

## Proposed Agenda Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Regular Meeting

October 26-27, 2016

Natural Resources Building, Room 172, Olympia, WA, 98501

**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 the meeting, please fill out a comment card and provide it to staff. Please be sure to note on the card if you are speaking about a particular agenda topic. The chair will call you to the front at the appropriate time. Public comment will be limited to 3 minutes per person. You also may submit written comments to the board by mailing them to the RCO, attn: Wendy Loosle, Board Liaison, or at [wendy.loosle@rco.wa.gov](mailto:wendy.loosle@rco.wa.gov).

**Meeting Accommodations:** Persons with disabilities needing an accommodation to participate in RCO public meetings are invited to contact us via the following options: 1) Leslie Frank by phone (360) 902-0220 or e-mail [leslie.frank@rco.wa.gov](mailto:leslie.frank@rco.wa.gov); or 2) 711 relay service. Accommodation requests should be received at least three business days prior to the meeting to ensure availability. Please provide two weeks' notice for requests to receive information in an alternative format and for ASL/ESL interpretation requests.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26

#### OPENING AND MANAGEMENT REPORTS

9:00 a.m.	<b>Call to Order</b>	Chair
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Roll Call and Determination of Quorum</li><li>Review and Approval of Agenda – October 26-27, 2016 (<b>Decision</b>)</li></ul>	
9:05 a.m.	<b>1. Consent Agenda (Decision)</b>	Chair
	A. Board Meeting Minutes – July 13-14, 2016	
	B. Time Extension Requests	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>City of West Richland, Developing Yakima Rivershore and Trail (RCO #<a href="#">12-1566C</a>)</li><li>Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Lake Sammamish Beach Renovation and Boardwalk (RCO #<a href="#">10-1383</a>)</li></ul>	
	C. Scope Change Request	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Anderson Island Park District, Jacobs Point Phase II (RCO #<a href="#">14-1240C</a>)</li></ul>	
	<u>Resolution 2016-31</u>	
9:10 a.m.	<b>2. Recognition of Outgoing Board Members</b>	Chair
	<u>Resolutions 2016-32, 2016-33</u>	
9:20 a.m.	<b>3. Director's Report (Briefings)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Director's Report</li><li>Legislative, Budget, and Policy Update</li><li>Grant Management Report</li><li>Fiscal Report (<i>written only</i>)</li><li>Performance Report (<i>written only</i>)</li></ul>	Kaleen Cottingham Wendy Brown Marguerite Austin

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**9:50 a.m. 4. State Agency Partner Reports (Briefings)**

- Department of Natural Resources
- State Parks and Recreation Commission
- Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Governor's Outdoor Recreation Advisor

*Brock Milliern  
Peter Herzog  
Joe Stohr  
Jon Snyder*

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**10:10 a.m. General Public Comment** for issues not identified as agenda items. Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

*Chair*

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**10:15 a.m. BREAK**

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**BOARD BUSINESS: DECISIONS**

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**10:30 a.m. 5. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Policy Decisions**

- A. Funding Allocation in the Local Parks Category\*

*Adam Cole*

Resolution 2016-34

- B. Funding Allocation in the State Parks Category\*

*Adam Cole*

Resolution 2016-35

- C. Funding Allocation in the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category\*

*Leslie Connelly*

Resolution 2016-36

- D. Forestland Preservation Category Policies and Evaluation Criteria\*

*Leslie Connelly*

Resolution 2016-37

**\*Public comment** will occur after each item presented. Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

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**12:15 p.m. LUNCH**

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**BOARD BUSINESS: REQUEST FOR DIRECTION**

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**1:15 p.m. 6. Project Area Special Committee Recommendation**

*Leslie Connelly*

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**BUSINESS: BRIEFINGS**

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**2:00 p.m. 7. Youth Athletic Facilities Policies**

*Adam Cole*

- A. Letter of Intent Process
- B. Policy Changes for Supplemental Grant Round

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**3:00 p.m. 8. Merrill Lake Exemption Request from the Department of Fish and Wildlife**

*WDFW Staff*

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**3:30 p.m. Executive Session: Director's Evaluation** (For Board Members Only)

*Chair*

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**4:30 p.m. ADJOURN FOR THE DAY**

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## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27

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### OPENING

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- 9:00 a.m. Call to Order** *Chair*
- Roll Call and Determination of Quorum
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### BOARD BUSINESS: BRIEFING

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- 9:05 a.m. 9. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Framework** *Scott Robinson*
- Approach for presenting the ranked lists
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### BOARD BUSINESS: DECISIONS

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- 9:20 a.m. 10. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)  
Farmland Preservation Category: Approval of Ranked List** *Kim Sellers*
- Resolution 2016-38

**Public comment.** Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

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- 9:40 a.m. 11. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)  
Habitat Conservation Account: Approval of Ranked Lists**
- |  |                           |                         |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Critical Habitat Category* .....        | <u>Resolution 2016-39</u> | <i>Scott Robinson</i>   |
| B. Natural Areas Category* .....           | <u>Resolution 2016-40</u> | <i>Kim Sellers</i>      |
| C. Riparian Protection Category* .....     | <u>Resolution 2016-41</u> | <i>Karen Edwards</i>    |
| D. State Lands Restoration Category* ..... | <u>Resolution 2016-42</u> | <i>Alison Greene</i>    |
| E. Urban Wildlife Habitat Category* .....  | <u>Resolution 2016-43</u> | <i>Sarah Thirtyacre</i> |

**\*Public comment** will occur after each category presented. Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

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### **10:45 a.m. BREAK**

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- 11:00 a.m. 12. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)  
Outdoor Recreation Account: Approval of Ranked Lists**
- |  |                           |                         |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Local Parks Category* .....             | <u>Resolution 2016-44</u> | <i>Karen Edwards</i>    |
| B. State Lands Development Category* ..... | <u>Resolution 2016-45</u> | <i>Rory Calhoun</i>     |
| C. State Parks Category* .....             | <u>Resolution 2016-46</u> | <i>Karl Jacobs</i>      |
| D. Trails Category* .....                  | <u>Resolution 2016-47</u> | <i>Darrell Jennings</i> |
| E. Water Access Category* .....            | <u>Resolution 2016-48</u> | <i>Kyle Guzlas</i>      |

**\*Public comment** will occur after each category presented. Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

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### **12:30 p.m. LUNCH**

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- 1:30 p.m. 13. Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA): Approval of Ranked List** *Kyle Guzlas*
- Resolution 2016-49

**Public comment.** Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

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**1:50 p.m. 14. Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF): Approval of Ranked List**

*Ben Donatelle*

Resolution 2016-50

**Public comment.** Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

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**2:10 p.m. 15. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF): Approval of Ranked List**

*Dan Haws*

Resolution 2016-51

**Public comment.** Please limit comments to 3 minutes.

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**2:30 p.m. ADJOURN**

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**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board**  
**Resolution #2016-31**  
**October 26-27, 2016 Consent Agenda**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the following October 26-27, 2016 Consent Agenda items are approved:

- A. Board Meeting Minutes – July 13-14, 2016
- B. Time Extension Requests
  - City of West Richland, Developing Yakima Rivershore and Trail (RCO # [12-1566C](#))
  - Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Lake Sammamish Beach Renovation and Boardwalk (RCO # [10-1383](#))
- C. Scope Change Request
  - Anderson Island Park District, Jacobs Point Phase II (RCO # [14-1240C](#))

Resolution moved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Resolution seconded by: \_\_\_\_\_

Adopted Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016  
**Title:** Time Extension Requests  
**Prepared By:** Recreation and Conservation Section Grants Managers

#### Summary

This is a request for the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to consider the proposed project time extensions shown in Attachment A.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-31

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the requested time extensions.

## Background

Manual #7, *Funded Projects*, outlines the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's (board) adopted policy for progress on active funded projects. Key elements of this policy are that the sponsor must complete a funded project promptly and meet the project milestones outlined in the project agreement. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director has authority to extend an agreement for up to four years. Extensions beyond four years require board action.

The RCO received requests for time extensions 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 an extension to continue the agreement beyond four years.

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;
- Current status of activities within the grant;
- 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 re-appropriation request levels for RCO.

### **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.

### **Summary of Public Comment**

At the time of the writing of this memo, no public comment on the project has been received.

### **Staff Recommendation**

Staff recommends approval of the time extension requests for the projects listed in Attachment A.

### **Attachments**

A. Time Extension Requests for Board Approval

## Time Extension Requests for Board Approval

### City of West Richland

Project number and type	Project name	Grant program	Grant funds remaining	Current end date	Extension request	Reasons for Delay and Justification of Request
<a href="#">12-1566</a> Acquisition and Development	Developing Yakima Rivershore and Trail	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Water Access Category	\$1,098,080 (84%)	04/30/2017	7 months (11/30/2017)	<p>The City of West Richland is using this grant to purchase and develop land along the Yakima River, at the Van Giesen Bridge, for public access. The City has purchased approximately 2 acres and plans to construct a hand-launch ramp, a half-mile trail, viewing and picnic areas, restrooms, and interpretive signage. The trail will connect to a natural wildlife area and regional trail system.</p> <p>Early in the design phase of the project there were scope modifications, which increased the number and types of required permits. This also increased the timeline. The City completed the design and permitting phase and put the project out for bid. There were no bids submitted by any contractors in the entire Tri-Cities region. This unusual response was due to the amount of construction going on during this summer's construction season. Contractors were completely booked. The city is asking for a time extension so the project can be re-bid this spring in order to meet the in-water "fish window" during the 2017 summer construction season.</p>

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

Project number and type	Project name	Grant programs	Grant funds remaining	Current end date	Extension request	Reasons for Delay and Justification of Request
<a href="#">10-1383</a> Development and Restoration	Lake Sammamish Beach Renovation and Boardwalk	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account  Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) – Water Access Category  WWRP – State Parks Category	\$1,286,296 (58%)	12/30/2016	Up to 3 months (3/30/2016), but only if necessary.	<p>The State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) has completed design, permitting, and construction of the boardwalk. They have also completed design and permitting of the beach improvements, which are currently under construction.</p> <p>Substantial completion is scheduled for December 4, 2016, and the contractor expects final completion by December 31. If there are delays, due to adverse weather or other unforeseen events, State Parks may need another short extension.</p> <p>The board approved two prior time extensions for this project. These extensions were approved to accommodate merging phase 2 into the agreement; to address the complexity of environmental permitting and limited fish windows; and a desire to avoid construction during the busy summer months.</p> <p>It is likely the project will be completed by the end of this year, however, RCO staff is asking the board for authority to extend the project agreement for up to 3 months, but only if necessary.</p>

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Major Scope Change Request:  
Anderson Island Park District, Jacobs Point Phase II, RCO #14-1240C

**Prepared By:** Kim Sellers, Outdoor Grants Manager

#### Summary

Anderson Island Park District requests approval to change the scope of work for RCO Project #14-1240C by removing the development portion and converting the project to acquisition only. The project, funded through the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account program, is currently a combination project involving both acquisition and development.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

#### Background

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) awarded a \$1 million Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) grant ([RCO #10-1317](#)) in 2011 for a new passive park. The Anderson Island Park District (Anderson Island) used the grant to purchase an 82-acre waterfront site. The property, located on Ora Bay in South Puget Sound, has 10 acres of tidelands, 36 acres of forested uplands, and 36 acres of riparian corridors and wetlands. In addition to purchasing the property, Anderson Island constructed a 1.5 mile trail, picnic area, and improved shoreline access for non-motorized boating.

In 2015, Anderson Island received a second ALEA grant of \$82,556 for phase 2 ([RCO #14-1240](#)). Anderson Island's plans were to purchase an additional 17.6 acres and construct 1.2 miles of natural surface trails to provide additional shoreline access to hikers and boaters. The total cost for this phase is \$165,112, with \$133,612 for the estimated acquisition costs and \$31,500 for construction.

Anderson Island has been working to complete the acquisition portion of the project. Unfortunately, they experienced a major setback when the property was appraised at \$130,000 more than expected. After considering their options, they initially asked for a cost increase, but RCO staff shared that board policy does not allow cost increases for ALEA projects. Subsequently, they requested approval to remove construction from the scope of their Jacobs Point combination (acquisition and development) project. If approved, this would allow Anderson Island to use the full grant award toward the purchase of the property. The remainder of funds needed to acquire the property would come from a Pierce County Conservation Futures grant and a private donation.

This action is considered a major scope change that requires board approval because it eliminates the development portion a combination (acquisition and development) project, which could have affected the ranking.

## Analysis

### Board Policy

Sponsors are expected to complete the scope of work that is described in the grant application and project agreement. In deciding whether to approve a major scope change, the board considers the following factors:

- Why the change is being requested and how the sponsor has considered alternatives to amending the agreement;
- How the amended project will affect the sponsor's ability to perform the obligations of the original agreement;
- How the amended project will affect the sponsor's ability to spend the grant funds by the milestone dates set forth in the original agreement;
- Will federal or other matching resources be lost if a scope change is not approved?;
- What opportunity will be lost if the request is not granted? (Consider, for example, consequences to the public, the resources, and the grant program.); and
- What other project or projects could the money go to if this request is denied?

### Considerations

The following analysis addresses the policy factors listed above.

#### *Why the change is being requested and how the sponsor has considered alternatives to amending the agreement:*

Anderson Island is requesting that funds originally intended for construction (about \$30,500) be redirected toward the purchase the property. This is because the appraised value of the property was approximately \$130,000 more than originally anticipated. Additionally, matching grant funds that Anderson Island had applied for did not come through. RCO denied the original request from Anderson Island to increase the amount of the 2014 grant award. Since then, Anderson Island secured most of the required funding for the acquisition from alternative sources (Pierce County Conservation Futures and a private donation). This scope change request would provide Anderson Island with the remaining funds needed to purchase this property.

#### *How the amended project will affect the sponsor's ability to perform the obligations of the original agreement:*

Board policy requires that land purchased with grant funds be developed within five years of acquisition. Anderson Island is aware of this requirement and is willing to comply.

#### *How the amended project will affect the sponsor's ability to spend the grant funds by the milestone dates set forth in the original agreement:*

Project delays resulted from the property's appraisal at a value higher than expected. Anderson Island now has funds to fully acquire the target property. Should this scope change request be approved, Anderson Island is ready to move quickly toward closing on this property. Not including the construction portion of this project will allow Anderson Island to complete this project within the agreement period.

#### *Will federal or other matching resources be lost if a scope change is not approved?*

Yes. Additional funds for the acquisition of this property is coming from both the Pierce County Conservation Futures program and a private donor. These funds will be lost if Anderson Island is not able to use them within the next few months.

*What opportunity will be lost if the request is not granted? (Consider, for example, consequences to the public, the resources, and the grant program.)*

The landowners have indicated their desire to sell the property now. If this request is not granted, the opportunity to acquire this important property may be lost forever as the landowner may decide to put the property up for sale on the open market. The property includes 1/3 of a mile of shoreline, making it very attractive to real estate developers. If sold to developers, the property will most likely be subdivided and developed for residential use.

*What other project or projects could the money go to if this request is denied?*

Typically, project funding would roll down to the next highest ranked project on the board approved ranked list. However, there are no unfunded alternates remaining on the 2014 ALEA list.

### **Strategic Plan Link**

Consideration of this request supports the board's strategy to provide funding to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance habitat and recreation opportunities statewide. Projects considered for funding in the ALEA program support board-adopted priorities in *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

### **Public Comment**

RCO did not receive public comment on this proposal.

## **Staff Recommendation**

RCO staff reviewed the materials provided by Anderson Island Park District and recommends the major scope change be approved for the following reasons:

- The property being acquired is a valuable addition to an existing park and supports a prior investment by the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, and
- The request would preserve future recreational opportunities along a navigable water body, consistent with the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account and the 2013 *State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

Staff recommends that the board approve this scope change via Consent Calendar Resolution #2016-31.

## **Next Steps**

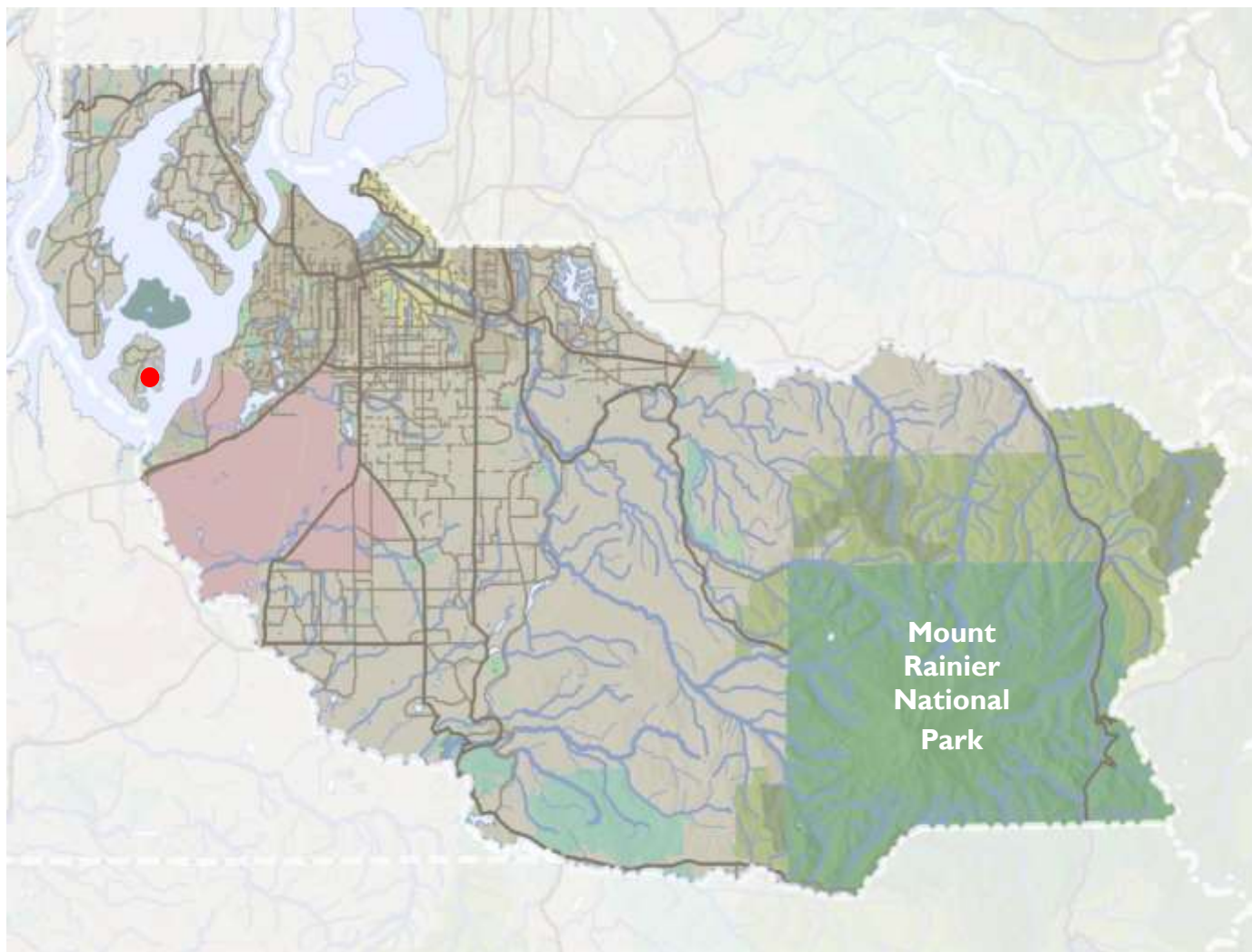
If the board approves the scope change, RCO staff will modify the proposed scope of work and execute the project amendment as directed.

## **Attachments**

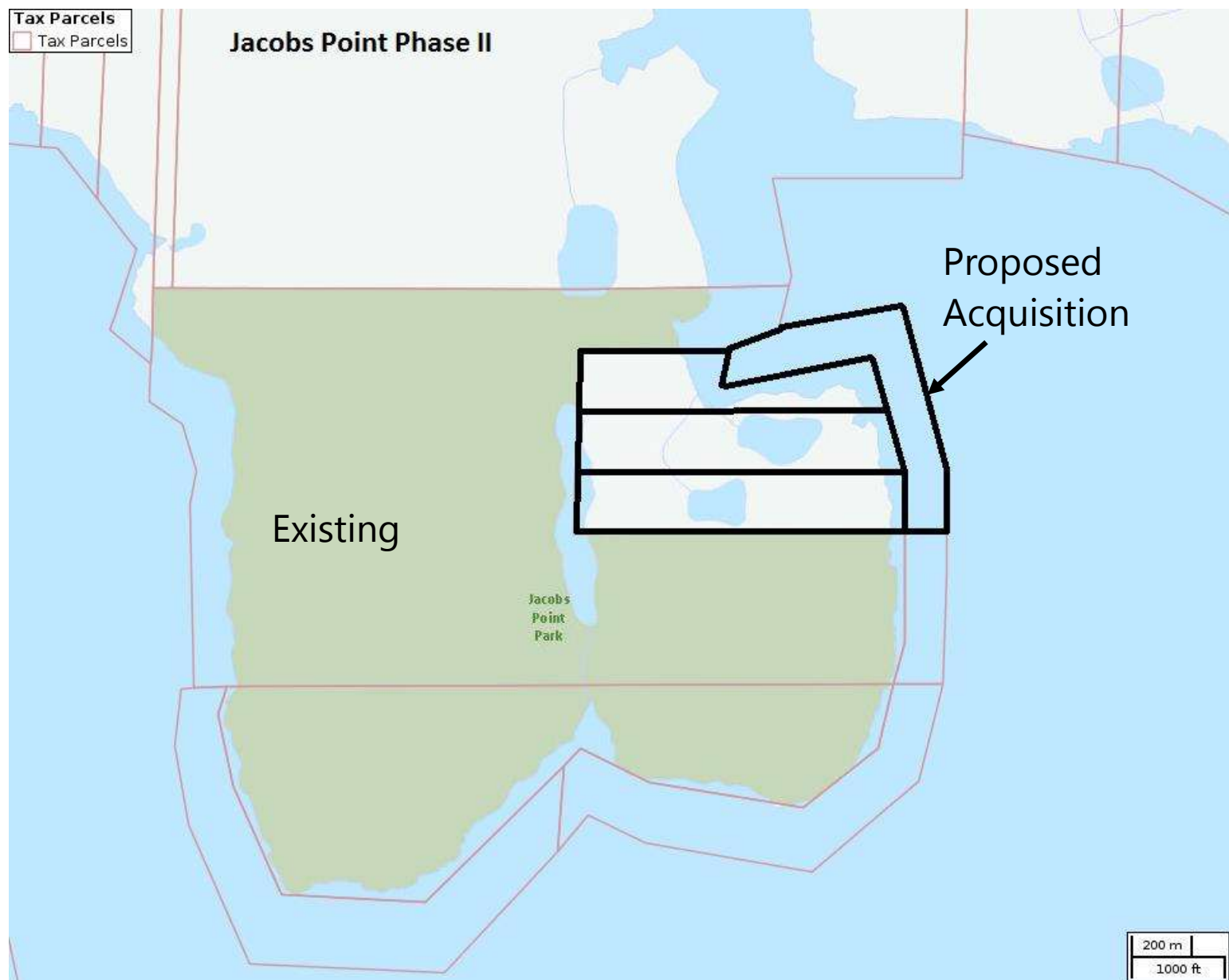
- A. Regional Location Map
- B. Jacobs Point Phase II Property, Proximity to Jacobs Point Park
- C. Development Associated with Jacobs Point Phase II



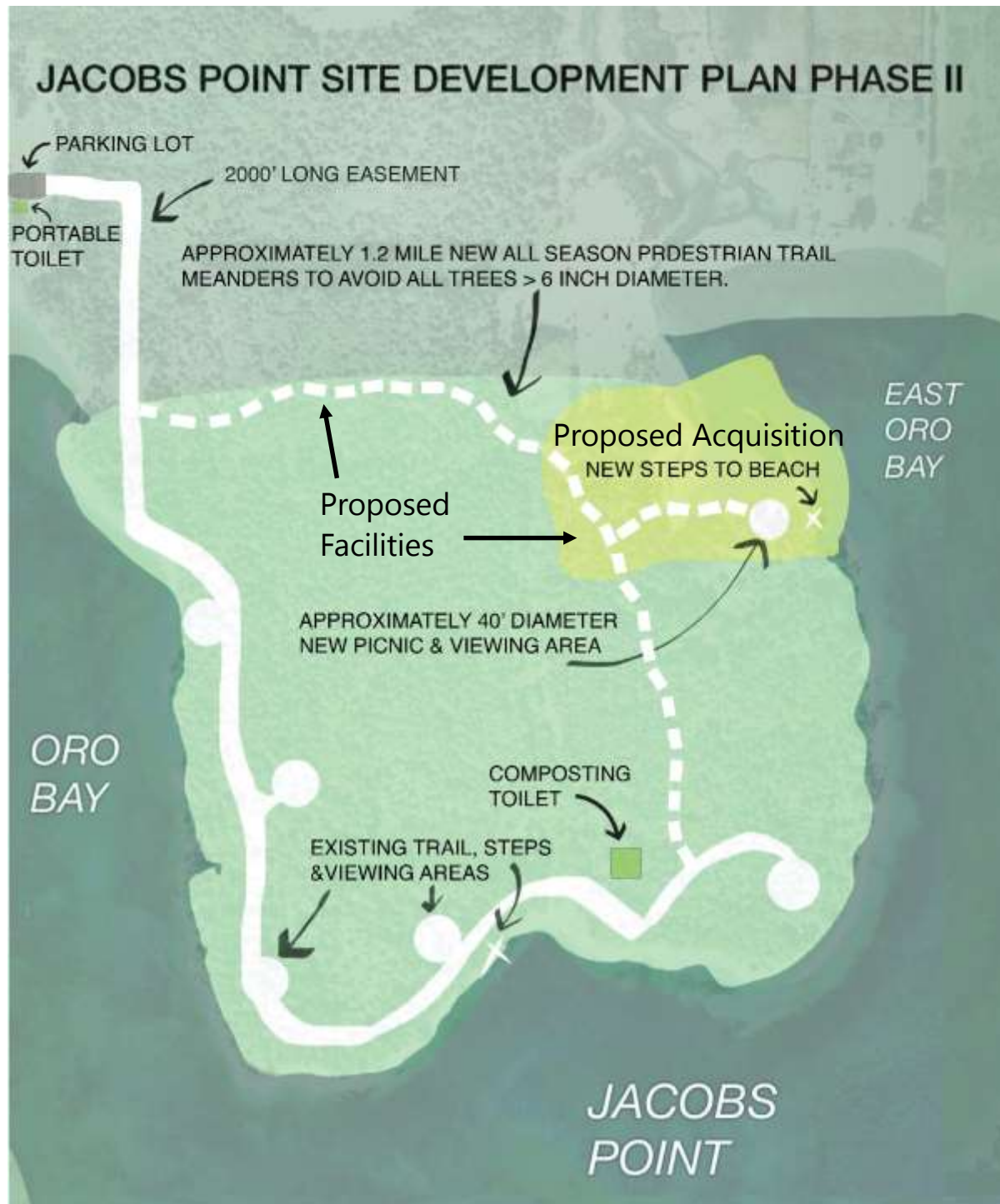
## Regional Location Map for Jacobs Point



## Jacobs Point Phase II Property, Proximity to Jacobs Point Park



## Site Development Associated with Jacobs Point Phase II



# Proposed 2017 Board Meeting Dates

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
 Salmon Recovery Funding Board  
 Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group

Washington Invasive Species Council  
 Holiday/Weekend

January						
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31						

**Note:** Staff proposes holding a joint travel meeting for the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and the Salmon Recovery Funding Board in October. The tour day would be shared; each board would hold a separate business meeting. Should the joint option not be selected, the SRFB will hold a September travel meeting.





