 0 | 1 | 47 | 5 | 48 | 96% | 35.9 | 41% | 1.1 | 0.41 | 9 | 8 | | |
| 3 | 72.56L | 4/22/2010 10:34 | 5/18/10 10:34 | 0 | 2 | 43 | 5 | 45 | 90% | 37.3 | 95% | 0.8 | 1.23 | 10 | 7 | Low | |
| | | 4/22/2010 10:37 | 5/18/10 10:34 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 44 | 88% | 40.9 | 74% | 1 | 1.08 | 11 | 8 | | -- |
| | | 4/22/2010 10:41 | 5/19/10 7:48 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 47 | 94% | 9.3 | 35% | 1.1 | 1.1 | 11 | 9 | | |
| 4 | 71.91R | 4/22/2010 11:42 | 5/19/10 7:48 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 8 | 42 | 84% | 9.5 | 15% | 0.8 | 1.85 | 11 | 9 | High | |
| | | 4/22/2010 11:43 | 5/19/10 7:48 | 0 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 47 | 94% | 1.0 | 70% | 1 | 2.54 | 14 | 10 | | 49.3 |
| | | 4/22/2010 11:38 | 5/19/10 7:48 | 0 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 47 | 94% | 1.0 | 70% | 1 | 2.54 | 14 | 10 | | |
| 5 | 70.25L | 4/22/2010 14:58 | 5/18/10 11:40 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 45 | 90% | 29.6 | 24% | 1 | 1.54 | 7 | 10 | High | |
| | | 4/22/2010 15:01 | 5/18/10 12:07 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 47 | 94% | 32.9 | 63% | 0.7 | 1.91 | 6 | 6 | | 50.8 |
| | | 4/22/2010 15:04 | 5/18/10 12:20 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 42 | 84% | 22.7 | 40% | 0.7 | 0.6 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 6 | 70.13R | 4/22/2010 13:39 | 5/18/10 13:56 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 1 | 49 | 98% | 16.8 | 47% | 1 | 0.3 | 8 | 8 | Medium | |
| | | 4/22/2010 13:42 | 5/18/10 14:10 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 49 | 98% | 19.4 | 100% | 0.8 | 0.31 | 8 | 8 | | 52.9 |
| | | 4/22/2010 13:46 | 5/18/10 14:26 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 47 | 94% | 18.2 | 100% | 1 | 0.49 | 7 | 9 | | |
| 7 | 69.77R | 4/22/2010 17:24 | 5/18/10 13:19 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 45 | 90% | 15.7 | 58% | 1.5 | 0.86 | 7 | 9 | High | |
| | | 4/22/2010 17:14 | 5/18/10 13:08 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | -1 | 17.7 | 57% | 1 | 1.06 | 11 | 11 | 51.1 | | |
| | | 4/22/2010 17:19 | 5/18/10 12:54 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 39 | 78% | 23.2 | 11% | 1.1 | 0.91 | 7 | | | 9 |
| 8 | 69.92R | 4/22/2010 18:25 | 5/18/10 14:50 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 4 | 41 | 82% | 82.6 | 100% | 1.1 | 0.31 | 8 | 8 | Low | |
| | | 4/22/2010 18:17 | 5/18/10 14:50 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 45 | 90% | 38.8 | 66% | 1 | 0.22 | 7 | 8 | | 52.5 |
| | | 4/22/2010 18:21 | 5/18/10 15:11 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 15 | 35 | 70% | 71.7 | 100% | 1 | 0.23 | 8 | 8 | | |
| 9 | 73.49L | 4/22/2010 19:29 | 5/18/10 9:04 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 8 | 44 | 88% | 53.5 | 70% | 0.6 | 0.22 | 9 | 7 | Low | |
| | | 4/22/2010 19:25 | 5/18/10 9:04 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 11 | 38 | 76% | 27.2 | 47% | 0.8 | 0.12 | 8 | 9 | | 49.3 |
| | | 4/22/2010 19:34 | 5/18/10 9:04 | 0 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 46 | 92% | 28.2 | 47% | 0.6 | 1.28 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 10 | Control | 4/23/2010 9:05 | 5/17/10 14:50 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 42 | 84% | 59.8 | Cards lost | 0.4 | 2 | 7 | 10 | Cntrl | |
| | | 4/23/2010 9:00 | 5/17/10 14:50 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 48 | 96% | 49.1 | Cards lost | 0.5 | 0.6 | 8 | 6 | | 52.4 |
| | | 4/23/2010 8:50 | 5/17/10 14:50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 100% | 22.0 | 63% | 0.5 | 0.97 | 7 | 10 | | |

¹Box chewed by otter.

Table 5. Effective Spawning and Incubation Habitat Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) in Spawning Patches Ranked 1a.

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (ft ²) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 |
| 25000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.0 |
| 24000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.1 |
| 23000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.1 |
| 22000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.2 |
| 21000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.3 |
| 20000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.3 |
| 19000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.4 |
| 18000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.4 |
| 17000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.4 |
| 16000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 30.6 |
| 15000 cfs | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 30.8 |
| 14000 cfs | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 30.1 |
| 13000 cfs | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 31.2 |
| 12000 cfs | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 32.4 |
| 11000 cfs | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 32.0 |
| 10000 cfs | 31 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 30.6 |
| 9000 cfs | 21 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 26.8 |
| 8000 cfs | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 19.4 |
| 7000 cfs | 17 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 16.8 |
| 6000 cfs | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 16.0 |
| 5000 cfs | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 15.2 |
| 4000 cfs | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 14.1 |
| 3000 cfs | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12.3 |
| 2000 cfs | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10.8 |
| 1000 cfs | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10.8 |

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | |
| 25000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 48 | |
| 24000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 48 | |
| 23000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 48 | |
| 22000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 48 | |
| 21000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 49 | |
| 20000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 49 | |
| 19000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 87 | 82 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 49 | |
| 18000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 91 | 87 | 82 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 49 | |
| 17000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 91 | 87 | 82 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 49 | |
| 16000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 91 | 88 | 82 | 74 | 67 | 59 | 53 | 49 | |
| 15000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 88 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 60 | 54 | 50 | |
| 14000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 88 | 82 | 74 | 67 | 59 | 53 | 49 |
| 13000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 91 | 86 | 80 | 72 | 64 | 57 | 50 | 46 | |
| 12000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 94 | 89 | 84 | 78 | 69 | 61 | 54 | 47 | 42 | |
| 11000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 94 | 88 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 52 | 45 | 39 | |
| 10000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 94 | 88 | 80 | 73 | 65 | 58 | 50 | 43 | 38 | |
| 9000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 93 | 85 | 77 | 69 | 61 | 53 | 45 | 39 | | |
| 8000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 84 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 50 | 44 | | |
| 7000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 84 | 77 | 69 | 61 | 52 | 46 | | |
| 6000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 86 | 78 | 69 | 60 | 52 | 46 | | |
| 5000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 84 | 73 | 64 | 55 | 47 | 41 | | |
| 4000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 81 | 71 | 62 | 53 | 45 | 39 | | |
| 3000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 61 | 52 | 44 | 38 | | |
| 2000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 89 | 79 | 69 | 60 | 51 | 43 | 37 | | |
| 1000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 78 | 68 | 59 | 50 | 42 | 36 | | |

Table 6. Effective Spawning and Incubation Habitat Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) in Spawning Patches Ranked 1a - 1b.

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (ft ²) | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 |
| 25000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 15 |
| 24000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| 23000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| 22000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| 21000 cfs | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| 20000 cfs | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 15 |
| 19000 cfs | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 15 |
| 18000 cfs | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| 17000 cfs | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| 16000 cfs | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 15000 cfs | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| 14000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 13000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 12000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 11000 cfs | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 32 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 |
| 10000 cfs | 39 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9000 cfs | 35 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 8000 cfs | 30 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 7000 cfs | 25 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 6000 cfs | 22 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 5000 cfs | 18 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 4000 cfs | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 3000 cfs | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2000 cfs | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1000 cfs | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 |
| 25000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 61 | 53 | 46 | 40 |
| 24000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 61 | 53 | 46 | 40 |
| 23000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 61 | 54 | 46 | 40 |
| 22000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 76 | 70 | 62 | 54 | 46 | 40 |
| 21000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 76 | 70 | 62 | 54 | 46 | 40 |
| 20000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 76 | 70 | 62 | 54 | 46 | 40 |
| 19000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 77 | 70 | 62 | 54 | 47 | 40 |
| 18000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 77 | 70 | 62 | 54 | 47 | 40 |
| 17000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 87 | 83 | 77 | 71 | 63 | 54 | 47 | 40 |
| 16000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 88 | 83 | 78 | 71 | 63 | 55 | 47 | 41 | 36 |
| 15000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 88 | 84 | 78 | 72 | 64 | 55 | 48 | 41 | 37 |
| 14000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 79 | 72 | 64 | 56 | 48 | 41 | 37 | |
| 13000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 85 | 79 | 72 | 64 | 55 | 47 | 40 | 35 | 33 | |
| 12000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 92 | 86 | 79 | 71 | 63 | 54 | 46 | 38 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 11000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 93 | 86 | 78 | 70 | 62 | 53 | 45 | 37 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 10000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 87 | 78 | 70 | 61 | 53 | 44 | 36 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 9000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 83 | 74 | 65 | 56 | 47 | 38 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 8000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 81 | 71 | 62 | 52 | 42 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 7000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 81 | 71 | 61 | 50 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 6000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 81 | 71 | 59 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 5000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 89 | 78 | 65 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| 4000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 73 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| 3000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 73 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| 2000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 84 | 71 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| 1000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 84 | 71 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |

Table 7. Effective Spawning and Incubation Habitat Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) in Spawning Patches Ranked 1 - 2.

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (ft ²) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 |
| 25000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 46.1 |
| 24000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 46.2 |
| 23000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 46.3 |
| 22000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 46.4 |
| 21000 cfs | 47 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 46.5 |
| 20000 cfs | 47 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 46.6 |
| 19000 cfs | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 46.6 |
| 18000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 46.5 |
| 17000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 46.4 |
| 16000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 46.5 |
| 15000 cfs | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 46.4 |
| 14000 cfs | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 44.9 |
| 13000 cfs | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 45.2 |
| 12000 cfs | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 45.2 |
| 11000 cfs | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 43.7 |
| 10000 cfs | 41 | 39 | 36 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 41.4 |
| 9000 cfs | 37 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 36.7 |
| 8000 cfs | 32 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 31.7 |
| 7000 cfs | 27 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 26.5 |
| 6000 cfs | 23 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 22.7 |
| 5000 cfs | 21 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 20.9 |
| 4000 cfs | 19 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 19.1 |
| 3000 cfs | 17 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 17.1 |
| 2000 cfs | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14.4 |
| 1000 cfs | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12.4 |

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|----|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | | |
| 25000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 77 | 71 | 64 | 57 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 24000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 77 | 71 | 64 | 57 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 23000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 77 | 71 | 65 | 57 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 22000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 77 | 71 | 65 | 57 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 21000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 77 | 71 | 65 | 57 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 20000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 87 | 83 | 77 | 71 | 65 | 58 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 19000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 90 | 87 | 83 | 78 | 72 | 65 | 58 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 18000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 90 | 87 | 83 | 78 | 72 | 66 | 58 | 51 | 44 | 37 | 32 | 32 | |
| 17000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 90 | 88 | 84 | 78 | 72 | 66 | 58 | 51 | 44 | 37 | 33 | 33 | |
| 16000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 88 | 84 | 79 | 73 | 67 | 59 | 52 | 44 | 37 | 33 | 33 | |
| 15000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 85 | 80 | 74 | 67 | 60 | 52 | 44 | 35 | 29 | 29 | 34 | |
| 14000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 93 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 75 | 68 | 61 | 53 | 45 | 38 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 13000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 93 | 90 | 88 | 83 | 76 | 69 | 61 | 53 | 45 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 12000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 95 | 90 | 84 | 76 | 69 | 61 | 52 | 45 | 36 | 31 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 31 |
| 11000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 92 | 84 | 76 | 68 | 60 | 52 | 44 | 36 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 |
| 10000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 86 | 77 | 69 | 61 | 52 | 44 | 35 | 29 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 29 |
| 9000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 82 | 73 | 64 | 56 | 47 | 37 | 31 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 8000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 71 | 62 | 52 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 7000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 81 | 72 | 62 | 49 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 6000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 81 | 72 | 62 | 49 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 5000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 82 | 72 | 58 | 49 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 4000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 88 | 73 | 62 | 51 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 3000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 73 | 62 | 51 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 2000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 73 | 62 | 51 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |
| 1000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 73 | 62 | 51 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 |

Table 8. Effective Spawning and Incubation Habitat Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) in Spawning Patches Ranked 1 - 3.

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (ft ²) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | |
| 25000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 49.2 |
| 24000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 49.3 |
| 23000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 49.4 |
| 22000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 49.5 |
| 21000 cfs | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 49.6 |
| 20000 cfs | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 49.7 |
| 19000 cfs | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 49.6 |
| 18000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 49.4 |
| 17000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 49.3 |
| 16000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 49.3 |
| 15000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 35 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 49.1 |
| 14000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 47.5 |
| 13000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 47.4 |
| 12000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 47.4 |
| 11000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 45.7 |
| 10000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 45.7 |
| 9000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 43.1 |
| 8000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 38.2 |
| 7000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 32.9 |
| 6000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 27.3 |
| 5000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 23.2 |
| 4000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 19.2 |
| 3000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 17.1 |
| 2000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 14.4 |
| 1000 cfs | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 12.4 |

| Spawning Discharge (cfs) | Ending Incubation Discharge (cfs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|----|
| | 25000 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 21000 | 20000 | 19000 | 18000 | 17000 | 16000 | 15000 | 14000 | 13000 | 12000 | 11000 | 10000 | 9000 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | | |
| 25000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 81 | 75 | 68 | 61 | 54 | 47 | 41 | 34 | 30 |
| 24000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 81 | 75 | 69 | 62 | 54 | 47 | 41 | 34 | 30 |
| 23000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 81 | 75 | 69 | 62 | 55 | 47 | 41 | 34 | 30 |
| 22000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 62 | 55 | 48 | 41 | 34 | 30 |
| 21000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 62 | 55 | 48 | 41 | 34 | 30 |
| 20000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 62 | 55 | 48 | 41 | 34 | 30 |
| 19000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 62 | 55 | 48 | 41 | 34 | 30 |
| 18000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 62 | 55 | 48 | 41 | 35 | 31 |
| 17000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 62 | 56 | 49 | 42 | 35 | 31 |
| 16000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 76 | 69 | 62 | 57 | 49 | 42 | 35 | 31 |
| 15000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 91 | 88 | 84 | 79 | 72 | 65 | 58 | 50 | 43 | 36 | 32 | |
| 14000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 93 | 90 | 86 | 80 | 73 | 66 | 58 | 51 | 44 | 36 | 32 | 32 | |
| 13000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 88 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 51 | 44 | 36 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 31 |
| 12000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 35 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| 11000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 34 | 29 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 29 |
| 10000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 34 | 29 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 29 |
| 9000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 91 | 88 | 84 | 79 | 72 | 65 | 58 | 50 | 43 | 34 | 29 | 24 | 19 | 15 |
| 8000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 91 | 88 | 84 | 79 | 72 | 65 | 58 | 50 | 43 | 34 | 29 | 24 | 19 | 15 |
| 7000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 92 | 88 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 36 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 33 |
| 6000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 92 | 88 | 81 | 74 | 66 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 36 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 40 |
| 5000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 35 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 48 |
| 4000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 35 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 54 |
| 3000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 35 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 64 |
| 2000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 35 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 71 |
| 1000 cfs | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 82 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 51 | 43 | 35 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 84 |

FIGURES

Figure 1. Technical Study Plan Objectives and Study Elements.

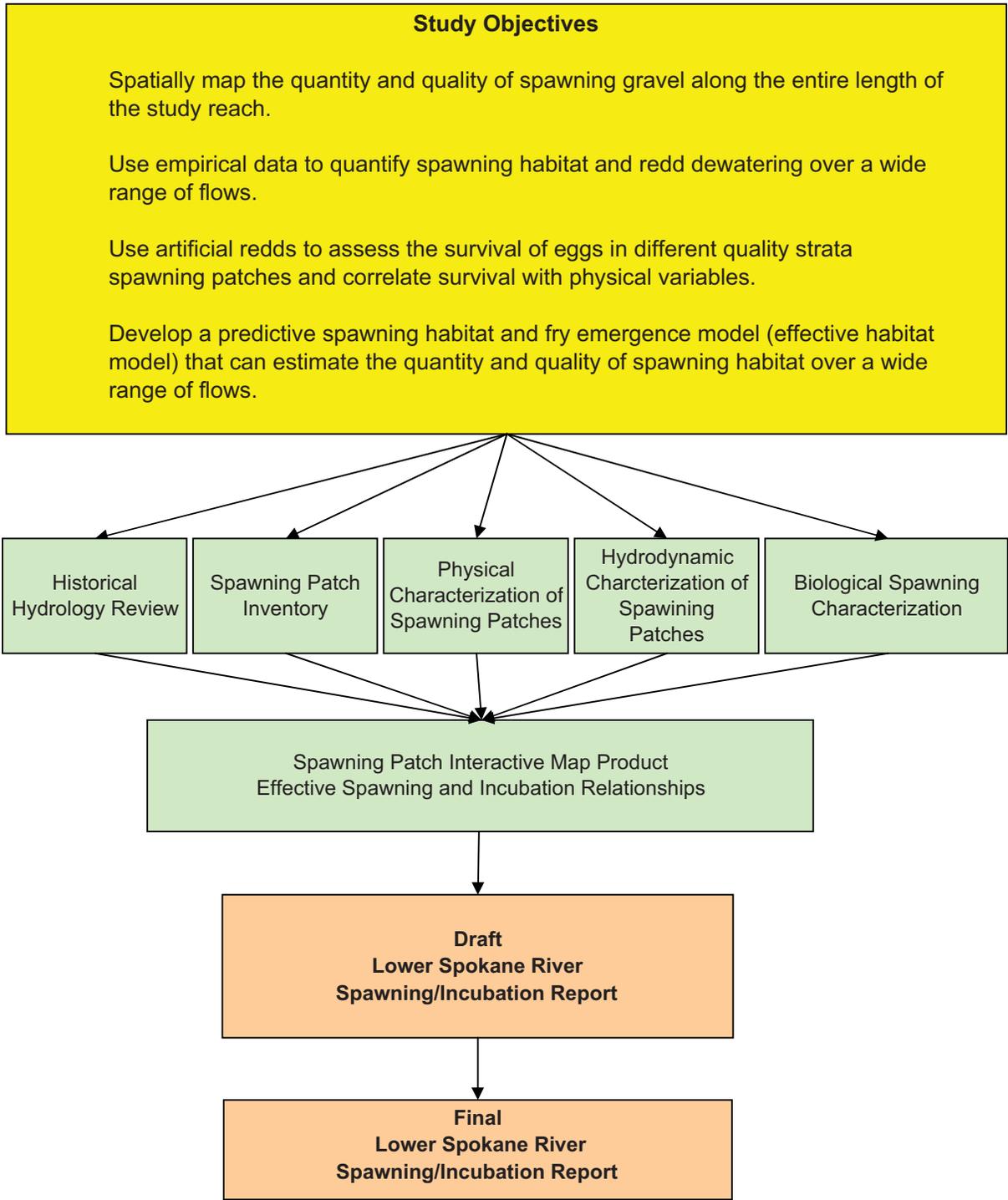


Figure 2a. Spokane River Average Daily Flow Data (1980 – 2010) Measured at the Spokane River Near Spokane, WA (USGS Gage 12422500).

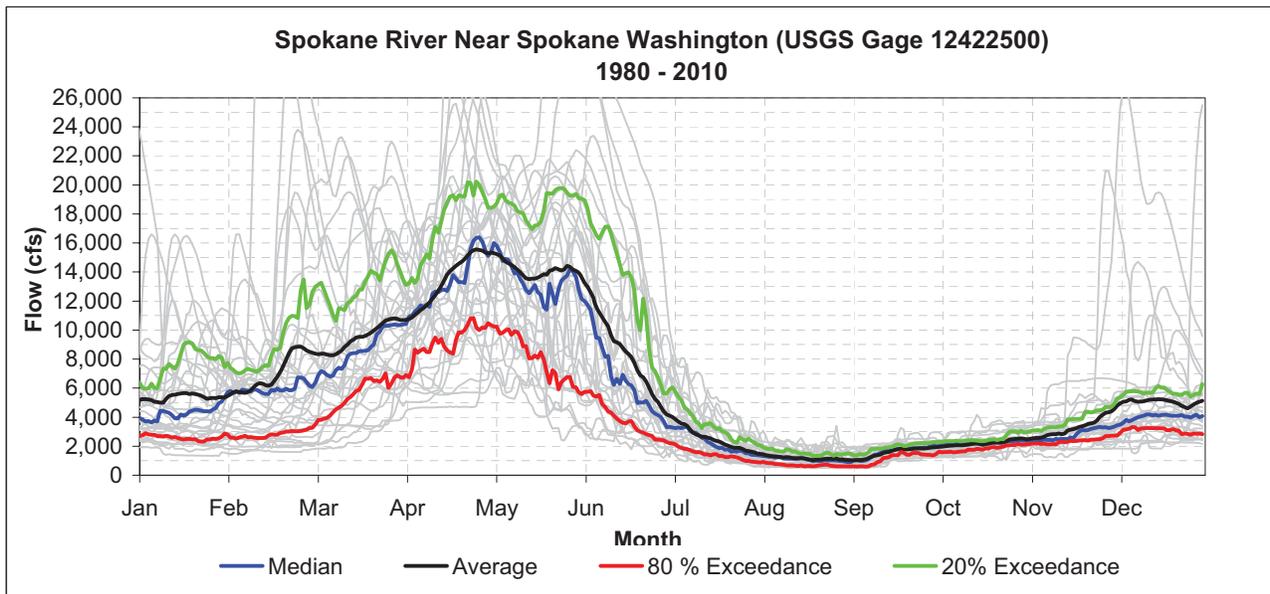


Figure 2b. Spokane River Flow Data (March 1 - August 1, 2010) Measured at the Spokane River Near Spokane, WA (USGS Gage 12422500).

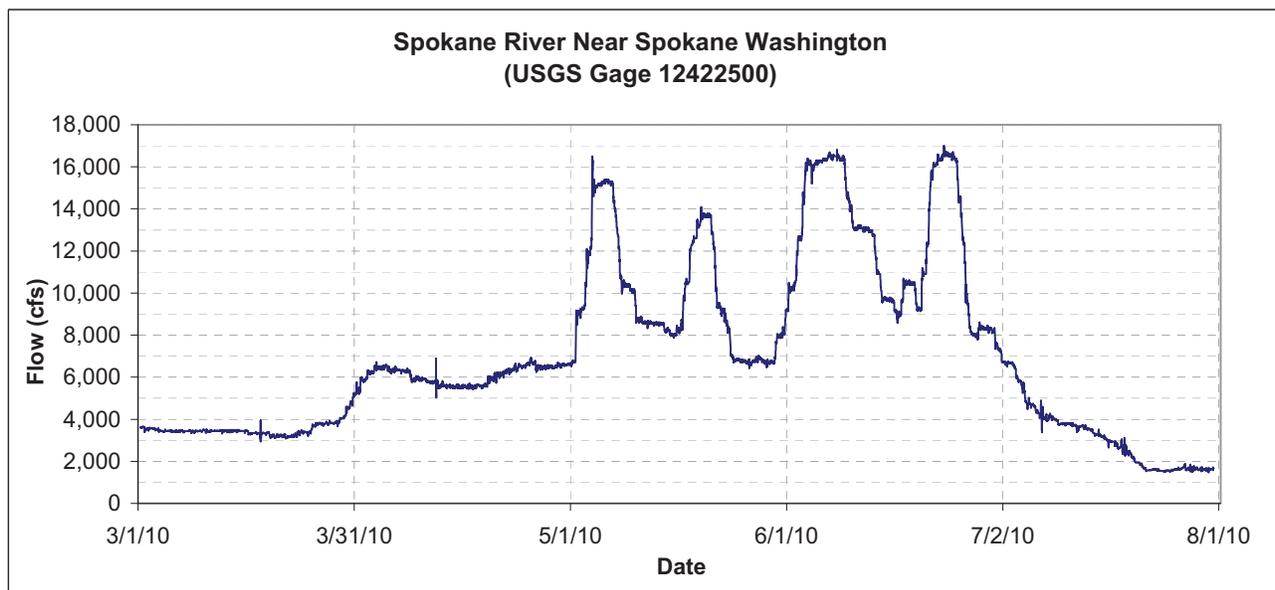


Figure 3. Spawning Patch Discharge Range and Area (top) and Cumulative Spawning Patch Area Based on Average Elevation (bottom).

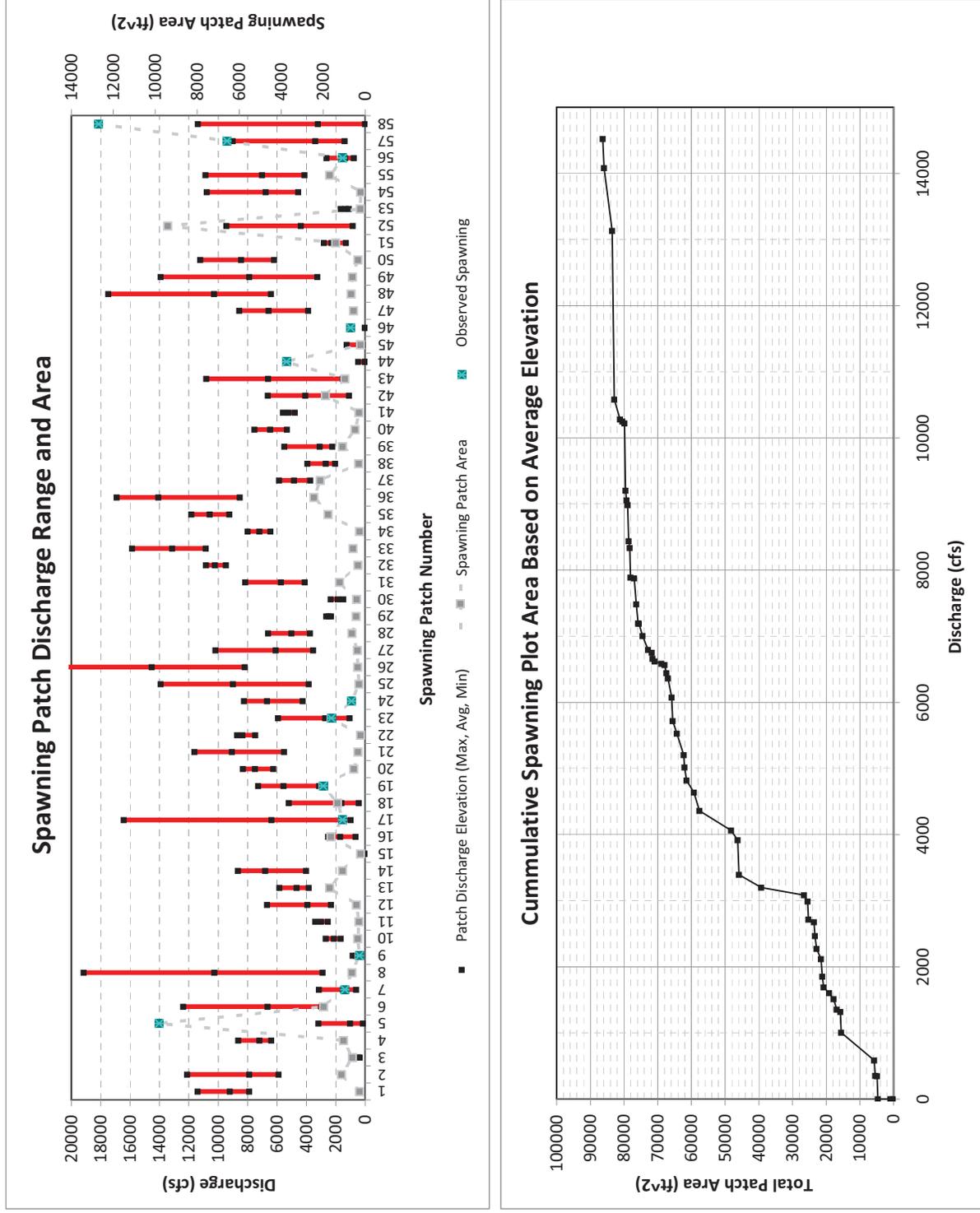


Figure 4. Percent Fine Sediment (top) and Mean Particle Size (bottom) at the 58 Spawning Patch Locations.

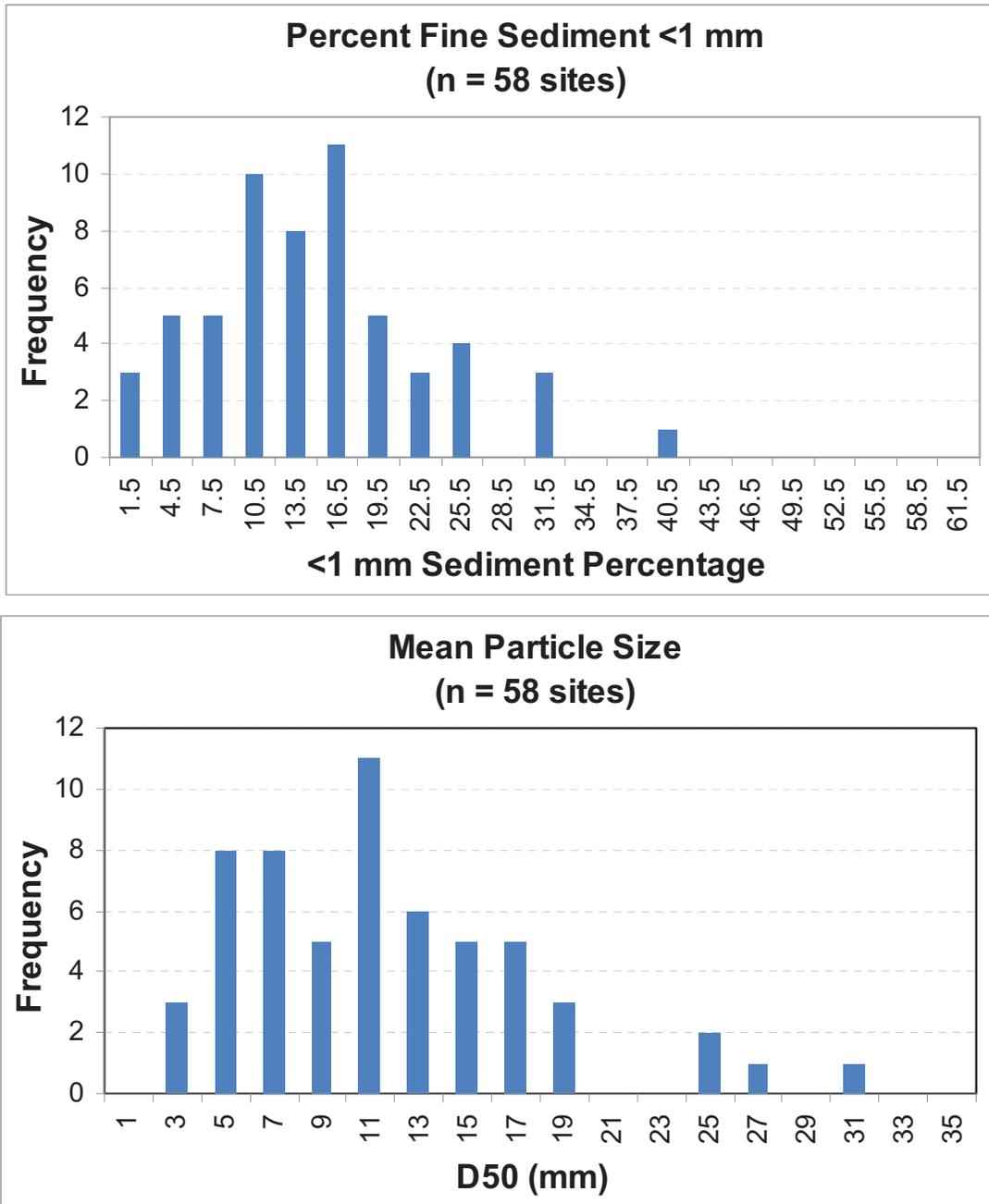


Figure 5. Comparison of Average Daily Discharge Measured at the Spokane River Near Spokane, WA (USGS Gage 12422500) and Total Daily Redd Counts for the 2010 Spawning Surveys.

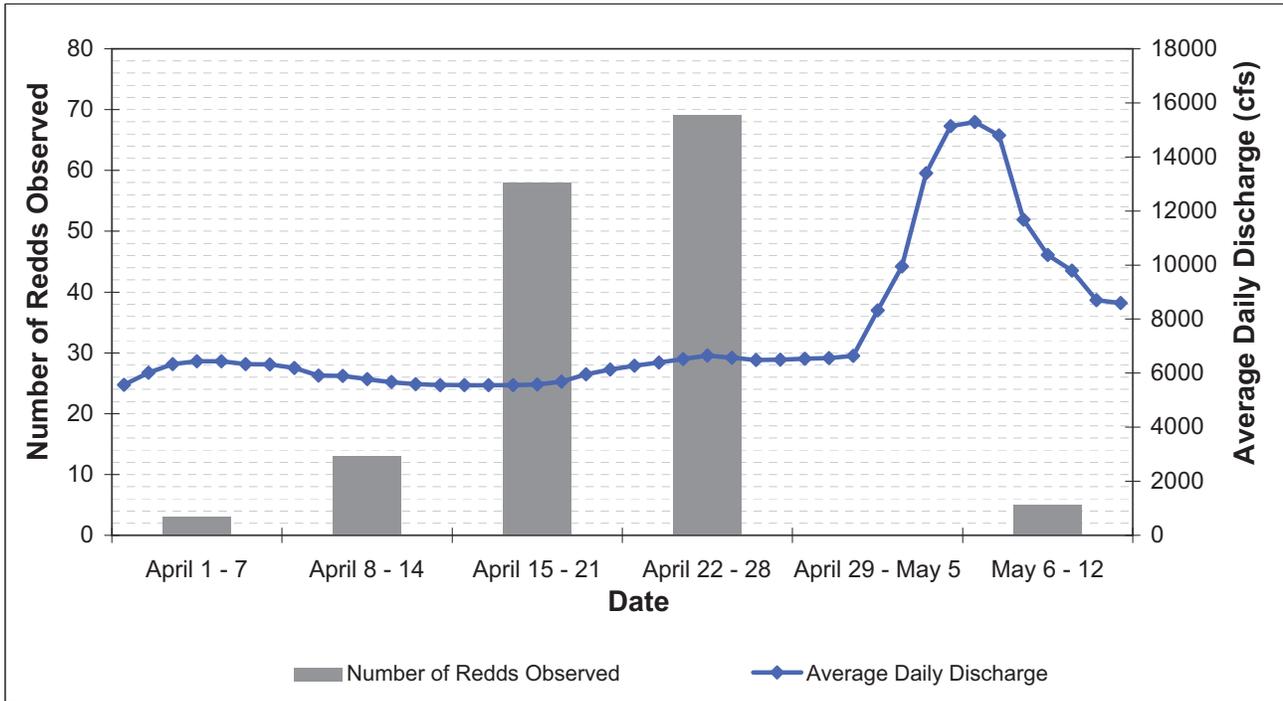


Figure 6. Observed 2010 Redband Trout Depth and Velocity Spawning Frequency (top) and Percent of Maximum Frequency (bottom) (n = 148 redds).

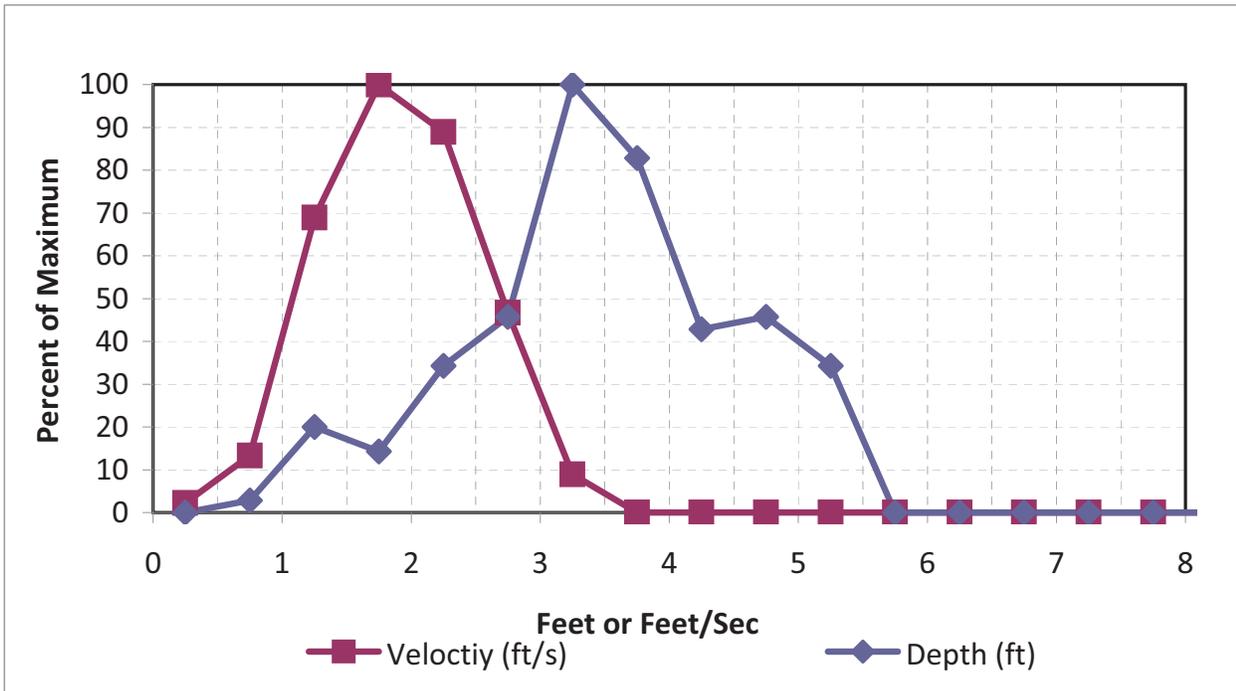
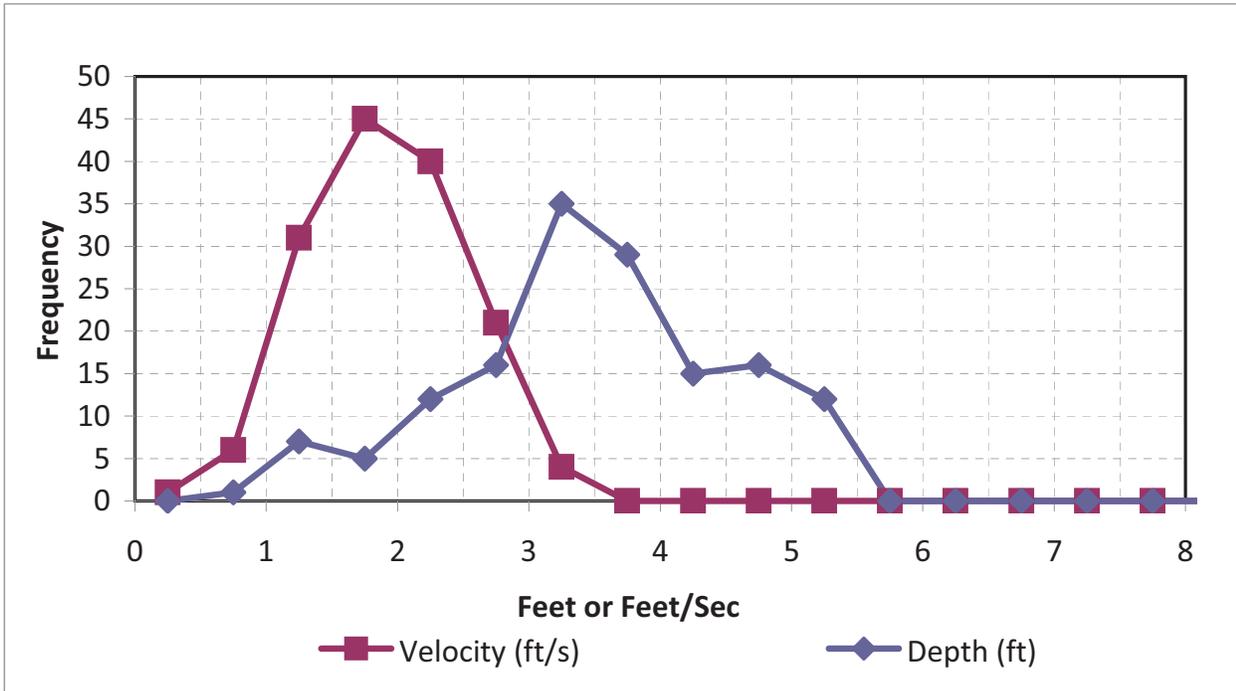


Figure 7. Artificial Redd Percent Survival Versus Fine Sediment Intrusion.

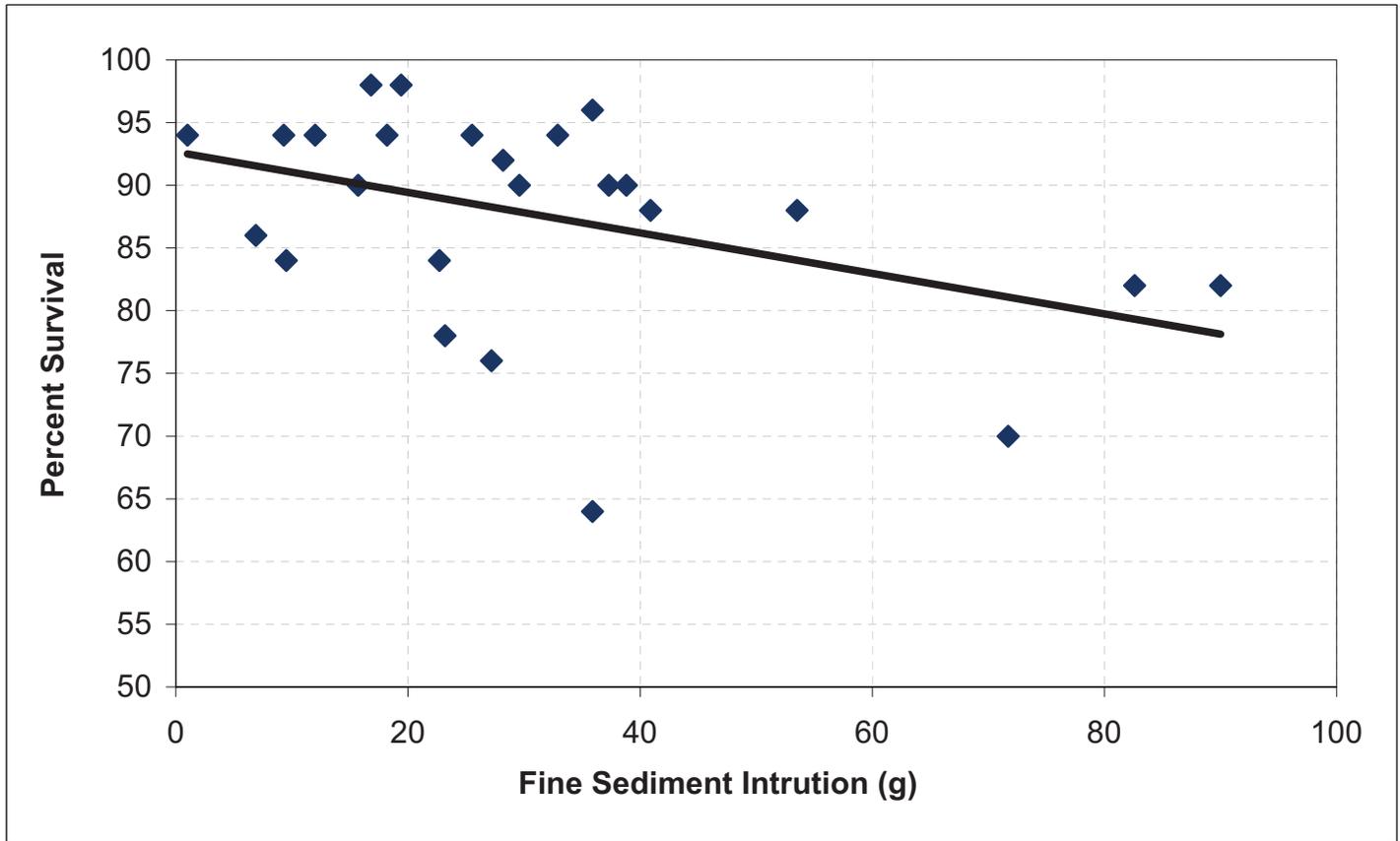


Figure 8. Artificial Redd Percent Survival Versus Percent Clod Card Dissolution.

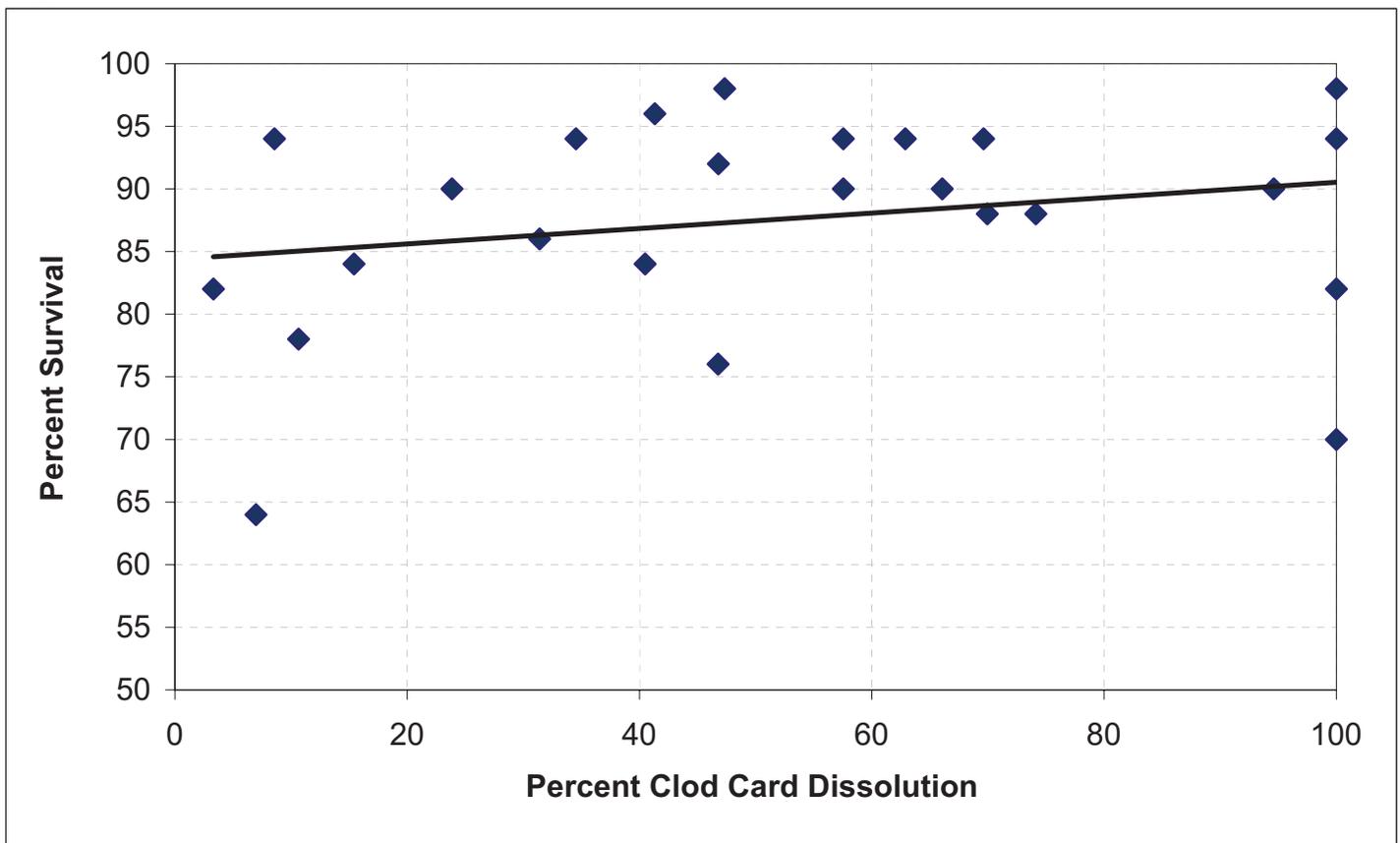


Figure 9. Artificial Redd Percent Survival Versus Dissolved Oxygen (Day 18 and Day 27).

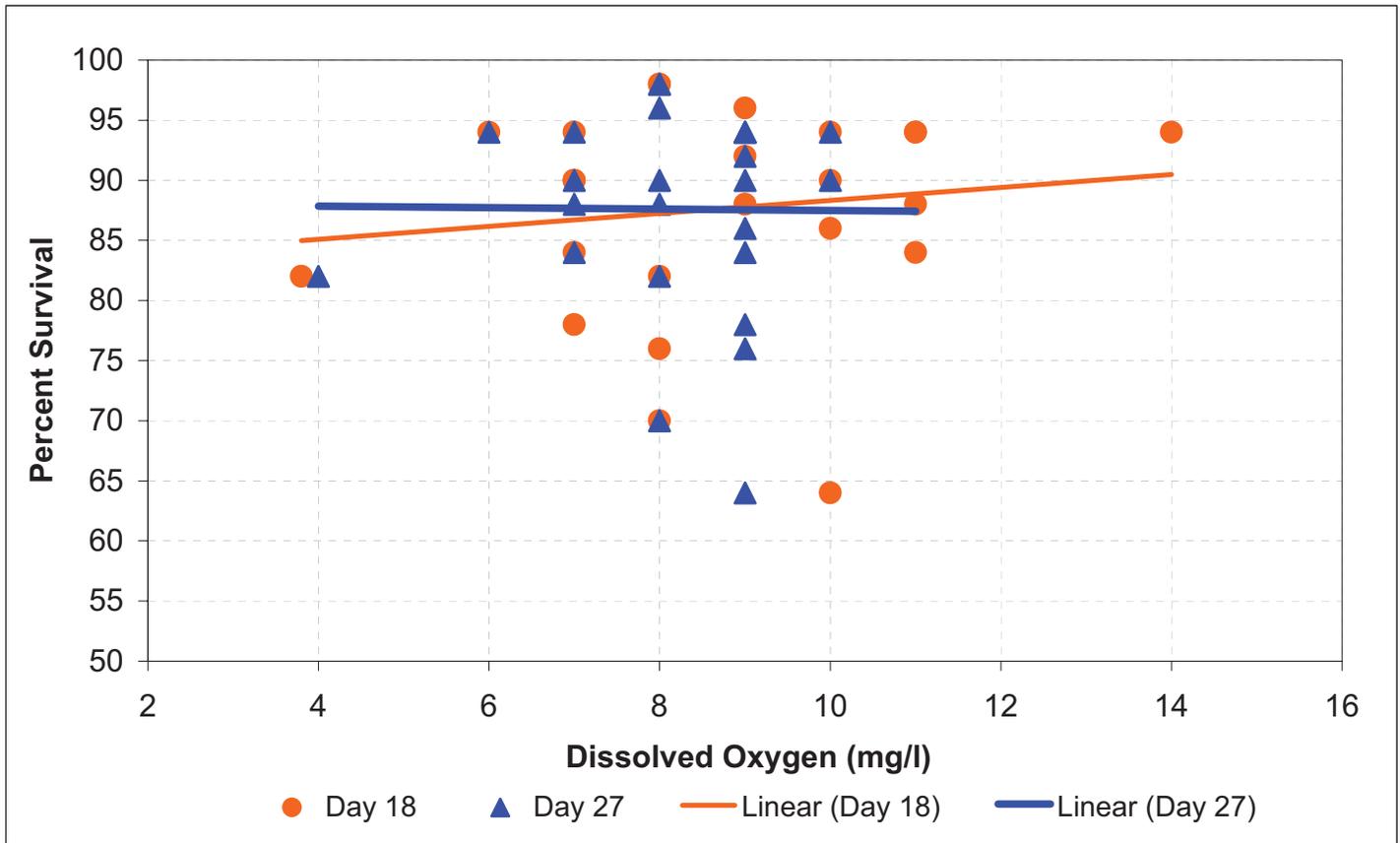


Figure 10. Artificial Redd Percent Survival Versus Average Temperature.

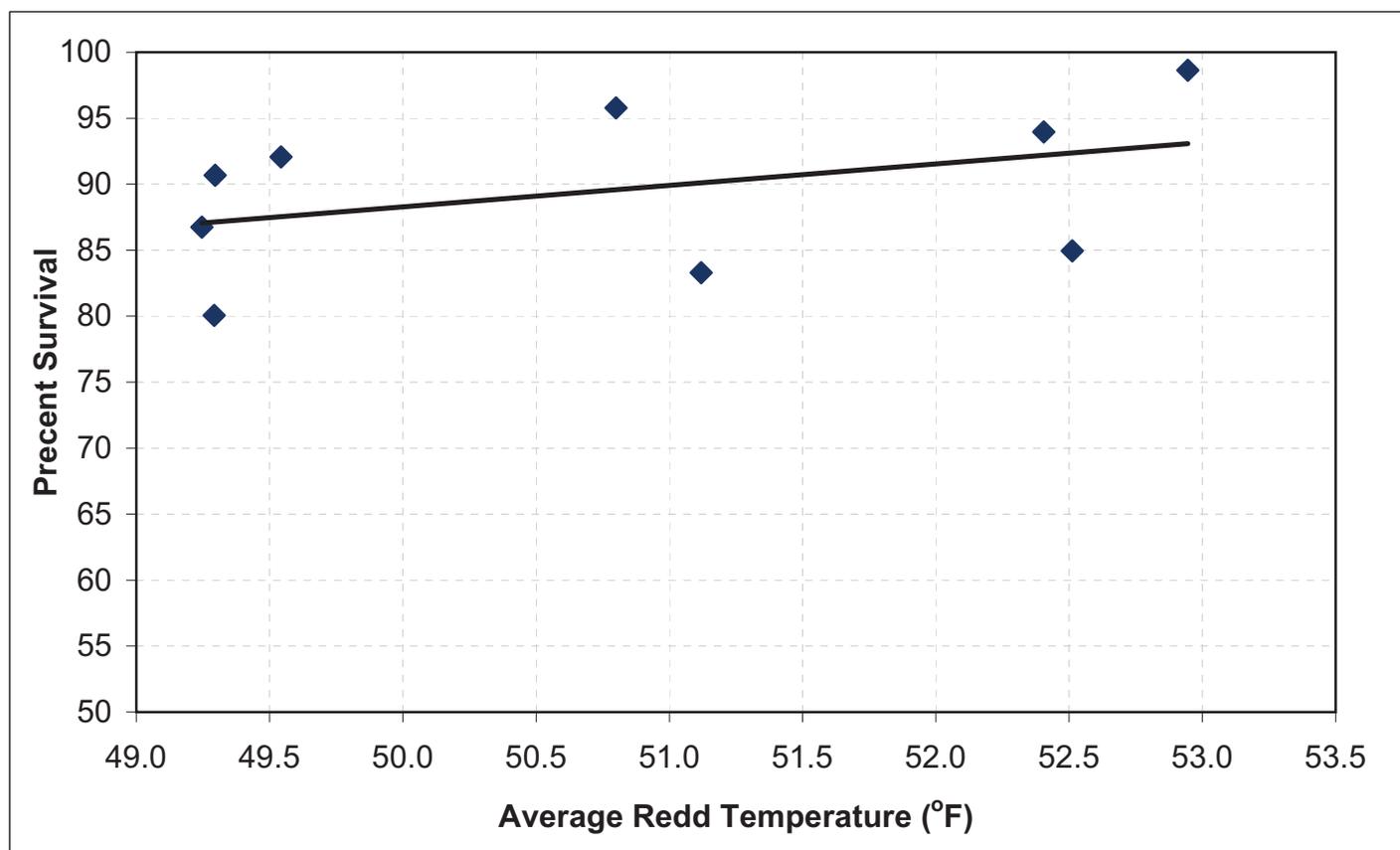


Figure 11. Water Temperature at Artificial Redd Study Sites.

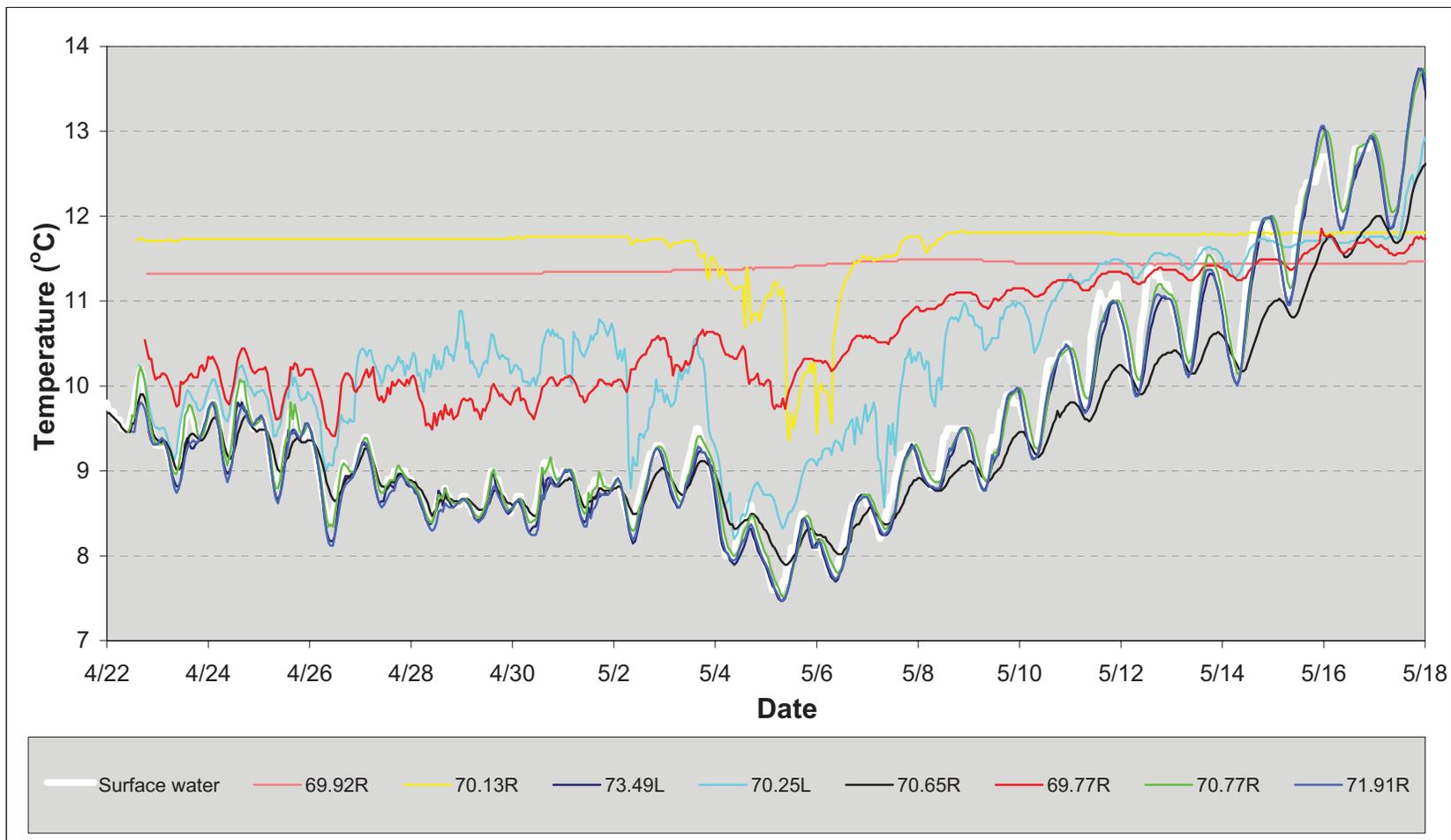


Figure 12. Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) of Effective Spawning Habitat in Spawning Patches Ranked 1a.

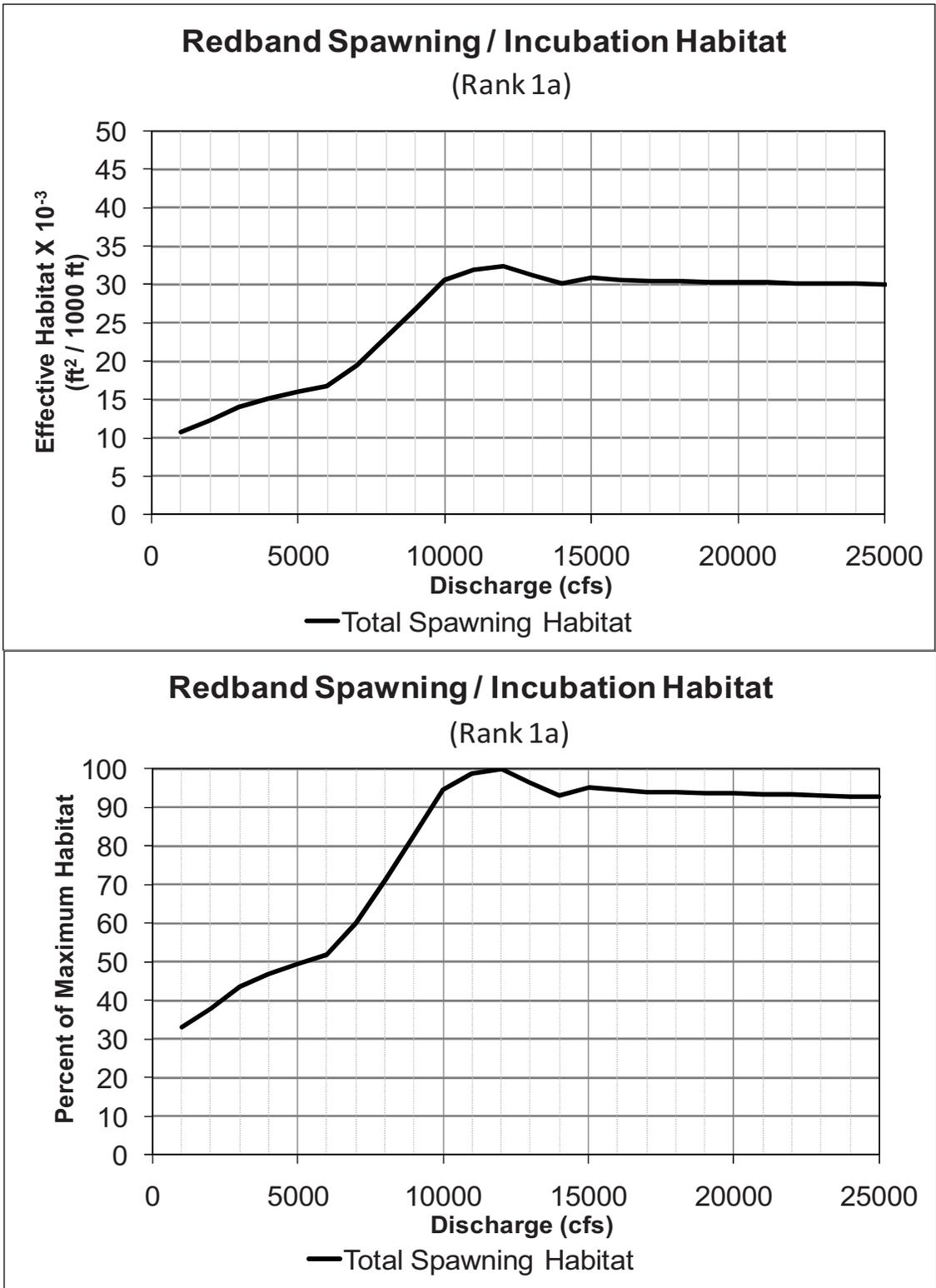


Figure 13. Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) of Effective Spawning Habitat in Spawning Patches Ranked 1a - 1b.

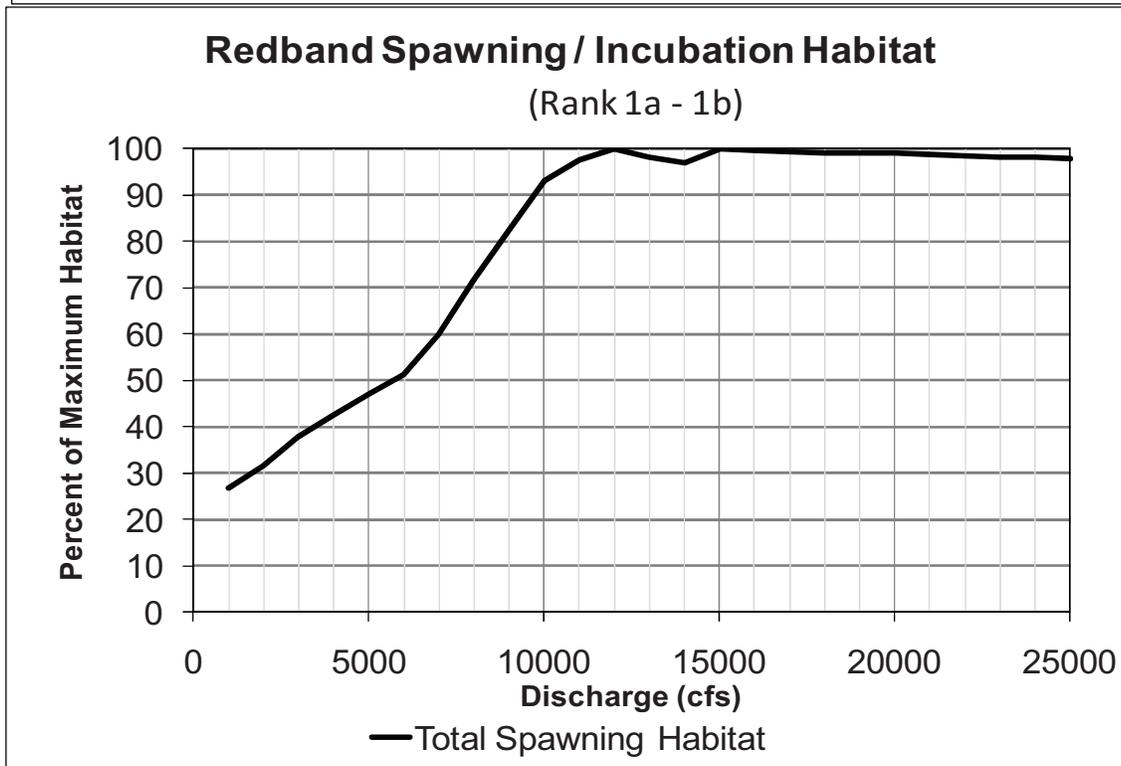
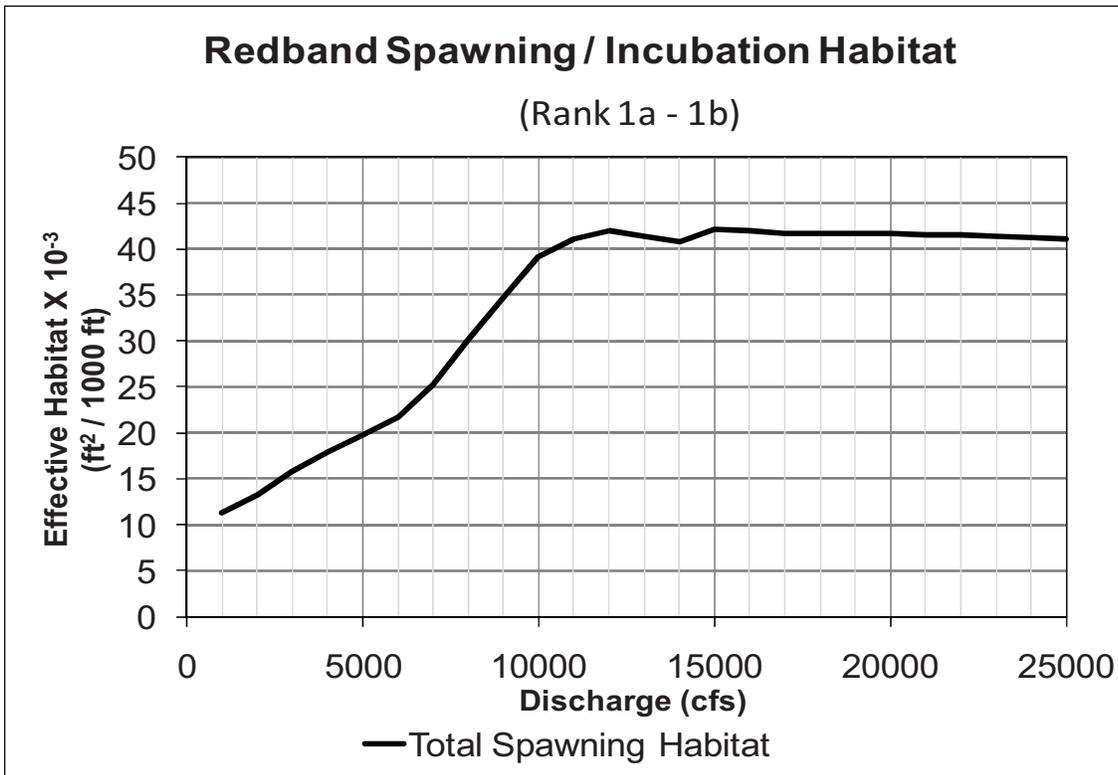


Figure 14. Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) of Effective Spawning Habitat in Spawning Patches Ranked 1 - 2.

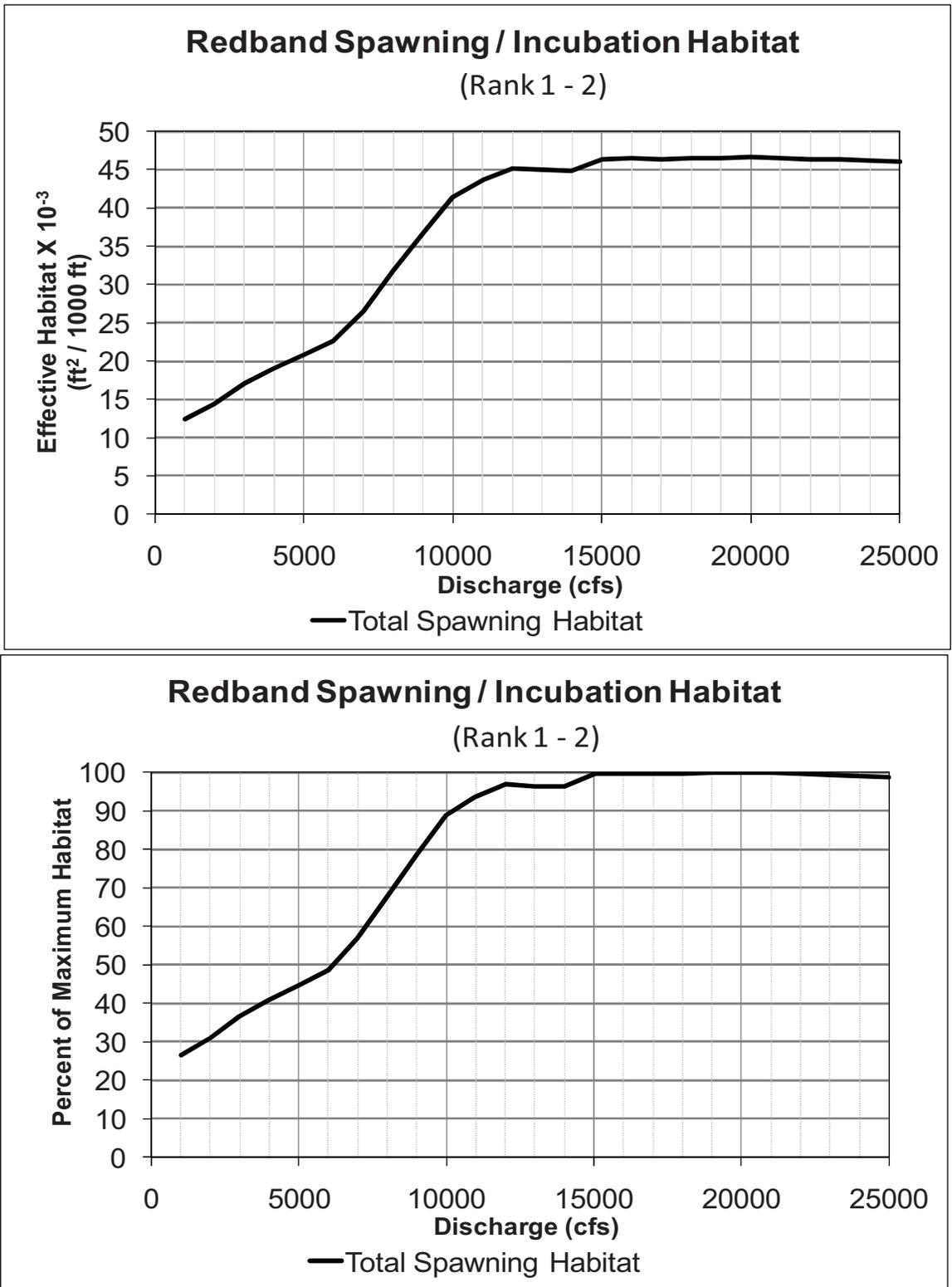


Figure 15. Amount (ft²/1000 ft) (top) and Percent (bottom) of Effective Spawning Habitat in Spawning Patches Ranked 1 - 3.

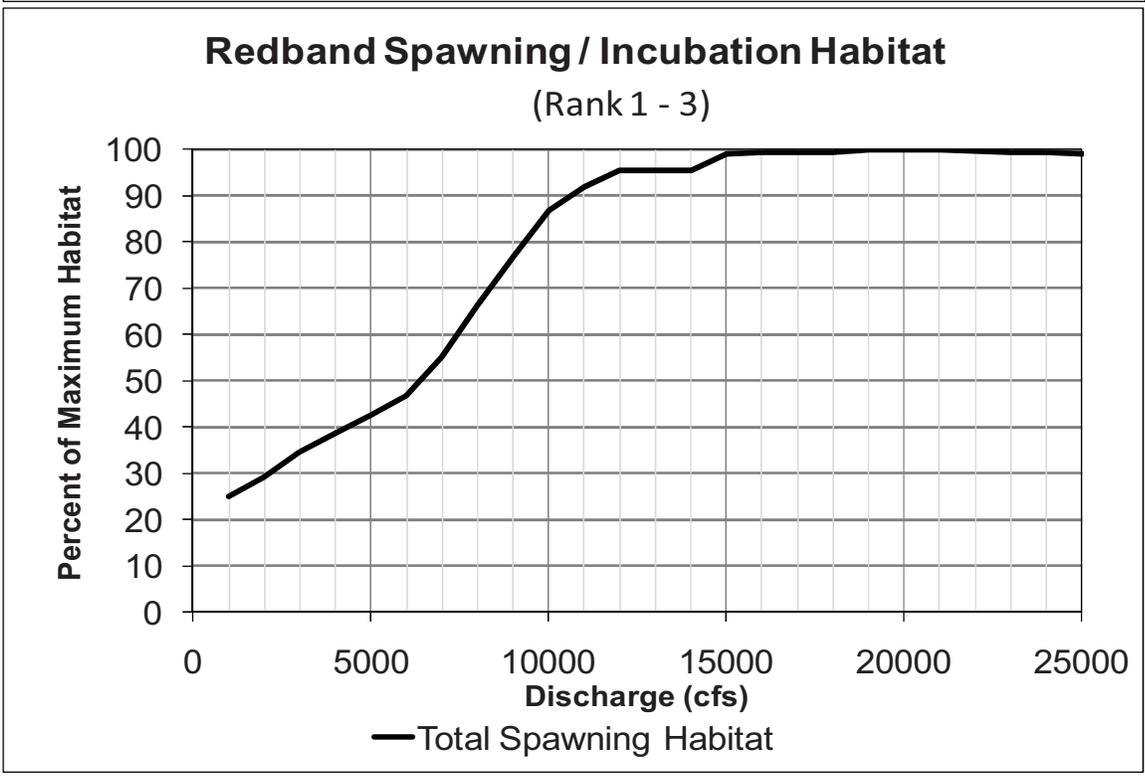
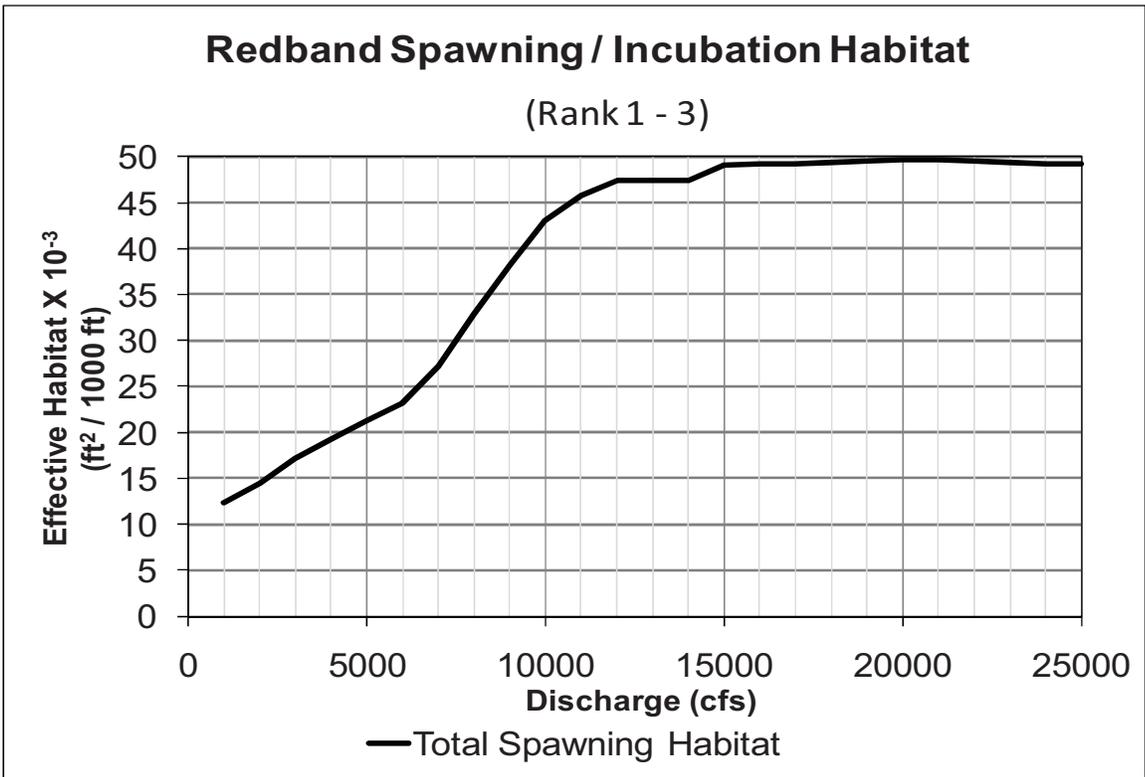
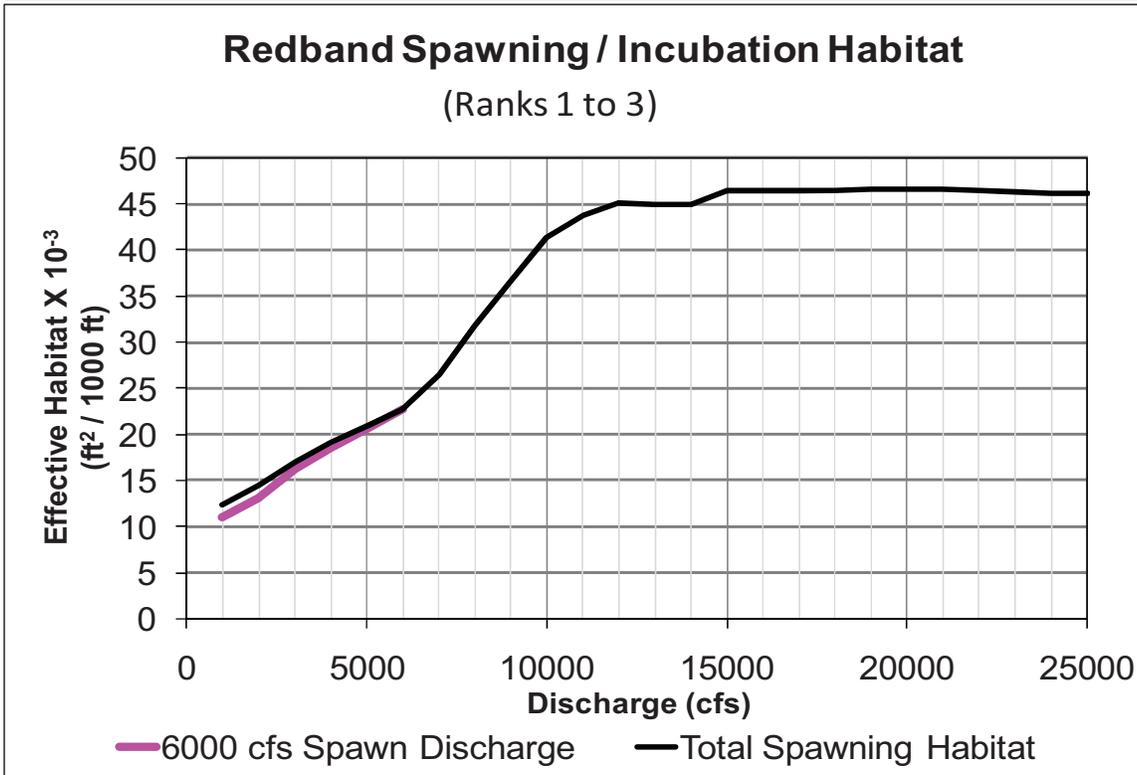
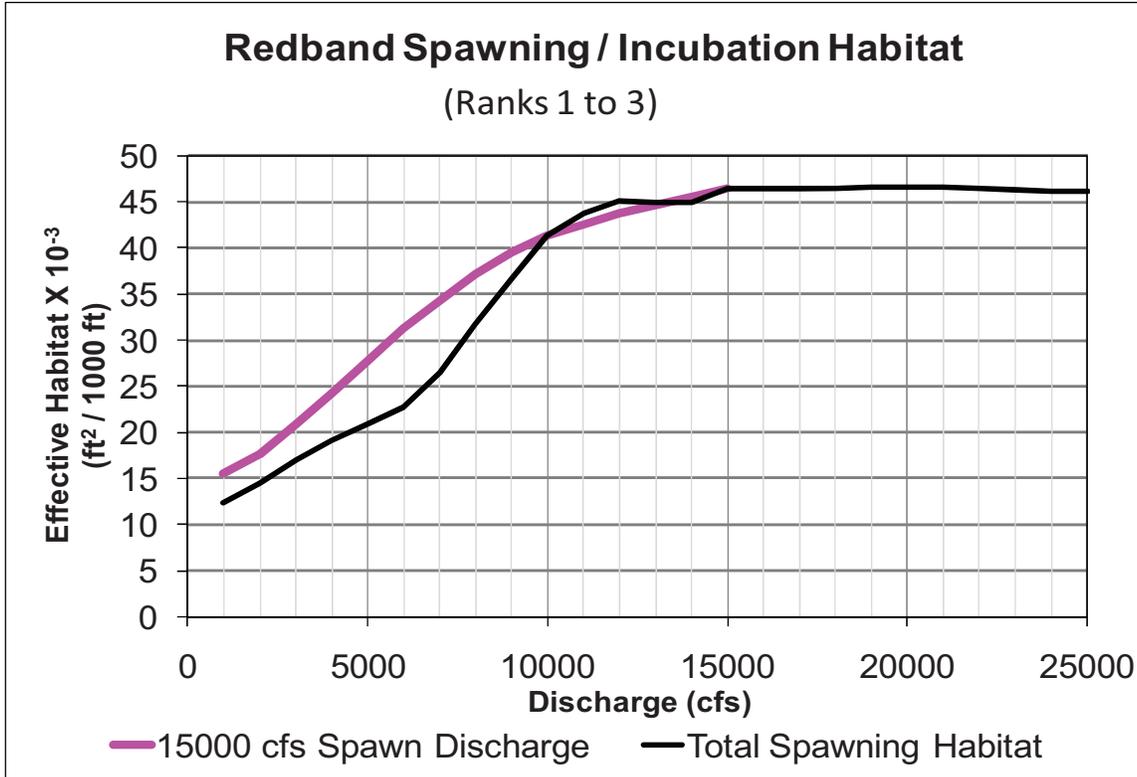
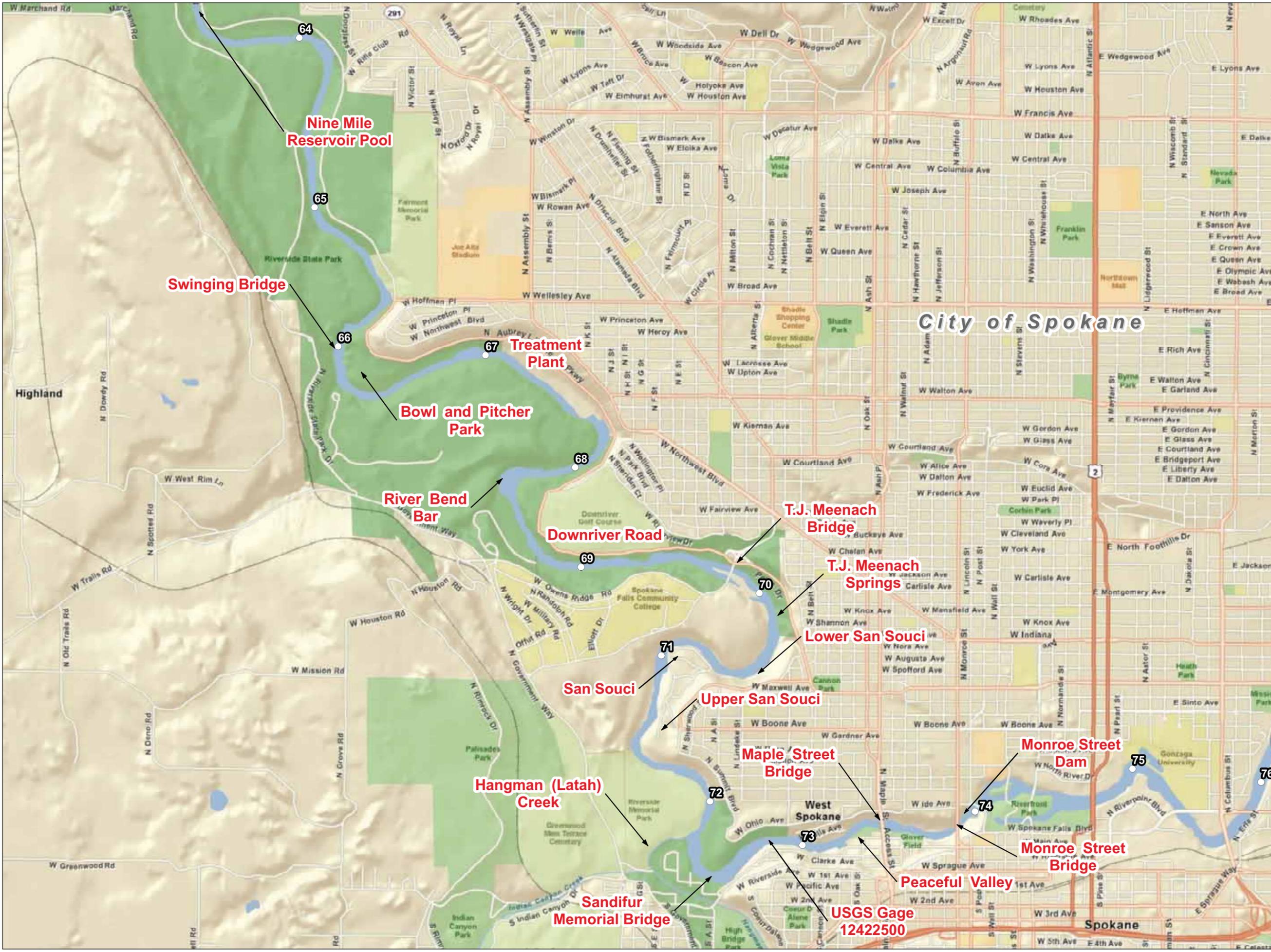


Figure 16. Total Spawning Habitat (black line) and the Effective Spawning Habitat (red line) at Initial Spawning Flows of 15,000 cfs (top) and 6,000 cfs (bottom) in Spawning Patches Ranked 1 - 3. Following the Effective Habitat Line (red) from Right to Left Shows the Amount of Spawning Habitat that Remains Effective at Different Minimum Flows during the Incubation Period.