A Resolution to Recognize the Service of

*Betsy Bloomfield*

To the Residents of Washington State and the Recreation and Conservation Office

**WHEREAS**, from January 13, 2011 to December 31, 2016, Betsy Bloomfield has provided excellent service to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and the people of Washington; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield has guided the distribution of nearly \$293 million in grants for 876 projects statewide, leveraging matching resources of more than \$181 million, for a combined investment of nearly \$474 million, to make Washington a great place to live, work, and play; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield is appreciated for her thoughtful contributions, always being well-prepared for meetings; and being what one staffer called "a dream board member;" and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield is noted for her enthusiasm, passion for her work, friendliness to staff and fellow board members, and never being afraid to tackle difficult issues; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield's intelligence, knowledge of the issues, and her perspectives from eastern Washington all have made her a valuable board member; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield is leaving the board at the end of her second term for new adventures;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that on behalf of the residents of Washington and in recognition of Ms. Bloomfield's dedication and excellence in performing her duties as a member of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, her peers and staff from the Recreation and Conservation Office extend their sincere appreciation and compliments on a job well done.

Approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
in Olympia, Washington  
on October 26-27, 2016

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Mike Deller  
Citizen Member

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Pete Mayer  
Citizen Member

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Michael Shiosaki  
Citizen Member

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Ted Willhite  
Citizen Member

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Peter Herzog  
Washington State Parks  
and Recreation Commission

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Brock Milliern  
Department of Natural Resources

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Joe Stohr  
Department of Fish and Wildlife





A Resolution to Recognize the Service of

*Jed Herman*

To the Residents of Washington State and the Recreation and Conservation Office

**WHEREAS**, from March 2013 to September 2016, Jed Herman has provided admirable service to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and the people of Washington; and

**WHEREAS**, during his time on the board, Mr. Herman helped guide the distribution of more than \$222 million in grants for 575 projects statewide, leveraging matching resources of more than \$134 million, for a combined investment of nearly \$357 million in Washington's great outdoors, making this state a great place to live, work, and play; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman is appreciated for his thoughtful and calm demeanor, for being diplomatic, smart, and articulate, and for being welcoming to staff and the public; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman represented well the concerns and desires of the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and ensured that his fellow board members understood his agency's goals and direction, all while being objective and weighing all sides of an issue before expressing an opinion; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman's help with the legislatively-mandated review of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program was invaluable, and his wise counsel helped make important changes to this preeminent grant program; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman is leaving the board to head to a new adventure and the members of the board wish to recognize his leadership and service;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that on behalf of the residents of Washington and in recognition of Mr. Herman's dedication and excellence in performing his responsibilities and duties as a member of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, his peers and staff from the Recreation and Conservation Office extend their sincere appreciation and compliments on a job well done.

Approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
in Olympia, Washington  
on October 26-27, 2016

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Betsy Bloomfield  
Citizen Member

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Mike Deller  
Citizen Member

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Pete Mayer  
Citizen Member

---

Michael Shiosaki  
Citizen Member

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Ted Willhite  
Citizen Member

---

Peter Herzog  
Washington State Parks  
and Recreation Commission

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Brock Milliern  
Department of Natural Resources

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Joe Stohr  
Department of Fish and Wildlife

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Director's Report

#### Summary

This memo outlines key agency activities and happenings.

#### Board Action Requested:

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

#### In this Report:

- Agency update
- Legislative, budget, and policy update
- Grant management report
- Fiscal report
- Performance report

## Agency Update

### Events and Celebrations

- RCO Director Cottingham attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony for **Ferry County Rail Trail**. Ferry County used three Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program grants to develop much of the



#### **Ferry County Trail Ribbon Cutting and the New Bridge**

*Photographs by Lou-Anne Daoust-Filiatrault, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition*

25-mile-long Ferry County Rail Trail, a former railroad grade that has been converted into a non-motorized trail. The ribbon-cutting was for the section that ran around Curlew Lake. Nearly 100 people showed up for the ribbon-cutting and barbeque on a great day.



- Director Cottingham attended the **Snohomish County Conservation Futures Program** celebration to recognize the successful completion of many conservation projects in Snohomish County. The county's Conservation Futures Program was started in 1988 as a way to distribute a 6 cents per thousand dollars rate of property taxes to preserve open space, farms and agricultural land, and timberland. Between 2011 and 2016, the program has awarded \$30.5 million to 38 projects, resulting in nearly 2,544 now protected acres. RCO has been a partner in some of those purchases.

### Showing the Governor our projects

Kyle Guzlas, outdoor grants manager, coordinated with Governor's Office staff to develop a short tour of RCO projects on San Juan Island. The two sites visited included a recently-funded Youth Athletic Facilities grant and a current Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program-Local Parks application. The San Juan County Land Bank's "Mount Grant Preserve" project (Local parks grant) will protect and open access to 121 acres on San Juan Island, offering an extraordinary assembly of natural island habitat, the potential for many miles of hiking trails, and unmatched panoramic views. The San Juan Island Parks and Recreation District's multipurpose field renovation project (Youth Athletic Facilities grant) will be completed in October and involves grading, drainage, and irrigation of the site's fields used for soccer, lacrosse, and football. The September 3 tour was attended by the Governor, county and city councilmembers, and representatives from the San Juan Land Bank, San Juan Preservation Trust, the San Juan Parks District, and the Friday Harbor Athletic Association.



**Mount Grant Preserve**

The September 3 tour was attended by the Governor, county and city councilmembers, and representatives from the San Juan Land Bank, San Juan Preservation Trust, the San Juan Parks District, and the Friday Harbor Athletic Association.

### Results WA Focus on Outdoor Recreation

At the most recent Results Washington meeting with the Governor, the cabinet discussed how well we are doing in getting people outside. Recent numbers showed an increase in Discover Pass sales by 22% and by 7.33% in fishing and hunting license sales. However, trends show fewer kids continue to visit state recreation lands. The cabinet discussed increasing all participation, efforts to merge state and federal park pass programs (Ruckelshaus study), and how to deal with the lack of centralized state tourism marketing capacity.



### National Trails Administrators

Darrell Jennings, senior outdoor grants manager, was recently appointed to the National Association of State Trail Administrators. He will serve as the state representative for the Recreational Trails Program. The goal of the organization is to share information among all fifty states to improve trails and greenways systems. The state representative also shares information with state administrators and relays their concerns to the organization and the [Coalition for Recreational Trails](#), which sponsors the annual awards for trail projects.



## Washington State Trails Conference

The 2016 Washington State Trails Coalition Conference takes place in Richland. Hundreds of trail managers, planners, recreationists, nonprofits, and corporations gathered in Richland on October 13-15 for this great biennial event. The conference featured notable speakers Ken Wilcox and Jon Snyder, more than 30 informative sessions, and off-site tours. The program is available on the coalition's [website](#). New this year was the coalition's Trail Awards Program, highlighting exceptional work and achievements with Washington State trails. RCO assists the coalition in planning and staffing the event and will have staff on hand presenting sessions and assisting the coalition in delivering the great event.

## Asking Customers about Our Service

Now that project evaluations are complete for six different recreation and conservation grant programs, RCO is surveying more than 300 grant applicants and 132 evaluators to get their feedback on our grant application and review process. The surveys are open through October. A second survey for the remaining recreation and conservation programs will be completed in spring 2017.

## One Federal-State Permit for Recreation?

Wouldn't it be nice just to buy one pass to go outside and recreate on public lands? The Ruckelshaus Center will conduct an assessment of state and federal recreation access fee systems and recommend options for improving consistency, equity, and simplicity. The study, directed by the Legislature, the State Parks and Recreation Commission, and in cooperation with the Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources, will focus on state access through the Discover Pass and federal access passes. RCO provided an overview of our programs and work on the Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force for Parks and Outdoor Recreation, which recommended simplifying access to outdoor recreation.

## Washington State receives Grade A for Technology

Washington State received an A grade for improving state digital technology in a nationwide report. One of the items that boosted the state's score was the trails database, funded by RCO. The Center for Digital Government's 2016 Digital States Survey benchmarks the use of digital technologies in states in areas such as better service delivery, more capacity, and updated pricing practices. Washington received an overall A- on the survey, up from a B+ in 2014. [Read full survey grade summary for Washington.](#)

## RCO Employee Changes

**Alexis Haifley** joined RCO in mid-September as the new administrative assistant for the Salmon Section. She most recently worked as a transplant donor coordinator at Global Health in Seattle but has also worked for the Washington Department of Natural Resources in Sedro-Wooley. Alexis has a degree in criminal justice with a minor in environmental science from Ashland University in Ohio. She will appear on Tiny House Nation this season with her husband and pets and their tiny house in Elma.

**Eric Grace** joined RCO as the new technical support specialist intern. Eric comes to us through the WaTech IT Internship Program from University of Phoenix. His past experiences include information technology support, sales, intelligence, military police, helicopter mechanic, and Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force Reserves.

## Meetings with Partners

**Northwest Power and Conservation Council** – Director Cottingham participated on a panel, along with David Troutt, Chair of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, to present an overview of how salmon recovery is accomplished in Washington.

## Centennial Accord Meeting

RCO staff attended the 27<sup>th</sup> annual Centennial Accord September 21, hosted this year by the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation. The accord is a government-to-government annual meeting that brings together leaders from the state and tribal governments. State and tribal leaders discussed issues related to education, housing, health care, jobs, climate change, and natural resources.

**Washington Recreation and Parks Association:** Director Cottingham attended a quarterly meeting with the association to discuss the preliminary ranked lists for grant programs, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board decisions and briefings, the Youth Athletic Facilities letter of intent process, the match waiver work group, and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning committee.

**Eastern Washington Land Trusts:** Director Cottingham participated in efforts to improve the coordination between the eastern Washington Land Trusts and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. She briefed them on policy changes to address the statutory changes in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, along with RCO's budget proposal and efforts to develop new templates for easements, starting with the new forestland easement.

## Update on Sister Boards

### Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)

The SRFB met twice since the last director's report to the board. In August, the SRFB made funding-level determinations to include in the RCO budget requests for the 2017-19 Biennium. Staff provided an overview of the monitoring decisions queued up for the September meeting. In September, the SRFB made decisions about monitoring funding and heard from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife about its budget requests and project lists for the next biennium. After its brief business meeting, the board toured Union River estuary projects and on the second day, toured several board-funded sites in the lower floodplain of the Skokomish River, as well heard a presentation about future ecosystem restoration projects related to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' recently authorized General Investigation. The board met with the Skokomish Tribe and discussed their efforts in the entire watershed.

### Washington Invasive Species Council

RCO, in partnership with other state agencies, participated in national tree check month. Together, the agencies issued a news release asking the public to spend ten minutes investigating their local trees for invasive insects. Happily, no new invasive insects were located by participating residents. Feral swine remains a hot issue, fueled by an ongoing eradication project in eastern Washington and an early detection and rapid response operation on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in July. The council is working with representatives from other state agencies and the National Parks Service to integrate their agencies into the Washington State Interagency Feral Swine Response Plan, in which the council plays a coordinating role. The council met in September in Vancouver with representatives from the Oregon Invasive Species Council. Oregon and Washington will be collaborating more closely on a number of initiatives, including "Don't Let it Loose" and "Squeal on pigs" campaigns. Ray Willard, representing the Washington Department of Transportation, was elected as the new chair of the council.

### Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group

The lands group met September 12 and talked about agency budget and policy requests related to land acquisition, conservation, and recreation, as well as the new study from the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) on land acquisition and regulation. The JLARC study currently underway will focus on measuring the outcomes of habitat and recreation acquisitions and regulations, a comparison of six east and west counties, and an assessment of agencies' land stewardship programs. The six counties have yet to be determined. JLARC staff described the initial efforts to work with agencies to begin

gathering data and information, requesting guidance from the group as it relates to the project. Lands group members offered contacts, program information, previously published reports, and other related details that may support the JLARC team's efforts in conducting its study. The team is set to present its findings to the Legislature in December 2017.

RCO's Wendy Loosle presented a mock-up of the web-based forecast report using ArcGIS Online. RCO proposes to use the online format for reporting data versus the historically-used PowerPoint format. The lands group discussed potential options, and members from the Department of Natural Resources, State Parks, and Department of Fish and Wildlife volunteered to participate in a workgroup that will craft the online report for 2018.

## Legislative, Budget, and Policy Update

### 2017-19 Budgets

RCO submitted the agency budget requests to the Governor for the 2017-19 biennium in September. RCO's operating budget is essentially a carry-forward budget with two minor technical corrections related to our general agency operations.

The table below summarizes RCO's grant program requests for the 2017-19 capital budget:

State Funds – Outdoor Recreation and Conservation	Request 2017-19	Funding Source
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)	120,000,000	GO Bonds
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)	12,000,000	GO Bonds
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	6,600,000	ALEA
Boating Facilities Program (BFP)	17,175,000	Gas Tax
Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities (NOVA)	13,195,000	Gas Tax & Permit Fees
Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR)	813,000	Gun Fees
State Funds – Salmon Recovery		
Salmon Recovery (SRFB-State)	55,300,000	GO Bonds
Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR)	80,000,000	GO Bonds
Estuary and Salmon Restoration (ESRP)	20,000,000	GO Bonds
Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFPPP)	10,000,000	GO Bonds
Washington Coastal Restoration Grants (WRCI)	12,500,000	GO Bonds
Fish Barrier Removal Board Grants (FBRB)	51,413,000	GO Bonds
Federal Funds		
Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG)	2,200,000	Federal Funds
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	4,000,000	Federal Funds
Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	5,000,000	Federal Funds
Salmon – Federal	50,000,000	Federal Funds

One additional capital budget request is a one-time project funding to modernize the Public Lands Inventory and implement the recommendation from a recent Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) study. JLARC recommended development of a single, easily-accessible source of information on habitat and recreation lands acquisitions and outcomes. The state agencies presented three options for JLARC to consider. JLARC recommended their preferred option to the Legislature in 2016, but funding was not forthcoming. This one-time project would fund JLARC's preferred option.

## **WWRP Underserved Communities**

RCO staff began working with a stakeholder group to develop a match waiver/reduction policy for local agency applicants in need, and for those projects that primarily address underserved populations. The stakeholder group will assist RCO in developing a recommendation for defining an “underserved population” and a “community in need,” as well as a recommendation for a detailed match waiver policy.

Concurrent to the work group meeting, RCO hired the Washington State University’s Social & Economic Sciences Research Center to identify options for criteria and metrics that may identify an “underserved population” and a “community in need.”

The end goal is to develop a policy for the board to consider by the end of 2017. The match waiver/reduction will be implemented beginning in 2018 for WWRP projects in the Outdoor Recreation Account (Trails, Local Parks, and Water Access grant categories).

## **Planning Advisory Committee Holds First Meeting**

RCO secured a \$125,000 grant from the National Park Service to complete the Unifying Strategy and *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* (SCORP). The first meeting of the Planning Advisory Committee occurred July 28. Members provided valuable feedback on how RCO should develop the SCORP and unifying statewide strategy, expected to be finalized by December 2017. The group discussed the survey of residents, survey of recreation providers, and how to engage interested stakeholders and user groups.

Leslie Connelly, RCO policy specialist, is working with Eastern Washington University to develop the survey of residents which includes identifying outdoor recreation categories and the survey methodology. New categories will be added, such as stand-up paddle boarding, day hiking, backpacking, geocaching, and kickball. Survey responses will be solicited via e-mail and completed online (with special accommodations for requests for alternate survey formats).

## **Grant Management Report**

### **RCO is Accepting Grant Applications**

Grant applications are starting to roll in for four board programs: Boating Facilities Program, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation, Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities, and the Recreational Trails Program. Applications are due November 1, with technical review meetings planned for mid-November. To date, there are 120 pre-applications for this second grant cycle; this number is expected to double by the application due date.

### **Invitation to Submit a Letter of Intent**

RCO is accepting letters of intent to submit a grant application for the Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) grant program. YAF provides grants to acquire, develop, or renovate sites for sports and competitive athletics. The deadline is 5:00 p.m. on October 25. RCO uses these letters of intent to inform the Legislature of the outstanding program needs and to guide its request for funding the YAF program. The board requested \$12 million in funding for the 2017-19 biennium. See Item 7 for more information.

### **Evaluation of Recreation and Conservation Grants**

Twelve standing advisory committees have completed review and evaluation of 284 projects submitted in five grant programs. There were eighteen days of in-person evaluation meetings for the Aquatic Lands

Enhancement Account (ALEA), Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). In addition to the in-person evaluations, staff prepared materials for written evaluations for three WWRP categories and the Boating Infrastructure Grant and Youth Athletic Facilities programs. The preliminary results will be presented for board consideration at the October meeting. This is an open public meeting, which gives an opportunity for the board to hear public comments and testimony concerning proposals. If the board approves the preliminary ranked lists, they will be submitted to the Governor for inclusion in the capital budget. Tier 1 BIG grants were already approved in early September.

### Project Administration

Staff administer outdoor recreation and habitat conservation projects as summarized in the table below. "Active" projects are under agreement and are in the implementation phase. "Director Approved" projects includes grant awards made by the RCO director after receiving board-delegated authority to award grants. Staff are working with sponsors to secure the materials needed to place the Director Approved and Board Funded projects under agreement.

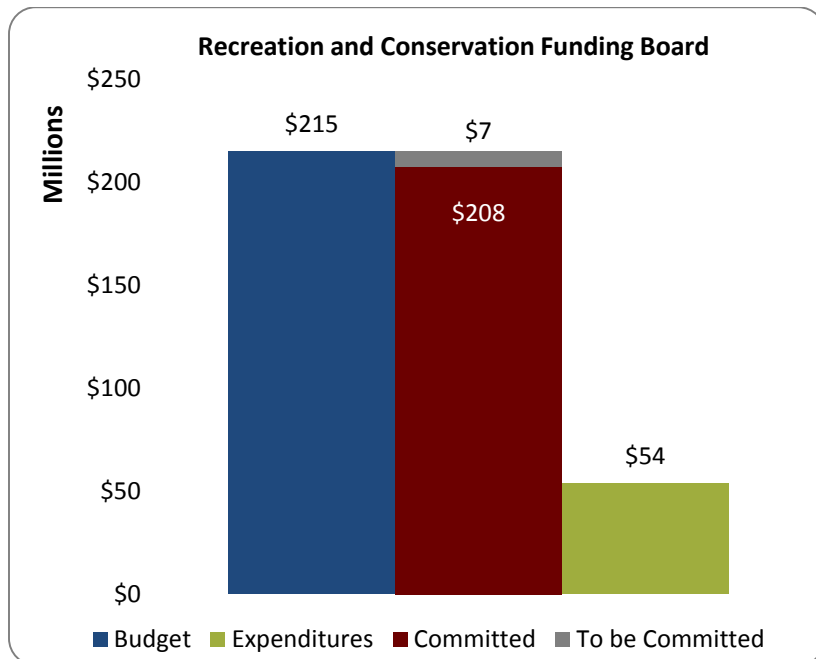
Program	Active Projects	Board Funded Projects	Director Approved Projects	Total Funded Projects
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	17	0	0	17
Boating Facilities Program (BFP)	24	0	7	31
Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG)	5	0	3	8
Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR)	9	0	1	10
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	4	0	2	6
Marine Shoreline Protection (MSP)	2	0	0	2
Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA)	124	1	0	125
Recreation & Conservation Office Recreation Grants (RRG)	60	0	4	64
Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	53	0	2	55
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)	131	0	3	134
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)	26	2	0	28
Total	455	3	22	480



## Fiscal Report

For July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2017, actuals through August 31, 2016 (Fiscal Month 14). Percentage of biennium reported: 58.3 percent. The "Budget" column shows the state appropriations and any received federal awards.

Grant Program	BUDGET New and Re-appropriations 2015-2017	COMMITTED  Dollars	TO BE COMMITTED		EXPENDITURES		
			% of Budget	Dollars	% of Budget	Dollars	% Expended of Committed
Grant Programs							
ALEA	\$10,014,000	\$9,734,434	97%	\$279,566	3%	\$2,166,200	22%
BFP	\$19,108,000	\$18,185,778	95%	\$922,222	5%	\$3,621,492	20%
BIG	\$1,682,805	\$1,682,805	100%	\$0	0%	\$189,503	11%
FARR	\$895,000	\$753,084	84%	\$141,916	16%	\$198,999	26%
LWCF	\$2,468,743	\$2,468,743	100%	\$0	0%	\$187,203	8%
NOVA	\$15,289,708	\$15,133,732	99%	\$155,976	1%	\$4,196,769	28%
RTP	\$6,057,927	\$5,813,177	96%	\$244,750	4%	\$1,801,842	31%
WWRP	\$106,746,111	\$103,709,197	97%	\$3,036,914	3%	\$31,414,372	30%
RRG	\$33,245,160	\$31,661,969	95%	\$1,583,191	5%	\$3,159,245	10%
YAF	\$11,791,595	\$10,725,086	91%	\$1,066,509	9%	\$3,314,226	31%
Subtotal	\$207,299,049	\$199,868,005	96%	\$7,431,044	4%	\$50,249,851	24%
Administration							
General Operating Funds	\$7,464,926	\$7,464,926	100%	\$0	0%	\$3,483,543	47%
Grand Total	\$214,763,975	\$207,332,931	97%	\$7,431,044	3%	\$53,733,394	25%



Acronym	Grant Program
ALEA	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
BFP	Boating Facilities Program
BIG	Boating Infrastructure Grant
FARR	Firearms and Archery Range Recreation
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NOVA	Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities
RTP	Recreational Trails Program
WWRP	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program
RRG	RCO Recreation Grants
YAF	Youth Athletic Facilities

## Board Revenue Report

For July 1, 2015-June 30, 2017, actuals through July 31, 2016 (Fiscal Month 13).

Percentage of biennium reported: 54.2%.

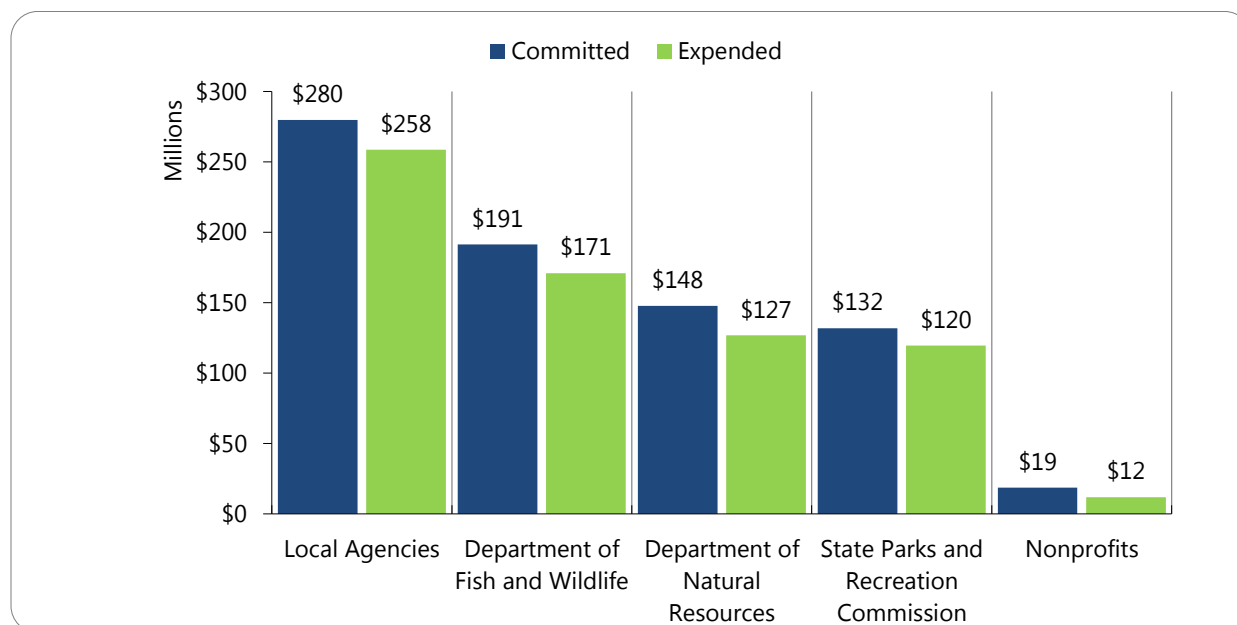
Program	Biennial Forecast	Collections	
	Estimate	Actual	% of Estimate
Boating Facilities Program (BFP)	\$17,983,228	\$8,816,336	49.0%
Nonhighway, Off-Road Vehicle Program (NOVA)	\$12,652,840	\$6,479,091	51.2%
Firearms and Archery Range Rec Program (FARR)	\$644,447	\$415,878	64.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,280,515</b>	<b>\$15,711,305</b>	<b>50.2%</b>

### Revenue Notes:

- BFP revenue is from the un-refunded marine gasoline taxes.
- NOVA revenue is from the motor vehicle gasoline tax paid by users of off-road vehicles and nonhighway roads and from the amount paid for by off-road vehicle use permits. NOVA revenue is from the motor vehicle gasoline tax paid by users of off-road vehicles and nonhighway roads and from the amount paid for by off-road vehicle use permits.
- FARR revenue is from \$3 of each concealed pistol license fee.
- This reflects the most recent revenue forecast of June 2016. The next forecast is due in September 2016.

## WWRP Expenditure Rate by Organization (1990-Current)

Agency	Committed	Expenditures	% Expended
Local Agencies	\$279,613,804	\$258,498,954	92%
Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$191,383,069	\$170,917,010	89%
Department of Natural Resources	\$147,657,457	\$126,684,326	86%
State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$131,762,092	\$119,569,148	91%
Nonprofits	\$18,664,495	\$11,853,199	64%
Conservation Commission	\$378,559	\$378,559	100%
Tribes	\$689,411	\$642,034	93%
<b>Other</b>			
Special Projects	\$735,011	\$735,011	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$770,883,898</b>	<b>\$689,278,241</b>	<b>89%</b>












## Performance Measures for Fiscal Year 2017

The following performance data are for recreation and conservation projects in fiscal year 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017). Data are current as of September 26, 2016.

### Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Performance Measures

Measure	Target	Fiscal Year-to-Date	Status	Notes
Percent of Projects Issued Agreement within 120 Days of Board Funding	85-95%	<b>85%</b>		33 agreements for RCFB-funded projects were due to be mailed this fiscal year. Of those, 28 agreements were mailed on time.
Percent of Projects Under Agreement within 180 Days of Board Funding	95%	<b>90%</b>		20 projects were set to come under agreement this fiscal year. Of those, 18 agreements were issued on time.
Percent of Progress Reports Responded to On Time	65-75%	<b>92%</b>		143 progress reports were due so far this fiscal year. Of these, 131 were responded to within 15 days or less.
Percent of Bills Paid within 30 days	100%	<b>100%</b>		58 bills were due this fiscal year, and staff paid all within 30 days.
Percent of Projects Closed on Time	60-70%	<b>9%</b>		There were 11 recreation and conservation projects due to close and 1 closed on time.
Number of Projects in Project Backlog	0	<b>27</b>		Staff continues to work with sponsors to get the proper documentation to close backlog projects.
Number of Compliance Inspections (by Worksite)	No target set	<b>7</b>	N/A	Staff revised the performance query for this measure to count inspections by worksite.
Percent of Project Sponsors Submitting Annual Bill	100%	<b>65%</b>		Of the 364 active recreation and conservation projects required to submit a bill this FY, 238 have done so. The remaining sponsors have until June 30, 2017 to submit a bill.

**October 26-27, 2016**

For Agenda Item 4, no formal memo is included as part of the board materials.

**Item 4: State Agency Partner Reports**

- Department of Natural Resources
- State Parks and Recreation Commission
- Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Governor's Outdoor Recreation Advisor

*Brock Milliern*

*Peter Herzog*

*Joe Stohr*

*Jon Snyder*

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Policy Decisions:  
Funding Allocation in the Local Parks Category

**Prepared By:** Adam Cole, Natural Resource Policy Specialist

#### Summary

Recreation and Conservation Office staff requests a decision from the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) regarding the funding framework policy that shall be used in the near-term for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Local Parks category.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a: ☒ Request for Decision  
☐ Request for Direction  
☐ Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-34

### Background

[Substitute Senate Bill 6227](#) (SSB 6227) made changes to the [Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program](#) (WWRP), most of which must be implemented this year.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, SSB 6227 includes changes to how the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) may allocate funds between acquisition and development project costs in the WWRP – Local Parks category.

For the Local Parks category, the previous statute mandated that the board allocate “at least fifty percent of this money for acquisition costs.”<sup>2</sup> The new law says the board shall allocate “at least forty percent but no more than fifty percent of this money to acquisition costs.”<sup>3</sup>

Statute requires that the board submit a ranked list of WWRP projects to the Legislature by November 1, 2016.<sup>4, 5, 6</sup> In order to identify what projects may get funded during the 2016-17 legislative session and the 2017-19 biennium, staff need direction on how the board wants to use this discretionary authority.

<sup>1</sup> [Session Laws 2016 c 149](#)

<sup>2</sup> [RCW 79A.15.050\(1\)\(b\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 5. \(p.8, lines 12-15\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 6. \(p.11, lines 29-38\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 7. \(p.13, lines 12-21\)](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 10. \(p.18, lines 12-18\)](#)

## Public Comment

At the July 2016 meeting, the board directed staff to solicit public comments on options for a funding framework for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Local Parks category ([see Item 7A](#)).

The public comment period was held from August 2 through September 2, 2016. Staff sent requests for comment on the funding framework options to roughly 2,100 email addresses for those persons who indicated an interest in the board, policy changes, the WWRP, and related topics. Staff reached out to former and current WWRP Local Parks Advisory Committee members and project sponsors. RCO also posted notice of public comment on its Facebook page and website.

Staff shared the following policy statements for public comment. Public comment received and RCO staffs' responses are included as Attachment A.

Option	Framework	Policy Statement
1	<b>"Strict 40/60"</b>	Fund acquisition costs at 40% and development costs at 60%.
2	<b>"Modified 40/60"</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fund acquisition costs at 40% and development costs at 60%.</li> <li>2. But, fully fund any partially funded acquisition projects or project costs.*</li> </ol> <p>No less than 40%, and no more than 50% of funding allocation shall go to acquisition costs.</p> <p><i>*Example: In this framework, the formula for any given cycle might result in 41% for acquisition costs and 59% to development costs.</i></p>
3	<b>"40-40 Competitive"</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fund both acquisition and development costs at 40%,</li> <li>2. then, fully fund any partially funded projects,</li> <li>3. then, apply remaining funds to unfunded projects starting with the highest ranked project, and work straight down the ranked list.</li> </ol> <p>No less than 40%, and no more than 50% of funding allocation shall go to acquisition costs.</p>
4	<b>"Aim For 50"</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fund acquisition costs up to 50% but fund no partially funded acquisition projects. The remainder of funds go to development costs.*</li> </ol> <p>No less than 40%, and no more than 50% of funding allocation shall go to acquisition costs.</p> <p><i>*Example: In this framework, the formula for any given cycle might result in 46% for acquisition costs and 54% to development costs.</i></p>

## Summary of Public Comments

In total, RCO received seven public comments on the proposed funding frameworks for WWRP – Local Parks category: two from citizens and five from individuals representing parks-related organizations. The five organizations included:

- Washington Recreation and Parks Association (WRPA)
- Port of Longview
- Nicoterra Trails
- Clark County
- Forterra

Three organizations that commented support Option 2: “Modified 40/60.” The WRPA supports Option 2 in response to the trend in population growth and the corresponding need to develop existing sites to address user needs. The WRPA also cites Option 2 as being in-line with members of the Legislature who have “expressed anxiety with a growing trend towards acquisition” over “improving and maintaining existing spaces.” Similarly, the Port of Longview and Nicoterra Trails support Option 2.

Forterra supports Option 3 because it “best balances acquisition and development – it ensures the best projects are funded, while recognizing a priority for development as the legislature intended to address the backlog of development projects...” Forterra suggests a more appropriate title for this option: “40-50 Competitive,” recognizing that acquisition costs may only range from 40 to 50 percent of the category allocation.

Clark County supports Option 4 due to the need to purchase land in fast growing areas. The County sees a need to buy land in dense areas because the opportunity to do so diminishes each day and the price for property continues to increase. Also, the County explained that additional funding sources available to local governments are not sufficient to purchase the required land, making it necessary to use match WWRP grant funds.

The two individual comments support different options. One commenter, who is also on the WWRP Local Parks Advisory Committee, supports Option 2. He states that acquisition funds seem more readily available to local governments than development funds, and there is a need to develop existing sites. The other individual supports Option 4 without explanation.

## Staff Recommendations

The majority of commenters supported Option 2: “Modified 40/60.”

Based in part on public comment and the following reasons, staff recommend Option 2:

- 1) To recognize the intent of the Legislature.
  - a. In 2016 the legislature passed [SSB 6227](#)<sup>7</sup> which reduced the minimum allocation for funding acquisitions in the Local Parks category. According to the bill, this was done, in part, to “ensure continued success of the program for future generations.”<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> [Session Laws 2016 c 149 sec 5, p688](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 1. \(p.1, lines 15-16\)](#)

- b. The changes to the WWRP were based, at least in part, on a review of the WWRP which recommends reducing the WWRP Local parks acquisition percentage.<sup>9</sup>
- 2) To recognize that local agencies have other alternatives to fund acquisitions.
- 3) To ensure that no acquisitions receiving funds will be partially funded. Option 2 ensures projects shall be completed as planned.

### Strategic Plan Link

Developing policy to establish the funding framework for the WWRP Local Parks category per the new WWRP statutes addresses Goals 2 and 3 in the board's [Strategic Plan](#).

Goal 2: We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.

Goal 3: We deliver successful projects by inviting competition and by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management.

### Next Steps

If adopted by the board, its preferred funding framework shall be applied to funding of the WWRP – Local Parks ranked list at the July 2017 meeting.

### Attachments

- A. Public Comment Received and Staff Responses
- B. Resolution 2016-34

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<sup>9</sup> [Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Review 2015, page 3, 9, 19-20](#)

## Public Comment Received and Staff Responses

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<p><b>Washington Recreation and Park Association</b></p> <p><b>(Brittany Jarnot</b> Submitting on behalf of WRPA)</p>	<p>We are pleased to submit these comments, in response to the RCFB's proposed policy changes to the "Local Parks"...category(y) within the Washington Wildlife &amp; Recreation Program (WWRP), on behalf of the Washington Recreation &amp; Park Association (WRPA). The WRPA is a 501(c)(3) organization first established in 1947, consisting of some 1,500 members who work to advance the cause of local parks and recreation...</p> <p>...One of the categories our members compete in most frequently is the Local Parks category, and we appreciate that two of the proposed policy changes the Board has highlighted are the "strict 40/60" and "modified 40/60" options. We at WRPA have advocated for the "strict 40/60" for several reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) We believe it is consistent with the trend we see at the local level, where increasing population growth and density puts a particular pressure on local agencies to develop and improve existing open space areas and where acquisition opportunities are fewer in number. We at WRPA supplied some of the background and rational that is cited in the Attachment A provisions circulated by the Board (<i>Author has reprinted these in Attachment B in this document</i>);</li> <li>2) We believe it is easiest and simplest to administer;</li> <li>3) We believe it best matches with the intent of many members of the State Legislature, which has expressed some anxiety with a growing trend toward acquisition and indicated that it would like to see more attention toward improving and maintaining existing spaces vs. purchasing new ones;</li> <li>4) We believe it is reflective of the trend in project applications within the Local Parks category.</li> </ol> <p>While we have expressed a strong preference for the "strict 40/60," we reiterate in writing what we testified to verbally at your previous RCFB meeting in Bellevue: We can live with and work with the "modified 40/60" which would assure that acquisition projects near the funding cutoff line would be fully (vs. partially) funded. We believe that is a common-sense practice for the Board to deploy.</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Lisa F Willis</b> Environmental Manager Port of Longview	<p>The Port of Longview is the owner of one public park located in Cowlitz County, Washington. We have applied for our first WWRP Local Parks grant in 2016 for development of amenities at Willow Grove Park.</p> <p>We are in favor of the changes proposed under Option 2, "Modified 40/60." The flexibility within this option allows local agencies to know that if funding is awarded, it will be the full requested amount. With elected boards to keep fully updated and budgets locked in a year or two in advance, a partially funded project could lead to abandonment of the project altogether due to budget constraints.</p> <p>It is important to also fund development projects so that publicly owned lands can be enjoyed by citizens as intended. Growing populations are creating a greater need for free and low-cost recreational opportunities within every community throughout Washington State. Allocating roughly 60% of funds through WWRP to development will help to ensure the funds are spread throughout the state and support the need for updated and new infrastructure in existing public parks.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes and for your continued efforts to improve Washingtonians' quality of life.</p>	Thank you for commenting
<b>Daniel Collins</b> Nicoterra Trails	<p>Hello and thank you for the opportunity to comment,</p> <p>Briefly and based on the limited information from which to make a recommendation...State Parks and Local Parks - Option 2 appears to offer flexibility to support underfunded efforts that are worthy.</p>	Thank you for commenting
<b>Patrick Lee</b> Legacy Lands Program Coordinator Clark County	<p>Thank you for requesting Clark County to comment on the proposed changes to the acquisition and funding frameworks for the....WWRP-Local Park Categories...</p> <p><u>Local Parks Comments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In fast growing counties, like Clark County, land acquisition is still of primary importance. Opportunities to find desirable park lands in and adjacent to urban</li> </ul>	Thank you for your comments.



Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>growth areas are diminished each day and prices are escalating at some of the highest rates in the state and nation. The primary other local funding tools we have for land acquisition, park impact fees and conservation futures funds, are typically needed to fulfill the 50% local match requirement in the local parks category.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of public access and recreational facilities are also of primary importance, and we are lagging in that area. That said, given the legislative changes, option 4 seems to provide local jurisdictions with the greatest flexibility to propose their highest priorities with the best opportunities to receive funding in this grant category.</li> <li>• One policy change that should be considered in the grant category to respond to the legislative mandate, is to revise the maximum grant request allowed for development projects from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, on par with acquisition, and to increase the combination project limits to \$2,000,000 with up to \$1,000,000 in each category. Or, raise the combination project limit to \$1,500,000 and allow flexibility of at least \$500,000, but not more than \$1,000,000 in each category.</li> </ul>	<p>At this time the board is not considering changes to the grant limits. However, your comments are relevant to potential changes to the category for the 2018 grant cycle.</p>
<p><b>Leda Chahim</b> Government Affairs Director Forterra</p>	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes to policies and evaluation criteria for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). For over 25 years, Forterra has worked to protect, enhance and steward Washington's most precious resources—its communities and its landscapes. Overall, Forterra applauds efforts to implement SSB 6227, legislation which served to update, simplify and improve Washington's premier habitat conservation and recreation program. As an organization that applies both directly and through partnerships for project funds, our comments are aimed at ensuring the intent of the legislation is achieved while creating a framework that allows us to meet Washington's current and future conservation and recreation needs. Please see our specific comments below:</p> <p><b>For...the proposed changes to the acquisition and development funding framework in the...Local Parks Category (WWRP – LP), we support Option 3, "40-40-competitive."</b> As our population continues to grow, local and state parks will play an even more critical role in ensuring that all Washingtonians have access to a</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p> <p>Staff interpret this comment to support Option #3, "40-40 Competitive" even though the commenter makes reference to a development maximum of 50% and 10% of funds set aside to fully fund partially funded projects. Option 3 does not contain those exact policies.</p> <p>RCO staff spoke with staff at Forterra and confirmed they understand the framework.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>park within at least a half mile radius of their home and that they have accessible destination parks that are integral to our communities and our quality of life. Option 3 best balances acquisition and development – it ensures the best projects are funded, while recognizing a priority for development as the legislature intended to address the backlog of development projects. Option 3 might better be termed “40-50-competitive,” with the proposed process stating that 40% of the funding will be set aside for acquisition projects, and effectively 50% will be set aside for development, since there is a cap on acquisition at 50%, ensuring that the other 50% must go towards development. The remaining 10% would be utilized to ensure all projects are fully funded, and that the next highest ranked project is funded.</p> <p>Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment and for the work put into pulling these proposed policy changes and evaluation criteria together. Please do not hesitate to reach out to further clarify any of the above comments and we look forward to continuing to work together to ensure that the WWRP continues to serve all of Washington.</p>	<p>Forterra’s preferred Option is #3 as stated.</p>
<p><b>Paul J. Kaftanski</b> Executive Director, City of Everett WWRP – Local Parks Advisory Committee Member</p>	<p>I have served on the local parks advisory panel (I think for the last four rounds). I have also served on the WRPA board of directors (2 year term that expired in April 2016). I helped to facilitate and also participated in discussions with WRPA members regarding the allocation issue in 2015. With that as background, and as having served as Everett’s parks and recreation from June 2006 through February 2016, I offer a few brief observations on the option matrix.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I believe that the concern raised by directors/managers was that agencies faced an issue that, as noted in other discussion venues, means that acquisition dollars seem to be more readily available than development dollars. For example, counties provide conservation futures funding to purchase land.</li> <li>• Agencies also find themselves “sitting” on land that they cannot develop because scarce development dollars are directed to renovating existing facilities (many of which are past their life cycle). New facilities, potentially borne through the use of</li> </ul>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p> <p>Staff followed up with commenter via voicemail to clarify how we use the terms “unfunded” and “partially funded.” Also confirmed with the commenter that his preferred option is Option #2. However, regarding Option #2, he did add that if funding a partially funded acquisition raises the amount of funds going to acquisitions to a level</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>acquisition dollars, are not developed. And if they are, agencies must be able (I believe) to demonstrate that they have the financial capability to maintain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development projects have both the intended outcomes of meeting needs and well as reducing unit maintenance costs through the use of better and longer lasting products. The great recession of 2008-2009 placed a severe challenge in front of agencies and many are only beginning to recover a semblance of capital funding to renovate facilities that should have been renovated years ago.</li> <li>• Everett just completed and city council just updated a new parks comprehensive plan. A major theme of our citizen survey (more than 1,000 responses) was a desire that the city “take care” of what we have before diluting resources to develop new park facilities that become even more challenging to maintain without an ability to increase maintenance and operating resources.</li> <li>• Therefore, recognizing that policy changes are usually the result of compromise with the possibility of “leaving a door open,” the notion of “at least 40% but no more than 50%” for acquisition was developed.</li> <li>• As for the preferred option, I confess to not fully understanding the concept of “partially funded” and “unfunded” projects in their entirety (and use in the current context). Having said that, I would prefer an approach that starts with development and results, at a minimum, in a list of projects that “consume” at least 50% of the funds. Then, acquisition projects would go through the same exercise but with 40% as the threshold. Then the board could review a set of development projects and acquisition projects “under the threshold” and decide how the remaining funds be allocated between the two. My hope however would be to use criteria that results in a development split that is as close to 60% as possible. Option 4 (Aim for 50) would be <u>inconsistent</u> with this thought whereas Option 2 (Modified 40/60) would be closer to my preference.</li> </ul> <p>These bulleted observations weren’t so brief after all. But I think the context is helpful to get to a future framework.</p>	<p>approaching or exceeding 45%, that the board should evaluate that impact before making a funding decision.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Peggy Panisko</b> Former Land and Water Conservation Fund and WWRP Local Parks Advisory Committee Member	My preference is Option 4, Aim for 50.	Thank you for your comments.

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-34  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Local Parks Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 79A.15.050(2)(b) authorizes the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to allocate between 40 and 50 percent of the appropriation to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks category for acquisition costs; and

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), with board direction, drafted options on how the board shall use its discretion under RCW 79.A.15.050(2)(b); and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed options are consistent with state law and the board's administrative rules; and

**WHEREAS**, RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its Web site, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and made a recommendation for a preferred option in Item 5A;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board adopts Option 2 "Modified 40/60" as a funding framework as described in Item 5A in its future funding decisions for the WWRP – Local Parks category.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016  
**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Policy Decisions:  
Funding Allocation in the State Parks Category  
**Prepared By:** Adam Cole, Natural Resource Policy Specialist

#### Summary

Recreation and Conservation Office staff requests a decision from the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) regarding the funding policy that shall be used in the near-term for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – State Parks category.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a: ☒ Request for Decision  
☐ Request for Direction  
☐ Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-35

## Background

[Substitute Senate Bill 6227](#) (SSB 6227) made changes to the [Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program](#) (WWRP), most of which must be implemented this year.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, SSB 6227 includes changes to how the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) may allocate funds between acquisition and development project costs in the WWRP – State Parks category.

For the State Parks category, the previous statute mandated that the board allocate “at least fifty percent of this money for acquisition costs.” The new law says the board shall allocate “at least forty percent but no more than fifty percent of this money to acquisition costs” [\(RCW 79A.15.050\(2\)\(a\)\)](#).<sup>2</sup>

State law requires that the board submit a ranked list of WWRP projects to the Legislature by November 1, 2016.<sup>3,4,5</sup> In order to identify what projects may get funded in the 2017-19 biennium, staff need direction on how the board wants to use this discretionary authority.

<sup>1</sup> [Session Laws 2016 c 149](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 5. \(p.8, lines 5-11\)](#),

<sup>3</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 6. \(p.11, lines 29-38\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 7. \(p.13, lines 12-21\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Substitute Senate Bill 6227 Sec 10. \(p.18, lines 12-18\)](#)

## Public Comment

At the July 2016 meeting, the board directed staff to solicit public comments on options for a funding framework for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – State Parks category ([see Item 7A](#)).

The public comment period was held from August 2 through September 2, 2016. Staff sent requests for comment on the funding framework options to roughly 2,100 email addresses in the PRISM database for those persons who indicated an interest in the board, policy changes, the WWRP, and related topics. Staff also reached out to former and current WWRP State Parks Advisory Committee members, past project sponsors, selected State Parks staff, and the Washington State Parks Foundation. RCO also posted notice of public comment on its Facebook page and website.

Staff shared the following policy statements for public comment. Public comment received and RCO staffs' responses are included as Attachment A.

Option	Framework	Policy Statement
1	<b>"Strict 40/60"</b>	Fund acquisition costs at 40% and development costs at 60%.
2	<b>"Modified 40/60"</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fund acquisition costs at 40% and development costs at 60%.</li> <li>2. But, fully fund any partially funded acquisition projects or project costs.*</li> </ol> <p>No less than 40%, and no more than 50% of funding allocation shall go to acquisition costs.</p> <p><i>*Example: In this framework, the formula for any given cycle might result in 41% for acquisition costs and 59% to development costs.</i></p>
3	<b>"40-40 Competitive"</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fund both acquisition and development costs at 40%,</li> <li>2. then, fully fund any partially funded projects,</li> <li>3. then, apply remaining funds to unfunded projects starting with the highest ranked project, and work straight down the ranked list.</li> </ol> <p>No less than 40%, and no more than 50% of funding allocation shall go to acquisition costs.</p>
4	<b>"Aim For 50"</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fund acquisition costs up to 50% but fund no partially funded acquisition projects.</li> <li>2. The remainder of funds go to development costs.*</li> </ol> <p>No less than 40%, and no more than 50% of funding allocation shall go to acquisition costs.</p> <p><i>*Example: In this framework, the formula for any given cycle might result in 46% for acquisition costs and 54% to development costs.</i></p>

## Summary of Public Comments

Six individuals and two organizations, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and Forterra, commented on the proposed policy statements. Of the six individuals, three currently sit on the WWRP – State Parks Advisory Committee.

Of the eight comments provided, five people supported Option 4: “Aim for 50.” In total, the three active WWRP – State Parks Advisory Committee members supported Options 2-4. One of these individuals recommended funding acquisitions over 50% to protect valuable lands from development, while another based her recommendations on the fact that Options 2 and 4 ensure no partially-funded acquisition projects. Of the other three commenters, two preferred Option 4 without stating why, while the other preferred Option 2 because it leaves no partially-funded acquisitions.

Forterra supported Option 3 because it “best balances acquisition and development – it ensures the best projects are funded, while recognizing a priority for development as the Legislature intended to address the backlog of development projects...” Forterra suggested a more appropriate title for this option: “40-50 Competitive,” recognizing that acquisition costs may only range from 40 to 50 percent of the category allocation.

Donald Hoch, Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, prefers Option 4 and requests this option be more accurately described as “limit acquisition to less than 50%” rather than “Aim for 50.”

## Conclusion

The majority of commenters support Options 3 and 4 (to set acquisition costs at or near the statutory maximum of 50%). Although staying closer to the 40-60% statutory language (Option 2) for at least the next two years most clearly addresses the concerns raised by legislators during the WWRP review process regarding the need for less acquisition and more development, an analysis of past funding data, as described below, suggests that allowing acquisition costs closer to 50% (Option 4) still results in an overall reduction in acquisition projects.

Since 1991, the first year of the WWRP, the RCFB has awarded State Parks 92 acquisition grants and 35 development grants<sup>6</sup>. Over that time, acquisitions totaled \$77 million (71%) while development costs totaled \$31 million (29%). Looking only at more recent data, since the year 2000, acquisitions represented 62% of the category, and since 2010 acquisitions represented 55% of total costs. So, Option 4, even though setting the allocation for acquisition projects at 50% (the highest of all the options), would still result in an overall reduction of acquisition projects in the category, based on historical levels.