MAPS

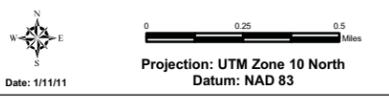
○ River Miles (USGS)

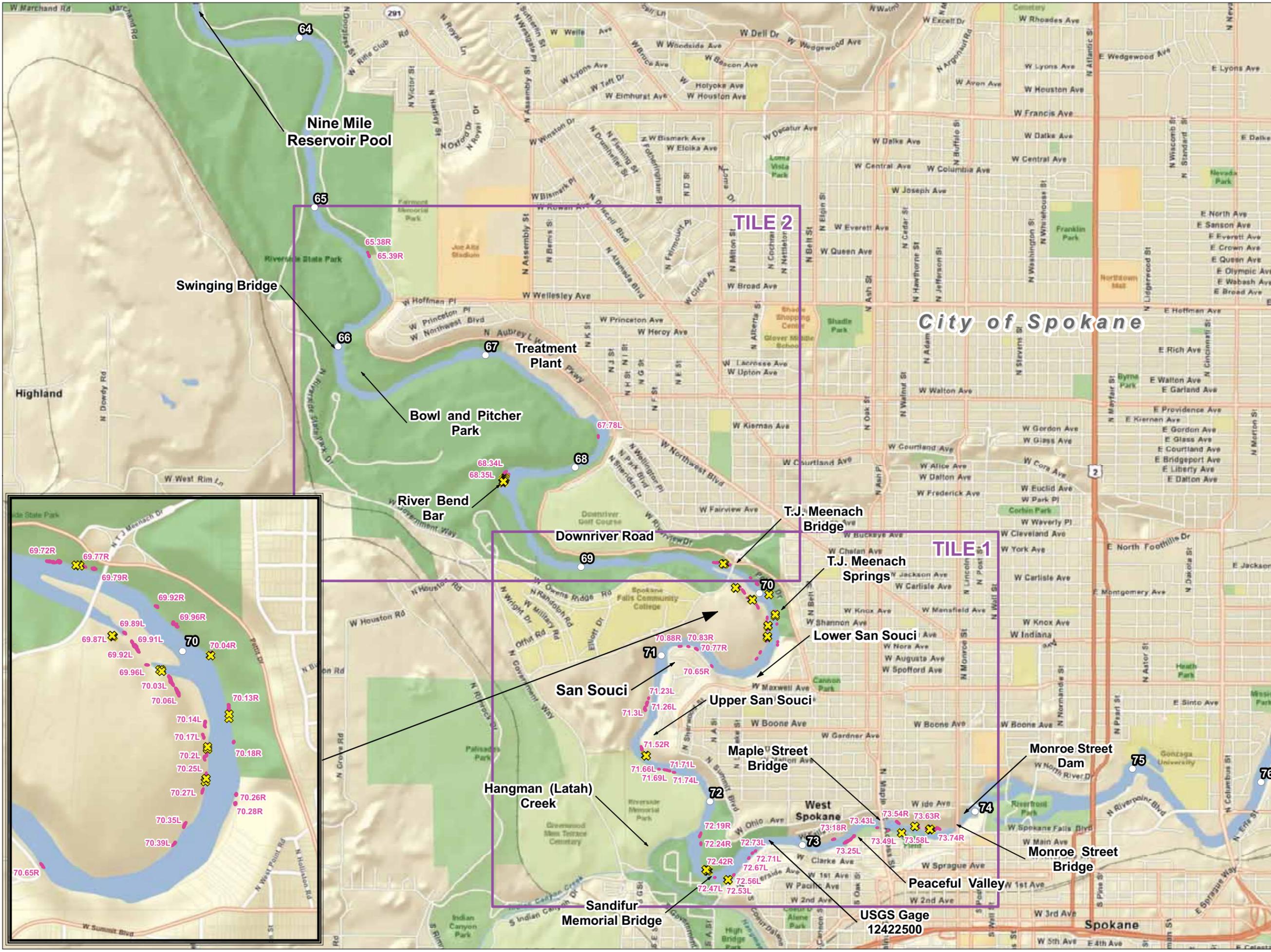


Spokane River Redband Trout Monitoring

Map 1

Lower Spokane River Study Area





- River Miles (USGS)
- Spawning Patches
- ✕ Observed Spawning 2010

Cardno
ENTRIX

Spokane River Redband Trout Monitoring

Map 2

Overview of Spawning Patches and Observed Spawning 2010

Date: 1/11/11

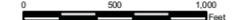
Projection: UTM Zone 10 North
Datum: NAD 83

- River Miles (USGS)
- █ Spawning Patches

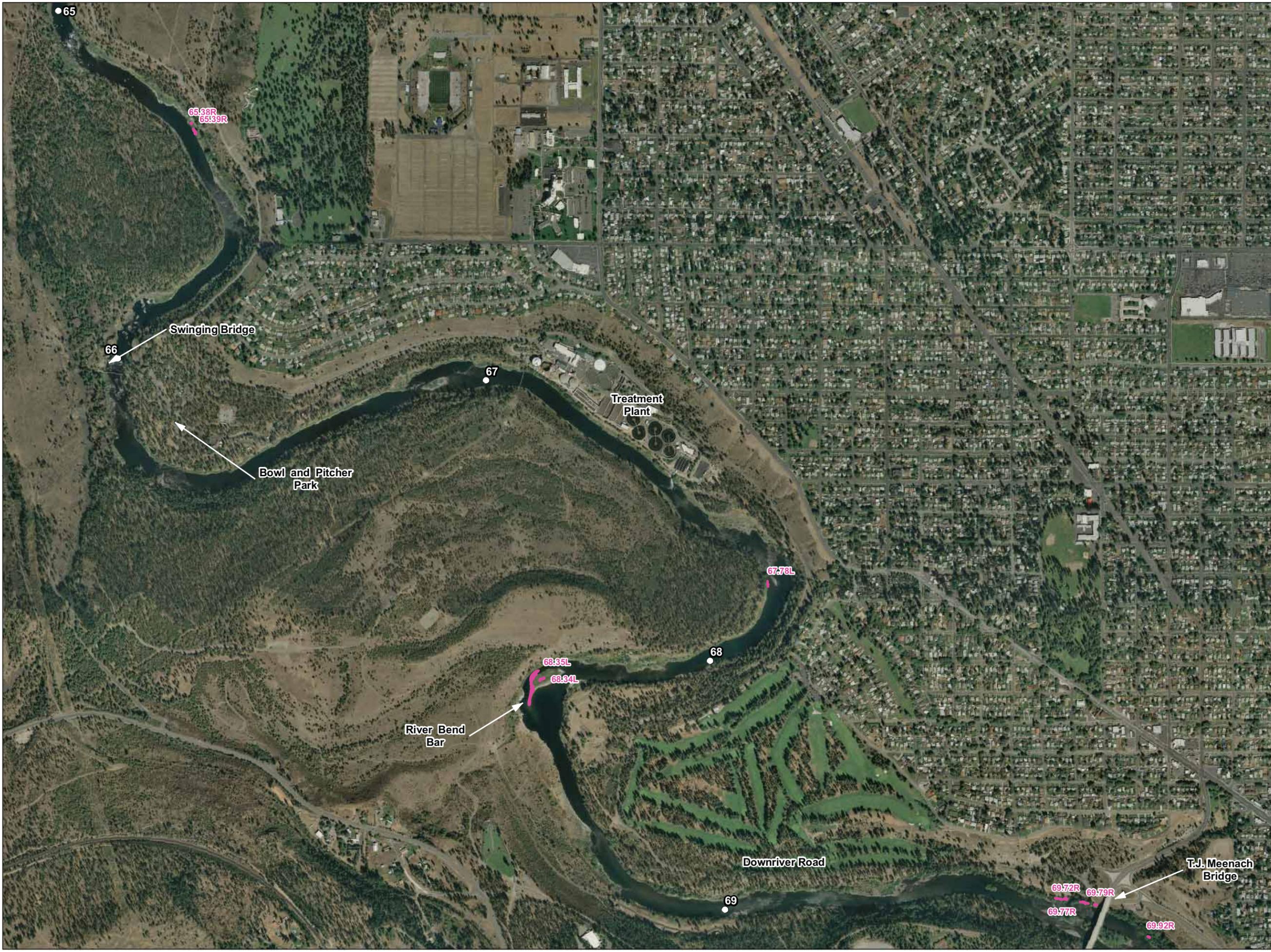


Spokane River Redband Trout Monitoring

Map 3
 Spawning Patches
 Tile 1

 Projection: UTM Zone 10 North
 Datum: NAD 83
 Date: 1/11/11



- River Miles (USGS)
- █ Spawning Patches



Spokane River Redband Trout Monitoring

Map 4
Spawning Patches
 Tile 2



Projection: UTM Zone 10 North
 Datum: NAD 83
 Date: 1/11/11

- River Miles (USGS)
- █ Spawning Patches
- ✕ Observed Spawning 2010





Spokane River Redband Trout Monitoring

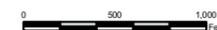
Map 5

Observed Spawning 2010

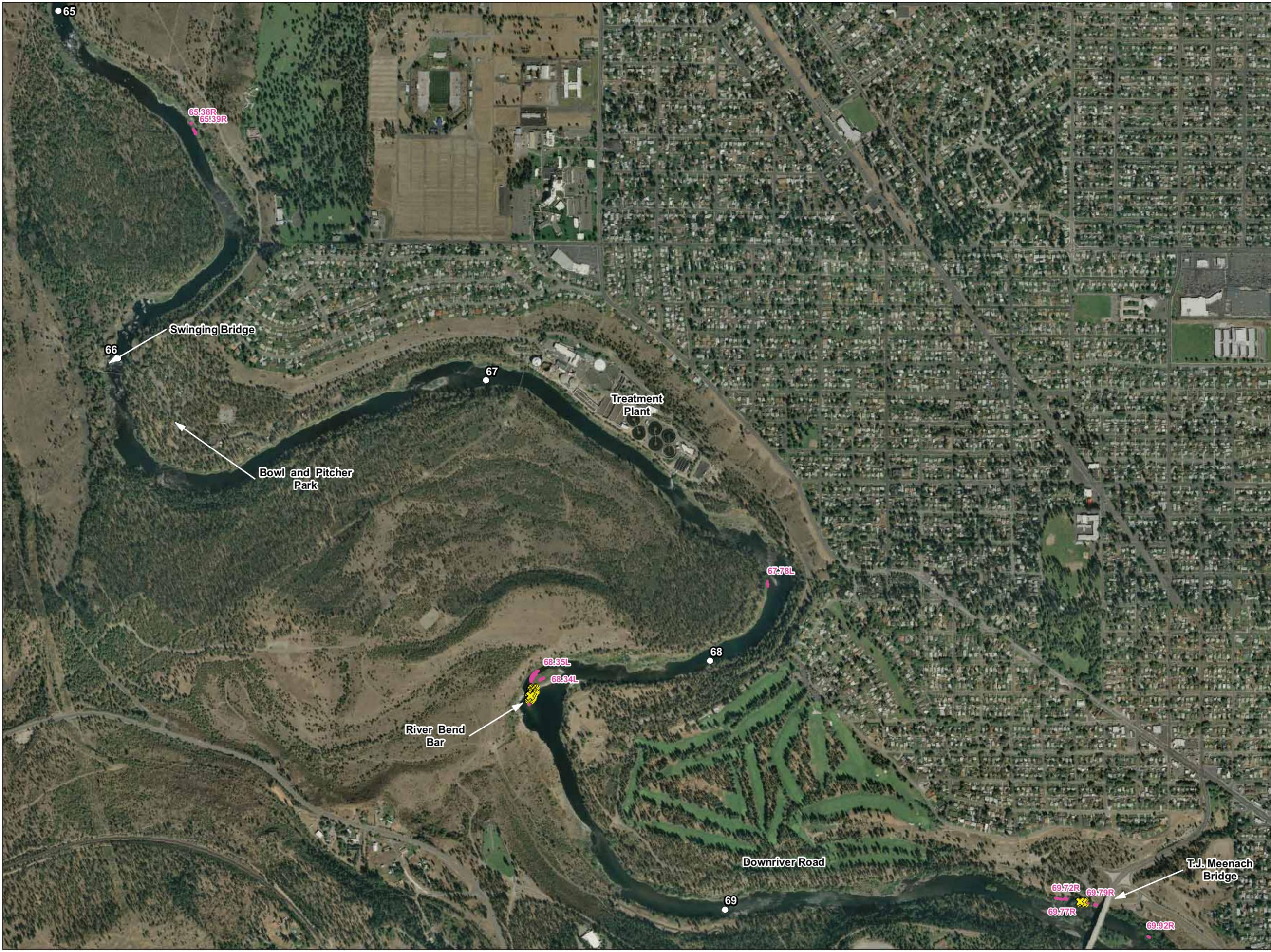
Tile 1



Date: 1/11/11



Projection: UTM Zone 10 North
Datum: NAD 83



- River Miles (USGS)
- Spawning Patches
- ✕ Observed Spawning 2010


 Spokane River Redband Trout Monitoring
Map 6
Observed Spawning 2010
 Tile 2



 Projection: UTM Zone 10 North
 Datum: NAD 83
 Date: 1/11/11

APPENDIX A
Artificial Redd Methods

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1.0 GENERAL

Survival of many species of salmonids has been well studied from egg deposition in the redd environment through emergence of alevins into the stream using a wide range of approaches and methods (Harsbarger and Porter 1982, Sowden and Power 1985, Hoffman 1986, Garret and Bennett 1996, Argent and Flebbe 1999, Hendrick et. al. 2005, Zimmermann and LaPointe 2005, Radtke 2008). However, many of these methods are difficult to apply in a large river through a period of highly variable flow conditions due to the difficulty of installation and retrieval of sample devices as artificial redds, and the risk of potential loss of these devices. Careful consideration of experimental approaches and methods led us to use modified Whitlock-Vibert (W-V) boxes (Whitlock 1979) as the basic artificial redd unit coupled with the use of eyed triploid rainbow trout eggs. We used eyed triploid rainbow trout eggs to avoid stock transfer issues and because the egg size (approximately 5 mm diameter) was relatively close to that of redband trout. Because egg size strongly influences oxygen transfer to the developing eggs and alevin size, we assumed that the comparable size of the triploid rainbow trout eggs in our artificial redds should approximate similar rates of oxygen transfer and alevin size of that of redband trout. Based on this key condition we concluded that the response of the triploid eggs to the intragravel environment in spawning patches of the Spokane River would be similar to that of the native redband trout.

The experiment was a nested design, stratified at the highest level by a spawning patch quality strata (high, medium, and low quality) that was assigned based on factors including channel location and gravel composition. We installed three W-V boxes in each of three gravel patches in each of the three quality strata (27 W-V installations in total) and collected data for four independent variables (fines intruding into the W-V box, dissolved oxygen in the W-V box at two different times during incubation, water temperature, and dissolution rates of gypsum cylinders as surrogate for intragravel flow rate) against which survival at projected yolk sac absorption was compared.

2.0 W-V BOXES

We modified W-V boxes by removing the panel separating the egg chamber and the nursery chamber and affixing window screen to the inside of all box surfaces. The window screen openings were slightly larger than 1 x 1 mm. This modification was necessary to prevent the escape of alevins after hatching. Each box was filled with a core gravel mixture approximating the D₅₀ particle size for the combined spawning gravel analysis (8-16 mm). Each box was also fitted with a ¼ inch diameter plastic tube that ran the length of the box and was fastened to the opposite end with a stainless steel screw threaded into the end of the tube from outside the box. The portion of the tube inside the W-V box was perforated to facilitate the withdrawal of a water sample from directly within the area of the developing eggs and alevins during the period of streambed burial.

After filling with gravel the boxes were shaken to shift gravels and fill voids within the boxes including around and under the water sampling tube (see image below).



Boxes were buried in the streambed within the patches approximately 3-5 feet apart and at a depth of 6-8 inches under the streambed surface to approximate the depth of redband trout egg pockets (DeVries 1997). Depressions were constructed in the streambed with a shovel and all boxes were buried on April 21 or 22, 2010. The boxes were held in place as they were covered with the excavated stream bed gravels. After burial was complete, the water sampling tube was filled with water, plugged and weighted down to the streambed by placing a rock on top of it. The rock kept the tube from floating in the current and made it less visible from the stream surface, a precaution against potential vandalism. All W-V boxes were retrieved on May 17 or 18 for determination of embryo survival.

3.0 EGG SOURCE

Triploid rainbow trout eggs were obtained from the Troutlodge Hatchery near Orting, WA and transported on ice to Spokane by vehicle the day preceding placement in the W-V boxes. At the time of placement into the W-V boxes the eggs were eyed and had a cumulative Celsius temperature unit value of 245,

meaning they would hatch within approximately 8-10 days depending on the temperature environment of their exact location in the river. We projected the time to full yolk sac absorption based on assumed incubation temperatures and developmental rates obtained from Troutlodge to maximize exposure to intragravel conditions before retrieval. Planning for the retrieval of the W-V boxes balanced the desire to maximize their exposure to intragravel conditions with the risk of confining the alevins beyond the time when they would normally be emerging into the stream and the potential concomitant stress and mortality that might cause. W-V boxes were each allotted 50 eggs. Eggs were placed into the W-V boxes while the open boxes were partially submerged. The boxes were gently shaken to facilitate the settling of eggs into the interstices of the gravel matrix. After the eggs were placed in the boxes, the top of the gravel matrix was capped with slightly smaller gravels (approximately 4-8 mm average diameter) to approximate the cover gravels over an egg pocket and the box lid was snapped shut.

4.0 DISSOLVED OXYGEN

The plastic tubes connected to the W-V boxes were filled with water by gentle suction from a 100 ml syringe and plugged as the final step in W-V box installation. Two water samples were taken from the W-V boxes for field analysis of dissolved oxygen at 19 and 24 days following burial in the streambed, on May 10 or 11 and May 17 or 18 respectively. Sixty milliliter water samples were withdrawn for analysis after a volume of water equal to the tube volume, based on its inside diameter and total length to the W-V box (~17 ml), was withdrawn and discarded. Water was gradually withdrawn (~0.5 ml/sec) into the syringe to avoid pulling water into the incubation chamber from outside the artificial redd environment. Samples were immediately processed per instructions for field titration using a HACH Model OX-2P Dissolved Oxygen Test Kit.

5.0 GYPSUM CYLINDERS (CLOD CARDS)

Clod cards (Doty 1971, Petticrew and Kalff 1991, Leonetti 1997, Thompson and Glenn 1991, Porter et. al. 2000) were used to assess intragravel flow rates at the site of each W-V box. Clod cards were made of commercially available plaster of Paris (gypsum) poured into molds made from ABS pipe and had a 3/16 inch eye bolt placed in the center during production to provide an attachment point. Each cylinder measured 1.5 inches in diameter by 4 inches long and was oven dried for 48 hr at 105 degrees Fahrenheit and weighed to the nearest 0.1 gram. A clod card was inserted into the gravel approximately 12-18 inches lateral to each W-V box with a pipe and driver inserter prior egg box placement. Each clod card had a string attached to the eye bolt for retrieval that was allowed to trail over the streambed in the current. Upon retrieval of clod cards on May 10 or 11 (19-20 days post installation), they were dried as above and reweighed to determine the mass loss during the period of deployment.

6.0 TEMPERATURE

We attached a temperature data logger (Onset Tidbit brand) to one box in each patch to record intragravel temperatures. We assumed that the temperatures recorded for the one box would be representative of temperatures for the other two boxes in the patch. Surface water temperatures were recorded upstream from the Spokane City wastewater treatment plant.

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APPENDIX B

Spawning Patch Maps, Photographs, and Redd Locations (See Attached Electronic File)

APPENDIX C
Gravel Composition

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Figure C-1. Patch 65.38R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 51 |
| 16 | 63.0 | 35.6 | 1250 |
| 8 | 41.6 | 21.4 | 752 |
| 4 | 35.2 | 6.4 | 224 |
| 2 | 32.8 | 2.4 | 84 |
| 1 | 31.7 | 1.2 | 42 |
| 0.5 | 29.4 | 2.2 | 78 |
| 0.25 | 17.2 | 12.3 | 431 |
| Pan | --- | 17.2 | 604 |
| Total | | | 3516 |

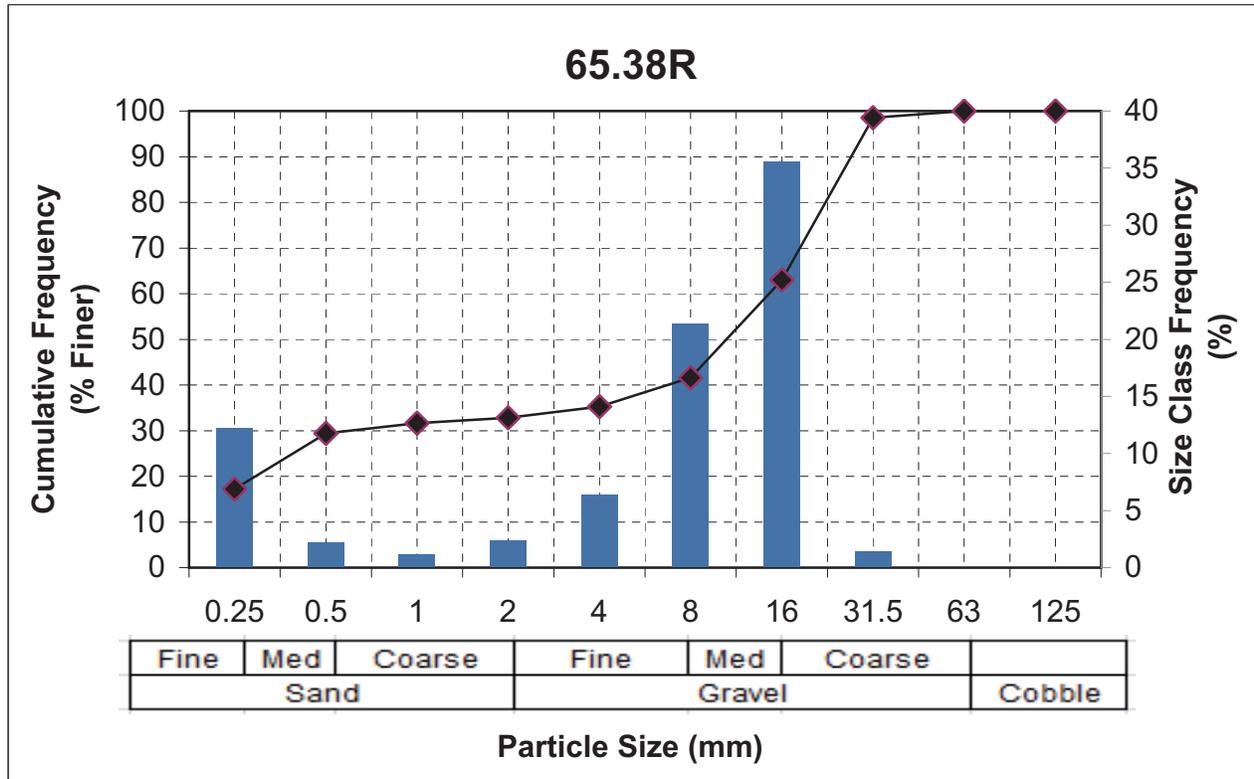


Figure C-2. Patch 65.39R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 441 |
| 16 | 60.1 | 28.6 | 1121 |
| 8 | 43.0 | 17.1 | 668 |
| 4 | 32.0 | 11.0 | 431 |
| 2 | 25.8 | 6.2 | 242 |
| 1 | 23.3 | 2.5 | 99 |
| 0.5 | 20.2 | 3.1 | 123 |
| 0.25 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 446 |
| Pan | --- | 8.8 | 343 |
| Total | | | 3914 |

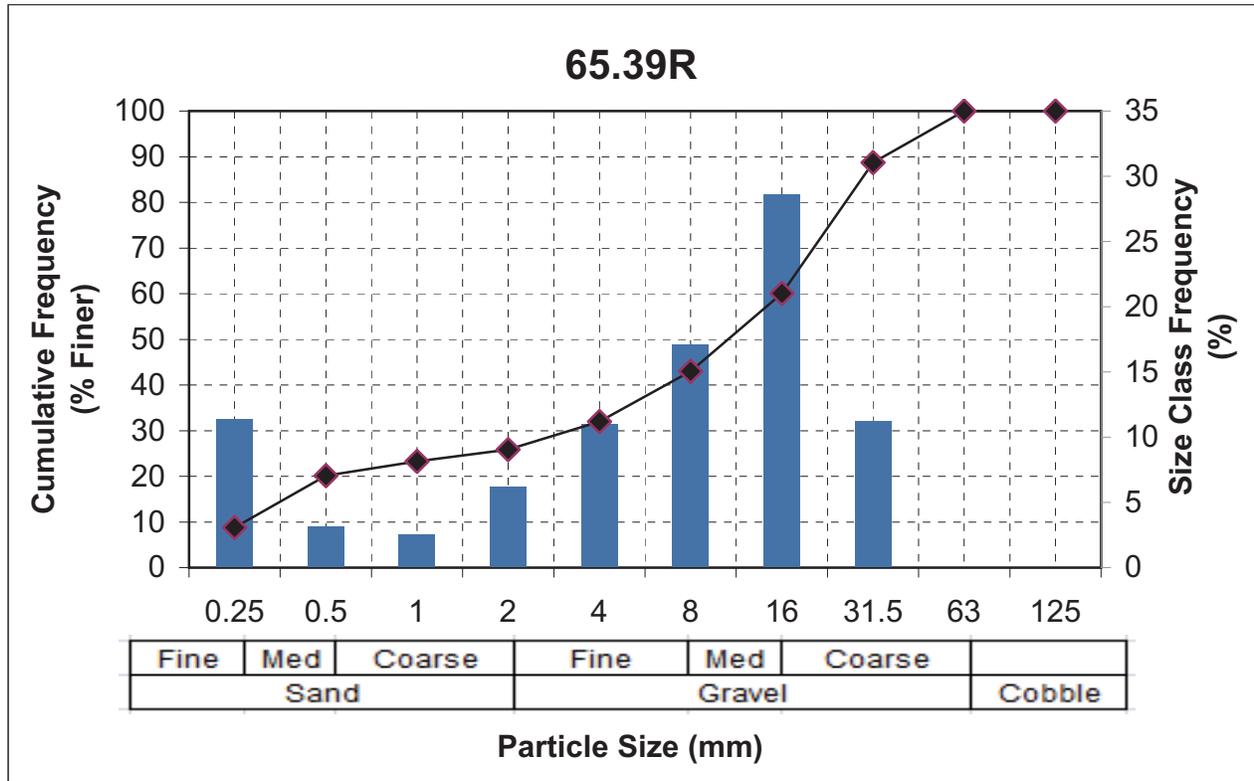


Figure C-3. Patch 67.78L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 1364 |
| 16 | 46.9 | 13.6 | 469 |
| 8 | 38.5 | 8.4 | 288 |
| 4 | 32.6 | 5.9 | 202 |
| 2 | 22.3 | 10.4 | 358 |
| 1 | 8.6 | 13.7 | 471 |
| 0.5 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 257 |
| 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 32 |
| Pan | --- | 0.2 | 8 |
| Total | | | 3449 |

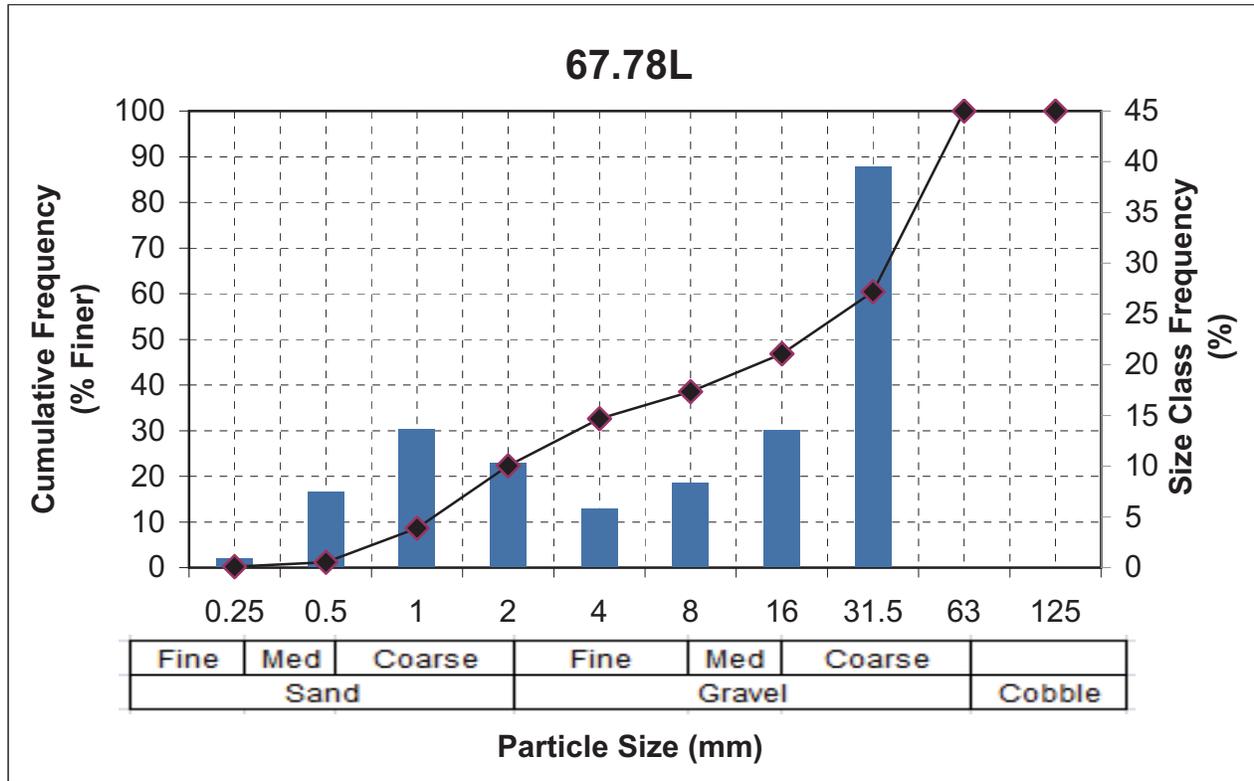


Figure C-4. Patch 68.34L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 81.1 | 18.9 | 989 |
| 31.5 | 59.2 | 21.8 | 1142 |
| 16 | 49.3 | 9.9 | 519 |
| 8 | 43.0 | 6.3 | 329 |
| 4 | 38.3 | 4.7 | 247 |
| 2 | 27.3 | 11.0 | 575 |
| 1 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 769 |
| 0.5 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 440 |
| 0.25 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 174 |
| Pan | --- | 0.9 | 45 |
| Total | | | 5229 |

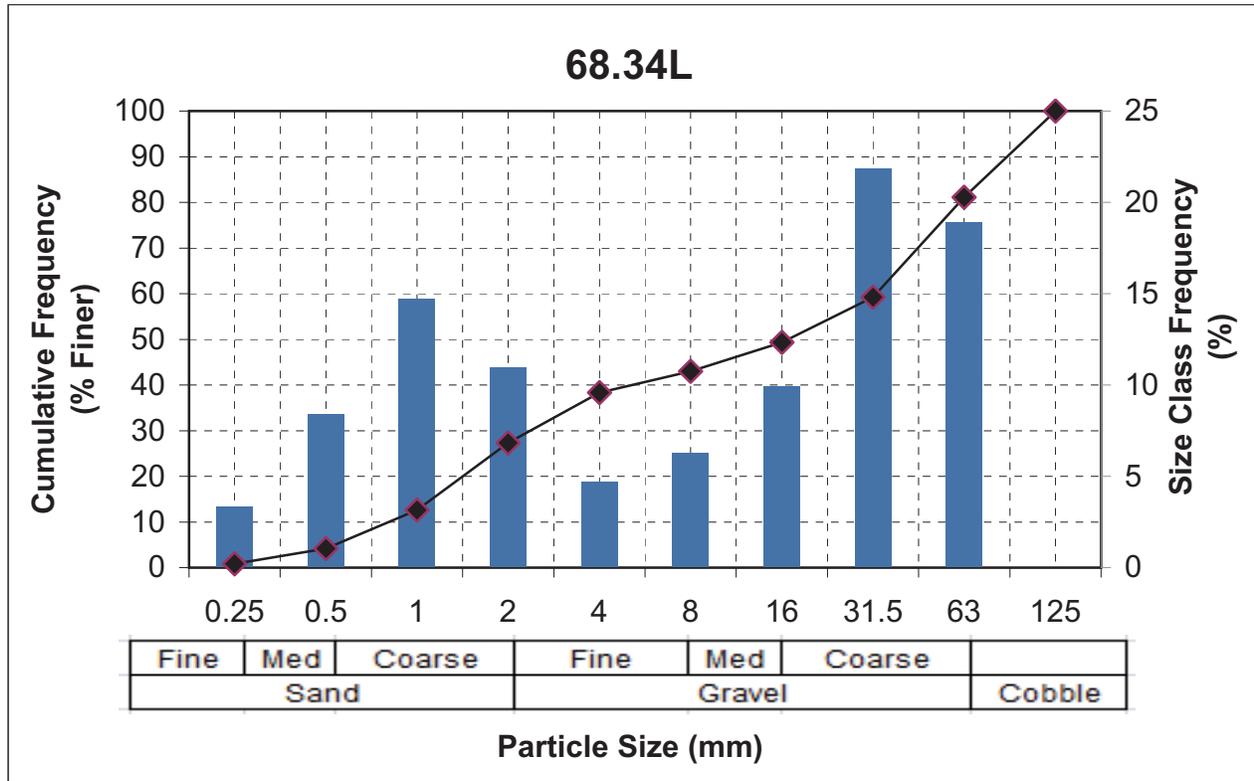


Figure C-5. Patch 68.35L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=6).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 1951 |
| 16 | 69.5 | 22.5 | 5460 |
| 8 | 55.9 | 13.5 | 3284 |
| 4 | 46.6 | 9.3 | 2260 |
| 2 | 36.9 | 9.7 | 2365 |
| 1 | 21.8 | 15.0 | 3652 |
| 0.5 | 6.4 | 15.5 | 3750 |
| 0.25 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 1277 |
| Pan | --- | 1.1 | 267 |
| Total | | | 24266 |

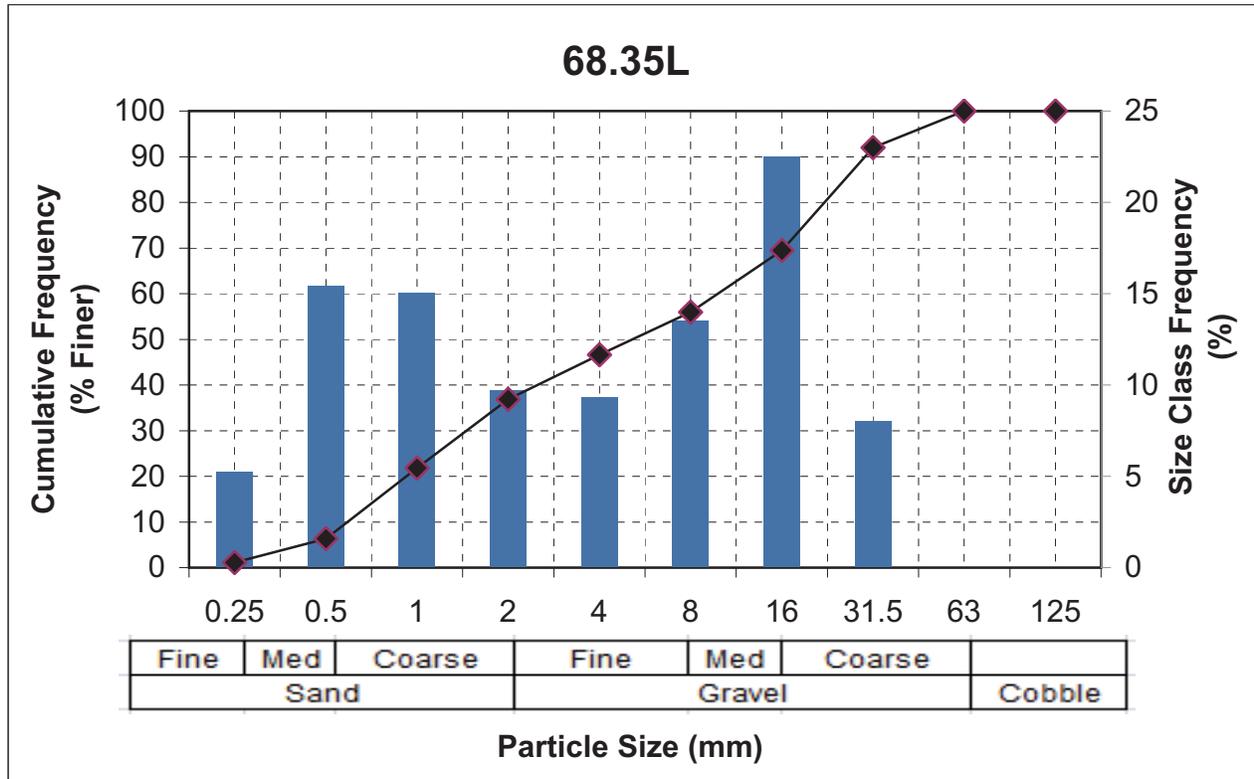


Figure C-6. Patch 69.72R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=3).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 1136 |
| 16 | 65.9 | 24.8 | 3034 |
| 8 | 45.5 | 20.4 | 2487 |
| 4 | 32.3 | 13.2 | 1613 |
| 2 | 19.9 | 12.4 | 1516 |
| 1 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 1256 |
| 0.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 605 |
| 0.25 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 326 |
| Pan | --- | 2.0 | 243 |
| Total | | | 12216 |

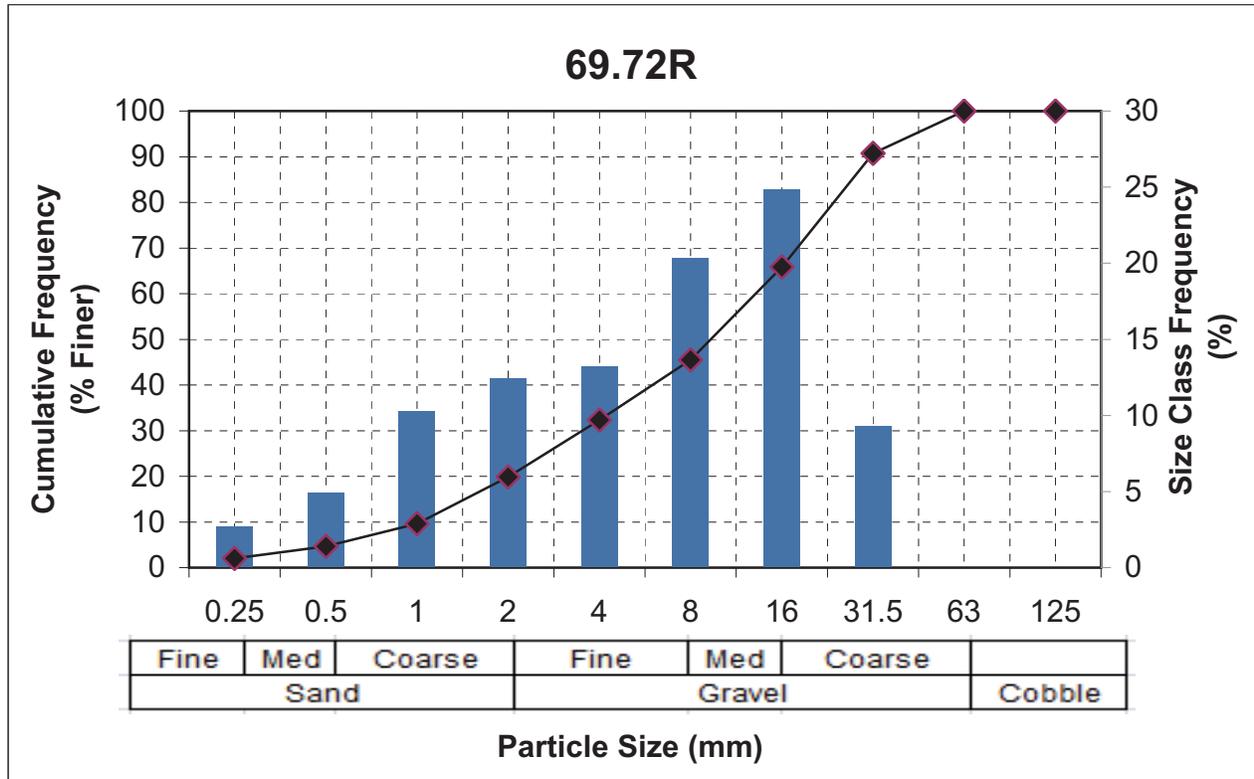


Figure C-7. Patch 69.77R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 485 |
| 16 | 71.5 | 17.0 | 720 |
| 8 | 50.3 | 21.2 | 895 |
| 4 | 32.8 | 17.6 | 742 |
| 2 | 20.4 | 12.3 | 522 |
| 1 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 370 |
| 0.5 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 270 |
| 0.25 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 116 |
| Pan | --- | 2.5 | 107 |
| Total | | | 4227 |

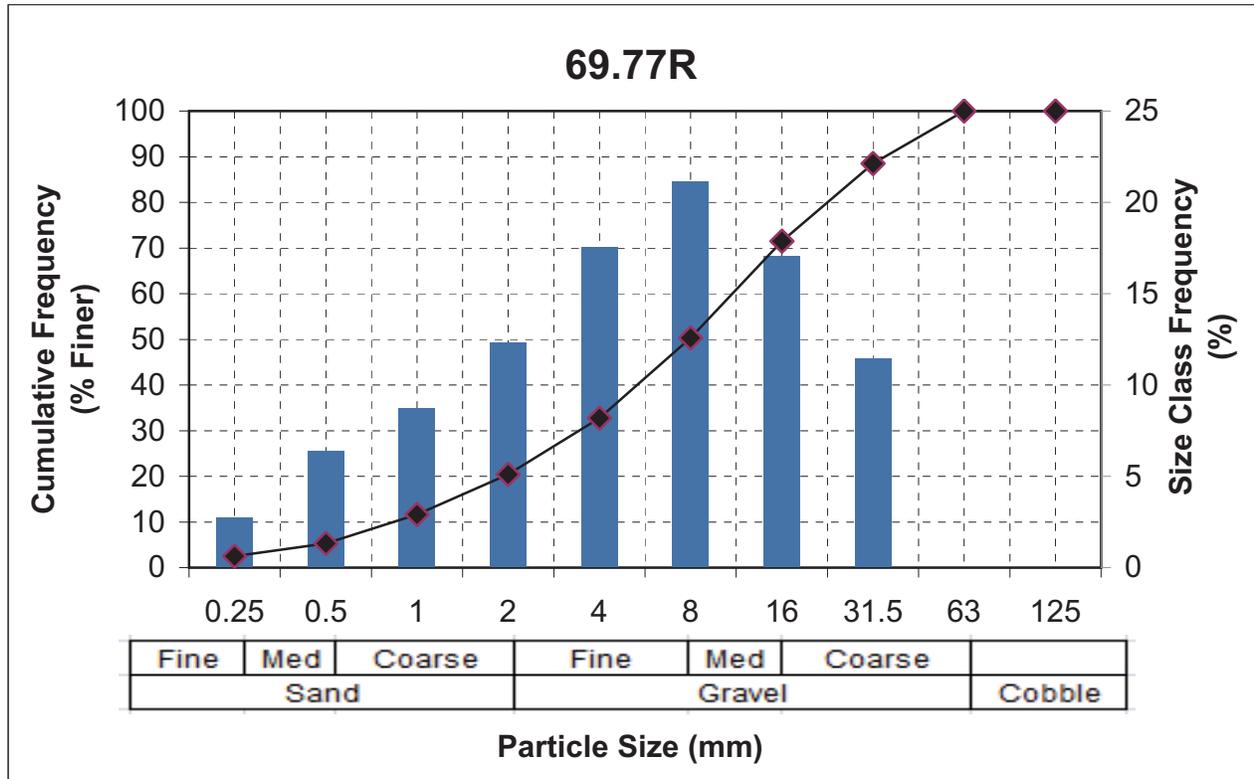


Figure C-8. Patch 69.79R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 440 |
| 16 | 70.9 | 17.8 | 694 |
| 8 | 59.6 | 11.3 | 439 |
| 4 | 47.4 | 12.2 | 475 |
| 2 | 37.9 | 9.6 | 373 |
| 1 | 24.4 | 13.4 | 524 |
| 0.5 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 510 |
| 0.25 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 179 |
| Pan | --- | 6.7 | 262 |
| Total | | | 3896 |

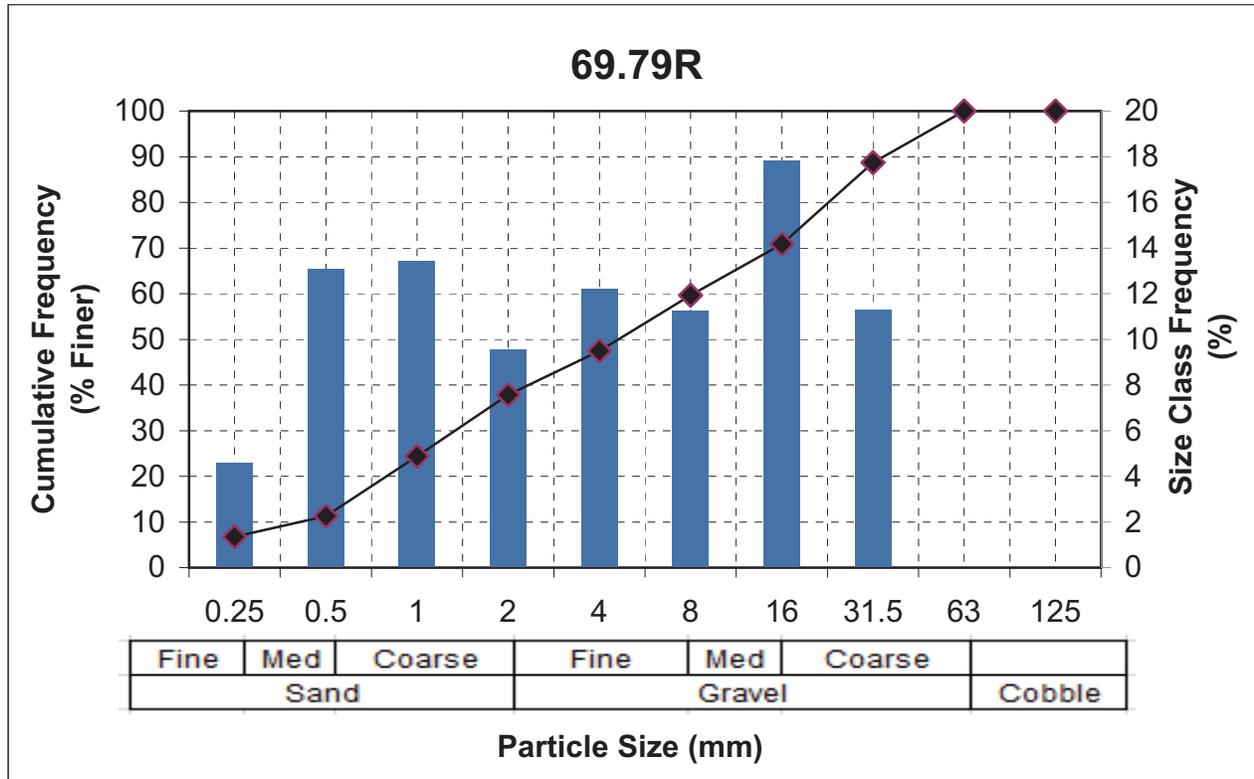


Figure C-9. Patch 69.87L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 445 |
| 16 | 57.3 | 33.0 | 1500 |
| 8 | 31.1 | 26.1 | 1190 |
| 4 | 22.1 | 9.0 | 410 |
| 2 | 18.7 | 3.4 | 154 |
| 1 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 97 |
| 0.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 375 |
| 0.25 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 296 |
| Pan | --- | 1.9 | 85 |
| Total | | | 4552 |

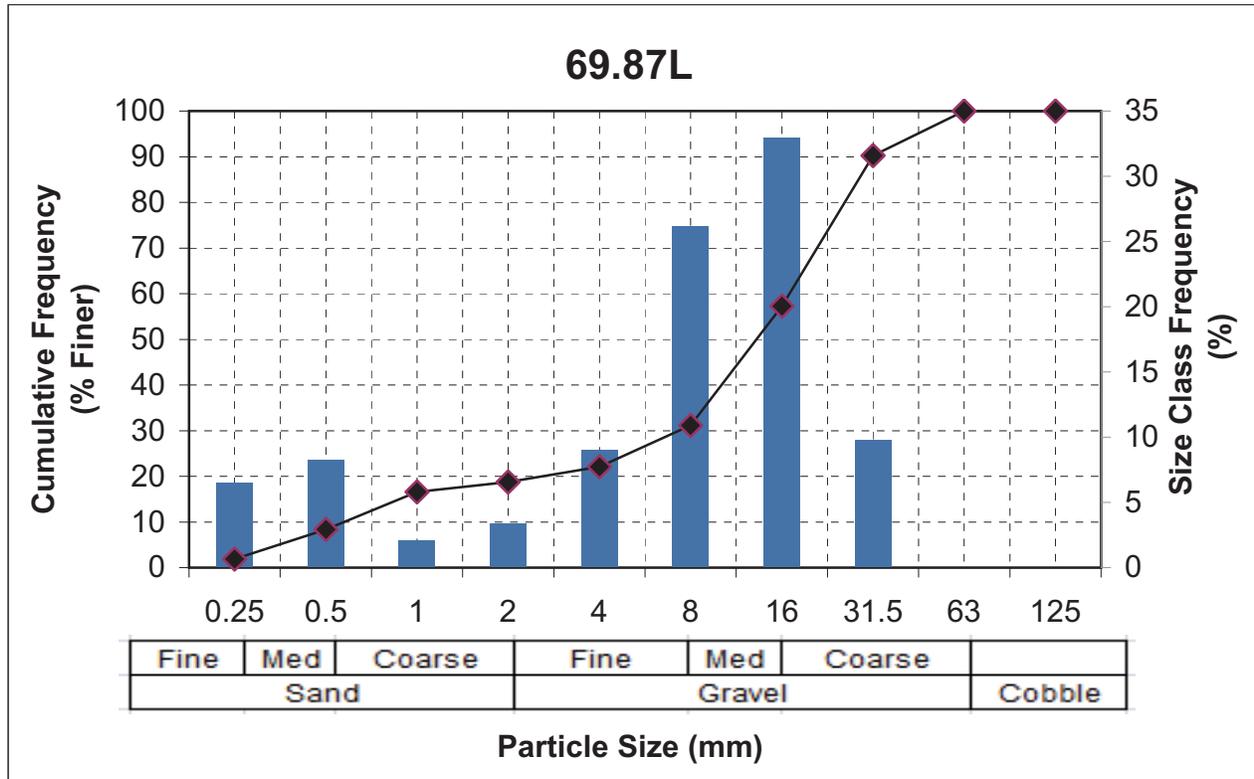


Figure C-10. Patch 69.89L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 350 |
| 16 | 64.1 | 28.0 | 1240 |
| 8 | 42.3 | 21.7 | 960 |
| 4 | 32.1 | 10.3 | 455 |
| 2 | 21.0 | 11.1 | 490 |
| 1 | 8.3 | 12.7 | 563 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 7.5 | 331 |
| 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 31 |
| Pan | --- | 0.1 | 3 |
| Total | | | 4423 |

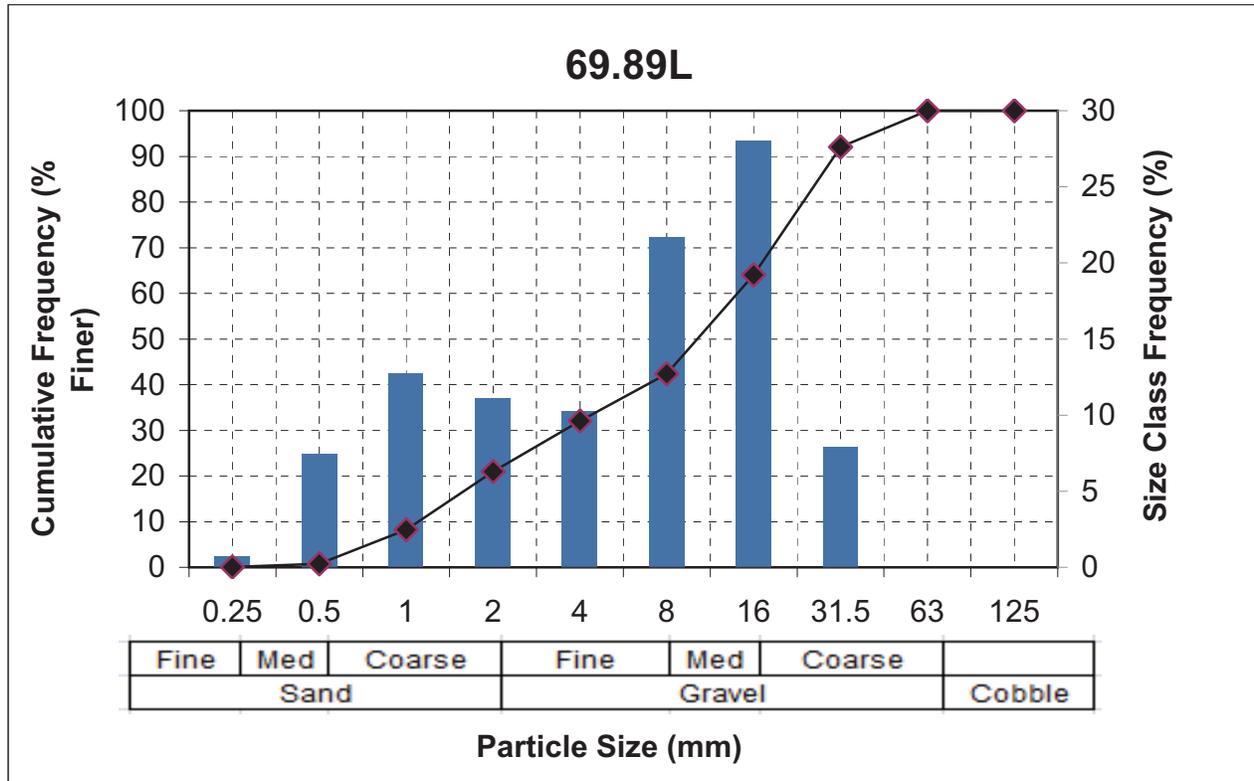


Figure C-11. Patch 69.91L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 127 |
| 16 | 74.1 | 21.8 | 685 |
| 8 | 50.9 | 23.2 | 729 |
| 4 | 36.2 | 14.7 | 461 |
| 2 | 20.8 | 15.4 | 482 |
| 1 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 321 |
| 0.5 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 201 |
| 0.25 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 99 |
| Pan | --- | 1.0 | 32 |
| Total | | | 3137 |

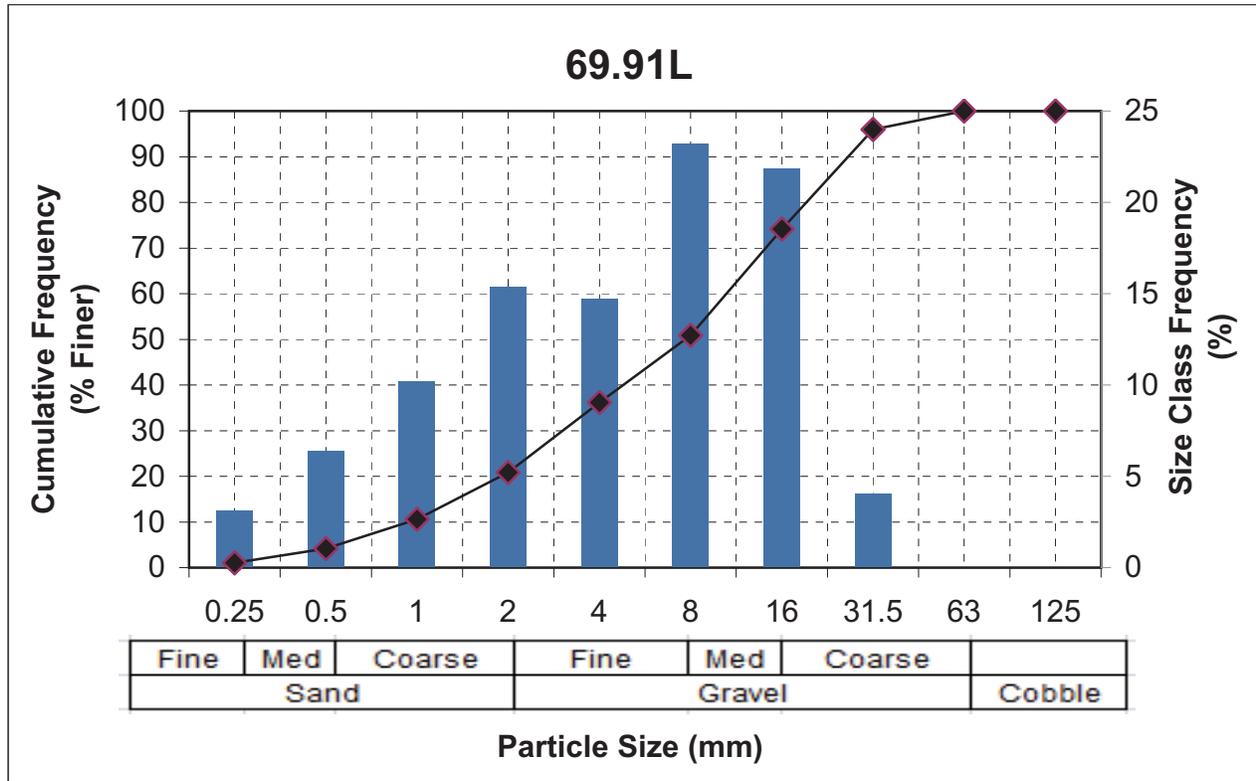


Figure C-12. Patch 69.92R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 580 |
| 16 | 66.5 | 17.3 | 617 |
| 8 | 51.7 | 14.8 | 528 |
| 4 | 41.6 | 10.1 | 362 |
| 2 | 27.5 | 14.2 | 506 |
| 1 | 19.6 | 7.9 | 281 |
| 0.5 | 16.3 | 3.3 | 119 |
| 0.25 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 263 |
| Pan | | 8.9 | 319 |

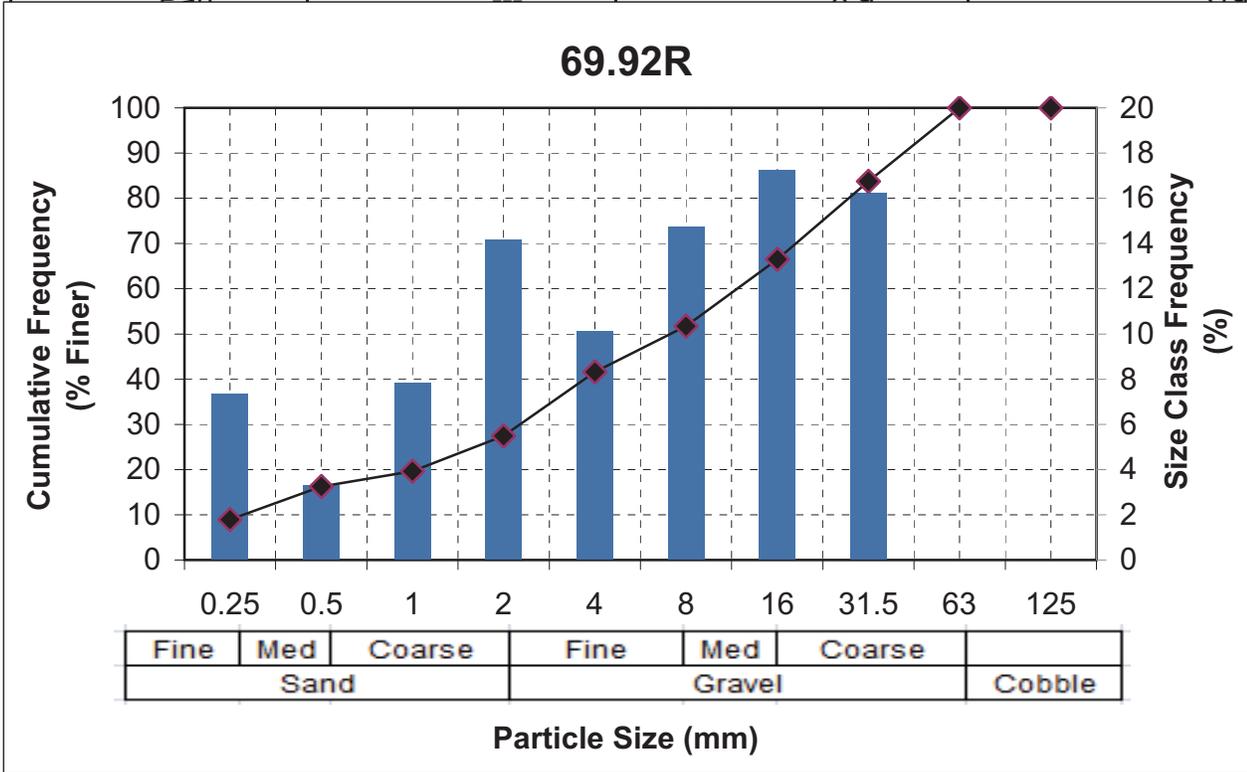


Figure C-13. Patch 69.92L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 191 |
| 16 | 71.8 | 25.4 | 1783 |
| 8 | 52.5 | 19.3 | 1356 |
| 4 | 41.7 | 10.8 | 759 |
| 2 | 29.5 | 12.2 | 857 |
| 1 | 20.4 | 9.1 | 636 |
| 0.5 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 715 |
| 0.25 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 549 |
| Pan | --- | 2.4 | 165 |
| Total | | | 7011 |

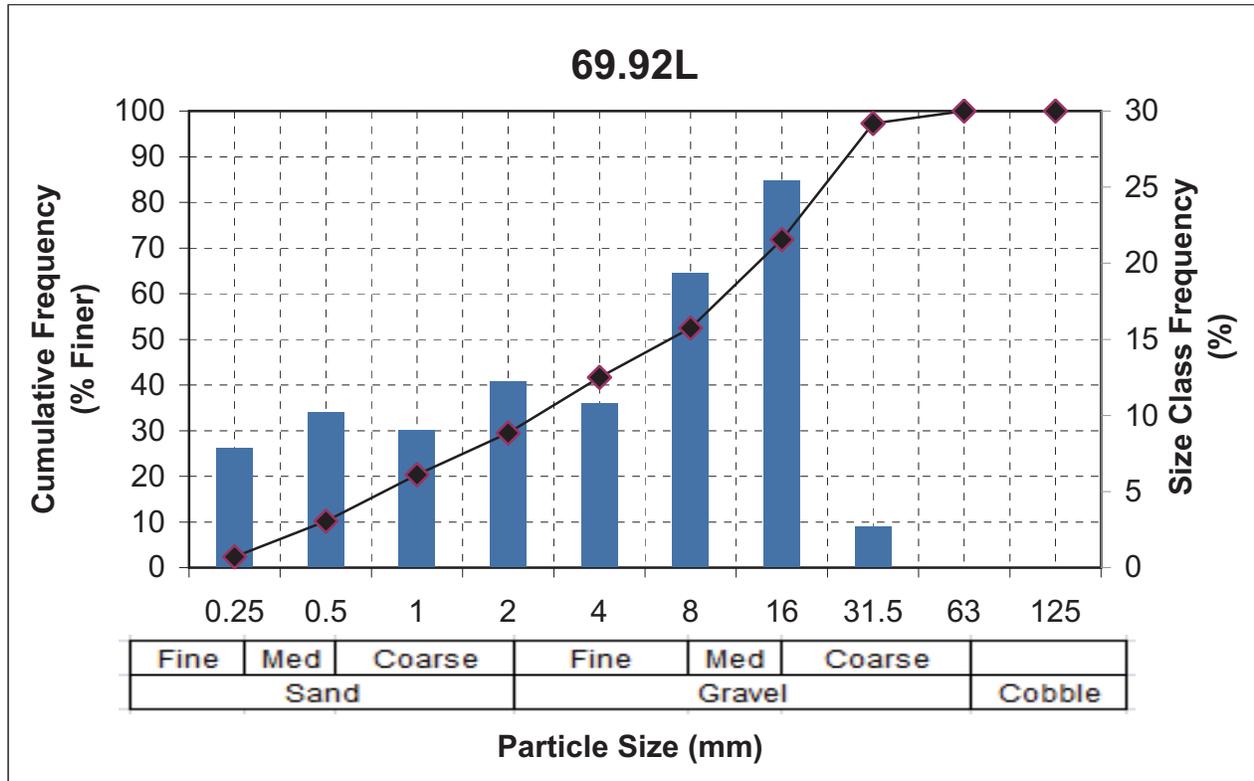


Figure C-14. Patch 69.96R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 16 | 87.7 | 12.3 | 575 |
| 8 | 60.9 | 26.8 | 1250 |
| 4 | 41.2 | 19.7 | 920 |
| 2 | 24.9 | 16.3 | 759 |
| 1 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 572 |
| 0.5 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 320 |
| 0.25 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 163 |
| Pan | --- | 2.3 | 106 |
| Total | | | 4665 |

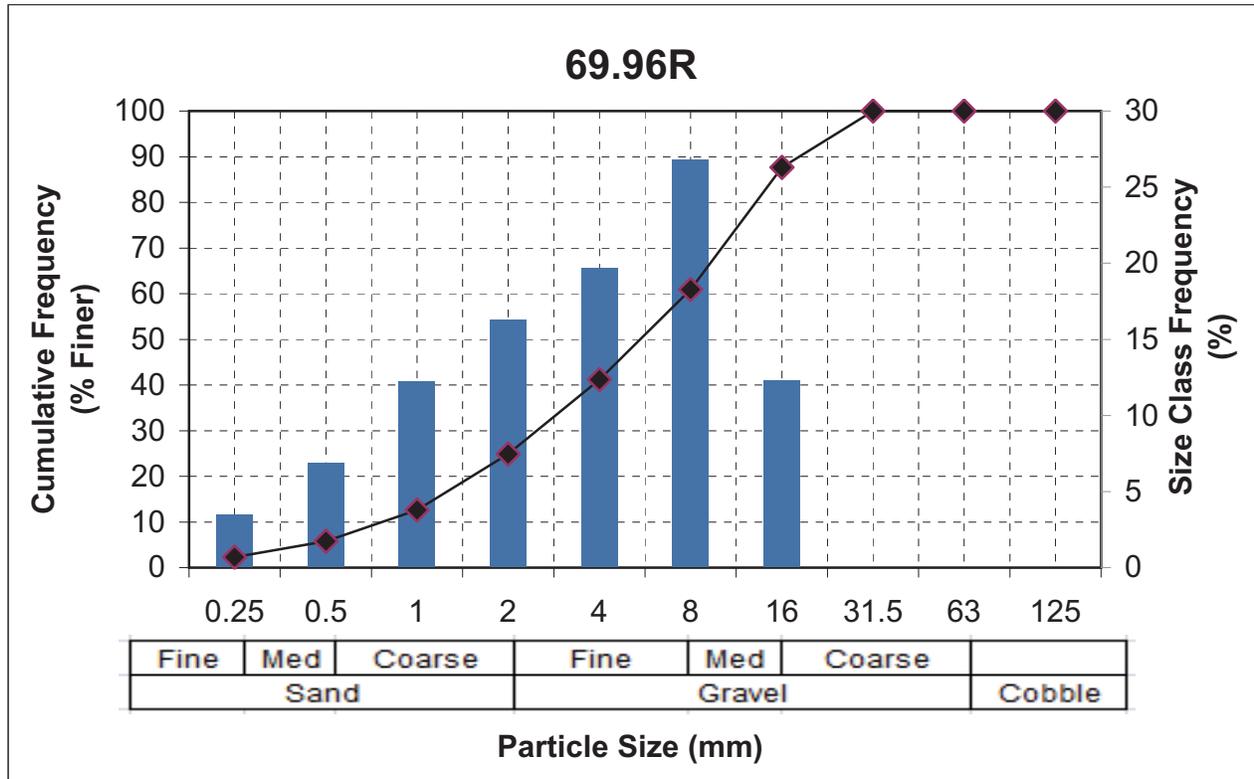


Figure C-15. Patch 69.96L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 435 |
| 31.5 | 57.1 | 32.6 | 1370 |
| 16 | 21.9 | 35.2 | 1480 |
| 8 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 331 |
| 4 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 173 |
| 2 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 183 |
| 1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 124 |
| 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 53 |
| 0.25 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 48 |
| Pan | --- | 0.3 | 11 |
| Total | | | 4208 |

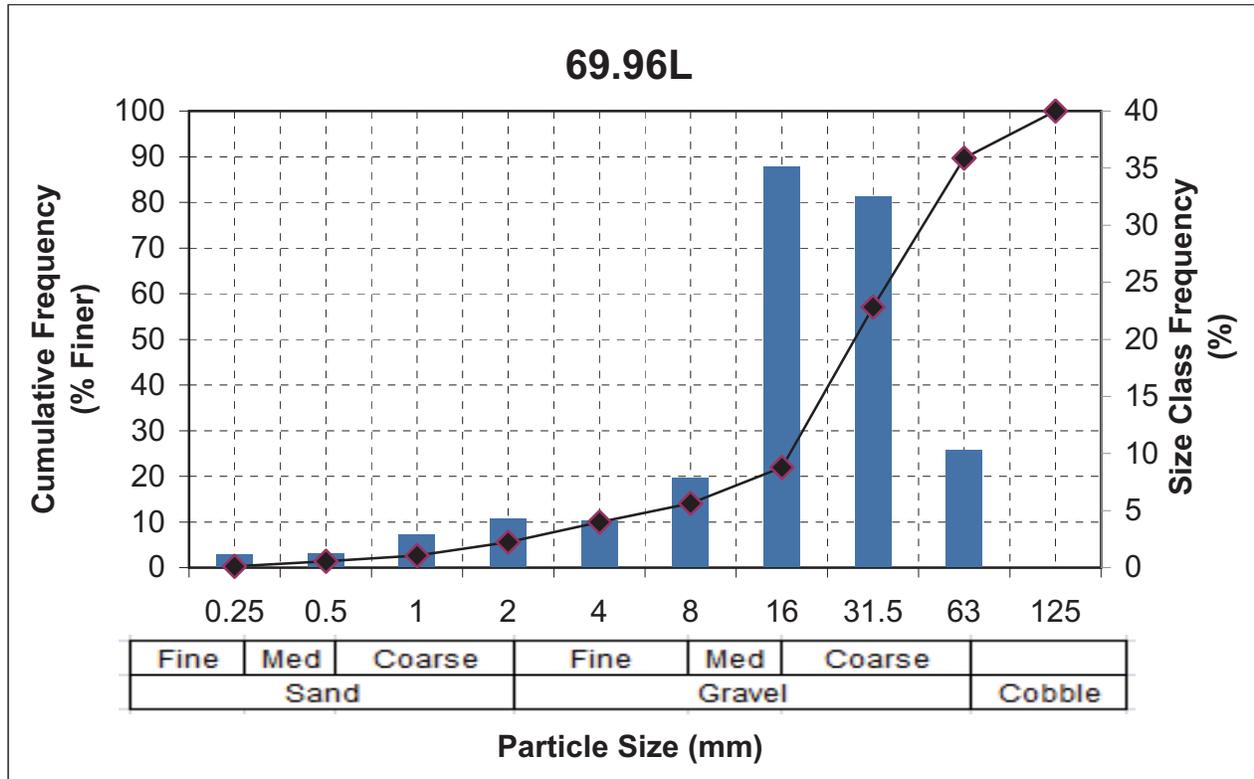


Figure C-16. Patch 70.03L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=3).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 83.9 | 16.1 | 2091 |
| 16 | 60.1 | 23.8 | 3091 |
| 8 | 46.5 | 13.6 | 1765 |
| 4 | 37.6 | 8.9 | 1156 |
| 2 | 29.9 | 7.6 | 988 |
| 1 | 19.4 | 10.6 | 1371 |
| 0.5 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 1778 |
| 0.25 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 604 |
| Pan | --- | 1.0 | 133 |
| Total | | | 12977 |

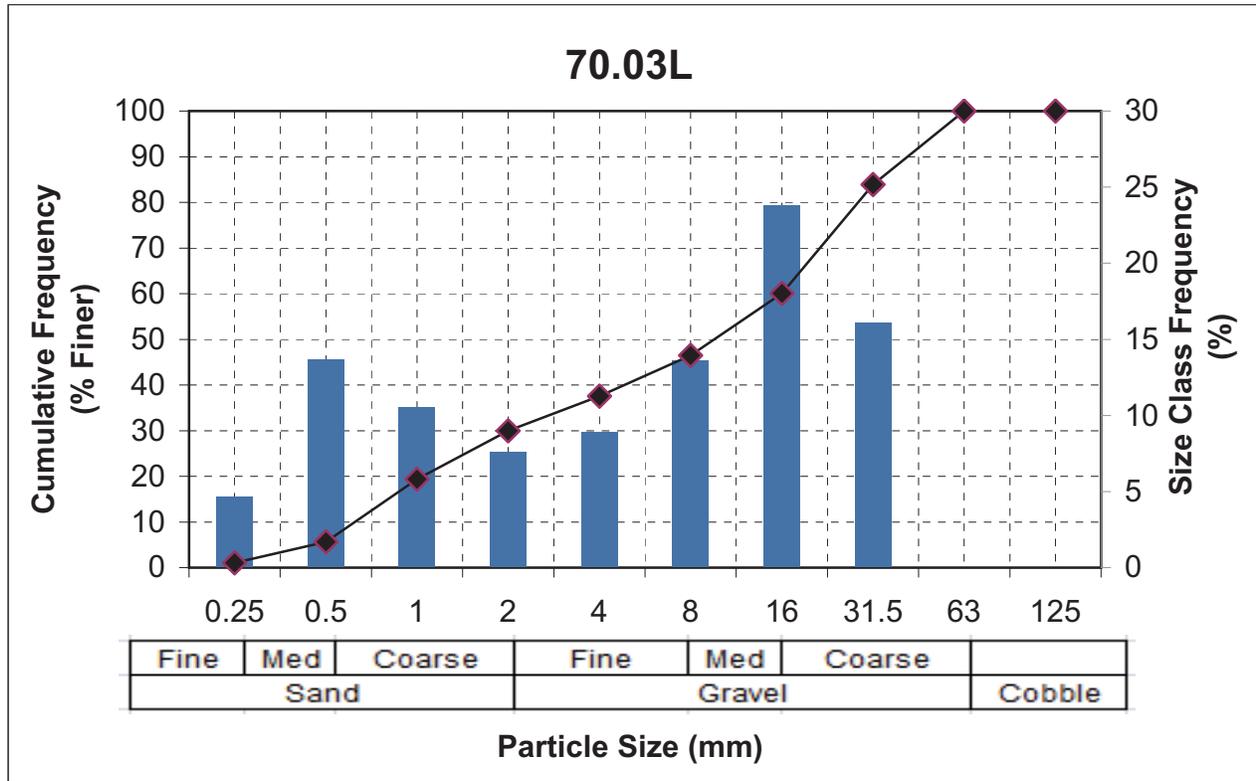


Figure C-17. Patch 70.04R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 592 |
| 16 | 63.2 | 23.7 | 1063 |
| 8 | 42.4 | 20.7 | 931 |
| 4 | 30.8 | 11.6 | 522 |
| 2 | 23.2 | 7.7 | 344 |
| 1 | 16.4 | 6.8 | 304 |
| 0.5 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 341 |
| 0.25 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 293 |
| Pan | --- | 2.3 | 102 |
| Total | | | 4492 |

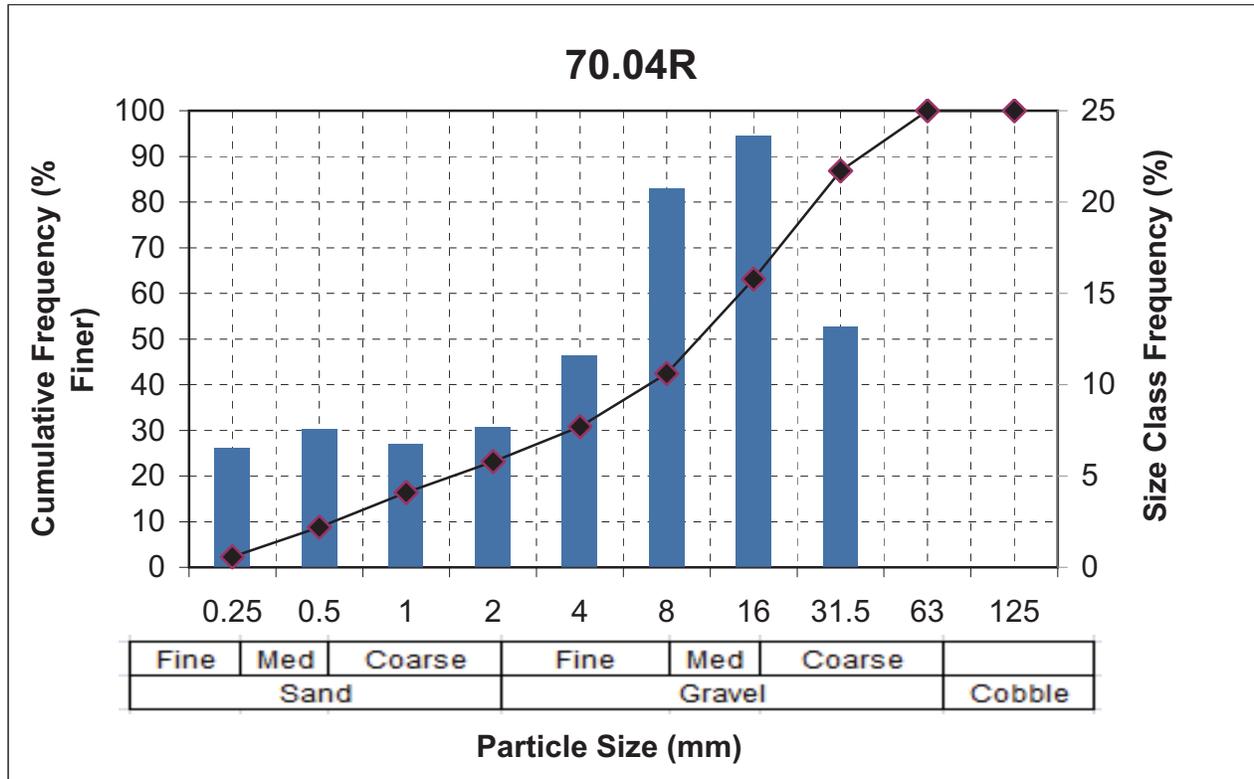


Figure C-18. Patch 70.06L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=3).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 3383 |
| 16 | 64.1 | 15.7 | 2635 |
| 8 | 49.2 | 14.9 | 2502 |
| 4 | 38.4 | 10.8 | 1813 |
| 2 | 26.9 | 11.5 | 1930 |
| 1 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 1998 |
| 0.5 | 4.6 | 10.4 | 1744 |
| 0.25 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 585 |
| Pan | --- | 1.1 | 184 |
| Total | | | 16774 |

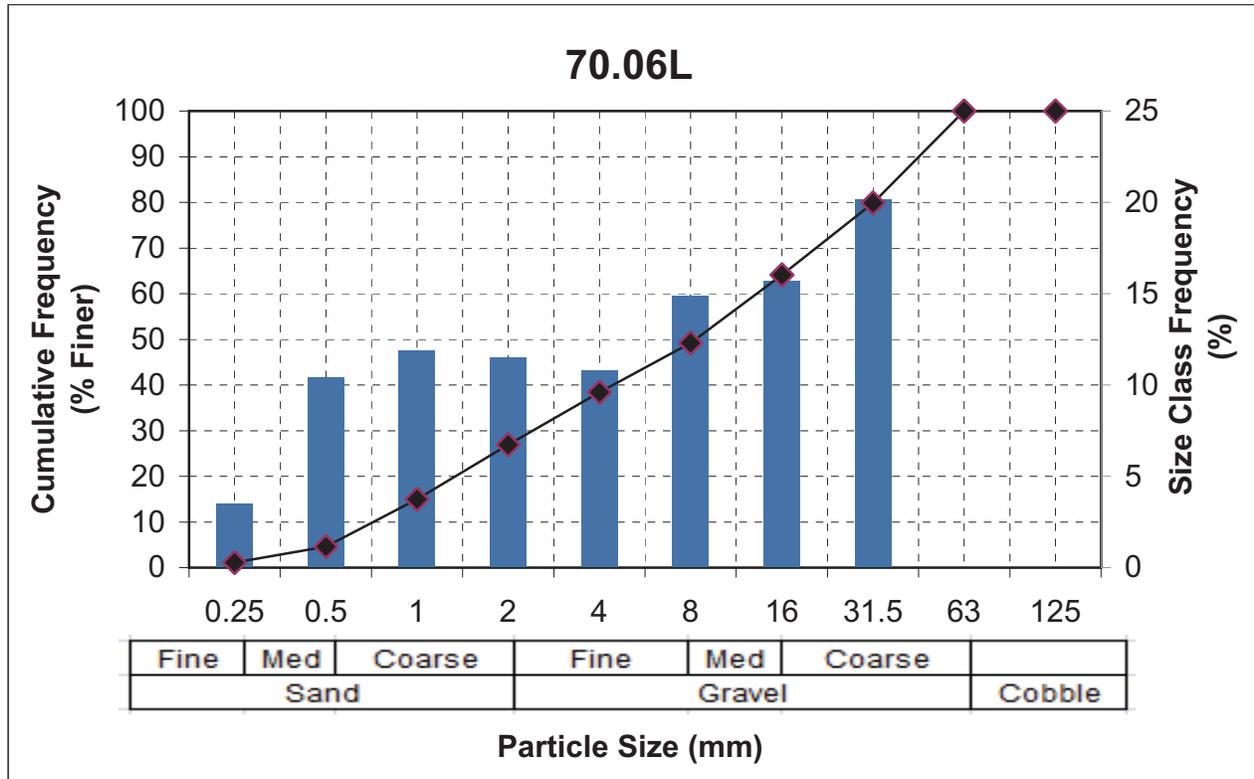


Figure C-19. Patch 70.13R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=4).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 1565 |
| 16 | 63.4 | 27.7 | 4876 |
| 8 | 41.5 | 21.9 | 3853 |
| 4 | 29.8 | 11.8 | 2070 |
| 2 | 20.4 | 9.4 | 1662 |
| 1 | 11.7 | 8.7 | 1529 |
| 0.5 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 1302 |
| 0.25 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 548 |
| Pan | --- | 1.2 | 206 |
| Total | | | 17611 |

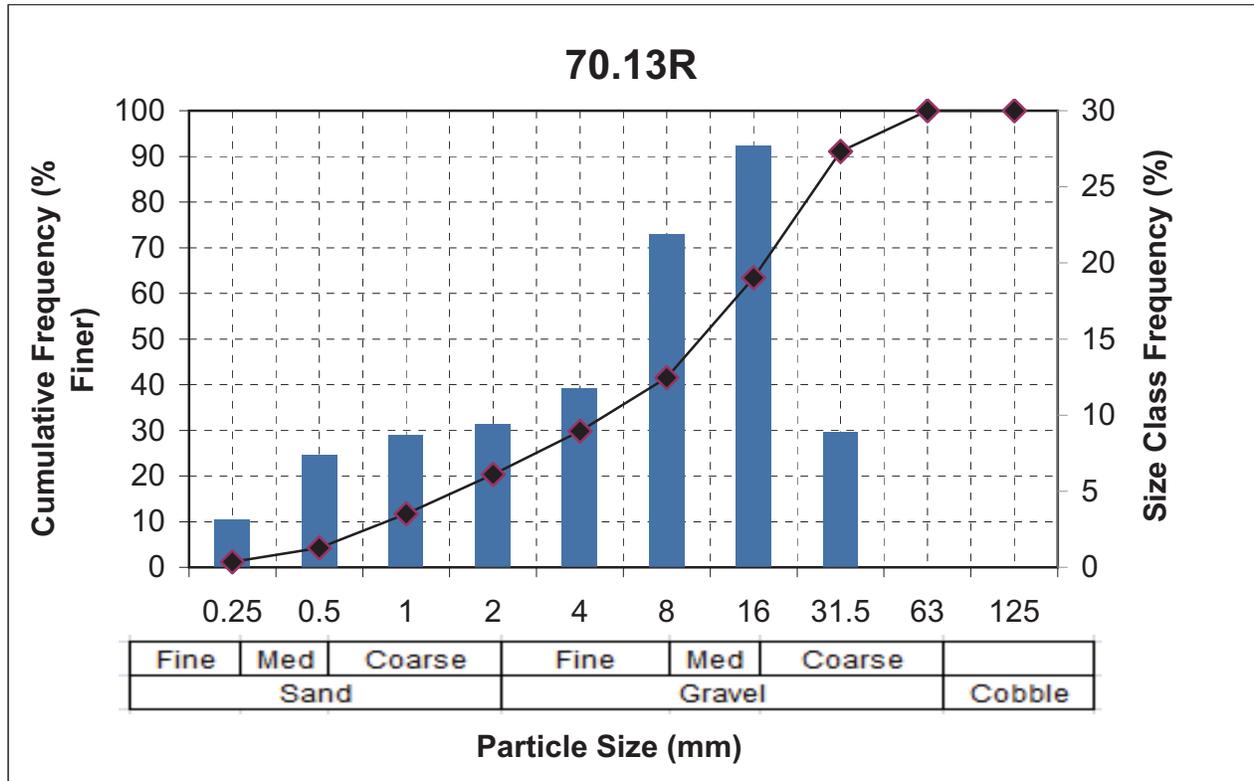


Figure C-20. Patch 70.14L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 63 |
| 16 | 76.1 | 22.1 | 786 |
| 8 | 56.1 | 20.0 | 712 |
| 4 | 46.3 | 9.9 | 351 |
| 2 | 36.6 | 9.6 | 342 |
| 1 | 24.7 | 11.9 | 425 |
| 0.5 | 8.2 | 16.5 | 586 |
| 0.25 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 249 |
| Pan | --- | 1.2 | 44 |
| Total | | | 3558 |

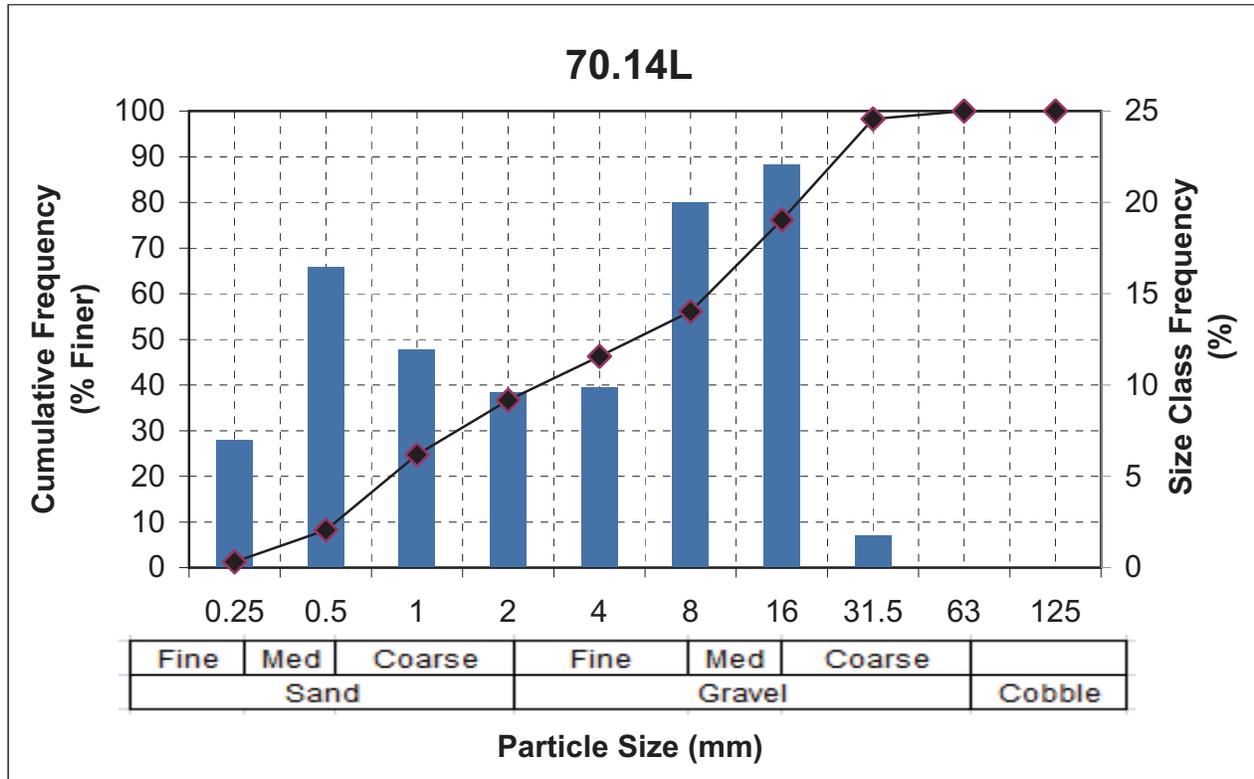


Figure C-21. Patch 70.17L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 64 |
| 16 | 76.6 | 21.8 | 853 |
| 8 | 50.5 | 26.0 | 1018 |
| 4 | 40.2 | 10.4 | 405 |
| 2 | 31.6 | 8.6 | 335 |
| 1 | 21.2 | 10.4 | 405 |
| 0.5 | 8.3 | 12.9 | 505 |
| 0.25 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 256 |
| Pan | --- | 1.8 | 70 |
| Total | | | 3911 |

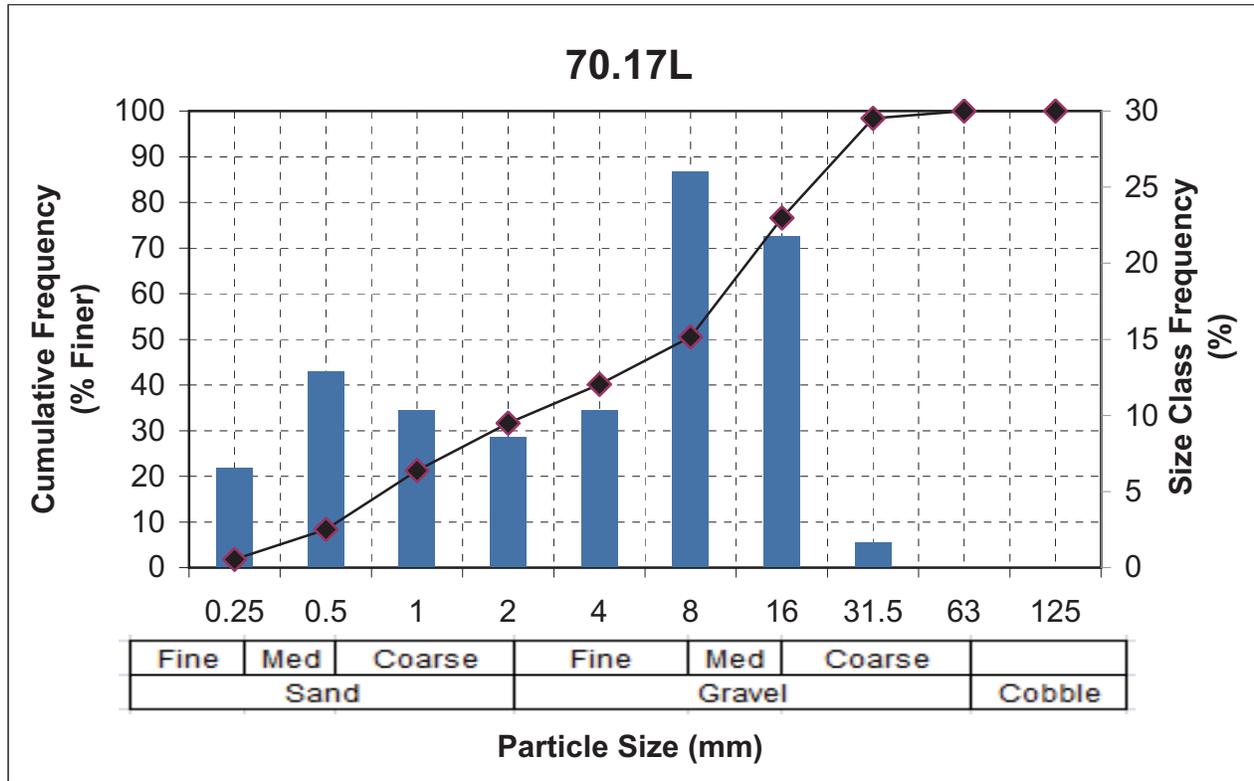


Figure C-22. Patch 70.18R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 970 |
| 16 | 51.5 | 18.3 | 590 |
| 8 | 37.7 | 13.8 | 445 |
| 4 | 27.1 | 10.6 | 340 |
| 2 | 17.4 | 9.6 | 310 |
| 1 | 10.6 | 6.8 | 219 |
| 0.5 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 108 |
| 0.25 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 115 |
| Pan | --- | 3.7 | 119 |
| Total | | | 3216 |

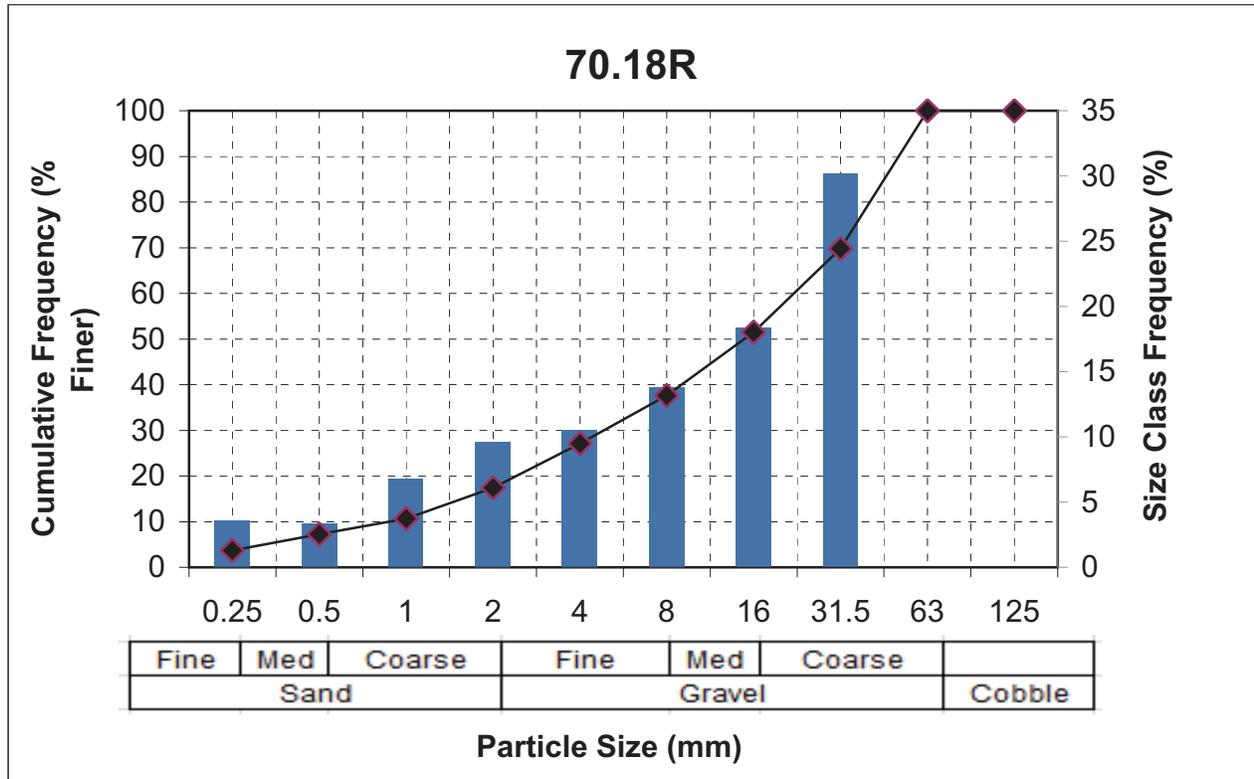


Figure C-23. Patch 70.20L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=3).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 87.3 | 12.7 | 2200 |
| 31.5 | 64.1 | 23.2 | 4030 |
| 16 | 45.6 | 18.5 | 3215 |
| 8 | 34.3 | 11.3 | 1955 |
| 4 | 26.8 | 7.5 | 1300 |
| 2 | 19.5 | 7.3 | 1265 |
| 1 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 1335 |
| 0.5 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 1510 |
| 0.25 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 417 |
| Pan | --- | 0.8 | 131 |
| Total | | | 17358 |