The question for the board is whether this shift is significant and transparent enough to meet legislative intent surrounding the 2016 legislative amendments.

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<sup>6</sup> 5 Combination acquisition and development projects are include in both totals.



## Strategic Plan Link

Developing policy to establish a funding framework for the WWRP State Parks category per the new WWRP statutes addresses Goals 2 and 3 in the board's [Strategic Plan](#).

Goal 2: We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.

Goal 3: We deliver successful projects by inviting competition and by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management.

## Next Steps

If adopted by the board, its preferred funding framework shall be applied to funding of the WWRP – State Parks ranked list at the July 2017 meeting.

## Attachments

- A. Public Comment Received and Staff Responses
- B. Resolution 2016-35

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Doug Simpson</b> WWRP State Parks Category Citizen Member	I favor option 3.	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Daniel Collins</b> Nicoterra Trails Recreational Trails Program Advisory Committee Member	Hello and thank you for the opportunity to comment,  Briefly and based on the limited information from which to make a recommendation...State Parks...Option 2 appears to offer flexibility to support underfunded efforts that are worthy...	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Richard Dyrland</b> Supervisory Hydrologist Friends of the East Fork	The following are my brief comments on the items you sent for review.  Item 1. Aim for 50%...	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Leda Chahim</b> Government Affairs Director Forterra	Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes to policies...for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). For over 25 years, Forterra has worked to protect, enhance and steward Washington's most precious resources—its communities and its landscapes. Overall, Forterra applauds efforts to implement SSB 6227, legislation which served to update, simplify and improve Washington's premier habitat conservation and recreation program. As an organization that applies both directly and through partnerships for project funds, our comments are aimed at ensuring the intent of the legislation is achieved while creating a framework that allows us to meet Washington's current and future conservation and recreation needs. Please see our specific comments below:  <b>For...the proposed changes to the acquisition and development funding framework in the State Parks Category (WWRP - SP)...we support Option 3, "40-40-competitive."</b> As our population continues to grow, local and state parks will play an even more critical role in ensuring that all Washingtonians have access to	Thank you for commenting.  Staff interpret this comment to support Option #3, "40-40 Competitive" even though the commenter makes reference to a development maximum of 50% and 10% of funds set aside to fully fund partially funded projects. Option 3 does not contain those exact policies.  RCO staff spoke with staff at Forterra and confirmed they understand the framework. Forterra's preferred Option is #3 as stated.

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>a park within at least a half mile radius of their home and that they have accessible destination parks that are integral to our communities and our quality of life. Option 3 best balances acquisition and development – it ensures the best projects are funded, while recognizing a priority for development as the legislature intended to address the backlog of development projects. Option 3 might better be termed “40-50-competitive,” with the proposed process stating that 40% of the funding will be set aside for acquisition projects, and effectively 50% will be set aside for development, since there is a cap on acquisition at 50%, ensuring that the other 50% must go towards development. The remaining 10% would be utilized to ensure all projects are fully funded, and that the next highest ranked project is funded.</p> <p>Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment and for the work put into pulling these proposed policy changes and evaluation criteria together. Please do not hesitate to reach out to further clarify any of the above comments and we look forward to continuing to work together to ensure that the WWRP continues to serve all of Washington.</p>	
<b>Peggy Panisko</b> Former Land and Water Conservation Fund and WWRP Local Parks Advisory Committee Member	My preference is Option 4, Aim for 50.	Thank you for commenting
<b>Rocklynn Culp</b> Town Planner Town of Winthrop WWRP – State Parks Advisory Committee	Of the four options, I prefer option 2 and 4 due to their flexibility for providing full rather than partial funding for projects that rank in the funding range. I think the ability to provide full funding if at all possible is important to project success.	Thank you for commenting

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<p><b>Donald Hoch</b> Director Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission</p>	<p>I am writing to share State Parks' perspective on the division of funds allocated toward land acquisition and facilities development in the State Parks category of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). State Parks' ability to acquire and maintain park lands for future generations of Washingtonians is of great concern to me and the State Parks and Recreation Commission and I very much appreciate the opportunity to provide comment to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board as it considers policy choices on this important matter.</p> <p><b>Background</b> Since its inception, the WWRP has been the largest single source of funding for state park land acquisitions. The vast majority of land acquired with WWRP funds have been properties either within or adjacent to existing state parks (over 90%). Securing these properties has not only helped to enhance recreation and conservation opportunities, but also helped to avoid adjacent land development that conflicts with the public's use and enjoyment of its state parks. A small proportion of WWRP funds have been used to secure significant natural, cultural and scenic resource lands and hold them for future development of new state parks. In this way, WWRP is protecting some of Washington's most special places for future generations to treasure and enjoy, as we have benefitted from the foresight of our ancestors who have built our existing, beloved state park system.</p> <p>In addition to land acquisition, WWRP provides considerable funding for development of new facilities in state parks. The funds provide initial access to park lands and develop trailheads, trails, picnic areas, restrooms, water trail sites, campgrounds, and other new facilities that permit recreation use and help connect visitors with the state's most precious natural, cultural, and historic sites. Clearly, both land acquisition and park facilities development are essential for</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>developing Washington's state park system and meeting the needs of a growing and changing state population. To this end, State Parks' is keenly interested in assuring the availability of funds to support both land acquisition and facilities development.</p> <p><b>State Parks' Preferences and Recommendations</b></p> <p>The RCO's recent solicitation for public comment includes several options for apportioning funds to acquisition and development in the WWRP State Parks category:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strict 40/60</li> <li>2. Modified 40/60</li> <li>3. 40-40 Competitive</li> <li>4. Aim for 50</li> </ol> <p>Our understanding is that local parks advocates are recommending a strict 40/60 split (Option #1) in WWRP Local Parks category. We very much appreciate this approach for local parks, but we believe that the situation facing the state park system is quite different. State Parks would characterize our preferred approach as "limit acquisition to less than 50%". This aligns most closely with RCO's Option #4. We have come to this conclusion because of four principal reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. State Parks is eager to implement its newly adopted framework guiding land acquisition</li> <li>B. Reducing the proportion of acquisition will not reduce agency operating costs</li> <li>C. Partners need assurance that bridge acquisitions will be completed in a timely manner</li> <li>D. State parks has few alternatives for acquiring land</li> </ol>	

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p><b><i>State Parks is eager to implement its adopted framework guiding land acquisition</i></b></p> <p>With ongoing budget uncertainties, we continue to hear concern about the agency's ability to properly care for its lands – particularly those held for future development – and the wisdom of continuing to acquire more. To address this concern the State Parks and Recreation Commission recently adopted its <i>Statewide Park Acquisition and Development Strategy</i>. This strategy establishes high-level goals for the state park system and sets in motion a series of actions to achieve them.</p> <p>Our intent is to use this strategy as a point of engagement with local communities to forge partnerships and other means of cooperative support for state park acquisition, development, and operation. We believe that having a clear statewide acquisition and development strategy and enlisting local cooperation the keys to developing and maintaining a high-quality and financially sustainable state park system. State Parks is very concerned that imposing additional limits on land acquisition in excess of the 50% limit recently set by the Legislature will unnecessarily impede implementation of the Commission's adopted Park Acquisition and Development Strategy.</p> <p><b><i>Reducing the proportion of acquisition will not reduce agency operating costs</i></b></p> <p>A principal concern raised by some members of the Legislature has been that land acquisition creates significant additional operating and maintenance costs and that allocating a greater proportion of funds to facilities will reduce these costs. State Parks has concluded that changing the proportion of acquisition would not make a significant difference in operating costs because both acquisition and development result in additional operating costs. Our belief is that operational costs for land acquisition is typically less than operating costs for new facilities for two reasons.</p>	

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>First, WWRP only provides development funding for new facilities in the State Parks category. Projects to renovate new facilities are not eligible. While renovation of hard-to-maintain facilities sometimes reduces operating costs, new facilities typically require additional work and generate additional operating expenses.</p> <p>Second, acquiring lands within or adjacent to existing state parks has accounted for over 90% of acquisitions during the past fifteen years. The added work and materials to manage properties acquired to in-fill park ownership or implement adopted long-term park boundaries are minimal and the associated operating costs relatively minor.</p> <p>Additionally, acquiring these properties frequently avoids or reduces incompatible land uses and in some cases actually reduces management issues and their associated costs.</p> <p><b><i>Partners need assurance that bridge acquisitions will be completed in a timely manner</i></b></p> <p>During the course of the state's two-year funding cycle, State Parks is often presented with opportunities to purchase high-priority lands for park purposes. These opportunities usually require that lands be purchased within short timeframes typical of most real estate transactions. Since WWRP funds are appropriated only once every two years, when the grant application process is added, the time required for State Parks to purchase a property could reach three years. To avoid losing key acquisition opportunities, State Parks works with its conservation partners who acquire properties and then hold them until state funds can be secured.</p> <p>State Parks is concerned that imposing additional limits on land acquisition in excess of the 50% limit set by the Legislature will lengthen the amount of time it will take the agency to secure funds to acquire properties held by our partners. This may, in turn, have a</p>	

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>chilling effect on our partner's willingness to assist the agency with these bridge acquisitions and result in lost opportunities to acquire high-priority lands.</p> <p><b><i>State parks has few alternatives for acquiring land</i></b></p> <p>Perhaps the most important reason State Parks believes that <i>limiting acquisition to under 50%</i> is the most appropriate funding split in the State Parks category is that the agency has very few remaining sources of acquisition funding. Even fewer provide funds to target and acquire properties that align well with Commission priorities. State Parks has historically acquired new properties using a combination of funding mechanisms. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Donations from private individual and organizations</li> <li>B. Trustland transfers from the Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>C. Direct appropriations from the Legislature</li> <li>D. Proceeds from sale of surplus lands</li> <li>E. Grants from WWRP</li> </ul> <p>Of the methods State Parks uses to acquire land, most involve opportunities initiated by others that may or may not be a high-priority for the agency. These include property donations, direct Legislative appropriations, and trustland transfers from the Department of Natural Resources. WWRP grants and proceeds from sales of surplus lands are essentially the only funding mechanisms State Parks has to reliably fund agency-driven, high-priority acquisitions.</p> <p>During the past sixteen years since State Parks was granted authority to sell surplus lands, most of these unsuitable properties have been sold and other properties purchased. Consequently, we anticipate</p>	



Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>the availability proceeds from land sales will reduce considerably during the next several years. WWRP remains the most important and effective acquisition funding mechanism State Parks has towards achieving its recreation and conservation mission.</p> <p>For the reasons summarized above, I strongly encourage the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to adopt Option #4 for apportioning funds for acquisition and facilities development in the WWRP State Parks category. I would further urge the board to describe this approach as <i>"limit acquisition to less than 50%"</i> to more accurately characterize the Commission's and Board's policy intent. Thank you again for the opportunity to provide input and I hope you find State Parks' perspective helpful. Please let me know if you have any questions.</p>	
<p><b>Ken Graham</b> Lands Program Coordinator Washington State Parks WWRP – State Parks Advisory Committee</p>	<p>WWRP is the only funding source to acquire valuable recreation lands for the future of our generations to come. They are not "making" any new land and once these valuable lands are bought up by developers, etc., it will NEVER revert back to its original pristine self. What is gone now will be gone forever!</p> <p>I want the funding source to ALWAYS fund at least 50% and more. However, since none of the "options" do not do that, I will reluctantly choose #4 "Aim for 50". Hopefully this will change to a higher % in the future.</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting</p>

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-35  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, State Parks Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 79A.15.050(2)(a) authorizes the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to allocate between 40 and 50 percent of the appropriation to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) State Parks category for acquisition costs; and

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), with board direction, drafted options on how the board shall use its discretion under RCW 79.A.15.050(2)(a); and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed options are consistent with state law and the board's administrative rules; and

**WHEREAS**, RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its Web site, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and present an analysis of the option in Item 5B;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board adopts \_\_\_\_\_ as a funding framework as described in Item 5B in its future funding decisions for the WWRP – State Parks category.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Policy Decisions:  
Funding Allocation in the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category

**Prepared By:** Leslie Connelly, Natural Resource Policy Specialist

#### Summary

This memo summarizes the public comments received on a proposed change to Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's policy on funding allocation in the Urban Wildlife Habitat category of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. This memo also includes a staff recommendation on changing the funding allocation based on public comments received. If approved, the new funding allocation will apply to the 2016 grant cycle.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a: ☒ Request for Decision  
☐ Request for Direction  
☐ Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-36

## Background

In July 2016, Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff briefed the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) on the need to change the funding allocation policy in the Urban Wildlife Habitat (UWH) category of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). The change is needed because the Legislature added non-profit nature conservancies as eligible applicants in UWH and the board's funding allocation policy is based on the type of applicant. See [Item 7B](#) of the July meeting materials for more information.

### Urban Wildlife Habitat Funding Allocation Policy

The existing board policy for UWH funding allocation was adopted in June 2008<sup>1</sup> as follows:

- 40% local agencies including Native American tribes
- 40% state agencies
- 20% fully fund partially funded local agency and Native American tribes projects, then fully fund partially funded state agency projects, and finally apply any remaining funds to the next highest ranked project(s), regardless of sponsor. Funds remaining, due to an insufficient number of applications by either local agency (including Native American tribes) or state agency sponsors, will be awarded to the next highest ranked project(s) regardless of sponsor.

<sup>1</sup> [Item 9 January 2008, Resolution 2008-06](#)

## Options Considered

At the July 2016 meeting, the board considered the three options outlined below on how to change the funding allocation policy. The board directed staff to prepare an opportunity for the public to comment on Option 1 as the preferred alternative.

### **Option 1 – Competitive Allocation**

The board allocates UWH category funds in ranked order on the project list regardless of the type sponsor.

### **Option 2 - 40/40/20 Percent Allocation**

The board retains the current funding allocation policy and adds non-profit nature conservancies to the portion of funds awarded to local agencies and Native American tribes.

- 40% local agencies including Native American tribes and non-profit organizations
- 40% state agencies
- 20% fully fund partially funded local agency, Native American tribes, and non-profit organization projects, then fully fund partially funded state agency projects, and finally apply any remaining funds to the next highest ranked project(s), regardless of sponsor. Funds remaining, due to an insufficient number of applications by either local agency, Native American tribes, and non-profit organization or state agency sponsors, will be awarded to the next highest ranked project(s) regardless of sponsor.

### **Option 3 - 30/30/30/10 Percent Allocation**

The board distributes funds equally at 30 percent each to local agencies (including Native American tribes), non-profit organizations, and state agencies. Ten percent is remains to fully fund partially funded projects.

- 30% local agencies including Native American tribes
- 30% non-profit organizations
- 30% state agencies
- 10% fully fund partially funded local agency and Native American tribes, then fully fund partially funded non-profit organization projects, then fully fund partially funded state agency projects, and finally apply any remaining funds to the next highest ranked project(s), regardless of sponsor. Funds remaining, due to an insufficient number of applications by either local agency, Native American tribes, non-profit organization or state agency sponsors, will be awarded to the next highest ranked project(s) regardless of sponsor.

## Public Comments Received

### **Public Comment Period**

RCO announced an opportunity for the public to comment on August 5, 2016 and accepted comments through September 2, 2016. Staff sent an email notification to over 2,100 individuals and posted the information on RCO's Policy and Rule-making webpage. Staff also conducted additional outreach to the WWRP Habitat Advisory Committee, which is the team of evaluators for UWH applications. Eighteen individuals and organizations submitted comments (see Attachment A).

### **Summary of Comments**

The public comments received showed support for all three options. Twenty-eight percent of the commenters support the preferred Option 1 to allocate funds competitively to the ranked project list.

However, the majority of commenters, 67 percent, support some kind of funding allocation between sponsors. Thirty-nine percent support Option 2 and 22 percent support Option 3. One person expressed a concern for a potential conflict between projects funded in the UWH category and local land use plans.

***Prefers Option 1 – Competitive Allocation (28% of commenters)***

- **Al Vorderbrueggen and John Keates**, Washington Recreation and Park Association
- **Bill Robinson**, WWRP Habitat Conservation Advisory Committee Member
- **David Pater**, Shoreline Planner, Department of Ecology, WWRP Water Access Advisory Committee Member
- **Peggy Panisko**
- **Pene Speaks**, WWRP Habitat Conservation Advisory Committee Member

***Prefers Option 2 - 40/40/20 Percent Allocation (39% of commenters)***

- **Daniel Collins**, Recreational Trails Program Advisory Committee Member
- **Hannah Clark**, Executive Director, Washington Association of Land Trusts
- **Joe Kane**, Executive Director, Nisqually Land Trust, WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee Member
- **Leda Chahim**, Government Affairs Director, Forterra
- **Mickey Fleming**, Lands Program Manager, Chelan-Douglas Land Trust
- **Patrick Lee**, Legacy Lands Program Coordinator, Clark County
- **Sandra Staples-Bortner**, Executive Director, Great Peninsula Conservancy

***Prefers Option 3 - 30/30/30/10 Percent Allocation (22% of commenters)***

- **Jeff Lambert**, Executive Director, Dishman Hills Conservancy
- **Laurence Reeves**, Conservation Director, Capitol Land Trust
- **Lunell Haught**
- **Richard Dyrland**, Friends of the East Fork

***Prefers Some Kind of Funding Allocation***

- **Paul West**, Parks Operations Superintendent, City of Mercer Island

***Other Comment on Growth Management Act***

- **Richard Tveten**, Forest Management Team Lead, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

## **Staff Recommendation**

Staff recommends the board adopt Option 2 which retains the current funding allocation policy and adds non-profit nature conservancies to the portion of funds awarded to local agencies and Native American tribes. The reasons to support Option 2 are:

- A majority of commenters (67%) prefer retaining some form of funding allocation formula,
- A majority of commenters (39%) prefer Option 2,
- It maintains the existing policy framework, and
- It includes non-profit organizations in the funding share with other sponsors that have the same match requirements.

The disadvantages of Option 2 is that 40 percent of the funding allocation will be shared by multiple types of sponsors and grant funds would be awarded based on competitive scoring results within each funding allocation category rather than the full project list.

Staff also recommends the board consider conducting a programmatic review of the UWH category to determine whether the types of projects funded meet the legislative definition of the category to acquire "lands that provide habitat important to wildlife in proximity to a metropolitan area." As discussed at the July 2016 meeting, even with the funding allocation policy, few local agencies and Native American tribes apply for funds in the UWH category and state agency project tend to be outside the city limits and the urban growth areas. Staff recommends a programmatic review include at a minimum:

- An analysis of the geographic location of projects and funding amounts since 2008,
- A review of the eligibility policies related to the distance a project can be from the urban growth boundary,
- An analysis of the evaluation criteria to determine whether it favors certain types of projects, and
- Identification of ways to coordinate project evaluation with local land use plans.

## **Board Direction**

RCO staff seeks board direction on the whether to adopt Option 2. Resolution 2016-36 in Attachment B is provided for the board's consideration.

## **Next Steps**

Based on direction from the board, staff will implement the new funding allocation policy to applications starting in 2016.

## **Attachments**

- A. Public Comments Received on Proposed Grant Program Policy Changes Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Urban Wildlife Habitat Category
- B. Resolution 2016-36

## Public Comments Received on Proposed Grant Program Policy Changes Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Urban Wildlife Habitat Category

Comment Period: August 2, 2016 – September 2, 2016

Prefers Option 1 - Competitive Allocation		
Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Al Vorderbrueggen, President Elect and Spokane Parks and Recreation Director</b>  <b>John Keates, Legislative Committee Chair and Bothell Parks and Recreation Director</b>  <b>Washington Recreation and Park Association</b>	<p>Because this category has become more crowded with the statutory changes that allow non-profit nature conservancies as eligible applicants, we strongly prefer the "Competitive Allocation" option put forth by the Board. This option would rank projects on their merits and ensure that the most viable and project-ready applications are the ones chosen.</p> <p>We have strong opposition to the retention of the "40/40/20" allocation option because it would have the effect of cutting into the 40 percent set-aside for local agencies while leaving untouched the 40 percent set-aside for state agencies. Additionally, we believe the "30/30/30/10" allocation option would have the effect of slicing the pie into so many pieces as to leave all applicants frustrated. It would also, inevitably, leave some meritorious projects on the sidelines and allow less-viable projects to be selected.</p>	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Bill Robinson</b>  <b>WWRP Habitat Conservation Advisory Committee Member</b>	<p>I support option 1 the competitive process for all Urban Wildlife Habitat projects. Having been on the technical review panel for several years for this UWH category my opinion is that the best and most important projects are scored higher regardless of applicant and should be funded on the merits of the project rather than the type of sponsor. However, there is a risk that one large or expensive project may consume all of the available funding for this category. My opinion remains that if a large project is the highest ranking project it should receive the necessary funding.</p>	Thank you for commenting.
<b>David Pater, Shoreline Planner</b>  <b>Department of Ecology</b>  <b>WWRP Water Access Advisory Committee Member</b>	<p>I'd recommend that the program allocation be changed to option one-competitive allocation. I believe this would result in funding more effective projects and improve the quality of proposals. Hopefully it would also change the dynamic of a higher percentage of funds allocated to State agencies. Local agencies, nonprofits and tribes may also be encouraged to submit more proposals with an open competitive process. This also may encourage more cooperation amongst the different groups to submit joint proposals.</p>	Thank you for commenting.

**Prefers Option 1 - Competitive Allocation**

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Pene Speaks</b> <b>WWRP Habitat Conservation Advisory Committee Member</b>	<p>As a long-time member of the Urban Wildlife Habitat grant evaluation committee, I support Option 1 for fund allocation as indicated:</p> <p>"Option 1 – Competitive Allocation The board allocates WWRP - UWH funds in ranked order on the project list regardless of the type sponsor."</p> <p>With the addition of nonprofit nature conservancy organizations as eligible applicants, an open competitive process seems to be the fairest and most consistent with other funding category allocations.</p>	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Peggy Panisko</b>	My preference is Option 1, Competitive Allocation	Thank you for commenting.

**Prefers Option 2 - 40/40/20 Allocation**

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Mickey Fleming,</b> <b>Lands Program Manager</b> <b>Chelan-Douglas Land Trust</b>	<p>Among the three options presented for integrating non-profits into the funding formula, CDLT prefers Option Two for the reasons stated below. Some suggestions for scoring changes are also included in these comments.</p> <p>CDLT is a local non-profit conservation organization based in Wenatchee, Washington and newly qualified as an applicant in the WWRP Urban Wildlife category. CDLT submitted an application in the current biennium, #16-1380A, seeking \$400,000 to acquire 398 acres of prime habitat adjacent to the City of Wenatchee's Urban Growth Area. CDLT has secured an option to purchase the property and has the 51% match in hand.</p> <p>In the Background section, the policy briefing describes that the current 40/40/20 formula was adopted in 2008 because "there was a concern that state agencies were receiving a majority of the funding." The accompanying data confirm this. While the numbers are not specifically provided, the graphs suggest that since the 40/40/20 adoption, the total amount of funding to state agencies on the one hand and local governments/tribes on the other, and the number of funded projects in each group has been roughly even over time (2-3 projects for each per year), though quite unequal in amount in a given biennium. The large inequality in a specific year is very likely from the fact that the state agencies are requesting 100% funding, whereas the local governments/tribes (and now, non-profits) are required to bring at least 50% match.</p>	Thank you for commenting.
(continued on next page)		



## Prefers Option 2 - 40/40/20 Allocation

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<p><b>Mickey Fleming, Lands Program Manager</b></p> <p><b>Chelan-Douglas Land Trust</b></p> <p>(continued on next page)</p>	<p>CDLT examined the ranking and funded projects in the last 3 rounds to examine the distribution under Option One and Option Two.</p> <p>In the current round, PRISM lists 9 WWRP Acquisition projects in Urban Wildlife. Of these, DNR has 3 projects, each of which has a budget over \$3 million, and no match. The total of these three projects is over \$10.3 Million. WDFW has two projects, one for \$1 Million, and the other for \$2.2 Million, for a total of \$3.2 Million, also with no match. There are four local agency/non-profit applications, with asks ranging from \$215,000 to \$610,000, and all of them have at least 50% match. The attached slide from RCO's presentation to evaluators summarizes the data: \$14,824,421 total ask, only \$1,408.997 (or 9.5% of total) in match, all provided by the nonprofits and local agency.</p> <p>The 2014 funding for WWRP was \$55 Million, with 20% going to Urban Wildlife. Under the new formula, an equal level of funding to WWRP in future years at 15% would provide \$8.25 Million. It is easy to see that two State agency sponsored projects could use up \$7 Million of that amount. If by chance three state agency projects had the highest ranking, the result under Option One would be that only those projects (and perhaps not all at 100%) would get funded. Under Option Two, \$3.4 would go to each of State Agencies and Local agencies/Non-profits, which would at least guarantee that some non-State Agency projects would be funded, and would effectively stretch our limited WWRP funds through the requirement of non-State match. Particularly in the Urban Wildlife category, it seems appropriate that local governments and non-profits, which most typically operate in an urban setting, should be the recipients of some portion of these funds.</p> <p>Another observation from the historical data is that many projects with large financial allocation remain "in progress" for years. According to PRISM, state agencies have 2 projects with \$5.2 Million of 2015-17 funded projects still "in progress," and 3 projects with \$5,868 Million of 2013-15 funding still not in the "completed" status. Perhaps the very large projects these agencies have proposed are simply too big or not really ready to be implemented. This exposes the WWRP to increased legislative scrutiny. An approach that would fund more projects across the state and place more scoring value on the provision of matching appropriated taxpayer dollars would be more reflective of the concerns expressed by the legislature in the past and emphasized in the findings of the recent study committee.</p> <p>The argument for Option One is that merit of the applications is the single best factor in awarding funds. We completely agree with that principle, when all other factors are equal. But they are not equal, for</p>	

## Prefers Option 2 - 40/40/20 Allocation

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Mickey Fleming, Lands Program Manager</b>  <b>Chelan-Douglas Land Trust</b>	<p>the following reasons: 1) State agencies have no match requirement which results in larger projects with larger budgets, even if the habitat benefit is not substantially better; and 2) Local agencies and nonprofits are delivering community support, both financial and in terms of outreach and planning, but these factors are not specifically reflected in higher ranking. Option One would work only if additional criteria were added, for example a match requirement for state agencies, a limit on project size for all applicants, and/or extra points for local match, for community-based planning, and for collaborative partnerships.</p> <p>Because of our belief in merit, we also do not believe that Option 3 is a good idea. Separating the "pot" into thirds for State Agencies, Local Agencies/Tribes, and Nonprofits could have the unintended result of funding a low scoring project simply to fill one or more of those categories. That departs too much from the excellent work done by the evaluation teams.</p>	
<b>Sandra Staples- Bortner, Executive Director</b>  <b>Great Peninsula Conservancy</b>	<p>Among the three options presented for integrating non-profit nature conservancies into the funding formula, Great Peninsula Conservancy prefers Option 2.</p> <p>Option 2 retains the current 40/40/20 Percent Allocation and adds non-profit nature conservancies to the portion of funds awarded to local agencies and Native American tribes.</p> <p>In 2008, the current 40/40/20 funding formula (40% to local agencies and tribes, 40% to state agencies, and 20% to fully fund partially funded projects) was adopted to correct a concern that state agencies were receiving a majority of the funding. This inequity likely arose as state agencies (unlike local agencies and tribes) are not required to bring a 50% match to projects they sponsor. Given that Option 1 makes no change to the 'no match' requirement for state agencies, there is no reason to think the pre- 2008 problem of state agencies receiving a majority of WWRP- UWH funding will not resurface. Rather than being a fair and open competition for funds as suggested in the briefing document, the state agencies' would once again have a competitive advantage.</p> <p>Great Peninsula Conservancy prefers Option 2 (which adds nonprofit nature conservancies to the funding allocation for local agencies and tribes) over Option 3 (which creates a new allocation category just for nonprofit nature conservancies). Local agencies, tribes and nonprofit nature conservancies are all subject to the 50% matching funds requirement and thus operate on a level playing field. Option</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>

(continued on next  
page)

Prefers Option 2 - 40/40/20 Allocation		
Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Sandra Staples-Bortner,</b> <b>Executive Director</b> <b>Great Peninsula Conservancy</b>	<p>2 allows the highest ranking projects to be funded (within local agencies, tribes, and nonprofits).</p> <p>WWRP - Urban Wildlife Habitat is at its heart a program focused on keeping nature close to local communities. Local agencies, tribes, and nonprofit nature conservancies are deeply rooted in local communities and Option 2 will best ensure the program delivers on this promise.</p>	
<b>Daniel Collins</b> <b>Trails Committee Member</b>	<p>Option 3 would be my choice to provide for adequate funding by non-profit conservation agencies with this caveat that after 5 years, the system move toward a competitive allocation.</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>
<b>Patrick Lee,</b> <b>Legacy Lands Program Coordinator</b> <b>Clark County</b>	<p>The current policy is well thought out and an option not to change the formula should be considered. Of the options presented, Option 2 is the best. It most closely approximates the existing policy. A lot of effort goes into developing projects and ushering them through grant application process. This effort is strictly funded with local resources.</p> <p>It is important for local jurisdictions, like Clark County, to know there is a real opportunity for funding award in order to make the investment to develop competitive projects and seek grant funding to assist project implementation.</p> <p>Local jurisdictions, tribes and non-profit organization are at a financial disadvantage relative to state agencies since we have to put forth a minimum 50% local match to the requested grant funds. State agencies have no match requirements. It is not surprising, therefore, that state agencies have received higher levels of grant funding in recent years, even though the number of projects awarded funding has been comparable.</p> <p>If option 1 were approved, local jurisdictions will be at a competitive disadvantage for this reason. Option 3 is attractive in that state agencies' share is reduced to 30% since there are grant categories specifically reserved for state agencies (Natural Areas, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement).</p> <p>Reducing the local jurisdictions allocation to 30% is problematic. Also, a hard 30% allocation to state agencies, local jurisdictions and non-profit conservation organizations could result in some meritorious projects, regardless of sponsors, being disqualified from funding consideration.</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>

Prefers Option 2 - 40/40/20 Allocation		
Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Joe Kane,</b> <b>Executive Director</b> <b>Nisqually Land Trust</b> <b>WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee Member</b>	<p>We strongly support Option 2, which would retain the current 40/40/20 allocation of grant funds.</p> <p>We feel that this option provides the best chance of program funds being allocated to multiple projects throughout the state, rather than being consolidated into one or two large projects, which we believe would be the likely outcome under Option One.</p> <p>Option One would appear to reward the idea that merit is the best factor in awarding funds. This would be true if all other factors were equal, but they are not. State agencies have no match requirement, which results in larger projects with larger budgets, but not necessarily better habitat benefits. And yet one or two state projects can easily swallow the entire funding pot.</p> <p>Local agency and nonprofit projects bring match funding, smaller demands on the Urban Wildlife budget, and greater grassroots support for the WWRP as a whole, but Option One would make them much less likely of being funded.</p> <p>Nor is Option 3 a good idea; breaking the funding down that far could lead to funding a low-scoring project simply because it fills out one of the categories.</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>
<b>Leda Chahim,</b> <b>Government Affairs Director</b> <b>Forterra</b>	<p>We support Option 2, 40/40/20 Percent Allocation. First, we are thankful that land trusts are now eligible to apply under this category. In considering which option best incorporates non-profits into the funding formula, we believe that Option 2 ensures the most equitable distribution of funds, that the highest ranked projects are funded amongst those entities that are on equal footing to compete in terms of size, capacity and match requirements, and that funding is accessible to communities across the entire state of Washington.</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>
<b>Hannah Clark,</b> <b>Executive Director</b> <b>Washington Association of Land Trusts</b>	<p>Among the three options presented for integrating nonprofit nature conservancies into the funding formula for WWRP - UWH, the Washington Association of Land Trusts prefers Option 2 for reasons stated below.</p> <p>Option 2, as presented by the RCFB, retains the current 40/40/20 funding allocation policy and adds non-profit nature conservancies to the portion of funds awarded to local agencies and tribes.</p> <p>This formula was adopted in 2008 in order to address a concern that "state agencies were receiving a majority of the funding," as stated in the Background section of the RCO memo.</p> <p>(continued on next page)</p> <p>This concern likely arose because state agencies, unlike other applicants, do not need to bring 50% match to projects. Since state agencies are requesting 100% funding, there is a risk in the Option 1</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>

## Prefers Option 2 - 40/40/20 Allocation

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Hannah Clark, Executive Director  Washington Association of Land Trusts</b>	<p>scenario of two state agency projects taking up almost all UWH funding in a given year. Option 2 would at least guarantee that some local, tribal, or nonprofit projects are funded and would stretch WWRP dollars further because these entities are required to bring local match.</p> <p>In the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category in particular, given its community focus, it is important that local entities like cities, counties, tribes and local nonprofits receive at least some portion of this funding.</p> <p>We agree with the Board that the ideal way of awarding funds in WWRP is a competitive process based on the merit of the applications. However, in this instance not all else is equal. If the Board's desire is for a truly competitive approach (such as Option 1), it would be our strong preference that additional equalizing factors were added. One approach would be allocating scoring points based on match, like the Riparian category. Other options to consider are project funding caps for all applicants and/or extra points for local community planning. This outcome could leverage WWRP dollars further, encourage partnerships, and encourage project sponsors to ensure tight budgets in order to maximize match dollars, while maintaining the benefits of a ranked list.</p> <p>Given the importance of merit based evaluation, Option 2 is preferable to Option 3, which would create a new allocation category just for nonprofit nature conservancies. Local agencies, tribes and nonprofit nature conservancies are all subject to the 50% matching funds requirement, and thus operate on a level playing field. Option 2 therefore allows the highest ranking projects to be funded within each group and ensures the merit-based evaluation process.</p> <p>We believe that Option 2 is the best way to fulfill the mission of the Urban Wildlife Habitat program, to keep nature close to urban communities. Furthermore, this option is in line with the recent WWRP legislation which sought to increase the number of communities involved in the WWRP program.</p>	

Prefers Option 3 - 30/30/30/10 Allocation		
Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Laurence Reeves, Conservation Director Capitol Land Trust</b>	<p>Capitol Land Trust is most supportive of Option 3, which provides non-profits with their own funding allocation. Providing non-profits with their own funding allocation ensures the highest level of fairness, since I believe non-profits face unique challenges that local and state agencies and tribes do not have to address. Chief among those challenges is access to financial resources to cover staffing and other costs associated with bringing a project proposal to the table. Having some assurance that this effort will pay off, by having a dedicated funding allocation, seems most equitable.</p> <p>Between Options 1 and 2, we are more comfortable with Option 2, since there are more similarities between non-profits and local agencies and tribes than with state agencies. Option 1 is least favorable to non-profits in my opinion, since state agencies are better able to sponsor projects of higher statewide significance, and they don't need match.</p>	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Lunell Haught</b>	I favor Option #3.	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Richard Dyrland Friends of the East Fork</b>	30%, 30%, 30%, & 10% seems like a better allocation to fit the current and upcoming needs better for WWRP Urban Wildlife Habitat.	Thank you for commenting.
<b>Jeff Lambert, Executive Director Dishman Hills Conservancy</b>	<p>The addition of Nonprofit organizations will have an unknown effect. My service on the NOVA committee showed that applicants with successful projects in the past had a big advantage in the current evaluations.</p> <p>Since the nonprofit organizations will not have a track record with RCO funding, my suggestion is to adopt Option 3 to allow nonprofits to compete within their own category. This will ensure some of the nonprofit applications will be successful and build a track record.</p> <p>Provide that unused monies in any category can be applied to other categories. Adjustments can be made depending on the results of the first round or two.</p>	Thank you for commenting.

Prefers Some Kind of Funding Allocation		
Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Paul West, Parks Operations Superintendent</b> <b>City of Mercer Island</b>	<p>Mercer Island Parks and Recreation manages 467 acres in a highly urbanized part of Puget Sound. As the Parks Operation Superintendent I have concerns about the proposed changes to the funding allocation. Currently the percentage distribution to local agencies provides some assurances that public lands in highly urbanized areas will receive funding. The proposed elimination of these percentages means that local projects compete with state agencies head-to-head.</p> <p>In my experience as a WWRP-UWH applicant, state agencies come in to the process highly prepared with very competitive projects. These projects are typically located close to the urban growth boundary where land parcels are larger, habitat conditions are better, and ecosystems are more functional. On habitat criteria they "steal the show" from the smaller, fragmented and less functional lands in highly urbanized areas. I can understand the need to do away with the percentages which is cumbersome as new categories of applicants are added. However, there needs to be criteria in the evaluation of the projects to enable the more urban projects to compete. Another alternative would be to simply create a new category for growth boundary projects, and have them compete separately from the urban projects. It will be useful to follow the funding distribution going forward among the new applicant categories.</p> <p>Urban Wildlife Habitat in dense, urban settings is an important resource to support. This is where the majority of the population will encounter, appreciate and learn to advocate for environmental conservation. Ultimately the urban and suburban needs should not compete but be seen as two parts of the bigger system. I favor policies that continue a roughly even split in the funding between the two types of projects.</p>	<p>Thank you for commenting.</p>

Other Comment		
Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Richard Tveten</b> <b>Forest Management Team Lead</b> <b>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</b> <b>WWRP Habitat Restoration Advisory Committee</b>	<p>I have one comment that relates to both the WWRP Forest preservation category and the WWRP urban wildlife habitat categories. Both programs appear to conflict with a major objective of the Growth Management Act. The Growth Management Act is intended to concentrate development and prevent sprawl. Via public processes, local governments are supposed to decide where development is to be concentrated based on a variety of factors. These WWRP programs are designed to prevent development in areas where communities have determined that development is preferred (including designated Urban Growth Areas). Therefore, these programs could potentially compromise if carefully considered plans for most responsibly managing growth.</p>	<p>State law requires the evaluation criteria to consider a project's consistency with a local land use plan or local comprehensive plan. <i>RCW 79A.15.060(5)</i>. Evaluators should score a project higher if it is consistent with a local land use plan in Criteria #1, Ecological and Biological Characteristics.</p>



**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-36  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Chapter 79A.15 Revised Code of Washington established the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) and authorized the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to adopt policies and rules for WWRP; and

**WHEREAS**, in 2008, the board determined there was inequity between the funds awarded to local agencies and state agencies in the Urban Wildlife Habitat category of the Habitat Conservation Account and adopted resolution 2008-06 to allocate funds by the type of sponsor to increase grant awards to local agencies; and

**WHEREAS**, the WWRP law changed in 2016 to include non-profit nature conservancies as eligible applicants in the Urban Wildlife Habitat category;

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), drafted options on how revise the policy adopted in 2008 to address nonprofit nature conservancies in the funding allocation policy and the board selected a preferred option at its meeting in July 2016 for the public to comment on; and

**WHEREAS**, the preferred option was made available to the public for review and comment from August 2 to September 2, 2016 and RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its website, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and made a recommendation for a preferred option in Item 5C.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the board adopts Option 2 as described in Item 5C to retain the current funding allocation policy and add non-profit nature conservancies to the portion of funds awarded to local agencies and Native American tribes;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the RCO is directed to take the necessary steps to implement this revision beginning with the 2016 grant cycle; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the RCO is directed to consider conducting a programmatic review of the Urban Wildlife Habitat category as part of its 2017-2019 work plan.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016  
**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program:  
Forestland Preservation Category Policies and Evaluation Criteria  
**Prepared By:** Leslie Connelly, Natural Resource Policy Specialist

#### Summary

This memo presents the final recommendation for policies and evaluation criteria for the new Forestland Preservation category in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. The Recreation and Conservation Office accepted comments from the public on draft policies and criteria in August 2016. In addition, the Forestland Advisory Committee met three times over the summer and fall to provide feedback.

Staff requests a decision from the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board on the final draft policies and criteria. If approved, staff will develop application materials and implement a grant application cycle in 2017. A list of ranked projects is due to the Legislature by November 1, 2017.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a: ☒ Request for Decision  
☐ Request for Direction  
☐ Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-37

## Background

The Legislature created a new category in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) called the Forestland Preservation category.<sup>1</sup> The legislative intent of the program is to “maintain forest lands for the opportunity for forest management.”

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) must provide a ranked list of projects by November 1, 2017 as part of the supplemental capital budget request. To meet this deadline, the board must adopt policies and evaluation criteria at its October 2016 meeting so that project proposals can be solicited and evaluated in early 2017.

Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff outlined the work plan for the Forestland Preservation category at the April 2016 meeting. See [Item 7A and Item 7C](#) for background on this new grant category. Staff presented draft policies and evaluation criteria to the board at the July 2016 meeting. See [Item 7C](#) for draft materials presented to the board prior to soliciting public comment. After the July meeting, staff prepared materials for public comment.

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<sup>1</sup> [Chapter 149, Laws of 2016](#)

## Public Comments Received

### Public Comment Period

RCO announced an opportunity for the public to comment on August 5, 2016 and accepted comments through September 2, 2016. Staff sent an email notification to over 2,100 individuals and posted the information on RCO's Policy and Rule-making webpage. Seventeen individuals and organizations submitted comments. Attachment A includes the text of the comments received and a staff reply to each comment.

### Summary of Comments

Below is a summary of comments received organized by overall common themes, common themes from land trusts, and single comments from individuals.

#### *Overall Common Themes from Public Comment*

- Confusion about the purpose of the grant program.
- Concern for a potential conflict between protecting land for timber production and other conservation reasons.
- Suggestions on revising the stewardship plan requirements.
- Suggestions on the types of permitted and prohibited uses within the protected forestland area.
- Recommendation to remove the question about building envelope from the *Viability of the Site* criterion.

#### *Common Themes from Land Trusts*

- Add a requirement that nonprofit nature conservancies have a proven ability to defend conservation easements.
- Require cities, counties, and the Washington State Conservation Commission to have qualifying requirements similar to nonprofit nature conservancies.
- Require all projects to acquire a perpetual easement or lease rather than a 50-year minimum term.
- Request to allow acquisition of property already owned by an eligible sponsor.
- Request to consider timber harvest practices under the *Threat to the Land* criterion.
- Request to consider other community benefits such as jobs, support for local mills, viewsheds and education under the *Community Values* criterion.

#### *Summary of Single Comments from Individuals*

##### *Comments on Policies*

- Concern the category may fund projects that conflict with local land use plans.
- Suggestion that the category focuses on projects with small forest landowners.
- Clarify the types of property rights eligible to acquire with grant funding.
- Support for the grant limit of \$350,000.
- Support for no grant limit.
- Revise the process to verify compliance with the Forest Practices Act.

- Require free public recreation access.
- Suggestion to reduce the maximum allowable cost for developing a stewardship plan from \$10,000 to \$5,000.
- Concern the requirement to provide an outline of the stewardship plan with the application is onerous.

#### *Comments on Permitted and Prohibited Uses within the Protected Forestland Area*

- Allow new utilities, wireless communication and energy facilities.
- Clarify the types of recreation uses allowed.
- Prohibit agricultural use.
- Clarify that the use of forest chemicals is allowed.
- Clarify the types of erosion and pollution prohibited.
- Clarify the types of compensatory mitigation prohibited.
- Allow for signs and billboards related to forest management activities.
- Clarify when introduction of invasive species are prohibited.
- Clarify when alteration of watercourses are prohibited.

#### *Comments on the Evaluation Criteria*

- Add reference to the *Forest Stewardship* criterion that practices to consider are beyond those required by the Forest Practices Act.
- Clarify the possible score for the *Easement Duration* criterion.
- Concern the weight of the *Threat to the Land* criterion is too high.
- Concern that evaluating the applicant's ability to monitor conservation easements in the *Forestland Stewardship* criterion may be too difficult to score.
- Request to remove the bonus points from the *Forestland Stewardship* criterion.
- Clarify the watershed and habitat conservation planning elements of the *Community Values* criterion.
- Concern small forest landowners will not be interested in public access and not score well in the *Community Values* criterion.
- Request to increase the maximum score for the *Community Values* criterion.

#### *Other Suggestions from the Advisory Committee*

The Forestland Preservation Advisory Committee offered two additional considerations that were outside the scope of the current work to develop policies and evaluation criteria. The board may wish to consider these ideas in the future:

- Consider adding Native American tribes as eligible sponsors. (This would require a change to state law.)
- Consider restricting public entities and Native American tribes that own forestland from using the program to acquire a conservation easement on their property.

## Changes Based on Public Comment and Advisory Committee Feedback

Staff considered all comments received and responded to them as shown in Attachment A. Before final materials were prepared, staff met with the WWRP Forestland Advisory Committee to review the public comments and discuss potential responses. The advisory committee provided constructive feedback on many of the comments. However, committee members did not reach consensus on a couple of issues. These issues are included in the public comment and staff responses in Attachment A.

### *Summary of Changes*

Below is a summary of the changes to the draft policies and evaluation criteria based on public comment and advisory committee feedback.

- Added a description of the grant category's history and why the category was created.
- Expanded the policy statement on the purpose of the program and added a secondary purpose for other benefits.
- Added a reference projects should be consistent with local land use planning under program purpose.
- Added citations and purpose statements from the timberland and designated forest land tax programs to further explain the purpose of the program and types of eligible projects.
- Expanded the requirements for nonprofit nature conservancies by adding the ability to defend conservation easement to the qualifications.
- Revised the process on how to verify if a property owner is compliant with the Forest Practice Act.
- Clarified the grant category is for acquisition of development rights and other rights, not fee simple title.
- Revised the permitted uses to allow for:
  - Timber harvest consistent with an approved forest management plan,
  - Commercial recreation,
  - Limited utilities consistent with forest management purposes,
  - Ranching consistent with a forest management plan,
  - Emergencies,
  - Habitat restoration,
  - Forest research, and
  - Sale of carbon credits.
- Clarified the restrictions on prohibited uses for:
  - Activities that cause erosion or pollution,
  - Intentional introduction of invasive species,
  - Third-party mitigation activities,
  - Types of commercial signs and billboards,
  - Alteration of water courses that are not required by the Forest Practices Act, and
  - Agriculture.
- Revised the evaluation criteria:
  - Removed the question on building envelope from the *Viability of the Site* criterion.
  - Added reference to the Forest Practices Act in the *Forestland Stewardship* criterion.

- Added other community benefits to the *Community Values* criterion.
- Clarified the types of watershed and habitat conservation planning to consider under the *Community Values* criterion.
- Added the possible score in the *Easement Duration* criteria to the table summary and clarified it in the criterion.

#### *Summary of Changes Based on Advisory Committee Feedback*

Staff made two other changes after consultation with the WWRP Forestland Advisory Committee.

- Require the property owner to enroll in either the timberland or designated forestland tax program.
- Removed the option to create a forest stewardship plan and added a requirement to develop a forest management plan that follows the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines produced by the Washington State Departments of Natural Resources and Revenue, United States Natural Resources Conservation Service and Forest Service, and American Tree Farm System.
- Changed Criterion #6, *Easement or Lease Duration* from a possible score of zero or negative ten to zero or negative eight.

### **Staff Recommendation**

#### **Forestland Preservation Policies**

As a new funding category within the WWRP, staff recommends the board adopt the following policies to administer the Forestland Preservation category. Full texts of the policies are in Attachment B.

- Program History
- Focus on Timber Production
- Forests Must Be Designated as Timberland or Forest Land by the County
- Required Documentation for Property Designation
- Grant Limits
- Matching Share
- Eligible Applicants
- Qualified Nonprofits
- Compliance with the Forest Practice Act
- Eligible Projects Types
- Baseline Inventory
- Forestland Management Plans
- Public Access
- Permitted Uses
- Prohibited Uses
- Administrative Rule Exceptions
- Evaluation Process
- Other Policies That Apply

## Forestland Preservation Evaluation Criteria

In addition to grant category policies, staff recommends the board adopt the following criteria to evaluate applications in the Forestland Preservation category. Full texts of the evaluation criteria are included as Attachment C.

### Evaluation Criteria Summary

Scored By	Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score	Percent of Total
Advisory Committee	1	<b>Viability of the Site</b> What is the viability of the site for commercial timber production?	15	38%
Advisory Committee	2	<b>Forestland Stewardship</b> What stewardship practices beyond the Forest Practices Act are in place that support timber production or provide ecological benefits?  What is the experience of the applicant to monitor the conservation easement to ensure the forest stewardship activities proposed are realized?	10	25%
Advisory Committee	3	<b>Threat of the Land</b> What is the likelihood the land will be converted to some other use than forestland if it is not protected?	8	20%
Advisory Committee	4	<b>Community Values</b> How will protecting the land for timber production provide benefits to the community?  Does the community and area Native American tribes support the project?	6	15%
RCO Staff	5	<b>Match</b>	2	5%
RCO Staff	6	<b>Easement or Lease Duration</b> Possible score is 0 or -8.	0	0%
<b>Total Points</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Conservation Easement Template

Staff will continue to work with the Office of the Attorney General to develop a template for the forestland conservation easement. Similar to the approach taken with the Farmland Preservation category, staff will rely on the best practices from the Land Trust Alliance to form the easement template. Staff will also review easement templates from other forestland easement programs. Staff will ask the board to approve a template for the forestland conservation easement in the spring of 2017.

### Next Steps

Based on direction from the board, staff will develop the application materials and implement a grant cycle for 2017 for the WWRP Forestland Preservation category based on the timeline below.

## WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Timeline

Date/Timeframe	Task
<b>January 2017</b>	Applications Materials Ready
<b>Winter/Spring 2017</b>	Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Meeting Board approves Conservation Easement Template
<b>February – May 2017</b>	Grant Applications Accepted
<b>June 2017</b>	Technical Review
<b>August 2017</b>	Evaluations
<b>Fall 2017</b>	Ranked List Approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board
<b>November 1, 2017</b>	Ranked List Provided to Governor and Legislature
<b>After Legislature Approves Ranked List</b>	Funding Awarded by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

## Board Direction

Staff requests a decision from the board on the final draft policies and evaluation criteria for the new WWRP Forestland Preservation category. Resolution 2016-37 is in Attachment D for the board's consideration.