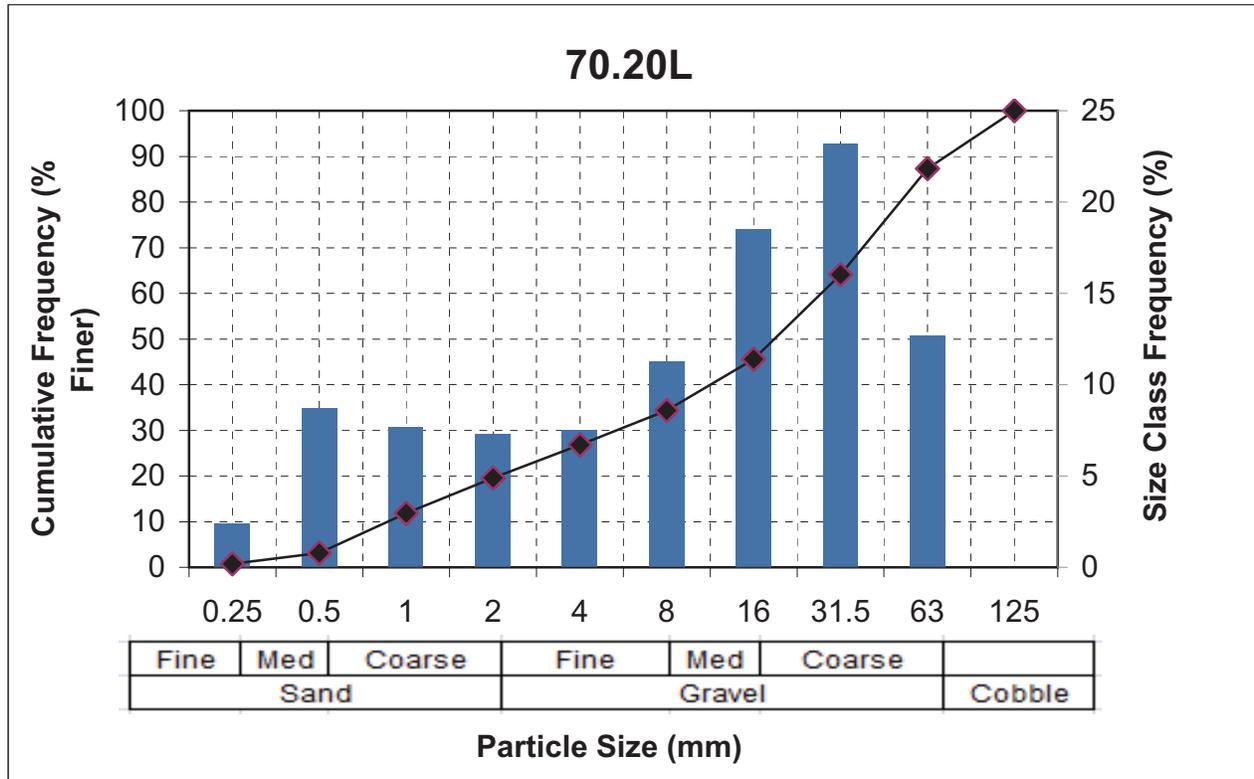


Figure C-24. Patch 70.25L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 61.2 | 38.8 | 2360 |
| 16 | 39.1 | 22.1 | 1345 |
| 8 | 32.4 | 6.7 | 405 |
| 4 | 27.1 | 5.3 | 325 |
| 2 | 21.3 | 5.8 | 350 |
| 1 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 638 |
| 0.5 | 1.9 | 8.9 | 540 |
| 0.25 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 100 |
| Pan | --- | 0.3 | 18 |
| Total | | | 6081 |

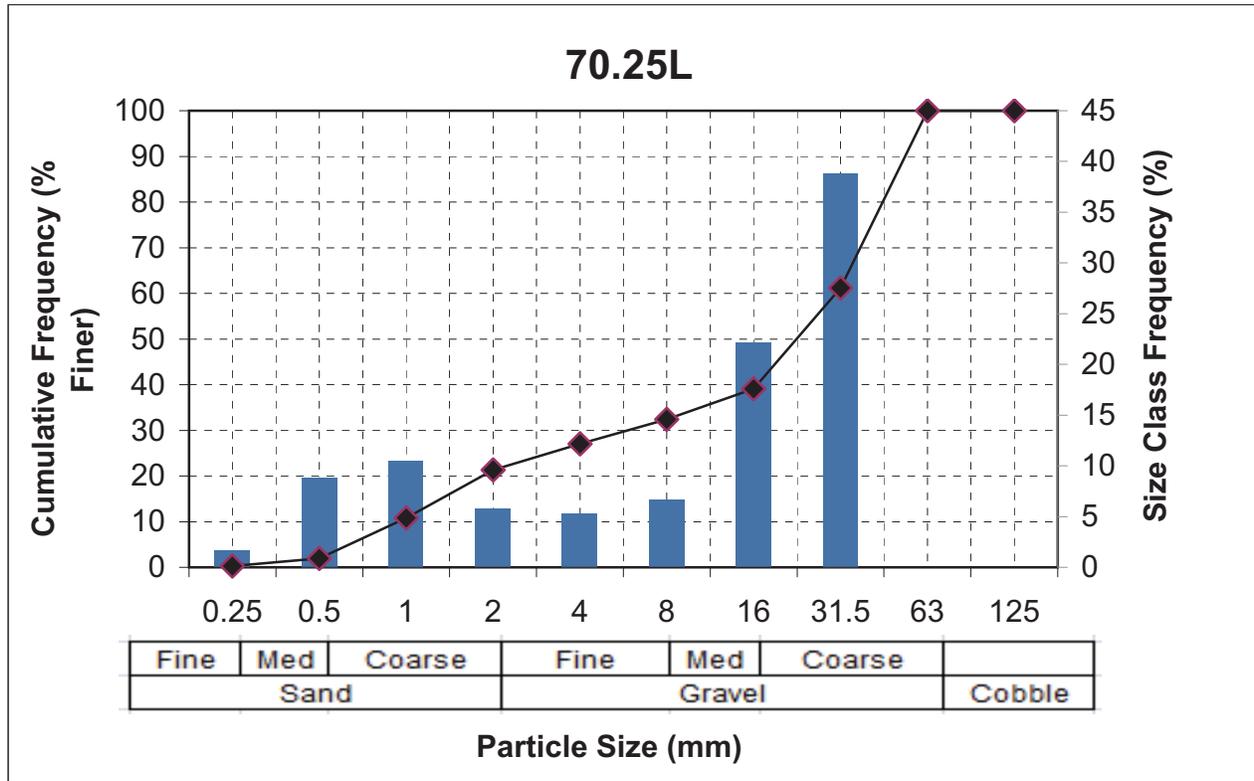


Figure C-25. Patch 70.26R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 797 |
| 31.5 | 63.6 | 15.7 | 605 |
| 16 | 46.9 | 16.6 | 641 |
| 8 | 34.0 | 12.9 | 498 |
| 4 | 26.3 | 7.7 | 297 |
| 2 | 18.0 | 8.3 | 321 |
| 1 | 6.9 | 11.1 | 428 |
| 0.5 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 164 |
| 0.25 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 38 |
| Pan | --- | 1.6 | 62 |
| Total | | | 3851 |

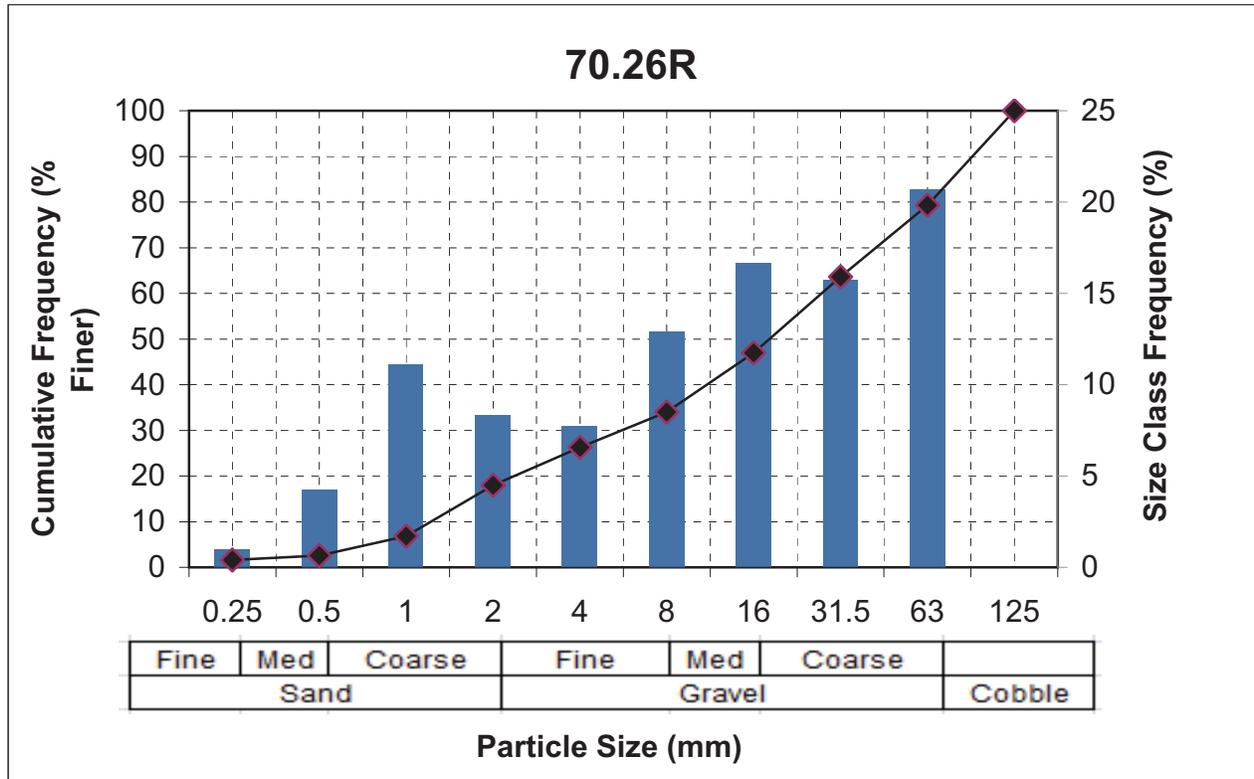


Figure C-26. Patch 70.27L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 1250 |
| 31.5 | 51.3 | 28.0 | 1690 |
| 16 | 37.0 | 14.3 | 860 |
| 8 | 25.7 | 11.4 | 685 |
| 4 | 19.6 | 6.0 | 365 |
| 2 | 16.2 | 3.4 | 205 |
| 1 | 12.4 | 3.8 | 232 |
| 0.5 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 545 |
| 0.25 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 179 |
| Pan | --- | 0.4 | 23 |
| Total | | | 6034 |

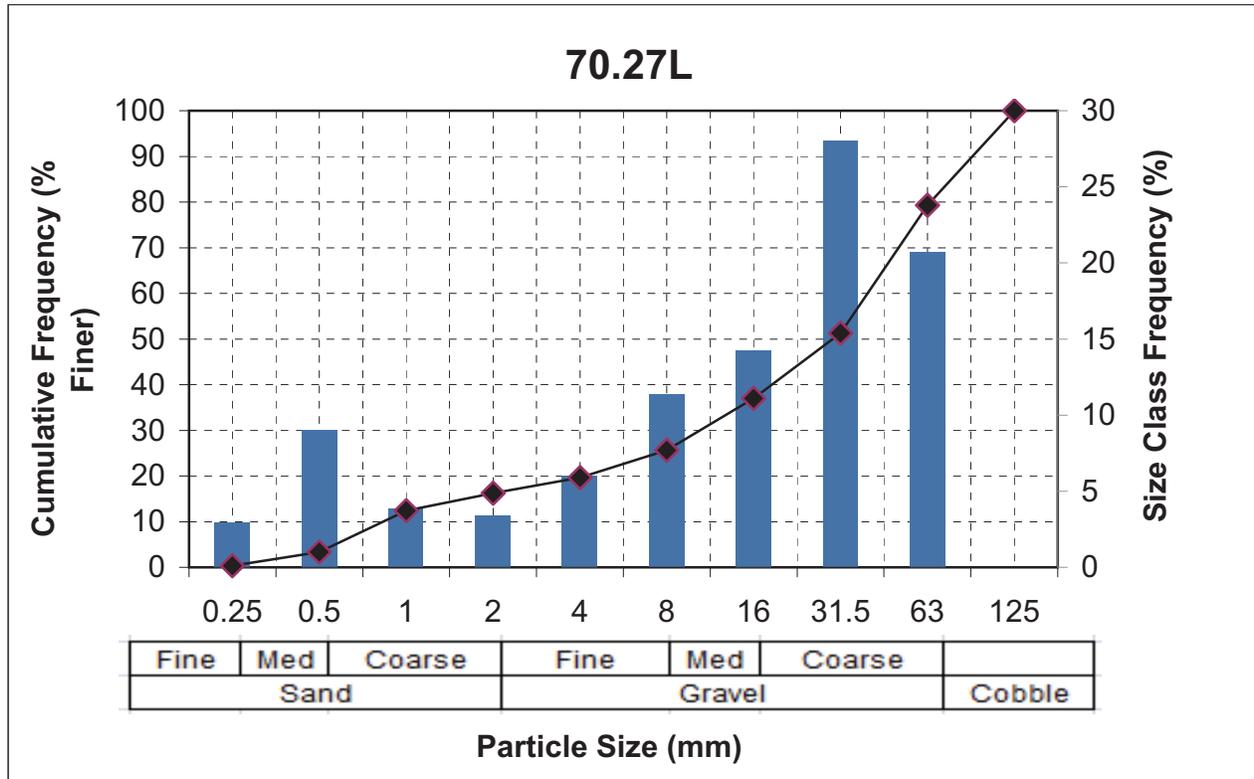


Figure C-27. Patch 70.28R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 681 |
| 16 | 46.1 | 39.8 | 1935 |
| 8 | 29.5 | 16.7 | 810 |
| 4 | 23.0 | 6.5 | 316 |
| 2 | 18.7 | 4.3 | 209 |
| 1 | 15.1 | 3.5 | 172 |
| 0.5 | 12.6 | 2.5 | 122 |
| 0.25 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 311 |
| Pan | --- | 6.2 | 301 |
| Total | | | 4857 |

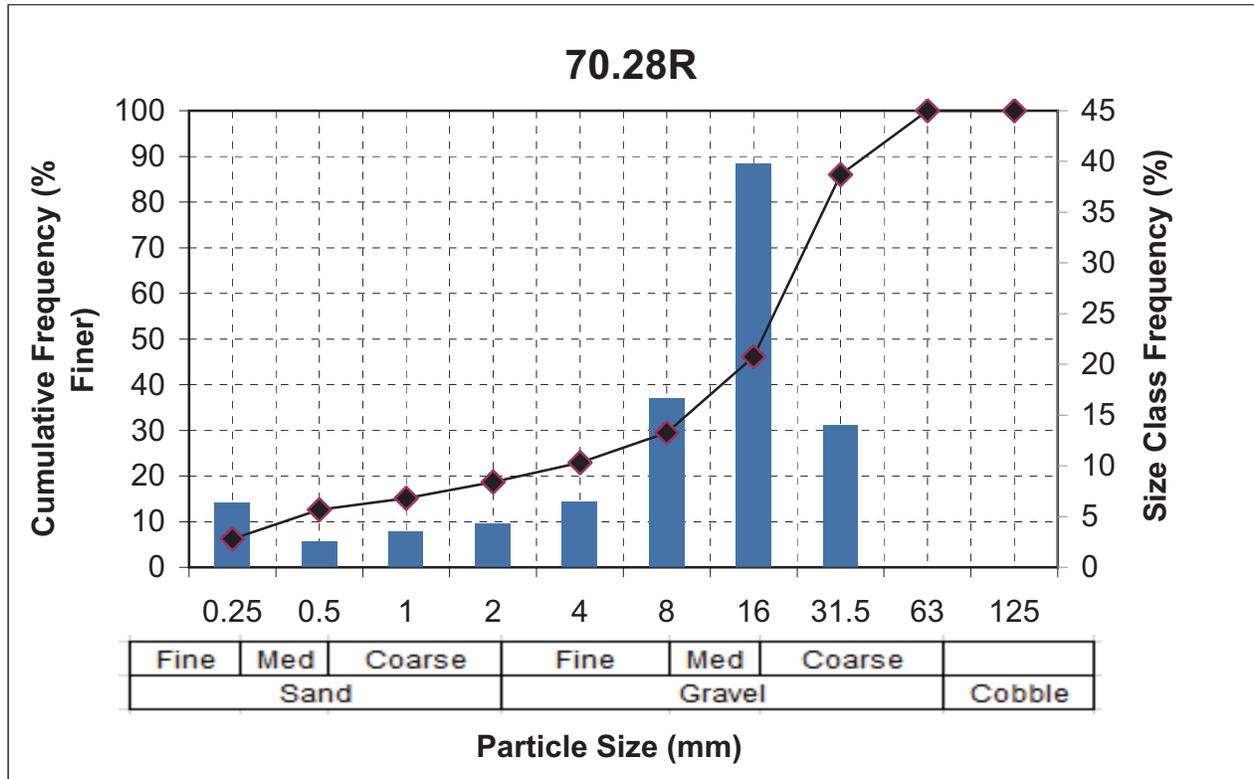


Figure C-28. Patch 70.35L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 1075 |
| 16 | 57.2 | 23.0 | 1250 |
| 8 | 42.3 | 14.9 | 810 |
| 4 | 32.2 | 10.1 | 550 |
| 2 | 20.7 | 11.5 | 625 |
| 1 | 12.4 | 8.4 | 454 |
| 0.5 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 465 |
| 0.25 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 164 |
| Pan | --- | 0.8 | 43 |
| Total | | | 5436 |

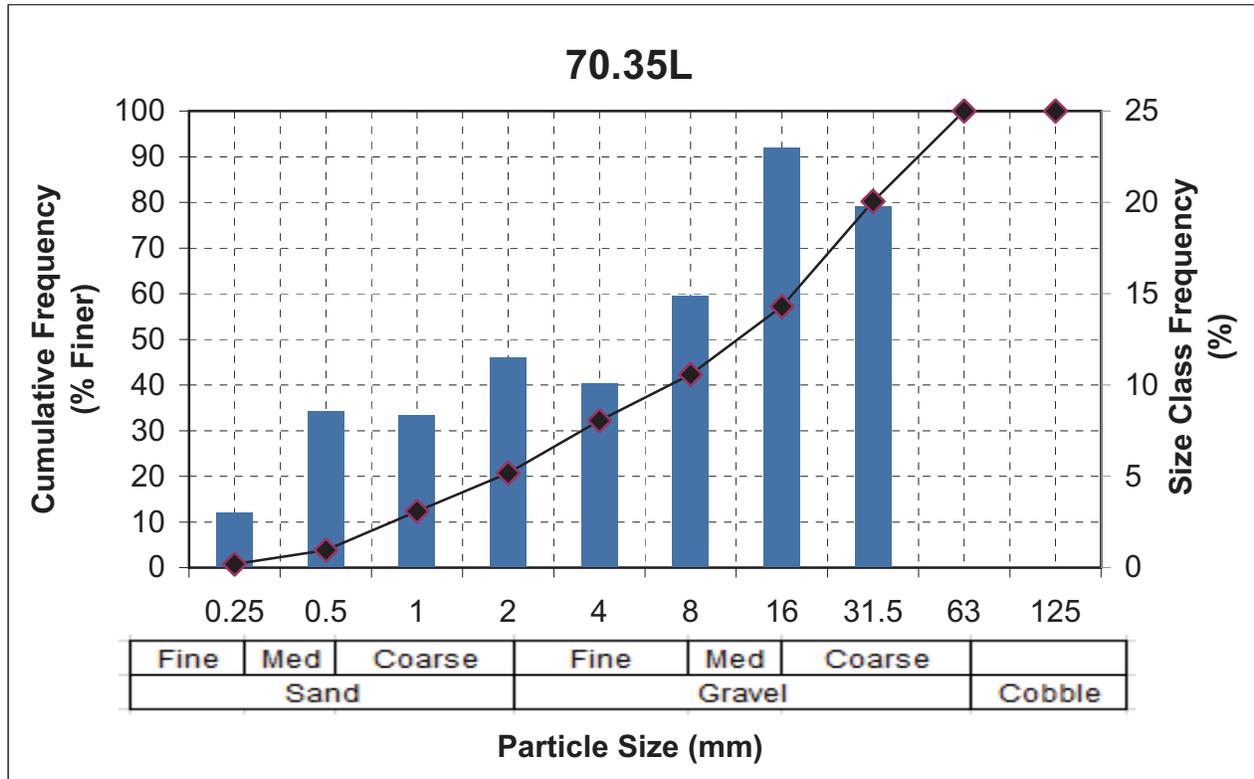


Figure C-29. Patch 70.39L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 365 |
| 16 | 66.3 | 26.0 | 1230 |
| 8 | 54.4 | 11.8 | 560 |
| 4 | 46.0 | 8.4 | 395 |
| 2 | 29.0 | 17.0 | 805 |
| 1 | 16.5 | 12.5 | 592 |
| 0.5 | 3.2 | 13.3 | 630 |
| 0.25 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 124 |
| Pan | --- | 0.5 | 25 |
| Total | | | 4726 |

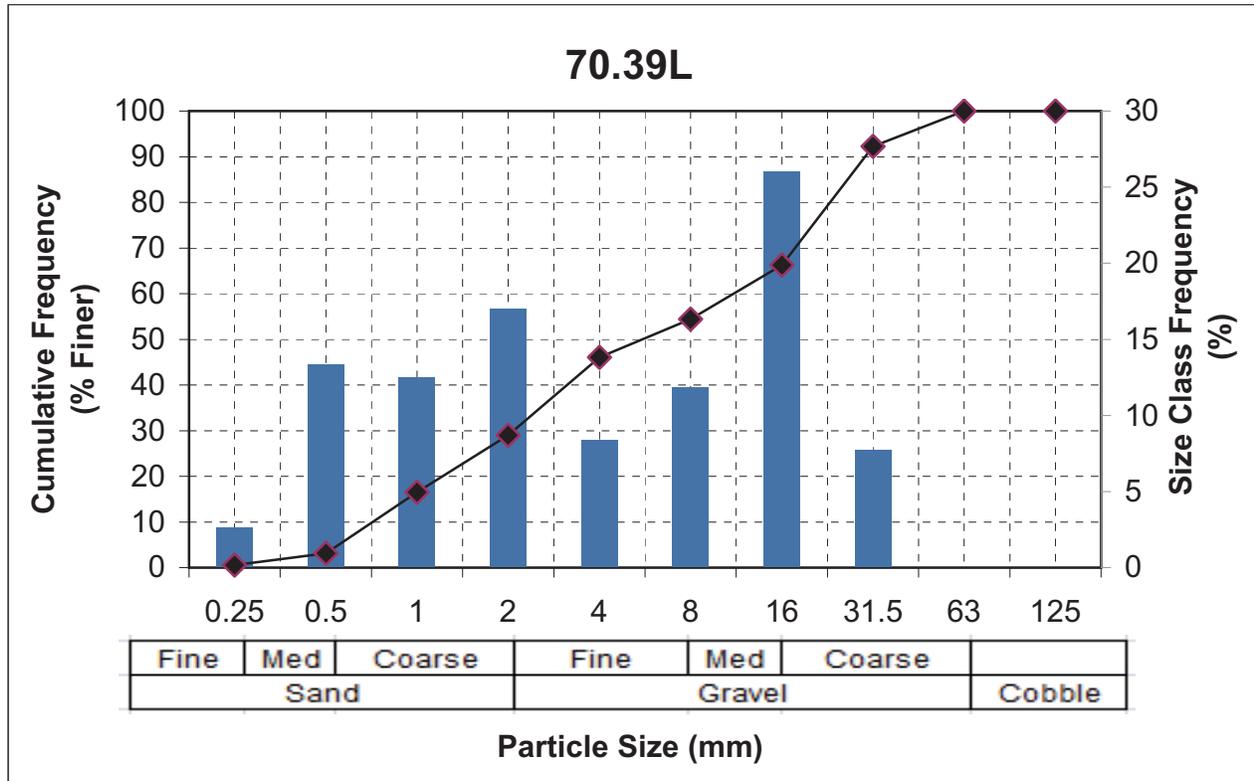


Figure C-30. Patch 70.65R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 302 |
| 16 | 67.8 | 23.5 | 815 |
| 8 | 53.6 | 14.2 | 493 |
| 4 | 40.6 | 13.0 | 452 |
| 2 | 26.6 | 14.0 | 485 |
| 1 | 17.4 | 9.2 | 318 |
| 0.5 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 340 |
| 0.25 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 221 |
| Pan | --- | 1.2 | 43 |
| Total | | | 3469 |

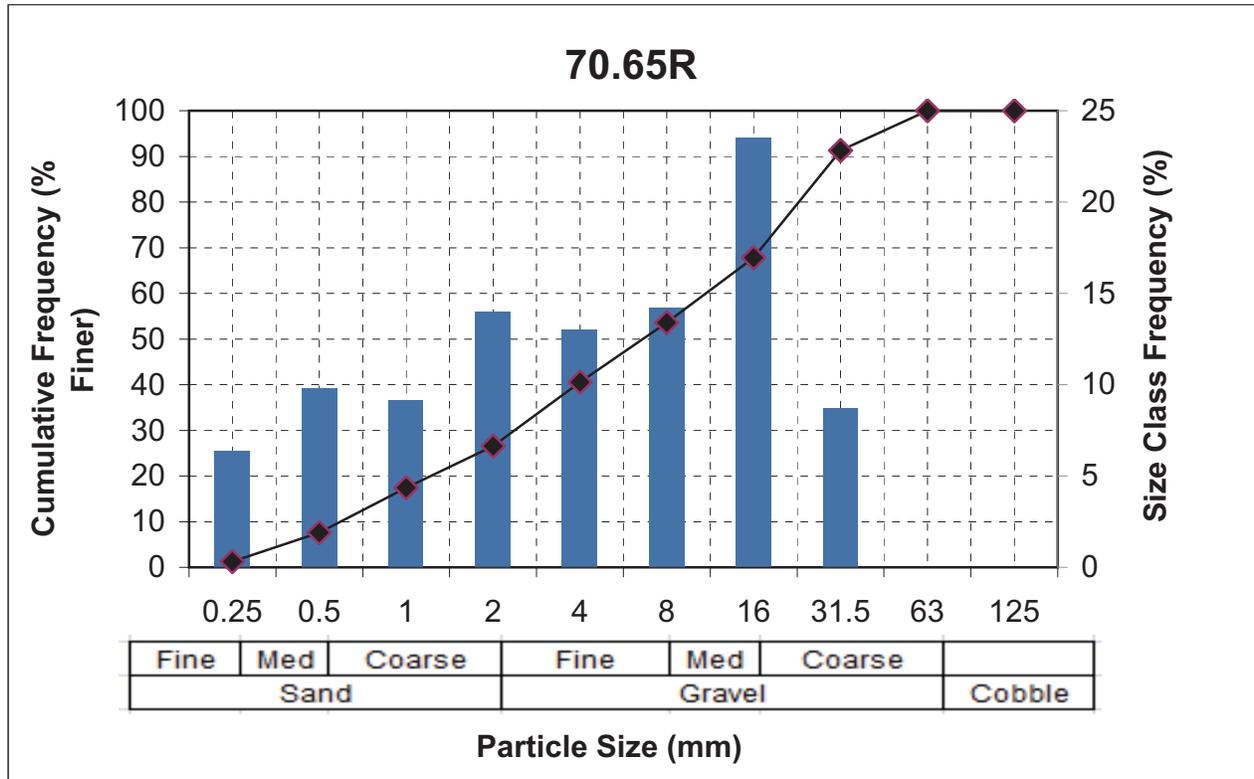


Figure C-31. Patch 70.77R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 549 |
| 31.5 | 79.7 | 13.4 | 1077 |
| 16 | 59.1 | 20.6 | 1646 |
| 8 | 44.4 | 14.7 | 1179 |
| 4 | 33.5 | 10.9 | 873 |
| 2 | 21.8 | 11.8 | 942 |
| 1 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 883 |
| 0.5 | 2.8 | 8.0 | 639 |
| 0.25 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 177 |
| Pan | --- | 0.5 | 44 |
| Total | | | 8009 |

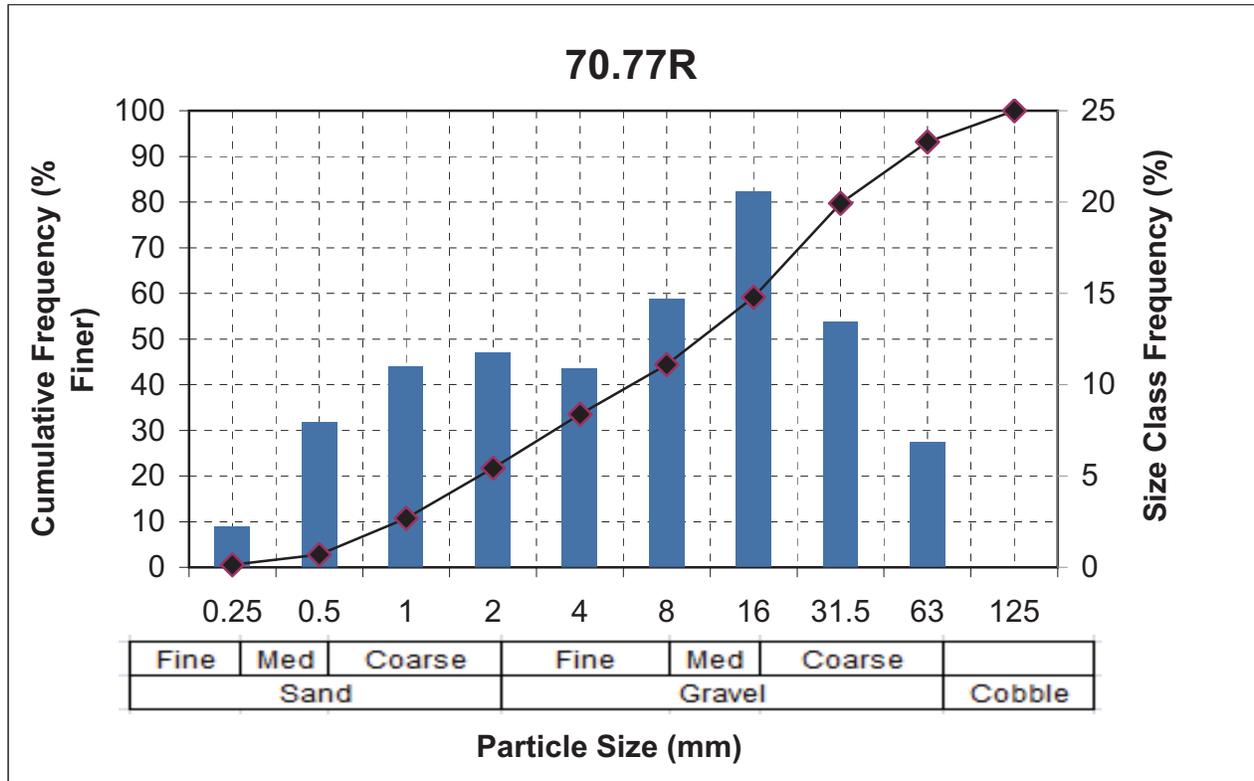


Figure C-32. Patch 70.83R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 386 |
| 16 | 64.4 | 26.3 | 1089 |
| 8 | 56.4 | 7.9 | 328 |
| 4 | 50.2 | 6.3 | 259 |
| 2 | 40.6 | 9.5 | 395 |
| 1 | 24.6 | 16.0 | 663 |
| 0.5 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 578 |
| 0.25 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 302 |
| Pan | --- | 3.3 | 138 |
| Total | | | 4138 |

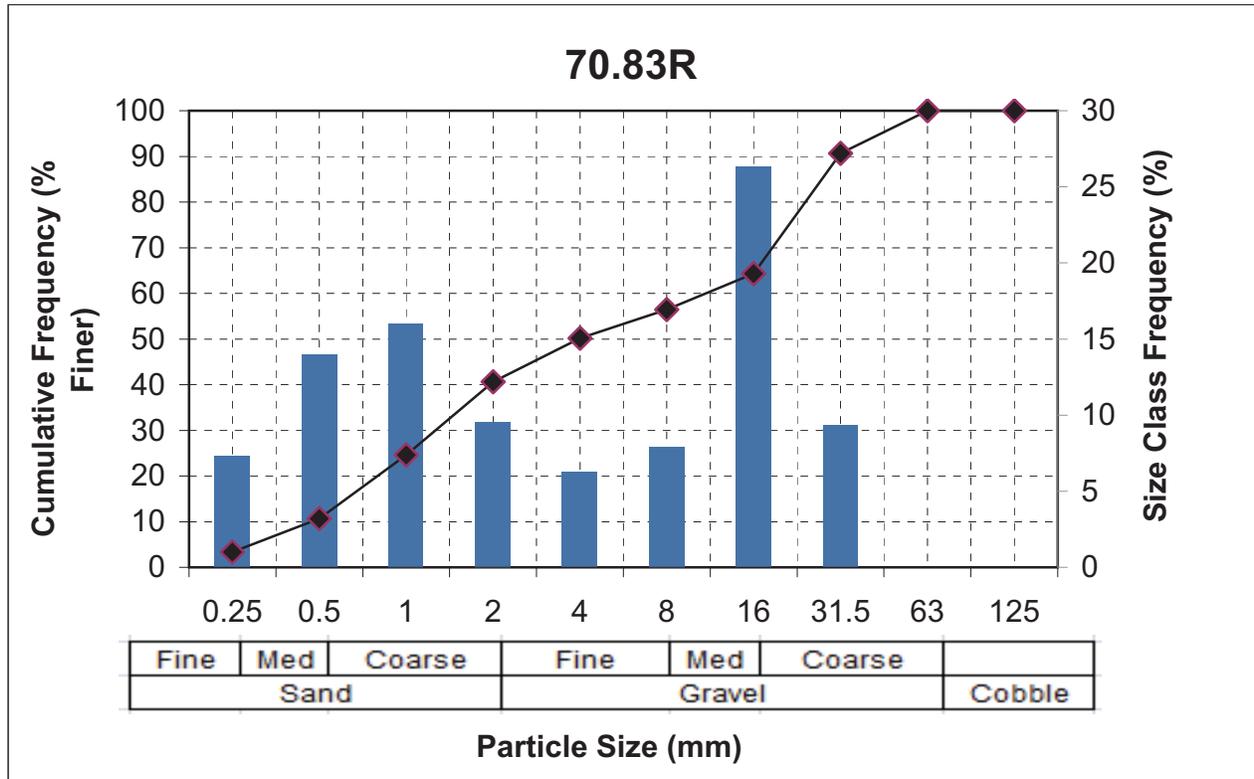


Figure C-33. Patch 70.88R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 49 |
| 16 | 74.2 | 24.3 | 804 |
| 8 | 52.5 | 21.7 | 718 |
| 4 | 37.7 | 14.8 | 489 |
| 2 | 25.9 | 11.8 | 390 |
| 1 | 15.3 | 10.5 | 348 |
| 0.5 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 305 |
| 0.25 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 122 |
| Pan | --- | 2.4 | 80 |
| Total | | | 3305 |

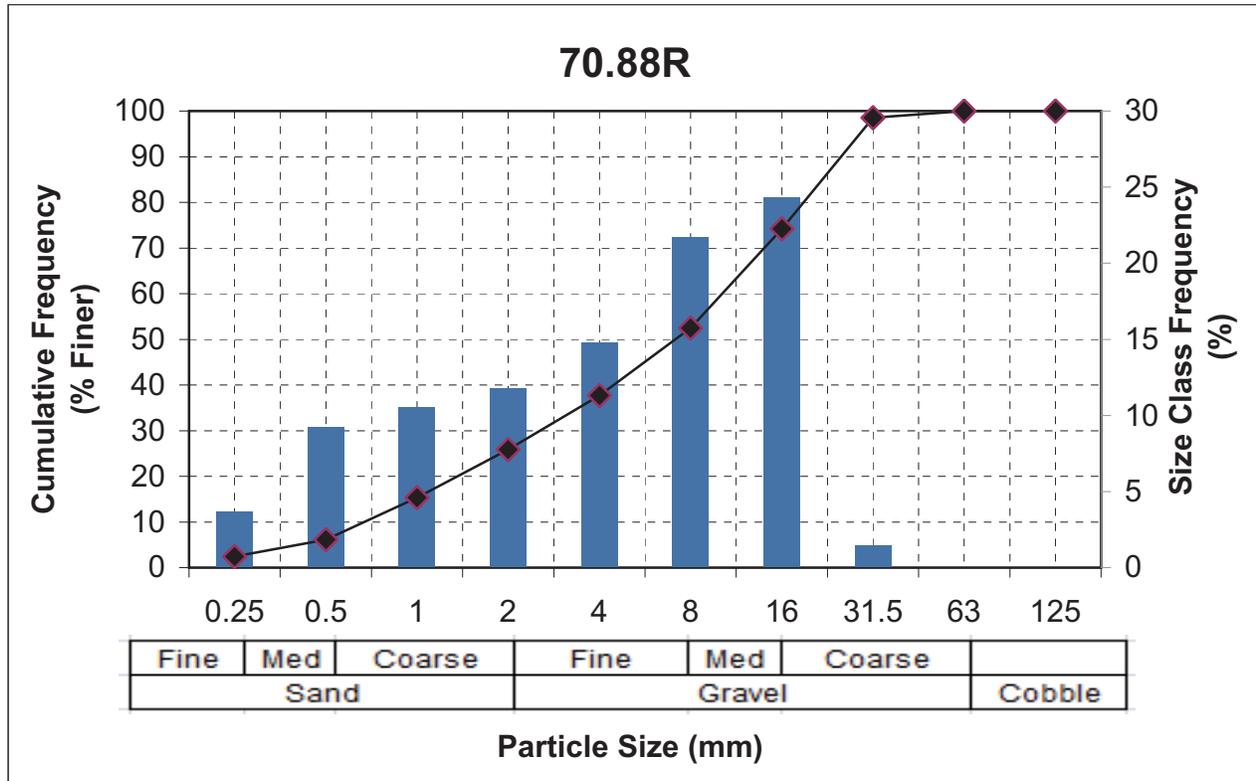


Figure C-34. Patch 71.23L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 85.5 | 14.5 | 531 |
| 16 | 50.0 | 35.6 | 1305 |
| 8 | 33.3 | 16.6 | 610 |
| 4 | 22.0 | 11.3 | 415 |
| 2 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 358 |
| 1 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 273 |
| 0.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 91 |
| 0.25 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 58 |
| Pan | --- | 0.8 | 28 |
| Total | | | 3669 |

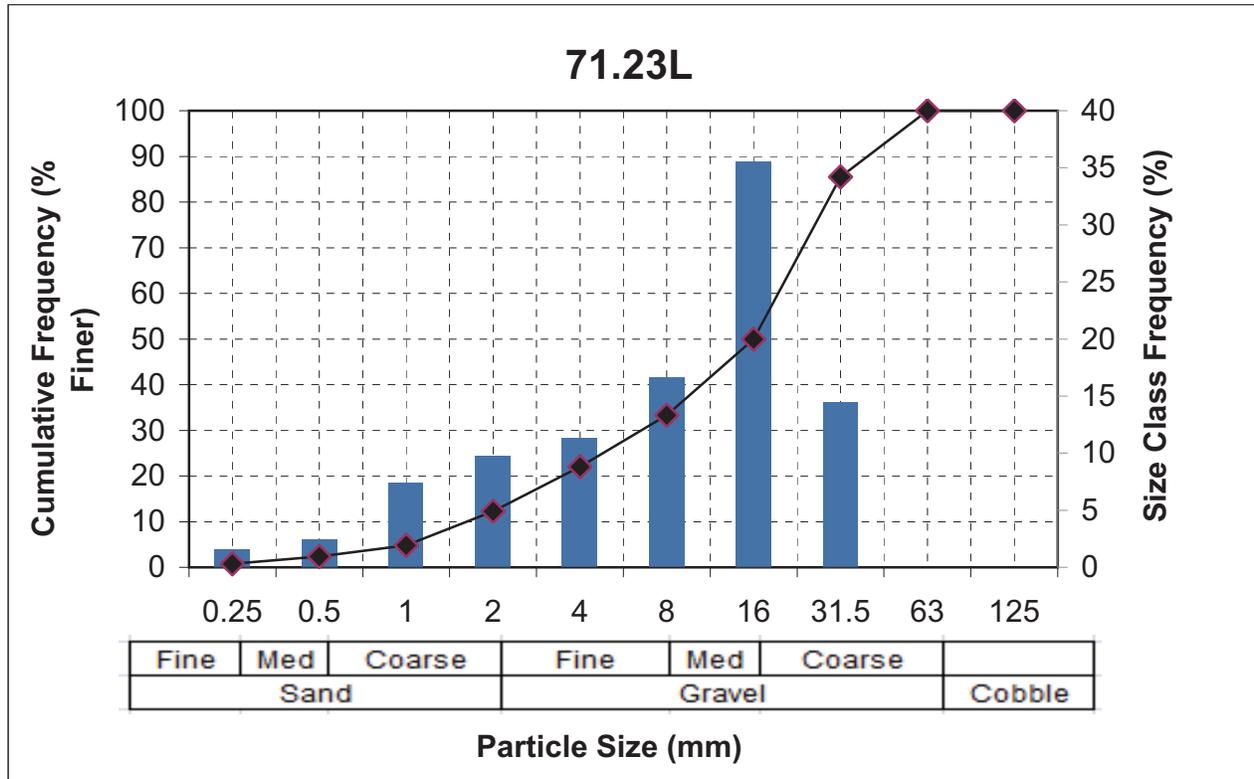


Figure C-35. Patch 71.26L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 97.7 | 2.3 | 175 |
| 16 | 79.0 | 18.7 | 1430 |
| 8 | 62.5 | 16.5 | 1265 |
| 4 | 47.0 | 15.5 | 1188 |
| 2 | 29.7 | 17.3 | 1321 |
| 1 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 1185 |
| 0.5 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 483 |
| 0.25 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 423 |
| Pan | --- | 2.4 | 186 |
| Total | | | 7656 |

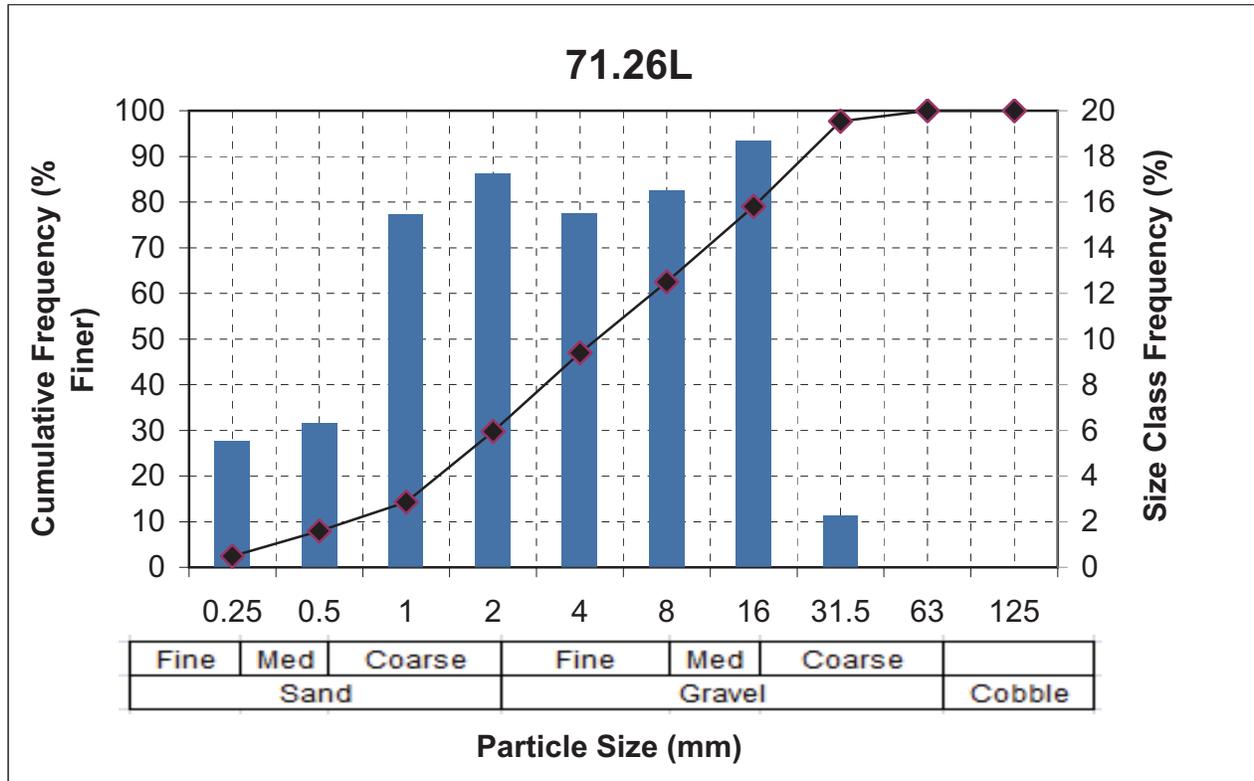


Figure C-36. Patch 71.30L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 784 |
| 16 | 66.3 | 23.8 | 1898 |
| 8 | 48.0 | 18.3 | 1461 |
| 4 | 34.7 | 13.3 | 1061 |
| 2 | 21.1 | 13.6 | 1085 |
| 1 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 956 |
| 0.5 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 316 |
| 0.25 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 246 |
| Pan | --- | 2.0 | 160 |
| Total | | | 7967 |

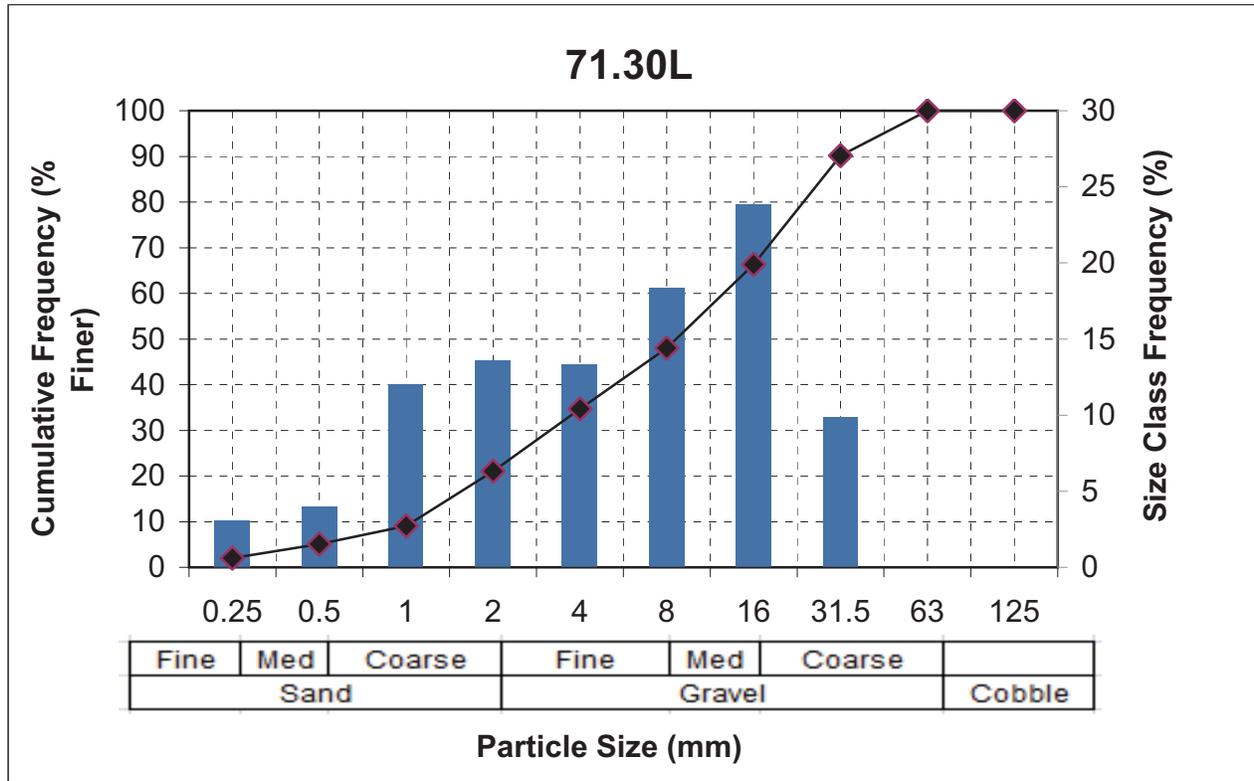


Figure C-37. Patch 71.52R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 676 |
| 16 | 73.4 | 18.8 | 1615 |
| 8 | 55.3 | 18.1 | 1555 |
| 4 | 44.1 | 11.3 | 969 |
| 2 | 30.7 | 13.4 | 1155 |
| 1 | 19.3 | 11.4 | 983 |
| 0.5 | 8.0 | 11.2 | 966 |
| 0.25 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 555 |
| Pan | --- | 1.6 | 138 |
| Total | | | 8612 |

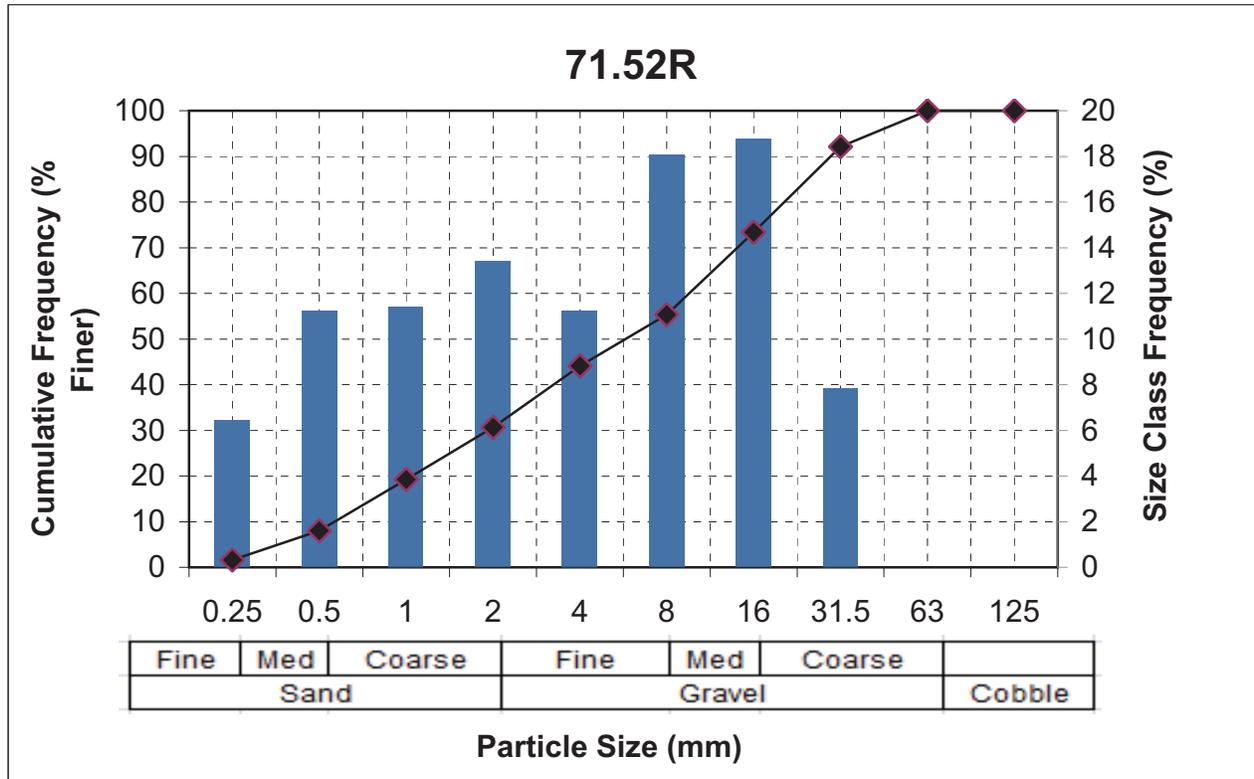


Figure C-38. Patch 71.66L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 423 |
| 31.5 | 57.6 | 32.9 | 1461 |
| 16 | 39.4 | 18.2 | 810 |
| 8 | 31.3 | 8.1 | 362 |
| 4 | 25.7 | 5.5 | 246 |
| 2 | 19.9 | 5.8 | 259 |
| 1 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 468 |
| 0.5 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 321 |
| 0.25 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 73 |
| Pan | --- | 0.5 | 23 |
| Total | | | 4446 |

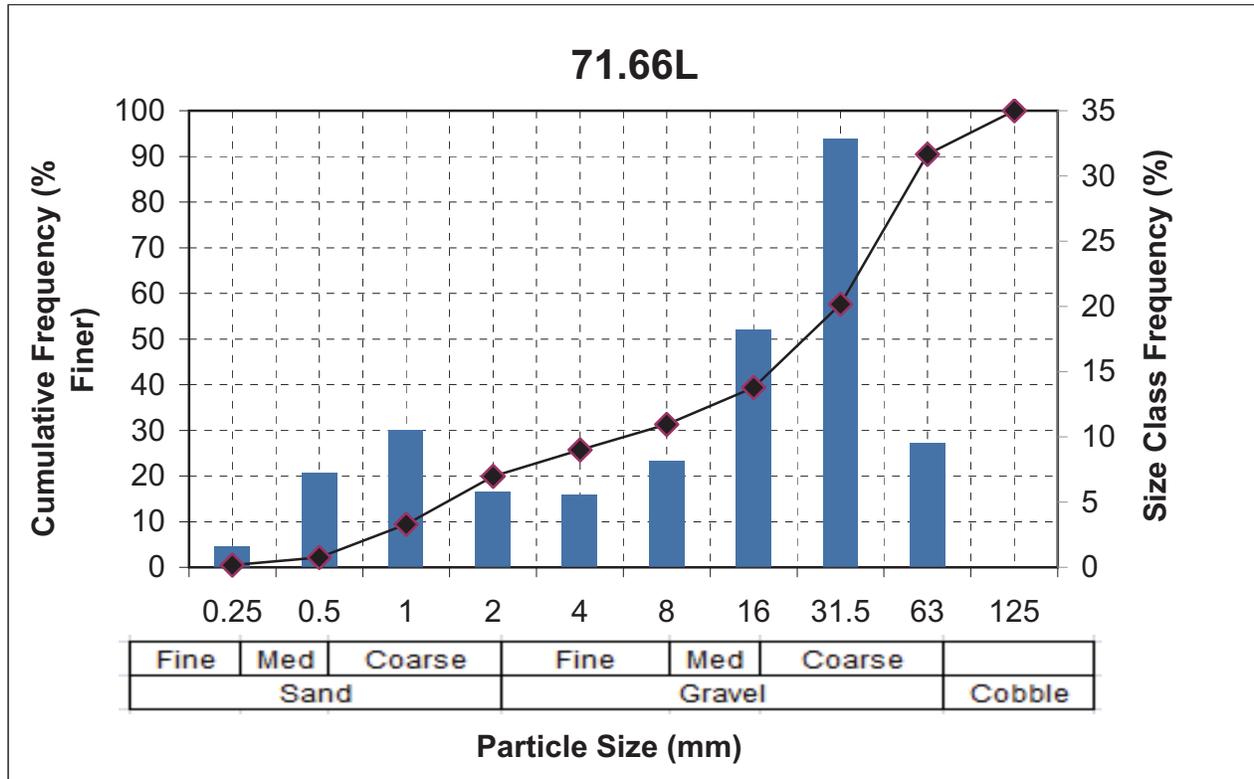


Figure C-39. Patch 71.69L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 2034 |
| 31.5 | 71.3 | 8.9 | 915 |
| 16 | 44.0 | 27.3 | 2813 |
| 8 | 27.8 | 16.2 | 1663 |
| 4 | 20.9 | 7.0 | 719 |
| 2 | 14.3 | 6.6 | 676 |
| 1 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 827 |
| 0.5 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 438 |
| 0.25 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 136 |
| Pan | --- | 0.7 | 70 |
| Total | | | 10291 |

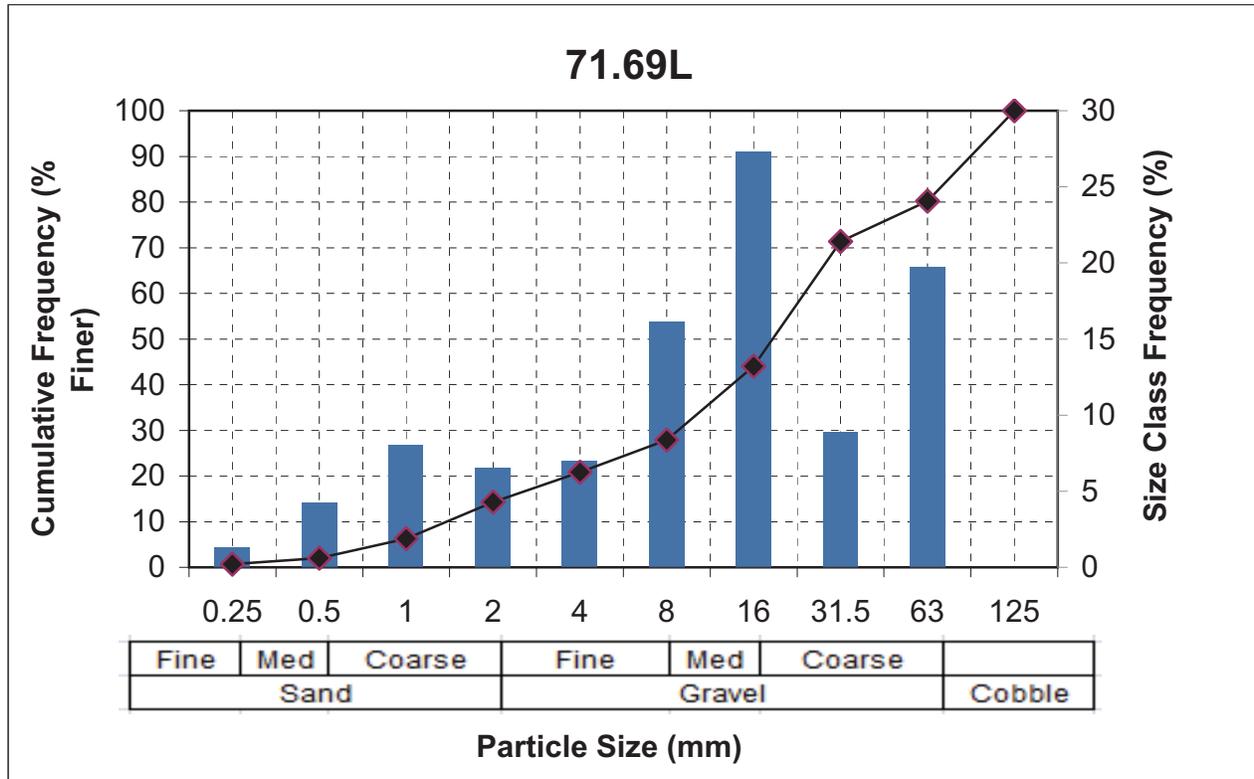


Figure C-40. Patch 71.71L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 655 |
| 16 | 62.2 | 17.9 | 590 |
| 8 | 40.6 | 21.6 | 712 |
| 4 | 24.9 | 15.7 | 517 |
| 2 | 11.6 | 13.3 | 439 |
| 1 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 265 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 100 |
| 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 14 |
| Pan | --- | 0.1 | 3 |
| Total | | | 3295 |

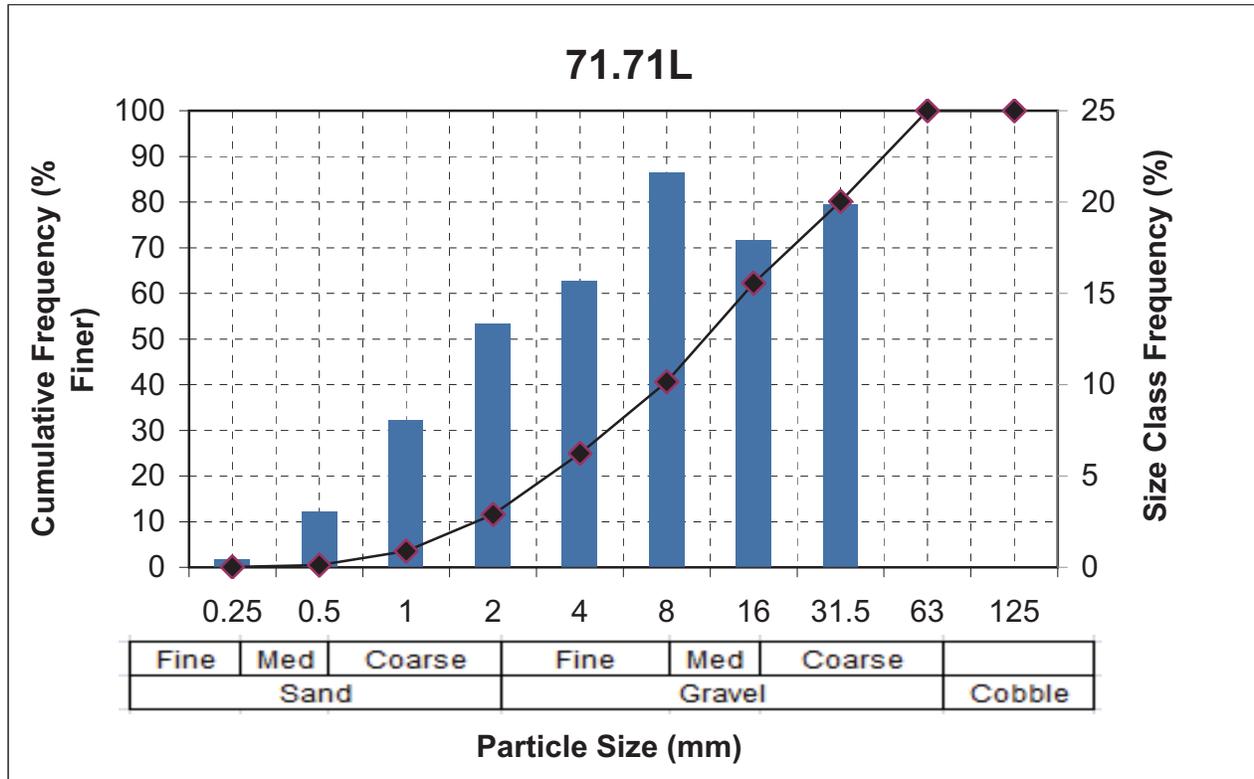


Figure C-41. Patch 71.74L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 76.1 | 23.9 | 853 |
| 16 | 53.9 | 22.3 | 796 |
| 8 | 27.4 | 26.5 | 948 |
| 4 | 17.5 | 9.8 | 352 |
| 2 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 358 |
| 1 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 156 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 86 |
| 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 19 |
| Pan | --- | 0.2 | 8 |
| Total | | | 3576 |

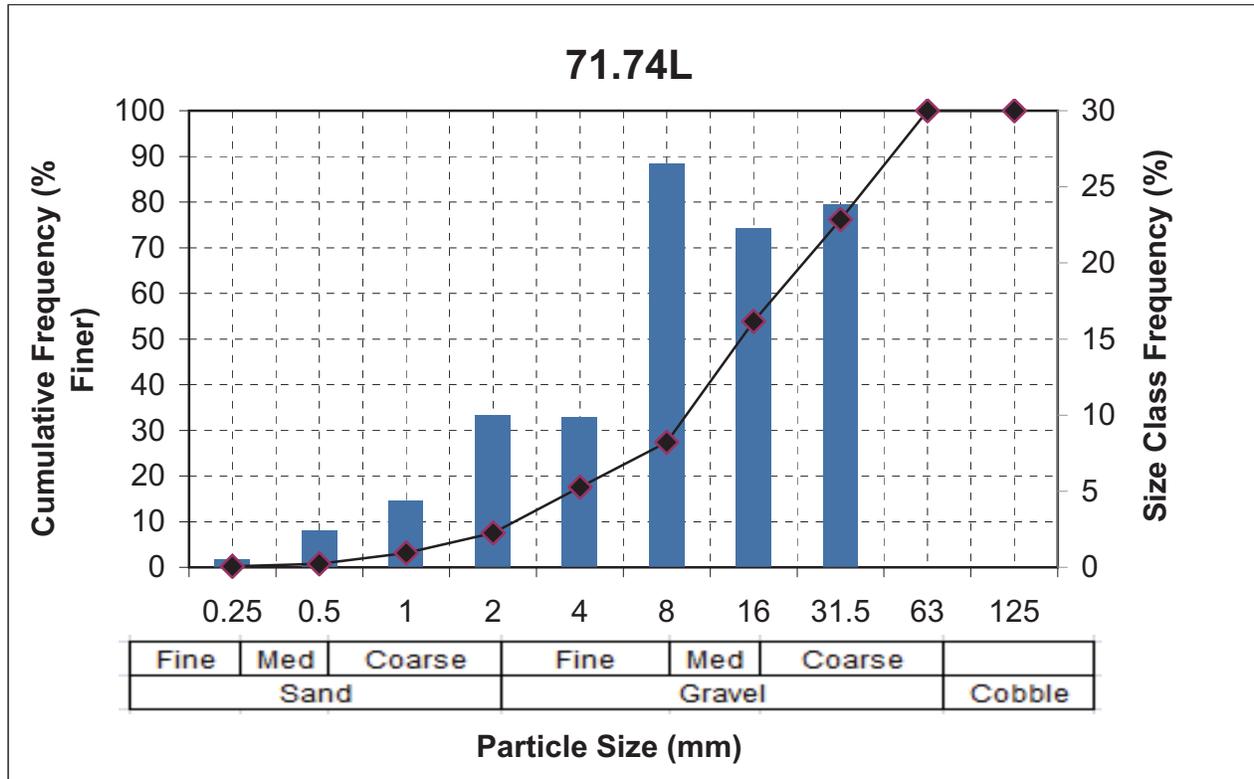


Figure C-42. Patch 71.91R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 486 |
| 16 | 72.8 | 20.1 | 1362 |
| 8 | 27.6 | 45.2 | 3070 |
| 4 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 868 |
| 2 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 425 |
| 1 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 244 |
| 0.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 206 |
| 0.25 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 101 |
| Pan | --- | 0.4 | 28 |
| Total | | | 6790 |

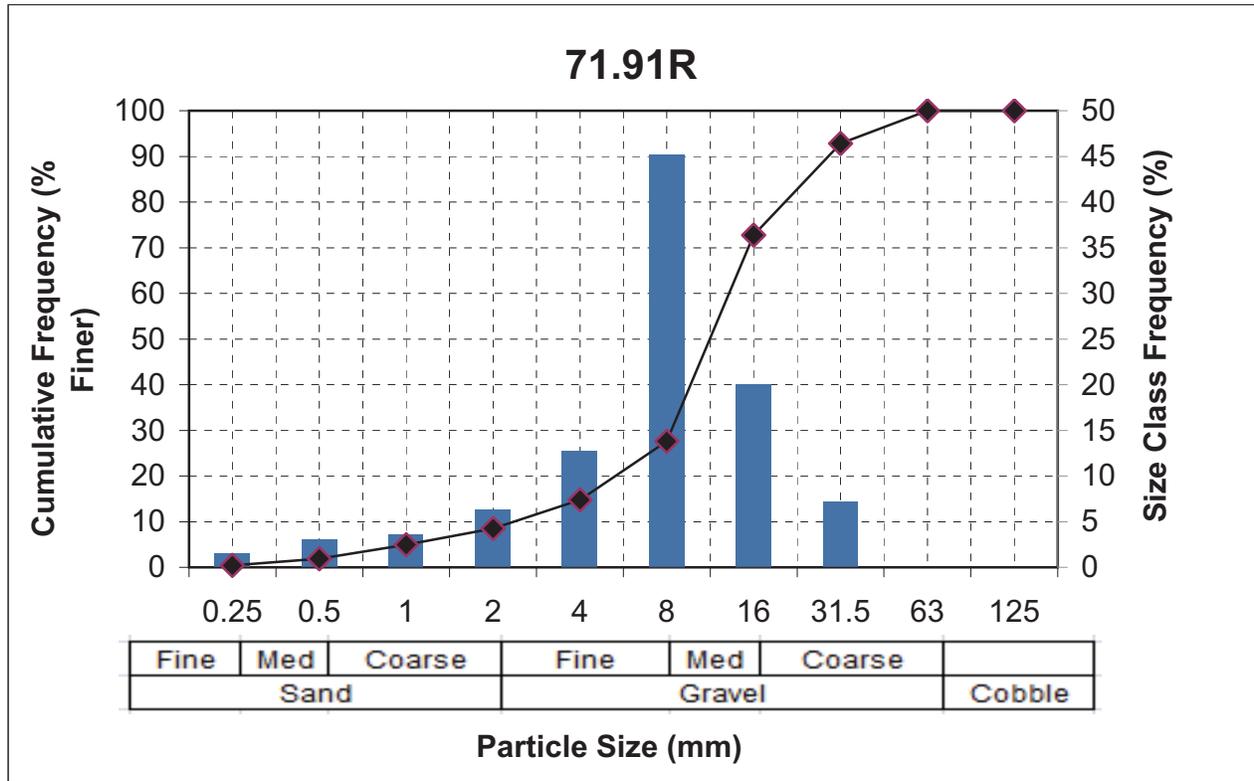


Figure C-43. Patch 72.24R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 122 |
| 16 | 62.8 | 33.8 | 1210 |
| 8 | 43.0 | 19.8 | 711 |
| 4 | 36.3 | 6.7 | 240 |
| 2 | 31.5 | 4.8 | 172 |
| 1 | 26.9 | 4.6 | 165 |
| 0.5 | 17.7 | 9.2 | 329 |
| 0.25 | 5.2 | 12.6 | 450 |
| Pan | --- | 5.2 | 185 |
| Total | | | 3584 |

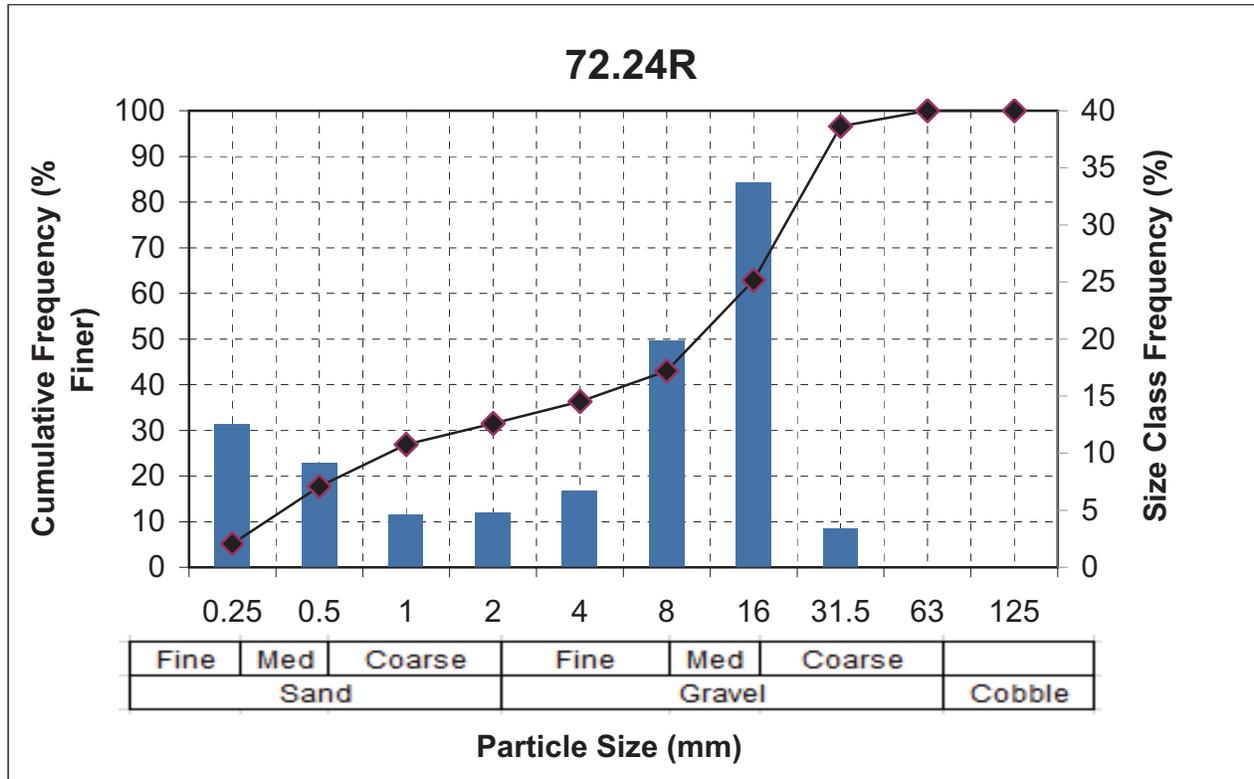


Figure C-44. Patch 72.42R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 690 |
| 16 | 48.5 | 41.9 | 3031 |
| 8 | 16.5 | 32.0 | 2310 |
| 4 | 4.3 | 12.2 | 885 |
| 2 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 197 |
| 1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 81 |
| 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 19 |
| 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7 |
| Pan | --- | 0.1 | 7 |
| Total | | | 7227 |

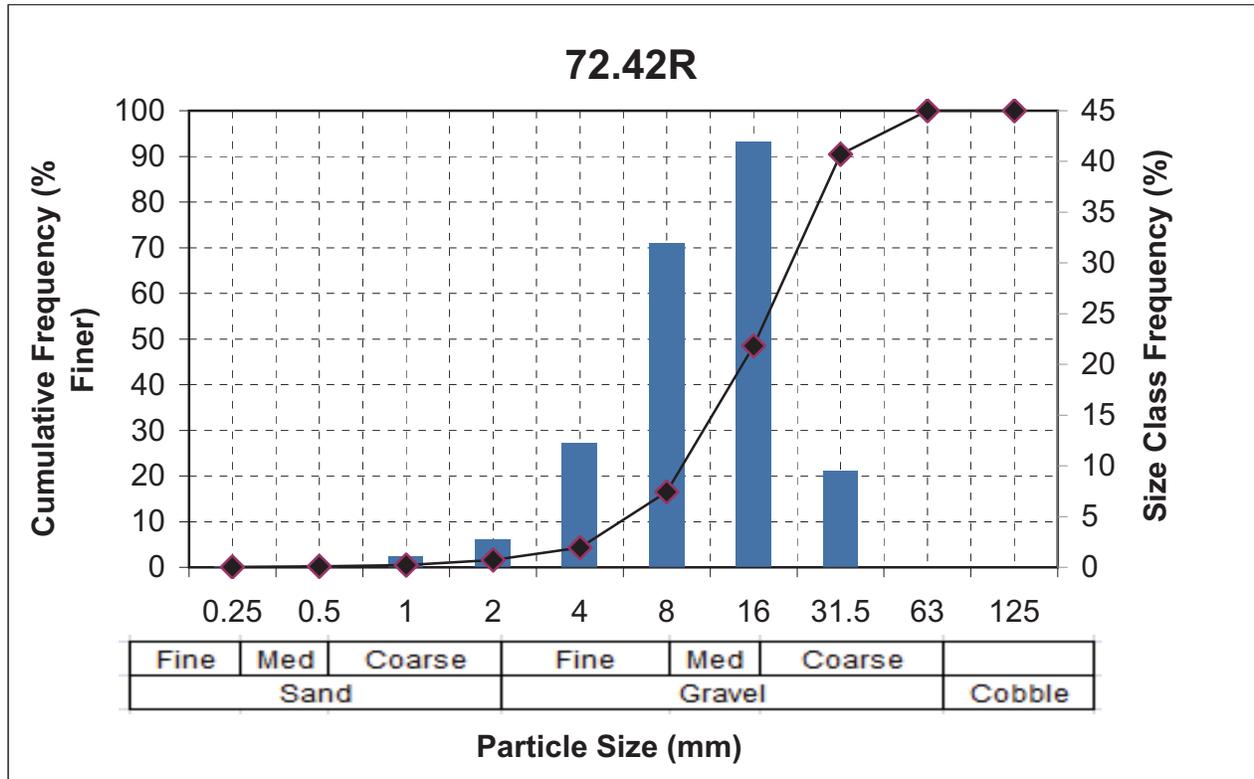


Figure C-45. Patch 72.47L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 158 |
| 16 | 79.1 | 16.6 | 618 |
| 8 | 59.7 | 19.4 | 720 |
| 4 | 39.4 | 20.3 | 755 |
| 2 | 17.0 | 22.4 | 831 |
| 1 | 1.9 | 15.1 | 560 |
| 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 64 |
| 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4 |
| Pan | --- | 0.1 | 2 |
| Total | | | 3712 |

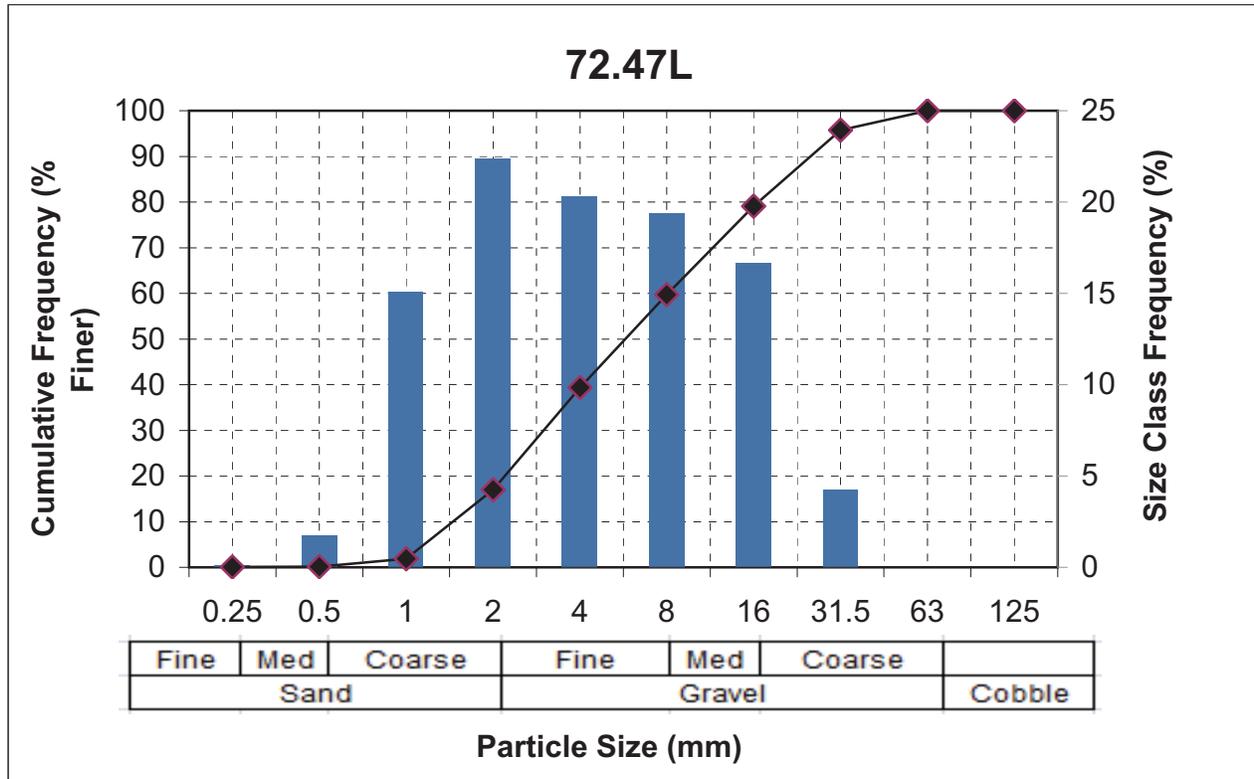


Figure C-46. Patch 72.53L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 302 |
| 16 | 77.7 | 14.2 | 530 |
| 8 | 52.9 | 24.9 | 930 |
| 4 | 35.5 | 17.3 | 648 |
| 2 | 25.9 | 9.6 | 360 |
| 1 | 16.0 | 9.9 | 370 |
| 0.5 | 5.3 | 10.8 | 402 |
| 0.25 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 162 |
| Pan | --- | 0.9 | 35 |
| Total | | | 3739 |

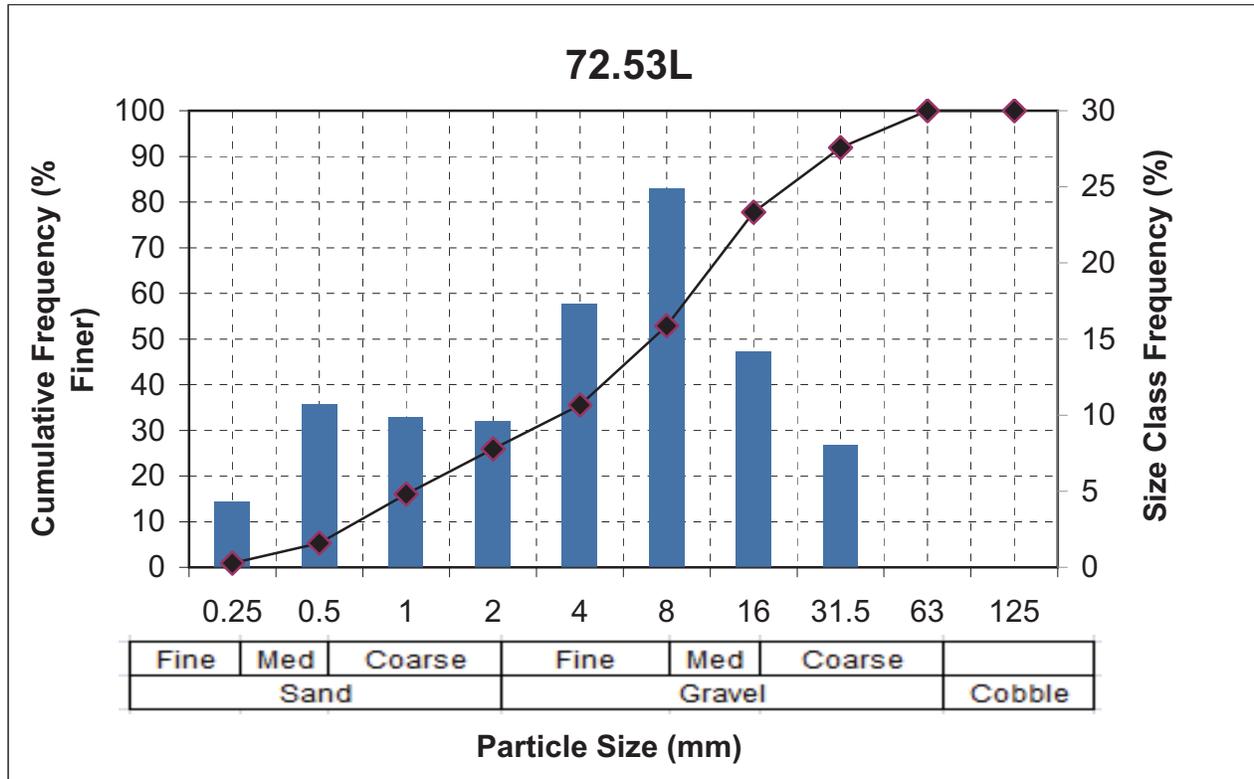


Figure C-47. Patch 72.56L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 468 |
| 16 | 74.7 | 16.0 | 803 |
| 8 | 64.0 | 10.7 | 540 |
| 4 | 56.3 | 7.6 | 384 |
| 2 | 48.6 | 7.8 | 390 |
| 1 | 39.4 | 9.1 | 459 |
| 0.5 | 20.9 | 18.5 | 930 |
| 0.25 | 6.1 | 14.9 | 748 |
| Pan | --- | 6.1 | 305 |
| Total | | | 5027 |

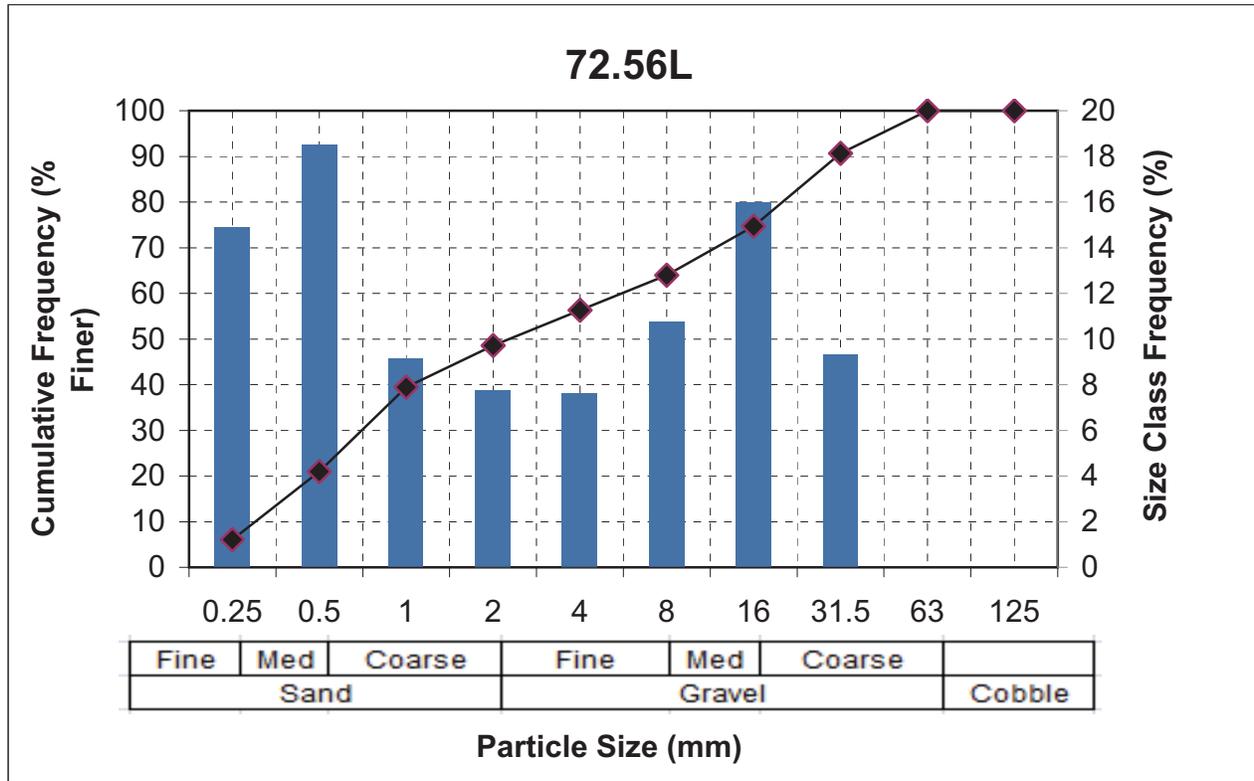


Figure C-48. Patch 72.67L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 171 |
| 16 | 63.1 | 34.1 | 2127 |
| 8 | 39.6 | 23.6 | 1470 |
| 4 | 35.4 | 4.1 | 257 |
| 2 | 34.1 | 1.4 | 85 |
| 1 | 32.4 | 1.7 | 105 |
| 0.5 | 25.1 | 7.3 | 455 |
| 0.25 | 9.0 | 16.1 | 1004 |
| Pan | --- | 9.0 | 560 |
| Total | | | 6234 |

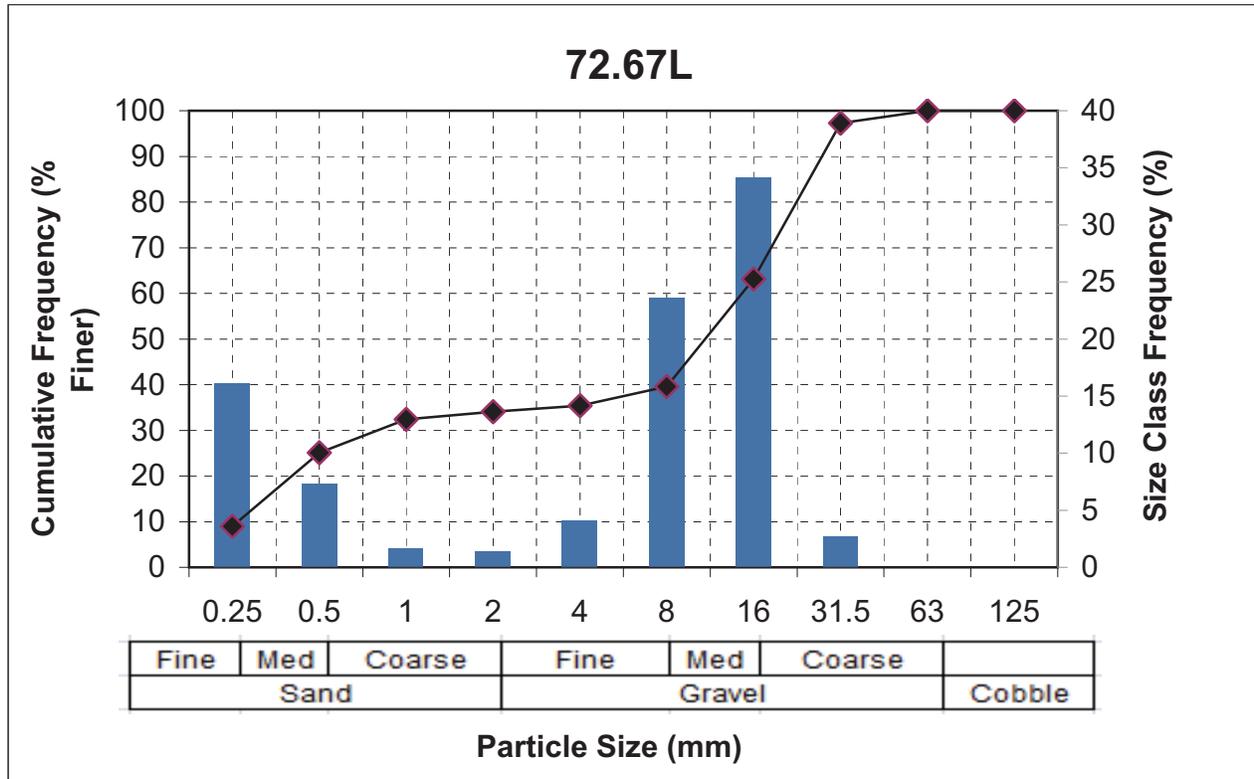


Figure C-49. Patch 72.71L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 16 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 1659 |
| 8 | 23.4 | 29.8 | 1058 |
| 4 | 20.5 | 2.9 | 102 |
| 2 | 19.9 | 0.6 | 21 |
| 1 | 18.8 | 1.1 | 38 |
| 0.5 | 12.2 | 6.6 | 233 |
| 0.25 | 3.8 | 8.4 | 299 |
| Pan | --- | 3.8 | 135 |
| Total | | | 3545 |

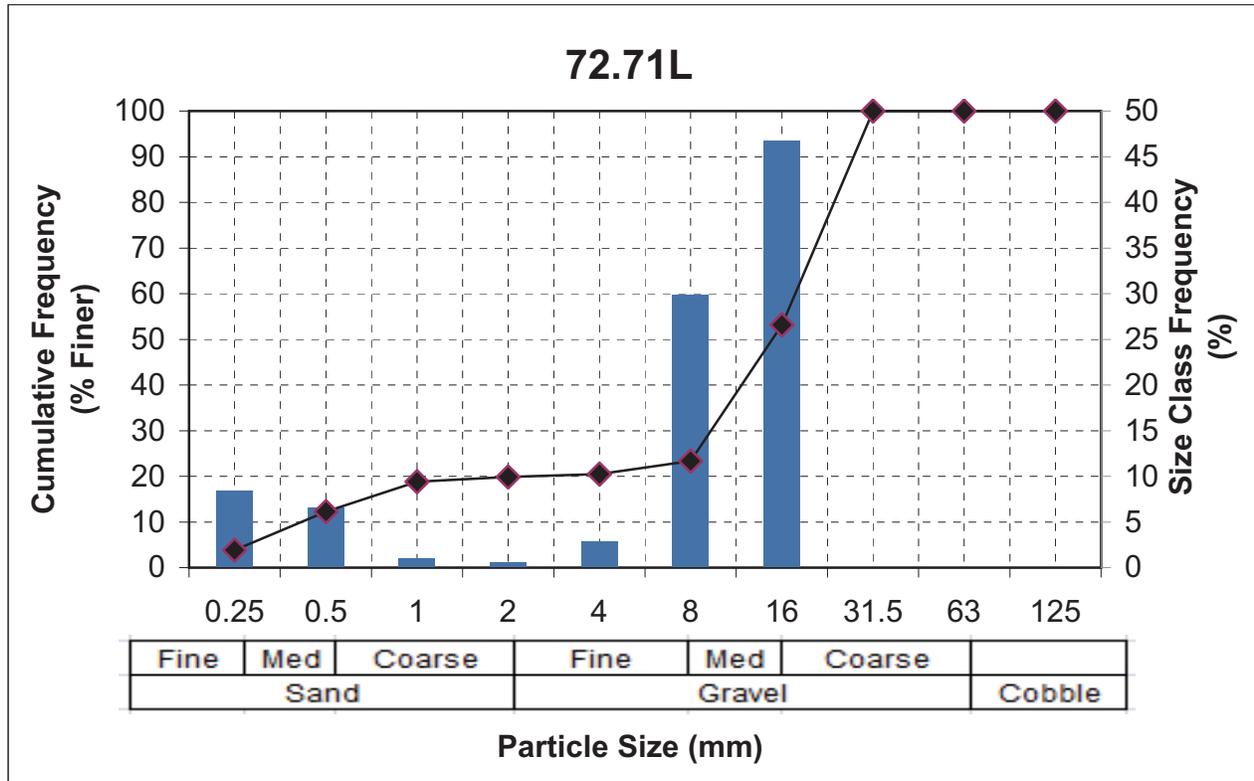


Figure C-50. Patch 72.73L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 78.2 | 21.8 | 898 |
| 31.5 | 70.2 | 7.9 | 326 |
| 16 | 55.3 | 15.0 | 616 |
| 8 | 44.8 | 10.5 | 432 |
| 4 | 41.4 | 3.4 | 139 |
| 2 | 37.0 | 4.4 | 181 |
| 1 | 31.7 | 5.3 | 216 |
| 0.5 | 23.6 | 8.2 | 336 |
| 0.25 | 7.3 | 16.2 | 668 |
| Pan | --- | 7.3 | 302 |
| Total | | | 4114 |

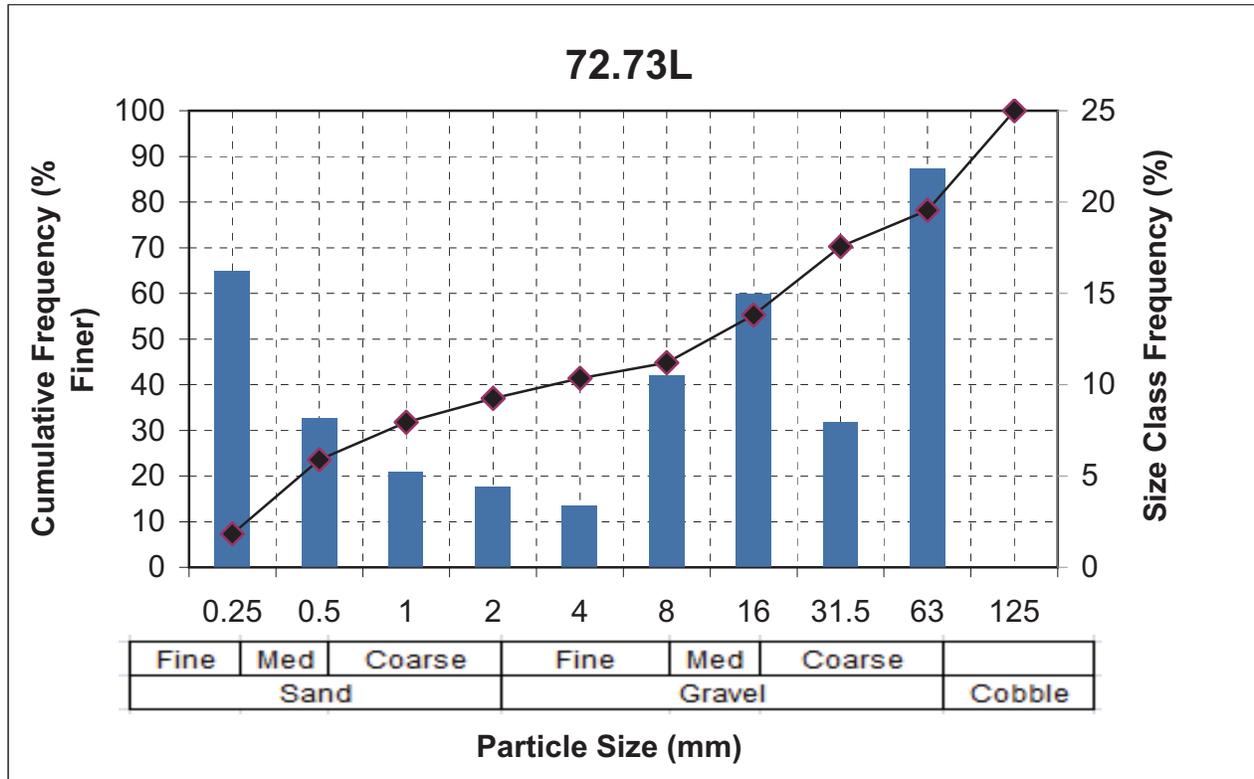


Figure C-51. Patch 73.18R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=1).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 178 |
| 16 | 55.4 | 39.9 | 1507 |
| 8 | 36.6 | 18.8 | 709 |
| 4 | 30.1 | 6.5 | 245 |
| 2 | 23.8 | 6.3 | 239 |
| 1 | 15.6 | 8.2 | 311 |
| 0.5 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 322 |
| 0.25 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 211 |
| Pan | --- | 1.5 | 56 |
| Total | | | 3778 |

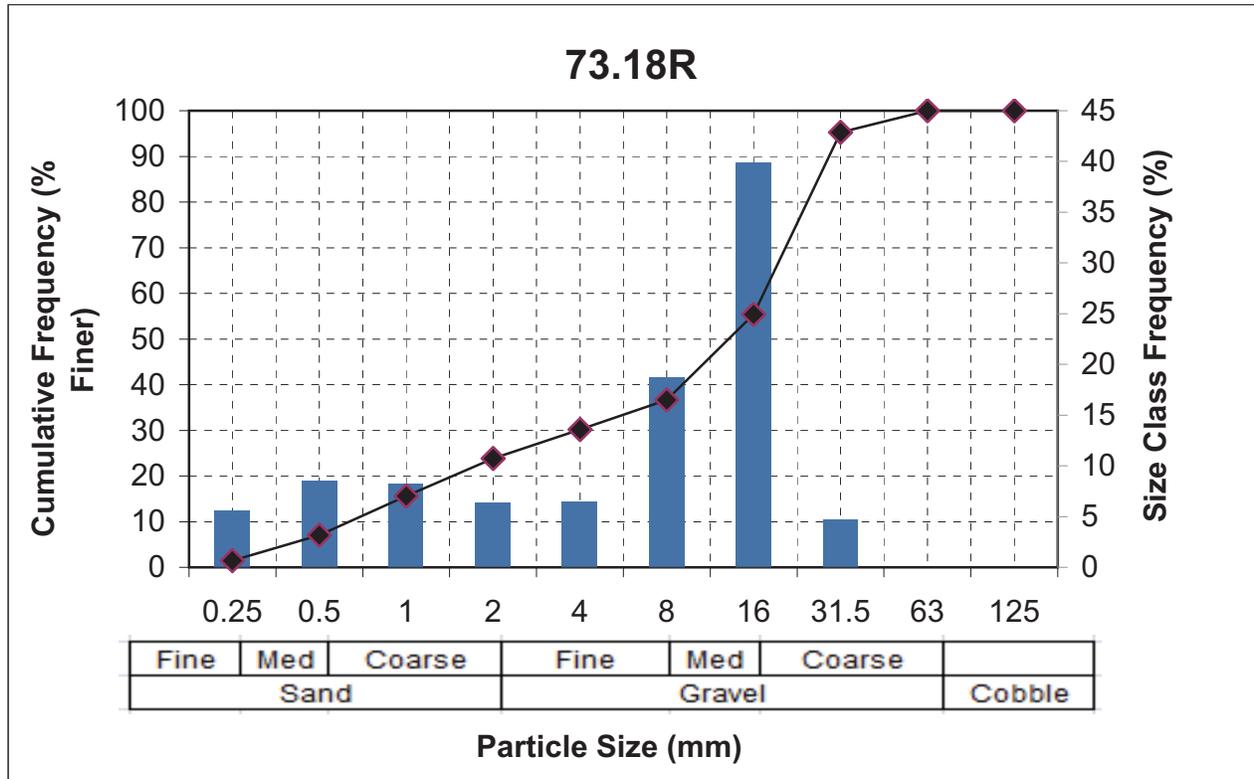


Figure C-52. Patch 73.25L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=3).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 564 |
| 16 | 78.3 | 16.7 | 1886 |
| 8 | 63.2 | 15.0 | 1694 |
| 4 | 50.3 | 12.9 | 1453 |
| 2 | 28.0 | 22.4 | 2519 |
| 1 | 17.1 | 10.9 | 1223 |
| 0.5 | 5.9 | 11.2 | 1264 |
| 0.25 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 492 |
| Pan | --- | 1.5 | 174 |
| Total | | | 11269 |

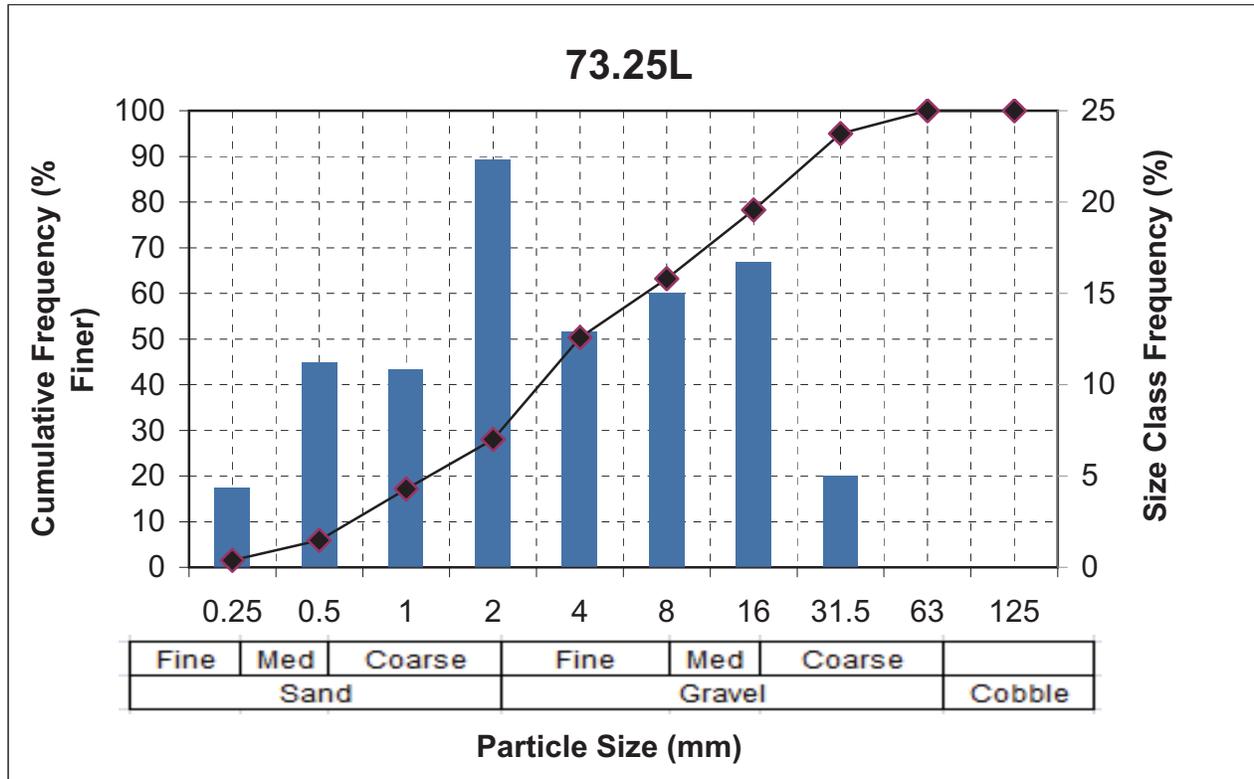


Figure C-53. Patch 73.43L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 16 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 370 |
| 8 | 46.6 | 34.4 | 672 |
| 4 | 31.4 | 15.3 | 298 |
| 2 | 23.8 | 7.5 | 147 |
| 1 | 17.9 | 5.9 | 116 |
| 0.5 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 143 |
| 0.25 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 115 |
| Pan | --- | 4.7 | 91 |
| Total | | | 1952 |

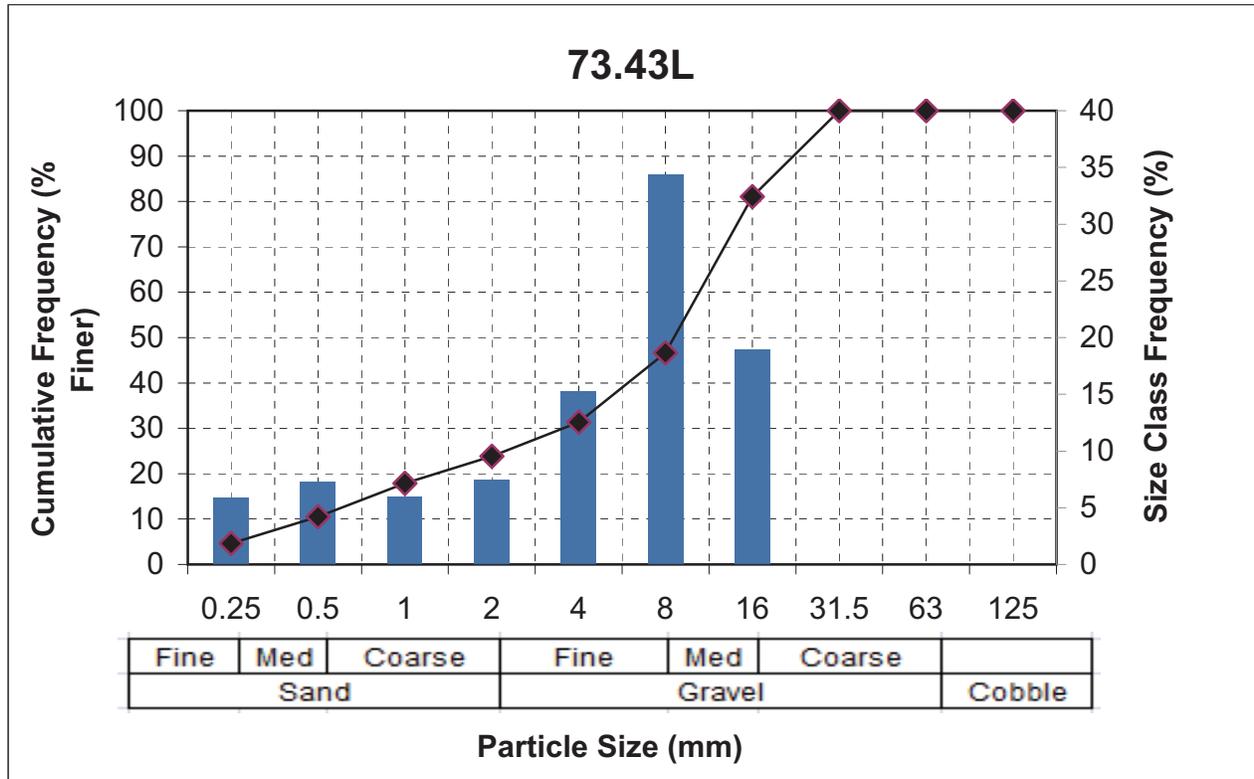


Figure C-54. Patch 73.49L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 403 |
| 16 | 53.6 | 25.4 | 490 |
| 8 | 38.2 | 15.5 | 298 |
| 4 | 28.7 | 9.5 | 183 |
| 2 | 21.0 | 7.6 | 147 |
| 1 | 15.7 | 5.3 | 103 |
| 0.5 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 121 |
| 0.25 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 122 |
| Pan | --- | 3.1 | 59 |
| Total | | | 1926 |

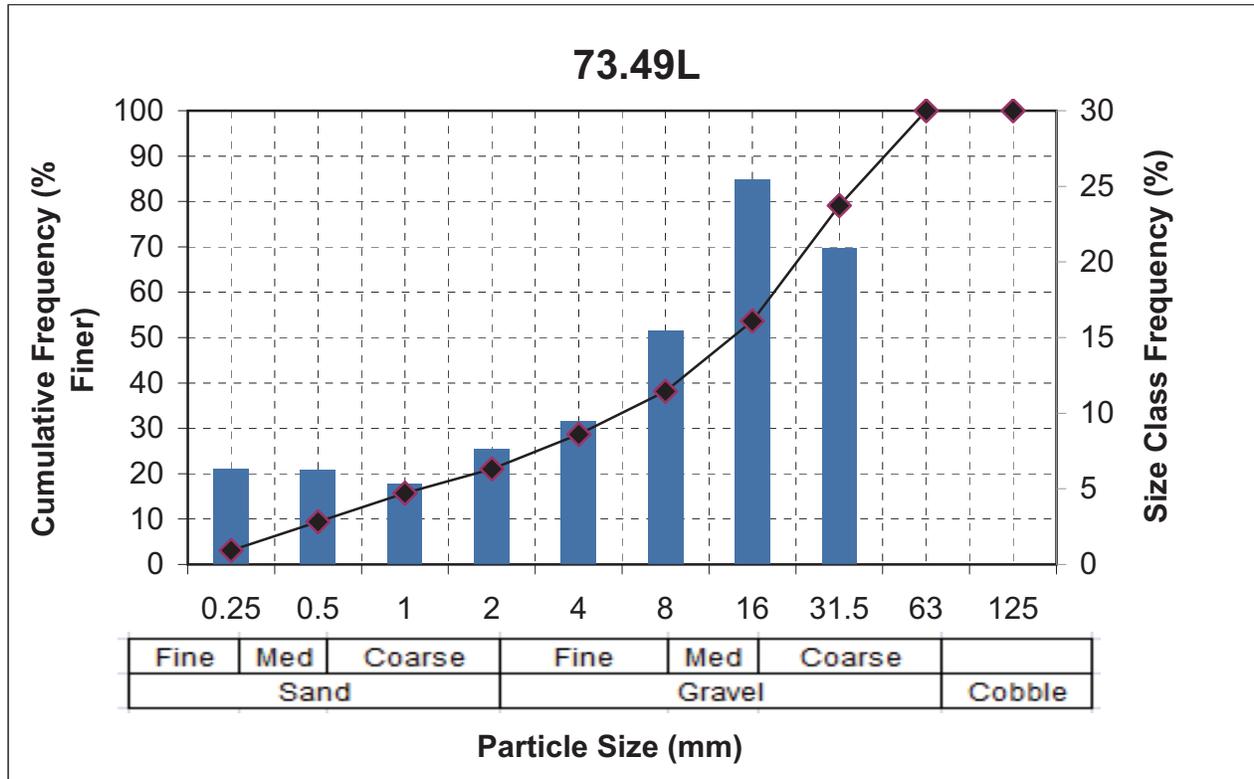


Figure C-55. Patch 73.54R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 790 |
| 16 | 55.0 | 31.3 | 1800 |
| 8 | 36.2 | 18.8 | 1080 |
| 4 | 24.7 | 11.5 | 662 |
| 2 | 17.9 | 6.8 | 392 |
| 1 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 300 |
| 0.5 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 279 |
| 0.25 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 215 |
| Pan | --- | 4.1 | 238 |
| Total | | | 5756 |

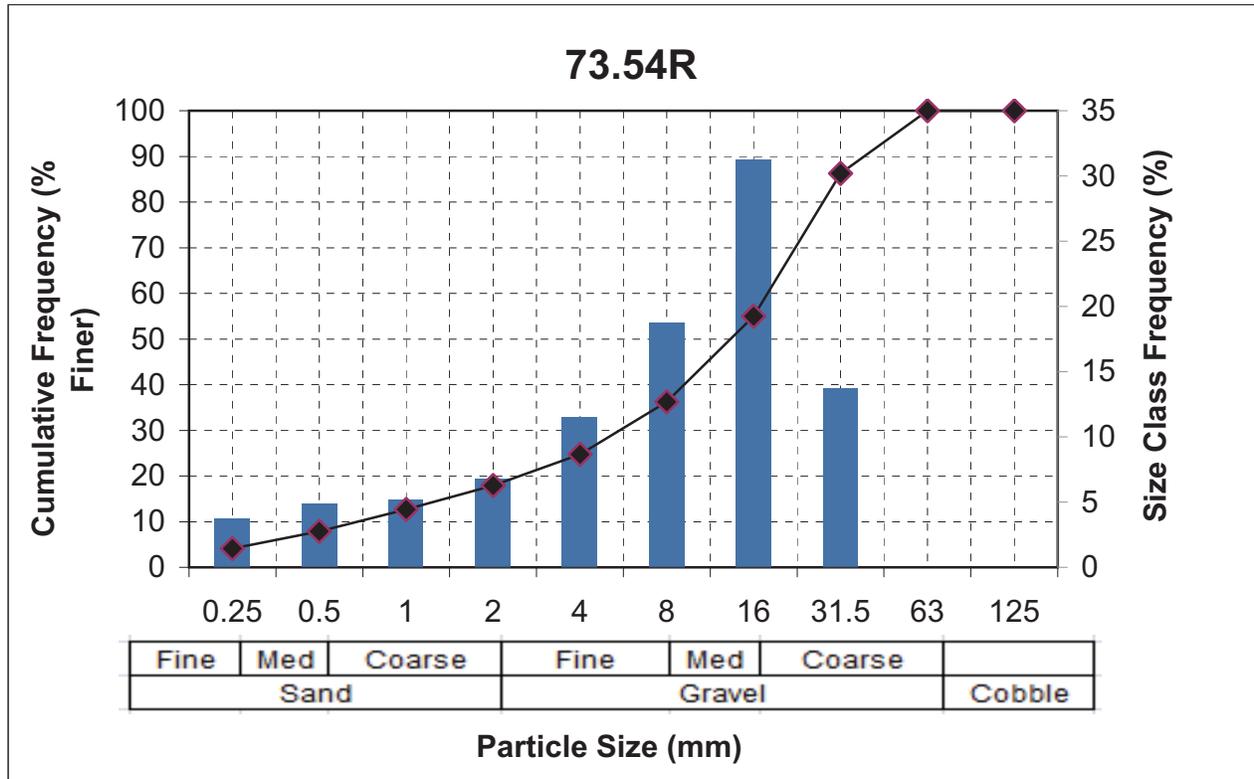


Figure C-56. Patch 73.58L Gravel Size and Percentage (n=2).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 31.5 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 199 |
| 16 | 55.8 | 33.7 | 640 |
| 8 | 29.8 | 26.1 | 495 |
| 4 | 20.0 | 9.8 | 186 |
| 2 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 136 |
| 1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 117 |
| 0.5 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 85 |
| 0.25 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 32 |
| Pan | --- | 0.5 | 10 |
| Total | | | 1900 |

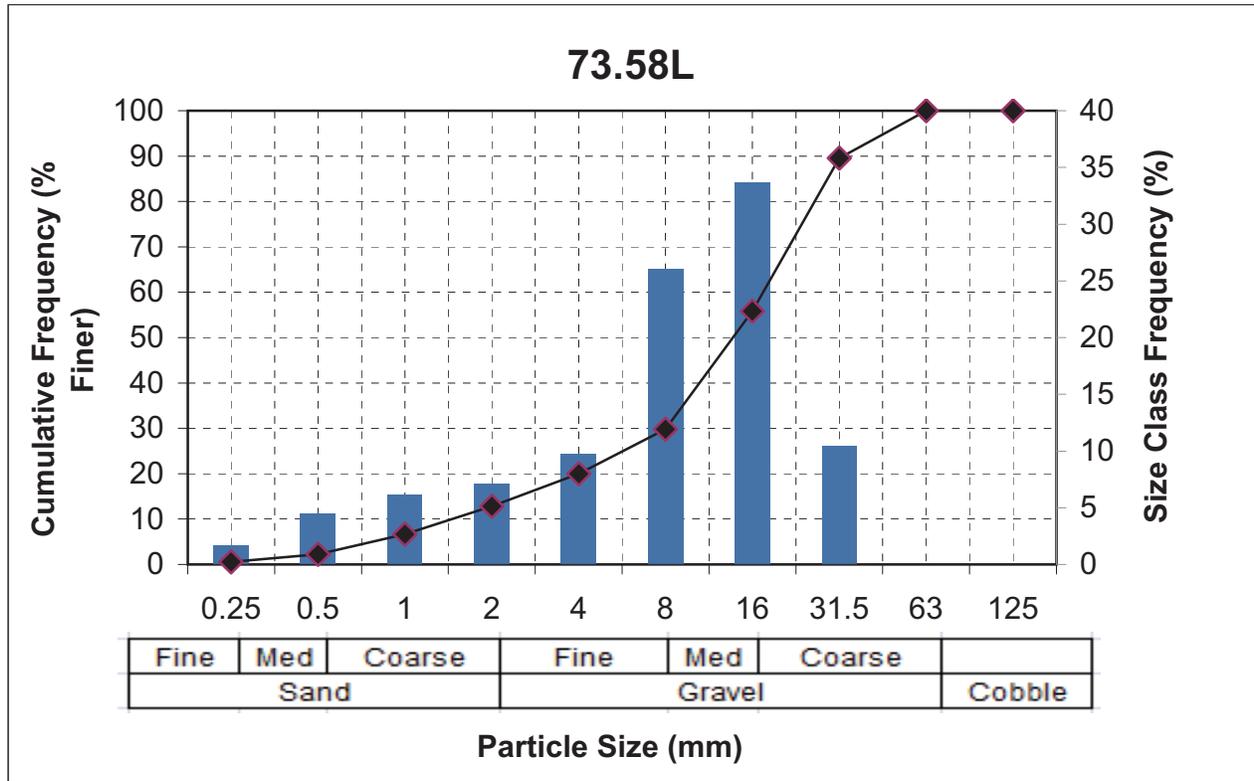


Figure C-57. Patch 73.63R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=3).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 612 |
| 31.5 | 88.1 | 5.9 | 612 |
| 16 | 63.8 | 24.3 | 2503 |
| 8 | 35.9 | 27.9 | 2877 |
| 4 | 20.2 | 15.6 | 1609 |
| 2 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 401 |
| 1 | 13.4 | 3.0 | 304 |
| 0.5 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 510 |
| 0.25 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 535 |
| Pan | --- | 3.2 | 332 |
| Total | | | 10295 |

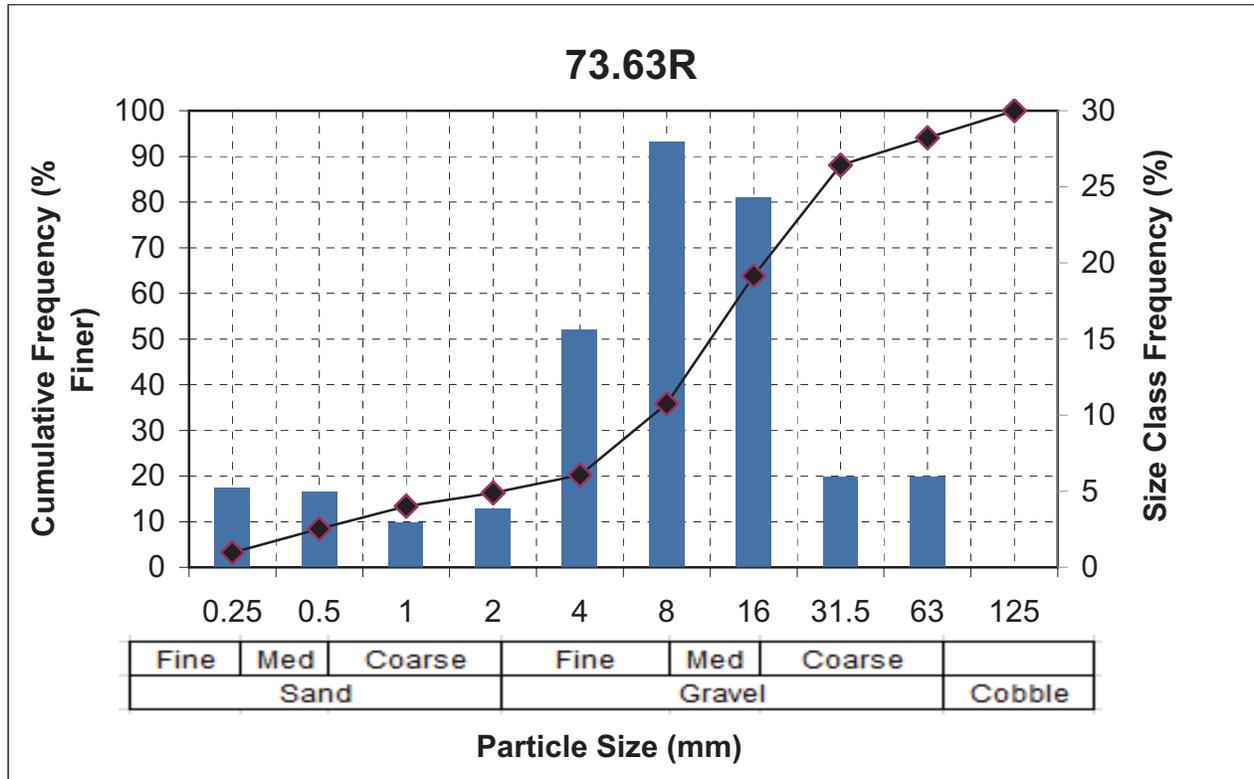
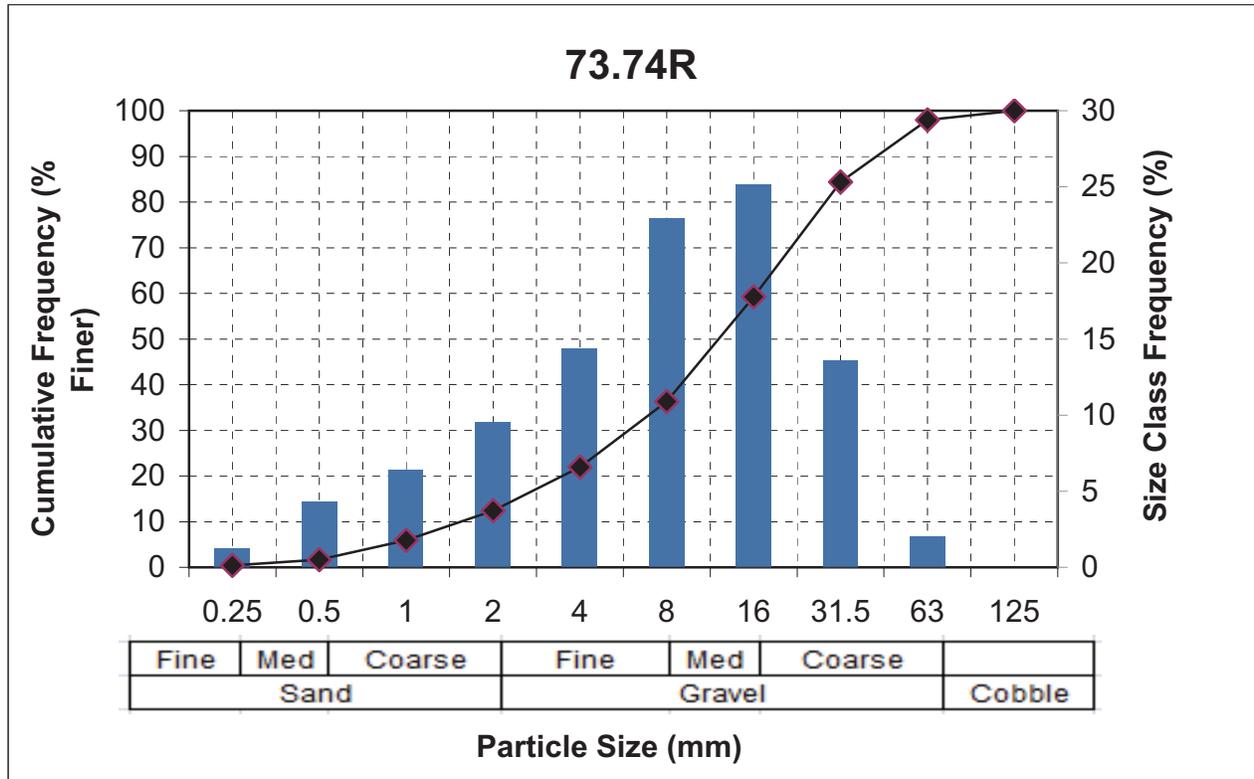


Figure C-58. Patch 73.74R Gravel Size and Percentage (n=6).

| Particle size (mm) | Percent Finer (%) | Size Class Frequency (%) | Sample Mass Retained (g) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 63 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 380 |
| 31.5 | 84.4 | 13.6 | 2533 |
| 16 | 59.2 | 25.2 | 4686 |
| 8 | 36.3 | 22.9 | 4267 |
| 4 | 21.9 | 14.4 | 2676 |
| 2 | 12.4 | 9.6 | 1783 |
| 1 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 1197 |
| 0.5 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 801 |
| 0.25 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 235 |
| Pan | --- | 0.4 | 73 |
| Total | | | 18631 |



APPENDIX D
Spawning Patch Stage-Discharge Relationships

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Table D-1. Spawning Patch Details.

| Spawning Patch ID | River Mile | River Bank | Site Location | Patch Number | Stage-Discharge Regression Constants | | | Elevation (cfs) | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | a | b | Stage at Zero Flow | Avg | Max | Min |
| Monroe Street Bridge | 73.88 | | | | | | | | | |
| 73.74R | 73.74 | Right | | 58 | 342.0 | 2.5 | 1730.5 | 3204 | 11387 | 0 |
| 73.63R | 73.63 | Right | | 57 | 15.2 | 3.1 | 1727.8 | 3399 | 9017 | 1395 |
| 73.58L | 73.58 | Left | | 56 | 388.1 | 1.8 | 1724.6 | 1362 | 2631 | 765 |
| 73.54R | 73.54 | Right | | 55 | 847.7 | 1.5 | 1718.2 | 7005 | 10868 | 4113 |
| 73.49L | 73.49 | Left | | 54 | 801.4 | 1.5 | 1722.5 | 6757 | 10769 | 4554 |
| Maple Street Bridge | 73.45 | | | | | | | | | |
| 73.43L | 73.43 | Left | Peaceful Valley | 53 | 850.6 | 1.4 | 1718.4 | 1324 | 1666 | 1102 |
| 73.25L | 73.25 | Left | | 52 | 167.8 | 2.0 | 1716.1 | 4372 | 9434 | 847 |
| 73.18R | 73.18 | Right | | 51 | 288.6 | 1.8 | 1716.5 | 2278 | 2806 | 1302 |
| -- | 73.10 | Right | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 72.73L | 72.73 | Left | | 50 | 488.3 | 1.8 | 1715.4 | 8443 | 11227 | 6194 |
| 72.71L | 72.71 | Left | 49 | 84.4 | 2.6 | 1718.2 | 7879 | 13908 | 3247 | |
| 72.67L | 72.67 | Left | 48 | 565.4 | 1.9 | 1716.0 | 10285 | 17493 | 6398 | |
| 72.56L | 72.56 | Left | 47 | 343.1 | 1.9 | 1711.7 | 6574 | 8560 | 3870 | |
| 72.53L | 72.53 | Left | 46 | 375.6 | 1.9 | 1713.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sandifur Memorial Bridge | 72.46 | | | | | | | | | |
| 72.47L | 72.47 | Left | | 45 | 324.5 | 1.8 | 1710.1 | 407 | 1244 | 169 |
| 72.42R | 72.42 | Right | | 44 | 48.0 | 2.6 | 1708.2 | 0 | 459 | 0 |
| 72.24R | 72.24 | Right | | 43 | 71.6 | 2.6 | 1705.6 | 6596 | 10820 | 1515 |
| Hangman (Latah) Creek | 72.20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 72.19R | 71.91 | Right | | 42 | 243.5 | 1.9 | 1702.3 | 4067 | 6610 | 1081 |
| 71.74L | 71.74 | Left | | 41 | 50.0 | 2.4 | 1697.6 | 5213 | 5587 | 4773 |
| 71.71L | 71.71 | Left | | 40 | 134.5 | 2.1 | 1697.7 | 6453 | 7524 | 5323 |
| 71.69L | 71.69 | Left | | 39 | 607.1 | 1.6 | 1698.6 | 3086 | 5498 | 2235 |
| 71.66L | 71.66 | Left | | 38 | 68.1 | 2.3 | 1695.5 | 2682 | 3924 | 2028 |
| 71.52R | 71.52 | Right | Upper San Souci | 37 | 233.5 | 1.9 | 1694.9 | 4827 | 5843 | 3724 |
| 71.3L | 71.30 | Left | | 36 | 316.3 | 1.8 | 1693.9 | 14084 | 16915 | 8535 |
| 71.26L | 71.26 | Left | | 35 | 50.0 | 2.3 | 1686.9 | 10587 | 11835 | 9233 |
| 71.23L | 71.23 | Left | | 34 | 495.3 | 1.5 | 1690.8 | 7197 | 7999 | 6434 |
| 70.88R | 70.88 | Right | San Souci | 33 | 51.6 | 2.4 | 1681.7 | 13135 | 15857 | 10854 |
| 70.83R | 70.83 | Right | | 32 | 416.2 | 1.7 | 1686.7 | 10225 | 10835 | 9472 |
| 70.77R | 70.77 | Right | | 31 | 151.9 | 2.1 | 1684.9 | 5727 | 8149 | 4111 |
| 70.65R | 70.65 | Right | Lower San Souci | 30 | 174.3 | 2.0 | 1684.5 | 1860 | 2345 | 1484 |
| 70.39L | 70.39 | Left | | 29 | 787.3 | 1.6 | 1687.7 | 2469 | 2640 | 2316 |
| 70.35L | 70.35 | Left | | 28 | 213.9 | 2.2 | 1684.0 | 5019 | 6599 | 3745 |
| 70.28R | 70.28 | Right | | 27 | 822.9 | 1.6 | 1686.8 | 6078 | 10194 | 3530 |
| 70.27L | 70.27 | Left | | 26 | 1000.0 | 1.5 | 1686.8 | 14523 | 26110 | 8192 |
| 70.26R | 70.26 | Right | | 25 | 1000.0 | 1.6 | 1683.7 | 8986 | 13910 | 3842 |
| 70.25L | 70.25 | Left | | 24 | 629.0 | 1.6 | 1684.9 | 6668 | 8239 | 4251 |
| 70.2L | 70.20 | Left | | 23 | 207.1 | 2.0 | 1680.8 | 2721 | 5917 | 1045 |
| 70.18R | 70.18 | Right | | 22 | 99.5 | 2.4 | 1684.0 | 8345 | 8708 | 7484 |
| 70.17L | 70.17 | Left | | 21 | 122.6 | 2.2 | 1677.8 | 9060 | 11610 | 5509 |
| 70.14L | 70.14 | Left | | 20 | 40.1 | 2.6 | 1681.0 | 7494 | 8306 | 6239 |
| T.J. Meenach Springs | 70.13 | | | | | | | | | |
| 70.13R | 70.13 | Right | | 19 | 90.1 | 2.4 | 1685.3 | 5543 | 7273 | 3114 |
| 70.06L | 70.06 | Left | | 18 | 300.0 | 2.9 | 1679.4 | 1611 | 5193 | 422 |
| 70.04R | 70.04 | Right | | 17 | 50.0 | 2.6 | 1678.2 | 6377 | 16435 | 982 |
| 70.03L | 70.03 | Left | | 16 | 300.0 | 2.8 | 1685.5 | 1701 | 2523 | 634 |
| 69.96L | 69.96 | Left | | 15 | 1000.0 | 1.5 | 1675.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69.96R | 69.96 | Right | | 14 | 250.0 | 2.2 | 1674.2 | 6800 | 8649 | 4013 |
| 69.92L | 69.92 | Left | | 13 | 250.0 | 2.2 | 1677.0 | 4649 | 5832 | 3836 |
| 69.92R | 69.92 | Right | | 12 | 250.0 | 2.2 | 1677.7 | 3917 | 6665 | 2320 |
| 69.91L | 69.91 | Left | | 11 | 250.0 | 2.0 | 1675.7 | 2990 | 3396 | 2540 |
| 69.89L | 69.89 | Left | | 10 | 50.0 | 2.3 | 1671.9 | 2124 | 2683 | 1667 |
| 69.87L | 69.87 | Left | | 9 | 250.0 | 2.4 | 1681.0 | 601 | 842 | 480 |
| T.J. Meenach Bridge | 69.81 | | | | | | | | | |
| 69.79R | 69.79 | Right | Downriver Road | 8 | 250.0 | 2.2 | 1676.0 | 10251 | 19156 | 2891 |
| 69.77R | 69.77 | Right | | 7 | 250.0 | 2.1 | 1674.3 | 1513 | 3147 | 608 |
| 69.72R | 69.72 | Right | | 6 | 250.0 | 1.9 | 1671.1 | 6630 | 12376 | 2964 |
| 68.35L | 68.35 | Left | | 5 | 250.0 | 1.8 | 1661.2 | 1009 | 3176 | 135 |
| 68.34L | 68.34 | Left | | 4 | 250.0 | 1.8 | 1661.1 | 7197 | 8634 | 6383 |
| 67.78L | 67.78 | Left | | 3 | 250.0 | 2.1 | 1658.5 | 422 | 485 | 349 |
| Treatment Plant | 67.50 - 67.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bowl and Pitcher Park | 66.50 - 65.80 | | | | | | | | | |
| Swinging Bridge | 66.03 | | | | | | | | | |
| 65.39R | 65.39 | Right | | 2 | 250.0 | 1.8 | 1626.2 | 7892 | 12114 | 5884 |
| 65.38R | 65.38 | Right | | 1 | 250.0 | 1.8 | 1627.5 | 9207 | 11397 | 7890 |

Figure D-1. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 1 (65.38R) (top), Patch 2 (65.39R) (middle), and Patch 3 (67.78L) (bottom).

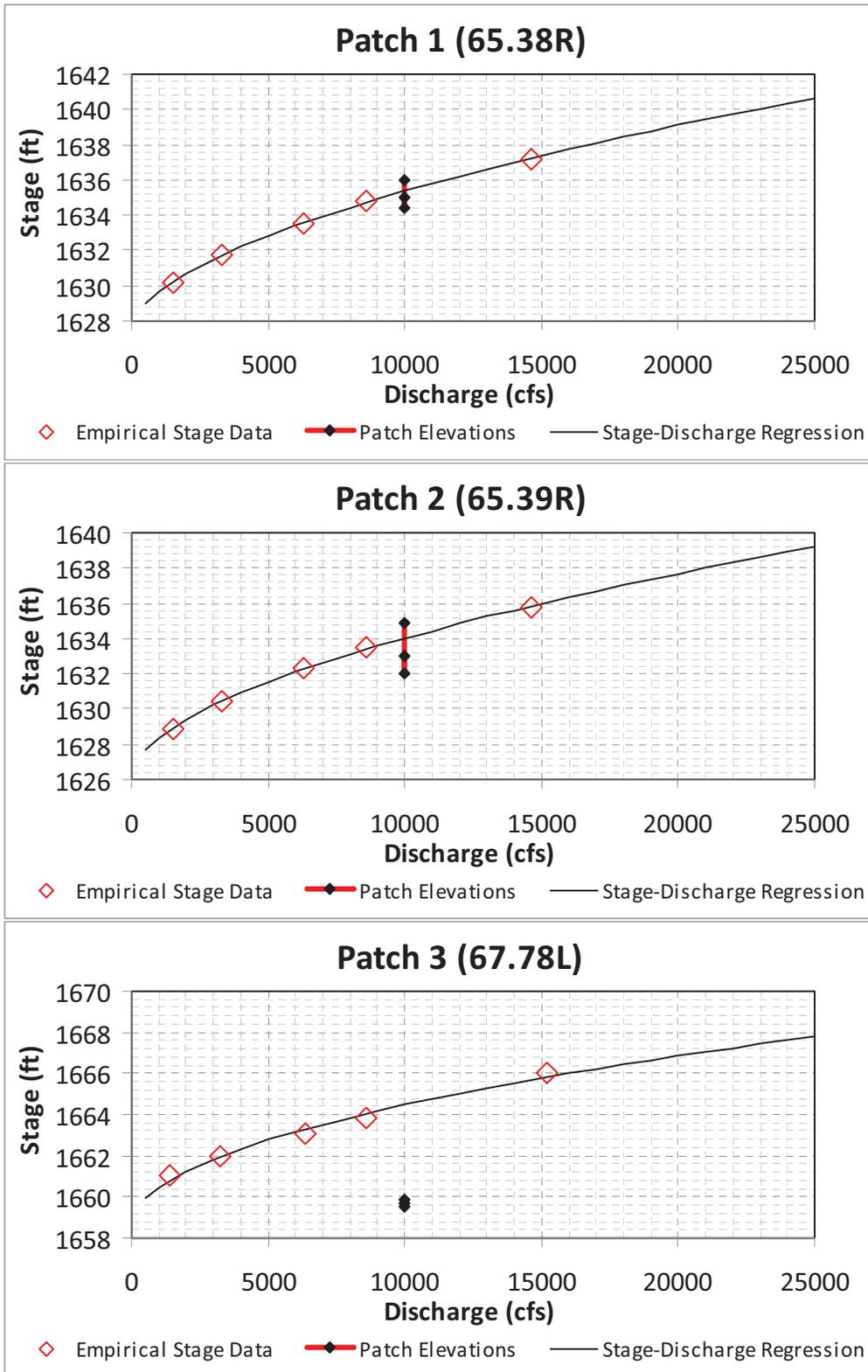


Figure D-2. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 4 (68.34L) (top), Patch 5 (68.35L) (middle), and Patch 6 (69.72R) (bottom).

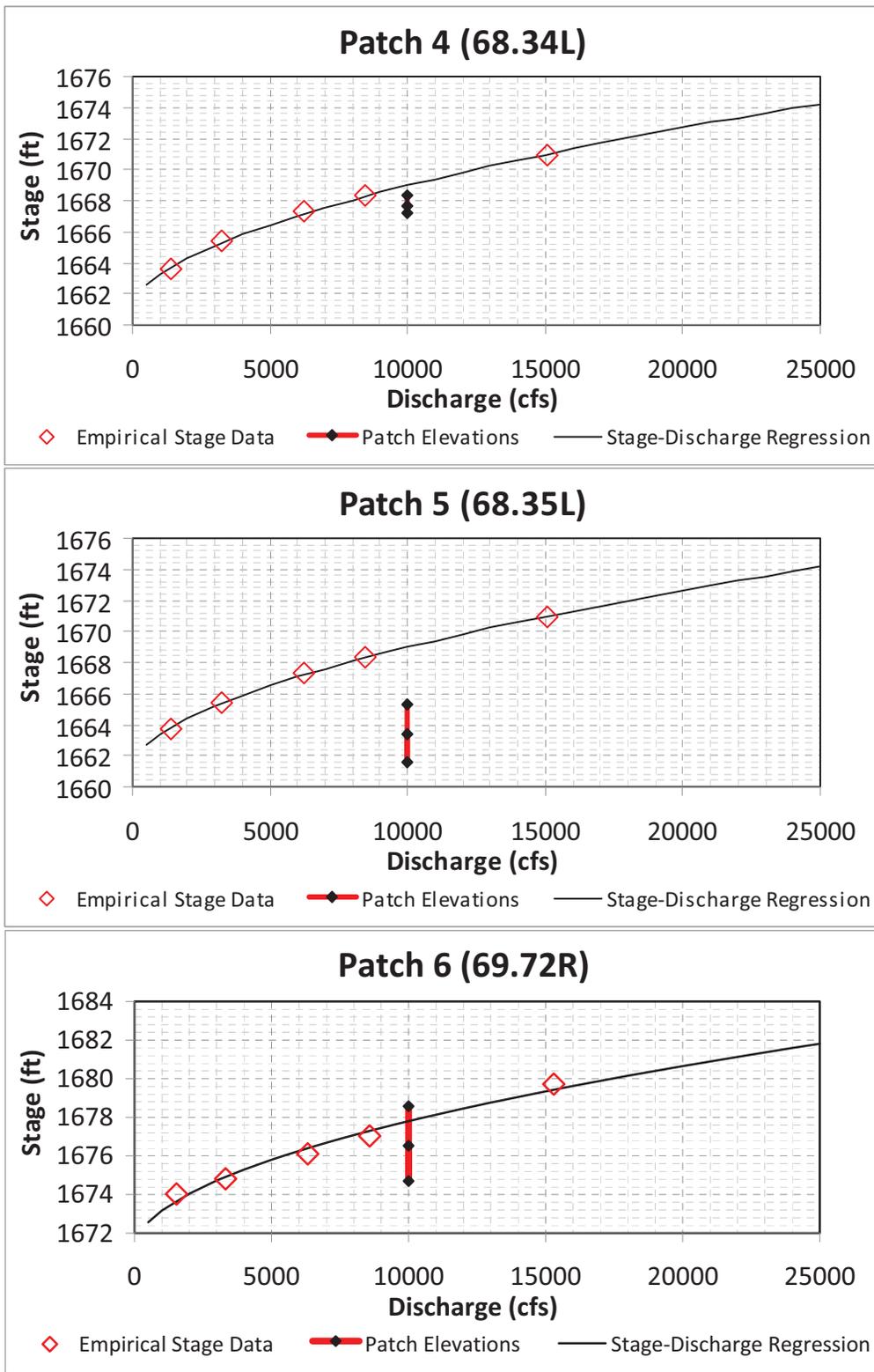


Figure D-3. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 7 (69.77R) (top), Patch 8 (69.79R) (middle), and Patch 9 (69.87L) (bottom).

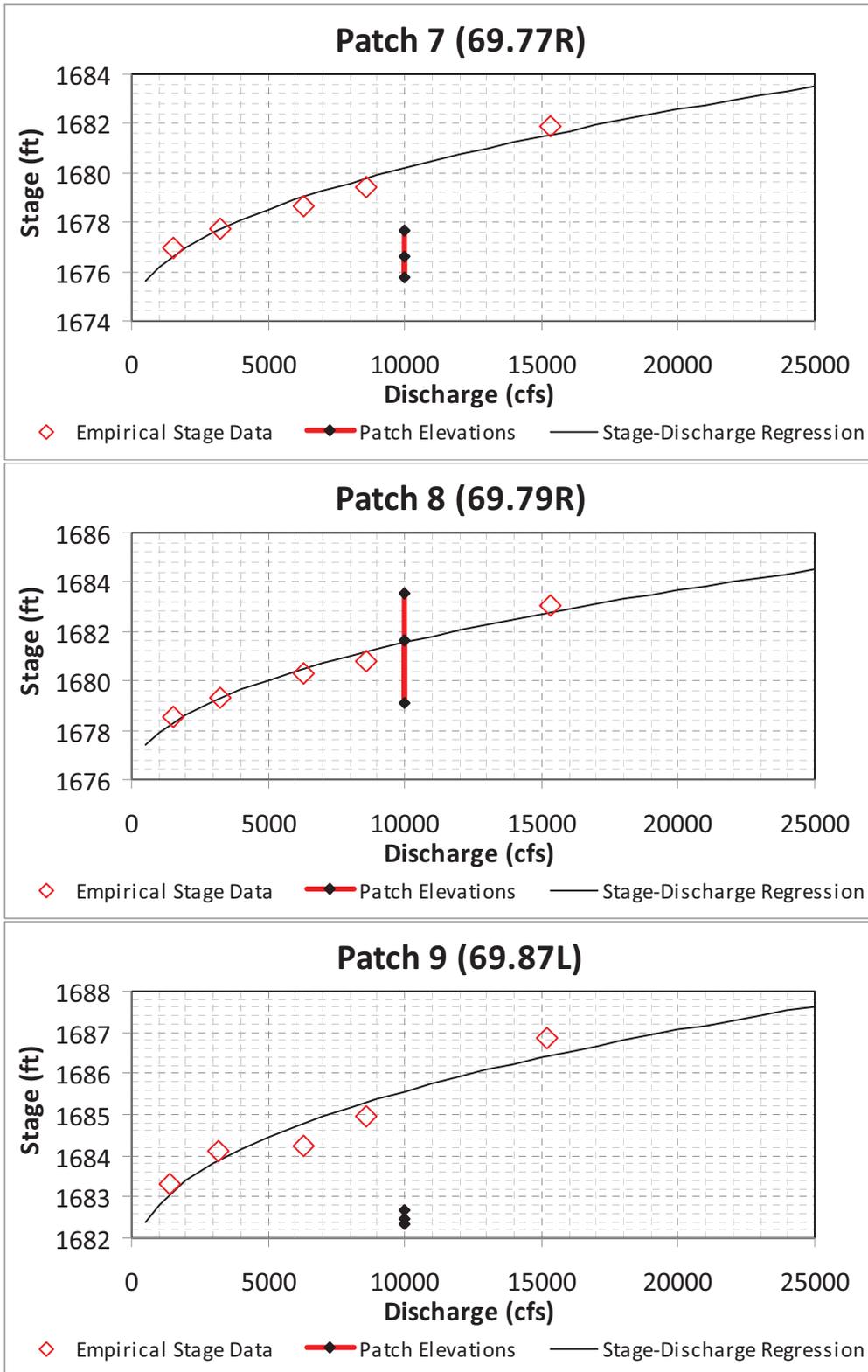


Figure D-4. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 10 (69.89L) (top), Patch 11 (69.91L) (middle), and Patch 12 (69.92R) (bottom).

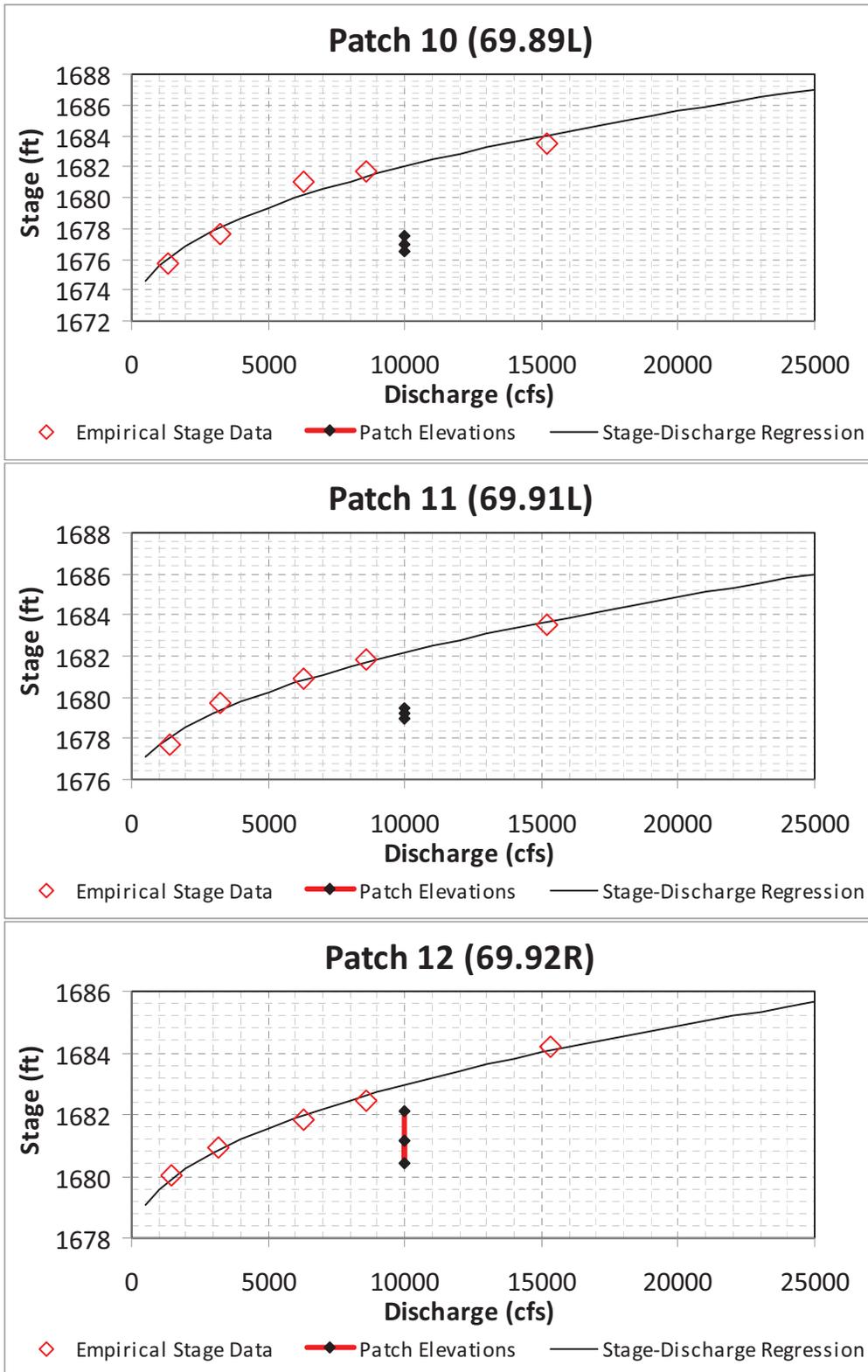


Figure D-5. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 13 (69.92L) (top), Patch 14 (69.96R) (middle), and Patch 15 (69.96L) (bottom).

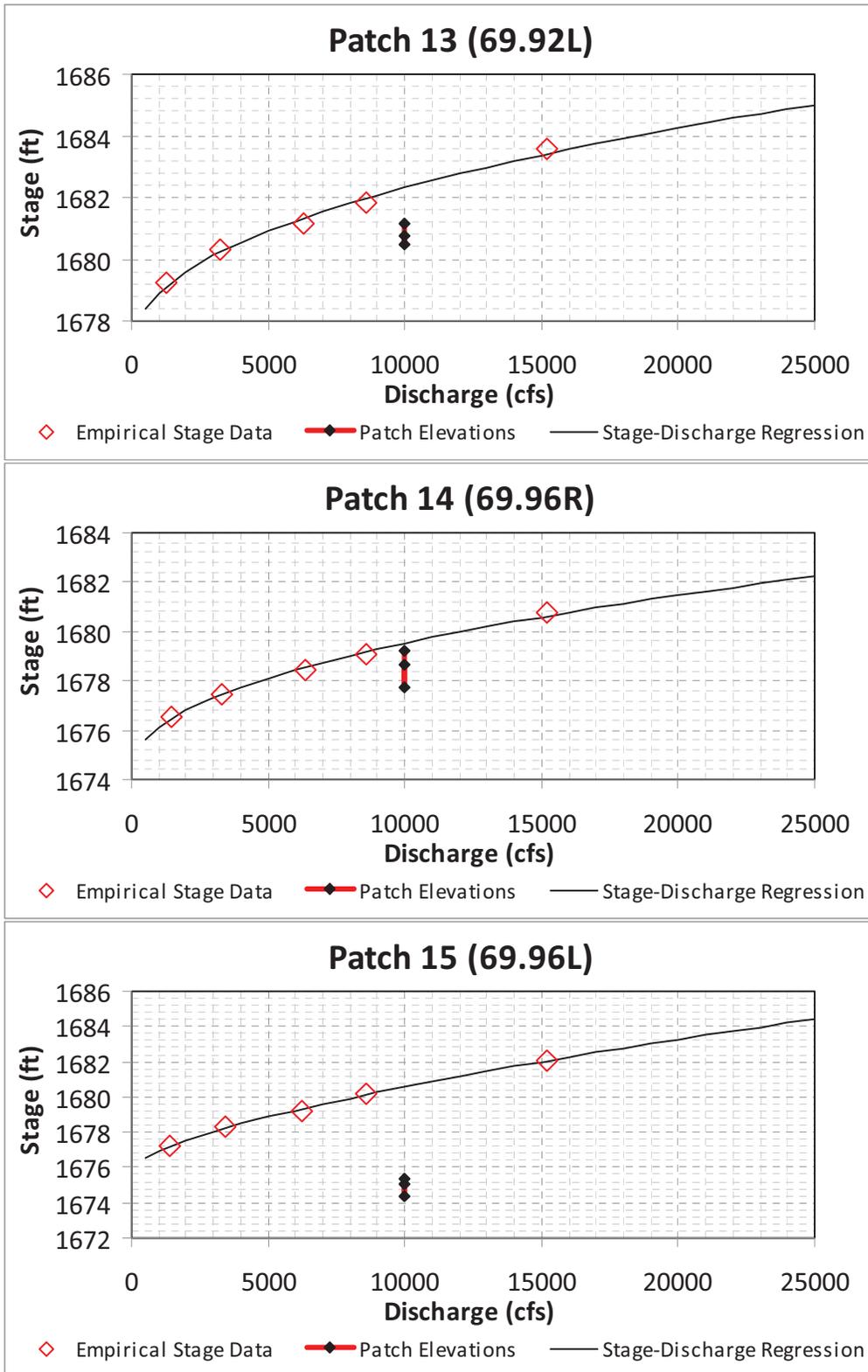


Figure D-6. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 16 (70.03L) (top), Patch 17 (70.04R) (middle), and Patch 18 (70.06L) (bottom).

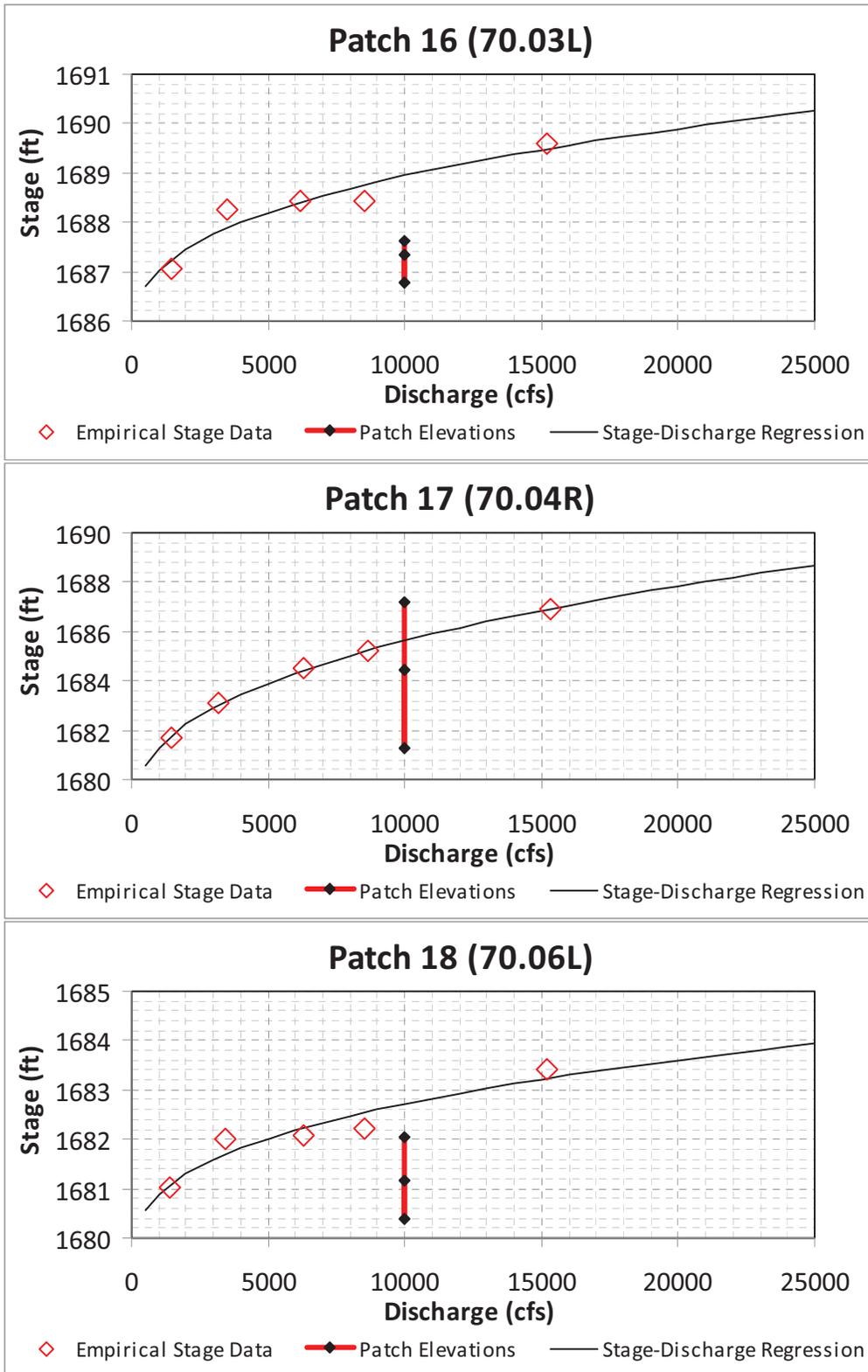


Figure D-7. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 19 (70.13R) (top), Patch 20 (70.14L) (middle), and Patch 21 (70.17L) (bottom).

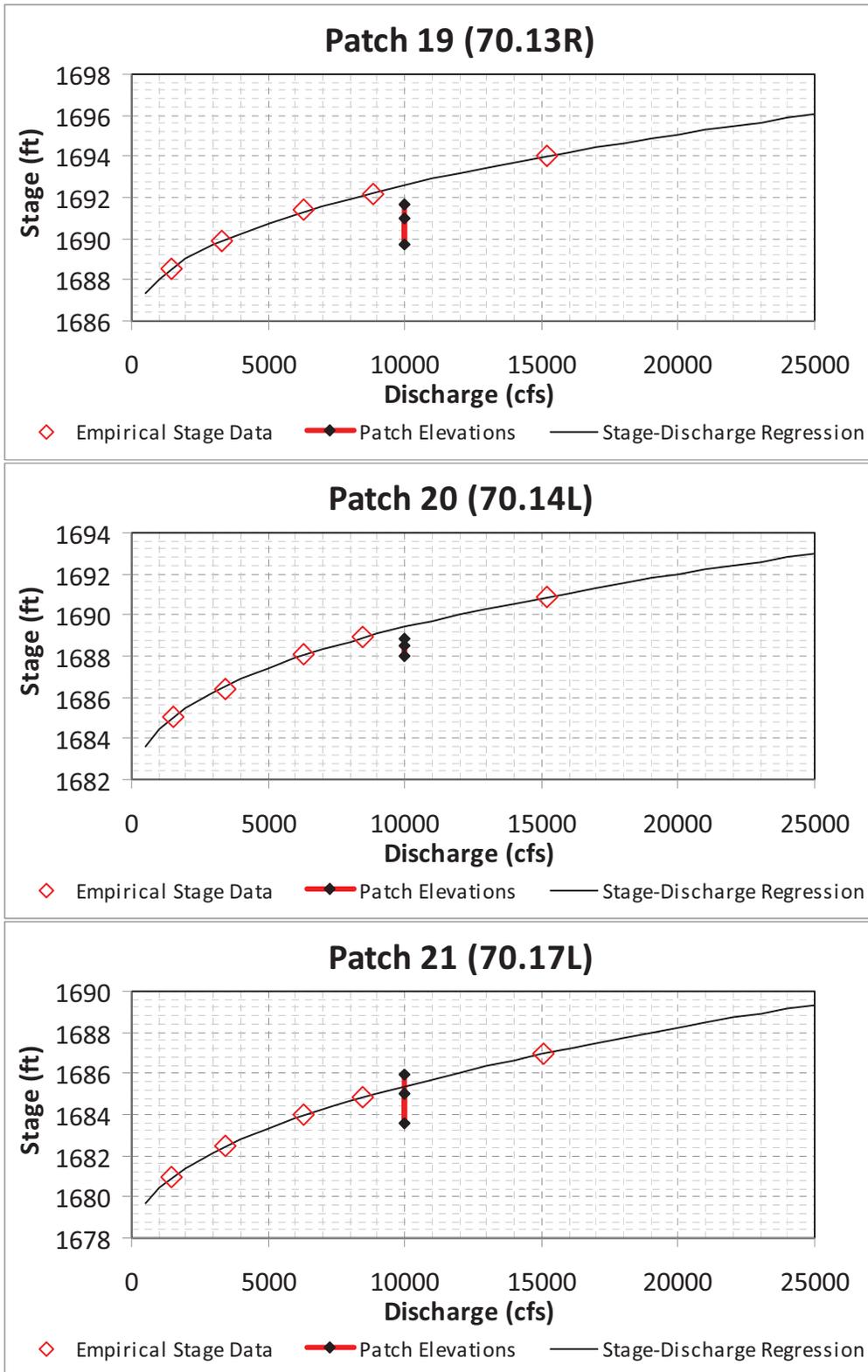


Figure D-8. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 22 (70.18R) (top), Patch 23 (70.2L) (middle), and Patch 24 (70.25L) (bottom).

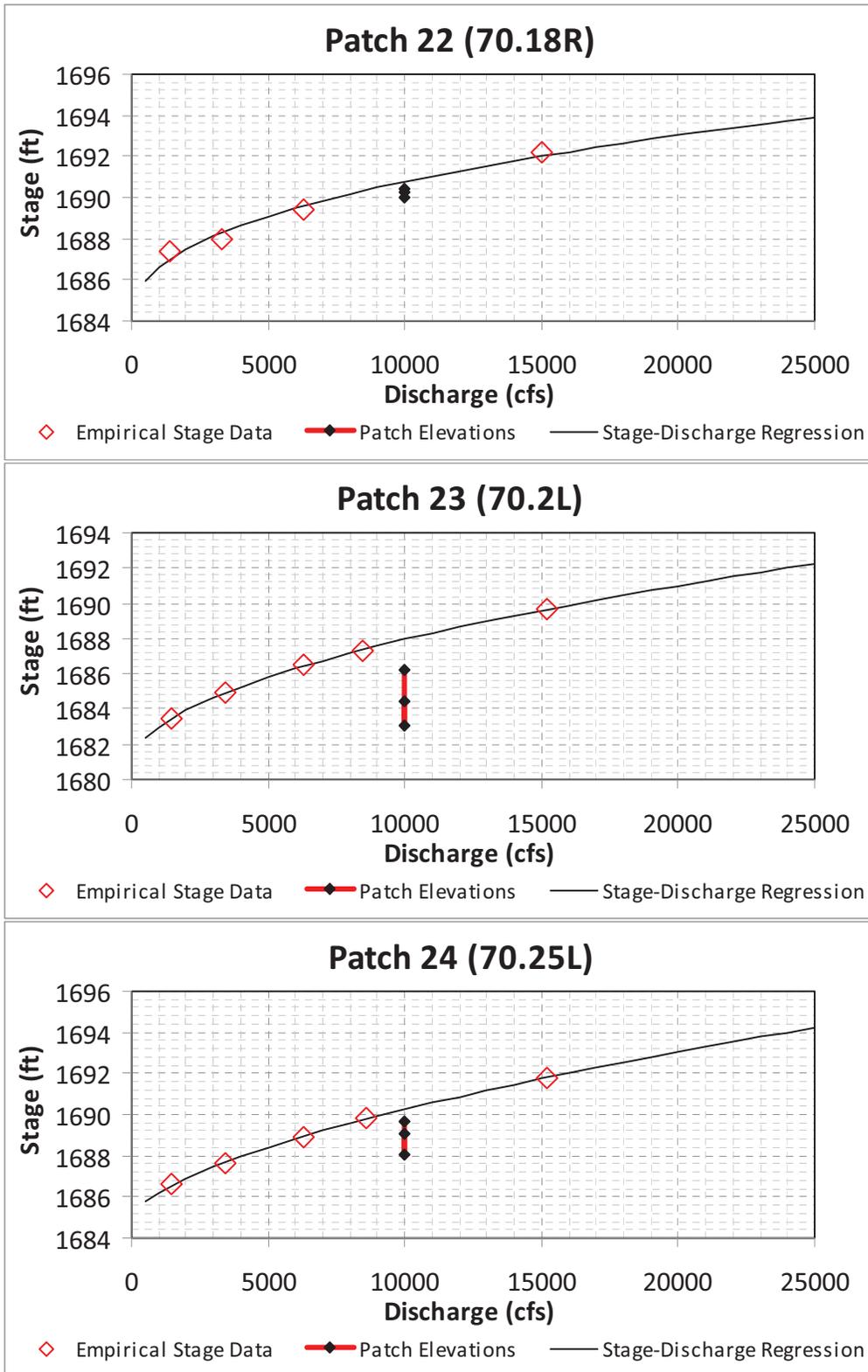


Figure D-9. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 25 (70.26R) (top), Patch 26 (70.27L) (middle), and Patch 27 (70.28R) (bottom).

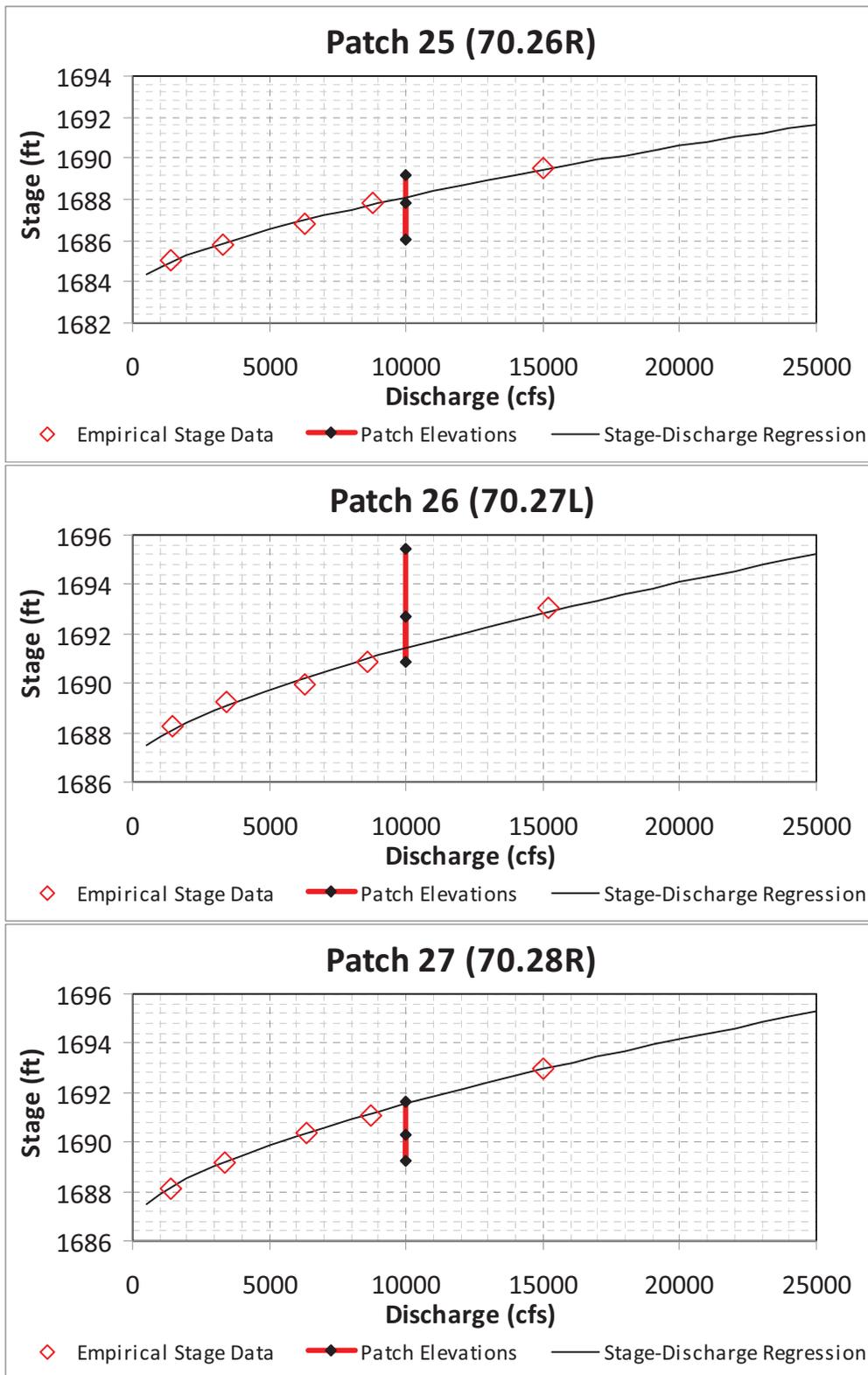


Figure D-10. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 28 (70.35L) (top), Patch 29 (70.39L) (middle), and Patch 30 (70.65R) (bottom).

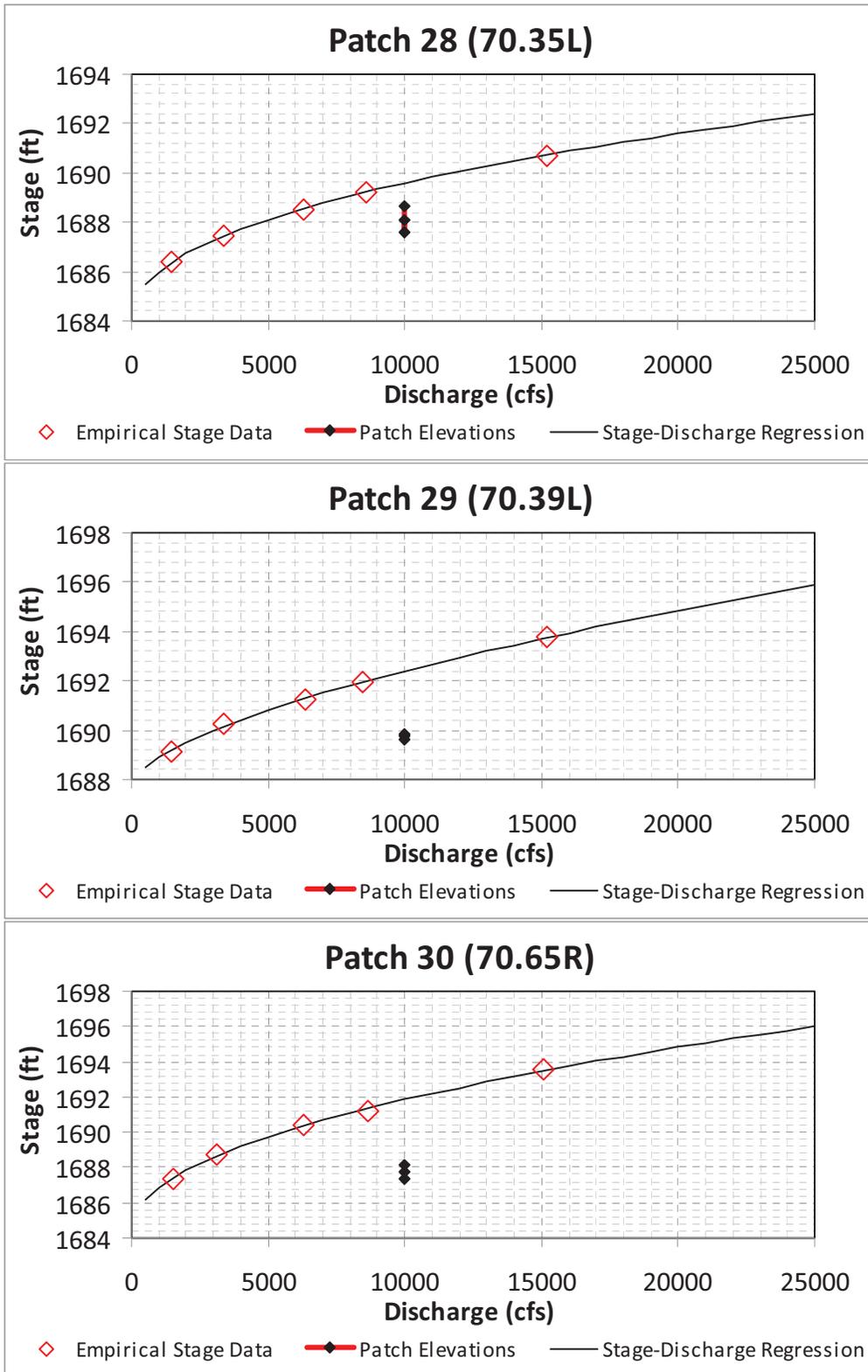


Figure D-11. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 31 (70.77R) (top), Patch 32 (70.83R) (middle), and Patch 33 (70.88R) (bottom).

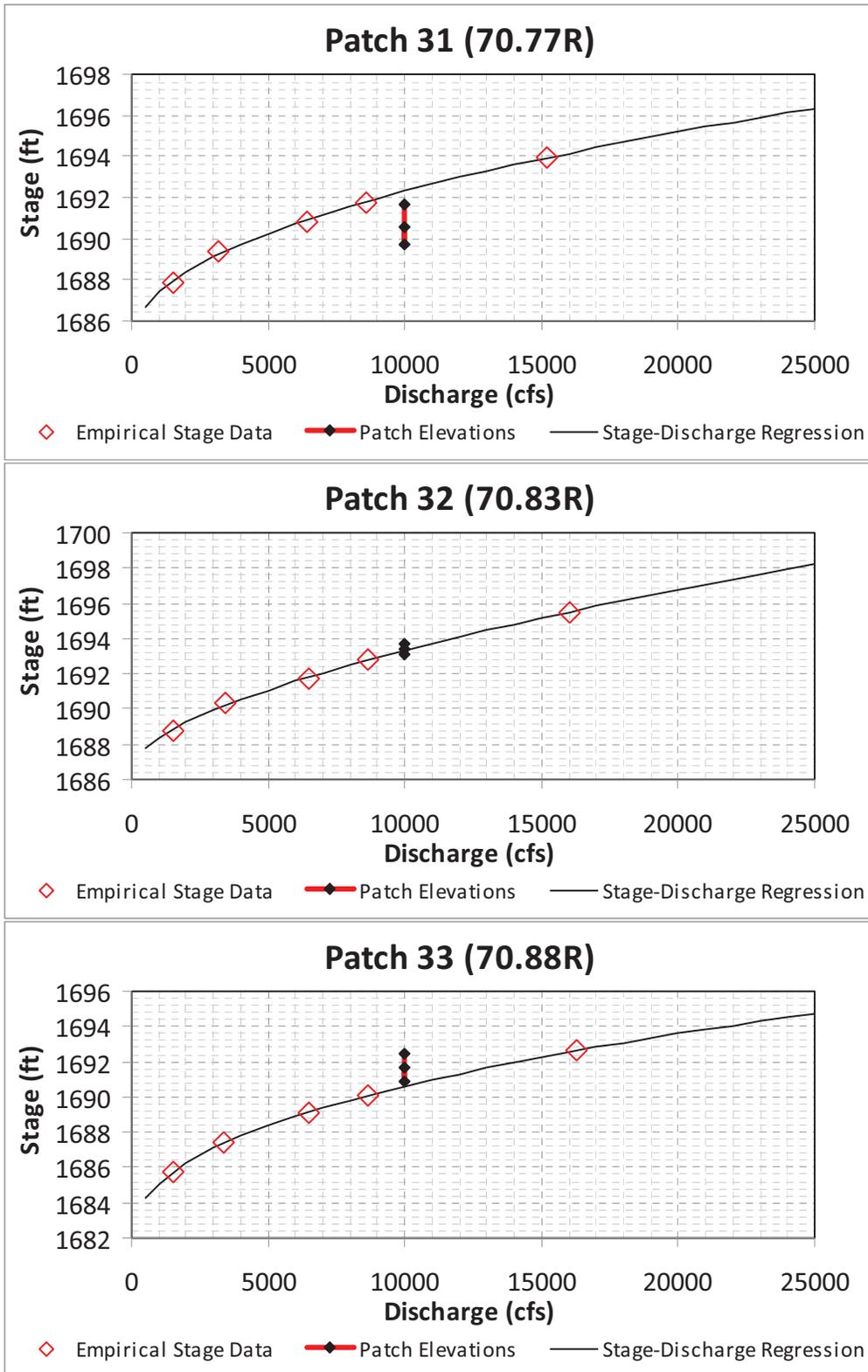


Figure D-12. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 34 (71.23L) (top), Patch 35 (71.26L) (middle), and Patch 36 (71.3L) (bottom).

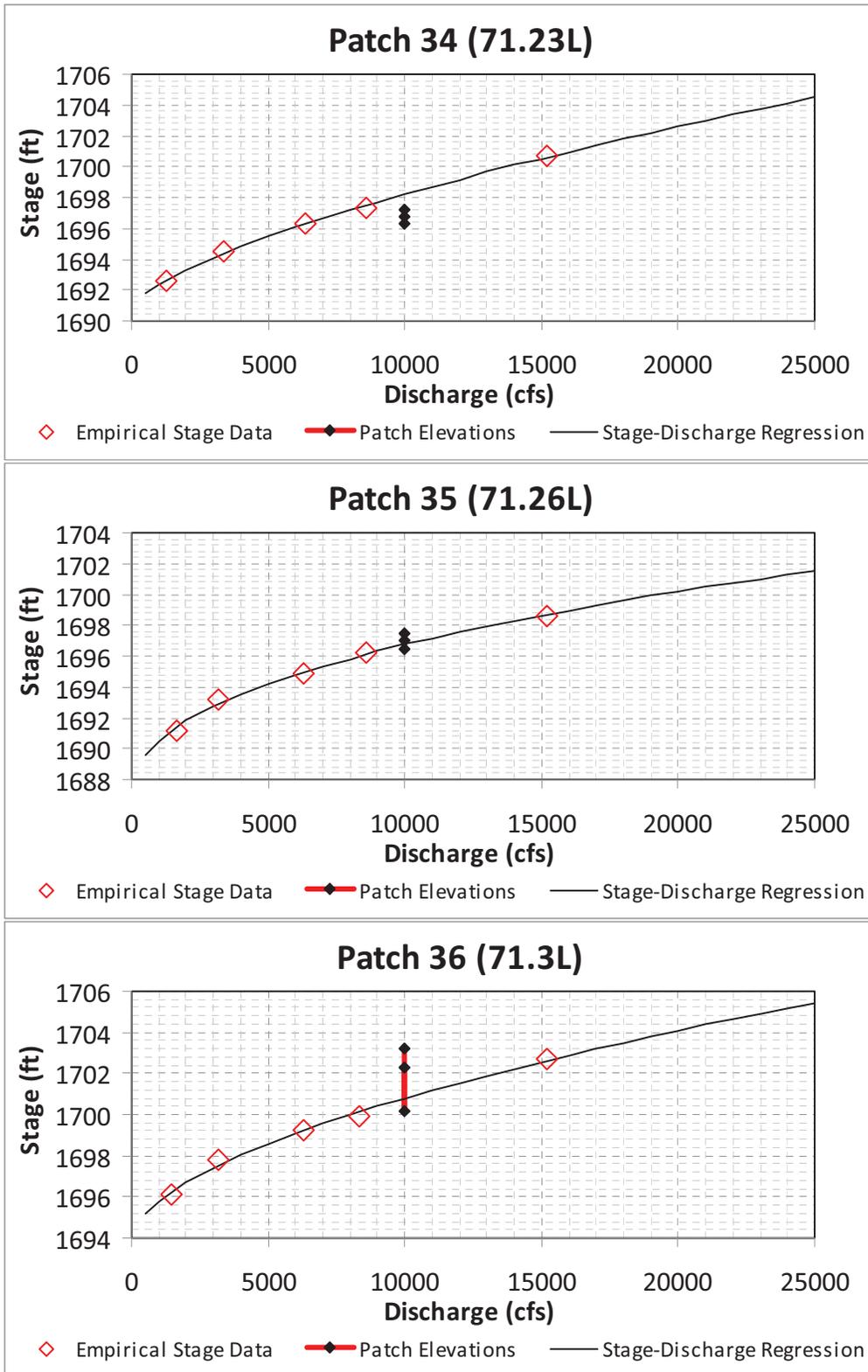


Figure D-13. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 37 (71.52R) (top), Patch 38 (71.66L) (middle), and Patch 39 (71.69L) (bottom).

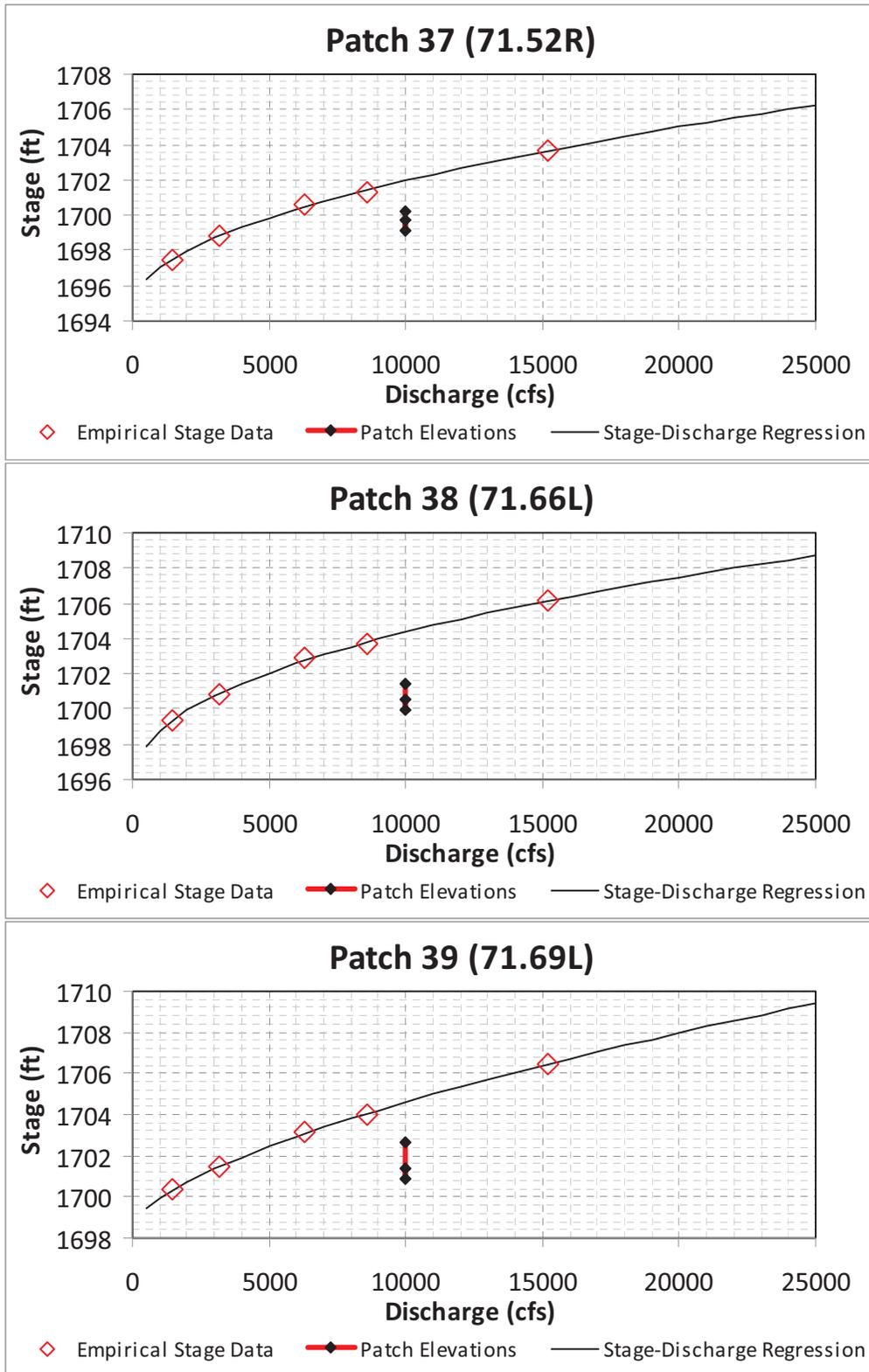


Figure D-14. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 40 (71.71L) (top), Patch 41 (71.74L) (middle), and Patch 42 (71.91R) (bottom).

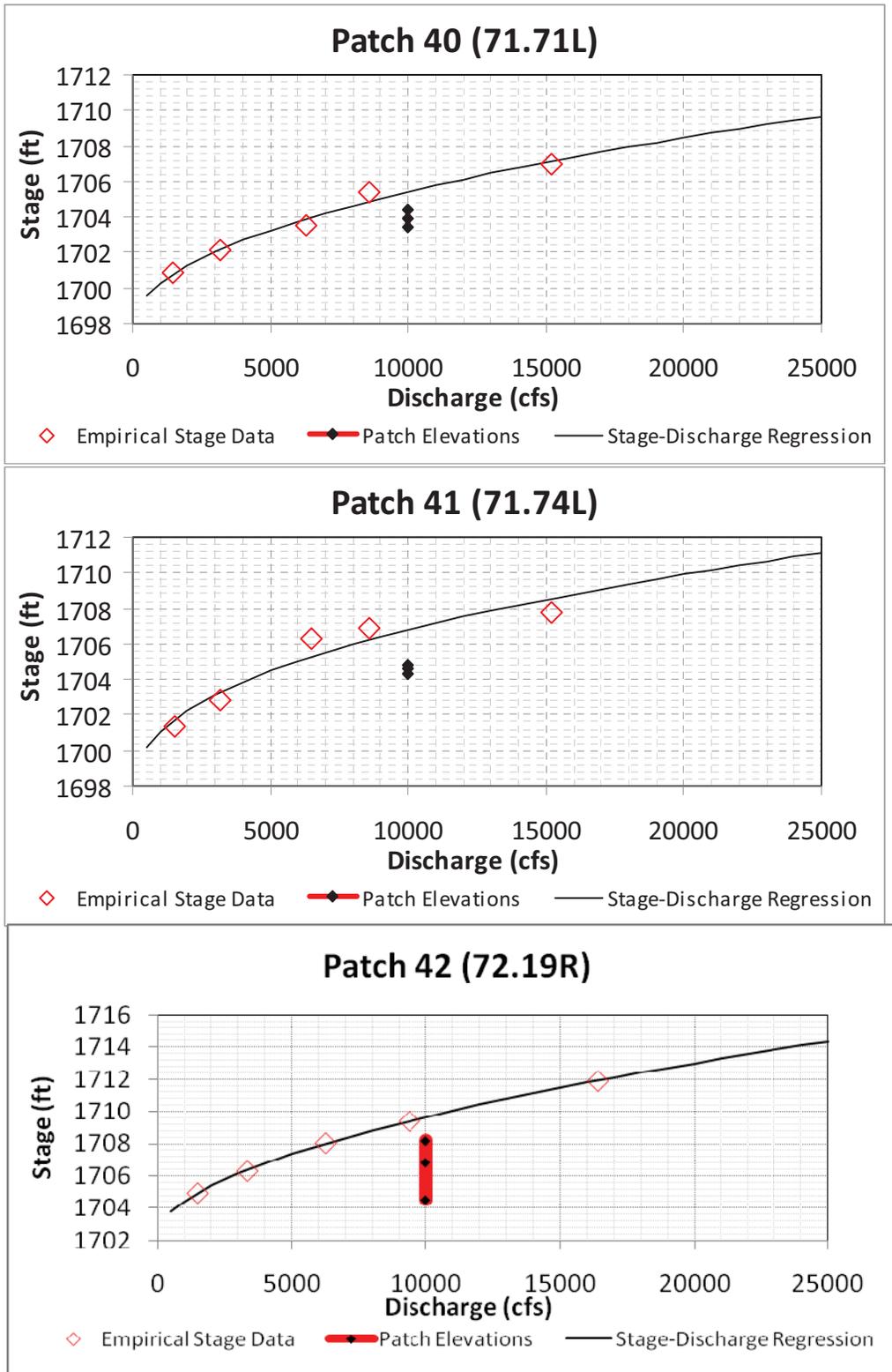


Figure D-15. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 43 (72.24R) (top), Patch 44 (72.42R) (middle), and Patch 45 (72.47L) (bottom).