## Attachments

- A. Public Comments Received on Proposed Grant Program Policies and Evaluation Criteria Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Forestland Habitat Category
- B. Final Draft WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Policies
- C. Final Draft WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Evaluation Criteria
- D. Resolution 2016-37



## Public Comments Received on Proposed Grant Program Policy Changes Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Forestland Preservation Category

Comment Period: August 2, 2016 – September 2, 2016

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Stephen Bernath,</b> <b>Deputy Supervisor for</b> <b>Forest Practices</b>  <b>Washington</b> <b>Department of Natural</b> <b>Resources</b>  <b>WWRP Forest Land</b> <b>Preservation Advisory</b> <b>Committee Member</b>	<p>The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) understands that the legislation is fairly prescriptive. DNR brings to the table experience in the Forest Riparian Easement Program (FREP), Riparian Habitat Open Space Program (RHOSP), and forest legacy programs. DNR's overall assumption is that this program provides a new mechanism for landowners to keep their working forests in production. Also, thank you for considering the previous comments sent on July 14, 2016, for the initial draft of the policies and criteria.</p> <p>The following comments reflect DNR's concerns with the current draft of the proposed policies and criteria:</p> <p><b>Comments on Policies</b></p> <p><b>1. Grant Limits</b> - DNR still suggests no maximum limit on PDR purchases is necessary at this time, given the size of resources likely to be available are small.</p> <p><b>2. Eligible Forests</b> - DNR recommends that in addition to the tax designations identified in the policy that most of the focus</p>	<p><b>Comments on Policies</b></p> <p><b>1. Grant Limits</b>  Removing the maximum amount would likely result in only one project being funded. Staff will continue to recommend a maximum grant request of \$350,000. Depending on the level of funding for the program, this maximum amount would allow for more than one project is funded if the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program receives more than \$35 million.</p> <p><b>2. Eligible Forests</b>  After review with the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, there is no preference for small forest lands</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Stephen Bernath,</b> <b>Deputy Supervisor for</b> <b>Forest Practices</b>  <b>Washington</b> <b>Department of Natural</b> <b>Resources</b>  <b>WWRP Forest Land</b> <b>Preservation Advisory</b> <b>Committee Member</b>	<p>should be on small forest lands that are under threat of conversion.</p>	<p>or any other type of forest land. The proposed primary purpose of the program is to protect any type of working forestland that is consistent with a local land use plan.</p>
	<p><b>3. Compliance with the Forest Practices Act</b> - The proposed process for determining compliance is not valid, a title search will not reveal whether there is outstanding compliance issues. RCO will need to contact DNR Forest Practices so that a review of outstanding violations can be performed to determine if compliance is a concern for the parcel to be considered.</p>	<p><b>3. Compliance with the Forest Practices Act</b>  Thank you for this clarification. The proposed process to verify compliance with the Forest Practices Act is revised and directs RCO to consult with Department of Natural Resources on the parcels identified in the applications to determine compliance.</p>
	<p><b>4. Stewardship plans</b>  a. Eliminate the word "farm" in connection with stewardship plans under eligible acquisition projects, or replace it with "forest" to be clear what kind of stewardship plan is expected with these projects.</p>	<p><b>4. Stewardship plans</b>  Thank you, we will change "farm" to "forest" in the stewardship plan section.</p>
	<p>b. Eligible cost for forest stewardship plans is too high. DNR recommends an allowance of \$5000. Most stewardship plans cost less than \$5000 if a consultant is contracted to produce the plan.</p>	<p>Staff will continue to recommend the maximum allowable cost of \$10,000, which is consistent with other RCO grant program limits.</p>
	<p>c. The word "may" should be changed to "must" in conjunction with following the guidelines for Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines.</p>	<p>After review with the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, we will propose to require that a forest management plan must follow the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines. An exception will be proposed to allow for alternative plan if it is required by another funding agency as long as it meets the intent of the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines.</p>
	<p>d. Both in the policies and the evaluation criteria, an integrated forest management plan, a DNR approved forest stewardship</p>	<p>Thank you for the clarification on the types of management plans.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Stephen Bernath,</b> <b>Deputy Supervisor for</b> <b>Forest Practices</b>  <b>Washington</b> <b>Department of Natural</b> <b>Resources</b>  <b>WWRP Forest Land</b> <b>Preservation Advisory</b> <b>Committee Member</b>	<p>plan and a conservation activity plan are all one-in-the-same following the above guidelines.</p> <p><b>5. Permitted Uses</b>  a. "and forest practice rules" should be added to the end of forest management in accordance with an approved forest stewardship plan.</p> <p>b. "forest" should replace the word "agricultural" under limited use of chemicals.</p> <p><b>6. Prohibited Uses</b> - "human-caused" should be added to the phrase "No Significant ____ erosion or pollution".</p> <p><b>Comments on Evaluation Criteria</b>  <b>1. Viability of the Site</b> - DNR does not recommend a building envelope being included in the criteria. There was significant discussion of this and little support for building envelope criteria at the Advisory Committee. If there are buildings, not associated with harvesting and growing of timber, then the building should be excluded from the easement. In addition, easement boundaries should not be closer than within 1.5 tree lengths of buildings. An easement does not have to incorporate a whole parcel. Please contact DNR if you have questions so that we can advise on how this is done with conservation easements DNR administers.</p>	<p><b>5. Permitted Uses</b>  We agree. We will add reference to the Forest Practices Act when referencing timber harvest as a permitted use in the conservation easement.</p> <p>We agree. We will clarify that the permitted use is for the use of chemical for forest management purposes.</p> <p><b>6. Prohibited Uses</b> - We agree. We will clarify that erosion or pollution from an unregulated use or activity is prohibited.</p> <p><b>Comments on Evaluation Criteria</b>  <b>1. Viability of the Site</b>  Building envelopes are used to identify where within the easement area structures may be built to support the forestry management of the property. A description of the building envelope will be required in the conservation easement. However, it may not be pertinent to evaluate the size and location of the building envelope within the criteria. We will remove the sub-question on the building envelope from Criteria #1, Viability of the Site.</p> <p>Easement boundaries are based on the program purpose, characteristics of the property, and needs of the property owner. We are not proposing any specific easement boundary limitations in order to maintain flexibility within the program.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Stephen Bernath,</b> <b>Deputy Supervisor for</b> <b>Forest Practices</b>  <b>Washington</b> <b>Department of Natural</b> <b>Resources</b>  <b>WWRP Forest Land</b> <b>Preservation Advisory</b> <b>Committee Member</b>	<b>2. Forestland Stewardship</b> a. See policy comments in 3.d. above.	<b>2. Forestland Stewardship</b> Thank you for the clarification on the types of management plans.
	b. DNR is concerned with the scoring for stewardship. The current scoring suggestion assumes that there is a variety of experience levels by landowners/proponents in managing easements. DNR is concerned that there are few entities with this specialized expertise and therefore the scoring may be meaningless. DNR would rather suggest that scoring should be focused on stewardship practices above and beyond forest practices rules. Since stewardship practices would be voluntary, the bonus points would not be relevant.	After review with the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, staff proposes to retain the question "What is the experience of the applicant to monitor the conservation easement to ensure the forest stewardship activities proposed are realized?" The majority of committee members felt this was an important factor they want to consider when evaluating applications.
	<b>3. Community Values</b> a. Is the watershed plan associated with 2514 plans?	<b>3. Community Values</b> Yes, RCW 90.82 is the codification of ESHB 2514, typically referred to as 2514 watershed plans.
	b. Why are habitat conservation plans mentioned here, since that is identified as an ineligible expense?	We will clarify that the conservation planning reference is any type of conservation planning, but may not include habitat conservation plans required under the Endangered Species Act, consistent with the policy proposed on ineligible acquisition projects.
	c. DNR remains concerned that it will be the exception that a small forest landowner will be interested in public access.	Public access is not required to participate in the grant program, but it is proposed to be preference to funds projects that do allow for public access.
<b>Leda Chahim,</b> <b>Government Affairs</b> <b>Director</b>  <b>Forterra</b>	Regarding the proposed Draft WWRP Forest Land Preservation Category Policies, we feel that some of the requirements may be too onerous and prohibitive to generating interest and quality projects, while other elements could be strengthened to ensure that limited public dollars make the most impact, conserving working forest land together with supporting the WWRP's goals	

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Leda Chahim,</b> <b>Government Affairs</b> <b>Director</b>  <b>Forterra</b>	<p>of providing for habitat conservation and/or recreation. Specifically:</p>	<p><b>Ineligible Acquisition Projects</b></p> <p>After review the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, staff recommends retaining the 50 year term easement minimum requirement. The limited duration may increase the number of property owners interested in the program. It is also consistent with the minimum easement duration for the other WWRP categories. Finally, there is a strong preference for a perpetual easement in the evaluation criteria in which a non-perpetual easement would receive negative eight points.</p>
	<p>Additionally, the current policy that land already owned by an “eligible sponsor” or applicant is ineligible for funding is problematic. Land trusts, as non-governmental agencies, fill a unique role in carrying out WWRP’s mission. Unlike other eligible sponsors, land trusts are uniquely qualified to assist state and local governments, tribes, and even other land trusts, in achieving their recreation and conservation goals because land trusts are private, nonprofit corporations that can work across multiple jurisdictional boundaries and bring flexibility, speed, and resources to help their partners solve problems they can’t solve on their own. We hope that a policy solution passed by RCFB can rectify this issue through the statement here “except as allowed by other board policy.”</p>	<p>The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board amended the policy statement regarding ineligible projects for all funded acquisition projects, not just the WWRP, in April 2016. Staff understands there are concerns from the nonprofit nature conservancy community that this may limit their ability to partner with other sponsors to acquire and protect land. Staff is working with stakeholders to address potential issues with the policy and expects to brief the board in early 2017 on potential solutions. Adding the statement “except as allowed by other board policy” is unnecessary at this time.</p> <p>For the WWRP Forest Land Preservation category, staff does not foresee an immediate concern because of the limited types of applicants that can apply. However, if specific project examples do arise during the initial grant application cycle, staff will work with the applicants to</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<p><b>Leda Chahim,</b> <b>Government Affairs</b> <b>Director</b></p> <p><b>Forterra</b></p>	<p><b>Forest Land Stewardship Plans</b> Recommendation: Allow for a more modest outline of goals and objectives for the project to be submitted at the time of the application with a full outline to be submitted at the time of grant award. While we support the emphasis on stewardship, we want to ensure quality projects are not left behind because the application process is too arduous.</p> <p><b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b> <b>4. Community Values</b> Addition: Value to the community is increasingly important as communities recognize the multiple benefits of productive working forestland. We recommend the recognition for scoring of community benefits beyond plans, especially in rural areas and unincorporated areas that often have fewer resources to complete plans. Benefits might be demonstrated through factors such as local jobs protected or created; local mills supported; public access; trail connectivity; viewsheds protected; and education opportunities provided.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b> <b>6. Easement or Lease Duration</b> Recommendation: Change the allowance to be for perpetual easements.</p>	<p>identify concerns and bring project specific issues to the board for consideration.</p> <p><b>Forest Land Stewardship Plans</b> After review the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, the stewardship plan policy is proposed to require a forest management plan as part of the conservation easement. No outline would be required at the time of application.</p> <p><b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b> <b>4. Community Values</b> We agree there are additional community benefits to reflect the secondary purpose of the program including creation and protection of jobs, support for local mills, viewshed and scenic beauty, and research and educational opportunities. These will be added to the criteria on Community Values.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b> <b>6. Easement or Lease Duration</b> Perpetual easements are allowed in the program.</p>
<p><b>Jeff Chapman,</b> <b>Assessor</b></p> <p><b>Jefferson County</b></p>	<p>I do have concerns that the way the Forest Land Preservation system would work. I administer the DFL (Designated Forest Land) program for my county. Landowners that are in this program are expected to use their land for the growth and harvest of timber. We Assessors are no strangers to the</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. We will propose to require a forest management plan with each project. The forest management plan will be part of the conservation easement recorded with the county. The county will have an opportunity to review the plan at the time of the sale</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<p><b>Jeff Chapman, Assessor</b></p> <p><b>Jefferson County</b></p>	<p>number of property owners that want the DFL tax break but really don't want to file or follow a forest management plan.</p> <p>Giving funds for acquiring either fee interest or a conservation easement could disqualify the property from remaining in the DFL program and trigger 10 years' worth of compensating tax. It does depend upon the forest management plan and whether we accept it. Conservation plans are not forest management plans. We Assessors have been discussing what to do about the large NGOs that have barely acceptable forest management plans, and we may soon be pulling them out of the DFL program since they really aren't in many cases using the property for the growth and harvest of timber.</p> <p>It is important that in making the decision to give funds to an NGO under WWRP for forest lands that it is understood the future property tax significance of such a move. One way is to have an approved forest management plan (approved by the Assessor) prior to awarding funds.</p>	<p>and recording of the easement. In addition, the conservation easement will state that the primary purpose of the easement is to protect the working forest land and require the property owner to maintain its status as designated forest land as part of the terms of the easement. This will reinforce that the conservation easement is not in conflict with the designated forest land classification.</p>
<p><b>Hannah Clark, Executive Director</b></p> <p><b>Washington Association of Land Trusts</b></p>	<p><b>Qualified Nonprofits</b></p> <p>Recommendation: Thank you for adding language that requires applicants to "demonstrate a proven ability to draft, acquire, monitor, and enforce conservation easements." We believe that this requirement should apply to all applicants, not only nonprofit nature conservancies.</p> <p>Conservation easements are an increasingly specialized field of practice. Not every government entity or non-profit has the capacity to draft easements or uphold their terms in perpetuity.</p> <p>Easement holders must have demonstrated experience in crafting an enforceable easement and must have funds and</p>	<p><b>Qualified Nonprofits</b></p> <p>Thank you for your comments. The other applicants in the program are cities, counties, and the Washington State Conservation Commission. Staff does not see the need to add qualifying requirements to these applicants because they are all government entities that are held accountable for their assets in different ways than nonprofit nature conservancies including publicly elected officials, self-insurance for liabilities, and limitations on the sale of publicly held property.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>capability both to monitor easements annually and to prepare for enforcement and defense actions should the current or future landowner breach the easement terms.</p> <p>Additionally, we recommend the policy include the ability to <i>defend</i> conservation easements.</p> <p><b>Eligible Forests</b>  Thank you for ensuring that forestland is eligible for funding if it meets <i>either</i> the definition of "Timberland" in the Open Space Tax Act <i>or</i> "Forest land" in the Timber and Forest Lands Tax Act. Further, thank you for ensuring that if a parcel is not classified as timberland or forest land, an applicant can seek a preliminary or informal determination from the county assessor that the land could be classified as timberland or forest land.</p> <p><b>Eligible Project Types</b>  <b><i>Acquisition Projects</i></b>  Recommendation: While we understand that the enacting legislation for this program requires funds be used to buy less than fee title, we request that RCO advocate for fee title acquisition to be allowed. It is our belief that acquisition of fee title land will further this program's goal to "acquire and preserve forest management activity on forest lands." We understand that many applicants will have the mission, capability and conservation purpose to support applications for fee simple ownership and management of forestland.</p> <p>Error: This section refers to a "farm stewardship plan" which we believe is probably meant to be "forest stewardship plan."</p>	<p><b>Eligible Forests</b>  Thank you for your comments.</p> <p><b>Eligible Project Types</b>  <b><i>Acquisition Projects</i></b>  Allowing the acquisition of fee title requires a change to the state law and staff does not recommend a change to the law at this time.</p> <p>Thank you, we will change "farm" to "forest" in the stewardship plan section.</p>



Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p><b><i>Ineligible Acquisition Projects</i></b></p> <p>Recommendation: Conservation easements purchased with public funds for the purpose of protecting a resource such as productive forest land should be perpetual. Understanding the reality of limited public dollars, it is important that this program ensures maximum public benefit. In a state where 40-50 year rotations are common, acquisition of a limited term runs a high risk of not providing any public benefit. Limited term acquisitions are not recognized by the IRS as charitable gifts for this reason.</p> <p>The national Land Trust Alliance, which holds the high standard for the performance of land trusts throughout the country, established Standards and Practices and a rigorous Accreditation process that require conservation easements by land trusts to be held in perpetuity and we strongly support this standard.</p> <p>An alternative is that all conservation easements under this program have a termination and proceeds clause, with judicial review. In that case, if the easement truly no longer makes sense there is a path forward for the land and the proceeds. If the Board decides to support limited term acquisitions, land trusts would like to see at the least a strong scoring system that incentivizes perpetuity.</p> <p>Furthermore, the current policy that land already owned by an "eligible sponsor" or applicant is ineligible for funding is problematic. Land trusts, as non-governmental agencies, fill a unique role in carrying out WWRP's mission. Unlike other eligible sponsors, land trusts are uniquely qualified to assist state and local governments, tribes, and even other land trusts, in achieving their recreation and conservation goals because</p>	<p><b><i>Ineligible Acquisition Projects</i></b></p> <p>After review the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, staff recommends retaining the 50 year term easement minimum requirement. The limited duration may increase the number of property owners interested in the program. It is also consistent with the minimum easement duration for the other WWRP categories. Finally, there is a strong preference for a perpetual easement in the evaluation criteria in which a non-perpetual easement would receive negative eight points.</p> <p>We agree the conservation easement needs a strong termination and proceeds clause. We foresee using language typical from other RCO conservation easements. Templates of RCO's easement requirements are available on RCO's Web site on the <a href="#">Acquisition Project Toolkit for Grant Sponsors</a> page.</p> <p>The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board amended the policy statement regarding ineligible projects for all funded acquisition projects, not just the WWRP, in April 2016. Staff understands there are concerns from the nonprofit nature conservancy community that this may limit their ability to partner with other sponsors to acquire and protect land. Staff is</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>land trusts are private, nonprofit corporations that can work across multiple jurisdictional boundaries and bring flexibility, speed, and resources to help their partners solve problems they can't solve on their own. We hope that a policy solution passed by RCFB can rectify this issue through the statement here "except as allowed by other board policy."</p>	<p>working with stakeholders to address potential issues with the policy and expects to brief the board in early 2017 on potential solutions. Adding the statement "except as allowed by other board policy" is unnecessary at this time.</p>
	<p><b>Prohibited Uses</b></p> <p>Clarification: We are not sure what "No compensatory mitigation" means and ask for further clarification. In the case that "compensatory mitigation" refers to the sale of carbon credits or wetland or other mitigation credits, we suggest that the sale of such rights should be allowed under this program where they have not already been purchased by the WWRP easement.</p>	<p>For the WWRP Forest Land Preservation category, staff does not foresee an immediate concern because of the limited types of applicants that can apply. However, if specific project examples do arise during the initial grant application cycle, staff will work with the applicants to identify concerns and bring project specific issues to the board for consideration.</p>
	<p><b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b></p> <p><b>2. Threat of the Land</b></p> <p>Recommendation: Productive forestland in Washington is threatened by factors beyond conversion to another use such as development. These may include aggressive harvests and repeated sales; remote management and lack of investment in community benefits; and strategic ownership investment models that allow more aggressive clear cuts in fragile</p>	<p><b>Prohibited Uses</b></p> <p>We will clarify that the prohibition is on third-party compensatory mitigation which means the property owner may not allow someone else to conduct mitigation work in the easement area.</p> <p>We agree the sale of carbon credits should be a permitted use similar to the sale of timber. We will remove it from the prohibited uses and add it to the permitted uses.</p> <p><b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b></p> <p><b>2. Threat of the Land</b></p> <p>Forest management practices that are a concern are addressed in Criteria #1, Viability of the Site where applicants discuss the long-term management strategy of the property. Concerns about the management of the property should score lower under Criteria #1, therefore,</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>watersheds and landscapes. We recommend changing the language from "likelihood it will be converted to another use" to "likelihood it will not endure as sustainable, productive forestland."</p> <p><b>4. Community Values</b>            Addition: Value to the community is increasingly important as communities recognize the multiple benefits of productive working forestland. We recommend the recognition for scoring of community benefits beyond plans, which is especially important for rural areas and unincorporated areas that often have fewer resources to complete plans. Benefits might be demonstrated through factors such as local jobs protected or created; local mills supported; public access; trail connectivity; viewsheds protected; and education opportunities provided.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b>  <b>6. Easement or Lease Duration</b>            Recommendation: Change the allowance to be for perpetual easements or fee simple.</p>	<p>adding these issues to the criteria on threat of the land would be duplicative.</p> <p><b>4. Community Values</b>            We agree there are additional community benefits to reflect the secondary purpose of the program including creation and protection of jobs, support for local mills, viewshed and scenic beauty, and research and educational opportunities. These will be added to the criteria on Community Values.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b>  <b>6. Easement or Lease Duration</b>            Perpetual easements are allowed in the program. Allowing the acquisition of fee title requires a change to the state law and staff does not recommend a change to the law at this time.</p>
<p><b>Daniel Collins</b>   <b>Recreational Trails Program Advisory Committee Member</b></p>	<p>Forest Land Preservation - this appears to be an overall program description, analysis, categorization for the activities of acquisition and "preservation" of working forest lands: two comments - a 50 year timber rotation cycle is short and not in keeping with preservation ideals particularly for east-side slower growing forests - this should be 75 years or more overall. - Second comment this program should request of applicants for preservation that they disclose their timber harvest methods. Then additional points given for selective cutting versus clear cutting.</p>	<p>After review the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, staff recommends retaining the 50 year term easement minimum requirement. The limited duration may increase the number of property owners interested in the program. It is also consistent with the minimum easement duration for the other WWRP categories. Finally, there is a strong preference for a perpetual easement in the evaluation criteria in which a non-perpetual easement would receive negative eight points.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Lou-Anne Daoust-Filiatrault, Policy Associate</b>  <b>Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition</b>	<p>The Coalition is supportive of the development and implementation of this new funding category.</p>	<p>Forest management practices, including harvest methods, are part of the evaluation criteria. Applicants discuss the property owner's management practices under Criteria #1, Viability of the Site and sustainable forest practices under Criteria #2, Forest Land Stewardship. Evaluators should provide a scoring preference for projects that have viable timber production and sustainable forest stewardship.</p>
	<p>We are pleased that the two topics highlighted during our testimony at the July 13th RCFB meeting were considered by the RCO staff and Forest Preservation Advisory Committee. We are satisfied with the updated definitions for eligible forests and the added preference for projects that provide a public access component.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p>
	<p>We understand, however, that there are on-going conversations between the RCO and our land trust partners about revisiting the policy on partnerships and property transfers between eligible sponsors that affects the Forest Land Preservation Category.</p>	<p>Yes, staff is working the stakeholders to address potential issues with the acquisition policy and expects to brief the board in early 2017 on potential solutions.</p>
<b>Jonathan Decker, Conservation Director</b>  <b>Great Peninsula Conservancy</b>	<p>As we prepare to identify eligible forest land parcels for protection, GPC hopes to gain clarity on the permitted uses section and evaluation criteria of the draft WWRP Forest Land Preservation Category Policies.</p>	<p>Ranching activities such as grazing and property crossing are common activities on forest land. We will clarify that ranching activities must be consistent with a forest management plan.</p>
	<p>Within the permitted uses of the WWRP draft policy document there are references to ranching and farming activities within the easement area. We are unclear why ranching and farming would be considered an appropriate use for forestland. If these</p>	<p>After review with the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, we will remove farming activities as a permitted use.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>uses are to be permitted we would like to see a restriction on conversion of forest land to agricultural land.</p> <p>In addition, the evaluation criteria - viability of the site - references a building envelope. We are unclear of the purpose of the building envelope. Is the intent of the building envelope for both existing and future forestry and residential structures? We would like to see further clarification pertaining to the building envelope included within the document.</p>	<p>Building envelopes are used to identify where within the easement area structures may be built to support the forestry management of the property. A description of the building envelope will be required in the conservation easement. However, it may not be pertinent to evaluate the size and location of the building envelope within the criteria. We will remove the sub-question on the building envelope from Criteria #1, Viability of the Site. Additional information about building envelopes is in <a href="#">Manual 10f, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Farmland Preservation</a>.</p>
<b>Richard Dyrland</b> <b>Friends of the East Fork</b>	Looks ok to me.	Thank you for your comments.
<b>Patrick Lee, Legacy Lands Program Coordinator</b> <b>Clark County</b>	<p>Clark County actively manages approximately 2,100 acres of forest land. The foothills of the Cascades are an area of the county predominantly used for forest product production. As growth continues, pressures will mount to convert the foothills to non-forest uses. This will have significant environmental and economic effects. The Forest Land Preservation Program will be an important tool for the county to try to maintain an ongoing forest resource base, and we support its implementation. As a new program, it is unclear what source of funding is proposed to institute the program. We recommend that appropriations for the program be funded in addition to existing grant programs, rather than diminishing appropriations allocated to existing programs in order to fund the Forest Land Preservation Program.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. The source of funding is the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, which is supported with state bond funds approved by the Washington State Legislature.</p> <p>The allocation of funds within the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program was amended by the Legislature in 2016 and includes dedication of 1 percent of the WWRP funds to the Forest Land Preservation category.</p>

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<b>Joe Kane, Executive Director</b>  <b>Nisqually Land Trust</b>  <b>WWRP Forest Land Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b>	<b>Grant Limits</b> At least for this first round of pilot projects, we support limiting grant awards to \$350,000. This would be the best way to assure that more than one project is funded, and multiple funded projects would mean a greater chance of at least one successful project coming out of the pilot program.	<b>Grant Limits</b> Thank you for your comments.
	<b>Qualified Nonprofits</b> We appreciate and support the language requiring “a proven ability to draft, acquire, monitor and enforce conservation easements.” However, this should be required of ALL applicants, not just nonprofits.	<b>Qualified Nonprofits</b> The other applicants in the program are cities, counties, and the Washington State Conservation Commission. Staff does not see the need to add qualifying requirements to these applicants because they are all government entities that are held accountable for their assets in different ways than nonprofit nature conservancies including publicly elected officials, self-insurance for liabilities, and limitations on the sale of publicly held property.
	<b>Eligible Forests</b> Thank you for ensuring that eligible forestland can qualify if it meets the definition of <i>either</i> “Timberland” <i>or</i> “Forestland” property tax classifications.	<b>Eligible Forests</b> Thank you for your comments.
	<b>Eligible Project Types</b> We understand that the legislation as currently written requires grant funds to be used only for easements, but it is hard to see this as a result of anything more than confusion between a farm program and a forest program. (And, in fact, the reference in this section to a “farm stewardship plan” is obviously a typographical error, but it suggests that the farm program is where the easement-only idea originated.) For example, a municipality seeking to protect agricultural land through acquisition will almost always prefer to acquire an easement and	<b>Eligible Project Types</b> Allowing the acquisition of fee title requires a change to the state law and staff does not recommend a change to the law at this time.