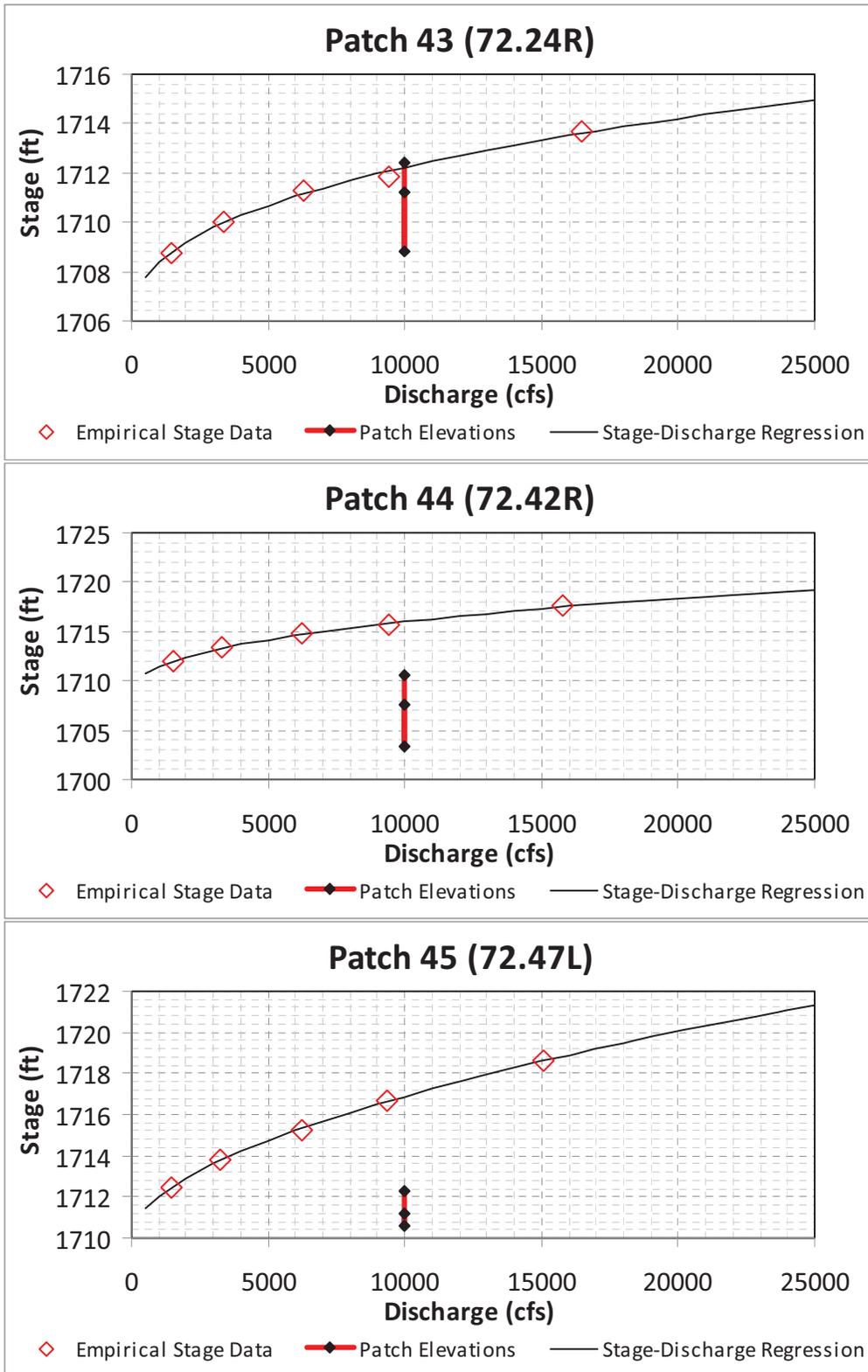


Figure D-16. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 46 (72.53L) (top), Patch 47 (72.56L) (middle), and Patch 48 (72.67L) (bottom).

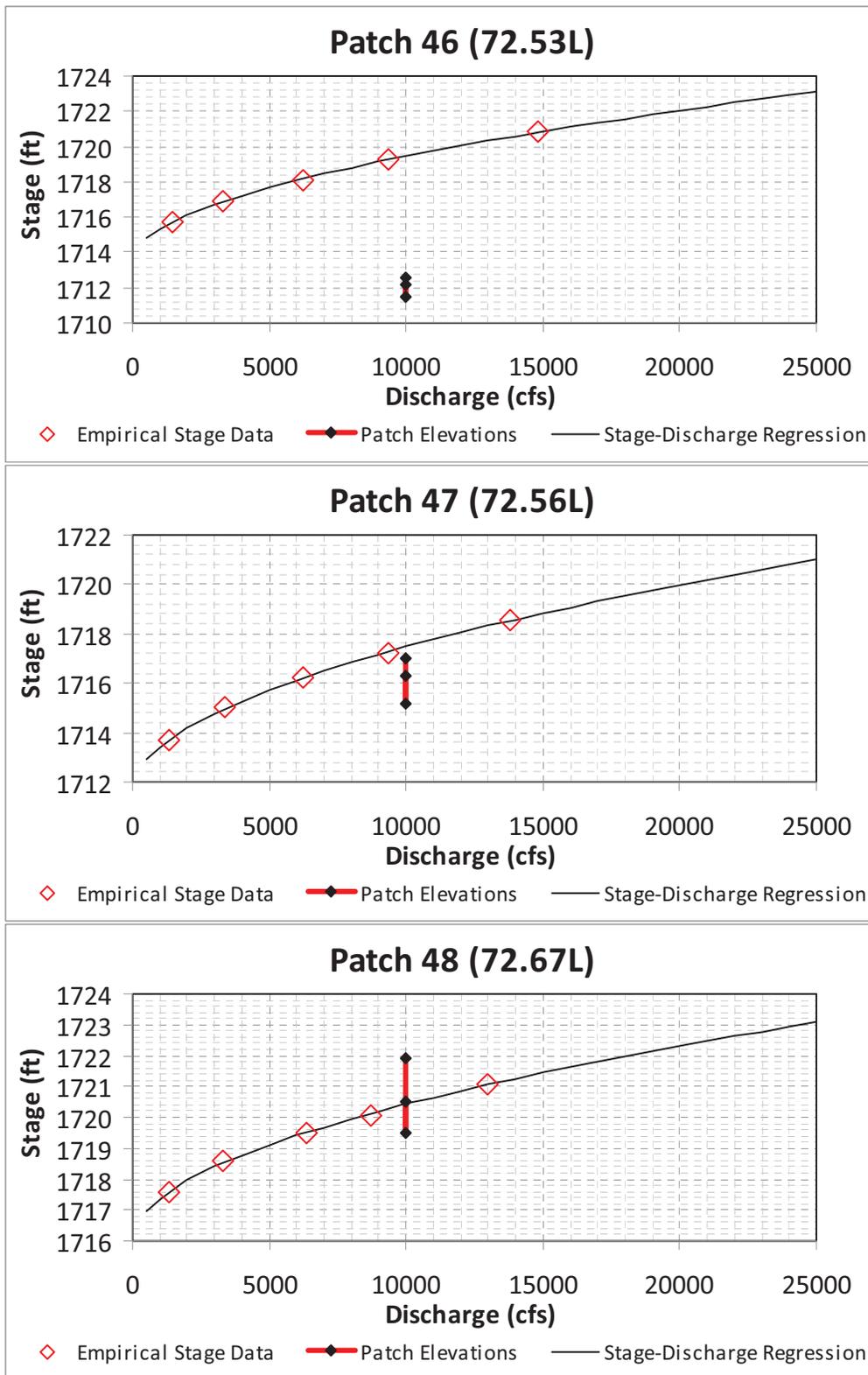


Figure D-17. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 49 (72.71L) (top), Patch 50 (72.73L) (middle), and Patch 51 (73.18R) (bottom).

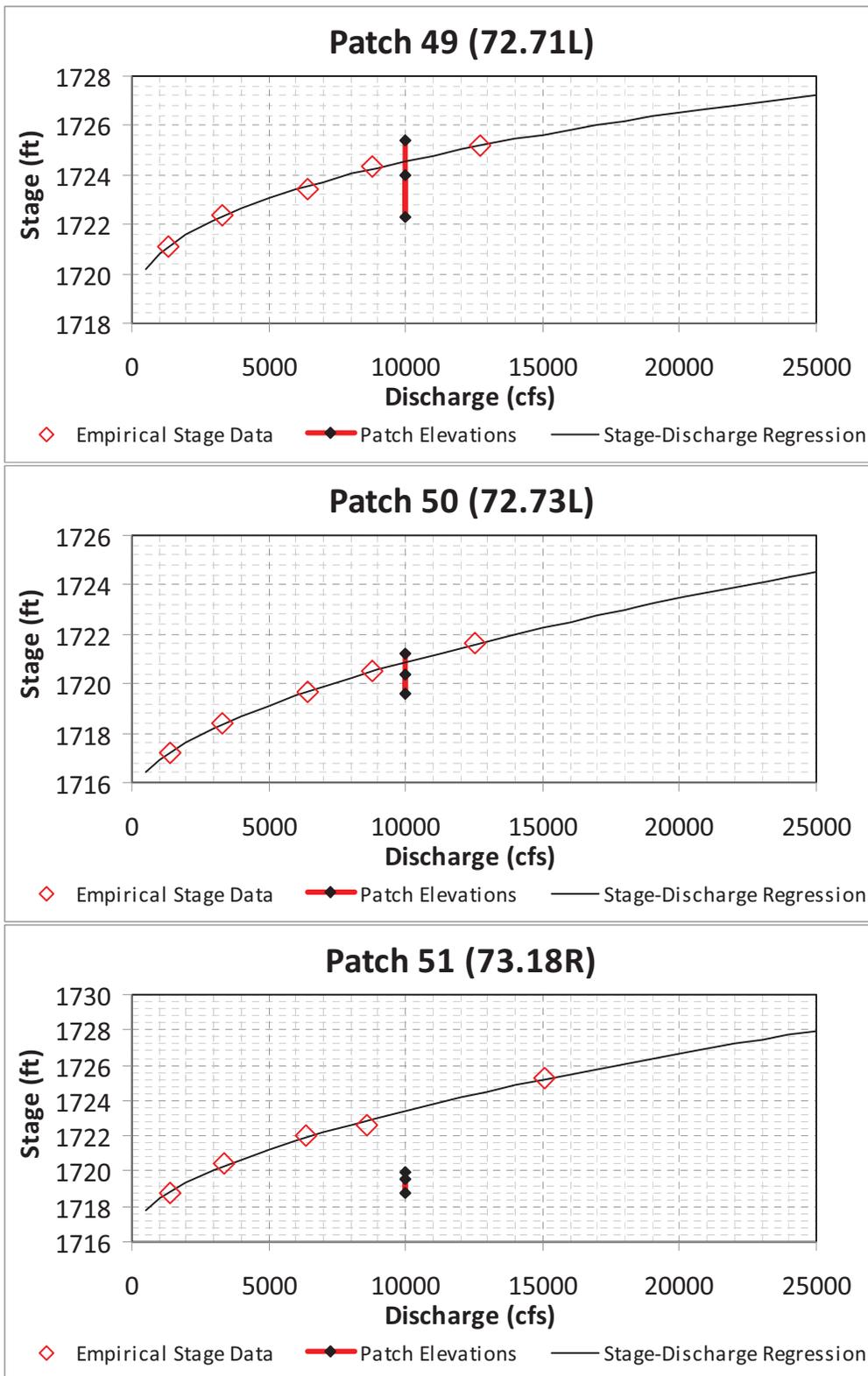


Figure D-18. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 52 (73.25L) (top), Patch 53 (73.43L) (middle), and Patch 54 (73.49L) (bottom).

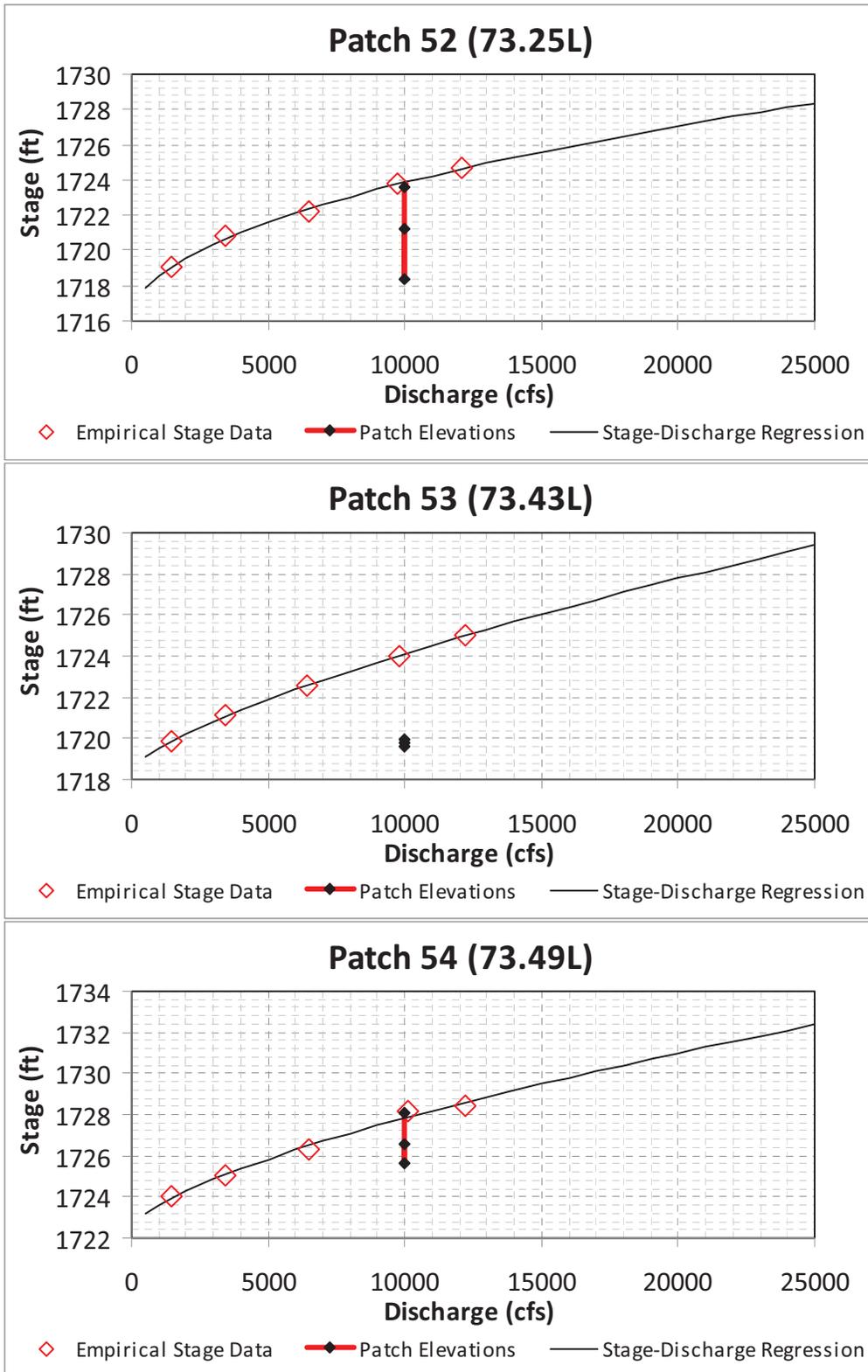


Figure D-19. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 55 (73.54R) (top), Patch 56 (73.58R) (middle), and Patch 57 (73.63R) (bottom).

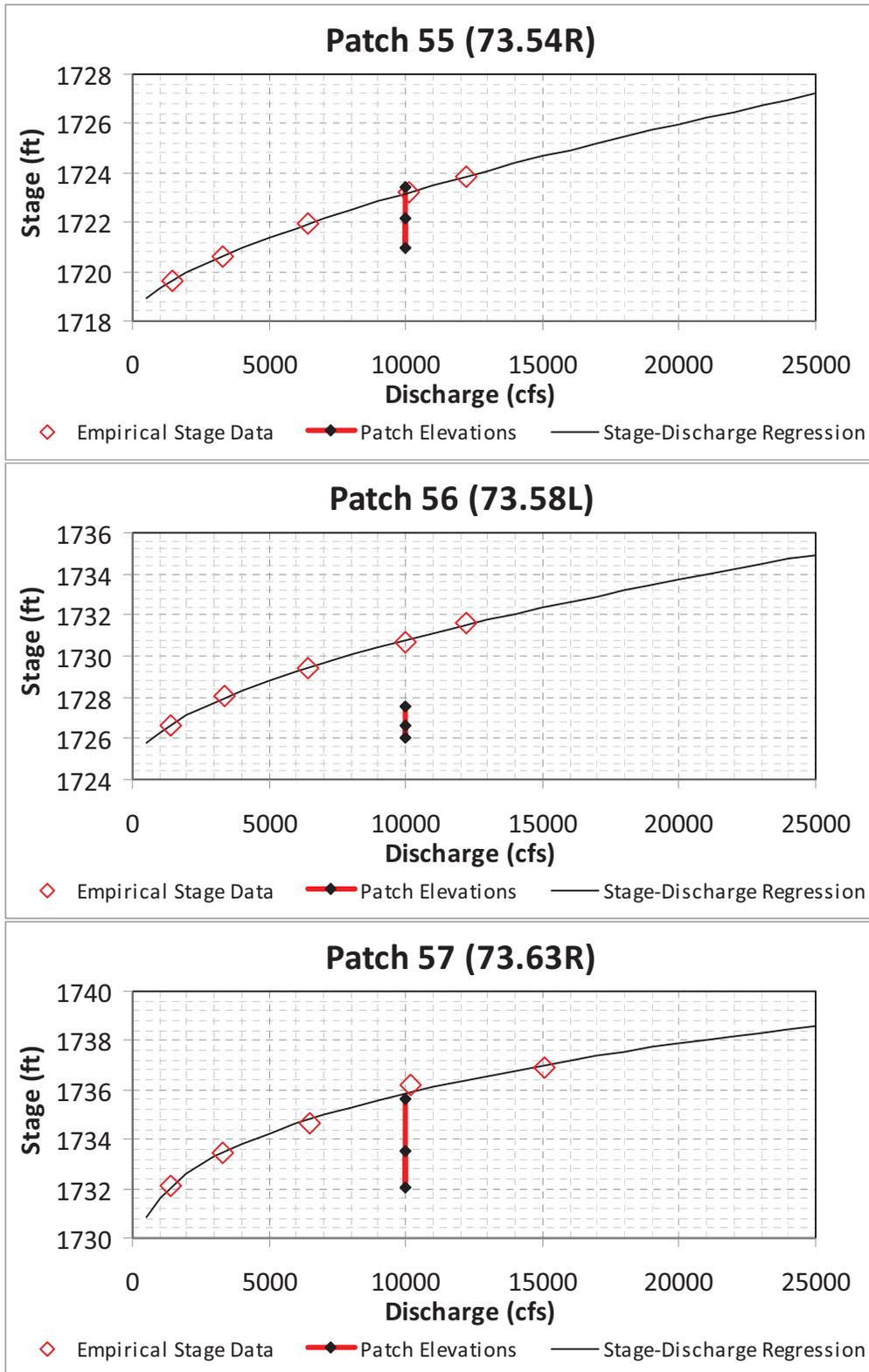
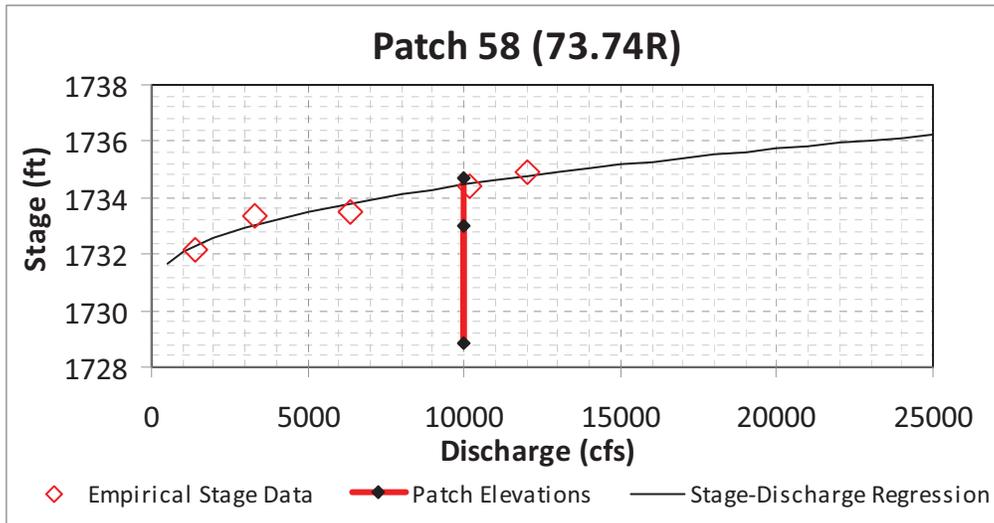


Figure D-20. Spawning Patch Stage Discharge Relationship at Patch 58 (73.74R).



APPENDIX E

Empirical Depth and Velocity Mapping

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Figure E-1. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 1 (65.38R) (top), Patch 2 (65.39R) (middle), and Patch 3 (67.78L) (bottom).

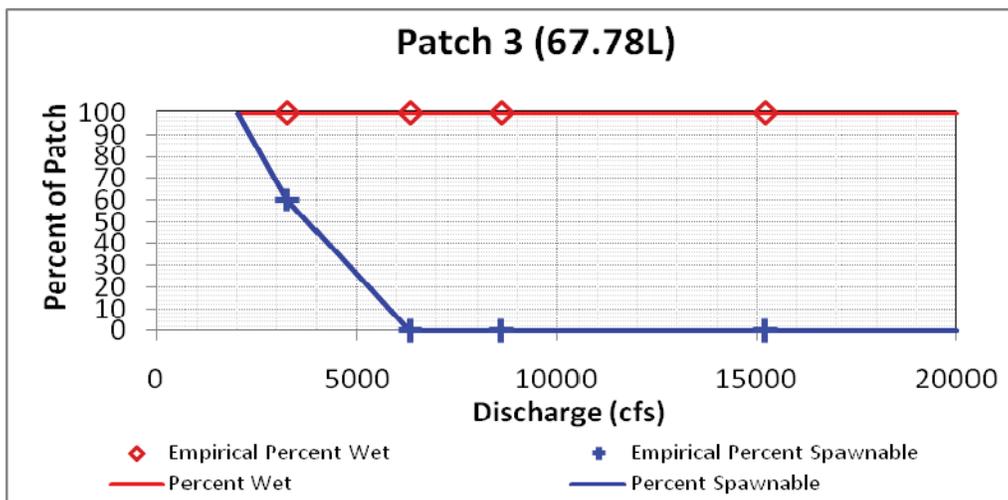
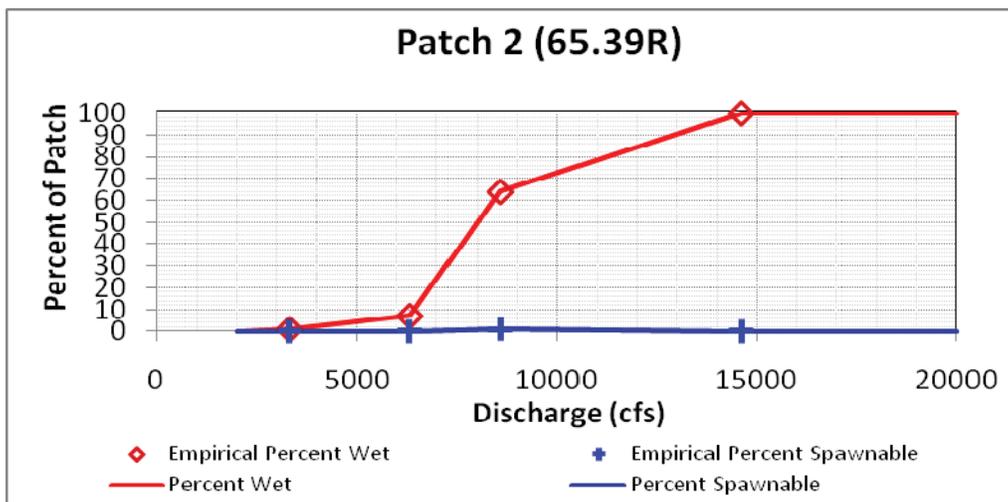
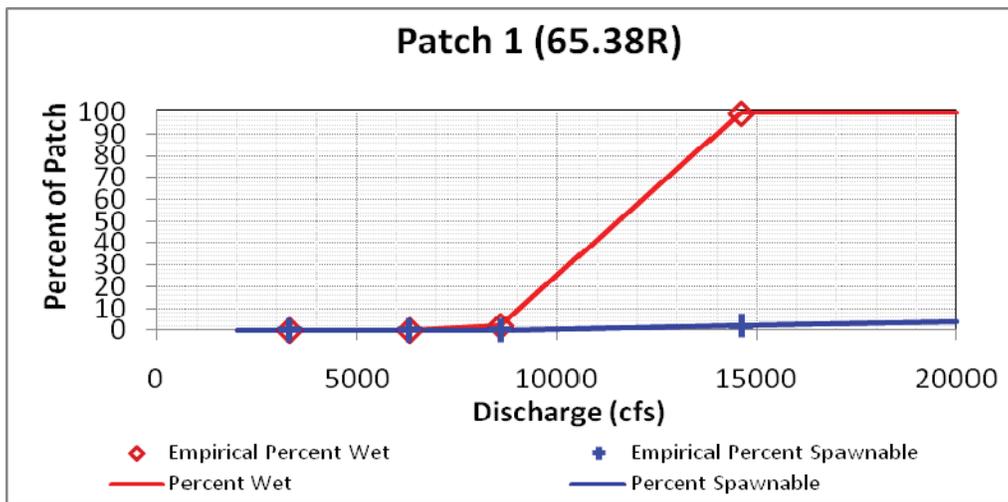


Figure E-2. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 4 (68.34L) (top), Patch 5 (68.35L) (middle), and Patch 6 (69.72R) (bottom).

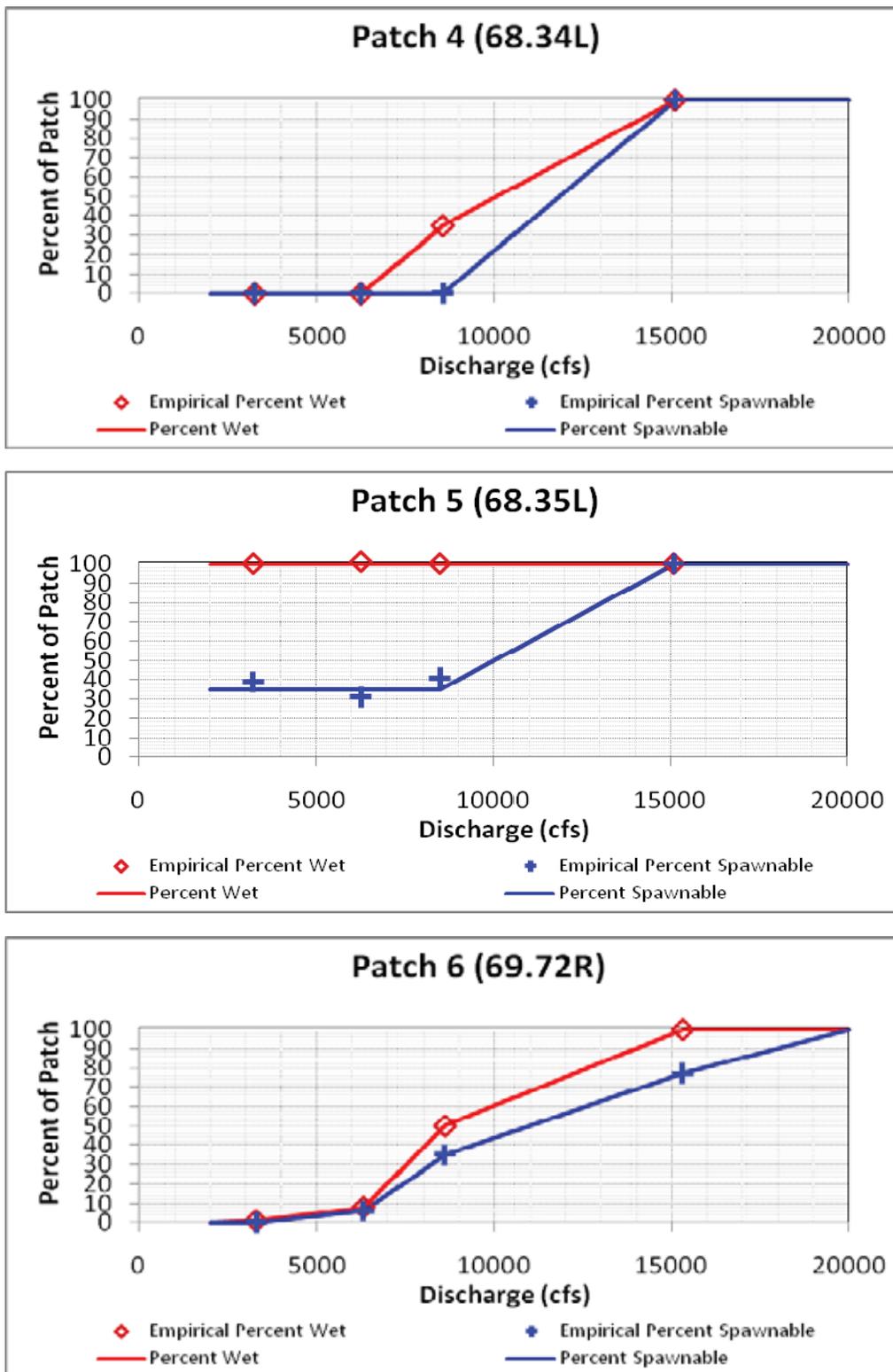


Figure E-3. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 7 (69.77R) (top), Patch 8 (69.79R) (middle), and Patch 9 (69.87L) (bottom).

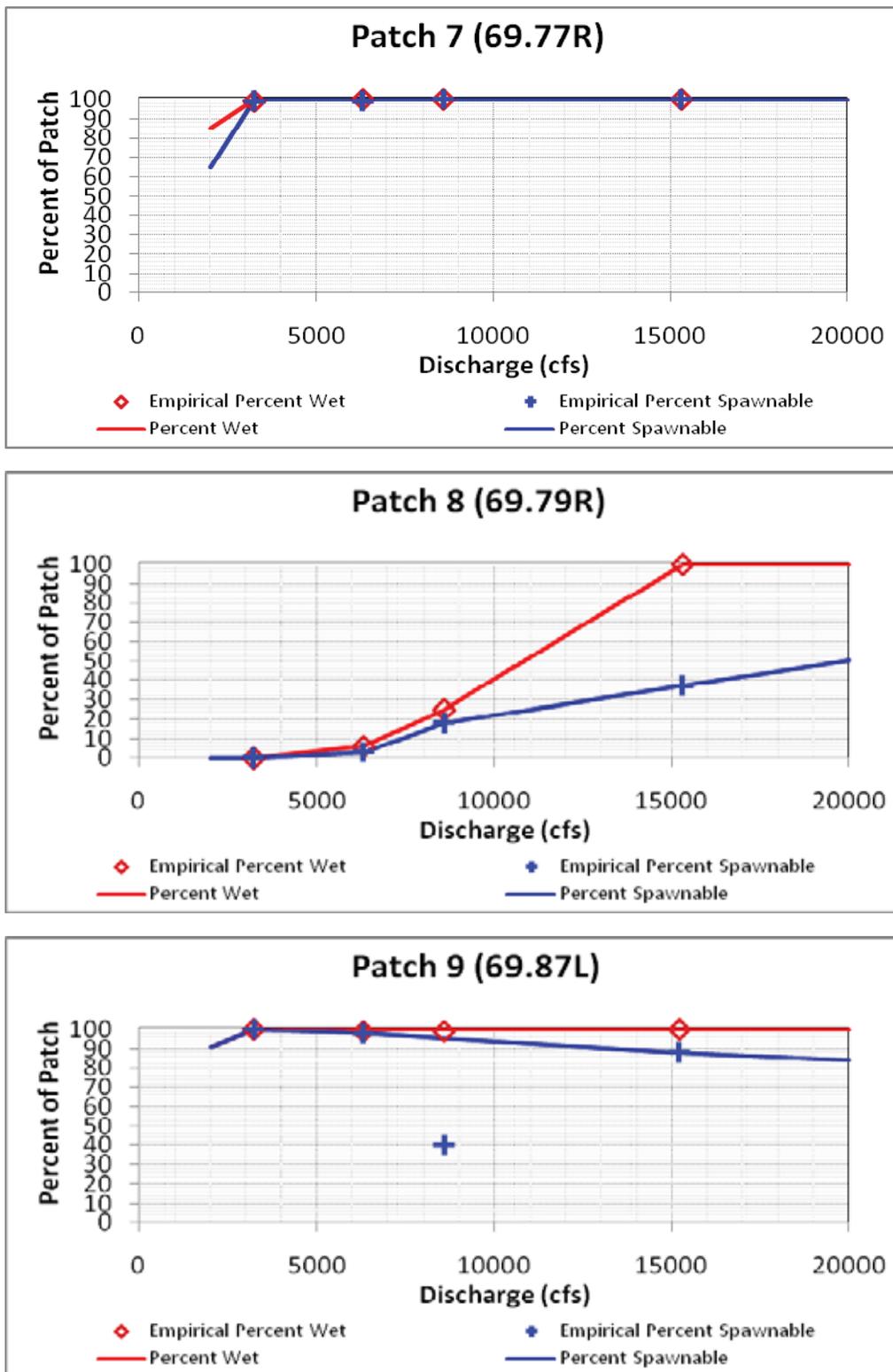


Figure E-4. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 10 (69.89L) (top), Patch 11 (69.91L) (middle), and Patch 12 (69.92R) (bottom).

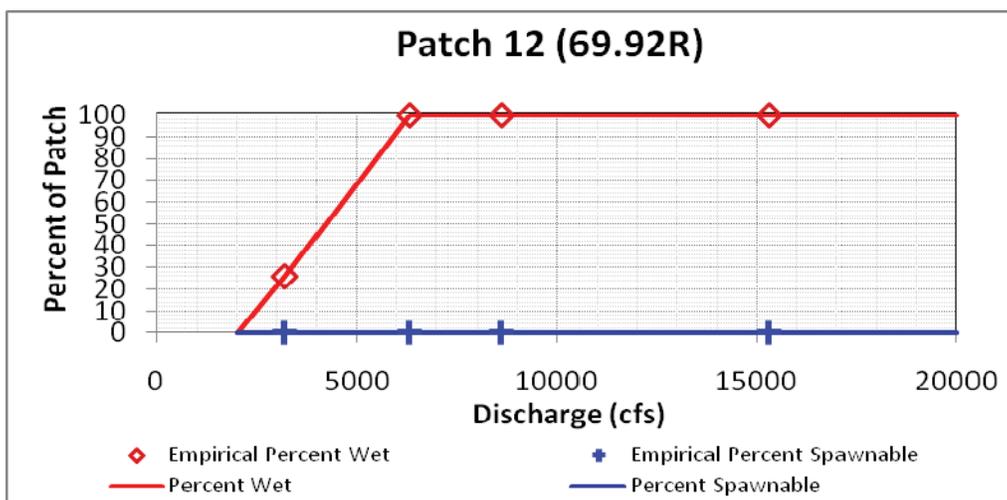
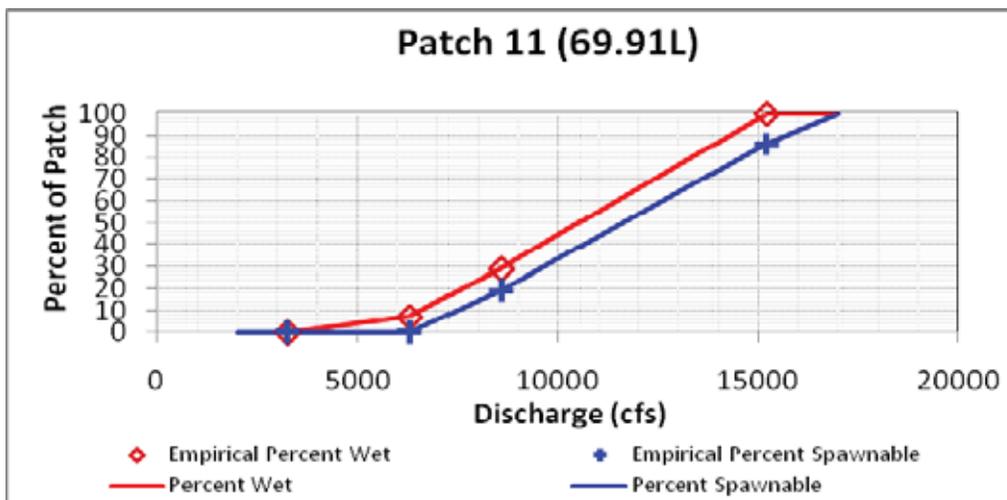
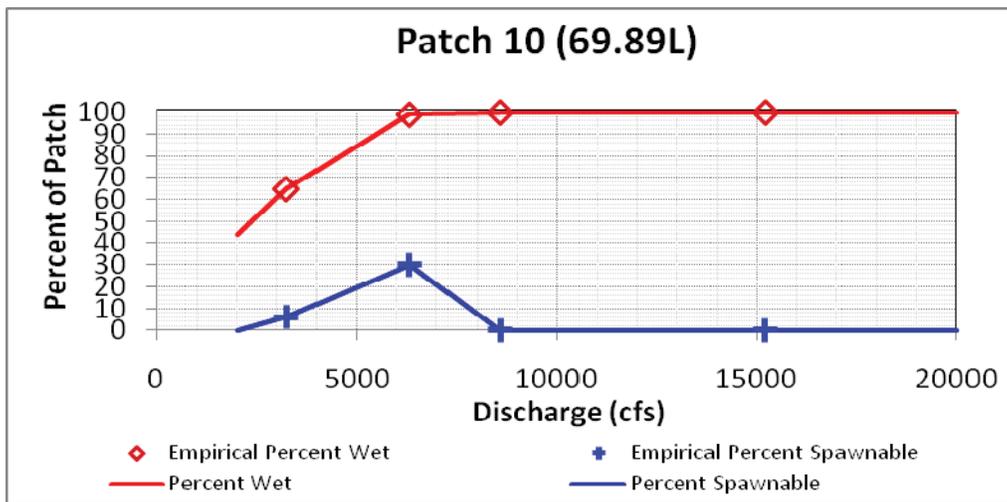


Figure E-5. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 13 (69.92L) (top), Patch 14 (69.96R) (middle), and Patch 15 (69.96L) (bottom).

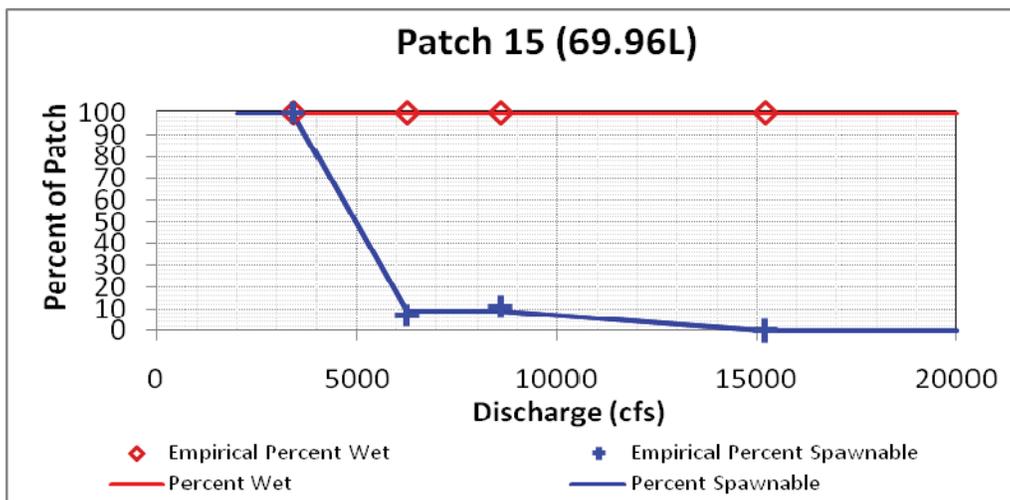
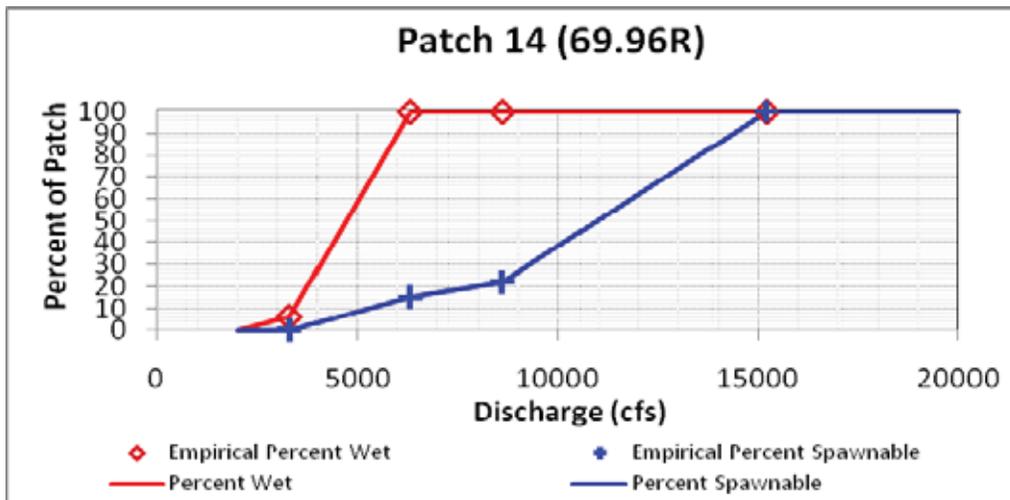
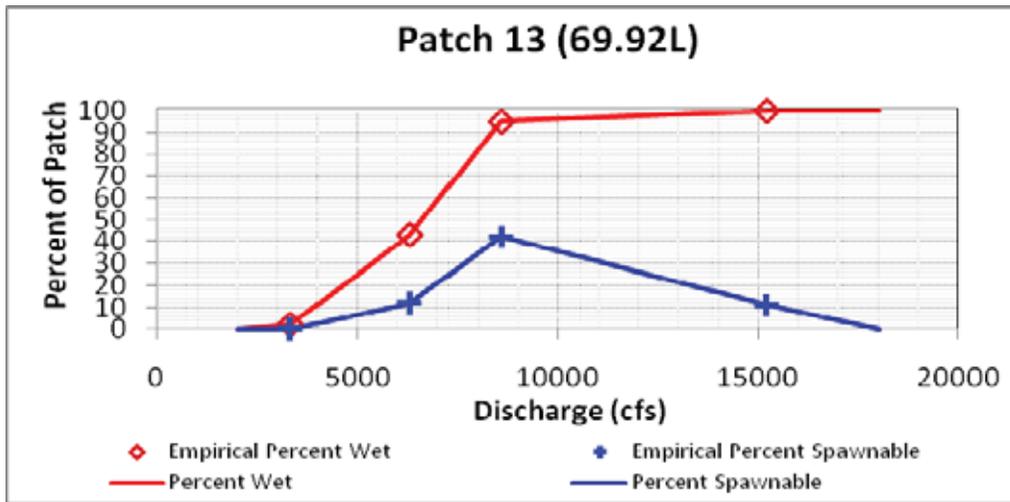


Figure E-6. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 16 (70.03L) (top), Patch 17 (70.04R) (middle), and Patch 18 (70.06L) (bottom).

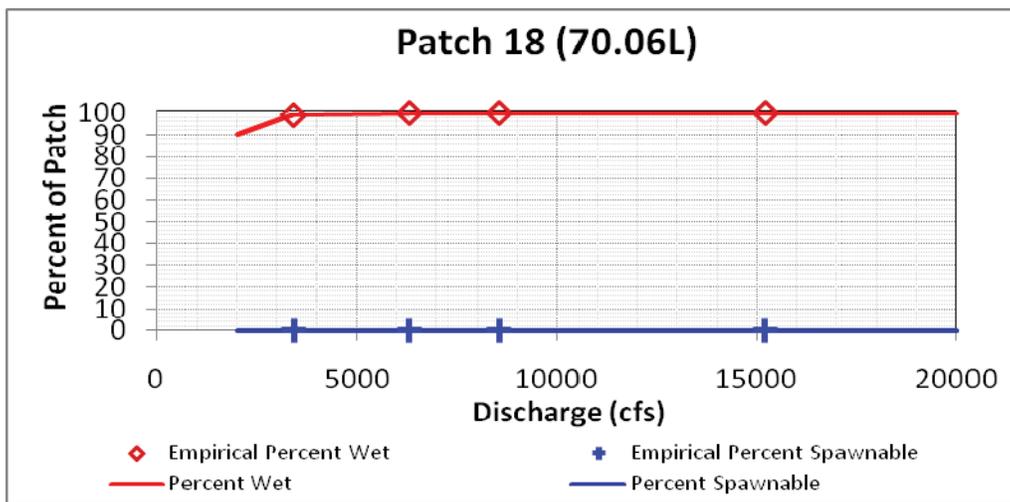
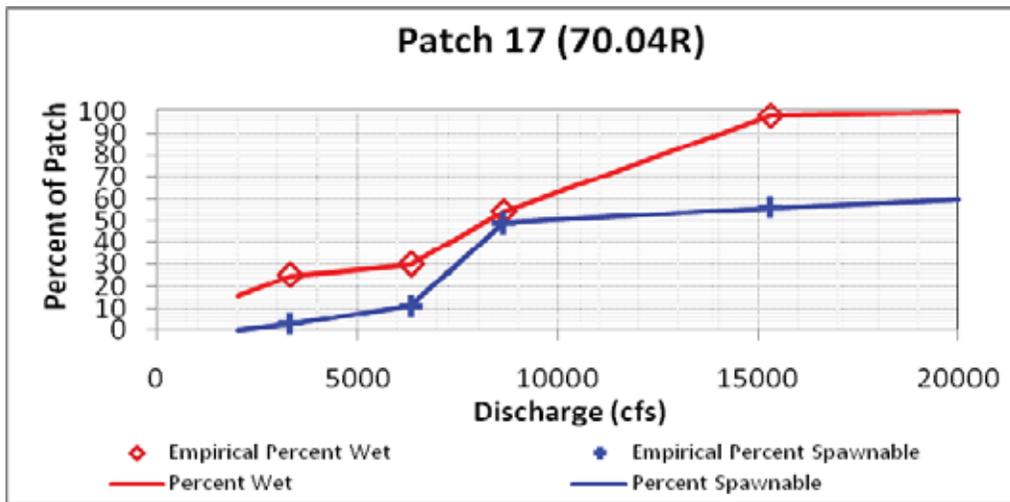
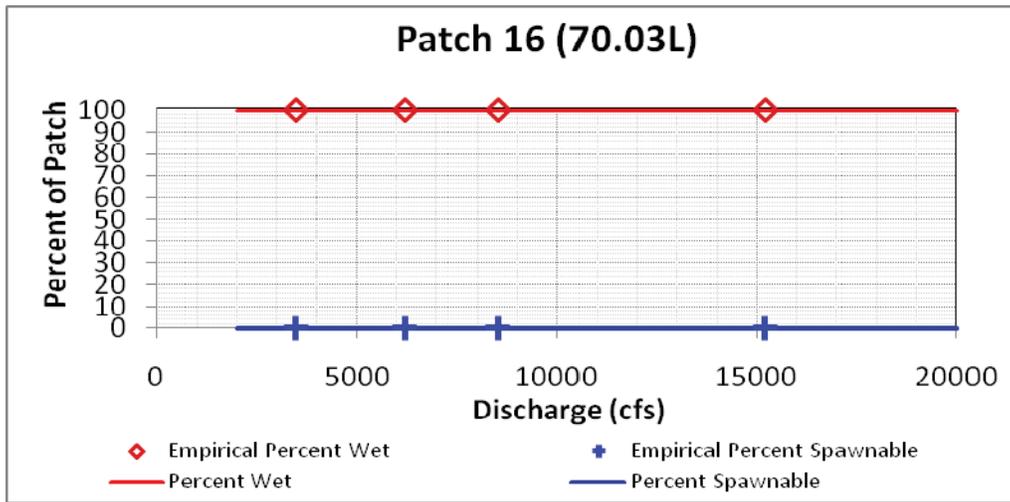


Figure E-7. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 19 (70.13R) (top), Patch 20 (70.14L) (middle), and Patch 21 (70.17L) (bottom).

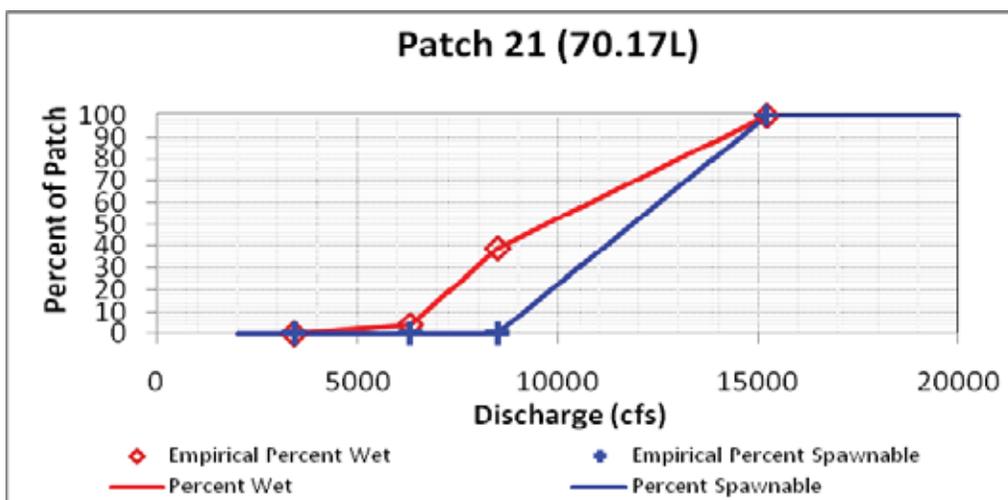
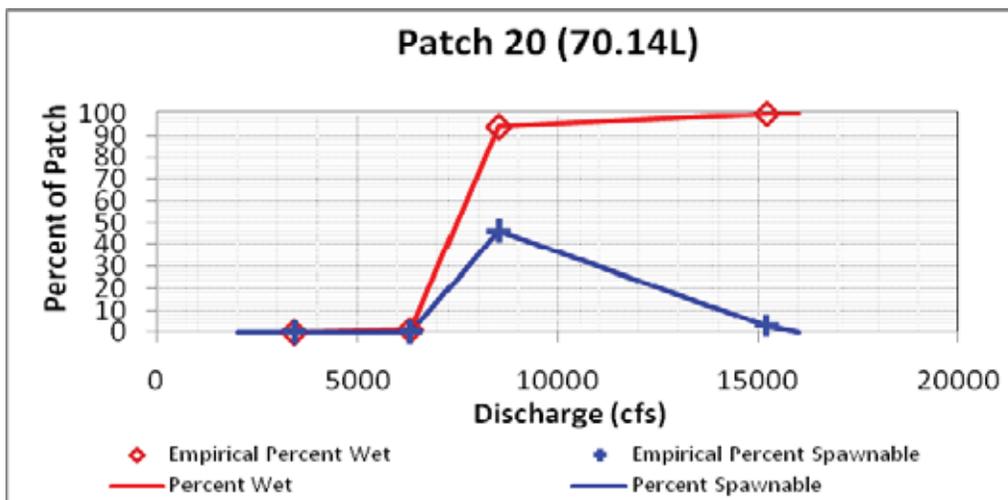
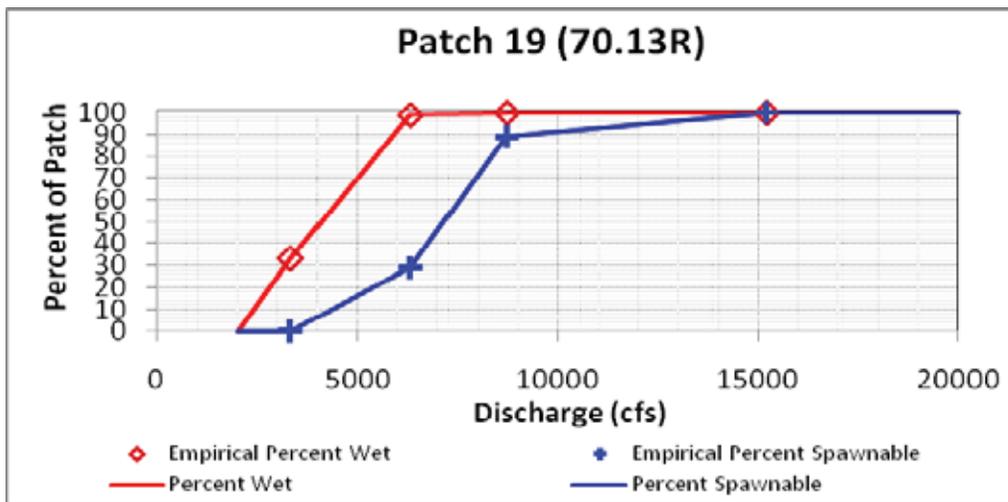


Figure E-8. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 22 (70.18R) (top), Patch 23 (70.2L) (middle), and Patch 24 (70.25L) (bottom).

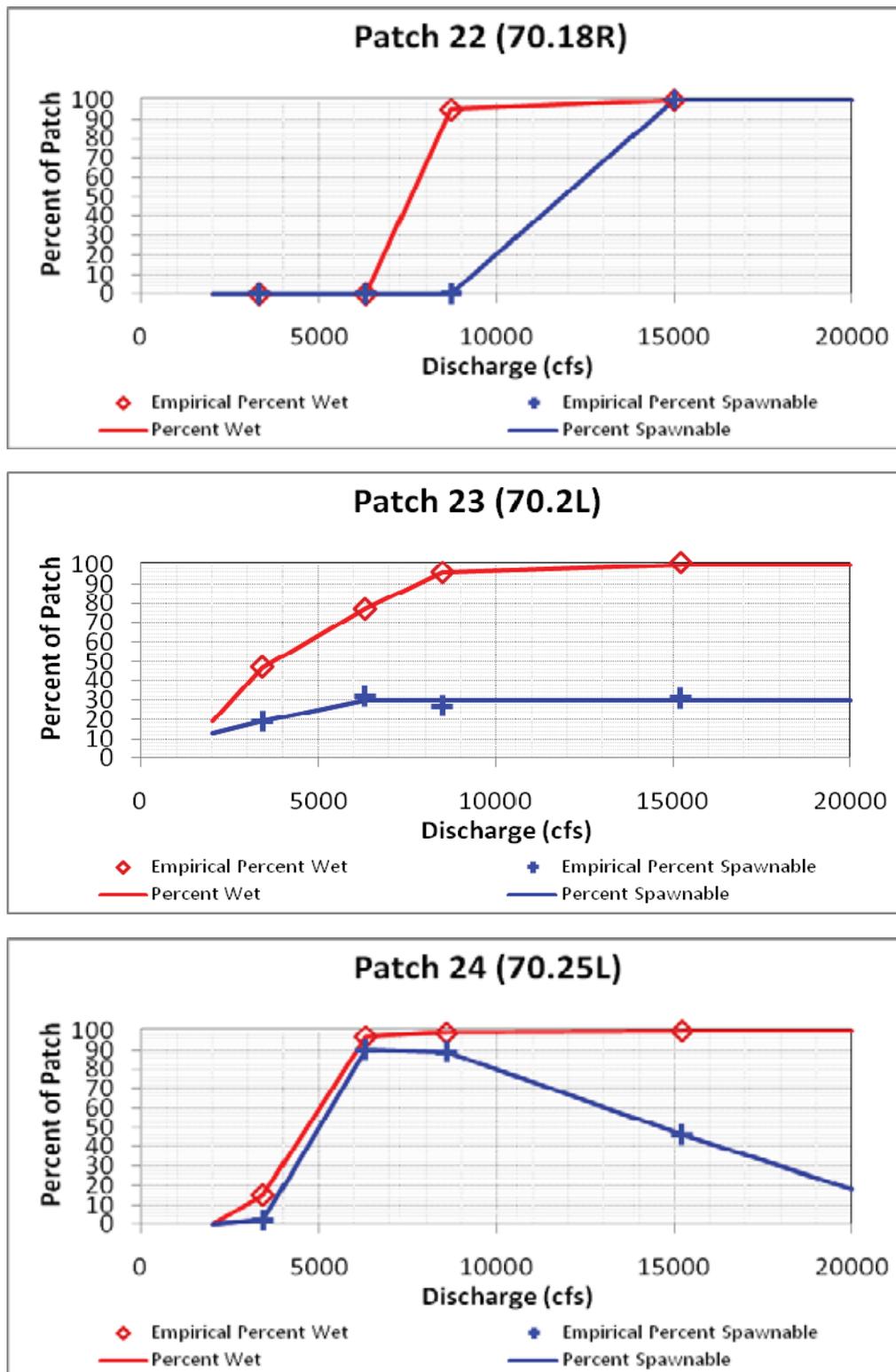


Figure E-9. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 25 (70.26R) (top), Patch 26 (70.27L) (middle), and Patch 27 (70.28R) (bottom).

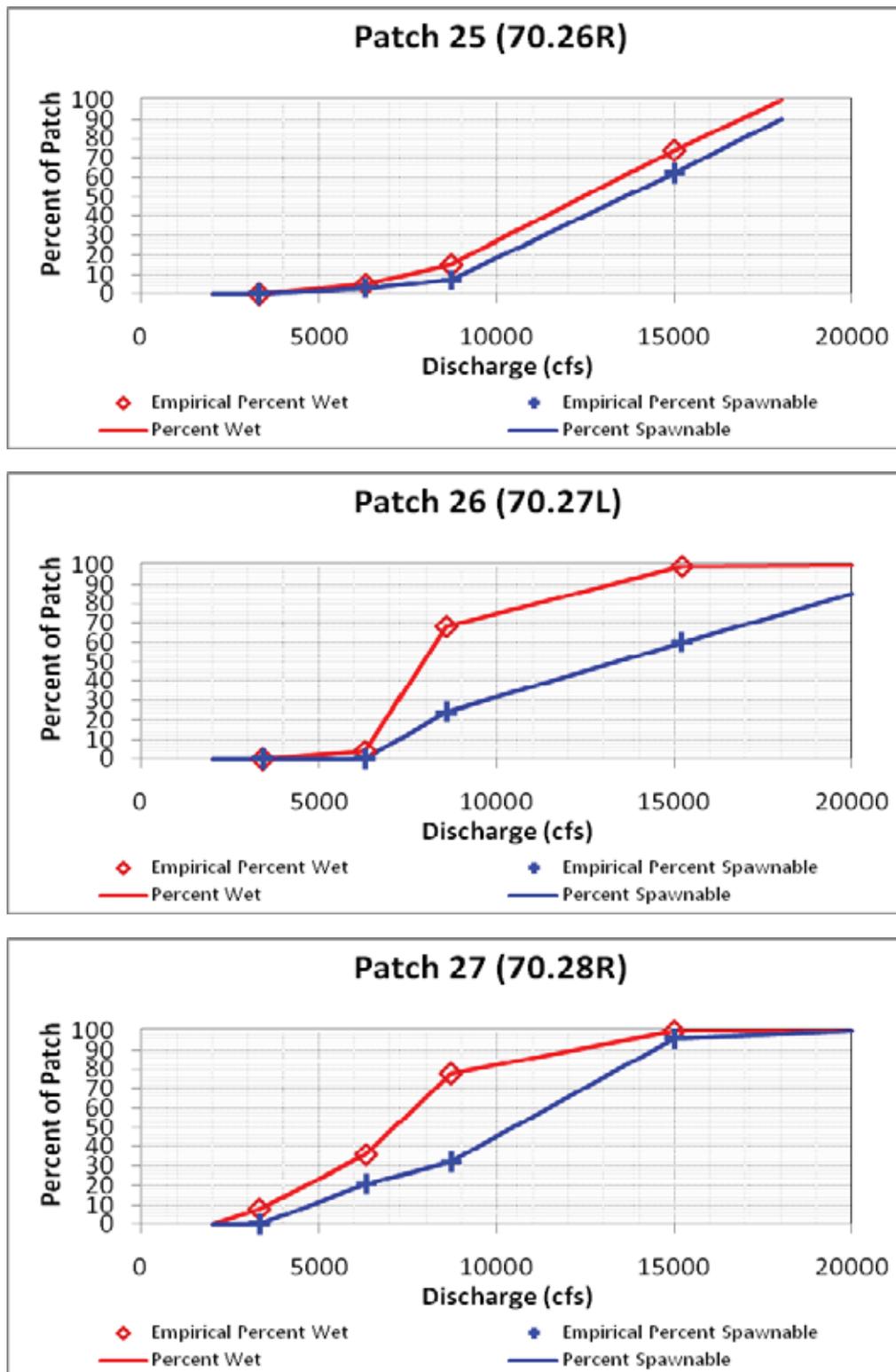


Figure E-10. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 28 (70.35L) (top), Patch 29 (70.39L) (middle), and Patch 30 (70.65R) (bottom).

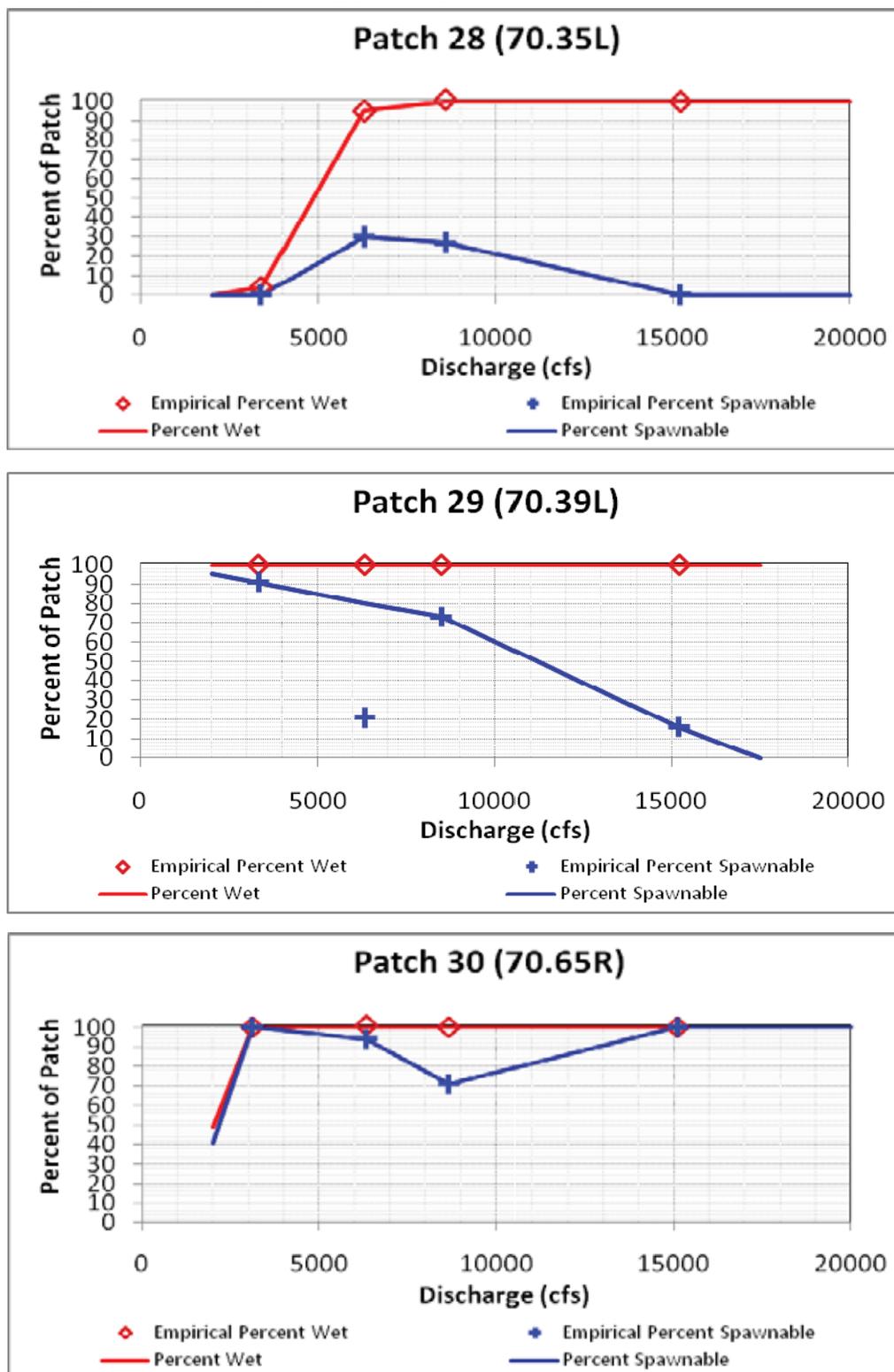


Figure E-11. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawning and Percent Wet at Patch 31 (70.77R) (top), Patch 32 (70.83R) (middle), and Patch 33 (70.88R) (bottom).

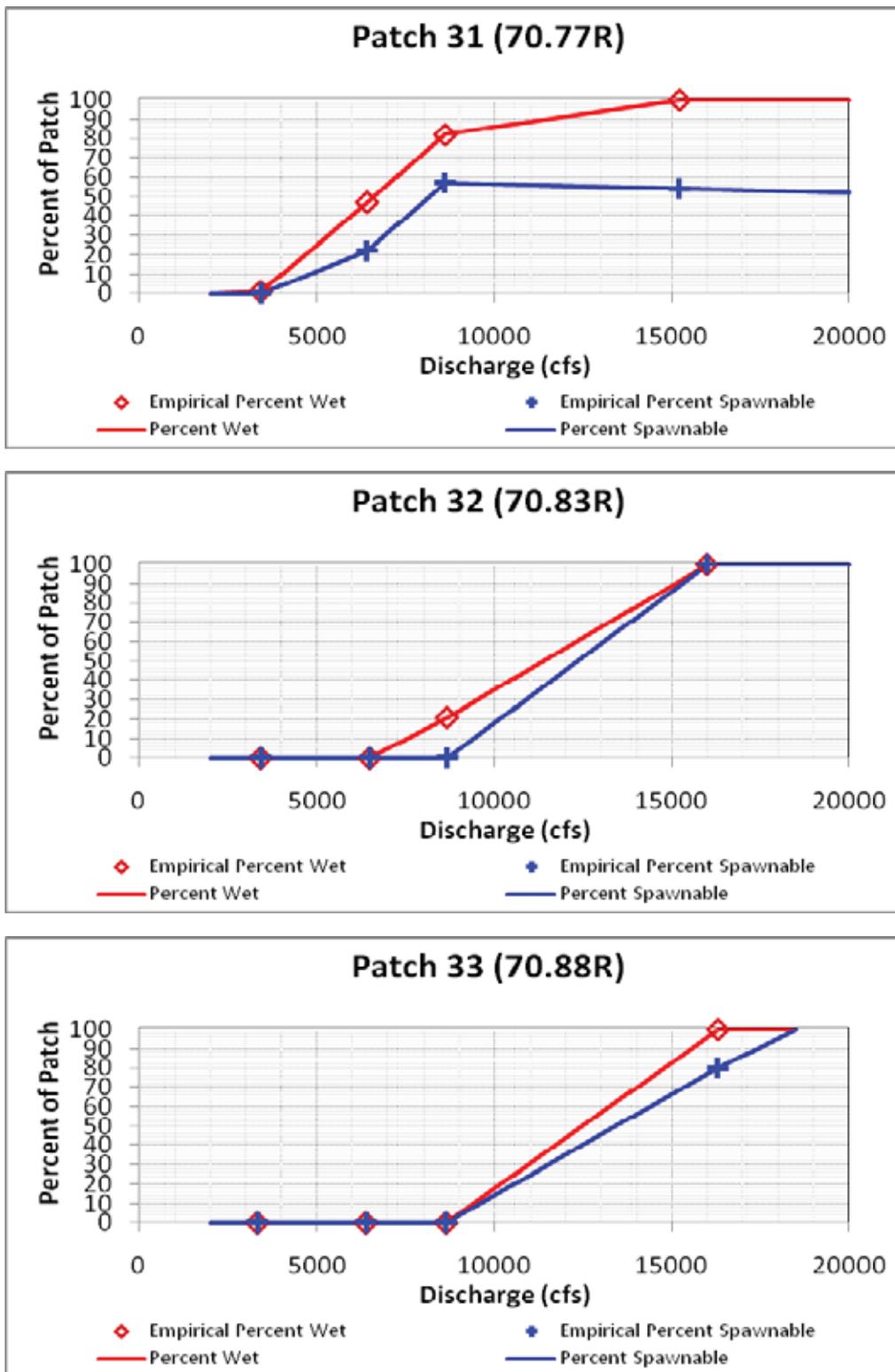


Figure E-12. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 34 (71.23L) (top), Patch 35 (71.26L) (middle), and Patch 36 (71.3L) (bottom).

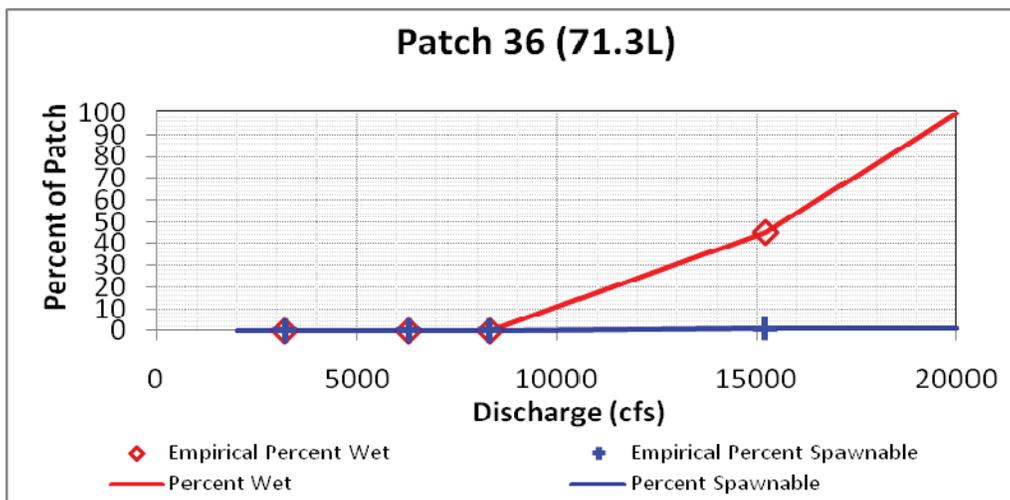
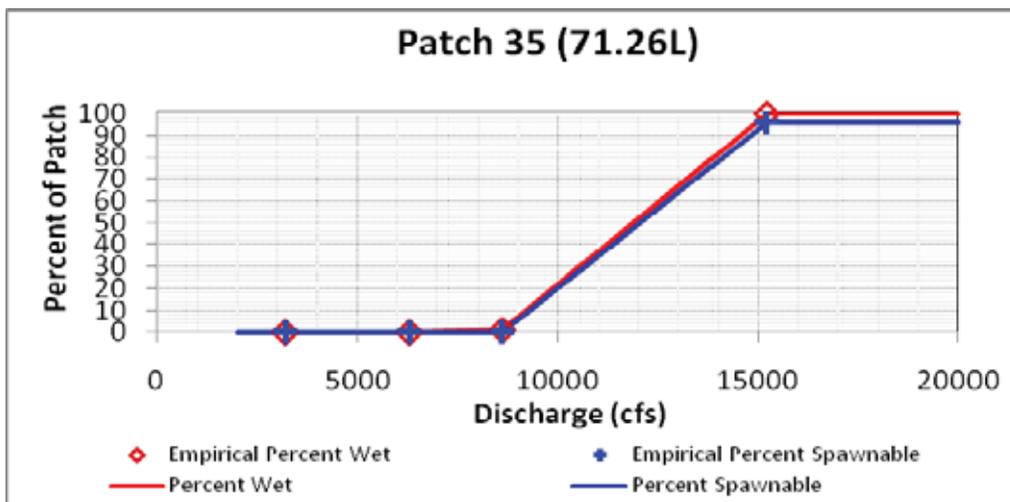
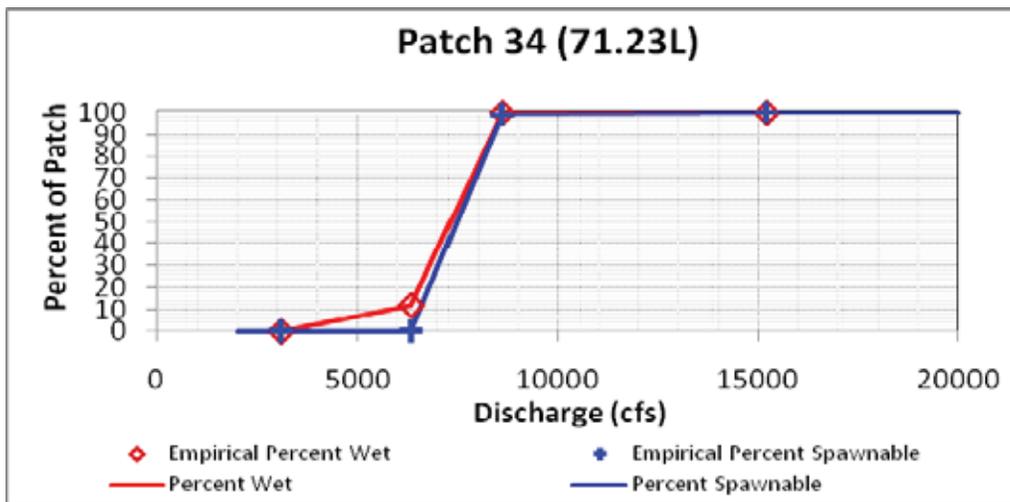


Figure E-13. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 37 (71.52R) (top), Patch 38 (71.66L) (middle), and Patch 39 (71.69L) (bottom).

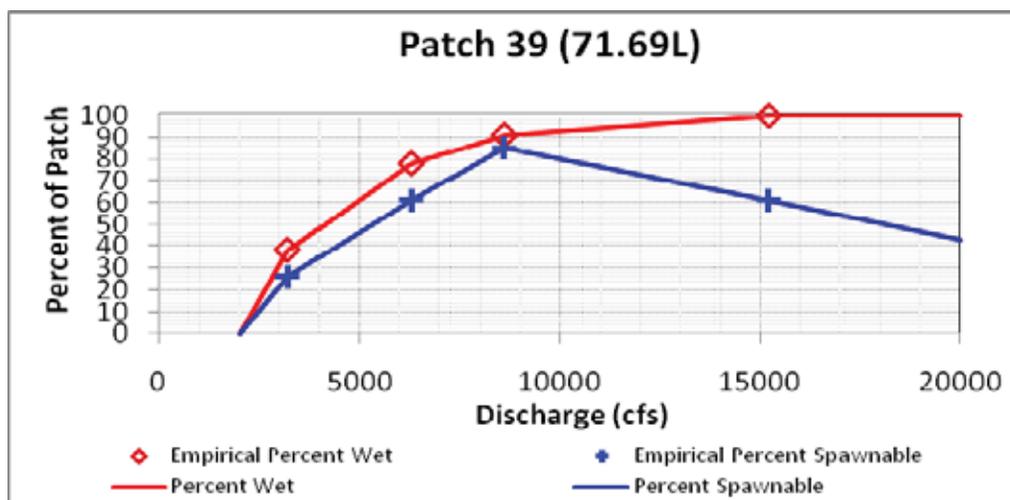
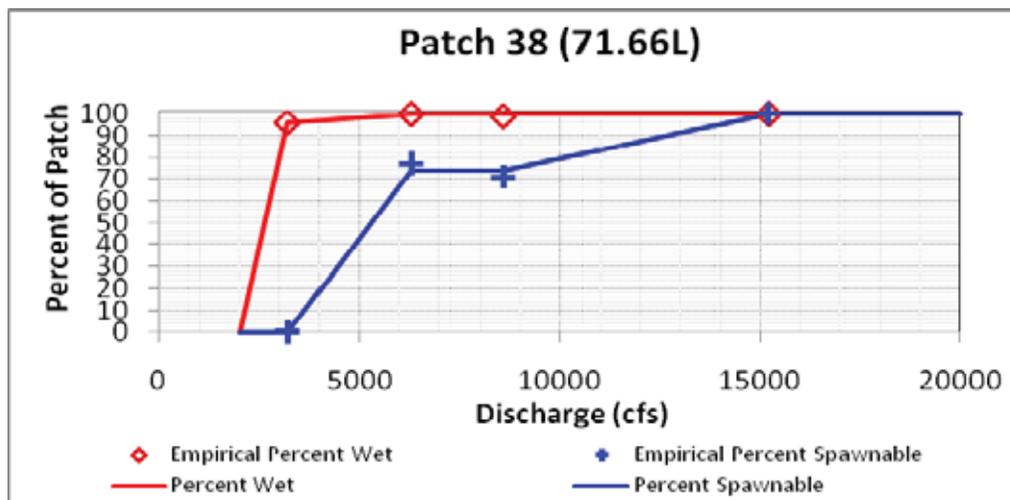
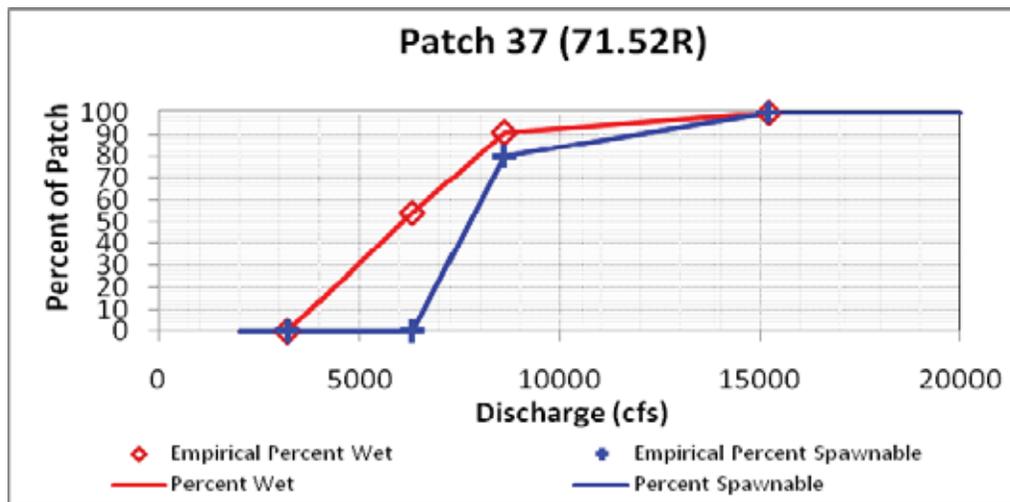


Figure E-14. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 40 (71.71L) (top), Patch 41 (71.74L) (middle), and Patch 42 (71.91R) (bottom).

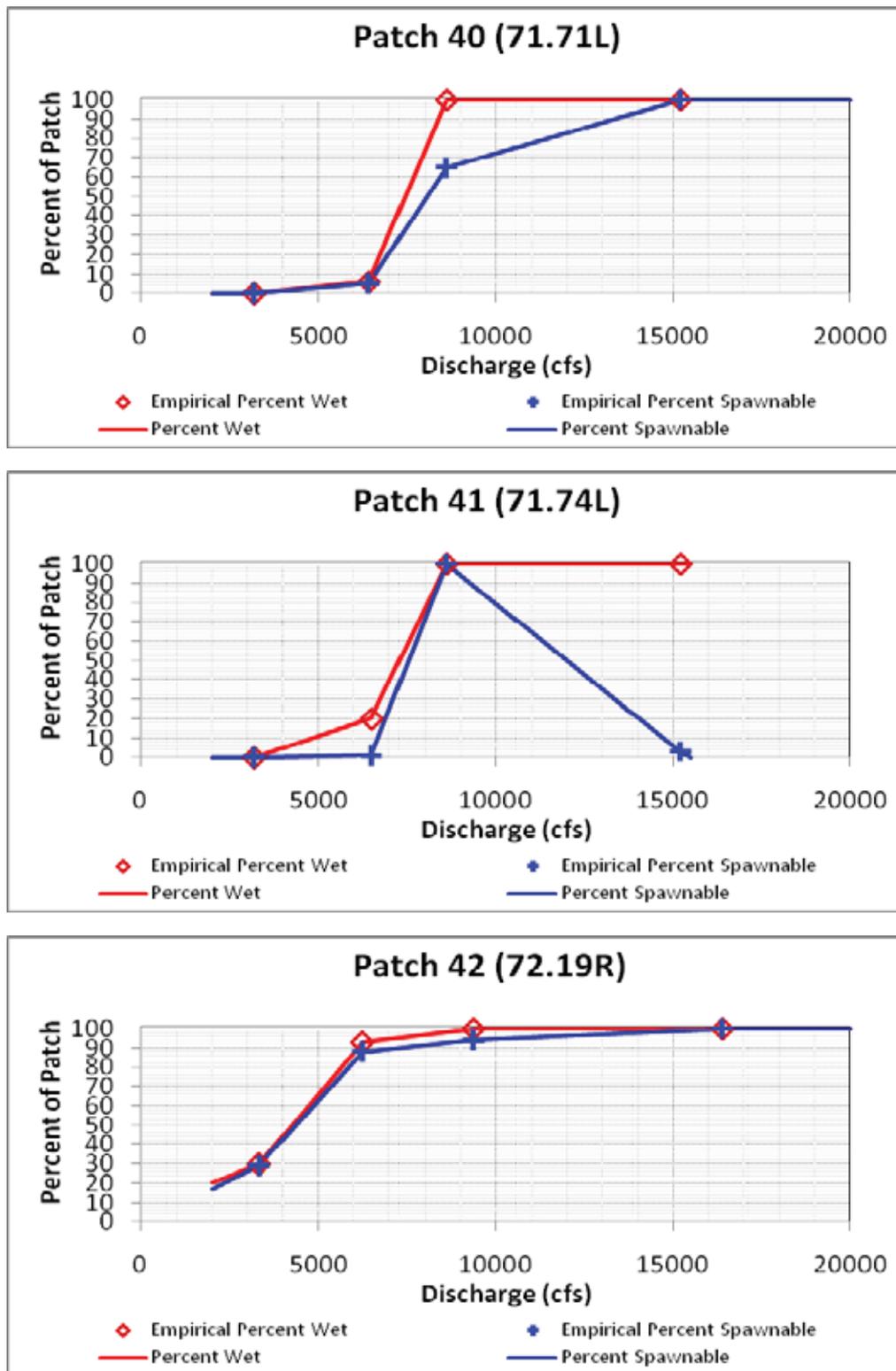


Figure E-15. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 43 (72.24R) (top), Patch 44 (72.42R) (middle), and Patch 45 (72.47L) (bottom).

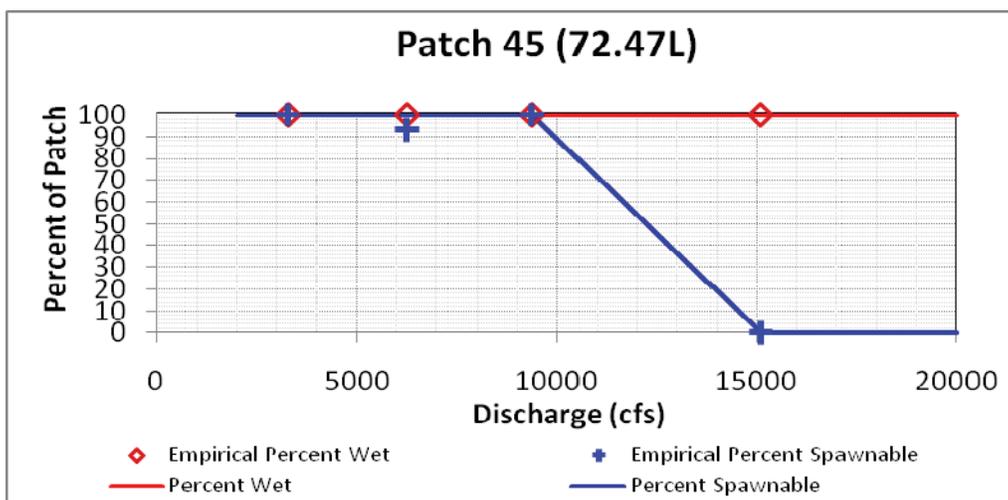
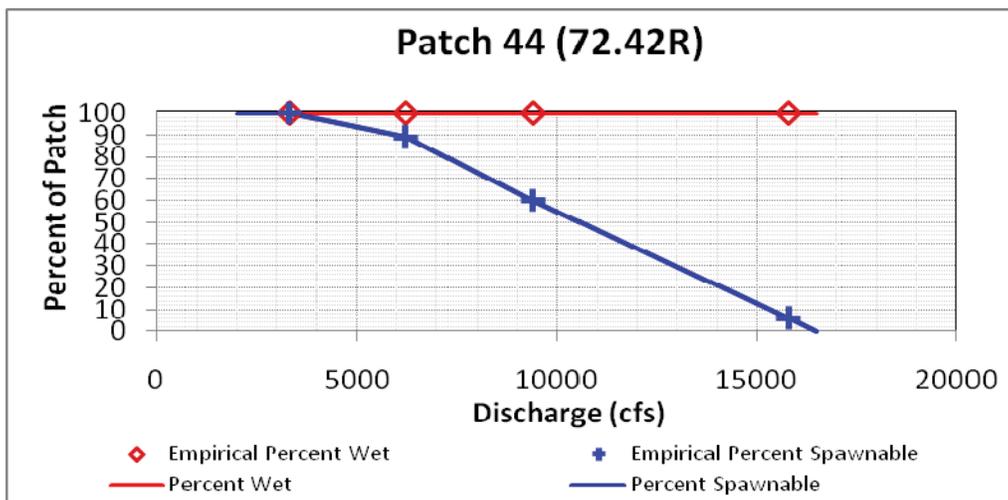
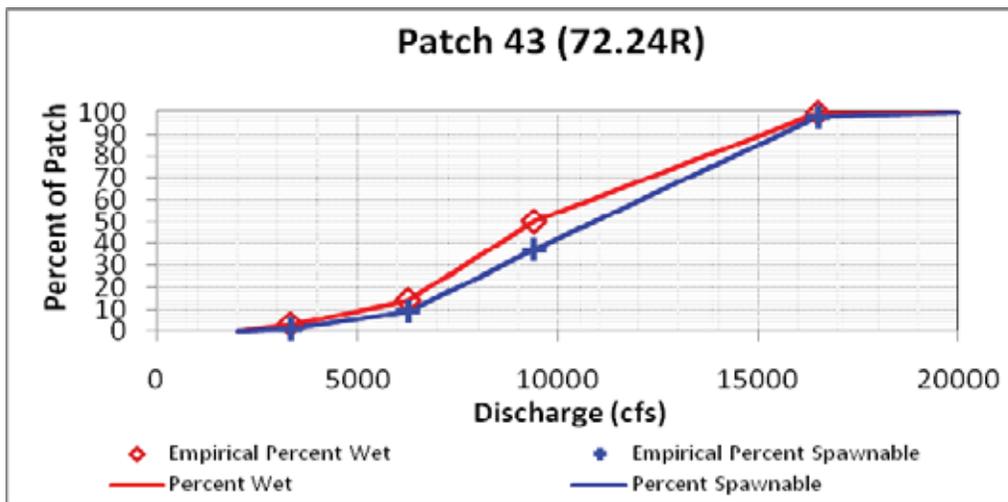


Figure E-16. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 46 (72.53L) (top), Patch 47 (72.56L) (middle), and Patch 48 (72.67L) (bottom).

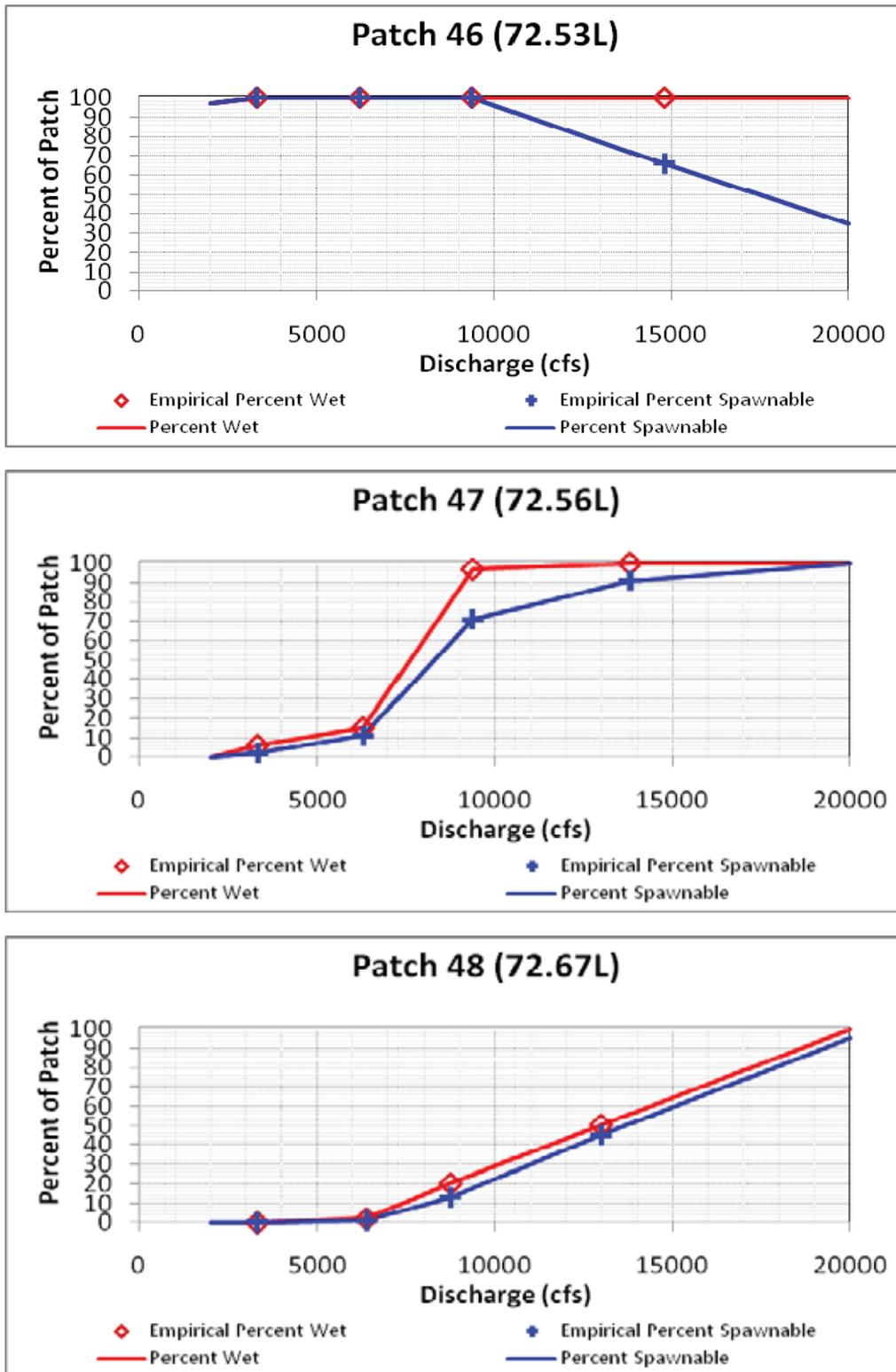


Figure E-17. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 49 (72.71L) (top), Patch 50 (72.73L) (middle), and Patch 51 (73.18R) (bottom).