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<p><b>Joe Kane, Executive Director</b></p> <p><b>Nisqually Land Trust</b></p> <p><b>WWRP Forest Land Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b></p>	<p>leave land management to the farmer. But acquiring and managing land for a town forest is quite a different business, and fee-simple acquisition is a much-superior mechanism. Many applicants to this program will have both the capacity and the need for fee-simple ownership and management of forestland. We urge RCO to advocate for a change in the legislation that would allow for this.</p> <p><b>Ineligible Acquisition Projects</b></p> <p>Any easement that is less than perpetual is likely to raise serious questions about appropriate use of public funds. If we fund 50-year easements for working forests in a state where 40- to 50-year timber rotations are common, it could easily have the appearance of the public paying for nothing. That is, a landowner could be paid for a conservation easement, financially benefit from normal harvests, and then sell the property for development, all while the property is appreciating normally. Where would there be value to the public?</p> <p><b>Prohibited Uses</b></p> <p>"Compensatory mitigation" needs to be defined, and there needs to be a clear line between rights that are being purchased and those that are not. For example, would the sale of carbon-sequestration credits from the eased land be disallowed, even if those credits were not being purchased as part of the easement? How would such a use be any different from the sale of timber, which is allowed?</p> <p><b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Threat</b></p> <p>We feel that this category is over-weighted and thus has the potential to guide funds toward projects that are fragmented from other working forests, have particularly high land values,</p>	<p><b>Ineligible Acquisition Projects</b></p> <p>After review the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, staff recommends retaining the 50 year term easement minimum requirement. The limited duration may increase the number of property owners interested in the program. It is also consistent with the minimum easement duration for the other WWRP categories. Finally, there is a strong preference for a perpetual easement in the evaluation criteria in which a non-perpetual easement would receive negative eight points.</p> <p><b>Prohibited Uses</b></p> <p>We will clarify that the prohibition is on third-party compensatory mitigation which means the property owner may not allow someone else to conduct mitigation work in the easement area. We agree the sale of carbon credits should be a permitted use similar to the sale of timber. We will remove it from the prohibited uses and add it to the permitted uses.</p> <p><b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Threat</b></p> <p>After review with the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, the weight of Criteria on Threat of the Land will continue to be proposed at 20 percent of the</p>

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<p><b>Joe Kane, Executive Director</b></p> <p><b>Nisqually Land Trust</b></p> <p><b>WWRP Forest Land Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b></p>	<p>and pose incentives for landowners to subdivide prior to application.</p> <p>Also, productive forestland in Washington is threatened by factors beyond conversion to another use such as development: Aggressive harvests and repeated sales; remote management and lack of investment in community benefits; and strategic ownership investment models that allow more aggressive clearcuts in fragile watersheds and landscapes. We recommend changing the language from "likelihood it will be converted to another use" to "likelihood it will not endure as sustainable, productive forestland."</p> <p><b>Community Values</b></p> <p>We urge that the scoring for this section be increased, at least to parity with Threat, and that it go well beyond plans. This is especially important for rural areas and unincorporated areas that often have fewer resources to complete plans. Benefits might be demonstrated through factors such as local jobs protected or created; local mills supported; public access; trail connectivity; viewsheds protected; and education opportunities provided.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b></p> <p><b>Easement or Lease Duration</b></p> <p>Recommendation: Change the allowance to be for perpetual easements or fee simple</p>	<p>evaluation criteria score. The committee cooperatively developed the weighting of the criteria and they reaffirmed their work after review of the public comments.</p> <p>Forest management practices that are a concern are addressed in Criteria #1, Viability of the Site where applicants discuss the long-term management strategy of the property. Concerns about the management of the property should score lower under Criteria #1, therefore, adding these issues to the criteria on threat of the land would be duplicative.</p> <p><b>Community Values</b></p> <p>As previously stated, the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee cooperatively developed the weighting of the criteria and they reaffirmed their work after review of the public comments. Therefore, staff is not recommending a change to the weight of the criteria.</p> <p>We agree there are additional community benefits to reflect the secondary purpose of the program including creation and protection of jobs, support for local mills, viewshed and scenic beauty, and research and educational opportunities. These will be added to the criteria on Community Values.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b></p> <p><b>Easement or Lease Duration</b></p> <p>Perpetual easements are allowed in the program. Allowing the acquisition of fee title requires a change to the state law and staff does not recommend a change to the law at this time.</p>



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<b>Cherie Kearney, Forest Conservation Director</b>  <b>Columbia Land Trust</b>  <b>WWRP Forest Land Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b>	<b>Qualified Nonprofits</b> Thank you for adding language that holds applicants to a standard for holding, monitoring conservation easements.	<b>Qualified Nonprofits</b> Thank you for your comments. We agree and staff will add the ability to defend conservation easements to the proposed policy on qualified nonprofits.
	Recommendation: Include the ability to defend conservation easements.	
	<b>Eligible Forests</b> Thank you for ensuring that eligible forestland can qualify if it meets the definition of either "Timberland" or "Forestland" property tax classifications.	<b>Eligible Forests</b> Thank you for your comments.
	<b>Eligible Project Types</b> Recommendation: While we understand that current legislation requires grant funds be used to buy less than fee title, we request that RCO advocate for grant funds to be able to buy fee simple as well. It is our understanding that many applicants will have the mission, capability and conservation purpose to support applications for fee simple ownership and management of forestland.	<b>Eligible Project Types</b> Allowing the acquisition of fee title requires a change to the state law and staff does not recommend a change to the law at this time.
	Error: This section refers to a "farm stewardship plan" which we believe is probably meant to be "forest stewardship plan."	Thank you, we will change "farm" to "forest" in the stewardship plan section.
	<b>Ineligible Acquisition Projects</b> Recommendation: Conservation easements purchased with public funds for the purpose of protecting a resource such as productive forest land should be perpetual. We do not support the use of public funds to buy an interest in forest land that could change in 50 years and then be developed. The national Land Trust Alliance, which holds the high standard for the performance of land trusts throughout the country, established Standards and Practices and a rigorous	<b>Ineligible Acquisition Projects</b> After review the WWRP Forest Land Advisory Committee, staff recommends retaining the 50 year term easement minimum requirement. The limited duration may increase the number of property owners interested in the program. It is also consistent with the minimum easement duration for the other WWRP categories. Finally, there is a strong preference for a perpetual

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Cherie Kearney, Forest Conservation Director</b>	Accreditation process that require conservation easements by land trusts to be held in perpetuity and we strongly support this standard.	easement in the evaluation criteria in which a non-perpetual easement would receive negative eight points.
<b>Columbia Land Trust WWRP Forest Land Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b>	Furthermore, the current policy that land already owned by an "eligible sponsor" or applicant is ineligible for funding is problematic. Land trusts, as non-governmental agencies, fill a unique role in carrying out WWRP's mission. Unlike other eligible sponsors, land trusts are uniquely qualified to assist state and local governments, tribes, and even other land trusts, in achieving their recreation and conservation goals because land trusts are private, nonprofit corporations that can work across multiple jurisdictional boundaries and bring flexibility, speed, and resources to help their partners solve problems they can't solve on their own. We hope that a policy solution passed by RCFB can rectify this issue through the statement here "except as allowed by other board policy."	<p>The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board amended the policy statement regarding ineligible projects for all funded acquisition projects, not just the WWRP, in April 2016. Staff understands there are concerns from the nonprofit nature conservancy community that this may limit their ability to partner with other sponsors to acquire and protect land. Staff is working with stakeholders to address potential issues with the policy and expects to brief the board in early 2017 on potential solutions. Adding the statement "except as allowed by other board policy" is unnecessary at this time.</p> <p>For the WWRP Forest Land Preservation category, staff does not foresee an immediate concern because of the limited types of applicants that can apply. However, if specific project examples do arise during the initial grant application cycle, staff will work with the applicants to identify concerns and bring project specific issues to the board for consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Prohibited Uses</b></p> <p>Clarification: We are not sure what "No compensatory mitigation" means and ask for further clarification. In the case that "compensatory mitigation" refers to the sale of carbon credits or wetland or other mitigation credits, we suggest that the sale of such rights should be allowed under this program where they have not already been purchased by the WWRP easement.</p>	<p><b>Prohibited Uses</b></p> <p>We will clarify that the prohibition is on third-party compensatory mitigation which means the property owner may not allow someone else to conduct mitigation work in the easement area. We agree that the sale of carbon credits should be a permitted use. We will remove it from the prohibited uses and add it to the permitted uses.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Cherie Kearney, Forest Conservation Director</b>  <b>Columbia Land Trust</b>  <b>WWRP Forest Land Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b>	<b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b> <b>2. Threat of the Land</b> Recommendation: Our experience with forestland protection in Washington is that threat to productive forestland has guises beyond conversion to another use such as development. Threat may be aggressive harvests and repeated sales; remote management and lack of investment in community benefits; and strategic ownership investment models that allow more aggressive clear cuts in fragile watersheds and landscapes. We recommend changing the language from "likelihood it will be converted to another use" to "likelihood it will not endure as sustainable, productive forestland."	<b>ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS</b> <b>2. Threat of the Land</b> Forest management practices that are a concern are addressed in Criteria #1, Viability of the Site where applicants discuss long-term management strategy of the property. Concerns about the management of the property should score lower under Criteria #1, therefore, adding these issues to the criteria on threat of the land would be duplicative.
	<b>4. Community Values</b> Addition: This section is increasingly important as communities recognize the benefits of productive working forestland. We recommend you add community benefits beyond plans (especially in rural areas and unincorporated areas that often have fewer resources to complete plans) demonstrated through demonstrable factors, including local jobs protected or created; local mills supported; public access; trail connectivity; viewsheds protected; and education opportunities provided.	<b>4. Community Values</b> We agree. We will add additional community benefits to reflect the secondary purpose of the program including creation and protection of jobs, support for local mills, viewshed and scenic beauty, and research and educational opportunities.
	<b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b> <b>6. Easement or Lease Duration</b> Recommendation: Change the allowance to be for perpetual easements or fee simple.	<b>OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO</b> <b>6. Easement or Lease Duration</b> Perpetual easements are allowed in the program. Allowing the acquisition of fee title requires a change to the state law and staff does not recommend a change to the law at this time.

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Stephanie Martin,</b> <b>Habitat Division</b> <b>Manager/Ecologist</b>  <b>Makah Fisheries</b> <b>Management</b>	<p>How come Tribes aren't eligible applicants for the forestland preservation category?</p>	<p>State law identifies the entities eligible to apply in the Forest Land Preservation category and it does not include Native American Tribes. <i>RCW 79A.15.130(4)</i></p>
<b>Darcy Mitchem</b>	<p>The stated goal of the program is to "acquire and preserve opportunities for forest management activity on forest land" and the land must be devoted to primarily to the growth and harvest of timber for commercial purposes. If protecting working forestland is the primary goal, why does the RCO proposed to put so much weight on non-timber production benefits, such as carbon storage and ecological function? In reality, the proposed guidelines highly value ancillary benefits of forests. It's disingenuous to claim the primary purpose is to preserve commercial timber production, then create guidelines that reward land with inherent problems with timber production. If the RCO is looking for maximum public benefit in its acquisitions (which it should), then clearly state that as the goal.</p> <p><u>The guidelines and goals of this program should be reworded to prioritize acquisition of timberland with all the public benefits of forests outlined in RCW 84.33.101.</u></p> <p>1) The definition of "primarily" needs clarified. Right now, Grays Harbor County is feuding with the timber industry over that definition in state law, and the county threatened to toss off all industrial timberland (Weyerhaeuser) from the current use timberland classifications because the companies are charging the public to access these private forests. County assessors use the 10% threshold for incidental uses, such as</p>	<p>We will clarify that the primary purpose of the program is to preserve working forestland. A secondary purpose is to provide ecological and community benefits. We will add a section to the policies that clearly makes this distinction and also reference the purpose of the two tax programs that support timberland in RCW 84.34 and forest land in RCW 34.33.</p> <p>1) We will clarify that the primary purpose of the grant program is to preserve working forestland. RCO will defer to the county and Department of Revenue on the issue of whether charging for a recreation fee to access the property is consistent with the tax laws.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>pasture, wetland within a timberland area, but the confusion is over whether sub-leasing the entire parcel or overlaying a fee recreation business on the timberland is a compatible incidental use or a totally new business use. For the purposes of RCO would clarify that fee-for-entry is not allowed on land covered by program.</p>	
	<p>2) Is this fund set up to acquire land or acquire conservation easements? With the low dollar cap of \$350,000 it would be hard to acquire much fee simple land, especially if the timber is included. Given this cap, make it more clear that the program is primarily to acquire conservation easements or development rights on timberland.</p>	<p>2) We will make it clearer that this program only allows for the acquisition of less than fee interest such as easements or leases. Purchase of development rights, as well as other rights, are also eligible as part of the easement or lease.</p>
	<p>3) At a minimum, non-motorized public access should be a requirement of any fee simple acquisition, and a very strong suggestion (basically any application without it would not be competitive) in the evaluation process. Again and again, public access to land is a high priority for any type of outdoor recreation. With most private forests now fee-for-entry, public demand for access to timberland for recreation has grown, and expenditures of public funds must address the great need for additional access to forests. Conserving timberland is different that agricultural land. It is understandable that farms with conservation easements not allow public access because of the fences, cultivated fields, livestock, buildings and other items associated with active farms. But timberland is different, with most areas unfenced, and minimal improvements that can be harmed. Non-motorized access should be incorporated, and access to public recreation is a benefit of timberland outlined in 84.33.101.</p>	<p>3) We agree. As an easement program, public access is not required. However, the proposed policy is to allow it as a permitted use in the easement if the landowner agrees and to encourage public access by awarding points during evaluation process.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>4) Permitted uses: expand the recreational options allowed and clarify the definition of non-commercial. What about trails or primitive campgrounds? Is the typical primitive campground or campsite allowed? What about events that may charge admission like a trail runs. Primitive campgrounds with a minimal fee should be ok.</p>	<p>4) We will clarify that any type of recreational use may be allowed as long as it consistent with the primary and secondary purposes of the program. Recreation uses may be commercial or non-commercial and could include trails, campgrounds, and events.</p>
	<p>5) If the RCO is trying to double-up on the values of acquisition of this forestland by rating the ecological benefits of these acquisitions, the recreational benefits should also be evaluated and scored. Again, clearly the program isn't "just" about acquiring commercial forestland to protect the working forest base. The program is intended to protect all the public benefits of commercial forests, which includes public recreation (see RCW 84.33.101).</p>	<p>5) We agree. State law instructs evaluators to provide a preference for those projects that provide recreation consistent with a regional or statewide recreation plan. This requirement is part of evaluation Criteria #4, Community Values. 79A.15A.130(12)</p>
	<p>6) Alterations of water courses should be acceptable when part of an enhancement or rehabilitation project. Often when culverts are removed or added to comply with RMAP the water course is altered or returned to its original location.</p>	<p>6) We agree. Alterations of water course as required by the Forest Practices Act should be allowed. We will add this clarification to the prohibited uses.</p>
	<p>7) Stated Forest Stewardship goals conflict with 'viability of site' goals. If the land has a high "viability of site" for growing timber by definition it has a LOW ecological value. Lots of streams, wetlands, snags, buffers and wildlife habitat remove the core base of land from logging. More streams equal higher conservation value equal LOWER value for growing timber. This is an inherent conflict in the program--Is it to produce timber or protect ecological function? Boring stands of well-spaced trees without streams, water, wetlands or protected habitat features constitute the most productive timberland. Wet, stream-filled, snag rich, rocky and varied land is best for ecological function, but creates difficulties for commercial timber productions. The</p>	<p>7) We will clarify that the primary purpose of the grant program is to preserve working forestland. The ecological benefits are a secondary benefit to preserving the working forest. We will also clarify in the Forestland Stewardship criteria that stewardship includes management of the timber stand in addition to the ecological functions. Those projects that will be able to achieve both the primary and secondary purposes of the program should score higher during evaluation.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>same philosophy applies to the statement about managing for climate change. More carbon storage equals less long-term logging equals lower viability of site for commercial production. This conflict disappears when the goals of the program are expanded to reflect the many public benefits of forestland outlined in RCW 84.33.101.</p> <p>8) What is the minimum requirement for match?</p>	<p>8) State law requires cities, counties, and nonprofit nature conservancies to provide a one-to-one match. The State Conservation Commission is not required to provide a match. <i>RCW 79A.15A.130(9)</i></p>
<b>Peggy Panisko</b>	<p>Question #6 of the evaluation criteria summary, easement or lease duration scored by staff, shows a maximum score of zero. If I correctly read the following information on objective scored questions by RCO, -10 points is possible for #6. If so, my preference is for the -10 points be noted in some manner on the criteria summary as all applicants might not read policy manuals in their entirety. If I did not read correctly, please excuse my error.</p>	<p>We will clarify on the evaluation summary and within the scoring instructions that the score is 0 if the easement or lease is perpetual in duration and negative 8 points if it is non-perpetual. The score is negative score is proposed to be changed to 8 points based on the weighting scheme developed by the WWRP Forestland Advisory Committee.</p>
<b>Tom Pinit, Conservation Ventures Associate</b> <b>The Conservation Fund</b>	<p>The Conservation Fund supports the development and implementation of the WWRP Forestland Preservation Grant Program.</p> <p>As a national environmental nonprofit with 30 years of experience, The Conservation Fund has conserved over 7.5 million acres of land and water in all 50 states, including Washington. Our dual mission of environmental conservation and community economic development allows us to work across a wide spectrum of America's partners and priorities. With our internal Revolving Fund of capital, one of our most important roles is as acquisition partner, bridge financier, and</p>	<p>The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board amended this policy statement regarding ineligible projects for all funded acquisition projects, not just the WWRP, in April 2016. Staff understands there are concerns from the nonprofit nature conservancy community that this may limit their ability to partner with other sponsors to acquire and protect land. Staff is working with stakeholders to address potential issues with the policy and expects to brief the board in early 2017 on potential solutions.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
	<p>interim land holder and steward. We are able to act swiftly and take advantage of conservation opportunities, giving our state agency and land trust partners time to raise funds or secure appropriations from government for takeout. At this point, the sale proceeds are returned to our Revolving Fund, and we are able to move forward and do more conservation.</p> <p>The Conservation Fund is concerned that the draft language on page 4 under Ineligible Projects ("Land already owned by an applicant or sponsor described in RCW 79A.15.130(4) except as allowed by other board policy.") would limit our ability to assist state agency and land trust partners move swiftly to conserve their highest priority lands. As an accredited land trust, The Conservation Fund is considered a "nonprofit nature conservancy" and an "eligible applicant", and we would not be able to buy, hold, manage, and ultimately sell land to state agency or land trust partners applying for RCO grant funding under the WWRP Forestland Preservation Category. We believe this limitation hampers our ability to help our partners achieve their conservation goals in an efficient manner.</p> <p>The Conservation Fund urges the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to consider our comments and delete the second bulleted statement under Ineligible Projects for the proposed Forestland Preservation Grant Program.</p>	<p>For the WWRP Forestland Preservation category, staff does not foresee an immediate concern because of the limited types of applicants that can apply. However, if specific project examples do arise during the initial grant application cycle, staff will work with the applicants to identify concerns and bring project specific issues to the board for consideration.</p>



Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<p><b>Richard Tveten, WDFW Forest Management Team Lead</b></p> <p><b>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</b></p> <p><b>WWRP Habitat Restoration Advisory Committee</b></p>	<p>I have one comment that relates to both the WWRP Forest preservation category and the WWRP urban wildlife habitat categories. Both programs appear to conflict with a major objective of the Growth Management Act. The Growth Management Act is intended to concentrate development and prevent sprawl. Via public processes, local governments are supposed to decide where development is to be concentrated based on a variety of factors. These WWRP programs are designed to prevent development in areas where communities have determined that development is preferred (including designated Urban Growth Areas). Therefore, these programs could potentially compromise if carefully considered plans for most responsibly managing growth.</p>	<p>State law requires the evaluation criteria to consider a project's consistency with a local land use plan or local comprehensive plan. <i>RCW 79A.15.130(12)</i>. Evaluators should score a project higher if it is consistent with a local land use plan in Criteria #4, Community Values. In addition, a reference will be added to a new policy section on program purpose to clarify the need for consistency with local land use planning.</p>
<p><b>Reed Wendel</b></p> <p><b>Green Crow</b></p> <p><b>WWRP Forestland Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b></p>	<p><b>UTILITY AND CELL TOWERS</b></p> <p>I urge the board to include cell towers, radio towers, and energy facilities (including wind towers) as permitted uses within Forestland Preservation category. These facilities have small footprints (typically &lt; 1 acre) and are compatible with the economic, recreational, and ecological values this board is trying to preserve in forestlands. Rental income from tower leases is an important secondary income for many forestland owners and is important to the economic sustainability of working forest lands. Working forest are arguably the most appropriate location for towers because residents often do not want them in more developed areas and towers are typically prohibited in conservation areas.</p> <p>Utility and radio towers need very specific locations to function and can provide a great public benefit. As an example, the Langley Hill tower is one of two National Weather Service Doppler sites in Washington. The Doppler tower was constructed in 2011 on Green Crow forestland west of</p>	<p><b>UTILITY AND CELL TOWERS</b></p> <p>After review with the Forestland Advisory Committee, staff will continue to recommend that utilities and wireless communication facilities unrelated to forest management of the property are prohibited uses within the easement area. Existing utilities and wireless communication facilities will be excluded from the conservation easement area. If a landowner foresees installation in the future, these areas should also be excluded from the conservation easement area.</p>

Commenter	Comment	Staff Reply
<b>Reed Wendel</b>  <b>Green Crow</b>  <b>WWRP Forestland Preservation Advisory Committee Member</b>	<p>Hoquiam The National Weather Service approached Green Crow for this site because the Olympic Mountains blocked the view of incoming Pacific Storms from the other Doppler site on Camano Island. Langley Hill happens to be located on the opposite side of the Olympics from Camano Island and is the last high ground before the Pacific. The Doppler site has greatly improved the accuracy of wind and rainfall predictions across the entire state.</p> <p><b>COMMERCIAL SIGNS OR BILLBOARDS</b></p> <p>I urge you to allow commercial signs on working forest lands, but perhaps, a little more nuance is needed in this prohibition. On many of our working forests we have placed 3'x6' signs that identify the tree farms and describe when the land was harvested and replanted. These sorts of signs may fall into your definition of commercial signs but are compatible with the aesthetic and function of working forests. They also serve to educate and entertain the public.</p> <p><b>NO SIGNIFICANT EROSION OR POLLUTION</b></p> <p>Erosion and pollution are not uses, they are effects of uses or perhaps features already present on the land. This language needs to be removed or changed to identify uses that might create erosion or pollution. My recommendation would be to remove this language because other policy already protects and manages pollution and erosion on forestland.</p>	<p><b>COMMERCIAL SIGNS OR BILLBOARDS</b></p> <p>We agree that signs related to identify tree farms and harvest dates should be permitted. We will clarify that signs or billboards related to the forest management purposes are permitted.</p> <p><b>NO SIGNIFICANT EROSION OR POLLUTION</b></p> <p>Prohibiting erosion or pollution is related to any activity that is unregulated by Forest Practices Act or other regulations. For example, erosion or pollution may occur from recreation or ranching uses that are permitted within the easement. We will clarify that significant erosion or pollution from unregulated uses or activity are prohibited.</p>

## Final Draft WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Policies

### Program History

The Forestland Preservation category was created by the Washington State Legislature in 2016 along with other changes to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP).<sup>2</sup> The Legislature changed the WWRP in response to a program review conducted in 2015.<sup>3</sup> The program review recommended creating the Forestland Preservation category to support working forestlands that also provide connectivity, habitat enhancement, sustainable ecological benefits, and public access.

Funding is available for sponsors to purchase a conservation easement or lease to protect the forestland. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is a party to the easement or lease but the sponsor and property owner are responsible for upholding it.<sup>4</sup>

### Focus on Timber Production<sup>5</sup>

The primary purpose of the Forestland category is to acquire and preserve opportunities for timber production consistent with local comprehensive planning. Types of forests eligible for funding include industrial, private, community, tribal and publicly owned forests.<sup>6</sup> Regardless of the type of forest, the property must be devoted primarily to timber production.

A secondary purpose is to support other benefits of preserving forestland such as jobs, recreation, protection of water and soil resources, habitat for wildlife, and scenic beauty.

### Forests Must Be Designated as Timberland or Forestland by the County

Forests must be enrolled in a county's open space or forestland property tax program to be eligible for funding and must remain in the county program for the duration of the conservation easement or lease.<sup>7</sup> If the property owner fails to remain in the county program, it is a violation of the conservation easement and enforceable by the sponsor and RCO.

### *Timberland Designation in the Open Space Program*

The open space property tax program designates timberlands for the production of forest crops to assure the use and enjoyment of natural resources and scenic beauty for the economic and social well-being of the state and its citizens.<sup>8</sup> "Timberland" is defined as any parcel of land that is five or more acres or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total five or more acres which is or are devoted primarily to the growth and harvest of timber for commercial purposes. Timberland means the land only and does not include a residential homesite. The term includes land used for incidental uses that are compatible with the growing and harvesting of timber but no more than ten percent of the land may be used for such incidental uses. It also includes the land on which appurtenances necessary for the production, preparation, or sale of the timber products exist in conjunction with land producing these products.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> [Chapter 149, Laws of 2016](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Review, 2015, Recreation and Conservation Office](#)

<sup>4</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>5</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>6</sup> Property owned by an eligible sponsor is not eligible for grant funding. See Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-13, as amended.