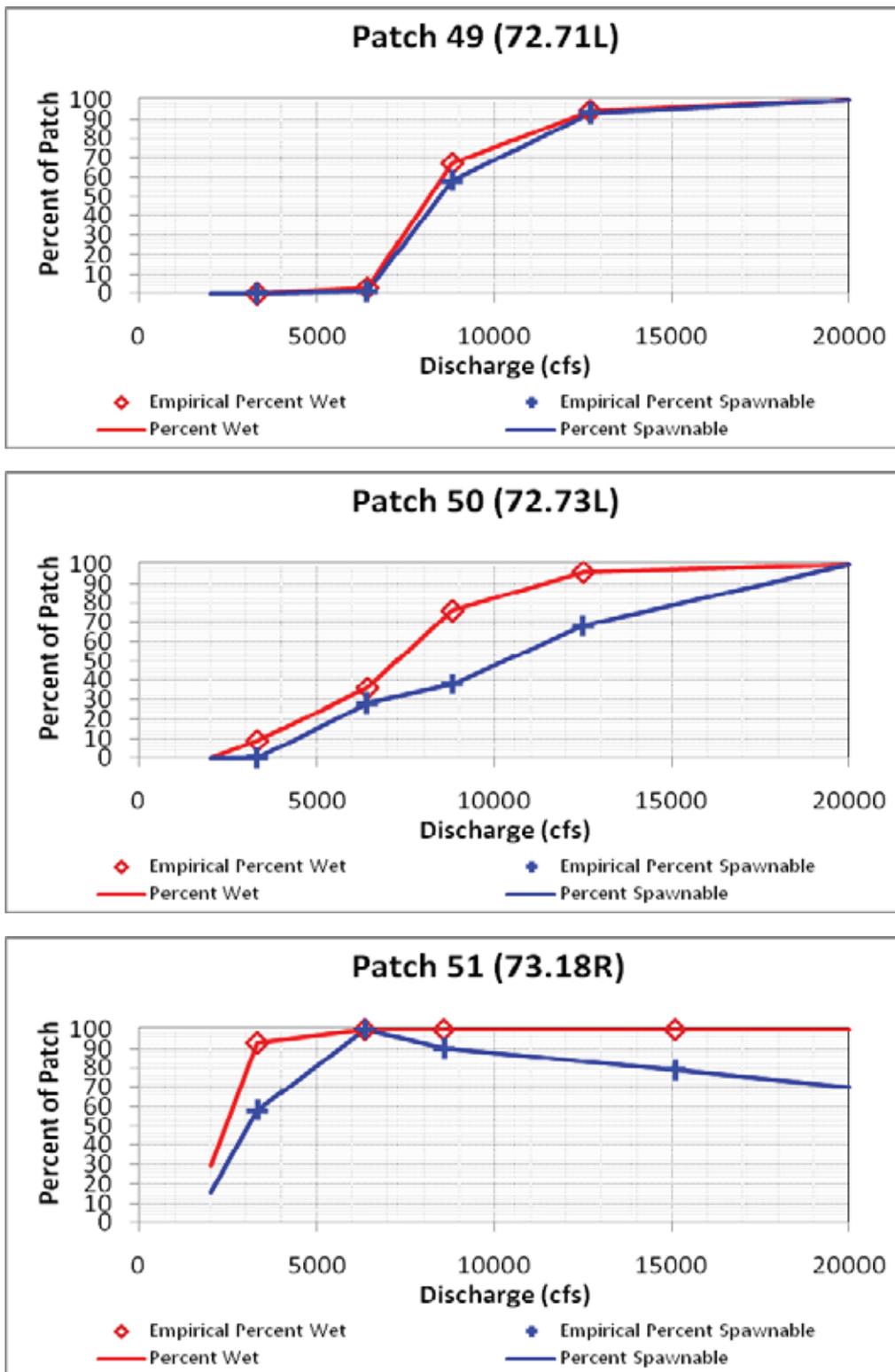


Figure E-18. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 52 (73.25L) (top), Patch 53 (73.43L) (middle), and Patch 54 (73.49L) (bottom).

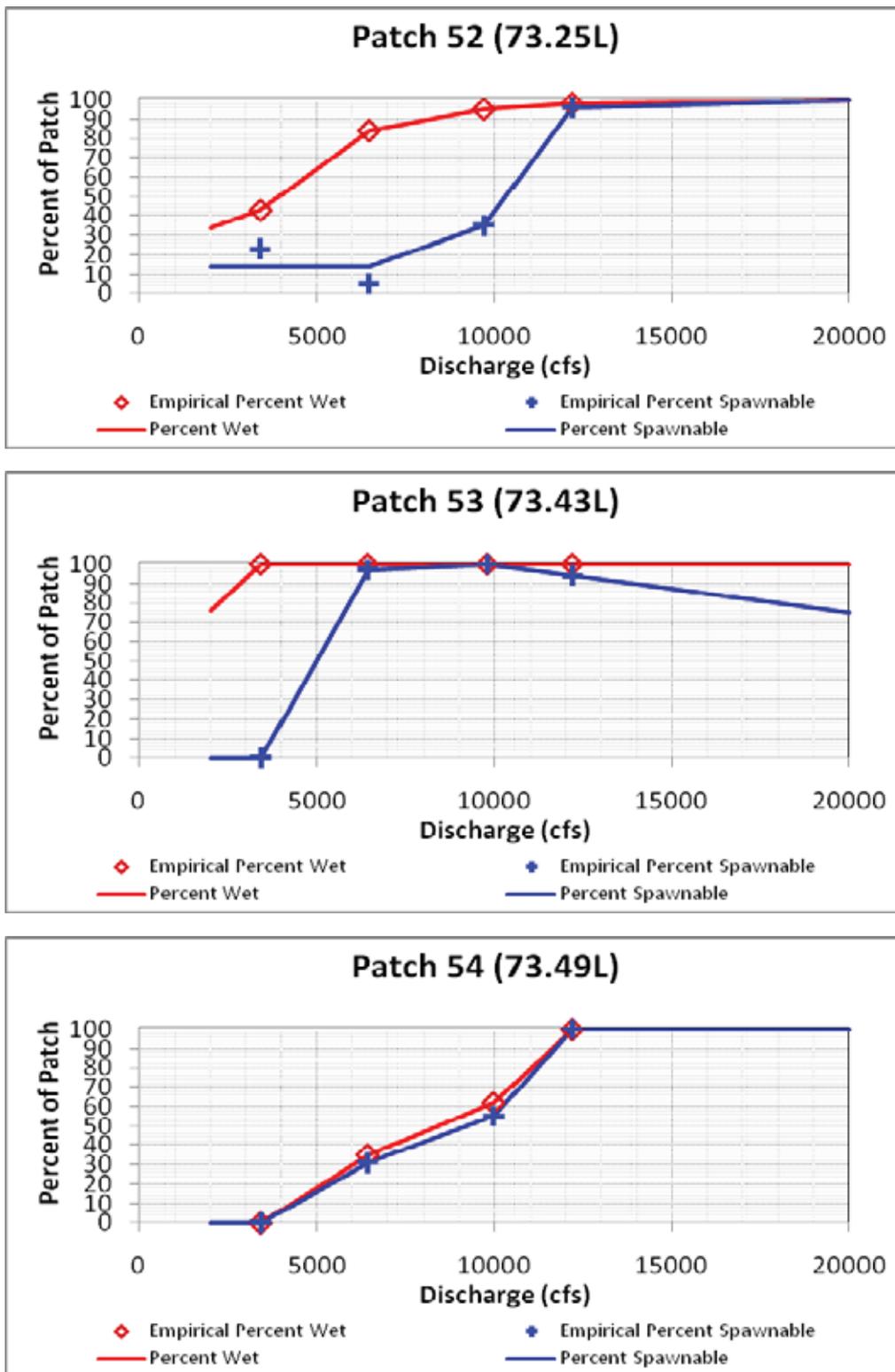


Figure E-19. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 55 (73.54R) (top), Patch 56 (73.58R) (middle), and Patch 57 (73.63R) (bottom).

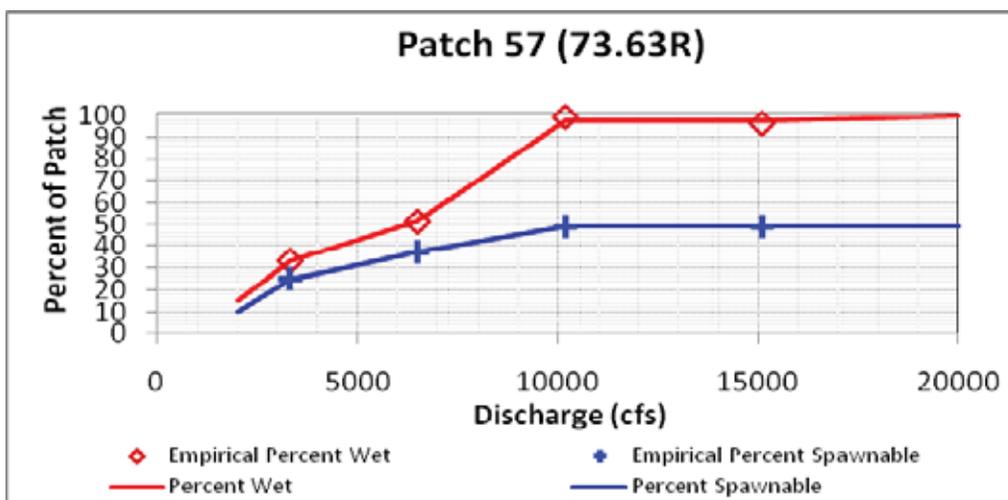
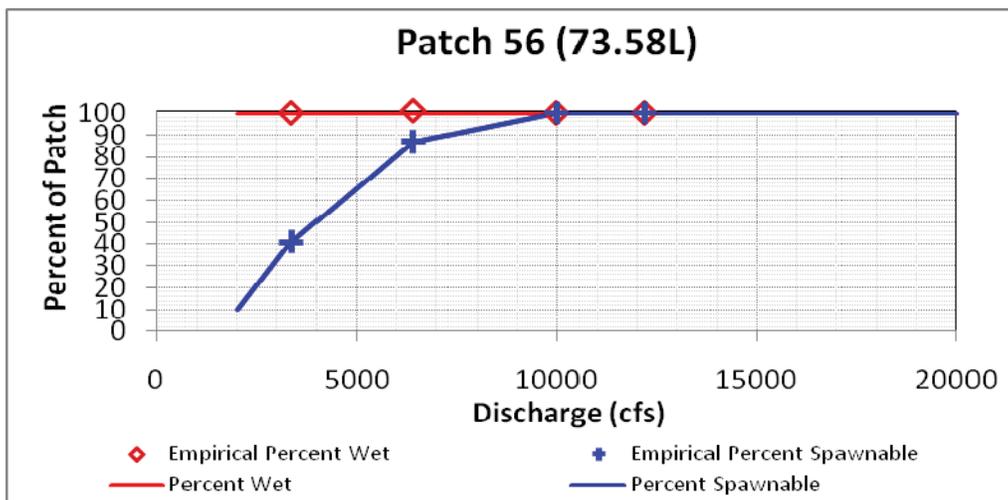
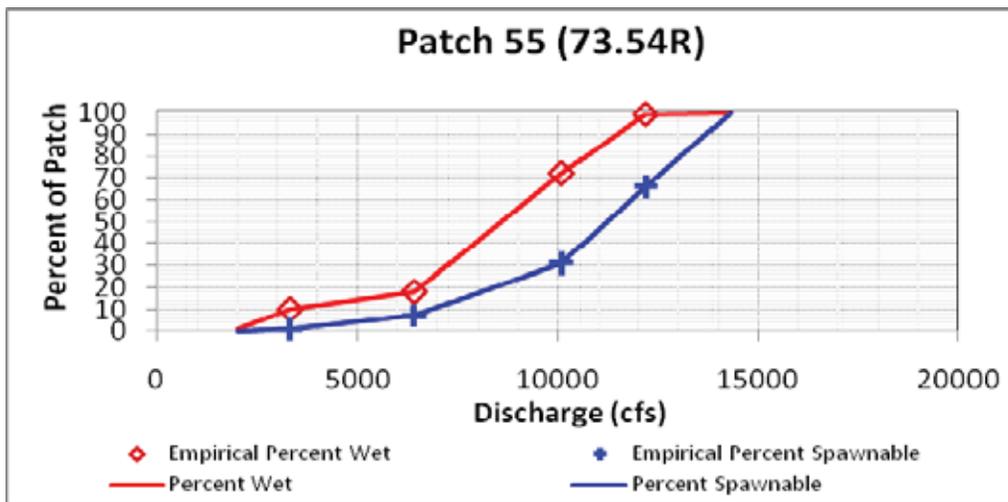
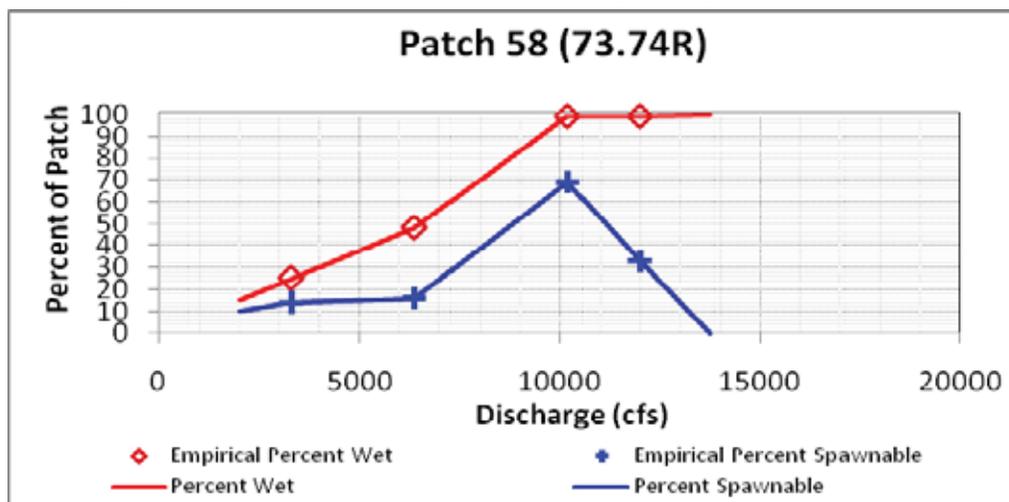


Figure E-20. Empirical Mapping Data and Piece-wise Linear Relationships of the Percent Spawnable and Percent Wet at Patch 58 (73.74R).



From: [Rachael Paschal Osborn](#)
To: rachael.langer@rco.wa.gov; [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Comments re Spokane River whitewater park
Date: Monday, June 06, 2011 7:25:24 AM
Attachments: [CELP to RCFB \(6-6-11\).pdf](#)

Dear Recreation & Conservation Office --

Attached please find comments of the Center for Environmental Law & Policy supporting the RCFB's termination of the grant for the proposed Spokane River whitewater park.

The letter references an Avista study of redband trout spawning in the vicinity of the proposed park. I have requested an electronic copy of that study and will forward it as soon as I receive it. That could be today, or it could be later this week.

I would appreciate acknowledgement that this message and attachment have been received at the RCO (electronic communications sometimes go awry). Please don't hesitate to call if I can furnish more information.

~ Rachael Osborn
509-209-2899

--
Executive Director
Center for Environmental Law & Policy



CLEAN, FLOWING WATERS FOR THE WEST

The Center for
Environmental Law & Policy

June 6, 2011

Washington State Recreation & Conservation Funding Board
c/o Washington Recreation & Conservation Office
P.O. Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

Re: Spokane River Whitewater Park

Dear Members of the Funding Board:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input regarding the proposal to reinstate the terminated RCO grant for the Spokane River Whitewater Park. The Center for Environmental Law & Policy (CELP) is a membership-based non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the public interest in the freshwater resources of Washington State. Among other projects, we advocate for flow restoration and protection of natural values of the Spokane River, including water quality and fisheries habitat.

CELP opposes reinstatement of the RCO grant for the reasons set forth below. CELP has previously provided comments to the City of Spokane regarding the proposed determination of non-significance and scoping for the environmental impact statement. While we have not previously directly opposed the whitewater park, our position has recently changed because of new information concerning fisheries resources in the vicinity of the proposed facility. We now oppose development of a whitewater park in the free-flowing reach of the Spokane River downstream of Monroe Street dam.

(1) The proposed whitewater park should not be built in and near important wild redband trout spawning grounds.

In June 2009, Avista Corp. received a new license to operate its dams on the Spokane River. The license requires Avista to conduct many studies, including a survey of trout spawning beds in the free-flowing reach of the Spokane River between Monroe Street dam and Nine Mile dam. That survey was published in final form in March 2011 and is being provided to the RCFB under separate cover.

The spawning survey identified numerous redband trout spawning nests or redds in the reach of river where the whitewater park is proposed to be located. The most active spawning area was located in the north bank curve of the river directly adjacent to and downstream of the proposed whitewater park structure.

As a follow-up to the spawning survey, the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife will conduct population assessments for the Monroe-Nine Mile reach. Past redband population

assessments for the Spokane River have indicated substantial declines in wild trout numbers, a matter of serious concern. The spawning survey's identification of healthy trout redds in this location indicate that this is an important habitat area for production of wild trout and should be maintained in pristine condition.

It is not appropriate to build or locate a whitewater park structure in the middle of Spokane River wild trout spawning grounds.

(2) The City of Spokane has not obtained "control and tenure" of the Spokane River bed.

As a requirement to receive RCO grant funds, the City of Spokane was required to demonstrate "control and tenure" of the bed and banks of the Spokane River where the whitewater park is to be located. To do this, the City must obtain an aquatic lands lease from the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The City has been unable to do so. DNR has indicated reluctance to issue a lease to the City for this reach of the river, due in part to failure to obtain requested information.

There are very few free-flowing reaches in the Spokane River. The 100-mile long Spokane River is inundated throughout its length by eight dams. Post Falls, Upper Falls, Monroe, Nine Mile, Long Lake and Lower Falls dams are owned by Avista Corp. Upriver Dam is owned by the City of Spokane, and Grand Coulee Dam (which inundates the lower portion of the river that discharges into the Columbia) is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The free-flowing reach proposed for the park has important public values because of its location adjacent to City-owned natural areas and because of the aquifer springs that discharge into the river, creating cold-water habitat for salmonid fisheries (discussed above).

(3) The City of Spokane has not resolved issues concerning ownership, liability for, and maintenance of the proposed whitewater park.

The whitewater park proposal has been promoted as a project of Friends of the Falls, a local organization that created a "master plan" proposal for the "Great Gorge" area of the Spokane River where the whitewater park would be located. The idea, as we understand it, was for Friends of the Falls to obtain private and public funding for study and construction of the park, then turn these funds over to the City of Spokane. However, there remain two outstanding questions regarding future operations.

First, what funding is available for maintenance of the whitewater park? Presumably a structure subject to river hydraulics that range seasonally between 20,000 cfs (up to 40,000 cfs in heavy runoff years) and 850 cfs during the summer low flow period will require routine inspection, maintenance and repair. A source of funding for these critical needs has never been identified. Given City budget cuts, including for essential services, it seems unlikely that general funds would be available to pay for these activities.

Second, whitewater parks are inherently dangerous and present substantial liability issues for the owner-operator. Whether the City of Spokane could prudently assume liability for the proposed Spokane River whitewater park is an unresolved question.

Conclusion

In sum, CELP opposes construction of a whitewater park in the middle of important spawning grounds for wild redband trout of the Spokane River. We support the RCFB's termination of the grant to the City of Spokane to conduct an environmental impact study of the whitewater park project. With new information, it is clear that a whitewater park cannot successfully be built or mitigated for in the proposed location.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions.

Yours very truly,



Rachael Paschal Osborn
Executive Director
rosborn@celp.org / 509-209-2899

Cc:

Rachael Langer, RCO Deputy Director
Rachael.langer@rco.wa.gov

Rebecca Connolly, Board Liaison
Rebecca.Connolly@rco.wa.gov

Dan Haws, RCO Project Manager
Dan.haws@rco.wa.gov

Leroy Eadie, Director, City of Spokane Parks & Recreation
leadie@spokanecity.org

Nancy Lopez, Department of Natural Resources
Nancy.lopez@dnr.wa.gov

From: [Zemek, Susan \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Tuesday, May 31, 2011 10:08:18 AM

Hi Rebecca,

I received a call from a supporter of the Spokane Whitewater Park who asked that I pass along her support for the park and the city's request for an extension of its grant contract to the board. Her name and contact information is below:

Heidi Peterson (not sure of spelling)
2321 W. Clark Ave.
Spokane WA 99201
509-869-7996

Susan Zemek
Communications Manager
Recreation and Conservation Office
1111 Washington ST SE
Olympia WA 98501

Mailing Address
PO Box 40917
Olympia WA 98504-0917

(360) 902-3081
TDD (360) 902-1996
susan.zemek@rco.wa.gov

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [George Renner](#)
Subject: RE:
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 11:26:05 AM

From: George Renner [mailto:grenner@mackinlittle.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 3:31 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject:

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge. Please reconsider rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater park.

Respectfully,

George Renner

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Steve Salvatori](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 2:55:00 PM

From: Steve Salvatori [mailto:steve.s@salscott.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 1:51 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
Rachael Langen, Deputy Director
PO Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504 – 0917

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration,



Steve Salvatori, Executive Director
Spokane Entrepreneurial Center, LLC
1406 N. River Vista St.
Spokane, WA 99224
509-944-0527 - Phone
steve.s@spokanecenter.biz - E Mail

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Tim Sanger](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 10:10:06 AM

From: Tim Sanger [mailto:tsanger@nextit.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 3:25 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park

Rachel,

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion.

The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration,

.....
Tim Sanger
[Next IT Corporation](#)
509.242.0769 [direct]
509.209.1032 [wireless]
FOLLOW US ON [FACEBOOK](#) & [TWITTER](#)
.....

From: [DENNIS A SEMB](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RCO Grant
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011 6:34:53 PM

Dear Ms. Connolly,

Would you please forward my letter below to the RCOFB for the regular meeting regarding the appeal for extension of the RCO grant to the City of Spokane - White Water Park Project;

Members of the Recreational and Conservation Funding Board,

I am urging you to extend the RCO grant to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities. Additionally, it would be a huge benefit to our community.

Some of the benefits of the White Water Park would be:

- Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington
- Providing safe recreation in an urban area - surfing, rafting, boogie boarding, kayaking
- Providing the potential for adult and youth programs for these recreational activities
- Providing public access to a true natural wonder of the area
- Stabilizing the current, eroding river banks
- Removal of hazardous obstacles currently at the project site
- Provides a venue for national and international competition (free style white water kayaking)
- Promotes awareness of outdoor resources and the river
- Creates a healthy environment for fish

If you have visited some of the nation's white water parks - Missoula MT, Cascade ID, Green River WY, Reno NV, Casper WY, Salida CO, Buena Vista CO, Glenwood Springs CO to name just a few - you would realize first hand what a vital asset these parks have been to these communities and a source of pride.

Currently, Spokane (and the rest of the USA for that matter) needs something to be proud of. Give Spokane the opportunity to realize that pride by extending the RCO grant.

I realize that money is short in the current Washington State Budget. The grant would yield so much more in return and not only in the dollar sense.

Thank You,

Nannette Semb 5/26/11
Spokane, WA

From: [Semb, Dustin](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Cc: [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#); [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park Grant
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011 12:58:04 PM

Dear Ms. Connolly,

Would you please forward my letter below to the RCOFB for the May 27, 2011 meeting regarding the appeal for extension of the RCO grant to the City of Spokane - White Water Park Project;

Members of the Recreational and Conservation Funding Board,

I ask you to extend the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and the Inland Empire as a whole.

Some of the benefits of this project are:

- Manageable near water and on water recreation urban area near the downtown core.
- Improving public access to the Spokane River in a "Near Nature, Near Perfect community".
- Promoting a greater awareness of outdoor resources.
- Stabilization and cleanup of eroding riverbanks.
- Potential (likely) Venue for national and international kayak competitions, and publicity created by such events.
- Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington.

Whitewater parks like those in; Cascade ID, Missoula MT, Green River WY, Casper WY, Reno NV, and Salida CO, have benefitted those communities in great ways. Economic is proven as well as community happiness.

Thank you for the time you have spent on this issue,

Dustin Semb
Eastern Washington University Outdoor Programs
EPIC Adventures/Eagle Outfitters
(509) 359-7910
dsemb@ewu.edu

 please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Jen Snell](#)
Subject: RE: Appeal for Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 12:22:59 PM

From: Jen Snell [mailto:jen.snell@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 4:33 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Appeal for Spokane Whitewater Park

Dear Ms. Langen:

It is my understanding that a Recreation Conservation Funding Board is taking into consideration rescinding the grant relating to the Spokane Whitewater Park (RCO#06-1967).

I write to urge the Board to extend the grant for this project. The process of constructing the Whitewater Park has been complex and measured, but the City of Spokane (through support of the Mayor, City Council and Park Board) and Friends of the Falls are committed to seeing this project to completion. The pace at which this project has progressed is a result of thoughtful consideration to our environment, wildlife and neighborhoods and nothing more.

The Spokane Whitewater Park is an important project to the City of Spokane and is fundamental to Spokane's economic development strategy. As well, it enjoys widespread support from within the Spokane community and is central to a larger vision; The Great Spokane River Gorge.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jennifer

From: [Larry Swartz](#)
To: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#); [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#); [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: Spokane Whitewater Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 6:07:49 PM

Please Extend the Grant for the Whitewater park in Spokane.

Thank you,

Larry Swartz
509.879.1979
2911 W. Summit blvd
Spokane, WA 99201

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Turner V David](#)
Cc: [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: RCO grant to The City of Spokane regarding The Spokane River White Water Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 12:24:43 PM

From: Turner V David [mailto:yaknski@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 10:00 PM
To: Haws, Dan (RCO)
Cc: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: RCO grant to The City of Spokane regarding The Spokane River White Water Park

Mr. Haws and Ms. Langen,

I am urging you to reconsider extending the RCO grant of \$530,000 to the City of Spokane that was designated for The Spokane River White Water Park project.

This project has the support of the City of Spokane, the local community and non-local communities and would be such a huge benefit to our area, something that we can be proud of, utilize a legacy.

The benefits of the White Water Park as I see it are:

- 1) Attracting tourism to Spokane and to the state of Washington
- 2) Providing safe recreation in an urban area - surfing, rafting, boogie boarding, kayaking
- 3) Providing the potential for adult and youth programs
- 4) Providing public access to a true natural wonder of the area
- 5) Stabilizing the current, eroding river banks
- 6) Removal of hazardous obstacles currently at the project site
- 7) Provides a venue for national and international competition (free style white water kayaking)
- 8) Promotes awareness of outdoor resources
- 9) Promotes awareness of the river
- 10) Creates a healthy environment for fish

If you have visited some of the nation's white water parks - Missoula MT, Cascade ID, Green River WY, Reno NV, Casper WY, Salida CO, Buena Vista CO, Glenwood Springs CO - you realize what a vital asset these parks have been to these communities and a source of pride.

Currently, Spokane (and the rest of the USA for that matter) needs something to be proud of. Give Spokane the opportunity to realize that pride by extending the RCO grant.

If you aren't sure of what exactly a white water park is and how it's utilized by the community it serves, please take 4.5 minutes of your time to watch the video I have made: <http://isurfvideos.blogspot.com/2009/05/welcome-to-isurf.html>

Thank You,

David A. "Tige" Turner V
Spokane, WA

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Stacy Vanderburg](#)
Cc: Dan.Haws@rco.wagov
Subject: RE: Whitewater park Grant Extension
Date: Friday, May 27, 2011 7:58:53 AM

From: Stacy Vanderburg [mailto:vanderburgstacy@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 9:54 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Cc: Dan.Haws@rco.wagov
Subject: Whitewater park Grant Extension

I am writing in support of the Spokane Whitewater Park. I believe in investing in our Washington State communities. My family and friends who live in and enjoy the Inland Northwest kayak, participate in Bloomsday, Hoopfest and appreciate the First Night event for our families enjoyment. We all look forward to the tradition of the Lilac Parade, 4th of July Festival and Spokane's Pig Out In the Park over Labor Day weekend.

Spokane is a special city, with a community that appreciates theater, arts, entertainment and sporting events. As the largest city in Eastern Washington, Spokane boasts of venues such as the Oprah House, the Spokane Arena, Interplayers, the Civic Theater and the list goes on.

The addition of a Whitewater Park would only add to the attractiveness of the Spokane community, generating tourism and economic growth.

Please reconsider and extend the grant concerning Spokane's Whitewater Park so that we may continue developing Spokane as the "Gem of Eastern Washington."

Sincerely, Stacy Vanderburg

From: [Kent Wales](#)
To: [Connolly, Rebecca \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: White Water Park for the City of Spokane.
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2011 2:03:00 PM

Dear Mrs. Connolly,

I would ask you to reconsider your decision and grant an extension to the City of Spokane for the funding for the Spokane Whitewater Park. This would be a one of a kind attraction for the city of Spokane and for Eastern Washington. As I small business owner in the area I feel that the economic development and tourism opportunity would help Spokane and the Downtown core. I believe that by denying the extension of this grant that you will kill the future hopes of a Whitewater Park in the Downtown area of Spokane.

I am an avid kayaker and frequent user of the Spokane river. This whitewater park would be a great addition to the Spokane area. I also believe that it would enhance the Spokane River, not detract from it. With more people using the resource, the added traffic to that area of the river will help naturally police some of the vagrancy issues and that exist in the area of the proposed Whitewater Park.

Again I would ask you to reconsider your denial of extension of this grant for the City of Spokane Whitewater Park.

Thank you for your consideration.

Make it a Great Day!

Kent Wales
kentwales@gmail.com

From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [West, Kevin P](#)
Subject: RE: Please....
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 9:56:40 AM

From: West, Kevin P [mailto:Kevin.P.West@morganstanleysmithbarney.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 3:23 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Please....

do not rescind the grant to Spokane Whitewater Park; our entire community is behind this project; it's a winner for our community, for sure....

Kevin P. West
[Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC](#)
Senior Vice President - Wealth Management
Financial Advisor
Portfolio Manager
Financial Planning Specialist
Senior Investment Management Specialist

717 W. Sprague Avenue; Ste. 500
Spokane, WA 99201

phn (509) 455 4995
fax (509) 838 8968
toll free (800) 521 0509

kevin.p.west@mssb.com

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From: [Langen, Rachael \(RCO\)](#)
To: [Pat Wright](#)
Cc: [Haws, Dan \(RCO\)](#)
Subject: RE: Spokane White Water Park
Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 12:25:53 PM

From: Pat Wright [mailto:pawyak@mac.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 10:09 PM
To: Langen, Rachael (RCO); Haws, Dan (RCO)
Subject: Spokane White Water Park

I understand the \$400,000 state grant to the (Spokane-based) Fiends of the Falls for the Spokane White Water Park expired 5/1/11 and the state denied the appeal for an extension. A related grant to the City of Spokane by the Recreational Conservation Office (RCO) is scheduled to expire on 6/30/11.

I strongly support the project and want to add my voice to appeal the extension of the grants. I do not live in Spokane - I live in the Tri-Cities. I have contributed hundreds of dollars in private donations to the Spokane Whitewater Park and my Tri-Cities friends have contributed a total of thousands of dollars. The Spokane White Water Park would provide us recreational opportunities that do not currently exist in Washington State. I travel to Idaho on a regular basis to experience a similar capability. Similar Whitewater Parks in places like Denver, Reno, Missoula, and many other western cities have had significantly positive impacts to their communities. Having a whitewater park available in-state would be a valuable resource and I would regularly travel to Spokane (contributing to the local economy) if it were available.

The whitewater park will:

- Improve access to one of Spokanes most important assets, our river.
- Provide economic value in the form of increased tourism and recreational spending.
- Provide a venue for Spokane to host regional and national kayaking competitions.
- Create a vibrant hub which ties together several of our

city's great neighborhoods.

- Provide improved parking and rest room facilities for all users within the High Bridge, Peoples Park and Gorge area.
- Provide an easily accessible place to teach young people kayak, canoe and whitewater safety.
- Increase safety for all river users by removing several very large abandoned concrete bridge
- piers.

Please extend the grants.

Patrick A. Wright
107 Snake River Dr.
Burbank, WA 99323

Item 18

Meeting Date: June 2011
Title: Update: Potential Conversion Associated with the Arboretum Park and SR-520 Bridge Construction (#66-037D and #85-9036D)
Prepared By: Leslie Ryan-Connelly, Senior Grants Manager
Approved by the Director:



Proposed Action: Briefing

Summary

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff will provide a briefing on the potential conversion associated with proposed improvements to State Route 520 (SR 520) in Seattle. This transportation project will create a conversion at two previously funded projects at the Arboretum Waterfront Trail (#66-037D and #85-9036D).

Staff first presented this potential conversion to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) in July 2009. New information is now available regarding the area to be converted, the proposed replacement property and the public review process. Staff is not asking the board for a decision at this time.

Strategic Plan Link

Ensuring long-term compliance supports the board's strategy to provide funding to protect and enhance recreation opportunities statewide, as well as its objective to ensure that funded projects are managed in conformance with existing legal authorities.

Conversion Policy and Board's Role

Use of grant funds creates a condition under which funded property and structures become part of the public domain in perpetuity. Board policy states that interests in real property, structures, and facilities that were acquired, developed, enhanced, or restored with board funds must not be changed (either in part or in whole) or converted to uses other than those for which the funds were originally approved without the approval of the board.¹

¹ Policy is consistent with state law. See especially RCW 79A.15.030 (8) and RCW 79A.25.100.

If a board-funded project is deemed to be converted, the project sponsor must replace the converted interests in real property regardless of the type of original project funded (e.g., acquisition or development). The replacement property must have at least equal market value and have reasonably equivalent recreation utility and location.

The role of the board is primarily to evaluate the list of practical alternatives that were considered for replacement or remediation, including avoidance, and to consider if the replacement property has reasonably equivalent location and utility. Under current policy the board does not have the ability to levy additional penalties or dictate the future use of the property being converted.

Because this project was funded by the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the role of the board is to decide whether to recommend approval of the conversion to the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS has the legal responsibility to make the final decision of whether or not to approve this conversion related to the LWCF project.

Because the project was later redeveloped with funds from the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA), the board also will need to decide whether or not to approve the conversion related to the ALEA project.

Background

The Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is planning to replace and expand elements of SR 520 across Lake Washington in Seattle to address the deteriorating bridge structure and high traffic volumes. The proposed project will create a conversion at the shared site of two previously funded grant projects. See Attachment A, Map A for a location map of the project area.

LWCF Grant

| | |
|--|---|
| Project Name: Arboretum Trail | Project #: 66-037 |
| Grant Program: Land and Water Conservation Fund | Agreement date: 2/11/1967 |
| RCO Amount: \$45,000 | Original Purpose: Development of a cedar plank trail along the Arboretum waterfront. |
| Total Amount: \$107,957.84 | |

The first grant was awarded in 1966 to the City of Seattle and the University of Washington as co-sponsors for construction of boardwalk and water access facilities along Lake Washington in the Arboretum Park. The board awarded \$45,000 through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

ALEA Grant

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Name: Arboretum Waterfront Trail | Project #: 85-9036 |
| Grant Program: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account | Agreement date: 1/31/1986 |
| RCO Amount: \$75,000 | Original Purpose: Renovation of the waterfront trail at the Arboretum. |
| Total Amount: \$263,000 | |

A second grant of \$75,000 later was awarded to the City of Seattle for reconstruction of the boardwalk trail and installation of interpretive signs. This grant was made through the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA). The ALEA grant was awarded by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office.

Factors Complicating the Proposed Conversion

As discussed in the board update in July 2009, this conversion is complicated by three factors:

- There are two grants for the same site (original construction and then redevelopment),
- There are two project sponsors for the LWCF grant, but only one of them is the sponsor for the ALEA grant, and
- The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) owns some of the land within the LWCF park boundary.

Two Grants, One Conversion

RCO has funded the boardwalk trail twice: once for the original construction in the LWCF program and later for renovation in the ALEA program².

This situation essentially creates two conversions on the same property. Absent board policy that addresses multiple conversions at the same facility, RCO staff recommended to the board in July 2009 to approach the two conversions simultaneously. With this approach, the project sponsors would be encouraged to find replacement property that would satisfy the eligibility requirements of both grant programs³ and the market value requirement. Thus, any replacement property would need to be located on a navigable waterway and meet the recreational needs for both project sponsors.

² The ALEA grant was managed jointly by DNR and the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation when the original grant was awarded. The ALEA grant program was transferred to RCO for administration in 2004.

³ The LWCF grant has a set of criteria that must be met per the federal requirements. The ALEA grant requires that projects be located adjacent to a navigable waterway.

The board stated that it was comfortable with this approach, so the project sponsors have proceeded with identifying one replacement property for both grants that meets both sponsors' recreational needs and the conversion requirements.

Different Sponsors

A second complicating factor with this potential conversion is that the first grant was awarded to Seattle and the University of Washington as co-sponsors, while the second grant was awarded only to the City of Seattle. Therefore, Seattle is obligated to resolve both conversions, but the University is obligated to satisfy only the LWCF conversion. Both project sponsors have agreed to move forward to address the two conversions simultaneously.

Park Boundary and Property Ownership

As with many older projects, a clear LWCF park boundary map, also known as a section 6(f) map, was unavailable in the project file. The project sponsors worked for about three years to determine the most appropriate park boundary and identify property ownership within that proposed boundary. The project sponsors' currently have an agreed-upon proposed LWCF park boundary map that has been reviewed by both RCO and NPS. The proposed park boundary includes land owned by Seattle, University of Washington, and the DNR. The proposed park boundary is identified as a purple dashed line on Map B (see Attachment A).

While the park boundary map has been reviewed, it has yet to be finalized. NPS requires the project sponsors to have a lease on the state aquatic land managed by DNR to adequately demonstrate control of the land for future management purposes. Seattle has submitted a lease application to DNR for the areas that are owned by the state within the LWCF park boundary. DNR has verbally expressed its support for the Arboretum Trail, particularly as it relates to the ALEA grant awarded, and has stated it would likely provide a no-fee recreational lease where it is legally possible. However, some areas may not be eligible for a lease because they are within the designated harbor area.

For the conversion purposes, only 0.03 acres of conversion area C is within the proposed aquatic lease area, and thus affected by the DNR lease. DNR is currently reviewing the lease application along with other issues related to state aquatic land impacts from the overall SR520 project.

Conversion Update

The City of Seattle and University of Washington (project sponsors) have been working regularly with the WSDOT to finalize the conversion request. Through this process, the project sponsors identified 4.77 acres at four separate areas of the park to be converted. The table below and Map B show details on the four areas.

The areas to be converted result from right-of-way expansion and construction areas that are needed for more than six months at a time. All of the conversion areas are part of the park boundary for the LWCF grant from 1967. Conversion areas A, B, and D include facilities that were renovated with the ALEA grant in 1986.

| Conversion Area | Location | Acres | Primary Recreational Utility |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| A | Ship Canal Trail | 0.19 | Waterfront Trail |
| B | East Montlake Park | 1.53 | Parking and Trail Access |
| C | Marsh Island | 0.13 | Open Water |
| D | Foster Island | 2.92 | Arboretum Trail |

Description of the Parkland Proposed for Conversion

The parkland proposed for conversion includes portions of the Ship Canal Trail, East Montlake Park, and the Arboretum Waterfront Trail along Marsh and Foster Islands.

- The Ship Canal Trail (conversion area A)*** is about 1,200 feet long and runs along the south side of the Montlake Cut. It is a pedestrian trail that connects West and East Montlake Parks with passage under the Montlake Bridge. The trail was designed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Seattle Garden Club and constructed in 1970. It was designated a National Recreational Trail a year later. The conversion would affect about 100 feet of trail, or 0.2 acres. This portion of the trail would be closed during construction. The trail passage underneath the bridge would be reconnected after construction is complete, but is still considered a conversion due to the construction period lasting more than six months and the additional right-of-way needed for a second Montlake Avenue bridge. The property is owned by the City of Seattle with significant encumbrances on the property on behalf of the US Army Corps of Engineers for operation of the canal.
- East Montlake Park (conversion area B)*** is 7.1 acres and includes parking, benches, trail connections between the Ship Canal Trail and the Arboretum Waterfront Trail, and a water access site. The park is the access point for the Montlake neighborhood to the Arboretum and Ship Canal Trails. The conversion would affect about 1.5 acres of mostly parking lot area. Park users would continue to be able to access the trails and water access site during construction, but, parking will be limited to on the street. After the construction is complete, a new parking area with about 30 spaces will be constructed on site. The property was deeded to the City of Seattle from the state in 1925 for park purposes. Use of the property for non-park purposes would result in the property returning to state ownership.
- Marsh Island area (conversion area C)*** is a part of the Arboretum Waterfront Trail and provides scenic viewpoints along the way. None of the trail facilities will be affected by the SR520 project in this area. The conversion is proposed for the open water area adjacent to the existing SR520 right-of-way. This area is needed during construction for work bridge access to the new structure. The new right-of-way will expand about 60 feet closer to Marsh Island. Seattle, the University of Washington, and DNR all own portions of the conversion area.

- **Foster Island area (conversion area D)** also is a part of the Arboretum Waterfront Trail and located within the larger Washington Park Arboretum. The Arboretum Waterfront Trail is about 0.5 miles, starting at East Montlake Park to Marsh Island and Foster Islands, then underneath the existing SR520 bridge to access the larger park system. Raised viewing platforms provide views of surrounding wetlands, Union Bay, and Husky Stadium. The proposed conversion will affect about 125 feet of trail on 2.9 acres due to the expanded right-of-way. During construction, the trail underpass would be closed. The trail on the Union Bay side would remain open and accessible through East Montlake Park. There would be no impact to the trail on the south side of SR520. After construction, the trail underpass would be reopened between the bridge column support structures. The bridge also would be about 10 feet higher than today's structure. Non-motorized watercraft would continue to be allowed under the bridge as well.

Description of any Remaining Parkland and Outdoor Recreational Facilities and Opportunities after Construction

- The Ship Canal Trail passage underneath the bridge would be reconnected after construction is complete. Trail users would need to travel under two bridges instead of the one today. The remainder of the trail would be the same.
- East Montlake Park would be reduced in size to about 5.6 acres. Park users would still have connections to the Ship Canal Trail, Arboretum Waterfront Trail, and the water access site. There would be a new parking area located where the meadow is today resulting in less green space at the park. WSDOT would construct a stormwater facility adjacent to the new parking area as part of the SR520 project.
- The trail along Marsh Island would not change. Noise impacts may be greater due to the bridge being closer to the island; however, these are being mitigated with noise reduction construction techniques. The bridge also would be higher, opening up views under the bridge, but blocking views over the bridge.
- The trail under SR520 on Foster Island would be closed during construction. Trail users would not be able to walk from East Montlake Park to Washington Arboretum Park during this time. However, after construction, the trail would reopen underneath the freeway with an open passage between the bridge columns rather than today's confined tunnel. The bridge would also be about 10 feet higher than today's structure. Non-motorized watercraft would continue to be allowed under the bridge as well.

Description of the Proposed Replacement Property

The project sponsors, with support from WSDOT, reviewed over 80 potential replacement sites for this conversion. Ultimately, the project sponsors agreed to forward the Bryant Building site as the preferred replacement property. The Bryant Building is owned by the University of Washington and located on Portage Bay on the Seattle campus (Attachment A, Maps A and C). The property is 3.9 acres, including 1.8 acres of upland and 2.1 acres of aquatic land.

The building itself houses campus police, administrative offices, a warehouse, and classrooms. There is also a small, covered moorage marina. The project sponsors propose demolition of all structures, including the covered moorage, to open the property up for recreational use. Preliminary conceptual ideas for the site include green space, picnic areas, water and wildlife viewing, shoreline restoration, and connections to the Burke-Gilman Trail. Final conceptual plans would be developed later with community participation.

Analysis

The LWCF program requires evaluation of the following elements for any conversion.

Evaluation of Practical Alternatives

WSDOT completed a supplemental draft environmental impact statement (SDEIS) for the SR520 project last year. In the SDEIS, WSDOT evaluated a number of alternatives for addressing the structural and traffic flow issues on SR520. None of the alternatives evaluated, except the “no build” alternative, would completely avoid a conversion of parkland funded with RCO grants. After reviewing comments received during the SDEIS process, WSDOT settled on a preferred alternative, which would result in 4.77 acres of parkland converted.

In addition, the project sponsors worked with WSDOT to issue an Environmental Evaluation (EE) that addressed additional environmental review requirements from the LWCF program. The EE was issued in November 2010 and comments were received through December 8, 2010. The EE will be an addendum to the final EIS, which is expected to be issued later this year.

Evaluation of Reasonably Equivalent Location

The four parkland areas proposed for conversion are currently part of a regional and neighborhood park. Visitors come from throughout Seattle and surrounding areas to access the Ship Canal Trail and Arboretum Waterfront Trail. Local Montlake neighborhood residents use the park for local trail access and green space. However, no specific population data is available to assess the level of use of the park and the type of park users. This is a partial conversion of the park area, so after construction, park users would be able to use the remaining park area for the same uses that are available today (e.g., picnicking, trail access, and water access). The park would continue to have similar regional and neighborhood park qualities.

The proposed replacement property would be about one-half mile by water and three-quarters of a mile by road away from the converted area and on the opposite side of the shoreline. Depending upon the final conceptual plan, the replacement park may have neighborhood park qualities as well as regional attraction characteristics such as non-motorized watercraft access and a stop on the Burke Gilman pedestrian and bicycle trail.

According to ALEA program rules, replacement property must be located within the same political jurisdiction and be adjacent to a navigable waterbody. Replacement property can be located in a different neighborhood based upon other recreational needs within the jurisdiction.

The local population served at the Bryant Building site would be different than the park users at East Montlake Park. Regional park users may be similar for the water access features and viewing opportunities. Regional trail users may be different due to the different trail types nearby. Overall, due to the constraints associated with finding a replacement park property along a navigable waterbody within the City of Seattle, the proposed replacement property is reasonable in terms of site location. In addition, local and regional users at the converted parkland will retain their access opportunities after construction is complete further mitigating impacts to those users.

Evaluation of Reasonably Equivalent Recreational Utility

The boardwalk and trail funded by the grants in the Arboretum Park offers users about one mile of trail along the Ship Canal and through East Montlake Park to Foster and Marsh Islands. The trail provides views of the waterfront, wildlife, and vessel traffic, and serves as a general urban natural oasis. The conversion does not significantly alter the trail features, but mostly encroaches into the park boundary and impacts open water, wetland, and green space features.

The proposed replacement park would continue to provide a water access related facility including views of the waterfront, wildlife, and vessel traffic. Removal of the overwater structures would open up the shoreline as a natural feature and provide an opportunity for shoreline restoration. Overall, similar recreational utility would be provided with a waterfront access opportunity along a natural shoreline; however the replacement site would likely not have certain natural features as seen at the Arboretum wetlands.

Market Value

An appraisal has been completed for the converted parkland and replacement property. The converted parkland's market value is \$11,151,500. The replacement property's market value is \$13,200,000. The effective dates of both appraisals are October 20, 2010. Depending upon when the conversion is actually brought forward for board consideration, appraisal updates may be necessary to reflect a more current market value. However, these initial appraisals demonstrate that the market value of the replacement property exceeds the market value of the converted property.

Public Review and Comment

The project sponsors worked with WSDOT to conduct public review of the proposed conversion and replacement property. Initial information was provided to the public as part of WSDOT's SDEIS public review from January through April 2010. In addition, in December 2010, WSDOT released for public review an EE addendum specifically related to the conversion and replacement property proposal. All information released for public comment and a response to comments will be published in the Final Environmental Impact Statement due in June 2011.

During the Environmental Evaluation review, 23 individual parties provided comments regarding the conversion and replacement proposal. The Mayor of Seattle, Mike McGinn, expressed

concern for the diminished wetland qualities at the Arboretum Waterfront Trail after the SR520 project is completed and a reduced recreational experience. Mayor McGinn also expressed concern for the adequacy of the Bryant Building as a replacement site as it is not located south of the Montlake cut, does not have similar wetland characteristics, and may have contamination and archeological issues. The Chair of the Seattle Board of Park Commissioners, Jackie Ramels, provided comments in support of the Bryant Building site as the replacement park with reservations for potential archeological issues.

Other major themes of the comments include:

- Desire to find replacement property closer to the Montlake neighborhood.
- Concern for relocation of the University of Washington services currently located in the Bryant Building.
- Concern for the likelihood that the Bryant Building would be eligible as a National Historic Property and would be demolished.
- Support for the Bryant Building site with the need for supplemental replacement of wetland functions elsewhere.
- Noise impacts to park users at the remaining Arboretum Waterfront Park.

RCO staff is currently working with WSDOT and the project sponsors on specific response to comments to all parties.

SCORP Compliance

The LWCF program requires any replacement property to comply with recommendations in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Program (SCORP). The current SCORP encourages local agencies to emphasize individual action participation such as walking, jogging, paddling, biking, and swimming. Depending upon the final conceptual design, the replacement property may provide opportunities for walking, jogging, biking, non-motorized boat activity, and open space pickup games. A final SCORP determination will be made when the final decision is presented to the board.

Next Steps

The proposed conversion and replacement package has been drafted and reviewed by the public. The next steps will be to finalize the response to comments and for WSDOT to release the Final Environmental Impact Statement in June 2012. The federal lead agency for the transportation project, the Federal Highways Administration, will then issue a Record of Decision. Based upon projections from WSDOT on funding availability, RCO staff expects to request a final recommendation from the board at its first meeting in 2012⁴. The board would

⁴ RCO staff has advised the project sponsors that we should not submit the conversion request too early for NPS consideration without the necessary funding in place to implement it.

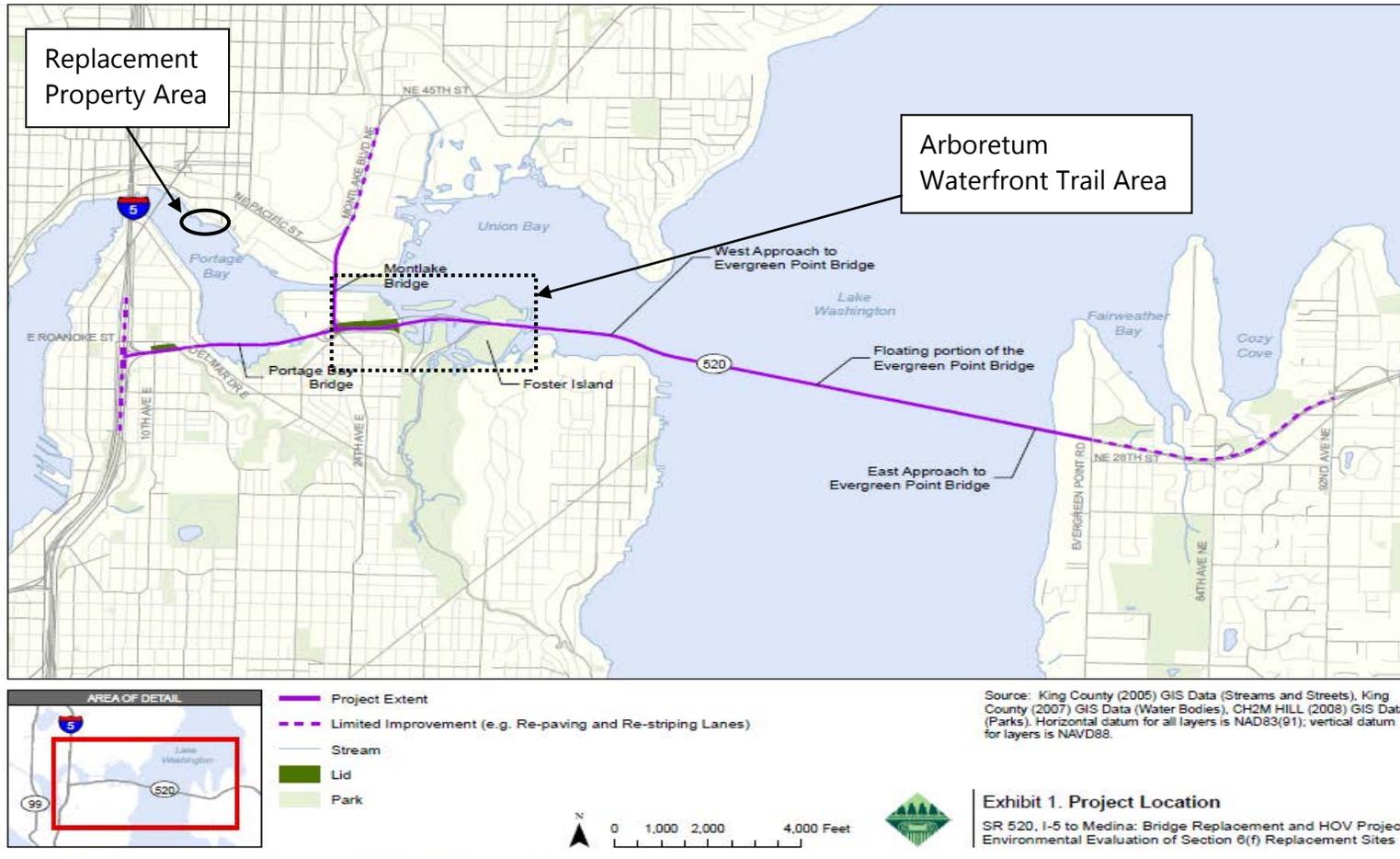
make a recommendation to the NPS for the LWCF conversion and make the final decision on the ALEA conversion at the same time. NPS will make the final determination on whether to approve the conversion.

Attachments

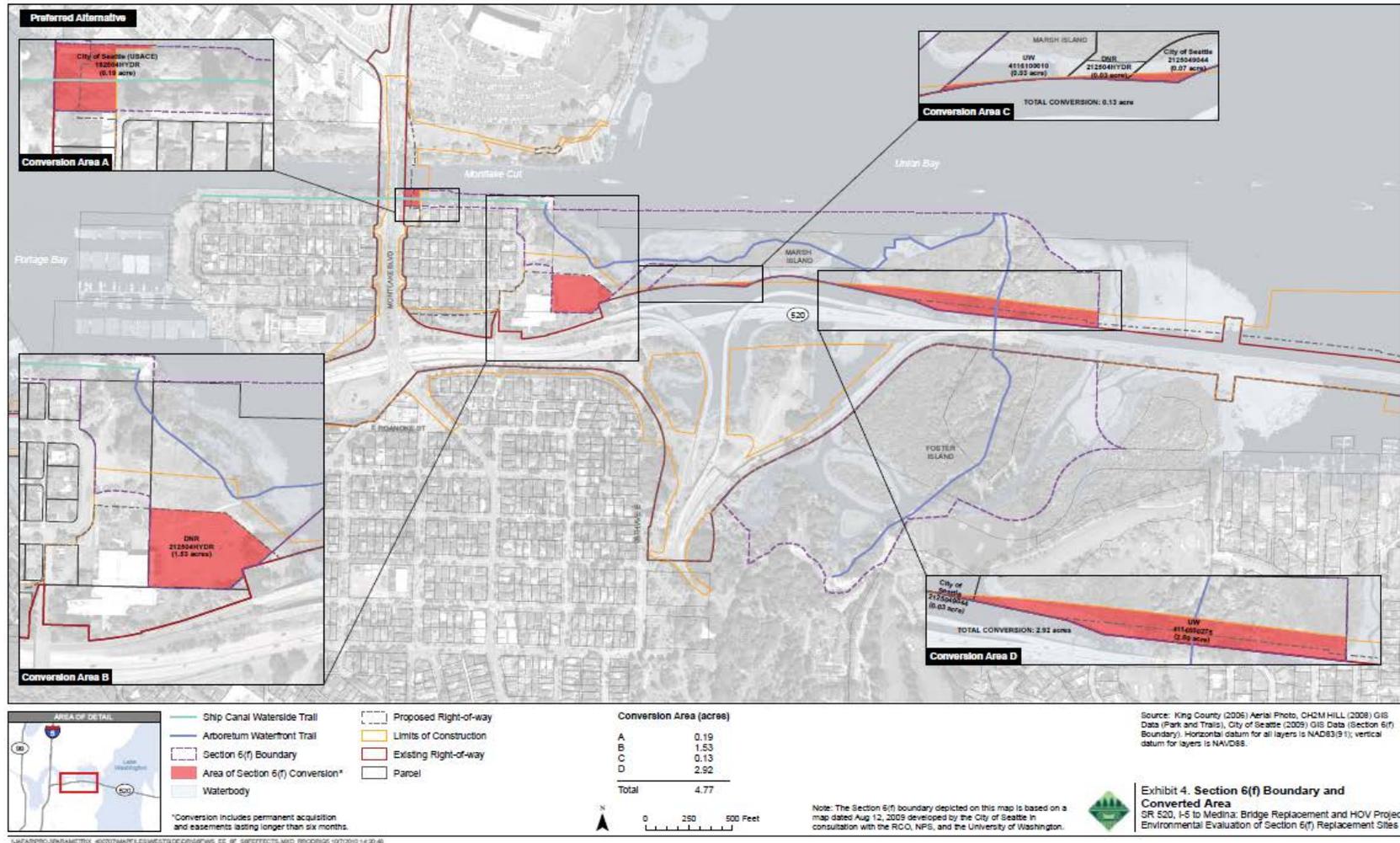
- A. Maps
 - a. Location Map
 - b. Areas Proposed for Conversion
 - c. Replacement Property Map

Project Maps

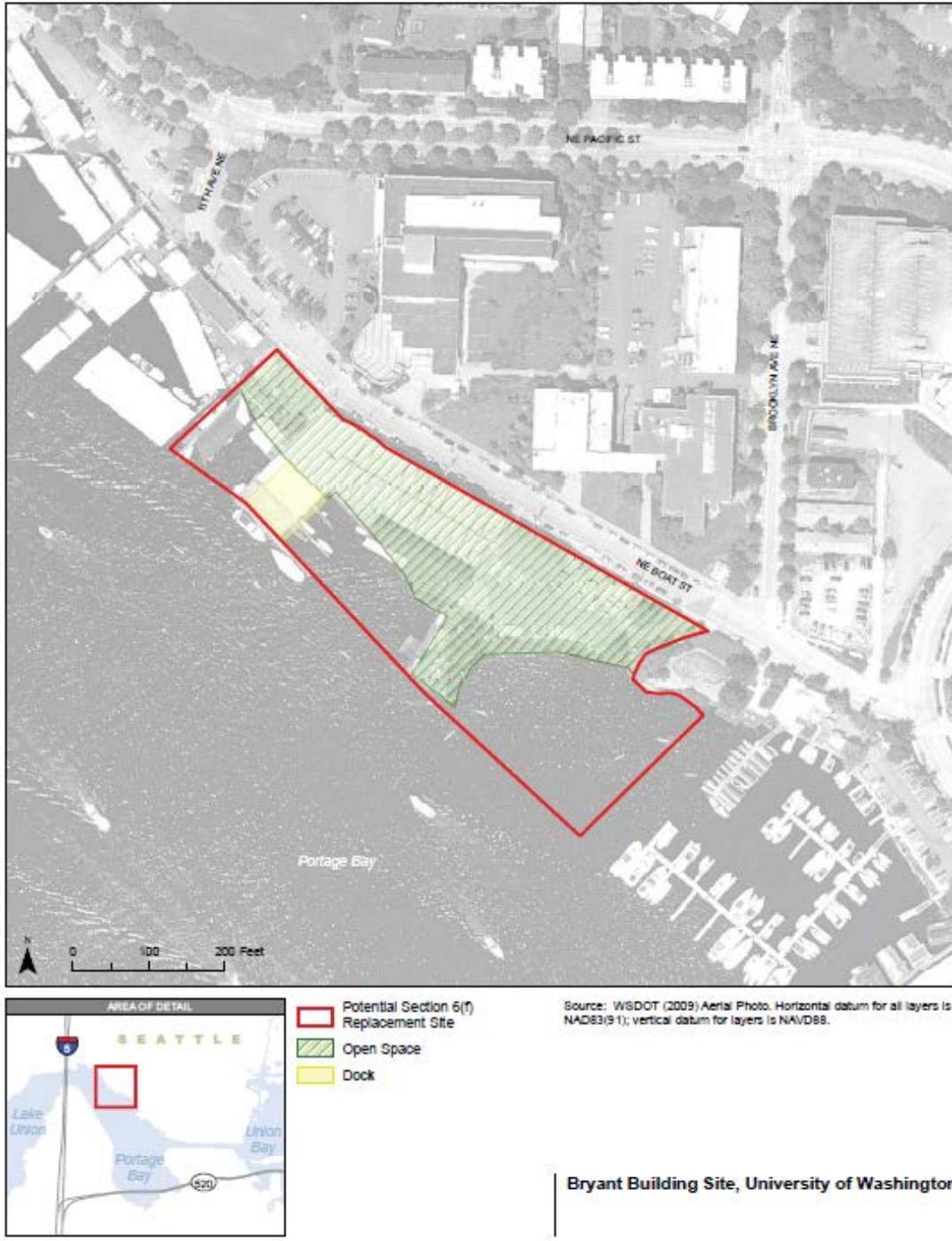
Map A, Location Map



Map B, Areas Proposed for Conversion



Map C, Replacement Property Map



Tenino, WA
(Thurston Co.)
Tenino Independent
(Cir. W. 10,000)

FEB 09 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

1 2219

Heernett Environmental Foundation helps to finalize the Tenino Park Expansion Project

By Chanele Holbrook-Shaw, Heernett Environmental Foundation



Chanele Holbrook-Shaw with some members of the Tenino Quarry Task Force.

The Tenino Park Expansion project started about three years ago as a vision from a group of local Tenino citizens and the Heernett Environmental Foundation (HEF). It was brought to the attention of the HEF when some local citizens contacted us about proposed harvest activities which were scheduled on the property just behind the park.

This property had been recently purchased by Weyerhaeuser Corporation, and was scheduled to be harvested in the next few years. At that time, the only access Weyerhaeuser had to this 90 acre parcel was actually through the park. With the knowledge of the regional landscape, and understanding the importance of these specific recharge areas for Scatter Creek, Heernett took this opportunity to contact Weyerhaeuser to facilitate a meeting. This meeting would include the Mayor of Tenino, local citizens, and HEF.

The goal of this first meeting was to discuss what we could do to help Weyerhaeuser set aside a buffer to protect the quarry pool and park. Weyerhaeuser agreed to meet, and by the conclusion of the meeting, we all left with a positive perspective and a "can do" attitude to create a buffer above the park.

The property behind the park holds significant value to Heernett and local citizens for environmental and historic reasons. This forested hillside property is adjacent to Heernett's established wildlife preserve, and remains a vital wildlife corridor for migrating birds, as well as terrestrial wildlife. This forested area also helps prevent erosion and further flooding into the Historic Tenino Quarry Pool and onto the park. And lastly, this hillside is one of the primary views travelers see as they come into the City of Tenino, adding to the aesthetic ambiance of our quaint little town.

The local citizens formed a group called the "Tenino Quarry Task Force," and with the blessing of the Tenino City Council, worked diligently for a year with Heernett to develop and submit two acquisition grants. These two grants were submitted to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. Both grants ranked high enough to be funded.

Once we knew these grants were going to be funded, Heernett took on the additional task of fundraising for the match component of both grants. Heernett and the "Tenino Quarry Task Force" collaborated for another year, putting together a benefit concert and silent auction in August of 2008, as well as promoting the project and taking donations all year.

On December 4th of 2010, the Heernett Environmental Foundation turned over all the funds raised for this project as a final step in completing this 12 acre acquisition to expand Tenino Park. The total amount of funds raised for the donation was \$5,750.22. These donations only came to fruition through the dedication and devotion of our local community and citizens throughout the Chehalis Basin who believed in this project.

I also want to send out a big thank you to Weyerhaeuser Corporation for their long-term commitment to seeing this project through. There were numerous obstacles

that needed to be resolved for this acquisition to close. Weyerhaeuser never wavered in their efforts to help us; they were extremely supportive and donated hundreds of man hours, materials, and services to make this project successful. We couldn't have completed this amazing acquisition without their consistent support.

The long-term benefits of this small, but imperative project will create a legacy of protection to the Tenino Quarry and Park, providing consistent wildlife corridors, and continued beauty to our local community.

Heernett Environmental Foundation strives to protect our regional resources no matter how big or small. We continually work with communities, citizens, business, and agencies to support positive impacts, while providing long-term assistance to bring it all together.

If you know of a project that needs some assistance, or have an idea of ways to help protect our amazing natural resources, please contact Heernett Environmental Foundation at Heernett@aol.com or 360.264.7777. You never know what a difference you can make unless you try! Take a minute to browse our website, www.heernett.org, and see all the different accomplishments we've had over the years. It might spark an idea to pursue a project in your community, or volunteer to help provide positive impacts to your watershed.

Wildlife, recreation have great community value

During difficult economic times, it would be prudent to preserve programs that protect jobs and provide economic benefits. It would also be wise to support programs that support families who are working their way through the recession.



STAFF FILE PHOTO

Runners inaugurated the newly completed portion of Gig Harbor's Cushman Trail in February 2010. PenMet Parks hopes for state funding to help it build the final segment of the trail that connects one end of Gig Harbor to the other.

TERRY LEE

Published: 03/15/11 12:05 am

[0 Comments](#)

During difficult economic times, it would be prudent to preserve programs that protect jobs and provide economic benefits. It would also be wise to support programs that support families who are working their way through the recession.

But the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), which gives us the opportunity to do just that, is in jeopardy this year in the state Legislature.

Twenty-four projects are eligible to receive \$13.3 million in grant funding in 2011. These projects provide jobs, preserve critical lands and improve our community.

They include the DeMolay property acquisition, a pristine 31/2-acre sandspit on the west end of Fox Island; Cushman Trail, a project to build the final segment of a pedestrian trail that connects one end of Gig Harbor to the other; and Knight Forest, a project to buy 18.79 acres of land and add trails and

natural areas to the Harbor Family Park site, which will have ballfields and other recreational opportunities for families.

As a former Pierce County Council member and now as director for PenMet Parks, I have experienced the direct benefits of the WWRP grant program. It has helped fund projects that have infused the Gig Harbor-Key Peninsula area with much-needed tourism dollars. In addition, WWRP grants have supported projects that provided engineering, landscaping, site preparation and construction jobs to local workers.

Across the state and here at home, WWRP grant-funded projects have preserved farms that put food on our families' dinner tables; clean water for drinking, swimming and fishing; habitat where anglers fish and hunters hunt; historic areas that connect us with our cultural heritage; and parks and trails where generations of families together explore the majestic wonders of our great outdoor spaces.

The WWRP grant program is critical to the social fabric of our community. Since 1990, it has provided more than \$33 million in grants to 65 projects in Pierce County, almost \$5 million of that going to Gig Harbor and Key Peninsula area projects alone.

Those projects have included the Kenneth Leo Marvin Veterans Memorial Park (\$300,000 in 2007), the Gig Harbor Skateboard Park (\$92,348 in 1999), Harbor Family Park acquisition (\$500,000 in 2007), Minter Creek (\$120,000 in 2009), Sehmel Homestead (\$319,644 in 2002), Skansie Brothers Park acquisition (\$406,250 in 2004 and \$500,000 in 2005), Wollochet Bay Estuary Park (\$369,300 in 2009), and Devil's Head (\$2,187,500 in 2009).

These projects and others like these make for a more livable community; they attract employers and employees to this area to enjoy the park and recreational programs available.

The WWRP grant program is time-tested, pork-free and fair. WWRP does not compete with teachers or social services, which are funded out of the operating budget, because the grant program is funded out of the capital budget.

The WWRP's nationally acclaimed, competitive ranking system recommends funding only for projects that are ready to go and have broad community support, as it has successfully done for more than 20 years.

Because the agency that ranks the projects is not the same agency that provides the grant funding, the WWRP is free from political influence and unfair cherry-picking.

Times have been tough, but they are getting better, and we must be poised to move forward. Our communities are growing. Our children deserve access to the wonder we have enjoyed for a generation, thanks to our parents and grandparents.

Our responsible forebears recognized that healthy families need opportunities to escape into natural beauty, and children need the opportunity to go outside and play.

I urge state Sen. Derek Kilmer, Rep. Larry Seaquist, Rep. Jan Angel and the rest of the state Legislature to consider all the benefits Cushman Trail, Harbor Family Park, the Gig Harbor Skateboard Park, the Sehmel Homestead Park, and other projects have brought to our community, and support restoring funding for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

Terry Lee, a former Pierce County Council member, is director of PenMet Parks.

Read more: <http://www.thenewstribune.com/2011/03/15/1584841/wildlife-recreation-have-great.html#ixzz1GfwoJr3m>

Seattle, WA
(King Co.)
Daily Journal of
Commerce
(Cir. D. 5,200)

MAR 04 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

AROUND THE NORTHWEST

Woodland Park Zoo

Woodland Park Zoo hired **Jamie Creola** as vice president of education. Creola will oversee educational offerings, and was recently director of education and visitor services at the Florida Museum of Natural History at the University of Florida.



Creola

Carrix

Carrix promoted **Carlos Urriola** to senior vice president. Urriola was general manager of Manzanillo International Terminal where he oversaw marketing and customer contracts for international operations. He has worked for the business since 1995.

Bracewell & Giuliani

The Seattle office of law firm Bracewell & Giuliani hired **Jeleen Guttenberg** as a partner in the Employee Benefits, ERISA and Executive Compensation Group. **Tracy Davis**, an associate in the Energy Regulation and Compliance Practice in Washington, D.C., has also moved to the Seattle office. Guttenberg worked with Skadden Arps. Bracewell opened the Seattle office last July.

Ivar's

Ivar's is opening an Ivar's Seafood Bar in Puyallup, more than a decade after closing its location in the city. The restaurant at 13101 Meridian Ave. E. should open in April and is the 26th location. It will indoor seating for 62 and outdoor seating for 20.

Conservation, salmon boards

Gov. **Chris Gregoire** appointed **Elizabeth Bloomfield** and **Peter Mayer** to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and reappointed **Bill Chapman** as the board's chair. She also appointed **Donald Hover** to chair the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. Bloomfield is the executive director of the Cowiche Canyon Conservancy in Yakima. Mayer is the director of the Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department. Chapman is a partner with the Seattle law firm of K&L Gates. Hover is an Okanogan County commissioner.

FEB 21 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

What's going on in Olympia

2219

Well, back to Olympia and what our lawmakers are up to.

Gov. Christine Gregoire wants to be able to name a secretary of education operating out of her cabinet rather than let the voters elect the state superintendent of public instruction (SPI). She says people already think she's responsible for the schools.

Sen. Rodney Tom, D-Belfair, obliged her by introducing a bill to just do that. She certainly isn't the first governor to want to take the reins on education. Everyone I knew, which was from Rosellini onward, had his or her own education adviser who kept the executive in touch with what was going on in the schools. There was little or no consultation with the SPI who complained about it. And that's regardless of whether the two offices, SPI and governor, were in the same party. It's all about power.

Apparently things haven't changed on that front since SPI Randy Dorn let it be known that the governor didn't do the courtesy of telling him about it before making it public.

I don't think it will pass, since it requires an amendment to the Constitution.

Another turf battle raging in Olympia is that of our lawmakers protecting their own turf.

If there's anything they hate more than initiatives and referendums, I don't know what it is. The idea of ordinary citizens writing laws is

LIKE It Is

Adele Ferguson
syndicated columnist



anathema to them.

Two bills have been introduced that would (1) require people paid to collect signatures to register each year with the state on each ballot measure they are involved with and (2) raise the initiative filing from \$5 to \$500 with \$450 refundable if the measure makes it to the ballot.

Leave the initiative process alone. If lawmakers spent as much time working on their main chore, writing a budget for the next couple of years, we'd all be better off.

Another of the governor's yens is to combine the Fish and Wildlife Department, Parks and Recreation Commission, Recreation and Conservation Office and the law enforcement and heritage functions of the Department of Natural Resources into one. It would be called the Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Fishermen in particular are having a cow over it. FWD currently is managed by a commission that sets policy but which would become only advisory in the new set-up. Actually, I don't think it matters that much

because fisheries for some time have been run by the commercials who are contributors to the polls the way the sports group has not. Gregoire's argument for it is that it would save money by eliminating duplicate administrative jobs.

Wanna bet those people would be gone? New titles, new offices, same salaries. They're probably all members of public employee unions and you know how tight The Guv is with the unions.

The most powerful legislator on transportation matters, Sen. Mary Margaret Haugen of Camano Island, chair of the Senate Committee, wants to put a 25 cent fee on ferry tickets to pay for building some new boats but there's not much enthusiasm being shown. That won't be enough, say the finance folks, and while there might not be much fuss and furor over 25 cents a ticket, there would be over \$1 which is more like what's needed. I don't see it passing. Haugen hasn't even found a House sponsor yet. Legislators are still debating installation of cameras to catch speeders through red lights and if a public vote is needed on it. I'm not against the cameras but in some of the intersections I frequent, the left turn light is so brief the drivers hit the gas pedal to make it and I'm afraid it might result in more rear end collisions.

Adele Ferguson can be reached at P.O. Box 69, Hansville, WA 99340.

FEB 24 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

2/24
The legislature's latest ...

BY ADELE FERGUSON

OLYMPIA
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**View
From
Olympia**

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FEB 23 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

2219



Adele Ferguson

It's all about power

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Zemek, Susan (RCO)

From: Cottingham, Kaleen (RCO)
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2011 11:37 AM
To: McLellan, Steve (RCO); Zemek, Susan (RCO); Langen, Rachael (RCO); Austin, Marguerite (RCO); Robinson, Scott (RCO)
Subject: A good editorial out of Spokane -- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program deserves Olympia's attention

Kaleen Cottingham
Director
Recreation and Conservation Office
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360-902-3003



THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW MOBILE

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program deserves Olympia's attention

Rich Landers The Spokesman-Review

March 10, 2011 - Updated: 8:04 a.m.

Groups as diverse as elk hunters and bird watchers have found common ground on an issue simmering in Olympia.

Unfortunately, Gov. Chris Gregoire and lawmakers are slower to recognize the importance of the state-funded grant program that conserves parks, wildlife habitat and working farms.

The governor's budget has recommended no money for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which was founded in 1989 by a bipartisan coalition led by former governors Dan Evans, a Republican, and Democrat Mike Lawry.

Instead of allocating money to WWRP - a program nationally recognized for fairly prioritizing and funding projects across the state - the governor's staff has suggested focusing \$20 million on a new Puget Sound Wildlife and Recreation Program.

Higher-ranked projects in the rest of the state would be left to wither.

For 20 years, WWRP has quietly helped groups and agencies secure everything from fishing docks and local ball fields to hiking and biking trails and prized habitats where wildlife flourishes and people can fish, hike and hunt.

WWRP has meted \$624 million for wildlife and recreation lands with nearly no political turmoil or controversy.

Spokane County has received 35 WWRP grants totaling \$13 million for iconic local projects such as the Centennial Trail and the Quartz Mountain acquisition at Mount Spokane.

The money doesn't just go where the votes are. For example, population-thin Asotin County has outcompeted King County for some bids, winning \$3.75 million in WWRP for projects ranging from playground equipment to Blue Mountains elk winter range.

That's the beauty of WWRP. More than 250 groups representing business, recreation and conservation support the WWRP, which improves our quality of life, leverages matching funds, creates jobs and supports local businesses.

Don't pooh-pooh this list of supporters. It includes Boeing, Weyerhaeuser, Puget Sound Energy and the Washington State Grange, Washington Realtors and The Nature Conservancy.

But WWRP won't get the traction it needs to survive this legislative session without individuals bringing it up to their representatives.

"I'm surprised how many legislators don't know how WWRP works," said Rance Block, a Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation lands specialist for Washington. Block has bid for relatively small WWRP grants to help leverage real estate deals that have saved tens of thousands of acres of wildlife habitat from being developed or blocked to public access.

He was in Olympia last week lobbying legislators for WWRP support.

So was John Bottelli of Spokane County Parks, another master of using WWRP funds to get a bigger bang for the bucks generated locally.

Bottelli said the property tax revenue the county earmarks to secure open spaces through its Conservation Futures Program has been boosted 22 percent from WWRP matching grants.

A state agency, the Recreation and Conservation Office, coordinates the review and ranking of proposals and distributes the grants through a competitive process based on rules set by statute.

This helps guarantee that only the most worthy new park, habitat and farm projects are funded.

Last summer, volunteer scientific panels sat through detailed presentations on 2011 project proposals. They screened 273 applications and ranked them on resource criteria.

But all that work could be scrapped as the governor suggests ignoring this process and funding only cherry-picked Puget Sound projects - many of which WWRP ranked low on the state's priority list.

For instance, in the categories of "farmland preservation" and "riparian protection," the governor's proposal would ignore WWRP's *top* priority projects. Instead, it would provide funding for Puget Sound projects that ranked *dead last* in the WWRP process.

With all due respect, that's crazy.

The governor's staff says it's trying to prioritize projects that produce jobs.

Sure, a public park restroom project in Puget Sound will provide jobs for a few months, but helping secure big-game winter range or funding a highly ranked conservation easement on a Colville-area cattle ranch will help create jobs and sustain small communities forever.

A few other points:

- The real estate market is ripe for getting high value at reasonable cost.
- Highjacking WWRP funding snubs groups that have gone through this session's selection process and discourages those who might organize projects in the future.
- The notion that the West Side population core would benefit only from projects in Puget Sound is easily disproved by parking on Snoqualmie Pass on Friday afternoon or Sunday evening and observing the traffic flow.

Considering the state's budget crisis, it's reasonable that WWRP would not be funded at the \$100 million requested, or even the \$70 million it received last biennium.

But the legislature should, at the very least, take the \$20 million the governor has proposed for Puget Sound to restore funding for WWRP.

Then just let the program do what it's done fairly, pork-free and statewide for 20 years.

Contact Rich Landers at (509) 459-5508 or e-mail richl@spokesman.com.

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Erica Doctor
Communications Director
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition
253-653-5582

EDITORIAL

To keep it alive

Saturday, March 12, 2011

Speaking of unpleasant realities, there is an enormously beneficial state effort called the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. In its 20-year life it has funded hundreds of projects — parks, trails, conservation — throughout the state. It is about to be cut off, dropped to zero or something not far above that. That is a shame.

In the current economic conditions this is mostly unavoidable, but it is possible to cut a program with the intent that in better times it can be brought back to useful life. In the alternative, you can grab what's left of a program's funding and give it to someone else, killing the good program while undermining the basic values that made it work.

These are the options. The WWRP is funded through the state's capital budget, financed by bonds — borrowed money. The program received \$70 million in the current biennium, and a generous \$100 million in the budget prior. It requested \$100 million again for the next biennium, that now widely considered impossible. Instead Gov. Chris Gregoire's budget seeks nothing for WWRP, and puts \$20 million in something new called the Puget Sound Wildlife and Recreation Program. So WWRP would be zeroed out, while geographically limited projects that wouldn't necessarily rank high in its system would receive funds. A statewide program becomes a Puget Sound program.

What a shame. WWRP was known for its stringent and fair ranking system. Projects rose on their merits, and local communities shared in the expense. Projects in faraway places could compete against the big guns near Puget Sound. In North Central Washington alone WWRP has funded 66 projects in 20 years, and leveraged local money for the good of all. Pending projects rising on the priority list included the Saddle Rock conservation purchase by Wenatchee, the restoration of Don Morse Park at Chelan, the waterfront trail for Entiat and the community trail at Twisp.

There is no use pretending there will be money for all this. The state must cut its heavy debt load. Projects of all kinds will be dropped. What money there will be in the capital budget will go first to high-priority projects, like school construction and other bricks and mortar. Legislators say a great many people will be disappointed. That is the way of it. But you can cut WWRP so it won't die. You can cut with some sense of equity, rather than shifting funds to a limited area. You can cut so the good projects are not crushed, and so one day this could program can rise again.

This is the opinion of The Wenatchee World and its Editorial Board: Editor and Publisher Rufus Woods, Managing Editor Cal FitzSimmons, Chief Financial Officer Janine Bakken and Editorial Page Editor Tracy Warner.

**Mercer Island, WA
(King Co.)
Mercer Island Reporter
(Cir. W. 4,700)**

FEB 23 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est 1888

Two appointed to state Rec. and Conservation Funding Board

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Governor Chris Gregoire has appointed Peter Mayer, Vancouver, formerly with the City of Mercer Island, to serve on the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. She also reappointed Bill Chapman of Mercer Island as the board's chair.

Mayer is the director of the Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department. He was previously the assistant city manager and director of the Parks and Recreation Department for the City of Mercer Island.

Chapman is a partner with the Seattle law firm of K&L Gates, where he handles land use and environmental compliance issues. Chapman is a founder and the current president of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust. He is also a founding board member of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, a nonprofit organization that raises funds for grants to local communities to acquire land for outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat protection.

The board awards grants for a range of outdoor recreational opportunities.

Lewiston, ID
(NezPerce Co.)
Morning Tribune
(Cir. D. 24,515)
(Cir. S. 26,005)

FEB 22 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Agency merger plan draws mixed reaction

2219
Proposal in Washington would combine agencies that deal with natural resources in effort to save money

By ERIC BARKER
OF THE TRIBUNE

Two former members of the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission are split on the merits of legislation that would merge natural resources agencies in the state and neuter the commission they once served.

"I think it would be a great disservice to the citizens and the fish and wildlife of our state if we did that," said Holly Ledgerwood, of Pomeroy.

George Orr, of Spokane, who

recently completed his term on the commission, said the proposal warrants a discussion, especially in light of the state's enormous budget problem.

The legislation, introduced in the House and Senate, would combine the departments of Fish and Wildlife, Parks and Recreation and the Recreation and Conservation Office into one agency. It would also take away the power of the Fish and Wildlife Commission to set fish and wildlife management policy and to hire and fire its director. Instead, the commission

> Inside

More news from the Idaho and Washington legislatures

- PAGE 4C

statement opposing the legislation on the grounds it would reverse a 1995 voter referendum that gave it its powers. The commission statement also said merging the departments would likely be time-consuming, confusing and not save money in the short term.

would only advise the governor on fish and wildlife matters, and the director would be appointed by the governor.

On Friday, the commission issued a

Written by commission Chairwoman Miranda Wecker, of Naselle, the statement says the 1995 referendum and its passage by a 60 percent majority shows the public wants to play a role in fish and wildlife management, wants decisions to be transparent and wants to insulate department managers from politics.

"The people made it clear that without access and openness, their confidence in decision-making will be undermined," Wecker wrote.

Ledgerwood, who served on the commission from 2004 to 2005 before being replaced by incoming

> See **MERGER**, page 3C

MERGER

> Continued from PAGE 1C

Gov. Chris Gregoire, said making the commission an advisory body will take away the access hunters and anglers depend on. She frequently heard from the public not only at official commission meetings but at a number of other venues.

"We had lots of meetings where they could get their opinions out to us and I think that will be lost, and I think the animals and fish belong to the people of Washington and they are the ones who should be making the decisions," Ledgerwood said.

Spokane's Orr agrees the commission gives hunters and anglers access to decision-makers, but said it doesn't necessarily ensure politics will be eliminated from the process.

"We don't want the director of fish and wildlife to be a political appointee, but we think it's great to have the

commission be politically appointed," Orr said

He also said the commission is expensive. He said it could save money by only meeting in Olympia and might also be just as effective if its size were reduced from nine members to five or seven.

"I'm not saying kick all these guys to the curb. I'm saying the expenditure warrants a discussion," Orr said.

Barker may be contacted at ebarker@lmtribune.com or at (208) 848-2273.

2219

20F2

Eatonville, WA
(Pierce Co.)
South Pierce County
Dispatch
(Cir. W. 3,600)

MAR 2 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

2219 Lawmakers are up to their same old tricks (and some new ones)

ADELE FERGUSON

Syndicated columnist

Well, back to Olympia and what our lawmakers are up to.

• Governor Christine Gregoire wants to be able to name a secretary of education operating out of her cabinet rather than let the voters elect the state superintendent of public instruction (SPI). She says people already think she's responsible for the schools. Sen. Rodney Tom, D-Belfair, obliged her by introducing a bill to do just that.

She certainly isn't the first governor to want to take the reins on education. Every one I knew, which was from Rosellini onward, had his or her own education adviser who kept the executive in touch with what was going on in the schools. There was little or no consultation with the SPI, who complained about it. And that's regardless of whether the two offices, SPI and governor, were in the same party. It's all about power.

Apparently things

haven't changed on that front, since current SPI Randy Dorn let it be known that the governor didn't do the courtesy of telling him about it before making it public.

I don't think it will pass, since it requires an amendment to the state constitution.

• Another turf battle raging in Olympia is that of our lawmakers protecting their own turf. If there's anything they hate more than initiatives and referendums, I don't know what it is. The idea of ordinary citizens writing laws is anathema to them.

Two bills have been introduced that would (1) require people paid to collect signatures to register each year with the state on each ballot measure they are involved with, and (2) raise the initiative filing fee from \$5 to \$500, with \$450 refundable if the measure makes it to the ballot.

Leave the initiative process alone. If lawmakers spent as much time working on their main chore – writing a budget for the next couple of years – we'd all be

better off.

• Another of the governor's yens is to combine the Fish and Wildlife Department (FWD), Parks and Recreation Commission, Recreation and Conservation Office and the law enforcement and heritage functions of the Department of Natural Resources into one. It would be called the Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Fishermen in particular are having a cow over it. FWD currently is managed by a commission that sets policy but which would become only advisory in the new setup. Actually, I don't think it matters that much, because fisheries for some time have been run by the commercials who are contributors to the pols the way the sports group has not. Gregoire's argument for it is that it would save money by eliminating duplicate administrative jobs.

Wanna bet those people would be gone? New titles, new offices, same salaries. They're probably all members of public employee unions, and you know how tight the guv is with the

unions.

• The most powerful legislator on transportation matters, Sen. Mary Margaret Haugen of Camano Island, chairwoman of the Senate Committee, wants to put a 25-cent fee on ferry tickets to pay for building some new boats, but there's not much enthusiasm being shown. That won't be enough, say the finance folks, and while there might not be much fuss and furor over 25 cents a ticket, there would be over \$1, which is more like what's needed. I don't see it passing. Haugen hasn't even found a House sponsor yet.

• Legislators are still debating installation of cameras to catch speeders through red lights and if a public vote is needed on it. I'm not against the cameras, but in some of the intersections I frequent, the left-turn light is so brief the drivers hit the gas pedal to make it, and I'm afraid it might result in more rear-end collisions.

Adele Ferguson is a syndicated columnist. She can be reached at P.O. Box 69, Hansville, WA 98340.

Gregoire isn't the first governor to want to take the reins on education.

Kennewick, WA
(Benton Co.)
Tri-City Herald
(Cir. D. 41,958)
(Cir. S. 44,841)

MAR 06 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

NORTHWEST

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 2011 | TRI-CITY HERALD A3

WASHINGTON

2219 Consolidation plan faces opposition

Governor's proposal already has been challenged by bills seeking less radical change

ASSOCIATED PRESS

OLYMPIA — Gov. Chris Gregoire has set an ambitious government reform agenda — to consolidate 21 state agencies down to nine. But most of her proposals have faced tough opposition from lawmakers.

Bills based on her plans have been introduced to consolidate state functions for natural resources, education, civil rights and back-office services.

Gregoire estimated the plans could save the state around \$22 million over two years, but as the bills stand halfway through the legislative session, the savings likely would be more like \$15 million for the next biennium. The state's budget shortfall for the next two-year cycle is about \$4.6 billion.

"We're pushing these still," said Jim Justin, the governor's legislative director, referring to Gregoire's proposals. "I think that as the Legislature grapples with the tough budget decisions they will have over the next couple of months, they'll look closer at these ideas too."

When she proposed her biennial



Gregoire

budget, the governor included a plan for merging natural-resource agencies, setting up an Office of Civil Rights and combining back-office agencies including information technology, printing and others. Later, she added a new education department to oversee preschool-through college-level instruction to the list.

Because the consolidation bills are budget-related, they will get more time for consideration in the Legislature than policy bills, which must get a floor vote in their chamber of origin by the end of Monday in order to move forward.

The education department plan has gotten a mixed review from lawmakers, according to The (Tacoma) News Tribune.

The House passed House Bill 1849, an alternative to the governor's proposal by Rep. Kathy Haigh, in a 64-32 vote Wednesday. The bill would set up a 17-member education council to study education governance and submit a report to the Legislature.

Gregoire's plan to merge the state's natural-resource agencies also has drawn criticism, especially from hunters and fishermen who opposed the part of the measure that would take away authority from the Fish and Wildlife Commission and give it to the governor.

After having a public hearing in February, legislators changed the governor's request bill, Senate Bill 5669, to take some agencies out of the merger and give rule-making authority back to the commission.

The governor's other two proposals —

CONSOLIDATION RUNDOWN

Gov. Chris Gregoire's plan would save around \$22 million, according to her estimates. The plan includes:

- ▶ Combining the Fish and Wildlife Department, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Recreation and Conservation Office and the Department of Natural Resources law enforcement into the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Recreation.
- ▶ Taking several minority affairs agencies and creating an Office of Civil Rights.
- ▶ Merging the General Administration Department, the state printer and parts of other state agencies into a new Department of Enterprise Services.

— Associated Press

consolidating several minority-affairs agencies into a new state Office of Civil Rights and merging the General Administration Department, the state printer and parts of other state agencies into a new Department of Enterprise Services — are being considered in legislative committees.

The Department of Enterprise Services bill, House Bill 1720, is awaiting a vote in the House Ways and Means Committee. Although it has drawn less attention than the other ideas, it promises to save the most money.

According to the bill's fiscal note, it would save about \$11 million over the 2011-13 biennium.

Walla Walla, WA
(Walla Walla Co.)

Union-Bulletin
(Cir. D. 12,000)
(Cir. S. 14,000)

MAR 06 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

Gregoire's consolidation plans face opposition

The governor estimated the plans could save the state about \$22 million over two years.

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When she proposed her biennial budget, the governor included a plan for merging natural-resource agencies, setting up an Office of Civil Rights and combining back-office agencies including information technology, printing and others. Later, she added a new education department to oversee preschool- through college-level instruction to the list.

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The education department plan has gotten a mixed review from lawmakers, according to the Tacoma News Tribune.

"We have to get serious about reform," Gregoire said Wednesday, as she urged lawmakers to act on the proposal. "Today we have eight education agencies and 14 major strategic plans — plenty of cracks for our kids to fall through, and they do."

The House passed House Bill 1849, an alternative to the governor's proposal by Rep. Kathy Haigh, in a 64-32 vote Wednesday.



AP photo

Washington Gov. Chris Gregoire speaks before the Senate Education Committee in Olympia.

The bill would set up a 17-member education council to study education governance and submit a report to the Legislature.

Gregoire's plan to merge the state's natural-resource agencies also has drawn criticism, especially from hunters and fishermen who opposed the part of the measure that would take away authority from the Fish and Wildlife Commission and give it to the governor.

After having a public hearing in February, legislators changed the governor's request bill, Senate Bill 5669, to take some agencies out of the merger and give rule-making authority back to the commission.

The most recent version of the bill would consolidate the Fish and Wildlife Department, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Recreation and Conservation Office and the Department of Natural Resources law enforcement into a new Department of Fish, Wildlife and Recreation.

Ed Owens, a lobbyist for hunting and fishing groups in the state, said he doubted the bill would make it through the House based on discussions he'd had with lawmakers, adding that his clients had "opinions all over the map" on the current version.

The governor's other two proposals — consolidating several minority-affairs agencies into a new state Office of Civil Rights and merging the General Administration Department, the state printer and parts of other state agencies into a new Department of Enterprise Services — are being considered in legislative committees.

The Department of Enterprise Services bill, House Bill 1720, is

awaiting a vote in the House Ways and Means Committee. Although it has drawn less attention than the other ideas, it promises to save the most money.

According to the bill's fiscal note, it would save about \$11 million over the 2011-13 biennium.

One point of controversy over the proposal is whether the state printer should be eliminated; Senate Bill 5523, which the Rules Committee put on the Senate Floor calendar Wednesday, would do away with the printer and require state government to rely on the private sector for printing services.

The Office of Civil Rights bill, Senate Bill 5557, had a February committee hearing in the Senate Government Operations, Tribal Relations and Elections Committee.

During the hearing, representatives from some minority groups, including the Latino Civic Alliance, the National Association of Hispanic Workers and the King County Asian Pacific Islander Coalition, argued that the proposal could create another layer of bureaucracy that would make state government less accessible to ethnic groups.

The bill was scheduled for a committee vote Feb. 17.



Juanita Beach Park in Washington set to re-open

Published: 05-Apr-2011

Renovation work in Juanita Beach Park in Kirkland, Washington is on schedule and is slated to open partially on 3 June 2011.

The park has been closed since May 2010 for a major renovation work that aims to clean the swimming area by filtering storm-drain runoff. Environmental enhancements include the renovation of Juanita Creek, creation of new wetlands and quality marshes, formation of re-graded lawn areas and irrigation systems.

The park will have new walking paths. An accessible concrete beachfront promenade extending the length of the waterfront is also being built along with a new parking with associated lighting and landscaping.

Other improvements in the park include a new open-air amphitheater for small community events, new site furnishings including benches and picnic tables, and extensive new native landscaping. The west side of the park will have a nature area with trails, walking paths and foot bridges over new water areas. The park will also have handicap accessible features.

Phase two of the renovation will involve the north side of the park that will feature a skate park, new parking area and rose garden.

The renovation project is the city's initial implementation of the Juanita Beach masterplan which was formally adopted in 2005 following an extensive public participation process. The \$2.8 million project is funded in part by the 2002 park bond approved by Kirkland residents. Additional funding of \$1 million is provided from the state of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office with a grant of \$100,000 from the King County Flood Control District.

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A construction worker levels a new walkway at Juanita Bay Park on March 29 as part of a \$2.8 million renovation project. The park, which has been closed since last May, is expected to re-open this summer.
Matt Phelps/Kirkland Reporter

By **MATT PHELPS**
Kirkland Reporter Staff Writer
Apr 04 2011, 2:26 PM · **UPDATED**

| RELATED STORIES |
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| ■ Juanita 64, Sammamish 23 |
| Eastside |
| ■ None at this time. |

The first day of spring has come and gone and the gates to the south portion of Juanita Beach Park are still locked. Weather-related setbacks have pushed the initial spring open date back.

But residents can still expect to see Juanita Beach Park open by this summer.

“We are hoping it will be partially open for the June 3 annexation event,” said Michael Cogle, interim deputy director for the City of Kirkland's Department of Parks and Community Services. “We anticipate that the beach will be reopened before summer and right now we are projecting that construction will continue through May ... expect to see the pace pick up shortly.”

The park has been closed [since last May](#) for major renovation work.

Since the project was a lump-sum bid, the city's concerns have little to do with money.

“The issue is less financial and more of a desire for the park to open so residents can use it,” said Cogle. “But when it is done I think it will be a nice mix of environmental conservation and recreational opportunities.”

Cogle said that he understands resident's frustration with the project: “It is such a big park that people wonder if anything is going on. The workers just get lost in the size sometimes and they are hard to see. But they are there.”

The construction company has an incentive to finish the project before the end of May when the city can begin imposing monetary penalties.

“It is not like we are constructing a building where you just put the roof on and keep working,” said Cogle. “The contractor has been slowed by the weather over the last few weeks and has had to overcome some short-term financial challenges. I think they had hoped to be done much sooner.”

Cogle said a December rainstorm actually damaged some of the work being done, setting the construction company back. The planting of vegetation has also been set back.

“I think initially, some of the grass and wetland areas might be fenced off,” said Cogle of when the park re-opens. “Some lawn areas will be protected initially to ensure that they get well-established to handle the foot traffic and picnic blankets.”

Many of the issues with the park prior to construction had to do with water drainage. Lake Washington was lowered by nine feet when the Montlake Cut was constructed in 1916. The water's edge used to come in as far as Juanita Village.

The project aims to clean up the swimming area by filtering storm-drain runoff. Water fowl has also made forced closures from the threat of E. coli for decades.

“We have always had poor water quality in the swimming area and we are trying to improve that,” said Cogle.

Environmental enhancements also include the renovation of Juanita Creek, creation of new wetlands and quality marshes, formation of re-graded lawn areas and irrigation systems. New walking paths - including an accessible concrete beachfront promenade extending the length of the waterfront - is beginning to take shape. A new parking lot will be constructed with associated lighting and landscaping.

"When that begins it will probably take less than a week to be installed," said Cogle.

Other improvements include a new open-air amphitheater for small community events, new site furnishings, including benches and picnic tables, and extensive new native landscaping.

On the west side of the park will be a nature area with trails, walking paths and foot bridges over new water areas the crews are creating. The park also promises to be more handicap accessible.

But there is one big aspect that will not change.

"The bath house will stay the same," said Cogle. "Until we have more money we can't do anything to it."

The renovation project is the city's initial implementation of the Juanita Beach Master Plan. The plan was formally adopted in 2005 following an extensive public participation process. The \$2.8 million project is funded in part by the 2002 park bond approved by Kirkland residents. Additional funding is provided from the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (\$1 million) and a grant from the King County Flood Control District (\$100,000).

Phase two will deal with the north side of the park where a skate park, new parking area and rose garden are to be constructed.

Kirkland Reporter Staff Writer Matt Phelps can be reached at mphelps@kirklandreporter.com or 425-822-9166 ext. 5052.

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Zemek, Susan (RCO)

From: Cottingham, Kaleen (RCO)
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2011 12:23 PM
To: Zemek, Susan (RCO); McLellan, Steve (RCO); Austin, Marguerite (RCO); Ryan-Connelly, Leslie (RCO); Robinson, Scott (RCO); Langen, Rachael (RCO)
Subject: Emailing: 36 Hours in Seattle - NYTimes.com.htm

AT LEAST ONE OF OUR FUNDED PARK PROJECTS APPEARED IN YESTERDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES TRAVEL SECTION. SEVERAL OTHER PARKS WERE MENTIONED, BUT I DON'T KNOW IF WE HAVE FUNDED THEM. SEE SATURDAY AT 4 PM FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARBORETUM TRAIL. READING THIS ARTICLE MADE ME WANT TO BE A TOURIST IN SEATTLE.

The New York Times

36 Hours in Seattle

Stuart Isett for The New York Times

By DAVID LASKIN

Published: March 24, 2011

SPRING comes early to Seattle and lasts long. By the end of February, the rains relent and pastel shades of plum and narcissus initiate a progression of color and scent that lasts months. But new flora is not the only thing popping out of the ground in Seattle these days. Seemingly overnight, whole swatches of downtown and close-in neighborhoods — notably South Lake Union and the Pike-Pine Corridor — have transformed themselves into vibrant enclaves of restaurants, bars and galleries. With so many converted and repurposed buildings, Seattle's cityscape is starting to look as layered as the wardrobes of its inhabitants. The tarry pitch of the timber port never disappeared; it just got plastered over with grunge flannel, tech money, yuppie coffee, Pacific Rim flavors, and more recently the backyard chickens and chard of urban pioneers. Don't let a passing shower keep you from entering the mix. This is one of the rare American cities where you can be outdoors year-round without either shivering or sweating.

Friday

4 p.m.

1) PARK TOWER VIEW

Volunteer Park (1247 15th Avenue East; 206-684-4075; www.seattle.gov/parks), a 10-minute cab or bus ride from downtown at the north end of Capitol Hill, has [gardens](#) designed a century ago by the Olmsted Brothers, a conservatory bursting with plants from regions around the world, and a squat brick water tower that you can ascend for terrific views of the city below and the mountains and water

beyond. Rain or shine, it's the ideal place for spring orientation. If hunger strikes, stroll a couple of blocks east through one of Seattle's oldest and prettiest neighborhoods for a slice of lemon Bundt cake (\$3) and a Stumptown coffee at the cozy, humming Volunteer Park Cafe (1501 17th Avenue East; 206-328-3155; alwaysfreshgoodness.com).

6 p.m.

2) COOLEST CORRIDOR

The Pike-Pine Corridor is Seattle's happiest urban makeover: from a warren of shabby flats and greasy spoons to an arty but not oppressively gentrified hamlet just across the freeway from downtown. When the locally revered [Elliott Bay Book Company](http://elliottbaybook.com) (1521 10th Avenue; 206-624-6600; elliottbaybook.com) abandoned Pioneer Square to relocate here last year, the literati gasped — but now it looks like a perfect neighborhood fit, what with the inviting communal tables at Oddfellows (1525 10th Avenue; 206-325-0807; oddfellowscafe.com) two doors down, and a full spectrum of restaurants, vintage clothing shops and home décor stores in the surrounding blocks. When it's time for a predinner drink, amble over to Licorous (928 12th Avenue; 206-325-6947; licorous.com). Behind the shack-like facade is a soaring, spare, just dark and loud enough watering hole that serves creative cocktails (Bound for Glory, with Bacardi, allspice, lime juice and Jamaican bitters, \$12) and bar snacks (salumi plate, \$12).

7:30 p.m.

3) FRESH AND LOCAL

One of the most talked-about restaurants in town, Sitka & Spruce (1531 Melrose Avenue East; 206-324-0662; sitkaandspruce.com) looks like a classy college dining room with a long refectory table surrounded by a few smaller tables, concrete floors, exposed brick and duct work. But there's nothing sophomoric about the food. The chef and owner, Matt Dillon, who moved the restaurant to the Pike-Pine Corridor last summer, follows his flawless intuition in transforming humble local ingredients (smelt, nettles, celery root, black trumpet mushrooms, turnips, pumpkin) into complexly layered, many-textured but never fussy creations like beer-fried smelt with aioli (\$12), spiced pumpkin crepe with herbed labneh (\$19) and salmon with stinging nettles (\$23). Heed your server's advice that entrees are meant to be shared — you will have just enough room for dessert (warm dates, pistachios and rose-water ice cream, \$6.50), and you will be pleasantly surprised by the bill.

Saturday

9 a.m.

4) ART AND WATER

There used to be two complaints about downtown Seattle: it offered no inspiring parks and no waterfront access worthy of the scenery. The [Olympic Sculpture Park](http://olympicsculpturepark.com) (2901 Western Avenue; 206-654-3100; seattleartmuseum.org), opened four years ago by the Seattle Art Museum, took care of both

problems in one stroke. Masterpieces in steel, granite, fiberglass and bronze by nationally renowned artists have wedded beautifully with maturing native trees, shrubs, ferns and wildflowers. Wander the zigzagging paths and ramps past the massive weathered steel hulls of [Richard Serra](#)'s "Wake" and [Alexander Calder](#)'s soaring painted steel "Eagle" until you reach the harborside promenade. From there continue north to a pocket beach and into the adjoining grassy fields of waterfront Myrtle Edwards Park. It's all free.

10:30 a.m.

5) URBAN VILLAGE

The development of South Lake Union into a thriving urban village, brainchild of the Microsoft tycoon [Paul Allen](#), is finally alive and kicking. This former industrial no man's land now houses the city's best galleries, an ever increasing collection of dining spots, some nifty shops and the spanking new Amazon campus. Use the South Lake Union Streetcar to hop from Gordon Woodside/John Braseth Gallery (2101 Ninth Avenue; 206-622-7243; woodsidebrasethgallery.com), which specializes in Northwest landscapes, to [Honeychurch Antiques](#) (411 Westlake Avenue North; 206-622-1225; honeychurch.com), with museum-quality Asian art and artifacts, and on to the [Center for Wooden Boats](#) (1010 Valley Street; 206-382-2628; cwb.org), where you can admire the old varnished beauties or rent a rowboat or sailboat for a spin around Seattle's in-city lake. Need a (really rich) snack? The newly renamed Marie & Frères Chocolate (2122 Westlake Avenue; 206-859-3534; claudiocorallochocolate.com) has some of the most exquisite chocolate macaroons ever confected.

1 p.m.

6) LUNCH BESIDE THE CHIEF

Tilikum Place, with its imposing fountain statue of the city's namesake, Chief Sealth, is Seattle's closest thing to a piazza, and the Tilikum Place Café (407 Cedar Street; 206-282-4830) supplied the one missing element — a classy informal restaurant — when it opened two years ago. Understated elegance is the byword here, whether it's the delicate purée of butternut squash soup with bits of tart apple (\$4), the beet salad with arugula and blue cheese (\$8) or the light and piquant mushroom and leek tart (\$10).

4 p.m.

7) WALK ON WATER

You don't have to leave the city limits to immerse yourself in the region's stunning natural beauty. Drive or take a bus 15 minutes from downtown to the parking lot of the [Museum of History and Industry](#) (2700 24th Avenue East; 206-324-1126; seattlehistory.org) and pick up the milelong Arboretum Waterfront Trail. A network of well-maintained paths and boardwalks takes you through thickets of alder, willow and elderberry into marshy islands alive with the trills of red-winged blackbirds and marsh wrens, and over shallows where kayakers prowl amid the rushes and concrete pillars of the

freeway overhead. If the sun is out, you'll want to prolong the outing with a stroll through the flowering fruit trees in the adjoining arboretum.

8 p.m.

8) LA DOLCE VITA

Maybe it's the stylish Italian vibe or the pretty people basking in the soft glow of dripping candles, or maybe it's the sumptuous, creatively classic food — whatever the secret ingredient, Barolo Ristorante (1940 Westlake Avenue; 206-770-9000; baroloseattle.com) always feels like a party. The pastas would do a Roman mother proud — gnocchi sauced with braised pheasant (\$19), leg of lamb ragù spooned over rigatoni (\$18). The rack of lamb with Amarone-infused cherries (\$36) is sinfully rich, and the seared branzino (sea bass) (\$28) exhales the essence of the Mediterranean. Don't leave without at least a nibble of cannoli or tiramisù (\$7).

Midnight

9) THE BEAT GOES ON

At [See Sound Lounge](http://seesoundlounge.com) (115 Blanchard; 206-374-3733; seesoundlounge.com) young and not so young Seattle join forces to party to house [music](#) spun by a revolving cast of D.J.'s. There's a small dance floor — but the compensation is lots of booths and sofas to crash on. The scene outside can get rowdy in the wee hours, but inside the beat and liquor flow smoothly.

Sunday

10:30 a.m.

10) BAYOU BRUNCH

Lake Pontchartrain meets Puget Sound at Toulouse Petit (601 Queen Anne Avenue North; 206-432-9069; toulousepetit.com), a funky bistro-style spot near the [Seattle Center](#) in Lower Queen Anne. Grab a booth and settle in with a basket of hot, crispy beignets (\$7.50 for the large); then indulge in something truly decadent like pork cheeks confit hash topped with a couple of fried eggs (\$12) or eggs Benedict with crab and fines herbes (\$16). You can cleanse your system afterward with a brisk walk up the hill to Kerry Park (211 West Highland Drive) for a magnificent farewell view.

IF YOU GO

The best, cheapest way to get from the airport to downtown is the new Link Light Rail; \$2.50 one way (soundtransit.org).

The two-year-old 346-room **Hyatt at Olive 8** (1635 Eighth Avenue; 206-695-1234; hyatt.com) has hands-down the best fitness center and pool of any downtown hotel; most of the sleekly appointed guest rooms have city views. Doubles from \$179 to \$279.

THE ADVENTURE GUYS

March 25, 2011 - Tacoma, WA

Mason Lake County Park boat ramp reopened

Posted By [Jeff Mayor](#) on March 25, 2011 at 9:45 am [Share this](#)

I got word late Thursday that the renovation work at the Mason Lake County Park is now complete and the boat ramp is once again open for public use.

John Keates, from Mason County Parks, said a large portion of the funding for the project was provided from a boating facilities grant from the state Recreation and Conservation Office.

The ramp had been closed since early October for the renovation work.

The lake is located near Grapeview.

Categories: [Boating](#), [Jeffrey P. Mayor](#)

Tags: [Mason Lake County Park](#)

Read more: <http://blog.thenewstribune.com/adventure/2011/03/25/mason-lake-county-park-boat-ramp-reopened/#ixzz1He2qFPG0>

MAR 10 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Spotlight on:

Mason Lake County Park

In this "Spotlight on Parks" segment, we will be showcasing the third park to become part of the Mason County Parks & Trails system. That park is Mason Lake County Park and it was deeded to Mason County on August 20, 1951 by W.C. Madding for the price of one dollar.

Mason Lake Park is located at 6011 East Mason Lake Drive West, a Grapeview Address. To reach Mason Lake County Park, take State Route 3 to Mason Lake Road, if coming from Belfair turn right on Mason Lake Road, if coming from Shelton go left on Mason Lake Road.

Follow Mason Lake Road about eight miles to Mason Lake Drive West, go left and the park is on the road at about .5 miles. The primary purpose of Mason Lake County Park is providing water access to Mason Lake. Mason Lake Park is the **only** public access site to Mason Lake. Mason Lake is the largest natural lake in Mason County and is well used by boaters of all kinds during the year. The park consists of 17.36 acres and includes a boat ramp, dock, restrooms, parking, small picnic site and wooded natural area. The restrooms are open

from April through October and this park site does have an on-site Park Host. Unfortunately, Mason Lake County Park does not have an area for swimming.

Mason Lake County Park has just received a major renovation. From the time the park was first opened in the 70's, this



By JOHN KEATS

- park site received very few improvements.
- County staff received many complaints about the deteriorating boat ramp and dock, inadequate parking, and the absence of any real accommodations for the handicapped. In December of this year, the

contracting firm of R.V. Associates began work on the renovation of the park. Included was the demolition and rebuilding of the boat ramp. The ramp no longer has an acute angle which made launching a boat a challenge. A new gangway was installed, a new and longer dock installed, the entry driveway was widened, restrooms improved and parking was expanded and improved. Lastly, improvements were also made with the inclusion of a Park Host Site and the park is also now 100% ADA compliant. Landscape Architect, R.W. Droll from Lacey performed all

the design and planning work that led up to the renovation.

Funding for the project came from a state grant fund administered by the Recreation and Conservation Office called the Boating Facilities Program (BFP). Fuel tax rebates attributable to motorized boating fund the Boating Facilities Grant Program. The County contributed 25% of the project cost from the parks capital improvement fund, which is funded by Real Estate Excise Tax (REET II) Funds.

Mason Lake receives heavy boating use from both the local population and visitors. One unique aspect of Mason Lake is the fact that the lake residents of the area have taxed themselves in an effort to control and eradicate Eurasian Milfoil, which has been a serious problem threatening recreation on the lake. All boaters using Mason Lake County park are being asked to inspect their boats, motors, trailers etc. and remove any aquatic vegetation or animals prior to launching their boats. Performing this simple service to your boat and trailer will help with the effort to control the spread of aquatic weeds or animals at Mason Lake and on our waters of Mason County.

The Park serves as a staging



area for an annual Bicycle Race that takes place during the first two weekends of March. Mason Lake County Park may also become the terminus for a future trail that has been proposed connecting Twanoh State Park and Mason Lake Park. The idea for this non-motorized trail was first proposed when the Mason County Regional Trails Plan was developed and adopted in 2008. Preliminary planning efforts are underway investigating the feasibility of this possible trail.

Later this spring, a ribbon cutting ceremony will be conducted to celebrate the re-opening of Mason Lake County Park after the renovation process. The Mason County Commissioners and

other dignitaries will be present and we hope you'll plan to join us for this event. News releases will be distributed when the exact date and time of the event are known.

In conclusion, Mason Lake County Park is another of the 21 parks and open space sites owned and managed by the Mason County Parks and Trails Department. In future articles we plan to provide additional information about the parks system and will shine the "Spotlight" on another park in the Mason County Parks & Trails system. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office at 427-9670, extension 535 or e-mail johnk@co.mason.wa.us.

Evergreen Park's clean-up, expansion nearing completion

By [LYNSI BURTON](#)

Bremerton Patriot Staff Writer

Apr 08 2011, 1:52 PM

As it stands today, a 1.4-acre plot of land adjacent to Evergreen Park is fenced off, filled with mud, brush, grass and weeds.

But a year from now, community members involved in developing the area hope it will be the final addition to Evergreen Park, complete with a Sept. 11 memorial that has been seeking a home since steel beams salvaged from the World Trade Center arrived in Kitsap last summer.

Evergreen Park is one of several Bremerton parks on their way to a facelift, mostly paid for by service club donations and grants. As Lions Park's remodel finishes this year, work on Matan Park will break ground this month and plans are moving forward to renovate Kiwanis Park next year.

The land planned for the 9/11 memorial – known as the “Chevron property” – has long been contaminated, having been used for bulk fuel storage before the city purchased the property in 2005. The soil contained gasoline and diesel, which was found floating on the ground water beneath it, likely seeping into the beach, said David Dinkuhn, a Parametrix project manager who led recent clean-up efforts.

But following one last clean-up effort this summer, the area will be ready to incorporate into the park, which city officials say will complete Evergreen Park's gradual expansion.

Clean-up efforts began in 2006, with much of the work done in the summer of 2009, Dinkuhn said. Currently, the ground water is being tested to ensure it's free of contaminants.

“It was a pretty heavily contaminated site at one time,” Parks and Recreation Director Wyn Birkenthal said.

However, recent measurements indicated higher concentrations of petroleum remaining in some areas of the property, making a final clean-up necessary at the beginning of this summer, said Tom Knuckey, managing engineer with the City of Bremerton.

An oxygen-releasing chemical will be injected into the ground, reducing the soil's fuel contamination over time. Though the site will be monitored for several years to come, nothing will prevent the area from being integrated into the park, Knuckey said.

Though the Chevron property was long intended to be the final piece of Evergreen Park, plans for that area have changed. Originally, it was to include an amphitheater with walking and biking trails and anchor the north end of the Bremerton Park to Park Loop Trail, which would have connected the downtown Harborside district to Evergreen Park



Mike Baxter of Parametrix works on a monitoring well Monday as part of the contamination clean-up and testing that has happened at Evergreen Park since 2006.

Lynsi Burton/staff photo
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Kitsap County

- [Even evergreens get the blues](#)

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Blogging everything Silverdale and Central Kitsap.

and Olympic College. The city built up 70 percent of the money needed for the project in grants, but when the economy tanked and real estate excise tax income dropped, the city was unable to provide matching dollars for the grant and scrapped the concept about a year ago, Birkenthal said.

However, the 9/11 memorial gave the property a new purpose. Originally intended for the Silverdale Waterfront Park, the Port of Silverdale rejected the memorial in April 2010. In October, the Bremerton Parks and Recreation Commission recommended the memorial be located in Evergreen Park, with the City Council voting to support the memorial in December.

Currently, the Kitsap 9/11 Memorial Committee is raising money for the construction of the memorial, with about \$55,000 collected so far. Dave Fergus, of Rice Fergus Miller Architects in Bremerton, is working on preliminary designs that will incorporate the World Trade Center steel, as well as memorial tiles painted by Kitsap fifth graders. He hopes the City Council will approve his design next month and that construction will begin before Sept. 11.

"It's just awesome," Knuckey said. "It's going to be a really fantastic memorial."

LIONS PARK

Though pedestrian pathways and the newly landscaped beach at Lions Park are now open to the public, there is still more landscaping and construction to be done before the renovated park's grand opening this summer.

The green space is still fenced off while the grass continues to take root. Picnic tables, benches and trash cans also need to be installed and the granite, whale-shaped play sculptures planned will be finished this summer, Birkenthal said. The climbing toys will be paid for by a \$50,000 donation from the Bremerton Central Lions Club Foundation.

Volunteers have planted hundreds of plants and spread bark, including Lions club members and USS Nimitz sailors who planted 700 plants March 26. About 150 to 200 trees have yet to be planted.

The grand opening of the park, which has been under construction since March 2010, will likely happen the last week of July or the first week of August, Birkenthal said. The renovation cost almost \$2 million, with \$300,000 paid for by the city.

KIWANIS PARK

The City of Bremerton will be interviewing design consultants next week to help develop plans to remodel Kiwanis Park in Union Hill. There will also be an open house April 28 to show the public the proposed street improvements.

The scheduled improvements include street landscaping and storm drainage improvements on Fourth and Fifth Street, which will include pervious pavement to reduce storm water pollution, Birkenthal said. The park will receive a new playground, picnic shelter and restroom. The slope between the upper and lower portions of the park will be shallowed out and include steps and a ramp.

The grants paying for the update include a \$400,000 grant from the state Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and a \$500,000 low-impact development grant. Construction is expected to begin next year.

MATAN PARK

Construction will begin at the end of the month for Matan Park in Anderson Cove, which is slated for improvements following public comments and survey results collected last year.

A neighborhood meeting will be hosted at the park, located at 2220 Anderson Street, at 5:30 p.m. April 19 to review the details of the remodel and the construction schedule. Changes will include a new playground, walking path, new picnic shelter, an upgraded sports court with an adjustable height basketball hoop, an expanded lawn, benches and landscaping.

The park received an \$80,000 Community Development Block Grant for the improvements, as well as \$25,000 from the Downtown Bremerton Rotary Club and \$25,000 from the city Park Development Fund.

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Bremerton Patriot Staff Writer Lynsi Burton can be reached at lbarton@bremertonpatriot.com or (360) 308-9161 ext. 5056.

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MAR 16 2000

Call: P.O. Box 1000

1/2

North County water trail:

Lake landowners look to stop water corridor

BY JESLYN LEMKE

Gazette Reporter

More than 40 owners of land along Rock Lake and Bonnie Lake are vehemently protesting a state proposal to turn that area into a state-owned public water corridor.

Irritated landowners of the United Bonnie Lake Landowners now have made calls and penned letters to state Department of Fish and Wildlife and to Whitman County officials with one clear message: We won't sell our land.

Multiple Gazette interviews with some of those same officials had an equally clear consensus: If you don't sell, the park just won't happen.

The game department has proposed turning the corridor into a park to provide more public access and to protect the diverse range of species living there. The department currently has an application for a \$3.6 million grant in to the state's Recreation and Conservation Office, or RCO, to purchase land for the corridor. Award for the grant will be decided in



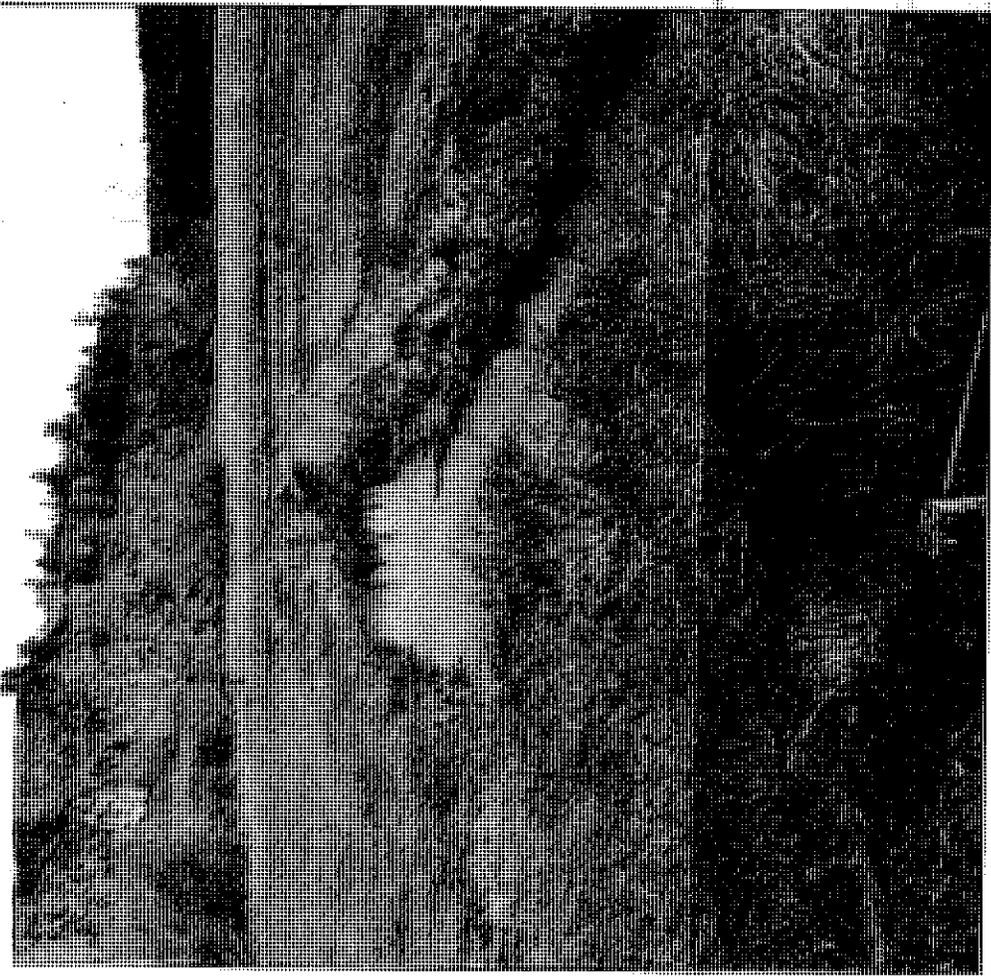
John Siegel stands in front of a portion of his property at Hole in the Ground.

September. The land in question is defined as Chapman, Bonnie and Rock lakes, the water channels between them, and mile-wide strips of land flanking each side of the waterways.

Those strips of land in question hold homes, barns, cattle, wheat and lentil fields, and untouched forest throughout. Farmers were highly suspicious of the game department's promise that it would only purchase land if the landowners were willing.

"You go back in history and you ask Chief Sitting Bull if he had a distrust for the government. We're not wearing any feathers but by golly we're

continued on next page



Hole in the Ground Creek runs north toward Bonnie Lake. Both the creek and the lake are part of the state Department of Fish and Wildlife's plan to create a water trail connecting Chapman, Bonnie and Rock lakes via streams like Hole in the Ground Creek.

March 18, 2010

Whitman County Gazette

2/2

continued from front **Creek corridor**

in the same tribe, you might say," Stelzer added.

Louise Belsby's family has owned land in the area since the late 1800s.

John Siegel said his family too has farmed land in the area for decades, some of it visible from the bridge at Hole in the Ground south of Bonnie Lake.

"Most of the farms have been up there for 100 years," Siegel said.

The farmers had a list of other reasons why they don't want to sell; more people in the area would increase the fire risk in an area of dry, plentiful timber; more people would leave trash, and more people would be out hunting close to homes or even poaching.

They were also alarmed that an entire proposal, including a map with their names and their plots of farm land, had been drawn up by the game

department without any locals being contacted.

One farmer on the corridor just happened to read a Feb. 18 Gazette article detailing the Whitman County park board's endorsement of the proposal. For many of the farmers, that was their first clue of any state plan.

"It was devastating. It's a backdoor approach," said landowner Julie Pittman.

Members of the United Bonnie Lake Landowners came to a Whitman County park board meeting March 11 to protest the proposal to the park board. Some will attend the next Whitman County Commissioners meeting March 29 at the courthouse.

In an interview with the Gazette Tuesday, game department regional wildlife program manager Kevin Robinette said if landowners do not want to

sell, the department can't force them.

"Obviously if everyone down there doesn't want the project, we're not going to force it," Robinette said.

He went on to say the proposal is still in its early stages, pointing out he won't know if the \$3.6 million grant from the state RCO has been awarded until September.

An official with the state Department of Fish and Wildlife in Olympia, Jennifer Quan, affirmed Robinette's statement.

Quan said there is a list of criteria each department proposal must meet to qualify for a grant from the RCO office. One of those is community support and if community support is low, she said, the RCO could turn down their proposal.

If the RCO office did decide to award the grant, Quan said, the department could go ahead and make

offers to buy up land with the grant money. If farmers won't sell at that point in the process, Quan said, the grant funds would not be used and the RCO would pass the money on to another proposal.

"If we can't secure any sales with that money we ask for an extension or the money goes to next project on the RCO list," Quan said.

When asked what they would do if push comes to shove and the department does receive the \$3.6 million grant, all the landowners said they would simply refuse to sell.

"This has been our life for years," said Gary Van Dyke, another landowner along the corridor.

For more information from the state Department of Fish and Wildlife, call this public official Kevin Robinette at (509) 892 7859, ext. 324.

2219



[Government](#)

Council Says Yes to YEAS

City passes resolution authorizing the non-profit organization to proceed with renovation work to the football field at the Expo Center.

By [April Chan](#) | [Email the author](#) | 12:34pm

The Enumclaw City Council voted unanimously on Monday to authorize the Your Enumclaw Area Stadium (YEAS) Committee to proceed in reconstruction of the football field at the Expo Center.

According to the [YEAS Committee](#), the goal is to create an all-weather synthetic multi-sports turf surface field that will benefit many local community sporting events, especially since natural turf fields become damaged and unplayable in the fall and winter months -- the most active time of the year for field sport programs.

Community Development Director Erika Shook said at a Council meeting [earlier this month](#) that the city has currently has received two grants for this project: a \$300,000 grant from the state Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), and a \$75,000 grant from King County Youth Sports Facilities. The RCO grant was uncertain, Shook said at the time, and depended on actions by the state Legislature. On Monday, Shook reiterated that the project was recommended for an RCO grant.

The city was looking to work with the school district to take over management of the grants in exchange for leasing the field, Shook had said earlier.

Councilman Jeff Beckwith was concerned about proceeding with the construction without a formal lease agreement in place with the school district. City Administrator Mike Thomas answered that Monday's action would simply represent a formal approval of the project by the city, as the property owner.

Shook elaborated that approval meant the city was giving consent to proceed with reviewing and issuing permits; fees would likely be waived as the city generally doesn't charge itself permit fees. Prior to any work beginning, however, Thomas said, a construction agreement is still needed between YEAS and the city. This agreement also gives the city the right to mitigate the impacts of construction during Expo Center events, Shook said.

Councilman Richard Elfers asked about the language of the resolution pertaining to this project with identified YEAS as a 'non-profit organization' rather than a 'non-profit corporation' and what implications that may have for liability. City Attorney Mike Reynolds replied that the chosen wording here means that if for some reason YEAS is not able to complete the project, the individuals of the organization could be held liable.

This resolution also held the city harmless from any out of pocket costs; Shook explained this was to protect the city from unanticipated costs rather than those associated with any matching grants such as the King County Youth Sports Facilities Grant -- a concern brought to light by YEAS committee member Jeff Coats.

The YEAS Committee itself has also received a \$200,000 NFL Grassroots Grant in support of this renovation project.

Score for Public Works

Public Works Director Chris Searcy presented good news to Council in that his department was able to meet conditions set forth in a settlement agreement with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) six months ahead of schedule.

The city of Enumclaw was hit by a complaint from UTC staff in February 2009 related to about 550 incidents following a number of inspections beginning in 2008, he said. The complaint stipulated the incidents -- largely related to problems with the city's unprotected steel service lines as well as out-of-date records, maps and various documents -- could have cost the city up to \$11 million in penalties.

All conditions in the settlement agreement, which was reached in August 2009, were met by February 15 of this year -- six months ahead of schedule.

Searcy praised his staff and in particular the work of Ed Hawthorne, the city's natural gas utility manager. "It put us in a position from being rather embarrassed ... to being quite proud of where we're at," Searcy said.

And the cycle starts anew as today, March 29, marks the beginning of the next round of standard inspections, but the department is meeting them with renewed confidence, he said.

The department will continue to update maps, upkeep compliance schedules and get processes in line with federal regulations, Searcy said. It is also looking to improve technology and efficiency as well as removing above ground regulator hazards along State Route 164.

More Time for Library

Beckwith, in delivering the Community Services Committee report that included mention of the current [Parks Master Plan Update Survey](#), suggested that perhaps something similar could be put out to the public regarding the [city library](#).

It would be a better way to gauge community opinion on whether or not they feel annexation into the King County Library System (KCLS) would be the best course of action or if they'd be willing to entertain and pay for a levy lid lift, he said.

"We have the luxury of time now," he said.

Councilmen Sean Krebs and Jim Hogan supported the idea of giving the public more opportunity for input, citing a need for due diligence as well as to clarify any misinformation currently out in the community.

Krebs also pointed out that the council has an outstanding resolution that specifies its desire to continue with annexation. Following Thomas' report that KCLS was not interested in another election in 2011, Krebs suggested that that resolution be discussed at the next council meeting and possibly brought down for the year.

Thomas indicated that city staff could put together a public survey but needed clear direction from council regarding how they wanted to proceed -- to continue with annexation or pull back.

Beckwith said he'd wait to see what happens with the outstanding resolution is brought forth at the next meeting.

Hogan suggested putting the Library Board, which has been vocal in its disapproval of the initial annexation process, in a more prominent role to better engage the public. Elfers said he was surprised the board never did give council a formal recommendation for how to proceed the last time around.

Thomas said the city would have information available today that both city and KCLS staff had put together regarding the transfer of library employees should the city have moved forward with annexation. At present, Patch couldn't locate that information on the city website.

In other news:

- Beckwith put for a request for city staff to draw up a budget amendment for review at the next meeting that would fund the Chamber of Commerce \$3,000 this year for lease of city property; there did not appear to be opposition. Budget discussions in the past had indicated the city was not going to charge the Chamber for rent in 2011 since they did not receive city funds this year. However, that decision was never put in writing. With this proposed budget amendment, the Chamber would then only be responsible for the \$31.35 monthly state excise tax.
- King County Councilman Reagan Dunn addressed the City Council and offered updates from the county including:
 - the county had to cut \$60 million from its general fund
 - the county is down to 28 deputies and about 16 deputy prosecutors; there are now about 0.65 officers per 1,000 residents
 - the county has no budget for the King County Fair but both he and County Executive Dow Constantine were committed to finding a solution for the fair

Snohomish, WA
(Snohomish Co.)

Mukilteo Tribune
(Cir. 2xM. 7,000)

MAR 16 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

City applies for grant to fix south dock

2219
By **ALENA ONWEILER**

The future location of Lighthouse Park's boat launch is still up in the air, but the city is moving forward on replacing the launch's problem dock.

The City Council decided to apply for a grant to replace the south dock and repave the boat launch's parking lot. If the grant is awarded, the work could be completed by late August.

"The parking lot itself hasn't been repaved since the '50s," assistant director of planning and community development Patricia Love said.

In 2007, the city replaced the

north dock for \$150,000. If the city gets the grant, it will start work on replacing the south dock in July. The south dock is considered "beyond repair," according to the city.

The grant also would pay for repaving part of the parking lot that serves boat trailers off Front Street.

The city applied for a \$175,000 grant with the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office. The city would be required to chip in \$75,140, bringing the project's total cost to \$250,140. The city's portion will come from real estate excise taxes.

The city has been debat-

ing what to do with the boat launch and decided to repair and keep it in Mukilteo. About 400 boat launch permit holders received a questionnaire last month and their responses helped the city decide to keep the launch.

Most boaters who responded in the survey said the Tank Farm property would be the perfect place to move it, city administrator Joe Hannan said last month.

The Tank Farm property, northeast of Lighthouse Park along Mukilteo's waterfront, is currently owned by the U.S. Air Force. The Port of Everett is in discussions with the fed-

eral government to transfer control of the property over to the port. Mukilteo backs the move.

The port has said it's too early to discuss moving the boat launch there. The city doesn't want to disrupt the transfer process, but wants to open up a discussion about the boat launch.

If the boat launch can't be moved, survey responses favored repairing and keeping the launch in town.

Mayor Joe Marine has said the location of the boat launch is probably the worst in terms of safety. Winds and currents make the launch difficult to use and damages the docks.

The grant money would pay for the planning, building and renovation of the south dock and facilities. City staff submitted a pre-application Jan. 10. The grant application is due March 25.

2010 NARRP AWARDS, CONTINUED

(Continued from page 5)

Jim Eychaner, Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office



Rick Just & Jim Eychaner

Jim Eychaner is a recreation policy and planning specialist with the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). In this position, he has worked tirelessly to promote sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the state. Through various Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan-related and other planning documents, Jim has advocated an approach to recreation opportunities that balances the need for public access with resource protection, as well as visitor safety and security. His policy and planning efforts for the RCO are directly responsible for increasing the number and equitable access to parks, trails, boating-related, and other outdoor recreation areas, sites, and facilities in Washington. Furthermore, Jim brings a level-headed and reasoned perspective to recreation planning projects and his innovative policy and planning guidance has earned him the respect of recreation and other resource planners throughout the state and beyond.

Excellence in Planning Award

This award is presented annually to not more than four recipients, including not more than two individuals and two agencies or organizations, public or private. It is awarded primarily for professional achievement in the field of parks and recreation planning contributing to the advancement of the profession or park and recreation programs. The determining factor shall be the degree of sustained proficiency or excellence of a single achievement or contribution made by the nominee. The achievement may be in the area of policy development, SCORP planning, administration, public affairs, physical planning/design, program, finance, research, education, intergovernmental relations, volunteerism or other related areas. Primary consideration shall be given to achievements furthering recreation planning.

2010 Awardees:

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the Bureau of Land Management Idaho Falls District

The Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area was created in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service through a series of agreements. The historic area is bordered by the Yankee Fork River on the west, the Salmon River on the south, US 93 on the east, and by the Custer Motorway on the north. The historic area covers over 400 square miles and is composed of state and federal lands. The management of the area is based on these partnerships with each owner being responsible for their own lands but each agency shares in the resource protection, interpretation and planning as partners.



Rick Just & Mary Lucachick

(Continued on page 7)

Agency furloughs coming again Monday

Brad Shannon: The Politics Blog - The Olympian

More than 45 state agencies, boards or commissions are closing offices Monday to observe the eighth of 10 furloughs ordered by the Legislature last year to save money.

The state Office of Financial Management has said the closures would save about \$73 million in all state funds over the fiscal year that ends June 30. Employees are not paid for their day off, although workers earning \$2,500 or less per month can use accrued leave to replace the lost pay.

Some agencies like the Department of Ecology met savings goals and won't close this time. OFM and the Governor's Office are exempted by Senate Bill 6503 during legislative sessions.

The departments, boards or agencies affected this time are: Board of Accountancy, Commission on African-American Affairs, Agriculture, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Arts Commission, Commission on Asian Pacific American Affairs, Commerce, Conservation Commission, Corrections, Council for Children and Families, Criminal Justice Training Commission, Early Learning, Office of Education Ombudsman, Environmental Hearings Office, Office of the Family and Children's Ombudsman, Fish and Wildlife, General Administration, Growth Management Hearing Boards, Health, Health Care Authority, Higher Education Coordinating Board, Commission on Hispanic Affairs, Horse Racing Commission, Human Rights Commission, Indeterminate Sentence Review Board, Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, Information Services, Liquor Control Board (except liquor stores stay open), Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises, Personnel, Pollution Liability Insurance Agency, Printing, Public Disclosure Commission, Puget Sound Partnership, Recreation and Conservation Office, Department of Retirement Systems, Citizen Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials, Sentencing Guidelines Commission, Department of Services for the Blind, Social and Health Services, Board of Tax Appeals, Traffic Safety Commission, Transportation Improvement Board, Utilities and Transportation Commission, Veterans Affairs, Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board.

The two remaining furlough days after March 28 are April 22 and June 10.

The full agency closure list is [here](#). A load of other details is [here](#).
UPDATED to clarify options for lower income state employees.

Read more: <http://www.bellinghamherald.com/2011/03/25/1935361/agency-furloughs-coming-again.html#ixzz1Hf1RYMon>

Washington State Meeting – East

January 22, 2011

Union Gap, Washington

The eastside state meeting was brought to order at 9:15 a.m. by State Director Arlene Brooks. The Pledge of Allegiance was given with a moment of silence for the sick and departed. Our thoughts went out to the Ridgerunners and the loss of their charter member, Al Matson and to Linda Jessen, PNW Safety Education Chairman, wishing our best on her recovery. Meeting guidelines were addressed; the hand out table had a varying degree of material available which would give the attendees the opportunity to take the information back to their clubs for review.

Introduction of Guest Speakers:

Irene Davidson, Naches District Ranger
Jacqueline Beidel, Naches Ranger District
Mark Mauren, DNR Assistant Division Manager
Ryan Rodruck, Field Representative for Congressman Doc Hastings
Greg Mackey, DNR S.E. Region
Merrick Graves, ORV Education & Enforcement

PNW4WDA Officers: Sande Nettin, Secretary; Dave McMains, Treasurer; Earl Nettin, Region 4 Director; and Sid & Kelda Hagemeier, Trail Jamboree Co-Chairmen.

has changed since the 1970's and the agency has not kept up – there is a need to reinvest for the future.

The Non Highway Off Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) budget was mentioned – past and present. It was stated the reason why the money is in place of this next funding session. The legislators in Olympia heard loud and clear the recreation group's dissatisfaction of the reappropriation of the NOVA grant money last time around.

Mark stated there is a check and balance system in place with the Departments access pass proposal through a survey process when pass is purchased; asking what lands do you recreate on and what is your sport thus allowing the 4x4 community to be recognized as contributing to what public lands - and revenue should be dedicated for 4x4 use.

The idea is to keep the access pass proposal simple – flat fee to cover three agencies (DNR – Fish & Wildlife and State Parks and Recreation); annual and day use pass availability; and enforcement – have in place a reciprocal agreement between Fish & Wildlife and DNR addressing enforcement.

The volunteer complimentary pass was discussed – comparing needed hours worked to qualify – Forest Service vs. the proposed 40 hours the DNR is requesting; along with the \$40 per person, over the age of 18; with possible discounted fees waived depending on the circumstances; discussion included person vs. vehicle

be justification re environmental impact not been mitigated; issues have been ad

It was suggested were any comm recommendations in to Mark Mauren access pass pr – write your conce and turn them in – be complied with the Jan 8th west meeting. Discussion - comments expres from a club turn cleanup during a project is the ac waived while colle for the annual co pass (it was stated needs to be work the agency – possi policy procedure); of a permit to spon event (the associat profit organization)

PACIFIC PO TRANSMISSIO

– Updated in regards to the Pa proposed Vantag Heights Trans Project was ava Region 4 Land to review. After t of a formal sc earlier, numerous taken place – al were revised. Th were to review t and material ; come to some co proposed revise interfere with Dunes recreatio

GUEST SPEAK

Jacqueline Be updated proje applied for

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Rutherford; Doug
; Dale Neuman; and
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ST SPEAKER -

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an update on Reiter
hills; there would be time
question and answers
hroughout his presentation.

stated facts on the state
get - tough decisions will
e to be made regarding
ation with certain
ic items that need to be
tained. In the Governor's
posed budget the
artments revenues are
g reduced; in 2007-09
e was nine million to work
h for Capital & Operations
w under the Governors
proposal its four million. The
epartment is supplying the
gislature with options - one
the proposed access pass
hopes it will help fill the
ap in their budget shortfall;
ustainable revenue is needed
ue to the recreation use has
more than doubled and trends

pass or both; camping included
vs. separate cost.

The elimination of the NOVA
Advisory Committee was
addressed - HB 1371. It is the
understanding that Director
Cottingham of the Recreation
& Conservation Office (RCO)
would appoint a committee if it
is eliminated from the statutes
- RCO's has the ability and
intent to still have an advisor
committee addressing grant
requests for projects as in the
past.

If the facilities are reduced
in service the criteria that
were used two years ago will
once again be used - ranking
facilities. Number one criteria is
to protect trail base recreation;
popular sites will be a decision
maker along with maintenance
costs. The final budget amount
will determine what will remain
open and the criteria ranked
priority list will determine what
sites will be closed.

The Department has done the
State Environmental Policy
Act (SEPA) for Reiter Foothills;
the permits needed will be
applied for in March. Reiter is
being held under a microscope
to make sure all issues are
addressed thus diverting any
lawsuits.

Mark gave the history on
Reiter as to what was available
for motorized and non-
motorized recreation use; it
is the Departments intent to
have Reiter's Phase 1 open
this year; depending on how
quickly the permit process
moves forward.

It was asked if Reiter would be
facing an Environmental Impact
Study (EIS). The conservation
community is questioning - the
agency feels going through the
SEPA process would suffice.
For an EIS there needs to

Type 2 funding
Rattlesnake Tra
Wilderness Bo
and addressi
crossing on the
grant requests
applied for this fu
Copper City mai
operation (M&C
and Enforcern
depends on the
Olympia. If anyo
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year - contact S
the Naches office
Ms. Davidson, N
Ranger, gave
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also to those who
forests it brings p
and education
to those who
recreating respon

She mentioned
Rattlesnake
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wardens

natural resources agencies (Fish & Wildlife - State Parks & Recreation - Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO-formally IAC). DNR will not be part of this merger.

There is a bill being proposed that will lift the fuel tax refund - these revenues are used in the Non Highway Off Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA) program - granting dollars for recreation projects.

It is understood there will be legislation proposed addressing a funding source through an access pass on public lands; combination of Fish & Wildlife, State Parks and DNR lands.

The possible annual access pass was discussed; \$40.00 per person (under 18 free); initiating a day use pass; questioning vehicle parking pass vs. personal pass; where passes would be available; to hours required to obtain a volunteer complimentary pass. This will all come together in a final bill for public comments.

Reiter Foothills is going through the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review process - and consists of two phases - comments are due January 25th. This SEPA process represents a milestone on the development of this area. There is a total of 35 miles of motorized trails with the four wheel drive area designed with challenges in mind. County permits will be applied for after the 31st.

Land Coordinators - written reports were available; update on each recreation site was encouraged.

Ed Tenney, Walker Valley/
Reiter Foothills Coordinator

to wind damage in 2009 - a walkthrough and plan of action had to take place - as it left the four wheel drive trail closed - unusable because of the massive blown down of trees leaving large root balls; the plan was developed through a partnership with DNR and the users; surface was filled and a rerouted trail built. Because of low maintenance the staging area was addressed; material used for repair helped to create a defined area boundary and helped to eliminate user built trails from the staging area. In 2010 the overall trail system was evaluated - analyzing the user needs which would result in forming a proposal to DNR (pro & con issues) there were needs to consider and to be address. Sadie offers varying degrees of difficulty yet that difficulty can change quickly with a rainfall.

Naches Trail - Dave Bauman, Coordinator - a written report was submitted. A 3x4 sign on the eastside of the trailhead and westside road junction has been installed. The gate project was the initial frustration - after another year of users disregarding the closure - causing mud flows and erosion on the west section of the trail system. The LEO will be out in the spring doing enforcement; the gate installation is still in discussion and will likely go in this season if users disregard the closure signs. This spring will tell if the beefy water bars installed in problem locations did there job; other work this year is finishing the curbs on all the puncheon bridges; work parties and maintenance decisions are discussed at the Recreation Focus meeting.

Yacolt Burn - Kira Dominiak

Executive
Office as your



NORTHWEST PARTNERS

[< Back to Regular Story Page](#)

Land trust to honor conservation agencies

JOHN DODGE, STAFF WRITER

LAST UPDATED: MARCH 27TH, 2011 06:43 AM (PDT)

The Nisqually Land Trust will award its annual President's Partner of the Year awards to the state Recreation and Conservation Office and Hancock Forest Management. They'll get the awards at the trust's 19th annual auction and dinner, set for 4-9 p.m. Thursday at the Saint Martin's University Worthington Center in Lacey.

A limited number of seats are available for the event, which raises money to support the land trust mission of permanently protecting wildlife habitat and scenic vistas in the Nisqually River watershed. The land trust owns and protects 3,540 acres of habitat stretching from Mount Rainier National Park to the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge.

Tickets cost \$75. For reservations and information, call 360-489-3400.



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Bremerton, WA
(Kitsap Co.)

The Kitsap Sun
(Cir. D. 22,000)
(Cir. S. 24,000)

MAR 23 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 188¢

Lawmakers don't focus on fiscal responsibility

2019

Given their focus, it's difficult to believe legislators really understand the dire financial condition with which our state and country finds itself. Considering the results of last November's election I hoped all elected officials would be concentrating on solving our fiscal problems. Sadly, that's not the case.



COMMUNITY COLUMNIST

-- A front-page Kitsap Sun article last week described how Democratic Sens. Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell requested the Chairman of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission to restrain "speculative" futures trading in oil contracts.

Speculation in any commodity occurs when there's uncertainty about supply. One need only look at the chaos taking place in the Middle East to understand why there's concern over a steady supply of oil. In addition I'd suggest the senators consider the current condition of our non-existent energy policy. Domestic oil drilling is virtually shut down in the Gulf of Mexico. One project recently permitted was a deepwater floating storage container for Petrobras, a Brazilian company. I'm glad we're helping the Brazilians' search for energy, but when will we focus on our own needs? Constraining our search for available energy sources including coal, oil and natural gas while promoting only "green" options like wind and solar is foolish at best and destructive long term.

-- Last Sunday, state Senator Phil Rockefeller, D-Bainbridge Island, wrote of "leveling the tax preference playing field" in a My Turn letter. "... In the last ten years, the Legislature has created 116 new exemptions — far more than previous decades. Tax breaks created since 1995 alone will reduce state revenue by \$1.6 billion in just the next two years. The recent passage of I-1053 makes it even harder to close tax loopholes and end special treatment. Under this new law, eliminating a tax break is framed as raising taxes and therefore requires a supermajority of the Legislature ..."

Sen. Rockefeller has been a member of the Legislature since January, 2001. He was there during the last ten years when those tax incentives were enacted and his party controlled the Legislature and the office of governor. If he's so concerned about these tax breaks for "special interests" he should talk to Sen. Paull Shin, D-Edmonds, who's sponsoring SB 5641, providing special tax treatment for businesses engaged in manufacturing unmanned aerial vehicles or their components.

He describes I-1053 as a "new" law which requires a supermajority to pass tax increases. His description is wrong. It's not "new" because voters pass a supermajority requirement for increasing taxes almost every two years after the Legislature arrogantly votes to suspend that requirement created by a previous initiative.

He's correct in stating it's easier to cut programs with a simple majority than to raise taxes with a supermajority. That's the way it should be. It's no longer about what the government says it needs; it's about what the taxpayers can afford to pay.

-- The state added another \$698 million to its revenue shortfall, increasing the two-year budget deficit to approximately \$5.1 billion. That amount is the difference between projected revenues and what the state wants to spend, which according to a Seattle Times story, includes "wage and benefit increases and new programs." In case it hasn't occurred to the brain-trust in Olympia, there is no money to add programs or increase wages and benefits. It's time to focus only on core government functions.

With that in mind, why did the governor's proposed 2011-13 budget include the following requested funds?

\$10.8 million for the Office of Civil Rights, which includes the Human Rights Commission, Commission on Hispanic Affairs, Commission on Asian Pacific Affairs, Commission on African — American Affairs and the Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises. Why are these entities that slice-and-dice the population into separate groups needed?

\$1.1 billion on: Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Ecology, the State Conservation Commission, the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Puget Sound Partnership. Port Orchard wants to create a \$3.1 million Bay Street Pedestrian Pathway along the waterfront and will be requesting state recreation funds to pay for it. If Port Orchard wants the pathway it shouldn't be up to taxpayers in Bellingham or Spokane to pay for it.

\$3.3 million for the Washington State Historical Society and another \$2.9 million for the Eastern Washington State Historical Society, whose stated mission is to "... engage all people in the appreciation of arts and culture ..." This is not a core function of government!

-- Since President Obama took office in January, 2009 the national debt has risen \$3.6 trillion to \$14.2 trillion. During President George W. Bush's eight years in office, the debt rose \$4.9 trillion to \$10.6 trillion. If it's impossible to eliminate funding for programs like National Public Radio or the Eastern Washington State Historical Society, we're doomed. Entrenched bureaucracies will fight for funding but spending must be constrained. Taxpayers are out of money, not to mention patience.

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(Cir. Sun. 114,858)

MAR 6 2013

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Consolidation bills meet opposition

2217
BUDGET: Gregoire finds little support to combine agencies

BY KATIE SCHMIDT
Staff writer

Gov. Chris Gregoire started this year's legislative session with an ambitious agenda to overhaul state government and trim 21 state agencies down to nine.

With the regular session a little more than halfway over, lawmakers have bills based on the governor's consolidation ideas for natural-resource agencies, education, civil rights and back-office services, but most of them have faced tough opposition and substantial amendments since they were introduced.

"I think that as the Legislature grapples with the tough budget decisions they will have over the next couple of months, they'll look closer at these ideas, too," said Jim Justin, the governor's legislative director, referring to Gregoire's agency-consolidation proposals.

When she proposed her biennial budget, the governor included a plan for merging natural-resource agencies, setting up an Office of Civil Rights and combining back-

office agencies including information technology, printing and others, changes she estimated would save about \$22 million over two years.

Later, she proposed creating a state Education Department to oversee preschool- through college-level instruction.

The bills that have been introduced to carry out all four of the governor's proposals in their current form probably would save about \$15 million in the 2011-13 biennium, according to the most recent numbers from the Office of Financial Management.

Because the consolidation bills are budget-related, they will get more time for consideration than policy bills in the Legislature. Those must get a floor vote by the end of the day Monday to move forward.

One of the most controversial proposals the governor introduced this year was the Education Department, an idea Gregoire said was necessary to help students make it through every level of the state education system. So far, though, the superintendent of public instruction and lawmakers in the House have disagreed.

"We have to get serious about reform," said Gregoire. "Today we have eight education agencies and 14 major strategic plans - plenty of cracks for our kids to fall through, and they do."

Senate Bill 5639, which is currently in the Ways and

Means Committee, would set up an Education Department, but lawmakers have amended the measure to remove higher education from the department's authority - which, some say, would defeat the purpose of the proposal.

Meanwhile, the House passed House Bill 1849, an alternative to the governor's proposal by Rep. Kathy Haigh, in a 64-32 vote Wednesday. It would set up a 17-member education council to study education governance and submit a report to the Legislature.

Haigh, a Democrat from Shelton, said she agreed with the governor's goals in setting up an Education Department, but she didn't think that approach had support in the House, and she wasn't sure the state needed a new department to help fill the gaps in the education system.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Randy Dorn opposed the governor's idea when she proposed it in January because it would put the superintendent, who is elected, under the authority of an appointed secretary.

In February, Gregoire requested House Joint Resolution 4220, a bill that would have amended the state constitution to eliminate the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It never made it out of committee.

Gregoire's plan to merge the state's natural-resource agencies also has drawn criticism,

especially from hunters and fishermen who opposed the part of the measure that would take authority away from the Fish and Wildlife Commission and give it to the governor.

After having a public hearing on the idea in February, legislators changed the governor's request bill, Senate Bill 5669, to take some agencies out of the merger and give rule-making authority back to the commission.

The most recent version of the bill would consolidate the Fish and Wildlife Department, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Recreation and Conservation Office and the Department of Natural Resources law enforcement into a new Department of Fish, Wildlife and Recreation.

The bill's sponsor, Sen. Kevin Ranker, D-San Juan Island, said he was confident some sort of natural-resources consolidation bill would move forward in the Senate.

The governor's other two proposals - consolidating several minority-affairs agencies into a new state Office of Civil Rights and merging the General Administration Department, the state printer and parts of other state agencies into a new Department of Enterprise Services - also have bills in House and Senate committees.

Katie Schmidt: 360-786-1826
katie.schmidt@thenewstribune.com



GREGOIRE

REPORT:
measurer Sande
ert Rats) gave the
report. We have
checks that were
have not cleared
these checks were
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Nothing new to
his time. We heard
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ome for the Monster
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cket to a club called
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located in Ronald,
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had received nothing.
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ers) said she had
s for Pick Up A Mountain
he planned to hand them
at Winter Convention
use several of them were
eople from the other side
mountains.

FOR JEEPERS: Gloria
emon (Shindig Wheelers)
she is still looking for

clean-up is scheduled
for May 7th, 2011, meet at 10
AM. He said he planned to
camp for the weekend. It is
unsure where we are as far as
camping fees are concerned.
Mike Williams (DNR) has
said the clean-up crew can
camp for free since they will
be working for accumulating
hours to get a free pass.

DNR is working on setting
user fees for recreating on
their land. The legislature is
working on coming up with a
fee schedule, so we wait and
see what the outcome will be.
Discussion followed and of
course, we all had ideas on
the way this should go. A list
of 2011 Recreation Program/
Grant Applications was passed
around; letters of support are
needed for the multiple use
trail and facility maintenance
& operation in the Ahtanum
State Forest. Letters are to be
sent to Mike Williams project
number 11-1021 by February
25th. E-mail your comments
tomike.williams@wadnr.gov.

The Bureau of Reclamation
is thinking of raising the
Bumping Reservoir. According
to the Forest Ranger the roads
would remain open so there
was no opposition from the
residents.

Juniper Dunes – nothing new
since the State meeting.

House Bill HB-1371 is the
elimination of 32 Boards and
Commissions; this includes
the NOVA Committee.

www.wohva.org for more
information.

Bald Mountain update
– The Washington Wildlife
and Recreation Coalition
is the founder and chief
advocate for the WWRP grant
program. They listed the Bald
Mountain land purchase in the
top 10 projects they wanted
to see funded. However,
our Governor Gregoire
ignored that and she picked
all projects in Puget Sound
with the lowest rankings; she
by-passed the committees
recommendations. So where
we are now is Phase 1 has
4 sections that have been
purchased, Phase 2 is the
next 6 sections that includes
10 of our trails that have been
purchased by the Nature
Conservancy. The legislature
was supposed to come
through with funding to do this
but the governor withdrew the
funds. So as well as taking our
NOVA funds the WWRP funds
have also been taken away.
The Nature Conservancy is
upset they don't want the
land. Rocky Mountain Elk
is asking everyone to write
letters asking the legislature
to restore the ranking of the
WWRP committee.

Proposed Land Management

– Forest plan has finally
completed their review. A
meeting is scheduled for March
25th in Portland at the Airport
Sheraton. Details will be out

Continued on page 19

FEBRUARY 2011

www.pnw4wda.org

Vancouver, WA
(Clark Co.)
Columbian
(Cir. D. 34,755)
(Cir. S. 45,916)

MAR 26 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Our readers' views

2219

WWRP: Success through cooperation

The March 21 Columbian editorial, "Cut, but don't kill; state's WWRP has worked so well for so long; don't simply extinguish a good program," had some actual information behind it. The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program has been one of the systems that has actually worked to distribute funds equally across the state and for the good of all. Placing the funds targeted for projects across the state into the hands of a few political-minded persons will not be a system that is without political strings pulling it.

Cooperation and coordination on projects has been the goal of WWRP, and I hope it continues. Keep a process that works and has cooperation across the state, not centered in a single area, such as Puget Sound.

Arnold James
VANCOUVER

Vancouver, WA
(Clark Co.)
Columbian
(Cir. D. 34,755)
(Cir. S. 45,916)

APR - 5 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

House budget proposal has clear winners and losers

Local legislators weigh in on pros, cons of plan

By KATHIE DURBIN
Columbian staff writer

The long-awaited House Operating Budget for 2011-13 released Monday was a mixed bag, with clear winners and losers:

State parks would begin the transition from taxpayer support to user-based funding, with \$20 million to make the shift to annual \$30 passes over the next two years.

The popular Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, slated to be zeroed out under Gov. Chris Gregoire's budget, would get \$50 million in state-backed bonds to continue its work of helping local governments buy land for recreation and wildlife habitat.

College students would see some financial aid options evaporate even as university tuition jumps by another 11 to 13 percent.

Advocates for children thanked the House Ways and Means Committee at a Monday afternoon hearing for sparing programs that support health care, food assistance, foster care and other child welfare programs.

Home health care workers

would see both positions and pay disappear.

The union that represents many home health care workers accused the House of "turning traditional Democratic principles on their head," and mental health workers vowed to stage a massive demonstration Thursday in Olympia.

"Under the proposed budget, low-wage home care workers, who make about \$10 an hour caring for vulnerable seniors and people with disabilities in their own homes, take deeper cuts to their income and health benefits than top (Department of Social and Health Services) brass who make more than \$100,000 a year," Service Employees International Union 775 said in a statement.

Those workers face a 10 percent reduction in both hours and income, SEIU said, and about 6,000 will lose their health coverage entirely.

Medicaid, higher ed

The Washington State Hospital Association said the budget would result in a \$250 million cut to hospital Medicaid reimbursement rates and also cut \$75 million in payments for emergency room visits.

"Ultimately, the burden of these cuts would fall on poor children, seniors, people with

disabilities, and low-income workers," said hospital association president Leo Greenawalt.

Higher education, one of the few big-money discretionary areas in the state budget, faces \$482 million in cuts that would be partially offset by tuition increases for the third year in a row.

However, Rep. Tim Probst, D-Vancouver, said he hopes to announce a program to ease the pain for college students later this week.

"We are in the midst of negotiations with several of Washington's premier companies who have come forward and said they would like to help with the tuition crisis," Probst said. He said he hopes to introduce a bill by week's end to implement what he called "a conditional scholarship program."

"This is a state that does its best not to turn its back on our neighbors when our neighbors are in need," Probst added. "But it's going to be exceptionally difficult for families across the state. The revenues simply don't match the need."

Rep. Ed Orcutt, R-Kalama, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means, said he was pleased that school levy equalization was protected in the budget, "as it is so critical for most all of our schools in Clark and Cowlitz county.

"However, we need a budget

which focuses on providing for those who need services the most; reducing the size of government; getting Washington working again; and which recognizes our citizens have no more money to give — not in taxes, nor in fees,” he added.

Orcutt noted that of nearly 100,000 state employee positions, the House budget would eliminate only 1,600, and said he sees little in the budget that would reform agencies or reduce upper-level management.

He said he was concerned as well about the budget's continued reliance on fund transfers to shore up the operating budget, such as a proposal to tap the Public Works Trust Fund, which local governments rely on to pay for water, sewer and other infrastructure projects.

Sen. Joe Zarelli of Ridgefield, ranking Republican on the Senate Ways and Means, was disappointed that House Democrats didn't propose fundamental changes in the way agencies operate and shied away from cutting some programs altogether.

“What they do is turn the spigot off in a number of areas, but they keep things alive. Nothing changes statutorily,” he said.

Zarelli also had problems with House budget writers' decision to include in the budget \$300 million in revenue from a prospective contract with a private

company that would take over wholesale distribution of liquor to state liquor stores.

“Down the road, it might drive efficiency,” he said. But he favors taking more time to craft a contract and get it reviewed by the state budget office. “They are trying to strike a deal, but they may undersell what we could get out of it,” he said.

Moeller relieved

Rep Jim Moeller, D-Vancouver, said he was relieved that the House preserved Basic Health, the program that provides state-subsidized health coverage for the poor, and Disability Lifeline vouchers, which would cover housing and health care for disabled, jobless adults. “They are part of our safety net,” he said.

“This budget funds kids,” he added. “It funds our educational mandate, our paramount duty, and also tries to fund higher education. It adds \$130 million to state needs grants to try to offset some of those tuition hikes.”

There was bad, if not unexpected, news for Clark College: No money in the House Capital Budget for construction of a planned \$36 million STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) classroom building on its main Vancouver campus. That will push the much-desired project back at least two years,

and perhaps more, said college President Bob Knight.

But Moeller, who joined the Capital Budget Committee after Rep. Jim Jacks, D-Vancouver, a member of the committee, resigned from the Legislature on March 25, said Clark County did win funding for several projects.

Those include:

- \$10 million to Ridgefield for a regional trunk line and pump station.

- \$9.575 million to Clark Public Utilities for improvement to the utility's water system.

- \$996,000 to Washougal for pump station improvements.

- \$728,000 to YMCA of the Columbia-Willamette.

- \$610,000 to Vancouver to replace building roofs on Officers Row;

- \$606,000 to Washougal for improvements to the W Street Water System.

- \$581,000 to Share House.

- \$500,000 to Vancouver for Waterfront Park pre-construction costs.

- \$151,000 to the Department of Natural Resources for ongoing restoration of the Washougal Oaks Natural Area.

- \$243,000 to Washougal for west-side well-field disinfection improvements;

- \$41,012 to Vancouver for development of East Minnehaha Neighborhood Park.

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MAR 21 2011

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In our view

2219

CUT, BUT DON'T KILL

State's WWRP has worked so well for so long;
don't simply extinguish a good program

There's a big difference between cutting and killing. It's like the difference between thoughtful, priority-driven budget writing and the careless extermination of meaningful programs.

Unfortunately, Gov. Chris Greigore and some legislators have not exercised superior judgment as they ponder the future of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

In the current biennium, the award-winning WWRP receives \$70 million; previously the program received \$100 million over two years.

Much of that money is leveraged with millions of dollars in federal and local funding to conserve and improve parks, wildlife habitat, trails and working farms. The program helps ranchers stay on their land, farmers grow local food and families frolic on ball fields.

Agree? Disagree?

The Columbian welcomes
your opinion:

1. A letter to the editor
(see instructions at lower right).
2. Online comments available
following editorials at
columbian.com/opinion.

this idea: "The state must cut its heavy debt load. Projects of all kinds will be dropped." They, too, get it. "What money there will be in the capital budget will go first to high-priority projects, like school construction and other bricks and mortar. Legislators say a great many people will be disappointed."

The editorial continued: "But you can cut WWRP so it won't die.

You can cut with some sense of equity, rather than shifting funds to a limited area. You can cut so the good projects are not crushed, and so one day this good program can rise again."

That is how smart budgeting works. More than 250 organizations representing business, recreation and conservation support the WWRP because it has worked so well for so long. The program was created in 1989 by a bipartisan coalition led by two former governors: Democrat Mike Lowry and Republican Dan Evans. In these two decades, WWRP has distributed \$624 million for the improvement of open spaces in every corner of the state. One of the prime beneficiaries has been outdoor recreation, which, by the way, contributes more than \$8 billion (with a "b") a year to our state's economy.

Again, in a shared-sacrifice austerity, no one should expect protection. And every Washingtonian should support the overdue preservation and improvement of Puget Sound. But killing the WWRP (especially when the death is accompanied by the birth of a \$20 million program for Puget Sound) is a plan that simply fails the logic test.

For sure, the WWRP is not an earmarks factory. Projects are vetted through a tough application process. The money is well-spent. We know there won't be as much money — perhaps for many years — but don't pull the plug on a program that works so well.

Here in Clark County, for 2011-2012 the WWRP proposes 14 projects valued at \$5.4 million. (Since 1990, this community has benefited from \$41.7 million dedicated by the WWRP for 75 projects. All that money came this way through a highly competitive statewide process that rewards only the most compellingly written proposals.)

Although the WWRP is requesting \$100 million again from the state's capital budget for the next biennium, no reasonable person expects that level of funding to continue during the economic crisis. We get that. WWRP's most ardent supporters would be wise to expect a further reduction even below the \$70 million level. But to kill the program as Gregoire has proposed is to overreact. And her suggestion becomes even more ill-advised when it is discovered that the governor wants to direct \$20 million to a newly created Puget Sound Wildlife and Recreation Program.

We like what an editorial in The Wenatchee World had to say about



The Columbian

EDITORIAL

In Our View: Cut, But Don't Kill

State's WWRP has worked so well for so long; don't simply extinguish a good program

Monday, March 21, 2011

There's a big difference between cutting and killing. It's like the difference between thoughtful, priority-driven budget writing and the careless extermination of meaningful programs.

Unfortunately, Gov. Chris Gregoire and some legislators have not exercised superior judgment as they ponder the future of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

In the current biennium, the award-winning WWRP receives \$70 million; previously the program received \$100 million over two years. Much of that money is leveraged with millions of dollars in federal and local funding to conserve and improve parks, wildlife habitat, trails and working farms. The program helps ranchers stay on their land, farmers grow local food and families frolic on ball fields.

Here in Clark County, for 2011-2012 the WWRP proposes 14 projects valued at \$5.4 million. (Since 1990, this community has benefitted from \$41.7 million dedicated by the WWRP for 75 projects. All of the money came this way through a highly competitive statewide process that rewards only the most compellingly written proposals.)

Although the WWRP is requesting \$100 million again from the state's capital budget for the next biennium, no reasonable person expects that level of funding to continue during the economic crisis. We get that. WWRP's most ardent supporters would be wise to expect a further reduction even below the \$70 million level. But to kill the program as Gregoire has proposed is to overreact. And her suggestion becomes even more ill-advised when it is discovered that the governor wants to direct \$20 million to a newly created Puget Sound Wildlife and Recreation Program.

We like what an editorial in The Wenatchee World had to say about this idea: "The state must cut its heavy debt load. Projects of all kinds will be dropped." They, too, get it. "What money there will be in the capital budget will go first to high-priority projects, like school construction and other bricks and mortar. Legislators say a great many people will be disappointed."

The editorial continued: “But you can cut WWRP so it won’t die. You can cut with some sense of equity, rather than shifting funds to a limited area. You can cut so the good projects are not crushed, and so one day this good program can rise again.”

That is how smart budgeting works. More than 250 organizations representing business, recreation and conservation support the WWRP because it has worked so well for so long. The program was created in 1989 by a bipartisan coalition led by two former governors: Democrat Mike Lowry and Republican Dan Evans. In these two decades, WWRP has distributed \$624 million for the improvement of open spaces in every corner of the state. One of the prime beneficiaries has been outdoor recreation, which, by the way, contributes more than \$8 billion (with a “b”) a year to our state’s economy.

Again, in a shared-sacrifice austerity, no one should expect protection. And every Washingtonian should support the overdue preservation and improvement of Puget Sound. But killing the WWRP (especially when the death is accompanied by the birth of a \$20 million program for Puget Sound) is a plan that simply fails the logic test.

For sure, the WWRP is not an earmarks factory. Projects are vetted through a tough application process. The money is well-spent. We know there won’t be as much money — perhaps for many years — but don’t pull the plug on a program that works so well.

Walla Walla, WA
(Walla Walla Co.)

Union-Bulletin
(Cir. D. 12,000)
(Cir. S. 14,000)

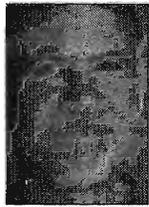
MAR 16 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

State wildlife, rec programs deserve attention

2219
RICH LANDERS

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW



SPOKANE —
Groups as
diverse as
elk hunters
and bird

watchers have found
common ground on
an issue simmering in
Olympia.

Unfortunately, Gov.
Chris Gregoire and
lawmakers are slower to
recognize the importance
of the state-funded grant
program that conserves
parks, wildlife habitat
and working farms.

The governor's budget
has recommended no
money for the Washing-
ton Wildlife and Recre-
ation Program, which
was founded in 1989 by
a bipartisan coalition led
by former governors Dan
Evans, a Republican, and
Democrat Mike Lawry.

trails and prized habitats where wildlife flourishes and people can fish, hike and hunt.

WWRP has meted \$624 million for wildlife and recreation lands with nearly no political turmoil or controversy.

Spokane County has received 35 WWRP grants totaling \$13 million for iconic local projects such as the Centennial Trail and the Quartz Mountain acquisition at Mount Spokane.

The money doesn't just go where the votes are. For example, population-thin Asotin County has outcompeted King County for some bids, winning \$3.75 million in WWRP for projects ranging from playground equipment to Blue Mountains elk winter range.

That's the beauty of WWRP. More than 250 groups representing business, recreation and conservation support the WWRP, which improves our quality of life, leverages matching funds, creates jobs and supports local businesses.

Don't pooh-pooh this list of supporters. It includes Boeing, Weyerhaeuser, Puget Sound Energy and the Washington State Grange, Washington Realtors and The Nature Conservancy.

But WWRP won't get the traction it needs to survive this legislative session without individuals bringing it up to their representatives.

Instead of allocating money to WWRP — a program nationally recognized for fairly prioritizing and funding projects across the state — the governor's staff has suggested focusing \$20 million on a new Puget Sound Wildlife and Recreation Program.

Higher-ranked projects in the rest of the state would be left to wither.

For 20 years, WWRP has quietly helped groups and agencies secure everything from fishing docks and local ball fields to hiking and biking

"I'm surprised how many legislators don't know how WWRP (Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program) works."

RANCE BLOCK

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation lands specialist for Washington

"I'm surprised how many legislators don't know how WWRP works," said Rance Block, a Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation lands specialist for Washington. Block has bid for relatively small WWRP grants to help leverage real estate deals that have saved tens of thousands of acres of wildlife habitat from being developed or blocked to public access.

He was in Olympia last week lobbying legislators for WWRP support.

So was John Bottelli of Spokane County Parks, another master of using WWRP funds to get a bigger bang for the bucks generated locally.

Bottelli said the property tax revenue the county earmarks to secure open spaces through its Conservation Futures Program has been boosted 22 percent from WWRP matching grants.

A state agency, the Recreation and Conservation Office, coordinates the review and ranking of proposals and distributes the grants through

a competitive process based on rules set by statute.

This helps guarantee that only the most worthy new park, habitat and farm projects are funded.

Last summer, volunteer scientific panels sat through detailed presentations on 2011 project proposals. They screened 273 applications and ranked them on resource criteria.

But all that work could be scrapped as the governor suggests ignoring this process and funding only cherry-picked Puget Sound projects — many of which WWRP ranked low on the state's priority list.

For instance, in the categories of "farmland preservation" and "riparian protection," the governor's proposal would ignore WWRP's top priority projects.

Instead, it would provide funding for Puget Sound projects that ranked dead last in the WWRP process.

With all due respect, that's crazy.

The governor's staff

says it's trying to prioritize projects that produce jobs.

Sure, a public park restroom project in Puget Sound will provide jobs for a few months, but helping secure big-game winter range or funding a highly ranked conservation easement on a Colville-area cattle ranch will help create jobs and sustain small communities forever.

A few other points:

■ The real estate market is ripe for getting high value at reasonable cost.

■ Highjacking WWRP funding snubs groups that

have gone through this session's selection process and discourages those who might organize projects in the future.

■ The notion that the West Side population core would benefit only from projects in Puget Sound is easily disproved by parking on Snoqualmie Pass on Friday afternoon or Sunday evening and observing the traffic flow.

Considering the state's budget crisis, it's reasonable that WWRP would not be funded at the \$100 million requested, or even the \$70 million it received last biennium.

But the legislature should, at the very least, take the \$20 million the governor has proposed for Puget Sound to restore funding for WWRP.

Then just let the program do what it's done fairly, pork-free and statewide for 20 years.

Contact Rich Landers at (509) 459-5508 or e-mail richl@spokesman.com.

Port Angeles, WA
(Clallam Co.)

Peninsula Daily News
(Cir. D. 15,808)
(Cir. S. 17,500)

MAR 22 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

Property buy would ease beach access

County eyes 7.45 acres in Clallam Bay

BY ROB OLLIKAINEN
PENINSULA DAILY NEWS

CLALLAM BAY — Getting to the beach at Clallam Bay will be a lot easier if Clallam County commissioners approve paperwork before them today.

Commissioners will consider authorizing a \$75,000 acquisition of 7.45 acres of land north of state Highway 112 and a half-mile west of the existing Clallam Bay Spit County Park.

The new park, which will have 700 feet of beach access, is next to a one-acre parcel the county already owns.

"This piece of property affords us the ability to have year-round access, and really we don't have to do anything like we currently do at Clallam Bay [Spit]," said Joel Winborn, Clallam County parks fair and facilities manager.

"The thing that they're hurting for out there is the ability to get to the beach."

Providing beach access has been a challenge for the county since 2001, when a storm wiped out a bridge landing at Clallam Bay Spit park.

"Since that time, we've been deploying a temporary gangway off the north end because that's the only way you could access the beach," Winborn said.

"In 2009, we couldn't even do that."

Second storm

A 2009 storm blocked access again because there was no place to land the gangway. Winborn said the course of the Clallam River has been unpredictable in recent years.

"In fact, right now is the first time that I've ever seen the river actually dumping into the Strait from its historic location, way down to the west," Winborn said.

"That's one of the most dynamic areas out there I've ever seen. The area looks nothing like it did eight years ago, nine years ago."

The county budgeted for the land acquisition from real estate excise tax revenue but hoped to pay for it with grants.

Clallam County earned a grant last year from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which puts an emphasis on acquisition projects, but those funds were taken off the table amid the state's budget crisis.

"We are in the process of currently looking for other grant solutions," Winborn told commissioners in their weekly work session Monday.

State recommendation

The state Recreation and Conservation Office recommended a grant through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The county has until 2013 to find grants to replace any real estate excise tax revenue it spends on the land.

Winborn said the land acquisition is a "really good deal" for the county.

The current owner, Carmie White, was offered \$4,000 more after the agreement was signed last year.

"He wanted it to be in public hands," Winborn said. "He's a very community-minded guy."

Reporter Rob Ollikainen can be reached at 360-417-3537 or at rob.ollikainen@peninsula-dailynews.com.

Anacortes, WA
(Skagit Co.)
Anacortes American
(Cir. W. 4,100)

MAR 23 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Port dock project on track with \$1.5 million grant

2219
BY JOAN PRINGLE
American staff writer

The Port of Anacortes will receive a nearly \$1.5 million federal matching grant to help fund the replacement of Docks E and F at the Cap Sante Boat Haven.

The Boat Infrastructure Grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be used to replace the docks with state-of-the-art floats and upgraded amenities for an estimated 54 tran-

sient slips.

The port will match the \$1,476,193 grant administered by the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office with \$1,447,532, according to a March 14 Wildlife Service press release.

Additional funds for the estimated \$7 million project will come from the nearly \$4.5 million in subsidized Build American Bonds the port sold in November and money put aside each month in the

port's construction fund.

The dock replacement project is at the top of the port's 2011 capital improvement plan and the design work has already been completed. The docks will be constructed and stored on port property until the end of the boating season in September, at which time they'll be installed.

The BIG program is funded through the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund, formerly

known as the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund. Boaters and manufacturers support the fund through excise and other taxes on certain fishing and boating equipment and boat fuels.

More than \$13.5 million in competitive grants through the BIG program were awarded to 11 states for 16 boating infrastructures for transient boats — those staying 10 days or less — that are 26 feet or more in length and used for recreation.

THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

April 12, 2011

Editorial: Lawmakers must protect statewide wildlife fund

Even in good times, when fiscal pressures are light, Eastern Washingtonians have to fight an uphill battle for a fair share of state budget allocations. For 21 years, however, an admirable exception to that pattern has been the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

Not that the funding it provides is easy to come by, but proponents know they are competing on the strength of their project's merits.

Now that haven of evenhandedness is in jeopardy.

In her budget proposal to the Legislature, Gov. Chris Gregoire would end the program that has distributed more than \$600 million around the state, funding diverse projects that protect farmland, wildlife habitat, recreational land, parks, trails and beaches.

Let's face it: Even when projects are evaluated according to impartial analytical rankings, the cluster of populous counties surrounding Seattle will command an ample share of the WWRP funds. But in doing away with the proven program, the governor would deny the rest of the state any chance. She proposed instead a Puget Sound Wildlife and Recreation Program – the name says it all – at a cost of \$20 million.

But hark, that bugle call you hear is a legislative cavalry riding to a possible rescue. The House of Representatives last week unveiled a capital budget with \$50 million for the traditional statewide program. The Senate capital budget, expected any day, will be watched anxiously for similarly reasonable thinking.

In previous capital budgets, the WWRP has received as much as \$100 million, but in an economy like this a 50 percent reduction can be accepted as a tolerable necessity. The dollar amount itself doesn't matter as much as the need to save a state program that provides a valuable service and does so with documented impartiality.

In the House-approved plan, Spokane County would receive about \$2.1 million, mostly to develop recreational access to the 710-acre Antoine Peak area in the Spokane Valley. A couple of community ball fields would be funded in Cheney. An area ranch would enter a conservation plan that will keep it in agriculture rather than potential development (which costs taxpayers about three times as much in public services as open space).

These are typical expenditures under the program, and they are possible because population concentrations and political clout are not allowed to overrule rational scientific analysis.

Port Orchard could get \$950,000 from state for De Kalb Street Pier

By Chris Henry

Thursday, April 21, 2011

PORT ORCHARD — Port Orchard officials are hopeful the city will receive \$950,000 in the state Senate's draft capital budget for the city's De Kalb Street Pier.

The budget is currently in the Senate Ways and Means Committee and must pass the Rules Committee before the full Senate takes it up.

Port Orchard leases tidelands at the pier from the state Department of Natural Resources. The DNR in 2010 put the city on notice that upgrades to the dock are required to continue the lease, which is up for renewal in 2013.

The city's only alternative would be to remove the dock, leaving just the pier at the popular waterfront access site, said Public Works Director Mark Dorsey.

Under DNR regulations, the dock must float in at least 7 feet of water at low tide. Currently it bottoms out on the mud flats.

The \$950,000 would cover design, permitting and part of the construction cost to replace the dock, Dorsey said. The city would seek grants, possibly from the state Recreation and Conservation Office or the DNR, to complete the job.

The city has previously talked about a public-private partnership with owners of property next to the pier, where the Lighthouse Restaurant and Lounge is located. Plans for a residential-commercial development on the site with a private marina were put on hold due to the economy, said Tim Tweten who owns the property with Gordon Rush of Rush Commercial of Gig Harbor.

The partners contributed some money to repair the dock last year, since it's in their best interest that it remain in good shape, Tweten said.

"I'm just thrilled something positive potentially could be happening in Port Orchard," he said.

Tweten's plans aren't off the table, but he and Rush can't say when they'll move forward.

The city would prefer to piggyback on the Lighthouse project, Dorsey said, but Port Orchard also is willing to undertake the pier improvement on its own.

"We definitely could make very good use of this funding if we receive it," said Dorsey.

"We have to do something. If we don't, we could lose (the dock)."



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APR - 8 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Federal water and land fund faces cuts

It has helped pay for
Clark County parks,
conservation projects

By **KATHIE DURBIN**
Columbian staff writer

It's a pot of federal money that has helped develop such popular sites as Frenchman's Bar on the Columbia River and the Salmon Creek Greenway. It's recently been tapped to buy 81 acres of critical forest habitat at the confluence of Salmon and Morgan Creeks, south of Battle Ground, and 55 acres at Fallen Leaf Lake in Camas.

Now the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, dedicated revenue that comes from offshore oil and gas leases, is on the chopping block.

House Republicans' continuing budget resolution, which proposes to fund the federal government through Oct. 1 after making \$61 billion in budget cuts, would slash payments from the fund by 87 percent. That would represent the lowest level of funding for the program in its 45-year history. The continuing resolution expires today at midnight.

The fund, which accumulates \$900 million annually, is dedicated to land purchases by federal agencies and grants to help local governments acquire conservation lands. Congress allocates the money through annual appropriations.

Local officials say it's been an important driver of parks and conservation projects in Clark County.

The land being acquired to develop Fallen Leaf Park "is about a \$2 million acquisition," said Bill Dygert, a Vancouver

FUND, Page A4

Fund:

From Page A1

parks and natural resources consultant who helps assemble financing packages for projects in Clark County. "We had to pull together different sources of money. We got \$1 million from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, \$500,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the rest from the county's Conservation Futures program. You pull out any one of these pots of money and you quite likely wouldn't be able to pursue the acquisition."

U.S. Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., wrote to the chairmen of the various House appropriations committees March 30 urging them to reconsider the 87 percent cut.

"This represents an approach to conservation and recreation funding that is dramatically out of proportion to the overall deficit reduction approach," he wrote. "While recreation and conservation should shoulder a fair portion of the burden of the budget reduction, disproportionate cuts run counter to America's long bipartisan tradition of protecting land and water for people and nature."

Wyden noted that a recent national poll showed 86 percent of voters support the program. He said it creates jobs, benefits hunters and anglers, and ensures recreation access and watershed protection while keeping land in private ownership.

Wildlife, recreation

A similar state program faces cuts, too. The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which has poured millions of dollars into land conservation and recreation projects in Southwest Washington since its inception in 1989, would see its funding cut by half, to \$50 million, under the budget House Democrats unveiled this week.

Gov. Chris Gregoire's budget proposes eliminating funding for the statewide program, which is paid for with state construction bonds. However, her budget includes \$20 million for several individual projects in the Puget Sound area

"In these times, we are thrilled to be getting \$50 million," said Joanna Grist, director of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition. "It's great for outdoor recreation. Most of all, we hope that the Senate will follow the House's lead in respecting the time-tested ranking process that has worked for WWRP."

Rather than "cherry pick" projects, the program, created by former Washington Govs. Dan Evans and Mike Lowry, uses independent experts to rank projects for funding in each budget cycle, Grist said.

Variety of sources

Pat Lee, lands manager with Clark County Environmental Services, says the county uses money from a variety of sources to acquire property, including its own Conservation Futures levy, which provides \$2.4 million annually in local matching dollars. The

Land and Water Conservation Fund contributed \$400,000 toward the county's purchase of streamside and mature forest habitat at the confluence of Salmon Creek and Morgan Creek.

But Lee sees non-county revenue sources for land acquisition declining. The county's share of money from the state Salmon Recovery Board dropped from \$3.5 million to \$2.5 million last year. Funding from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program is iffy. And now the federal funds are at risk, as well.

"The funding climate overall is not going in a positive trend," Lee said.

The nonprofit Vancouver-based Columbia Land Trust works with private landowners and is not eligible to apply for grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Yet the fund has been key to realizing the trust's mission of acquiring conservation easements to protect fish and wildlife habitat throughout Southwest Washington, said director Glenn Lamb.

A good example, Lamb said, is the partnership that is working to help the city of Camas assemble land for a system of waterfront parks, including the city park at Fallen Leaf Lake.

"Ten years ago, the Columbia Land Trust acquired a grant to purchase the hillside" above the lake, he said. "We are still holding it, with the understanding that we would transfer it to Camas."

The 43-acre site, which includes a large tract of old-growth forest, is on the west side of the lake.

In February, the Camas City Council authorized May-

or Paul Dennis to sign a purchase and sale agreement to buy an adjacent 55-acre parcel surrounding the lake for \$2.05 million from Georgia-Pacific, owner of the Camas paper mill. Nearly all the money will come from federal, state and county grants.

"These resources have been helpful to Camas in executing the vision," said Camas City Manager Lloyd Halverson.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been key in enabling local governments to buy property from individual landowners as well, Lamb added.

"There are many landowners in Clark County who have approached us who would like to see their land in conservation but can't make an outright gift of their land." 2219

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Apr, 19, 2011

No accord on funding to protect open space

Land: House, Senate far apart on projects

JOHN DODGE; Staff writer

The state House and Senate capital budgets are miles apart when it comes to funding a statewide program to preserve open space, parks and working farms.

House budget writers included \$50 million for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program and used the project ranking system designed to keep political deal-making out of the equation.

In the Senate, the priority projects received \$20 million, plus another \$16 million was directed to politically popular projects. No farm preservation projects were funded in the Senate plan.

Both funding plans represent marked decreases from the \$100 million the program received four years ago, a move that was expected due to the multibillion-dollar budget deficit.

"It's nice to be in the budget," said Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition spokeswoman Cynara Lilly. "But we want the projects funded on their merits."

The bipartisan program was formed in 1989 to provide a state source of funding to preserve land for outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat. Farmland preservation through purchase of development rights and other measures were added to the program in 2005.

Since 1990, the state has directed \$618 million to more than 1,000 projects across the state. South Sound projects funded include the Chehalis Western Trail, Thurston County's Camp Kenneydell Park on Black Lake and the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area.

High priority South Sound projects on the 2011-13 biennial list include:

- Expansion of Lacey's Pleasant Glade Community Park. There's \$1 million for the project in the House and Senate budgets.
- Removal of invasive species from five South Sound native prairie sites. The House set aside \$360,950, but the Senate didn't fund it.
- Addition of 150 acres to the Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve. The House budgeted nearly \$1.3 million, and the Senate didn't fund the project.

The state Recreation and Conservation Office is responsible for reviewing, ranking and distributing the grants through a competitive process. The Legislature typically uses its project priority list, which is based on specific criteria, such as public benefits, level of threat to the property or presence of imperiled species.

"By changing the criteria to fit a political need, the Senate proposal destroys the faith of project applicants in the grant process," said Joanna Grist, executive director of the coalition, a nonprofit group of 250 organizations representing conservation, business, recreation, hunting, fishing, farming and community interests.

John Dodge: 360-754-5444 jdodge@theolympian.com

This Earth Day, we need both public investment and private enterprise

[HANS ZEIGER](#)

[Published: 04/22/1112:05 am](#)

On this 41st Earth Day, it is worth reflecting on the direction of environmental policy in Washington state.

Washingtonians are shaped by the environment we inhabit — the mountains, Puget Sound, the forested foothills and river valleys, the Columbia River and the vast farmlands of Eastern Washington. Across our state, across party lines, the environment is more than a plank in a platform. It defines our way of life.

Earth Day grew out of this state's strong tradition of environmental stewardship. Its founder, Denis Hays, hailed from Camas in southwest Washington.

As our state and the Puget Sound region grow, so does the need to protect our environment. The environmental champions of our own generation will be creative leaders who identify ways to promote economic progress and environmental sustainability at the same time. They will work to protect our water, land and air while strengthening communities, not rule-making agencies.

First, we need to keep our rivers, lakes and Puget Sound clean. Clean water legislation this session included restrictions on phosphorus in fertilizer and bans on coal-based tar sealants and copper-containing boat paint. This regulatory approach may do some good for our waterways, but it will take more than laws to successfully address water pollution.

Stormwater runoff is the single most pressing environmental challenge in our region. Our systems are both costly and inadequate. The problems of nonpoint pollution and runoff from roads and highways require thoughtful solutions and incentives.

Many emerging ideas for dealing with stormwater are to be found at the Washington State University Research and Extension Center in Puyallup, a national leader in the study of stormwater mitigation technologies like pervious asphalt and rain gardens (soil arrangements that are designed to contain runoff). Puyallup is also home to a successful neighborhood rain garden experiment. In future legislative sessions, lawmakers should explore new incentives for stormwater mitigation.

Second, we must continue to conserve valuable land resources in our communities. As our region grows, we must find creative ways to save our working farmlands and forests and to develop new park lands. In many cases, public investment is necessary. The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program and other public conservation programs do much for our quality of life.

In other cases, the work of conservation is best handled through private ownership, from small landowners who wish to leave a legacy to the extraordinary forest work of Weyerhaeuser.

Our state can do more to help private property owners. Owners can be more effective caretakers of the land in a culture of voluntary stewardship than in a culture of administrative rule. Recent recommendations by the William D. Ruckelshaus Center, adopted by the Legislature, will help communities and landowners solve problems and settle disputes in a more collaborative fashion.

Third, we need to decrease our use of fossil fuels. Whether you're concerned about our carbon footprint or our dependence on foreign oil, it is worth moving toward alternative sources of energy. This year's biggest environmental legislation was ratification of negotiations to ease our state off coal-fired electricity by 2025, to be replaced with natural gas.

In other instances of energy policy, incentives may be preferable to plans. Policymakers are not always the best judges of energy solutions – witness the failed federal experiment in ethanol subsidies. It was private innovation that produced hybrid and electric vehicles.

How do we encourage the market further? Lawmakers would be wise to hold off on a new fee for drivers of electric cars. I voted against this fee in the House Transportation Committee because it seems it would be a small disincentive for the nascent electric vehicle industry.

Furthermore, the Washington Policy Center proposes a revenue-neutral carbon price as a way to roll back business taxes and stimulate clean technologies while acknowledging pollution in the cost of products.

This Earth Day, legislators are grappling with priorities. Yes, the protection of our water, land and air will require sustained public investment. More importantly, it will require creative policy leadership that values free enterprise, private property, voluntary collaboration and strong communities.

State Rep. Hans Zeiger represents the 25th Legislative District in the House.

Read more: <http://www.thenewstribune.com/2011/04/22/1636033/this-earth-day-we-need-both-public.html#ixzz1KIwqJfsv>

Land Conservation Sweeps the Greenway

In the Central Cascades, land ownership sometimes still runs in a “checkerboard” pattern, a result of federal land grants given to railroads in alternating square miles during their westward expansion in the 19th Century. This ownership pattern creates problems for forest land managers as they work to protect wildlife habitat, water quality, recreation and manage efficient, productive forestry.

“Public and private foresters have worked for decades to consolidate ownership, and recent acquisitions in the Mountains to Sound Greenway continue this effort,” says Ann Welz, Project Manager for The Trust for Public Land (TPL), a national land conservation organization that has had a long-term partnership with the Greenway Trust, including completing over 30 separate land acquisitions within the Greenway since 1990.

Conserving Manastash Ridge

TPL recently conserved a section of land on Manastash Ridge, just south of Easton, along Jim Creek. A tributary of Big Creek, Jim Creek is a salmon-bearing stream that runs into the Yakima River. These 640 acres just east of the Pacific Crest Trail include some mature fir and hemlock forests and unroaded areas, and have been transferred to the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. Funding came from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

“A benefit of this land purchase is that now the entire length of the 4.6 mile long Blazed Ridge Trail is on national forest land, trail maintenance is easier and public access is assured,” said Cle Elum District Ranger Judy Hallisey.

Keechelus Ridge safeguarded for wildlife

Keechelus Ridge flanks the north side

of Interstate 90 just east of Snoqualmie Pass, and encompasses hiking trails and ridgelines with views across Lake Keechelus and into the Cascades.

The Cascade Land Conservancy, the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conserved 480 acres of critical endangered species habitat near Snoqualmie Pass. These lands contain critical habitat for wolverine, spotted owl, bald eagle, Canada lynx, grizzly bear and gray wolf.

“These newly-conserved

lands are adjacent to planned wildlife bridges over Interstate 90,” says Charlie Raines, Checkerboard Project Director for the Sierra Club and Greenway Trust Board Member. “They help provide much-needed connectivity for wildlife migrating north-south through the Cascades.”

Tiger Mountain edge stays in forest

The City of Issaquah preserved over 140 acres at Park Pointe on the forested west flank of Tiger Mountain. This significant acquisition clusters growth to both minimize sprawl and preserve significant natural areas.

A remote landowner proposed a development in the 1990s, engendering much local opposition. Finding an alternative to a new development at this

location became a long-standing priority for the Greenway coalition. Preserving this forested area involved complex negotiations, resulting in opportunities for future development at Issaquah Highlands, transportation enhancements, and recreation improvements in addition to keeping highly visible forests connected to city-owned natural areas on Tiger Mountain.

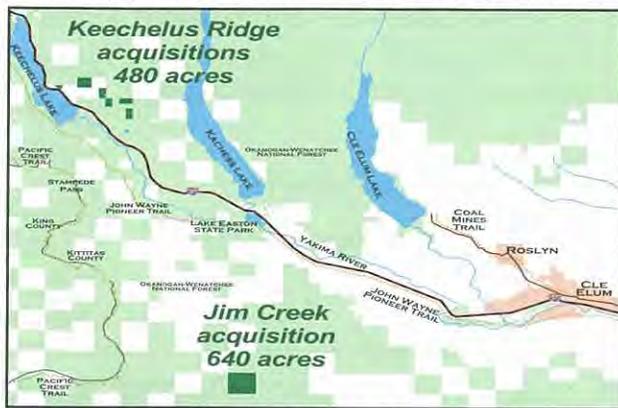
“This success story is really one of a community – including city leaders, residents, developers, educators and property owners – coming together for a common goal of smart growth,” said Issaquah Mayor Ava Frisinger. “Among our countless partners involved in this effort, I want to especially thank Port Blakely Communities, King County and Mountains to Sound Greenway for their longstanding, active commitment in preserving this open space.”

Cougar Mountain stretches north

A 40-acre parcel was acquired by King County on the north flank of Cougar Mountain and just north of the Talus development in Issaquah. This “Precipice parcel” has long been a King County priority as well as a Greenway priority for viewshed preservation, potential trail connections between Issaquah and Cougar Mountain, and expansion of Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park. This acquisition was funded by Conservation Futures, the King County Parks Expansion Levy and 1989 Open Space Bond. Plans include a future trailhead to Cougar Mountain that will be easily accessible from public transportation along SR 900.

Carnation gains marsh

Seattle Audubon Society donated 90 acres of land to King County Parks which will become an addition to the County’s Carnation Marsh Natural Area. This 160-acre natural area, located between Carnation and Fall City, protects one of the highest quality floodplain wetlands remaining in King County. It lies along one of the most important areas of the Snoqualmie River for fish and also provides habitat to about 130 bird species. King County will manage the site for habitat preservation while allowing for recreation and interpretation.



Central Cascades and Keechelus Ridge acquisitions



View from Park Pointe toward Squak Mountain. Photo courtesy of Matt Mechler, City of Issaquah

Kirkland, WA
(King Co.)
Kirkland Reporter
(Cir. W. 26,000)

APR - 8 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Setbacks push Juanita Beach Park re-opening to summer

2219
Duration of project won't hurt the City of Kirkland financially

BY MATT PHELPS

mphelps@kirklandreporter.com

The first day of spring has come and gone and the gates to the south portion of Juanita Bay Park are still locked. Weather-related setbacks have pushed the initial spring open date back.

But residents can still expect to see Juanita Bay Park open by this summer.

"We are hoping it will be partially open for the June 3 annexation event,"

said Michael Cogle, interim deputy director for the City of Kirkland's Department of Parks and Community Services.

"We anticipate that the beach will be re-opened before summer and right now we are projecting that construction will continue through May ... expect to see the pace pick up shortly."

The park has been

closed since last May for major renovation work.

Since the project was a lump-sum bid, the city's concerns have little to do with money.



"The issue is less financial and more of a desire for the park to open so residents can use it," said

Cogle. "But when it is done I think it will be a nice mix of environmental conservation and recreational opportuni-

ties."

Cogle said that he understands resident's frustration with the project: "It is such a big park that people wonder if anything is going on. The workers just get lost in the size sometimes and they are hard to see. But they are there."

The construction company has an incentive to finish the project before the end of May when the city can begin imposing monetary penalties.

"It is not like we are constructing a building

[more PARK page 2]



Antonio Madana works on the new concrete promenade like the one at Marina Park in downtown Kirkland. The City of Kirkland anticipates that the park will be at least partially open by the June 3 annexation celebration. MATT PHELPS, Kirkland Reporter

[PARK from page 1]

where you just put the roof on and keep working," said Cogle. "The contractor has been slowed by the weather over the last few weeks and has had to overcome some short-term financial challenges. I think they had hoped to be done much sooner."

Cogle said a December rainstorm actually damaged some of the work being done, setting the construction company back.

The planting of vegetation has also been set back.

"I think initially, some of the grass and wetland areas might be fenced off," said Cogle, of when the park re-opens. "Some lawn areas will be protected initially to ensure that they get well-established to handle the foot traffic and picnic blankets."

Many of the issues with the park prior to construction had to do with water drainage. Lake Washing-

ton was lowered by nine feet when the Montlake Cut was constructed in 1916. The water's edge used to come in as far as Juanita Village.

The project aims to clean up the swimming area by filtering storm-drain runoff. Water fowl has also forced closures from the threat of E. coli for decades.

"We have always had poor water quality in the swimming area and we are trying to improve that," said Cogle.

Environmental enhancements also include the renovation of Juanita Creek, creation of new wetlands and quality marshes, formation of re-graded lawn areas and irrigation sys-

tems. New walking paths - including an accessible concrete beachfront promenade extending the length of the waterfront - is beginning to take shape. A new parking lot will be constructed with associated lighting and landscaping.

"When that begins it will probably take less than a week to be installed," said Cogle.

Other improvements include a new

"I think initially, some of the grass and wetland areas might be fenced off. Some lawn areas will be protected initially to ensure that they get well-established to handle the foot traffic and picnic blankets."

Michael Cogle

open-air amphitheater for small community events, new site furnishings, including benches and picnic tables, and extensive new native landscaping.

On the west side of the park will be a nature area with trails, walking paths



Michael Cogle, interim deputy director for the City of Kirkland's Department of Parks and Community Services, stands in front of the new nature area of Juanita Beach Park that will have man-made waterways, foot bridges and trails. **MATT PHELPS, Kirkland Reporter**

and foot bridges over new water areas the crews are creating. The park also promises to be more handicap accessible.

But there is one big aspect that will not change.

"The bath house will stay the same," said Cogle. "Until we have more money we can't do anything to it."

The renovation project is the city's initial implementation of the Juanita Beach Master Plan. The plan was formally adopted in 2005 following an extensive public partici-

pation process. The \$2.8 million project is funded in part by the 2002 park bond approved by Kirkland residents. Additional funding is provided from the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (\$1 million) and a grant from the King County Flood Control District (\$100,000).

Phase two will deal with the north side of the park where a skate park, new parking area and rose garden are to be constructed. 2/21/09

Mason County Daily News

HOME NEWS SPORTS WEATHER LOCAL EVENTS VOICES BUSINESS PUZZLES

Mason Lake Park Dedication

*Written by Dedrick Allan
Monday, 16 May 2011 07:09*



The Mason County Commissioners are celebrating the re-opening of Mason Lake County Park Tuesday afternoon at 2 PM at the boat launch on East Mason lake Drive West.

The County recently renovated the boat launch, dock, and parking while making ADA improvements with a grant from the Recreation and Conservation Office. The facilities at the Park haven't been improved since they were built in the 1970s. The recent renovation rebuilt almost every feature of the park with complete renovation to the boat ramp and dock, and expansion of parking

capacity. The public is invited to the dedication ceremony, again at 2 PM Tuesday.

IMAGE courtesy Mason County Parks and Trails

Conservation fund cuts would affect county projects



Lutes, Linda

Frenchman's Bar Regional Park.

By Kathie Durbin

Thursday, April 7, 2011

It's a pot of federal money that has helped develop such popular sites as Frenchman's Bar on the Columbia River and the Salmon Creek Greenway. It's recently been tapped to buy 81 acres of critical forest habitat at the confluence of Salmon and Morgan Creeks, south of Battle Ground, and 55 acres at Fallen Leaf Lake in Camas.

Now the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, dedicated revenue that comes from offshore oil and gas leases, is on the chopping block.

House Republicans' continuing budget resolution, which proposes to fund the federal government through Oct. 1 after making \$61 billion in budget cuts, would slash payments from the fund by 87 percent. That would represent the lowest level of funding for the program in its 45-year history. The continuing resolution expires today at midnight.

The fund, which accumulates \$900 million annually, is dedicated to land purchases by federal agencies and grants to help local governments acquire conservation lands. Congress allocates the money through annual appropriations.

Local officials say it's been an important driver of parks and conservation projects in Clark County.

The land being acquired to develop Fallen Leaf Park "is about a \$2 million acquisition," said Bill Dygert, a Vancouver parks and natural resources consultant who helps assemble financing packages for projects in Clark County. "We had to pull together different sources of money. We got \$1 million from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, \$500,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the rest from the county's Conservation Futures program. You pull out any one of these pots of money and you quite likely wouldn't be able to pursue the acquisition."

U.S. Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., wrote to the chairmen of the various House appropriations committees March 30 urging them to reconsider the 87 percent cut.

"This represents an approach to conservation and recreation funding that is dramatically out of proportion to the overall deficit reduction approach," he wrote. "While recreation and conservation should shoulder a fair portion of the burden of the budget reduction, disproportionate cuts run counter to America's long bipartisan tradition of protecting land and water for people and nature."

Wyden noted that a recent national poll showed 86 percent of voters support the program. He said it creates jobs, benefits hunters and anglers, and ensures recreation access and watershed protection while keeping land in private ownership.

Wildlife, recreation

A similar state program faces cuts, too. The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which has poured millions of dollars into land conservation and recreation projects in Southwest Washington since its inception in 1989, would see its funding cut by half, to \$50 million, under the budget House Democrats unveiled this week.

Gov. Chris Gregoire's budget proposes eliminating funding for the statewide program, which is paid for with state construction bonds. However, her budget includes \$20 million for several individual projects in the Puget Sound area

"In these times, we are thrilled to be getting \$50 million," said Joanna Grist, director of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition. "It's great for outdoor recreation. Most of all, we hope that the Senate will follow the House's lead in respecting the time-tested ranking process that has worked for WWRP."

Rather than "cherry pick" projects, the program, created by former Washington Govs. Dan Evans' and Mike Lowry, uses independent experts to rank projects for funding in each budget cycle, Grist said.

Variety of funding sources

Pat Lee, lands manager with Clark County Environmental Services, says the county uses money from a variety of sources to acquire property, including its own Conservation Futures levy, which provides \$2.4 million annually in local matching dollars. The Land and Water Conservation Fund contributed \$400,000 toward the county's purchase of streamside and mature forest habitat at the confluence of Salmon Creek and Morgan Creek.

But Lee sees non-county revenue sources for land acquisition declining. The county's share of money from the state Salmon Recovery Board dropped from \$3.5 million to \$2.5 million last year. Funding from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program is iffy. And now the federal funds are at risk, as well.

"The funding climate overall is not going in a positive trend," Lee said.

The nonprofit Vancouver-based Columbia Land Trust works with private landowners and is not eligible to apply for grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Yet the fund has been key to realizing the trust's mission of acquiring conservation easements to protect fish and wildlife habitat throughout Southwest Washington, said director Glenn Lamb.

A good example, Lamb said, is the partnership that is working to help the city of Camas assemble land for a system of waterfront parks, including the city park at Fallen Leaf Lake.

"Ten years ago, the Columbia Land Trust acquired a grant to purchase the hillside" above the lake, he said. "We are still holding it, with the understanding that we would transfer it to Camas."

The 43-acre site, which includes a large tract of old-growth forest, is on the west side of the lake.

In February, the Camas City Council authorized Mayor Paul Dennis to sign a purchase and sale agreement to buy an adjacent 55-acre parcel surrounding the lake for \$2.05 million from Georgia-Pacific, owner of the Camas paper mill. Nearly all the money will come from federal, state and county grants.

"These resources have been helpful to Camas in executing the vision," said Camas City Manager Lloyd Halverson.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been key in enabling local governments to buy property from individual landowners as well, Lamb added.

"There are many landowners in Clark County who have approached us who would like to see their land in conservation but can't make an outright gift of their land."



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Port, tribe celebrate Clover Island walkway today

LAST UPDATED: MAY 12TH, 2011 05:45 AM (PDT)

KENNEWICK — Port of Kennewick officials and Northwest tribal leaders are to gather this afternoon on Clover Island to bless and celebrate the completion of an 863-foot walkway along the river near the lighthouse.

The program, beginning at 3:30 p.m., will be outdoors near where the Sacagawea Heritage Trail crosses the road to Clover Island at the archway. The public is welcome to attend.

The pathway, which meanders along the west side of the road, includes wooden deck areas and an 80-foot-long viewing area.

Tana Bader Inglima, director of governmental relations and marketing for the port, said the \$700,000 project is the second phase of Clover Island improvements that began more than a year ago when the port built the arch and lighthouse.

Bader Inglima said the project involved removing tons of concrete that had been dumped along the shoreline for protection against river currents and erosion, plus the addition of more environmentally friendly basalt, trees and shrubs.

A grant of \$500,000 from the state Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for aquatic lands enhancement paid for most of the work.

"We wanted to create a destination place on the waterfront that would be attractive for future investment on Clover Island, and where people could come to walk, ride a bicycle or pause to enjoy the river," she said.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and representatives of the state Fish and Wildlife Department helped in decisions about how to best accomplish the work by suggesting plants and methods to preserve the aquatic environment.

One of the ways used to return the river's edge to a more natural state involved placing the stumps from 10 large trees with their root balls intact at the water line. The trees were part of what was removed during the construction of the double roundabout at the south end of the blue bridge in Kennewick, Bader Inglima said.

The port took about 30 of the uprooted trees, stored them for future use, until the pathway project was ready.

Alaska yellow cedar was incorporated into the pathway for the wood decking, and other natural stone was used in creating low walls that define the landscaped path.

"The plan is to continue this treatment all around the island," Bader Inglima said.



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Thursday, May. 12, 2011

[0 Comments](#)

Port, tribe celebrate Clover Island walkway today

By John Trumbo, Herald staff writer

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Some final touches at the Port of Clarkston

By Tracci Dial

0
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Summary

Some additions and improvements at the Port Of Clarkston are just about complete.

STORY

VIDEO

Story Published: Apr 26, 2011 at 9:51 PM PDT | Story Updated: Apr 27, 2011 at 8:05 AM PDT



The Clarkston Port dock is up and running.

CLARKSTON - The Port of Clarkston's improvements are smooth sailing from here on out.

The dock is up and running, there are new paths, handrails, guardrails and lighting. Manager Wanda Keefer said they're just days away from closing the grant from the Recreation and Conservation Office. The port was given just under \$350,000. They matched about 26% of that.

"We're coming to the end of the expenditure funds," said Keefer. "We're doing the final reports so they can see that the asset has been created. They'll come and tour the facility for themselves."

Comments (0)

The original price tag was \$469,000, but additional improvements were added. Avista helped by adding more lighting and Hells Canyon Rock decorated the pathways. The facility's design

worked around an existing hazard and the thirty foot levee.

"This is actually an old landfill that dates back to the 1970s," said Keefer. "So what we were trying to figure it was how to create something fairly near the water on a fairly steep surface without doing some damage to the environment and opening up the old landfill."



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Keefer said they're excited about the new amphitheater. She said it can be utilized for concerts or watching events on the water. She said future plans include adding more lighting and repairing old pathways. In the meantime, they're just happy to provide such a great asset to the community.

"When we did the riverfront master plan it was very clear that people wanted to connect more with the water," said Keefer. "We think it provides a tremendous opportunity in a nice peaceful setting for people to come enjoy what nature gave us: a beautiful Valley and lots of water and pleasant weather."

Port of Silverdale floats a plan to help Central Kitsap sailing team

By Brynn Grimley

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

SILVERDALE — In late February and early March, when the afternoon wind picks up from the south and the waters of Dyes Inlet get choppy, members of the Central Kitsap High School sailing team can be forced to cancel practice because the conditions are too rough to launch their 15-foot sailboats from the boat launch at the Silverdale Waterfront Park.

In April and May, when other recreational boaters come to the park, the launches get busy and students must compete for access to the water.

To make things easier for the student boaters and to improve their accessibility to the water, the Port of Silverdale hopes to install a 960-square-foot float. The club's sailboats would be stored there, giving the aspiring sailors quick access to the water.

The port has been working toward installing the float for about four years. The project was awarded just more than \$36,000 from the state's Recreation and Conservation Office in 2008, according to port attorney Phil Best. The port will contribute a little more than \$54,000, Best said.

The total construction and installation is estimated at \$90,000, he said.

Members of the CK sailing team currently use eight sailboats stored on port property across the parking lot from the boat launch. The sailboats — most of them two-person Vanguard 15s — are kept on trailers and wheeled by students through the parking lot to the launch.

Once the float is built, the sailboats would be stacked and stored on the float over the water. Sailors would be able to walk onto the float and move the boats to the water, saving significant time.

"In a three-hour practice we spend at least an hour of it getting our boats in and out of the water," coach Steve Trunkey said. "Now there are days we can't launch. If all of our equipment is out there already on the water that will help us."

The float is proposed to be installed to the left of the ramp that connects to the existing

docks, between the existing structure and the shoreline. The docks will protect the float from the winds and the water is deep enough that boats could launch at low tide.

The float would be made up of six small floats fastened together. Decking will be grated to minimize the shadow under water. From November to February the float will be removed entirely, limiting its impact on habitat and minimizing wear and tear.

The proposed float will primarily be used to hold the sailboats, but the port says it will also be open for use by kayaks, canoes and other nonmotorized boats.

Since its start in 2007 the CK sailing team has expanded its fleet from six boats to eight. The sport has become so popular, students were turned away this year because there weren't enough boats for all the kids. Trunkey hopes to eventually have 10 to 12 boats.

There has been no opposition to the project, which was before the county hearing examiner last week. The examiner is expected to issue a decision on the application for a shoreline development permit and shoreline variance in another week. The port also needs Department of Fish and Wildlife and Army Corps of Engineers approval before it can begin the project.



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Bremerton, WA
(Kitsap Co.)
Bremerton Patriot
(Cir. W. 12,239)

APR 08 2011

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

2219 KIWANIS PARK

The City of Bremerton will be interviewing design consultants next week to help develop plans to remodel Kiwanis Park in Union Hill. There will also be an open house from 5:30 to 7 p.m. April 28 to show the public the proposed street improvements.

The scheduled changes include street landscaping and storm drainage improvements on Fourth and Fifth streets, which will include pervious pavement to reduce storm water pollution, Birkenthal said. The park will receive a new playground, picnic shelter and restroom. The slope between the upper and lower por-

tions of the park will be shallowed out and include steps and a ramp.

The grants paying for the update include a \$400,000 grant from the state Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and a \$500,000 low-impact development grant. Construction is expected to begin next year.

Walla Walla, WA
(Walla Walla Co.)

Union-Bulletin

(Cir. D. 12,000)

(Cir. S. 14,000)

APR 06 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

WW Gun Club plans move to new range

2011
A club official says the group's plans include any cleanup of the current range required by its lease.

By **ANDY PORTER**
of the Walla Walla Union-Bulletin

WALLA WALLA — A club that has provided generations of local shotgunners with a place to

compete has announced plans to move.

The Walla Walla Gun Club, located off Middle Waitsburg Road, has leased 71 acres of land west of Lowden for a new multi-purpose shooting range, said Bob Bloch, club secretary-treasurer. Plans call for the new facility to offer not only trap and skeet competitions, but rifle and pistol

INFORMATION MEETING

The Walla Walla Gun Club will host an informational meeting Monday at 4 p.m. at the WWGC clubhouse, 1212 Middle Waitsburg Road. Officials will be available to discuss plans for the new facility as well as take comments and suggestions.

ranges as well.

The leased land, on Woodward

Canyon Road, is owned by the Phil Wasser family, Bloch said.

The club has been at its present address on Walla Walla Regional Airport property since 1949. In 2007, club officials signed a 13-year lease with the Port of Walla Walla to remain on the property. Bloch said today the club has notified the Port of its plans, but that the move will not be sudden. The club also

intends to abide by all provisions of its lease in regard to cleanup of the property.

Bloch said the club has requested funds to build the new facility from the state Recreation and Conservation Office in Olympia. It is a matching grant request for \$194,000, with half coming from the state and half provided by the

See **CLUB**, Page A7

✓ Club plans move

Continued from Page A1

club. The club is soliciting proposals from interested range architects with selection to come before mid-summer.

A timeline for construction has not been set, but it is anticipated that plans will be drawn up this summer with construction on the initial phases to begin sometime in autumn. "When a plan is approved by the appropriate state agencies, bids will be called and building permits obtained," Bloch said.

Trap shooters, however, will not have to plan to shift locations anytime soon, Bloch said. The rifle and handgun ranges will be the first of the new facility to be operational while shotgun shooting will continue at the Middle Waitsburg Road grounds for at least the next two years.

When the trap facility is built, it will have 18 trap houses, each able to accommodate a five-member squad. A new clubhouse and staging area will be located behind the trapshooting positions and the parking area will be constructed

to include recreational vehicles.

In a release, Bloch said the club looks forward to developing "a real state of the art facility able to host competitions in all the shooting disciplines."

Walla Walla County Sheriff John Turner has also expressed strong interest in helping develop the new range, Bloch said.

"It is clear the Sheriff's Office hopes to be a major user of this new facility and also wants to make it a place where peace officers from all over the (Pacific) Northwest can come to train," he said.

Turner and club officials are working with local residents to form a non-profit private foundation to raise money and attract grants to support the Sheriff's Office use of the new facility. "Working together in this way, we can spare county taxpayers from any additional taxes or public funding burdens," Bloch said.

Andy Porter can be reached at andyporter@wwub.com or 526-8318.

Tri-City Herald

EDITORIAL

Time is ripe to improve access to Rattlesnake

Thursday, Apr. 28, 2011

The state has a chance to convert a broad swath of private land on Rattlesnake Mountain to public use, and the Legislature ought to jump on it while it can.

We're reluctant to advocate any extra state spending in this economic climate.

There's not enough money to satisfy even the most basic responsibilities of government, so it's hard to argue for any project that's not absolutely necessary.

But the state Department of Fish and Wildlife's proposal to buy the nearly 13,400-acre McWhorter Ranch wouldn't divert money from the general fund.

The agency is seeking a grant from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which uses the state's bonding capacity to preserve critical habitat.

It's not free money -- we'll have to pay it back -- but it's not money that can be used for schools or basic health care either.

If the Legislature follows its own rules, the \$3.5 million grant to purchase the ranch would be awarded this session.

In fact, if the House gets its way, the acquisition is a done deal. Legislation approved by the House would make \$50 million available for preservation sensitive habitat, including money to purchase McWhorter Ranch.

The Senate bill calls for less spending -- \$36 million -- but the bigger problem might be the way the legislation doles out the grants.

Instead of relying on an evaluation process that ranks grant applicants based on objective criteria, the Senate decided to set its own priorities.

The process is designed to minimize political influence over the grant awards, but it can't work if politicians vote in their own priorities.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife's application for a grant to purchase the McWhorter Ranch ranked third in the critical habitat category but wouldn't be funded under the Senate bill.

The Senate, however, would provide funding for several lower-ranked proposals in other

categories, and it's impossible not to suspect politics are at play.

It's not surprising that the proposal ranks high when measured against objective standards.

Supporters include local governments and conservation groups like the Ridges to Rivers Open Space Network and Friends of Badger Mountain.

Mid-Columbia residents interested in additional access to lands suitable for hiking, equestrian activities and hunting ought to lend their voices. All those activities are envisioned for the property. A walking trail to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain is even a possibility.

Times are tough, but this is a bargain -- around \$260 an acre. More importantly, if the state fails to act now, the opportunity could be lost forever.

Read more: <http://www.tri-cityherald.com/2011/04/28/1468247/time-is-ripe-to-improve-access.html#ixzz1KrkTeM75>

Chinook Observer

Senate should do as experts say: Fund North Head trail spur

Now is the time to make long-term capital investments

April 26, 2011

It must be one of the fundamental rules of the universe that when it's most affordable to buy land and build things, you often don't have enough money to act. But when it comes to a couple capital investments in south Pacific County, we should stand this rule on its head and move forward with long-term improvements.

The Washington State Senate has a hard job on its hands balancing the budget. We all sympathize with senators, representatives and the governor as the special session starts this week to begin finalizing our next two-year spending plan. But the Senate has gone astray in cherry picking projects within the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, leaving one Pacific County priority intact but dropping a second.

The WWRP is a state grant program funded from the capital construction budget that provides funding to protect habitat, preserve working farms and create new local and state parks. Independent experts rank the applications based on criteria such as the benefits to the public, level of threat to the property, or presence of threatened or endangered species.

The WWRP is funded by bonds in the capital construction budget, as opposed to the operating budget, which is used to pay for education and health care.

By relying on expert guidance, this program ensures the highest impact projects get funded, generating taxes and creating jobs along the way. Especially here on the coast, recreation is a major source of revenue and jobs. Parks, trails, water access and wildlife habitat promote recreation and tourism, generating millions of dollars and well-paying jobs across Washington.

The current Senate and House proposed budgets differ greatly in how they choose to fund the WWRP. The House set aside \$50 million for the WWRP and chose to maintain the integrity of the program. The Senate only funded the WWRP at \$20 million, setting aside an additional \$16 million to cherry pick projects from the WWRP project list. This ignores the extensive ranking process, involving hundreds of community volunteers and professional agency staff.

In Pacific County, Washington State Park's Seaview Dunes acquisition is spared the ax in both budgets. This project is part of a multi-year effort to conserve the dunes north of Cape

Disappointment State Park within its approved long-term boundary. However, the Cape Disappointment Multi-Use Trail Extension project is not funded under the Senate's budget. This development project would provide much-needed construction jobs as well as enticing more visitors to the park, increasing tourism dollars flowing into Pacific County.

The Cape D funds would construct a half-mile trail that will link North Head Lighthouse with the Lewis and Clark Discovery Trail. The lighthouse is the most visited area of Cape Disappointment State Park. It also is a key site on the Discovery Trail, which runs from Ilwaco's waterfront, to the state park at Beards Hollow, and to Long Beach. State Parks' portion of the trail connects at a county road and this grant will allow the agency to build a new connector that is separate from the county road and will link with the future Bell's View Trail. This grant is from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. This project was skipped over in the Senate proposal in favor of earmarks.

In its special session, the Senate should adopt the expert recommendations for the WWRP, including the North Head Lighthouse trail.

Land Conservation Sweeps the Greenway

In the Central Cascades, land ownership sometimes still runs in a “checkerboard” pattern, a result of federal land grants given to railroads in alternating square miles during their westward expansion in the 19th Century. This ownership pattern creates problems for forest land managers as they work to protect wildlife habitat, water quality, recreation and manage efficient, productive forestry.

“Public and private foresters have worked for decades to consolidate ownership, and recent acquisitions in the Mountains to Sound Greenway continue this effort,” says Ann Welz, Project Manager for The Trust for Public Land (TPL), a national land conservation organization that has had a long-term partnership with the Greenway Trust, including completing over 30 separate land acquisitions within the Greenway since 1990.

Conserving Manastash Ridge

TPL recently conserved a section of land on Manastash Ridge, just south of Easton, along Jim Creek. A tributary of Big Creek, Jim Creek is a salmon-bearing stream that runs into the Yakima River. These 640 acres just east of the Pacific Crest Trail include some mature fir and hemlock forests and unroaded areas, and have been transferred to the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. Funding came from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund.

“A benefit of this land purchase is that now the entire length of the 4.6 mile long Blazed Ridge Trail is on national forest land, trail maintenance is easier and public access is assured,” said Cle Elum District Ranger Judy Hallisey.

Keechelus Ridge safeguarded for wildlife

Keechelus Ridge flanks the north side

of Interstate 90 just east of Snoqualmie Pass, and encompasses hiking trails and ridgelines with views across Lake Keechelus and into the Cascades.

The Cascade Land Conservancy, the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conserved 480 acres of critical endangered species habitat near Snoqualmie Pass. These lands contain critical habitat for wolverine, spotted owl, bald eagle, Canada lynx, grizzly bear and gray wolf.

“These newly-conserved lands are adjacent to planned wildlife bridges over Interstate 90,” says Charlie Raines, Checkerboard Project Director for the Sierra Club and Greenway Trust Board Member. “They help provide much-needed connectivity for wildlife migrating north-south through the Cascades.”

Tiger Mountain edge stays in forest

The City of Issaquah preserved over 140 acres at Park Pointe on the forested west flank of Tiger Mountain. This significant acquisition clusters growth to both minimize sprawl and preserve significant natural areas.

A remote landowner proposed a development in the 1990s, engendering much local opposition. Finding an alternative to a new development at this

location became a long-standing priority for the Greenway coalition. Preserving this forested area involved complex negotiations, resulting in opportunities for future development at Issaquah Highlands, transportation enhancements, and recreation improvements in addition to keeping highly visible forests connected to city-owned natural areas on Tiger Mountain.

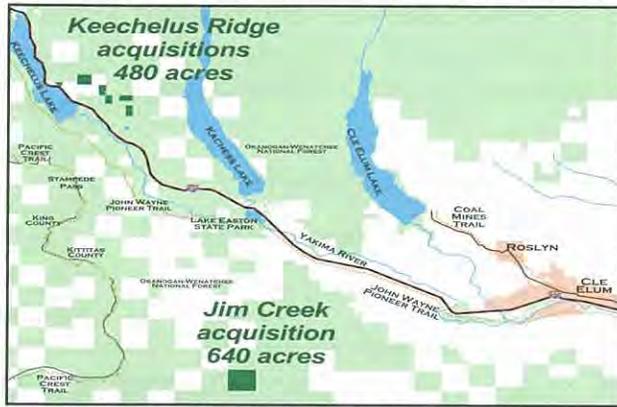
“This success story is really one of a community – including city leaders, residents, developers, educators and property owners – coming together for a common goal of smart growth,” said Issaquah Mayor Ava Frisinger. “Among our countless partners involved in this effort, I want to especially thank Port Blakely Communities, King County and Mountains to Sound Greenway for their longstanding, active commitment in preserving this open space.”

Cougar Mountain stretches north

A 40-acre parcel was acquired by King County on the north flank of Cougar Mountain and just north of the Talus development in Issaquah. This “Precipice parcel” has long been a King County priority as well as a Greenway priority for viewshed preservation, potential trail connections between Issaquah and Cougar Mountain, and expansion of Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park. This acquisition was funded by Conservation Futures, the King County Parks Expansion Levy and 1989 Open Space Bond. Plans include a future trailhead to Cougar Mountain that will be easily accessible from public transportation along SR 900.

Carnation gains marsh

Seattle Audubon Society donated 90 acres of land to King County Parks which will become an addition to the County’s Carnation Marsh Natural Area. This 160-acre natural area, located between Carnation and Fall City, protects one of the highest quality floodplain wetlands remaining in King County. It lies along one of the most important areas of the Snoqualmie River for fish and also provides habitat to about 130 bird species. King County will manage the site for habitat preservation while allowing for recreation and interpretation.



Central Cascades and Keechelus Ridge acquisitions



View from Park Pointe toward Squak Mountain. Photo courtesy of Matt Mechler, City of Issaquah

Sumner Waits for Trail Grant in State Budget

By [Lauren Padgett](#) | [Email the author](#) | May 3, 2011

The House and Senate approved a trails grant that would bridge 38 miles of trail, from Seattle to Mount Rainier. Now, it's a waiting game to see if it passes the governor's final budget.

While the state wades through an extra budget session, Sumner's outdoor enthusiasts wait for word on trail funding that would connect Seattle's Interurban to the [Foothills Trail](#), creating a continuous, 38-mile link from Seattle to Mount Rainier.

"Sumner's trail system is [...] one piece of the system, but it's one piece closer to a continuous trail from Seattle to Mount Rainier, making this a regional project rather than just a Sumner thing," said Carmen Palmer, spokesperson for the City of Sumner.

The city went through a lengthy application process last year, led by Palmer and Sumner Associate Engineer Ted Hill. The project received grant approval of \$978,999 on the House and Senate level. Now, it's a waiting game to see if the grant makes the final state budget not yet approved by Gov. Christine Gregoire.

The estimated \$2.2 million project would connect 2,000 feet of trail along the White River near Sumner Meadows Golf Course. The multi-use, asphalt trail would include enough room for walkers and bikers and would connect the regional trail gap where the Interurban Trail ends and Foothills Trail begins.

Sumner received \$2.29 million from federal funding for the trail and contributed \$930,700 toward its completion. The city also received almost \$800,000 at the state and county level and \$661,000 from private donations.

To help the state prioritize funding, the Recreation and Conservation Office ranks trail projects in order of importance. Sumner's project ranks sixth out of 25 projects slated for grant approval for the 2011-2013 fiscal years.

Because the project made the Senate and House budgets and it's ranked high on the Recreation and Conservation Office list, the odds of funding approval are in Sumner's favor.

However, because of the current economic problems, the project could be put on hold.

"The legislators can keep the list out of funding completely (which we've heard is a strong possibility, given the situation at the State), or they can approve 'X' amount of funding that starts at the top of the list and then funds as far down as it goes, or they can reorder the list and fund specific projects," said Palmer.

Connecting the trail could bring outdoor enthusiasts to Sumner's doorstep, meaning more tourism, provide year-round and serve the more than 1 million people who live near the Mount Rainier corridor and estimated 1.7 million people who visit every year.

How do you think connecting the trails will affect the City of Sumner? [Tell us in the comments.](#)

Bainbridge trail caught up in budget battle

By Christopher Dunagan

Friday, April 29, 2011

OLYMPIA — As the House and Senate continue to clash over the state's capital budget, Kitsap County commissioners are asking local legislators to stick to tradition when funding wildlife and recreation projects.

Their action follows a request from Bainbridge Island parks officials, who are eager to buy the 31-acre "Hilltop property" to fill a gap between the east and west portions of Grand Forest. Like a key piece of a jigsaw puzzle, that property would complete the linkage to build trails connecting the island's eastern shoreline with the western shoreline.

The Bainbridge Island property is one of many projects caught up in a philosophical battle over state spending in a time of economic crisis. Nobody is predicting how it will turn out.

Specifically, the House approved \$50 million for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which provides money to buy critical habitats, build parks and trails and protect farmland. The money would be spent on priority projects using a scoring system adopted by the state Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.

The Senate approved \$20 million to be allocated to the highest scoring projects, then set aside another \$16 million with a special focus on jobs. The effect was to skip over higher-scoring projects — including the Bainbridge property — in favor of projects that could generate more jobs.

Officials with the nonprofit Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition view the Senate's move as an attack on the integrity of the long-held funding formula that everyone depends on.

"The funding formula, which is in statute, has been successful because it has the support of a broad bipartisan coalition," said Joanna Grist, executive director of the coalition. "There is certainty in the system, which has received national awards for its independent ranking. If legislators begin picking different criteria, applicants will lose faith in the system."

The Hilltop purchase, needed to complete the Forest to Sky Trail, is in line for

\$211,000 in the trails category. The project was ranked high enough for the Bainbridge Island Land Trust to form a funding partnership with the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District. The two groups laid out a five-year plan and paid for an option to buy the \$2.7 million property.

Matching the state's \$211,000 with an equal amount of local money would be the first step to acquiring the property. But the project, ranked fourth on the trails list, failed to make the cutoff in the Senate's budget, which favored other projects far down the list.

Asha Rehnberg, executive director of Bainbridge Island Land Trust, said a long-term strategy was needed to acquire the "very high-value" real estate with views of the Olympic Mountains. To get in line for funding, the project had to jump through many hoops at both the local and state levels.

"After we were ranked so highly, we had reasonable confidence that if the program got funded at all, we would be in good shape," she said. "The land trust has stuck its neck out a long way."

An option to purchase the property expires in September, Rehnberg said. Losing the state grant does not mean losing the project, but it would be a serious setback and would require a new strategy.

State Sen. Derek Kilmer, D-Gig Harbor, said he proposed the \$16 million focused on jobs to get bipartisan support for the entire funding package in the Senate. Kilmer pointed out that the governor's proposed budget also deviated from the funding formula, with a focus on Puget Sound projects.

Kilmer said several options were discussed in light of the state's economic difficulties — including cutting all funding for the program.

"These are unusual times," he said. "You're in a recessionary period with very little capital capacity. The state will not be making a lot of the investments it would be making at other times."

Kilmer also is a strong proponent of a constitutional amendment to lower the state's debt limit while changing the way the debt is calculated. He worries that interest on outstanding bonds is eating up more and more of the revenues needed to run state government. Changing the system would allow more capital projects to be built during an economic downturn when costs are lower and people need the work, he said.

Within that broader context came the idea to target jobs in the Wildlife and Rec Program.

"Our overall goal was to put people to work in the short term," Kilmer said. "We're really trying to rethink how the investments get made."

So, for the \$16 million, the Senate listed the projects in order of the number of jobs created for each \$1,000 in cost.

In the trails category, the Bainbridge Island property acquisition failed to make the cut, but projects involving trail development moved up the list. They included the \$1-million Cushman Trail in Gig Harbor, the \$761,000 Forbes Lake Park Trail in Kirkland, the \$341,000 Olympic Discovery Trail in Sequim and the \$377,000 North Bay Trail in Mason County — none of which were included in the larger \$50-million budget approved by the House.

In Kitsap County, a \$35,000 picnic shelter at Horseshoe Lake made the Senate's list, because it would produce 1.2 new jobs, placing it seventh from the top.

"We're sympathetic with what Sen. Kilmer is trying to do," said Grist, of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition. But the approach is flawed for a number of reasons.

First, because this is the first time that job numbers have been calculated, they may not be as accurate as one would like with so much riding on the outcome. If jobs are to become a major consideration, they should become part of the ranking criteria after careful study, Grist said.

"It's not something that is ready now," she added. "Many people would say that the priority for this program needs to be protecting habitat and creating parks for people to enjoy. I know the sportsmen would be very unhappy if this became a jobs program."

Another flaw, she said, is that farmland preservation was left out of the Senate's list entirely, based on the idea that it would not create jobs.

"Farmland maintains existing jobs," said Grist. "There were 66 jobs maintained by the House that are not even mentioned in the Senate version. These are seasonal jobs in rural communities where every job counts."

By focusing on jobs, the funding goes to smaller projects that are less challenging. Shoreline acquisitions and projects fitting into a larger puzzle get ignored.

Also, by reaching down to include some of the lowest-scoring projects, there is a good chance that "bad projects" will get funded, she said. These are ones where the local match has not been secured or permits may not be obtained in time.

"Once we start funding projects that are ranked poorly, the whole program starts to unravel," she said.

Reluctantly, Grist said she would rather lose the \$16 million entirely if it would keep politics out of the selection process.

"As terrible as it is to lose funding in the short term," she said, "the integrity of the

process in the long term is more important. We hope the Senate will reconsider."

Sen. Phil Rockefeller, D-Bainbridge Island, said he supported Kilmer's approach because it was important to gain bipartisan support when every vote counts. But now the game has changed, as lawmakers try to reconcile the Senate and House versions of the budget. "This is not over," Rockefeller said. "There is a reconciliation process to go through."

Kitsap County Commissioner Charlotte Garrido noted, with a smile, that her South Kitsap district would gain from a new picnic shelter at Horseshoe Lake versus a new trail on Bainbridge Island.

"But if it ranked lower, it is not fair to jump the queue," she said. "I want some consistency in how these applications are made."

The three commissioners agreed to send a letter to local legislators supporting funding under the traditional formula.

BOX

May Day at Hilltop

Sunday, noon to 4 p.m.

A free one-day event will allow visitors to experience the unique 31-acre Hilltop property, which the Bainbridge Island Lane Trust would like to acquire from the private owner. The property would link the east and west portions of Grand Forest, creating 540 contiguous acres of open space and forming a key link for a trail across the island. Because parking is limited, visitors are encouraged to take a shuttle bus from Ordway Elementary School, 8555 Madison Ave NE, or Woodward School, 9125 Sportsman Club Road. Shuttles will run every 15 minutes from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Walk-in groups also are planned. For information: www.bi-landtrust.org/



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Published: Wednesday, May 4, 2011

Reiter Foothills review leaves many concerned

By Alejandro Dominguez, Herald Writer

INDEX -- An environmental study says the design for the Reiter Foothills motorized trail system will not harm the nearby forest.

But for some, the review process did not answer all the concerns they have about the project.

After completing the state environmental review process, the state Department of Natural Resources, which manages the Reiter Foothills between Gold Bar and Index, can work on obtaining permits from Snohomish County and getting state money and grants to develop the trails.

For news and updates on Northwest outdoors news, follow us [@heraldoutdoors](#)

The review process was completed in mid-April after the agency responded to 803 comments from individuals and various agencies.

The number of comments was unusually high, DNR spokeswoman Toni Droscher said.

"There's a lot (of) passion and interest in this project," she said.

DNR is seeking to develop 35 miles of trails on the 2,000 acres. Half of the property will be developed for use by four-wheelers and dirt bikes. The rest would be for hikers, mountain bikers and horseback riders.

The time frame for the \$3.6 million project is uncertain because permits and funding are needed first, Droscher said.

And there could be unexpected challenges.

At the moment, 10 conservation groups are deciding if they should challenge the decision, according to Karl Forsgaard, a Seattle-area lawyer representing them.

He declined to elaborate. A decision could be made in a couple of weeks, he said.

The Sierra Club, the Pilchuck Audubon Society and Friends of Wild Sky are some of the groups he represents.

Erosion, obtaining permits and stormwater pollution were some of the problems activist Bill Lider has with the plan.

Lider, a Lynnwood resident and a Reiter Foothills volunteer for about two years, thinks the DNR will have a difficult time getting approval because off-road vehicles are more harmful to water runoff than conventional vehicles, he said.

Also, Reiter Foothills should have trained staff to maintain, monitor and enforce rules so it does not become like other off-road parks in the state, he said.

"Other off-road trails are a big mess," Lider said.

Index Mayor Bruce Albert said DNR did not fully address concerns the town of 178 people has about erosion and traffic created by the influx of users.

The department has not adequately proven it won't negatively affect the town, he said.

The department said in [an 82-page response](#) to comments that the trails are designed to minimize erosion, that most of the traffic will come through Gold Bar instead of Index, and that there are plans for staff and volunteers to be present in the Reiter Foothills.

The number of staff members will depend on funding, Droscher said.

DNR is waiting for the Legislature to finish a special session to know how much money might be available. Only the House version of the budget gives \$1.5 million in capital funding to the project. DNR also is awaiting responses from grant applications. Among other applications, DNR is seeking two possible grants from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. The grants would provide \$554,000 for construction of the motorized trail and a temporary trail from parking areas, and \$112,000 to build a bridge over the Wallace River for the non-motorized trails, Droscher said.

DNR also can also about \$5.4 million in two years if Gov. Chris Gregoire signs into law a bill which would require people to pay for the use of recreational areas.

Alejandro Dominguez: 425-339-3422; adominguez@heraldnet.com.

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4/27/2011 6:00:00 AM

Letter: Even port wanted Kah Tai preserved

One of the persistent urban myths about Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park is that it was never intended to be a “nature” park.

True, the port tried in the 1970s to build a planned unit development on the flats and placate the public with a narrow greenbelt along the lagoon shore. But those flats were created when the port filled in a beautiful estuary with dredge spoils in 1964 and the commercial development idea didn't fly.

When the port accepted land on the western edge of Kah Tai from H.J. Carroll and applied to place it in a retroactive waiver in 1977, Mr. Carroll's requirement was that his generous gift “be used only for park purposes.”

The documents between state and federal officials accepting that retroactive waiver are specific that the waiver was granted so the donated land could be used for a Land and Water Conservation (LWCF) grant-funded park.

Commercial development was no longer proposed nor would it have been funded with an LWCF grant. Protections in perpetuity come with LWCF money. History cannot be rewritten.

The environmental impact assessment in the 1981 LWCF grant refers to Kah Tai as a “de facto wildlife park.” What was understood in 1981 has only become more apparent with time and natural succession. It is a nature park.

In 1986, the City of Port Townsend updated their Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. It referred throughout to the park as Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park, 25 years ago, five years after the port signed the grant contract to create the park.

In 2003, the port updated its own comprehensive scheme, and its own environmental impact assessment concluded that any development at Kah Tai “would result in degradation and loss of habitat and adverse impacts to the wetland,” among other negative consequences. Their own published conclusion was to not develop it within the 20-year window of their scheme, but to maintain it as open space/park or sell it in entirety to a public entity that would maintain it as such.

In 2011, the port is claiming that no protections apply to its land in Kah Tai – protections it agreed to when the park was created. This is not about 1.9 acres in one corner. It's about the uplands that have developed into precious wildlife habitat in the heart of our city. One corner, one building, that's only the beginning.

DEBORAH JAHNKE
Port Townsend

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May 06, 2011

5/4/2011 6:00:00 AM

Letter: Ethical obligation to park donors, volunteers clear

The recent *Leader* article regarding Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park boundary determinations gives a good overview of the legal and bureaucratic process, but misses the heart and soul of the historical record and the important part citizens played and without whom there would be no park.

It quotes Ms. Kaleen Cottingham of the state Recreation and Conservation Office saying that she would make a final recommendation on park boundaries, that "her office's task has always been to use records – not recollections – to determine the (6)(f) boundary around the park ... I'll have my staff go through the records ... and make sure we have everything to make a decision."

There would be very few documents to search without the efforts of Friends of Kah Tai, the citizen organization that worked tirelessly in the late 1970s and early 1980s to create Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park, and that was instrumental in acquiring grants as well as donations to meet required local matches to the grants. Those early Friends of Kah Tai were meticulous recordkeepers. They left seven large boxes of records for safe keeping, knowing that nature parks are constantly under assault from development. The present officers have kept those records, many more than 30 years old.

Those seven boxes contain newspaper clippings, brochures and ads from many community fundraisers, old photos, legal documents showing port- and city-signed agreements founding the park, deeds and letters from citizens donating their land to the park, documents from four citizen lawsuits.

While the records are made up of many small pieces, the pieces add up to the complete picture – the undisputed intent of the founders and the matching grant donors – a park boundary that includes the now disputed port parcel.

One particularly poignant letter along with a deed is from one Port Townsend family, whose donation of private land constituted more than half of the required grant financial match. They deeded the land where they intended to build their retirement home to the park on the condition that the park in its entirety, explicitly including the port land, was forever protected as parkland and signed it "with love."

The state agency may make a boundary recommendation based on legal opinions and legal documents, but there is also an ethical obligation to honor the hundreds of people who worked, sacrificed and donated to give us Kah Tai – in its entirety.

MARILYN MULLER

Port Townsend



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Budget overshadows environment in Olympia

2219
But conservation groups
earn a big win with
phase-out of coal plant

By KATHIE DURBIN
Columbian staff writer

Deep recessions and multi-billion-dollar budget deficits usually aren't good news for Mother Earth.

That's the situation in Olympia this year, where conservation groups have set modest goals, hoping to pass a few environmental bills and hold onto precious budget dollars dedicated to protecting the state's land, water and air.

The biggest environmental win of the 2011 Legislature happened Thursday, on the eve of Earth Day, when a bill that will phase out operation of the state's only coal-fired electrical plant by 2025 cleared its final legislative hurdle and headed for Gov. Chris Gregoire's desk.

The measure requires Canadian company TransAlta to phase out its 1,460-megawatt Centralia coal plant in stages between 2020 and 2025. Supporters say the timeline allows for an orderly transition for plant workers and the local community and provides an opportunity to replace power from the Northwest's largest coal-fired plant with energy

efficient and clean resources such as wind and solar.

"This is a win-win-win for our health, the environment, our economy and the Lewis County community," said Doug Howell, director of the Coal-Free Future for Washington campaign. "This legislation — the result of environmentalists, labor unions, health experts, faith leaders, the local community, the corporation, the governor and legislators all working together — will drastically reduce the harm to human health and our environment from coal pollution."

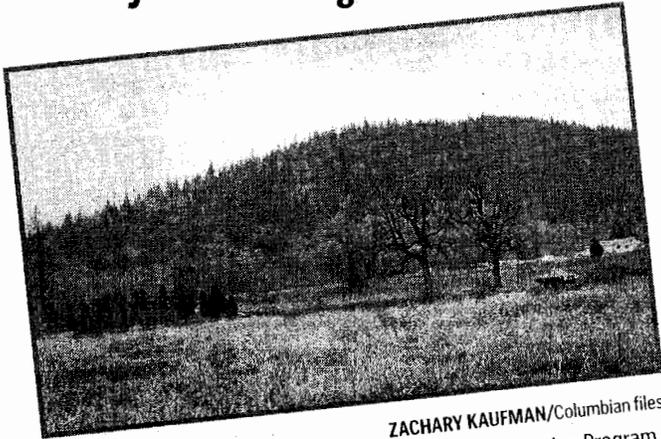
ENVIRONMENT, Page A4



**EARTH DAY
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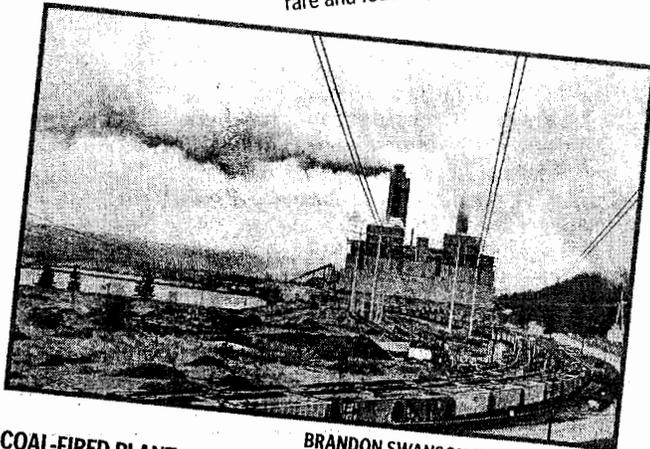
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Environmental action taken by the state Legislature



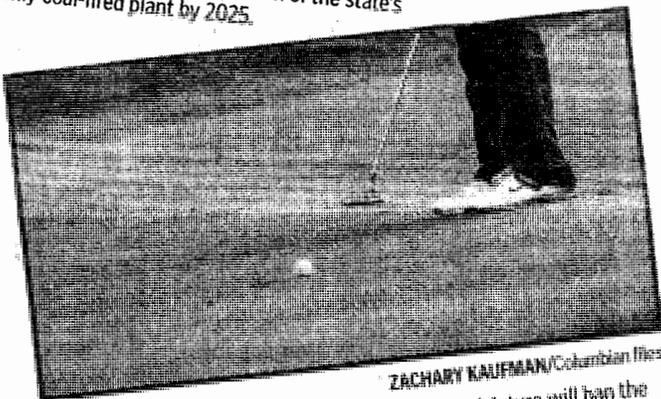
ZACHARY KAUFMAN/Columbian files

LACAMAS PRAIRIE: The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which faces a cut of 50 to 80 percent in the 2011-13 state budget, helped purchase Lacamas Prairie, an island of sedges, reeds and Oregon white oaks north of Camas that's home to one of the state's four known patches of Bradshaw's lomatium, a globally rare and federally endangered plant.



BRANDON SWANSON/Centralia Chronicle

COAL-FIRED PLANT: Boxcars filled with coal for the TransAlta coal-fired electrical plant wait on railroad tracks outside Centralia. The Washington Legislature on Thursday gave final approval to a bill that will phase out operation of the state's only coal-fired plant by 2025.



ZACHARY KAUFMAN/Columbian files

LAWN FERTILIZER: A bill passed by the 2011 Legislature will ban the use of turf-builder phosphate fertilizers on lawns and golf courses to protect waterways from excessive nutrients.

about Washington's role in the global coal economy. My biggest disappointment is that the state has failed to take a really serious and comprehensive approach to climate change in general. ... What Washington lacks is strong political leadership on climate policy."

Some victories

This year, lawmakers in Olympia, preoccupied with cutting more than \$5 billion from the 2011-13 state budget, have had little time to focus on environmental issues.

"Everything was overshadowed by the budget," Ridihalgh said.

Yet there have been wins along with the losses.

Of four top legislative priorities set by a coalition of environmental groups this year, two — the TransAlta initiative and a measure to ban the use of phosphate fertilizers on golf course greens and lawns — succeeded.

Last week, the governor signed a bill banning the use of "turf builder" fertilizers on those manicured landscapes. The ban applies only to "mature lands," said Neil Beaver of the Lands Council in Spokane, who lobbied for the measure. "Healthy mature lawns have plenty of phosphorus. New plants require phosphorus to produce fruits and vegetables. Farmers and gardeners can continue to purchase the product as before."

Nonetheless, the measure "was opposed by nearly every agriculture organization, even though farmers were completely exempt," Beaver said, as well as by a handful of golf course managers. The manufacturer of Scott's Turf Builder supported the bill, he said, "because they are phasing the product out by 2012, anyway."

Excess phosphorus runs off lawns into streams, where it can trigger algae blooms and damage fish habitat. When Michigan passed a similar measure, Beaver said, it saw a 28 percent reduction in phosphorus runoff.

Another success story happened Thursday, when the Legislature enacted a first-in-the-nation ban on toxic coal tar sealants. When applied to pavement, these sealants, which contain high levels of suspected carcinogens, leave a residue that is responsible for polluting storm-water runoff and contaminating lakes and waterways.

Bird-dogging the budget

One goal that is still a work in progress is to make sure core environmental protections already in place — "programs that protect the health of our air and water and make sure that our toxic sites are cleaned up," said Kerry McHugh of the Washington Environmental Council — are adequately funded in the

Environment:

From Page A1

It was good news for conservationists, though they had hoped to win a phase-out of coal by 2020. And it may help restore the state's tarnished image as a national leader in addressing climate change.

Effort lags

The political climate was different in 2007, when Gregoire announced a strategy to reduce Washington's greenhouse gas emissions in stages beginning in 2020. Sen. Craig Pridemore, D-Vancouver, introduced the first cap-and-trade bill in the Legislature that year, two weeks after the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change declared that evidence of global warming was now "unequivocal" and that human activity, primarily the burning of fossil fuels, was a major cause.

In February, the Department of Ecology announced that it won't meet its first state-mandated target, to reduce the state's greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The main reason, the agency said, is the collapse of both regional and national efforts to establish a cap-and-trade system mandating reductions of greenhouse gases by major polluting industries.

"I think that the state's progress needs to be put in the context of the national situation, where we have been outspent and outmaneuvered by the coal and oil industries to set back our progress," said Kathleen Ridihalgh of the Sierra Club.

The timeline for a phaseout of the TransAlta plant, the state's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, "will bring us closer to where we hope to be," she said.

"It's one significant step," she said, but there's much more work to be done, especially in the transportation sector, where the goals of increasing mass transit use, promoting clean-fuel cars and reducing vehicle miles traveled touch on the individual day-to-day decisions of Washington residents.

"We're demonstrating that it is possible to move away from fossil fuels to clean energy in a way that is good for everyone," said Eric de Place of the Sightline Institute, a progressive Seattle think tank. But there's a "somewhat alarming postscript," he said — active proposals to establish coal export facilities in Longview and Blaine that would send huge volumes of coal to China.

"If we ship 50 million tons of coal to China, that's roughly 10 times as much coal as is burned at Centralia," de Place said. "It would be terrific if the governor would say something definitive

3056

next two-year budget cycle.

"We were really pleased that the Legislature maintained the Model Toxics Control Act," McHugh said. "It funds environmental cleanup projects across the state for contaminated projects. It also creates jobs."

Over the past few years, about \$250 million has been diverted from the fund and used for other purposes, she said. "But no money was taken out this year, and that's a good thing. We know the legislature had a really challenging budget, and to a degree they did the best they could with targeted cuts. The problem is, environmental protections have been cut so far that any future cuts push things to the breaking point."

With agency budgets cut to the bone, conservationists also are concerned that proposals to fund programs like forest practices enforcement with new fees will result in less enforcement.

"What industry is saying is, 'We'll pay more fees, but that means protections need to be rolled back,'" McHugh said. "We can't support fees that reduce protection. But if the fee bills don't pass, that means there will be fewer people on the ground making sure logging operations are carried out in a safe way."

Conservationists are prepared to accept deep cuts in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which pays for grants to help local governments buy land valuable for wildlife habitat and recreation. In the past, the popular program has been funded at \$100 million per biennium. This year the House budget allocates \$50 million, the Senate just \$20 million. Those numbers will have to be reconciled in the Legislature's special session.

Maybe next year

Other bills failed to make it out of the Legislature by the deadline for policy bills. They include:

■ A children's safe products bill that would have required Washington manufacturers to look for safer chemicals to use in toys and other children's products.

Earlier legislation banned the use of lead, cadmium and plastic softening agents called phthalates, Laurie Valeriano of the Washington Toxics Coalition said. But the Department of Ecology has identified a list of additional chemicals that also are potentially hazardous to children, including formaldehyde and certain solvents and flame retardants.

"This was a very rational next step in the process of moving companies toward safer alternatives," Valeriano said. "Obviously, it was hugely challenging because of the budget occupying a huge amount of time. And with this issue, a lot of new members needed a lot of education. People needed more time to figure it out."

■ A Clean Water Jobs Act, which proposed to address toxic stormwater runoff into rivers, lakes and coastal waters and create jobs by imposing a new fee on hazardous substances to pay for stormwater control facilities. Oil refineries, which would have been most affected by the fee, lobbied against it.

McHugh said the bill's failure was not a total defeat. "The House included \$46 million and the Senate included \$50 million for toxic stormwater runoff," she said. "Our bill would have raised \$100 million from a new fee."

"We think that to really address clean water issues, we need a sustained and significant new funding source," she added. "Right now, there is just not the money to address the scale of the problem."

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The Kitsap Sun
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APR 30 2011

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

Senate ²⁰¹⁹ funding formula decried

■ Wilderness
group, county
dislike change

By Christopher Dunagan

cdunagan@kitsapsun.com
360-792-9207

OLYMPIA — As the House and Senate continue to clash over the state's capital budget, Kitsap County commissioners are asking local legislators to stick to tradition when funding wildlife and recreation projects.

Their action follows a request from Bainbridge Island parks officials, who are eager to buy the 31-acre "Hilltop property" to fill a gap between the east and west portions of Grand Forest. Like a key piece of a jigsaw puzzle, that property would complete the linkage to build trails connecting the island's eastern shoreline with the western shoreline.

The Bainbridge Island property is one of many projects caught up in a philosophical battle over state spending in a time of economic crisis. Nobody is predicting how it will turn out.

Specifically, the House approved \$50 million for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which provides money to buy critical habitats, build parks and trails and protect farmland. The money would be spent on priority projects using a scoring system adopted by the state Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.

The Senate approved \$20 million to be allocated to the highest scoring projects, then set aside another \$16 million with a special focus on jobs. The effect was to skip over higher-scoring projects — including the Bainbridge property — in favor of projects that could generate more jobs.

Officials with the non-profit Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition view the Senate's move as an attack on the integrity of the long-held funding formula that everyone depends on.

"The funding formula, which is in statute, has been successful because it has the support of a broad bipartisan coalition," said Joanna Grist, executive director of the coalition. "There is certainty in the system, which has received national awards for its independent ranking. If legislators begin picking different criteria, applicants will lose faith in the system."

The Hilltop purchase, needed to complete the Forest to Sky Trail, is in line for

See PARK, 10A

PARK
from 1A

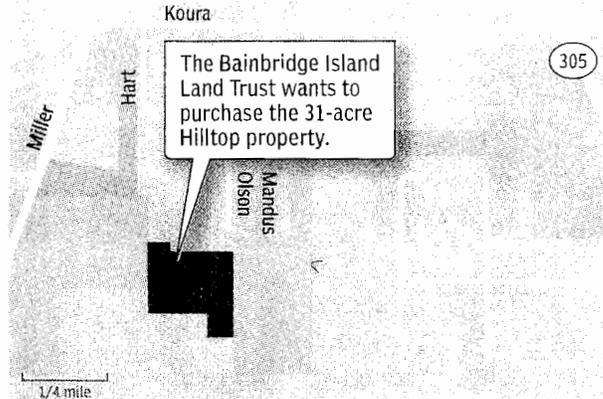
PARK PURCHASE

\$211,000 in the trails category. The project was ranked high enough for the Bainbridge Island Land Trust to form a funding partnership with the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District. The two groups laid out a five-year plan and paid for an option to buy the \$2.7 million property.

Matching the state's \$211,000 with an equal amount of local money would be the first step to acquiring the property. But the project, ranked fourth on the trails list, failed to make the cutoff in the Senate's budget, which favored other projects far down the list.

Asha Rehnberg, executive director of Bainbridge Island Land Trust, said a long-term strategy was needed to acquire the "very high-value" real estate with views of the Olympic Mountains. To get in line for funding, the project had to jump through many hoops at both the local and state levels.

"After we were ranked so highly, we had reasonable confidence that if the program got funded at all, we would be in good shape," she said. "The land trust has stuck its neck out a long way."



An option to purchase the property expires in September, Rehnberg said. Losing the state grant does not mean losing the project, but it would be a serious setback and would require a new strategy.

State Sen. Derek Kilmer, D-Gig Harbor, said he proposed the \$16 million focused on jobs to get bipartisan support for the entire funding package in the Senate. Kilmer pointed out that the governor's proposed budget also deviated from the funding formula, with a focus on Puget Sound projects.

Kilmer said several options were discussed in light of the state's economic difficulties — including cutting all funding for the program.

"These are unusual times," he said. "You're in a recessionary period with very little capital capacity. The state will not be making a lot of the investments it would be making at other times."

Kilmer also is a strong proponent of a constitutional amendment to lower

MAY DAY AT HILLTOP

A free event on Sunday from noon to 4 p.m. will allow visitors to experience the unique 31-acre Hilltop property, which the Bainbridge Island Land Trust would like to acquire from the private owner. The property would link the east and west portions of Grand Forest, creating 540 contiguous acres of open space and forming a key link for a trail across the island. Because parking is limited, visitors are encouraged to take a shuttle bus from Ordway Elementary School, 8555 Madison Ave NE, or Woodward School, 9125 Sportsman Club Road. Shuttles will run every 15 minutes from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Walk-in groups also are planned. For information, visit www.bi-landtrust.org/

the state's debt limit while changing the way the debt is calculated. He worries that interest on outstanding bonds is eating up more and more of the revenues needed to run state government. Changing the system would allow more capital projects to be built during an economic downturn when costs are lower and

people need the work, he said.

Within that broader context came the idea to target jobs in the Wildlife and Rec Program.

"Our overall goal was to put people to work in the short term," Kilmer said. "We're really trying to rethink how the investments get made."

So, for the \$16 million, the Senate listed the projects in order of the number of jobs created for each \$1,000 in cost.

In the trails category, the Bainbridge Island property acquisition failed to make the cut, but projects involving trail development moved up the list. They included the \$1-million Cushman Trail in Gig Harbor, the \$761,000 Forbes Lake Park Trail in Kirkland, the \$341,000 Olympic Discovery Trail in Sequim and the \$377,000 North Bay Trail in Mason County — none of which were included in the larger \$50-million budget approved by the House.

In Kitsap County, a \$35,000 picnic shelter at Horseshoe Lake made the Senate's list, because it would produce 1.2 new jobs, placing it seventh from the top.

2 of 3

"We're sympathetic with what Sen. Kilmer is trying to do," said Grist, of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition. But the approach is flawed for a number of reasons.

First, because this is the first time that job numbers have been calculated, they may not be as accurate as one would like with so much riding on the outcome. If jobs are to become a major consideration, they should become part of the ranking criteria after careful study, Grist said.

"It's not something that is ready now," she added. "Many people would say that the priority for this program needs to be protecting habitat and creating parks for people to enjoy. I know the sportsmen would be very unhappy if this became a jobs program."

Another flaw, she said, is that farmland preservation was left out of the Senate's list entirely, based on the idea that it would not create jobs.

"Farmland maintains existing jobs," said Grist.

"There were 66 jobs maintained by the House that are not even mentioned in the Senate version. These are seasonal jobs in rural communities where every job counts."

By focusing on jobs, the funding goes to smaller projects that are less challenging. Shoreline acquisitions and projects fitting into a larger puzzle get ignored.

Also, by reaching down to include some of the lowest-scoring projects, there is a good chance that "bad projects" will get funded, she said. These are ones where the local match has not been secured or permits may not be obtained in time.

"Once we start funding projects that are ranked poorly, the whole program starts to unravel," she said.

Reluctantly, Grist said she would rather lose the \$16 million entirely if it would keep politics out of the selection process.

"As terrible as it is to lose funding in the short term," she said, "the integrity of the process in the long

term is more important. We hope the Senate will reconsider."

Sen. Phil Rockefeller, D-Bainbridge Island, said he supported Kilmer's approach because it was important to gain bipartisan support when every vote counts. But now the game has changed, as lawmakers try to reconcile the Senate and House versions of the budget.

"This is not over," Rockefeller said. "There is a reconciliation process to go through."

Kitsap County Commissioner Charlotte Garrido noted, with a smile, that her South Kitsap district would gain from a new picnic shelter at Horseshoe Lake versus a new trail on Bainbridge Island.

"But if it ranked lower, it is not fair to jump the queue," she said. "I want some consistency in how these applications are made."

The three commissioners agreed to send a letter to local legislators supporting funding under the traditional formula.



Chelan, Entiat could each receive \$500,000 grants

April 7th, 2011

CHELAN COUNTY - The cities of Chelan and Entiat could each receive \$500,000 in state grants to develop wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation projects, according to the state Wildlife and Recreation Program.

The Chelan Parks and Recreation Department will use the grant to help restore a section of shoreline to a natural beach and swimming area for visitors at Don Morse Park.

Entiat will restore habitat to its waterfront trail along the Columbia River and create a trail along the shore.

The grants come from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program that awarded \$1,145,000 in funding for four key wildlife protection projects in Chelan County, the House of Representatives announced Wednesday at its hearing for the state capital construction budget. The projects are a part of a proposed \$50 million appropriation to the program, which funds high-priority wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation projects across the state.

Projects funded by the WWRP -- a program with bipartisan support that had been slated for near elimination in Gov. Gregoire's proposed budget -- are determined using scientifically based, objective criteria.

The Chelan Area grants could be put at risk if the Senate cuts funding for the program or alters the selection criteria, according to Joanna Grist, executive director of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, which advocates for the program.

"We are thrilled to see that the House of Representatives understands the critical role that preservation projects like [this one] play in local communities across the state," Grist said. "WWRP projects help maintain critical habitat for wildlife, protect our waterways and ensure that outdoor recreation can continue to be a major source of income in rural communities across the state."

The Chelan County grants include \$145,500 to abate and restore a wildlife viewing area at Camas Meadows Habitat south of Cashmere and a \$342,620 for the city of Wenatchee to protect the iconic Saddle Rock from development.

Statewide, renewing WWRP funding is an essential investment in our long-term prosperity, Grist said.

The grants supply billions of retail dollars and millions of tax dollars local economies, she said.

<http://lakechelanmirror.com/main.asp?SectionID=5&SubSectionID=5&ArticleID=3830&TM=37012.2>

Federal water and land fund faces cuts

It has helped pay for
Clark County parks,
conservation projects

By KATHIE DURBIN
Columbian staff writer

It's a pot of federal money that has helped develop such popular sites as Frenchman's Bar on the Columbia River and the Salmon Creek Greenway. It's recently been tapped to buy 81 acres of critical forest habitat at the confluence of Salmon and Morgan Creeks, south of Battle Ground, and 55 acres at Fallen Leaf Lake in Camas.

Now the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, dedicated revenue that comes from offshore oil and gas leases, is on the chopping block.

House Republicans' continuing budget resolution, which proposes to fund the federal government through Oct. 1 after making \$61 billion in budget cuts, would slash payments from the fund by 87 percent. That would represent the lowest level of funding for the program in its 45-year history. The continuing resolution expires today at midnight.

The fund, which accumulates \$900 million annually, is dedicated to land purchases by federal agencies and grants to help local governments acquire conservation lands. Congress allocates the money through annual appropriations.

Local officials say it's been an important driver of parks and conservation projects in Clark County.

The land being acquired to develop Fallen Leaf Park "is about a \$2 million acquisition," said Bill Dygert, a Vancouver

Fund:

From Page A1

parks and natural resources consultant who helps assemble financing packages for projects in Clark County. "We had to pull together different sources of money. We got \$1 million from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, \$500,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the rest from the county's Conservation Futures program. You pull out any one of these pots of money and you quite likely wouldn't be able to pursue the acquisition."

U.S. Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., wrote to the chairmen of the various House appropriations committees March 30 urging them to reconsider the 87 percent cut.

"This represents an approach to conservation and recreation funding that is dramatically out of proportion to the overall deficit reduction approach," he wrote. "While recreation and conservation should shoulder a fair portion of the burden of the budget reduction, disproportionate cuts run counter to America's long bipartisan tradition of protecting land and water for people and nature."

Wyden noted that a recent national poll showed 86 percent of voters support the program. He said it creates jobs, benefits hunters and anglers, and ensures recreation access and watershed protection while keeping land in private ownership.

Wildlife, recreation

A similar state program faces cuts, too. The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which has poured millions of dollars into land conservation and recreation projects in Southwest Washington since its inception in 1989, would see its funding cut by half, to \$50 million, under the budget House Democrats unveiled this week.

Gov. Chris Gregoire's budget proposes eliminating funding for the statewide program, which is paid for with state construction bonds. However, her budget includes \$20 million for several individual projects in the Puget Sound area.

"In these times, we are thrilled to be getting \$50 million," said Joanna Grist, director of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition. "It's great for outdoor recreation. Most of all, we hope that the Senate will follow the House's lead in respecting the time-tested ranking process that has worked for WWRP."

Rather than "cherry pick" projects, the program, created by former Washington Govs. Dan Evans and Mike Lowry, uses independent experts to rank projects for funding in

each budget cycle, Grist said.

Variety of sources

Pat Lee, lands manager with Clark County Environmental Services, says the county uses money from a variety of sources to acquire property, including its own Conservation Futures levy, which provides \$2.4 million annually in local matching dollars. The Land and Water Conservation Fund contributed \$400,000 toward the county's purchase of streamside and mature forest habitat at the confluence of Salmon Creek and Morgan Creek.

But Lee sees non-county revenue sources for land acquisition declining. The county's share of money from the state Salmon Recovery Board dropped from \$3.5 million to \$2.5 million last year. Funding from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program is iffy. And now the federal funds are at risk, as well.

"The funding climate overall is not going in a positive trend," Lee said.

The nonprofit Vancouver-based Columbia Land Trust works with private landowners and is not eligible to apply for grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Yet the fund has been key to realizing the trust's mission of acquiring conservation easements to protect fish and wildlife habitat throughout Southwest Washington, said director Glenn Lamb.

A good example, Lamb said, is the partnership that is working to help the city of Camas assemble land for a system of waterfront parks, including the city park at Fallen Leaf Lake.

"Ten years ago, the Columbia Land Trust acquired a grant to purchase the hillside" above the lake, he said. "We are still holding it, with the understanding that we would transfer it to Camas."

The 43-acre site, which includes a large tract of old-growth forest, is on the west side of the lake.

In February, the Camas City Council authorized Mayor Paul Dennis to sign a purchase and sale agreement to buy an adjacent 55-acre parcel surrounding the lake for \$2.05 million from Georgia-Pacific, owner of the Camas paper mill. Nearly all the money will come from federal, state and county grants.

"These resources have been helpful to Camas in executing the vision," said Camas City Manager Lloyd Halverson.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been key in enabling local governments to buy property from individual landowners as well, Lamb added.

"There are many landowners in Clark County who have approached us who would like to see their land in conservation but can't make an outright gift of their land."

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Methow Valley New Op-Ed

State Senate proposal endangers autonomy of WWRP funding

By Bill Pope and Bob Monetta

Wednesday, May 12, 2011

When the House of Representatives announced its Capital Construction Budget earlier this month, slashing funding for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program by 50 percent – from \$100 million to \$50 million – supporters of the program had an unusual response: We cheered.

Why? Because in these tough economic times, every program funded by tax dollars has to take a cut, and the WWRP, which funds high-priority land conservation and recreation projects, is no different. But even while cutting the program drastically, the House did something right. They made sure the best ranked projects were still funded and kept the program's essential pieces in tact so it can thrive in future, more prosperous years.

It cannot be overstated how critical the WWRP has been for our area over the last 20 years.

Since 1990, the WWRP has funded more than 40 projects in Okanogan County alone, totaling more than \$66 million in local investment. Projects like the Mack Lloyd Park in Winthrop, the Methow Valley Trail System and the Pearrygin Lake Shoreline Acquisition are the cornerstone in the large outdoor recreation business that our county thrives on. From the dollars earned by the local tourism industry to keeping our real estate market alive in tough times, the quality of our environment plays a critical role in the economic vitality of our community.

The WWRP funds projects statewide based on independent ranking criteria that determine which projects are the best. This means that every community, like ours, has an equal opportunity to get its project funded, whether it is saving the migration grounds of Washington's mule deer, creating parks for our children to play, or making sure our working farms stay in business. It also means that there is no chance of earmarking politically popular, but less critical, projects.

But all that has been put at risk by the counter proposal outlined by the Washington State Senate. Their proposal doesn't just further decimate the WWRP's funding by slicing an additional \$30 million from the House's proposal – it also moves \$16 million into a different fund for handpicked projects, in key districts. In other words, the Senate proposal would convert the WWRP process from a merit-based process to one that is subject to political manipulation.

This means that not only will the mule deer lose their habitat, but hunting grounds won't be saved and fisheries won't be protected, statewide. Locally, if the Senate proposal prevails, we lose two projects: a project to build up the Twisp Community Trail and a local farm that the WWRP would have saved. In fact, the Senate proposal cuts every single farmland preservation project in Washington – a devastating blow to our farming heritage.

But even worse: The Senate proposal threatens the very core of the WWRP. If legislators are allowed to cherry-pick pet projects in tough times, skipping over those that are highly ranked in favor of those that are politically popular, how can we expect the program to work in the future?

Statewide, renewing WWRP funding is an essential investment in our long-term prosperity. Outdoor recreation generates \$8.5 billion in retail dollars and millions in tax dollars, supporting 115,000 jobs in Washington state. Over the last 21 years, WWRP has taken root as one of the state's most popular and successful programs, enjoying broad bipartisan support for its mandate to protect and improve local parks, preserve habitat for fish and wildlife and save working farms.

But all that is put at risk by the Senate's dangerous proposal, which will destroy the faith of project applicants in the grant process and will unfairly support earmarks over better projects.

Bill Pope is owner of the Mazama Country Inn. Bob Monetta is owner of Windermere Real Estate Methow Valley.

<http://www.methowvalleynews.com/opinion.php>

No accord on funding to protect open space

Land: House, Senate far apart on projects

JOHN DODGE; Staff writer | • Published April 19, 2011

The state House and Senate capital budgets are miles apart when it comes to funding a statewide program to preserve open space, parks and working farms.

In the Senate, the priority projects received \$20 million, plus another \$16 million was directed to politically popular projects. No farm preservation projects were funded in the Senate plan. House budget writers included \$50 million for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program and used the project ranking system designed to keep political deal-making out of the equation.

Both funding plans represent marked decreases from the \$100 million the program received four years ago, a move that was expected due to the multibillion-dollar budget deficit.

"It's nice to be in the budget," said Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition spokeswoman Cynara Lilly. "But we want the projects funded on their merits."

The bipartisan program was formed in 1989 to provide a state source of funding to preserve land for outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat. Farmland preservation through purchase of development rights and other measures were added to the program in 2005.

Since 1990, the state has directed \$618 million to more than 1,000 projects across the state. South Sound projects funded include the Chehalis Western Trail, Thurston County's Camp Kenneydell Park on Black Lake and the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area.

High priority South Sound projects on the 2011-13 biennial list include:

- Expansion of Lacey's Pleasant Glade Community Park. There's \$1 million for the project in the House and Senate budgets.
- Removal of invasive species from five South Sound native prairie sites. The House set aside \$360,950, but the Senate didn't fund it.
- Addition of 150 acres to the Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve. The House budgeted nearly \$1.3 million, and the Senate didn't fund the project.

The state Recreation and Conservation Office is responsible for reviewing, ranking and distributing the grants through a competitive process. The Legislature typically uses its project priority list, which is based on specific criteria, such as public benefits, level of threat to the property or presence of imperiled species.

"By changing the criteria to fit a political need, the Senate proposal destroys the faith of project applicants in the grant process," said Joanna Grist, executive director of the coalition, a nonprofit group of 250 organizations representing conservation, business, recreation, hunting, fishing, farming and community interests.

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Read more: <http://www.theolympian.com/2011/04/19/1621654/no-accord-on-funding-to-protect.html#ixzz1JzKmX94g>

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Published April 27, 2011

Politics has no place in state wildlife and habitat programs

THE OLYMPIAN

One of the few bright spots of the 2009 legislative session was lawmakers' decision to set aside \$70 million in the state construction budget for wildlife habitat, farmland preservation and recreation opportunities.

This year funding for the so-called Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program is very much up in the air. We detest the Senate's attempt to politicize the project selection process and much prefer the House's plan to stick to the long-standing, independent analysis that keeps political deal-making out of the equation.

Even in difficult financial times, lawmakers have repeatedly recognized the need to preserve habitat and special parcels of property for future generations. Since 1990, the state has directed \$618 million to more than 1,000 projects across the state.

It's not like lawmakers are choosing between these worthwhile conservation projects and smaller class sizes for kids or health care for the poor. Funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program come out of the state's construction budget, which is financed through the sale of bonds. These are not general fund dollars.

Those lobbying for the wildlife and recreation grants have solid arguments. First, many of the projects create jobs. Secondly, some projects involve property acquisitions and conservation easements that put dollars in the pockets of local landowners, helping to stimulate the local economy. But most importantly, these projects secure natural resources for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The trails, swimming areas, parks and natural areas that are paid for through the competitive grant program provide financially strapped members of the public free recreation opportunities across Washington state.

The wildlife and recreation coalition was created in 1989 when former governors Dan Evans, a Republican, and Mike Lowry, a Democrat, assembled an incredibly broad, 130-member coalition of business and labor leaders, environmentalists, sportsmen and soccer moms. Today that coalition has grown to more than 250 members.

The coalition works because people of all political stripes understand the need to create special places while that's still possible.

The coalition has been well received by lawmakers, too. In 1990 the Legislature made its first appropriation – \$53 million to be spent over two years. Since then, two-year appropriations have ranged from \$40 million to \$100 million. Supporters were shooting for \$100 million in 2009, but given the spiraling economy, were pleased with the \$70 million appropriation.

The state Recreation and Conservation Office is responsible for reviewing, ranking and distributing the grants through a competitive process.

Investments in Thurston County alone have totaled more than \$30 million and include such popular attractions as Rainier Vista Park in Lacey, the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area, the regional athletic park off Marvin Road, Olympia Woodland Trail, Millersylvania State Park, Grass Lake Nature Park, Deschutes Falls Park, Chehalis Western Trail, Ward’s Lake, Tenino City Park and the Bald Hills Natural Resources Conservation Area.

That brings us to this year.

House budget writers included \$50 million for the wildlife and recreation program and used the project ranking system that has long been in place – a ranking system designed to keep out political deal-making.

In the Senate, the ranked projects would receive \$20 million. But senators set aside another \$16 million directed to politically popular projects. No farm preservation projects were funded in the Senate plan.

Coalition spokeswoman Cynara Lilly is absolutely right when she says projects should be funded on their merit, not how much political push is behind them.

“By changing the criteria to fit a political need, the Senate proposal destroys the faith of project applicants in the grant process,” said Joanna Grist, executive director of the coalition.

We agree.

The competitive ranking system has worked and worked well. It’s why organizations representing conservation, business, recreation, hunting, fishing, farming and community interests, have joined the coalition and continue their worthwhile quest for funding from the state Legislature.

House and Senate negotiators should include the wildlife and recreation program in the final construction budget and senators should abandon their attempt to politicize the selection process and let nominated projects rise or fall on their merit.

Originally published Sunday, May 1, 2011 at 4:01 PM

Guest columnist

Washington Senate is making a mistake on state Wildlife and Recreation Program

In these difficult budget times, the Washington Legislature's need to cut back the Wildlife and Recreation Program is understandable, write Dan Evans and Mike Lowry, program co-founders and former state governors. But the state Senate's more political approach would put the program in peril.

By Dan Evans and Mike Lowry

Special to The Times



THE people of Washington state understand that our future prosperity is inextricably bound to our success in preserving the environment in which we live. We have worked to build our thriving cities and developed our diverse economy while conserving the forests, mountains, waters and beaches that sustain our high quality of life.

That's why, 22 years ago we reached across party lines and came together to create the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) to protect critical wildlife and fishing habitats from the havoc wreaked by rapid growth and sprawl, as well as contribute to Washington state's vital farming and recreation economy.

Today, the WWRP is one of the state's most popular and successful programs, enjoying broad bipartisan support for its mandate to protect and improve state and local parks, preserve habitat for fish and wildlife, and save working farms. Over the past 22 years, the WWRP has spent taxpayer dollars with maximum efficiency, with projects ranked according to a rigorous, scientific criteria, free from political influence. Only the most worthy, higher-ranked projects have received funding.

The projects have done more than just preserve critical wildlife areas. They help local farmers keep their land in production and contribute to the 115,000 jobs and the more than \$8.5 billion dollars that outdoor recreation contributes to our state's economy. That's why major employers like Boeing, Group Health, Puget Sound Energy, John L. Scott Real Estate, REI and Weyerhaeuser support the program.

So it is with both surprise and disappointment that we need to come together once again to fight about this critical issue. This year the future of the WWRP is in peril in Olympia.

In these tough times, every program funded at the state level must make sacrifices. That's why, when the House of Representatives came through with a budget that, while cutting the WWRP's funding in half, saved the program from elimination, we supported the proposal.

However, it's an even more drastic proposal by the state Senate that has us fighting for the future of the program. And in this case, it's not just a question of funding, but a question of policy that threatens the future of the WWRP.

The Senate and House budgets differ greatly in their approach. The House proposal significantly reduced WWRP grants below last biennium's level but importantly chose to maintain the integrity of the program. Projects are funded using a tried and true independent ranking system that selects the best projects. This means that every community around the state has the chance to get its project funded based on its merits, not political horse trading or earmarking.

The Senate proposal also significantly reduced WWRP grants but importantly it changed existing policy to set aside an additional \$16 million of earmarked projects from the WWRP application list, creating a separate, more political criteria for funding projects. The Senate's proposed new way of funding additional projects is dangerous. Creating a meaningless set of criteria to fund politically popular projects, however well intended, is nothing short of earmarking.

If policy doesn't matter in tough times, when does it? The WWRP is about protecting the legacy and heritage of our great state. It is

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nationally recognized for putting policy above politics. Please do not change that.

Dan Evans, left, was Washington state's governor from 1965 to 1977 and U.S. senator from 1983-89. Mike Lowry was governor from 1993-97 and U.S. representative from Washington's 7th Congressional District from 1979-1989. They were founding co-chairs of the Washington Wildlife Recreation Coalition.

Nirvana: Readers share memories



Nirvana timeline: Readers share memories

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THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

May 04, 2011

OPED: Preserve WWRP Funding

When the Washington state House of Representatives announced its capital construction budget in early April, cutting funding for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program by 50 percent – from \$100 million to \$50 million – supporters of the program agreed cutting the program was appropriate in these tough economic times.

For 20 years, the WWRP has funded high-priority land conservation and recreation projects across the state. Less funding means many important projects will be lost that could have saved working farms, protected critical fishing habitats or created parks to be enjoyed by generations to come.

These are opportunities lost forever. It's a huge – but not total – loss. Why? Because the House of Representatives did something right. Even while cutting the program, they kept its essential pieces intact so it can thrive in more prosperous years.

We thank the House for its leadership in funding this program in difficult times. We call on the Senate to show the same leadership by approving a capital budget with \$50 million for WWRP projects that have been fairly chosen, not chosen for political reasons.

The WWRP funds its projects statewide based on criteria and rankings established by citizen committees to select the best projects, a process that demonstrates integrity and competition. This means every community has an equal opportunity to get a project funded, whether it is saving the migration grounds of Washington's largest elk herd, creating parks for our children to play at, or helping family farms stay in production. It also means no chance of the Legislature picking less critical projects instead of the best projects.

But all that has been put at risk by the counterproposal outlined by the Senate. Their proposal doesn't just further decimate the WWRP's funding by slicing \$30 million from the House's proposal, it also moves \$16 million into a different fund for hand-chosen projects, in key districts, rather than funding projects based on their merits. This means that not only will elk lose their habitat, but also local economies around our state parks won't be preserved, hunting grounds won't be saved and fisheries won't be protected.

The Senate budget also eliminates all funding for working farmlands – like 200 acres to be protected at the Dawson Ranch in Stevens County – putting hundreds of farming jobs across the state at risk.

Even worse, the Senate proposal threatens the very core of the WWRP. It sets a dangerous precedent: If legislators are allowed to cherry-pick pet projects, what is the point of a time-tested, objective, nonpolitical ranking process?

In addition to losing a great project like the Dawson Ranch – which alone maintains more than 20 farmland-related jobs in Colville – the Senate budget draft would slash funding for the Antoine Peak project in Spokane County more than 50 percent, from \$1.6 million to \$764,000. Without full funding, Spokane County Parks may not be able to meet the project's goals of protecting elk and mule deer

habitat and creating hiking and mountain biking trails close to Spokane and Spokane Valley – land that is truly “near nature, near perfect.”

Projects like Antoine Peak and the Dawson Ranch make our community a great place to live, protect our natural environment and contribute to our local economies. Their value was recognized in a statewide, competitive ranking process, but unfortunately, this doesn't matter in the Senate budget.

Statewide, renewing WWRP funding is an essential investment in our long-term prosperity. Outdoor recreation generates \$8.5 billion in retail dollars and millions in tax dollars, supporting 115,000 jobs in Washington state. Over the last 21 years, WWRP has taken root as one of the state's most popular and successful programs, enjoying broad bipartisan support for successfully funding over 1,000 projects statewide that preserve our quality of life.

But all that is put at risk by the Senate's dangerous proposal, which destroys a time-tested, proven, fair process and unfairly supports earmarks over well-ranked projects.

Suzy Dix, a landowner, farmer and Realtor in Spokane, is on the boards of directors of the Dishman Hills Natural Area Association and The Nature Conservancy of Washington.

<http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2011/may/04/preserve-wwrp-funding/>

Zemek, Susan (RCO)

From: Cottingham, Kaleen (RCO)
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2011 12:09 PM
To: Zemek, Susan (RCO); Austin, Marguerite (RCO); Robinson, Scott (RCO); Langen, Rachael (RCO); McLellan, Steve (RCO)
Subject: Peninsula Gateway OpEd: Knight Forest, grant program in crosshairs of state budget melee

[Another article on one of our projects.](#)



Knight Forest, grant program in crosshairs of state budget melee

By Julie Ann Gustanski
Wednesday, May 11, 2011

A critical project that will provide park access for thousands of families and children in our community is at risk in Olympia this year. Its fate lies in the hands of Sen. Derek Kilmer.

The Knight Forest acquisition project is one of hundreds of grants submitted statewide to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program by local communities, parks districts and municipalities. The WWRP, which uses an independent, objective ranking system to determine the best projects, is the primary source for protecting land, water and our quality of life in Washington State.

This year, the Knight Forest project, submitted by the Peninsula Metropolitan Parks District in coordination with the Greater Gig Harbor Foundation, was ranked by the WWRP's merit-based system as one of the most viable projects statewide.

Even as the current economic climate means the House of Representatives had to slash funding for the WWRP in their proposed capital project budget, the Knight Forest project still made the cut, as only the best projects were preserved.

The foundation has been working with the parks district since 2006 to increase available parkland in the population-dense, park-poor Artondale/Cromwell/Arletta areas. In late 2010, against many odds and with significant help from a few community families, we were able to negotiate the sale and a loan to do just that.

With assistance from the WWRP grant, years of work on this project was about to fulfill the community's dream of recreation and community gathering areas, trails and protected forestlands.

Now, the state Senate's budget proposal puts the project at risk.

The Senate and House budgets differ greatly in their approach to the WWRP. The House proposal significantly reduces WWRP grants below last biennium's level, although it importantly maintains the program's integrity. Projects are funded using the statutory funding formula determined through the time-tested ranking system that objectively identifies projects based on their merits, not political bargaining or earmarking guaranteeing every community statewide has an equal opportunity to compete for and receive funding for their projects.

The Senate's proposal minimizes WWRP's funding, thus its capacity, by cutting \$30 million from the House's proposal and shifting \$16 million into a new fund that favors projects which purportedly will create short-term construction jobs.

Granted, both the House and the Senate have shown incredible leadership during these difficult economic times. We are grateful that the Legislature has affirmed the importance of protecting Washington's quality of life by saving the WWRP from elimination.

While we realize the Senate's well-intended desire to create short-term jobs, the costs of that approach would be devastating.

Knight Forest and other projects were highly ranked by an independent expert panel for a reason. High community need, risk of development, local money raised and population served were prevailing factors. The new and unproven evaluation criterion the Senate is using opens the door to future cherry-picking and earmarks.

Throwing away the integrity of the competitive ranking process, vital to the WWRP's success, would be a terrible mistake.

Renewing WWRP funding is an essential investment in the long-term prosperity of our community. Annually, parks and recreation-based activities generate some \$8.5 billion in retail dollars and millions in tax dollars, supporting 115,000 jobs statewide.

In the past 21 years, WWRP has been one of the state's most successful programs, enjoying well-deserved support for its mandate to protect and improve parks, preserve wildlife habitat and save working farms.

The Knight Forest Project is one of many projects that will lose out if the Senate's new system prevails. Though, the issue is much larger than a single project; it puts the WWRP's hallmark objective, non-partisan and open process into question, placing all future conservation and recreation projects into the realm where current political whim will instead reign.

Unfortunately, politics have placed one of the few untouched areas once slated for residential development at risk once again. Without the support of both the WWRP and our community, we may lose the chance to provide a multiuse park with forested trails for area families forever.

Please encourage Sen. Kilmer to lead the Senate in re-examining this issue. Not merely for the sake of saving Knight Forest, but to ensure that future generations will have access to parks and natural areas that have made Gig Harbor a wonderful place to live, work and play.

Julie Ann Gustanski, PhD, LLM, is the President and CEO of the Greater Gig Harbor Foundation.

Read more: <http://www.thenewstribune.com/2011/05/11/1661218/knight-forest-grant-program-in.html#ixzz1M4VvOEX7>

Wenatchee World

[For conservation, a bad choice](#)

By Bill Pope and Bob Monetta
Saturday, May 7, 2011

In what seems like only a small change in policy, merely a tiny maneuver in a year of drastic cuts, the Washington state Senate has managed to jeopardize the integrity of a 21-year program and threaten a key part of Washington state heritage: our farmland.

When we think of farms in Washington we think of the wineries, apples and wheat that we have become famous for. But what we don't often stop to think about is the land we farm and the jobs it provides. And when development and subdivision threaten working farms in Washington, they have one place to turn to save their land — and the jobs of those who work it — from becoming vacation homes or suburban sprawl: the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), which funds high-priority land conservation projects across the state.

Earlier this month, the Washington House of Representatives released its proposed capital construction budget, resurrecting the WWRP, which had been slated for elimination in the governor's budget, and providing over \$4 million in funding for six key farmland preservation projects in Washington. While the House budget only funds the WWRP at \$50 million — that's a 50 percent drop from previous years — the proposal is a victory for outdoor recreation, natural habitats and farmland all over our state in these tough times.

But all that has been put at risk by the counter-proposal outlined by the Washington Senate. Its proposal doesn't just further decimate the WWRP's funding by slicing an additional \$30 million from the House's proposal, it also moves \$16 million into a different fund for hand-chosen projects, in key districts, rather than funding projects based on their merits. And by doing so the Senate managed to cut every single farmland preservation project in Washington.

Locally, the Senate's budget would cut four projects in Chelan and Okanogan counties, which the House had proposed. In addition to the parks, trails and wilderness projects that would not be funded if the Senate's proposal prevails, the budget also eliminates a project that would have saved the Ellis Barnes Livestock Co. in Okanogan County. By changing the independent, merit-based criteria for selecting projects, we not only risk losing another local farm, but the opportunity to receive funding for future farmland, orchard and livestock projects.

The WWRP funds projects statewide based on an independent ranking criteria that decides on the best projects, a process that demonstrates integrity and competition. This means every community has an equal opportunity to get a project funded, whether it is saving the migration grounds of Washington's mule deer, creating parks for our children to play at, or making sure farms stay in production and protected from developers. It also means there is no chance of earmarking politically popular but less critical projects.

The Senate proposal sets a dangerous precedent: If legislators are allowed to cherry-pick pet projects in tough times, what is the point of a time-tested, objective, non-political ranking process? And if we allow politics to seep into the WWRP, does it mean that farm land will continue to lose out forever?

Bill Pope is owner of Mazama Country Inn. Bob Monetta operates Windermere Methow Valley.