<sup>7</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>8</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.34.010

<sup>9</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.34.020(3)

### *Forestland Designation*

The forestland property tax program designates lands to enhance water supply; minimize soil erosion, storm and flood damage to persons or property; provide habitat for wild game; provide scenic and recreational spaces; contribute to the natural ecological equilibrium; contribute to employment and profits; and contribute raw materials for products needed by everyone.<sup>10</sup> "Forestland", or "designated forestland", is defined as any parcel of land that is five or more acres or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total five or more acres that is or are devoted primarily to growing and harvesting timber. Designated forestland means the land only and does not include a residential homesite. The term includes land used for incidental uses that are compatible with the growing and harvesting of timber but no more than ten percent of the land may be used for such incidental uses. It also includes the land on which appurtenances necessary for the production, preparation, or sale of the timber products exist in conjunction with land producing these products.<sup>11</sup>

### **Required Documentation for Property Designation<sup>12</sup>**

Applicants must provide documentation that each parcel in a grant application is designated as timberland or forestland by the application due date, except as noted in the following paragraph. Acceptable documentation is a written notice from the county assessor, a current property tax notice, or a recent title report.

If a parcel is not designated as timberland or forestland by the application due date, an applicant must seek an informal or preliminary determination from the county assessor that the parcel could be designated as timberland or forestland. Acceptable documentation is a letter from the county assessor or the county assessor's approval of an application for designation. The property owner must enroll their property as timberland or forestland before the RCO releases funds for the acquisition of the easement or lease.

Applicants must also submit to RCO the county approved timber management plan, if the plan is a requirement of the county's tax program.

The director may extend the deadline for documentation up to one calendar month before the meeting of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board meeting when it approves the ranked list of projects for submittal to the Governor and Legislature.

### **Grant Limits<sup>13</sup>**

The maximum grant request amount is \$350,000. There is no minimum grant amount.

### **Matching Share<sup>14</sup>**

Cities, counties, and nonprofit nature conservancies must provide a one-to-one matching share. There is no match requirement for the Washington State Conservation Commission.

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<sup>10</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.33.010

<sup>11</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.33.035(5)

<sup>12</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>13</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>14</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(9)

## Eligible Applicants<sup>15</sup>

- Cities and counties
- Nonprofit nature conservancies<sup>16</sup>
- Washington State Conservation Commission

## Qualified Nonprofits<sup>17</sup>

Nonprofit nature conservancies must meet the following eligibility requirements:

- Be registered in the State of Washington as a nonprofit corporation as defined by Chapter 24.03 Revised Code of Washington AND meet the definition for a nonprofit nature conservancy in Revised Code of Washington 84.34.250; and
- Demonstrate at least 3 years actively managing projects relevant to the types of projects eligible for funding in the Forestland category. "Actively managing projects" means performing the tasks necessary to manage on-the-ground forestland management functions, such as negotiating for acquisition of property rights, closing on an acquisition, developing and implementing management plans, designing and implementing projects, securing and managing the necessary funds regardless of fund source, and other tasks.
- Demonstrate a proven ability to draft, acquire, monitor, enforce, and defend conservation easements.

## Compliance with the Forest Practice Act<sup>18</sup>

Property owners must comply with the Forest Practices Act.<sup>19</sup> RCO will consult with the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to determine compliance after an application is submitted. If a parcel in the application is not in compliance, the property owner must correct the violation before RCO issues the project agreement. If the property owner fails to comply with the Forest Practices Act after a conservation easement or lease is acquired, it is a violation of the conservation easement and enforceable by the sponsor and RCO as well as DNR.

For more information on compliance with the Forest Practices Act, contact the Washington State Department of Natural Resources at (360) 902-1400, [fpd@dnr.wa.gov](mailto:fpd@dnr.wa.gov), or <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/forest-practices/rule-implementation>.

## Eligible Project Types

### *Acquisition Projects*

Grant funds are available to buy development rights and other less than fee title real property rights through a conservation easement and lease.<sup>20</sup> Less than fee interests include access, water, air, carbon, mineral and other rights that aid in preservation of the forest for secondary benefits supported by the category.

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<sup>15</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(4)

<sup>16</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.010(7)

<sup>17</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>18</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>19</sup> Chapter 76.09 Revised Code of Washington

<sup>20</sup> Revised Code of Washington 70A.15.130(3)

Acquisition must include purchase and extinguishment of all development rights. Proposals for perpetual acquisition receive a preference during evaluation. Acquisition of a limited duration must be for at least 50 years. Acquisitions must be recorded at the county auditor's office where the land is located.<sup>21</sup>

Incidental and administrative costs related to acquisitions are eligible including a baseline inventory and a forest stewardship plan as described below. Additional policies for property acquisition are in *Manual 3, Acquisition Projects*.

#### *Multiple Parcels*<sup>22</sup>

Applications may include one or more parcels.

- All parcels proposed for acquisition must be identified in the grant application by the technical completion deadline.
- Each parcel must be identified on a map in the application and with a county parcel number.
- All parcels must be contiguous or within the same ownership.<sup>23</sup> Ownership means the individual, individuals, or businesses that hold title to a parcel of land. Contiguous means two or more parcels that physically touch one another along a boundary or a point. Land divided by a public road, but otherwise an integral part of a forestry operation, is considered contiguous.

#### *Ineligible Acquisition Projects*<sup>24</sup>

The following projects are ineligible:

- Acquisition of rights for a term of less than 50 years.
- Land already owned by an applicant or sponsor described in RCW 79A.15.130(4) except as allowed by other board policy.
- Properties acquired by a condemnation action of any kind.<sup>25</sup> The value of parcels acquired by condemnation may not be used as part of the required matching share.
- Transfer of development rights. Development rights acquired under this program may not be transferred to other property or for other uses.
- Protection of land for the purposes of satisfying a Habitat Conservation Plan under the Endangered Species Act.

#### *Combination Projects*

Combination projects involve acquisition and habitat enhancement or restoration. Habitat enhancement and restoration activities must occur within the area acquired.<sup>26</sup> Additional policies for enhancement and restoration activities are in *Manual 5, Restoration Projects*.

Habitat enhancement or restoration activities must be less than 50 percent of the acquisition cost of the project including any in-kind contribution by any party.<sup>27</sup> For example, if the total acquisition cost is

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<sup>21</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>22</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>23</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.34.020(6)(b)(i) and (ii)

<sup>24</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>25</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.090

<sup>26</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>27</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15130(13)

\$200,000, restoration costs may not exceed \$100,000, for a total project cost of \$300,000. Total project cost includes the grant amount and sponsor's matching share.

Habitat enhancement or restoration activities within a project must further the ecological functions of the forestland. Projects should enhance the viability of the preserved forestland to provide timber production while conforming to any legal requirements for habitat protection. Examples of eligible activities include fencing, bridging watercourses, replanting native vegetation, and replacing culverts. Restoration activities should be based on accepted methods of achieving beneficial enhancement or restoration results.<sup>28</sup>

#### *Fish Passage Barriers*<sup>29</sup>

Projects must include correcting all fish passage barriers on property owned by a private, small forest landowner. A private, small forest landowner harvests less than 2 million board feet of timber each year from land they own in Washington. Funding from other RCO administered programs, except for WWRP, are eligible sources of match for this restoration activity. Fish passage barriers on other forestland are not eligible for grant funding because property owners must correct barriers in their Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan as required by the Forest Practices Act.

#### *Ineligible Enhancement and Restoration Costs*<sup>30</sup>

The following items are not eligible:

- Restoration work required under the Forest Practices Act or other regulatory mitigation requirement, except as described under the *Fish Passage Barriers* section.
- "Consumable" supplies such as fuel, fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides, except as a one-time applications if they are necessary parts of eligible acquisition or restoration activities.
- Elements that cannot be defined as fixtures or capital items.
- Environmental cleanup of illegal activities (i.e. meth labs).
- Indoor facilities.
- Purchase of maintenance equipment, tools, or supplies.
- Restoration work done before a project agreement is signed between the applicant and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. This work also cannot be used as match.
- Routine operation and maintenance costs.
- Utility payments such as monthly water or electric bills.

#### **Baseline Inventory**<sup>31</sup>

A baseline inventory is required. A baseline inventory records and characterizes the condition of the property at the time acquisition. The inventory provides the basis for future easement or lease monitoring and, if necessary, enforcement. See *Manual 3, Appendix F* for baseline inventory requirements.

The baseline inventory must be prepared before closing and signed by the property owner and sponsor at closing. In the event of poor seasonal conditions for documenting all conservation values, an interim baseline with a completion schedule must be signed at closing. If the baseline has been completed and a

<sup>28</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15130(13)

<sup>29</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>30</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>31</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

significant amount of time has elapsed before the easement is transferred, it should be reviewed and possibly updated before closing.

### **Forest Management Plans<sup>32</sup>**

A forest management plan is required and must follow the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines produced by the Washington State Departments of Natural Resources and Revenue, United States Natural Resources Conservation Service and Forest Service, and American Tree Farm System. For more information, see [http://file.dnr.wa.gov/publications/fp\\_sflo\\_fs\\_intfmgmtgdlns.pdf](http://file.dnr.wa.gov/publications/fp_sflo_fs_intfmgmtgdlns.pdf). One of the cooperating agencies listed above that developed the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines approves the plan. Sponsors are strongly encouraged to include the county assessor in review and approval of any forest management plan.

The maximum allowable cost for development of a forest management plan is \$10,000. If a forest management plan already exists on the property, an update to the plan is an allowable cost not to exceed \$10,000.

EXCEPTION: When another funding agency provides matching funds to a WWRP Forestland Preservation project, the director may approve an alternative plan as long as it meets the intent of the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines.

### **Public Access<sup>33</sup>**

By state law, the acquisition of a property interest does not provide a right of access to the property by the public unless explicitly permitted by the landowner in the conservation easement or other form of deed restriction.<sup>34</sup>

If a willing property owner, or future property owner, and the sponsor agree to allow public access in the conservation area, such use shall be identified as a permitted use and included in the forestland conservation easement or lease or amended into the easement or lease at a later date. Examples of public access may include walking, public trails, water access sites, and areas for wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing.

By state law, acquisition priorities for the WWRP Forestland Preservation Category shall consider whether a forestland conservation easement is consistent with a regional or statewide recreation plan.<sup>35</sup> Evaluators shall give higher consideration to applications that are consistent with such plans when scoring the other benefits in the "Community Values" evaluation question.

### **Permitted Uses<sup>36</sup>**

The area subject to a conservation easement or lease may contain the following permitted uses as long as they are not inconsistent with the primary and secondary purposes of the forestland program and the designated tax program status as described above. Any foreseen uses that would be inconsistent with the program must be excluded from the conservation easement or lease area.

- Fire defense and other emergencies.

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<sup>32</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>33</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2015-23 and 2016-38

<sup>34</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(6)

<sup>35</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12(d))

<sup>36</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38



- Forest research.
- Habitat enhancement and restoration.
- Limited building rights for forest management purposes and ranching facilities.
- Limited utilities consistent with forest management purposes.
- Non-timber forest harvest and collection.
- Recreational or educational uses.
- Ranching activities consistent with an approved forest management plan.
- Sale of carbon credits for the purposes of prolonging the life of the timber stand.
- Timber harvest and forest management in accordance with a forest management plan and the Forest Practices Act.
- Use of chemicals for forest management purposes.

### **Prohibited Uses<sup>37</sup>**

The following uses are inconsistent with the primary or secondary purposes of the forestland program and are prohibited within the conservation easement or lease area.

- Agriculture.
- Alteration of watercourses, except those required to comply with the Forest Practices Act.
- Commercial feed lots.
- Commercial mining or excavation.
- Commercial signs or billboards unrelated to the forest management purposes of the property.
- Construction of new buildings, structures or improvements, except as permitted above.
- Game farming or game farm animals.
- Hazardous materials disposal.
- Industrial, commercial or residential activities.
- Intentional introduction of nonnative and invasive species.
- Third party compensatory mitigation, including Subdivision of the property to smaller parcels.
- Surface or subsurface mineral extraction, except for forest management purposes.
- Third-party compensatory mitigation, including wetlands, and other habitat mitigation activities purchased by a third-party to off-set regulatory requirements.
- Topographic modifications, except for forest management purposes.
- Unregulated use or activity that causes significant erosion or pollution.
- Waste disposal.
- Wireless communication facilities.

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<sup>37</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

### Administrative Rule Exceptions<sup>38</sup>

The following administrative rules do not apply to projects funded in the Forestland Preservation category:

WAC 286-13-110	Income, use of income.
WAC 286-13-120	Permanent project signs.
WAC 286-27-040	Does the program have planning eligibility requirements?

### Evaluation Process<sup>39</sup>

The process to evaluate applications is:

- The director establishes a forestland preservation advisory committee to recommend policies and procedures to RCO for administering grant funds and to review, evaluate, and score grant applications. The advisory committee is comprised of external people with expertise in forestland preservation and management. RCO staff do not participate on the committee as members but do staff the committee and moderate application evaluations.
- The advisory committee evaluates all complete grant applications that meet the required deadlines. Applicants present their proposed project to the committee in person by responding to the evaluation criteria, in order, in a PowerPoint presentation format. During the presentation, the advisory committee scores applications using the evaluation criteria adopted by the board. Scoring is by confidential ballot.
- After the presentations, the office calculates the average total score of each application and generates a ranked list of applications.
- The director provides the preliminary ranked list of applications to the board in the fall of even numbered years.<sup>40</sup> The board approves the preliminary ranked list in an open public meeting and instructs RCO provide the list to the Governor and Legislature as part of RCO's budget request. After the Legislature approves funding, the board approves funding to the ranked project list in an open public meeting.

### Other Policies That Apply

In addition to policies in *Manual 3, Acquisition Projects* and *Manual 5, Restoration Projects*, the following policies in *Manual 10f, WWRP Farmland Preservation* also apply to the WWRP Forestland Preservation category.

- Administration, Architecture, Engineering Costs
- Building Envelopes
- Combination Projects
- Cost Increases
- Cultural Resources Review
- Easement Compliance

<sup>38</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>39</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

<sup>40</sup> A prioritized list of applications is due to the Legislature by November 1, 2017, for the first year of the program as required in Section 12 of Chapter 149, Laws of 2016. Thereafter, the list will be provided by November 1st of even numbered years as required in Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(14).

- Invasive Species
- Landowner Acknowledgement of Application
- Legal Opinion for First Time Applicants
- Local Review of Acquisition Projects
- Match Availability and Certification
- Matching Shares
- Match Requirements
- Phased Projects
- Pre-agreement Costs
- Preference for Community Priorities
- Project Area Stewardship and Ongoing Obligations
- Public Disclosure
- Records Retention
- Reimbursement
- Sustainability
- Types of Match
- Waiver of Retroactivity

Final Draft WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Evaluation Criteria<sup>41</sup>

## Evaluation Criteria Summary

Scored By	Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score	Percent of Total
Advisory Committee	1	<b>Viability of the Site</b> What is the viability of the site for commercial timber production?	15	38%
Advisory Committee	2	<b>Forestland Stewardship</b> What stewardship practices beyond the Forest Practices Act are in place that support timber production or provide ecological benefits?  What is the experience of the applicant to monitor the conservation easement to ensure the forest stewardship activities proposed are realized?	10	25%
Advisory Committee	3	<b>Threat of the Land</b> What is the likelihood the land will be converted to some other use than forestland if it is not protected?	8	20%
Advisory Committee	4	<b>Community Values</b> How will protecting the land for timber production provide benefits to the community?  Does the community and area Native American tribes support the project?	6	15%
RCO Staff	5	<b>Match</b>	2	5%
RCO Staff	6	<b>Easement or Lease Duration</b> Possible score is 0 or -8.	0	0%
<b>Total Points</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>100%</b>

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS

- 1. Viability of the Site** – What is the viability of the site for commercial timber production?
  - What are the major tree species and their size, age, and condition?
  - What is the long-term forest management strategy? Will it result in on-going commercial timber production?
  - Is there enough income generated on the property to sustain the long-term forest management strategy goals?
  - How many acres is the area proposed for conservation? Evaluators provide a preference for larger areas.

<sup>41</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-38

Maximum Points = 15 points

Score 0 – 15 points based on the viability of the site for commercial timber production.

- 2. Forestland Stewardship** – What stewardship practices beyond the Forest Practices Act are in place that support timber production or provide ecological benefits?<sup>42</sup> What is the experience of the applicant to monitor the conservation easement to ensure the forest stewardship activities proposed are realized?

Examples of stewardship that achieve sustainable forest management include practices in accordance with an:

- Integrated Forest Management Plan,
- Forest Stewardship Plan (DNR approved),
- Conservation Activity Plan (NRCS), or
- Tree Farm Management Plan (Washington Tree Farm Program).

Ecological benefits include clean air, clean water, storm water management, wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration, and other benefits. Examples of stewardship that achieve ecological benefits include:

- Managing for wildfire,
- Managing the spread of invasive species,
- Managing for forest health and climate change,
- Obtaining a third party certification (e.g., Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Forest Stewardship Council, American Tree Farm System),
- Demonstrating an estimate of the amount of biological carbon stored in trees and understory plants,
- Efforts to protect state priority plant and animal species and ecosystems,
- Flood reduction and floodplain connections,
- Removal or correction of fish passage barriers, or
- Dedication of stream and wetland riparian areas larger than the minimum requirements in the Forest Practices Act.

Maximum Points = 10 points. Score as follows:

- There are no specific stewardship practices in place and the applicant has minimal experience managing easements or leases. (0 points)
- There are one or more stewardship practices planned for the future and the applicant has moderate experience managing easements or leases. (1 – 4 points)
- There are one or more stewardship practices in place and the applicant has strong experience managing easements or leases. (5 - 8 points)

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<sup>42</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12)(f).

- BONUS POINTS: Voluntary stewardship practices described will be included in the terms of the conservation easement or lease if the project is funded. (Add 1 – 2 points to the score.)

**3. Threat of the Land** – What is the likelihood the land will be converted to some other use than forestland if it is not protected?<sup>43</sup>

Score the question based on the severity of the threat that the property will be converted to some use other than forestland within the next five years. Threat may include lack of protection of the land, landowner circumstances, adjacent land uses, zoning supports ability to develop the land, or other conditions.

Maximum Points = 8 points. Score as follows:

- Low likelihood it will be converted to another use (0 point)
- Medium likelihood it will be converted to another use (1 - 4 points)
- High likelihood it will be converted to another use (5 - 8 points)

**4. Community Values** – How will protecting the land for timber production provide benefits to the community? Does the community and area Native American tribes support the project?<sup>44</sup>

- Preference is provided to projects that are identified in community planning efforts in one or more of the following ways.
- Is the project recommended in a limiting factors analysis or critical pathways analysis?
- Is the project recommended in a watershed plan developed under Revised Code of Washington 90.82 or other planning effort?
- Is the project recommended in a conservation plan (other than a habitat conservation plan required under the Endangered Species Act)?
- Is the project recommended in a coordinated region-wide prioritization effort?
- Is the project consistent with a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan and provides public recreational access?
- Is the project consistent with the local comprehensive plan as forestland of long-term significance or other local planning effort?
- Does the project assists in the implementation of a local shoreline master plan updated according to RCW 90.58.080?
- Benefits to the community may also include:
  - Creation or protection of jobs,
  - Support for local mills,
  - Viewshed and scenic beauty, and
  - Research and educational opportunities.

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<sup>43</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12)(c)

<sup>44</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12)(a), (b) and (d)

- Support from the community and Native American tribes may be demonstrated by letters of support or donations to assist with implementing the project.

Maximum Points = 6 points. Score as follows:

- The project will provide few additional benefits to the community. (0 – 2 points)
- The project will provide many additional benefits to the community. (3 - 4 points)
- There are one or more letters of support in the application that demonstrate community or Native American tribe support for the project. (2 additional points)

#### **OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO**

**5. Match** - Is the applicant providing additional match above the minimum requirement?

Maximum Points = 2 points

- 0 points - The applicant is not providing additional match above the minimum requirements.
- 2 points - The applicant is providing 5 percent or more additional match above the minimum requirements.

**6. Easement or Lease Duration** – What is the duration of the conservation easement or lease?

Maximum Points = 0 point. Eight points are subtracted if the easement or lease is not forever.

- The duration of the conservation easement or lease is forever. (0 point)
- The duration of the conservation easement or lease is not forever. (-8 points)

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-37  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Forestland Preservation Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Chapter 79A.15 Revised Code of Washington established the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) and authorized the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to adopt policies and rules for WWRP; and

**WHEREAS**, the WWRP law changed in 2016 to create a new Forestland Preservation category and requires the board to submit the first list of ranked projects to the Legislature by November 1, 2017;

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), drafted policies and evaluation criteria and presented them to the board at its meeting in July 2016 and the board directed staff to distributed them to the public for review and comment;

**WHEREAS**, the draft policies and evaluation criteria were made available to the public for review and comment from August 5 to September 2, 2016 and RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its website, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and consulted with the WWRP Forestland Advisory Committee to develop final recommendations for the board's consideration.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the board adopts policies in Attachment B and evaluation criteria in Attachment C for the WWRP Forestland Preservation category; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the RCO is directed to take the necessary steps to implement this new grant category in 2017.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_



## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016  
**Title:** Project Area Special Committee Recommendation  
**Prepared By:** Leslie Connelly, Natural Resource Policy Specialist

#### Summary

This memo presents the recommendation from the Project Area Special Committee to define “project area.” It also summarizes a proposed process for public review.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

### Background

At the April 2016 meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) created a special committee charged with developing a recommendation on the definition of “project area.” The term “project area” is used to delineate the area on the ground that is subject to long-term obligations for maintaining property acquired, developed, or restored with grant funds. There needs to be a common understanding for Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) staff and the project sponsor regarding what is the “project area” subject to the project agreement.

“Project area” is a term used in state law<sup>1</sup>, Washington Administrative Code<sup>2</sup>, and board policy<sup>3</sup>. See [Item 7](#) from the April 2015 for more background information on the term “project area” and [Item 10](#) from the April 2016 board meeting materials for background on creation of the special committee.

### Committee Update

The committee met monthly and achieved it’s purpose to develop a recommendation. Committee members are:

- Chair Ted Willhite
- Member Mike Deller
- Member Peter Herzog
- Larry Otos, Citizen

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<sup>1</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.110

<sup>2</sup> Washington Administrative Code 286-13-110

<sup>3</sup> Conversion Policy, Resolution #2007-14

## Committee Recommendation

Attachment A is the recommendation for the draft definition of “project area.” The draft definition includes guidance on how to develop a project area map, examples, and submittal requirements.

## Public Review Process

The definition of project area would be an amendment to [Title 286](#) of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The amendment would also include a reorganization of the compliance sections of Title 286 as described in Table 1. These changes were originally proposed in Phase III of the WAC amendments, but were delayed until the definition of project area could be developed. These amendments would now be part of Phase IV.

**Table 1. Phase IV WAC Changes**

WAC	Subject	Summary of Proposed Changes
<b>286-04-010</b>	Definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add new definition for project area.</li> </ul>
<b>Chapter 286-26</b>	Non-highway Off-road Vehicle Account (NOVA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeal long-term obligations in WAC 286-083, 085, 090, and 100. Compliance to be organized by project type in a new section in Chapter 286-13 WAC.</li> <li>Repeal match section WAC 286-26-110. Matching shares to be addressed in WAC 286-13-045.</li> <li>Repeal unnecessary definitions in WAC 286-26-020.</li> </ul>
<b>Chapter 286-27</b>	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeal long-term obligations in WAC 286-045, 055, 061, 065, and 066. Compliance to be organized by project type in a new section in Chapter 286-13 WAC.</li> <li>Repeal match section 286-27-075. Matching shares to be addressed in WAC 286-13-045.</li> </ul>
<b>Chapter 286-35</b>	Boating Facilities Program (BFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeal long-term obligations in WAC 286-35-080 and 090. Compliance to be organized by project type in a new section in Chapter 286-13 WAC.</li> <li>Repeal match section WAC 286-35-060. Matching shares to be addressed in WAC 286-13-045.</li> </ul>
<b>Chapter 286-40</b>	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeal chapter and address in the federal overlay WAC 286-04-080.</li> </ul>
<b>Chapter 286-42</b>	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add reference to what rules, if any, apply to projects before April 1, 2004.</li> <li>Repeal long-term obligations in WAC 286-42-040, 050, 060, and 080. Compliance to be organized by project type in a new section in Chapter 286-13 WAC.</li> <li>Repeal match section WAC 286-42-090. Matching shares to be addressed in WAC 286-13-045.</li> </ul>

WAC	Subject	Summary of Proposed Changes
<b>New section Chapter 286-13</b>	Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create new section and move long-term compliance rules from the program chapters.</li> <li>• Organize compliance by project type.</li> <li>• Address long-term compliance rules for maintenance and operation grants and equipment purchases.</li> <li>• Address when long-term compliance rules are not required (e.g., education and enforcement projects).</li> <li>• Address the length of the compliance period for development and restoration projects located on property owned by the project sponsor and on property not owned by the project sponsor.</li> <li>• Address which programs and projects administered by the board or office are subject to the compliance rules.</li> </ul>

The Administrative Procedures Act requires at least one public hearing be conducted by the board at a scheduled meeting prior to adopting revisions to the rules. Interested persons may either attend the public hearing or submit formal written comments in advance. In addition to this formal opportunity, RCO staff will notify interested persons about the proposed revisions similar to the outreach it does for public comment opportunities on board policies. The revisions will also be posted on RCO's website.

### Board Direction

RCO staff seeks board direction on the special committee's recommendation on the definition of "project area." RCO staff also seeks direction on whether to proceed with preparing amendments to the administrative rules as described in this memo. Public comment will be part of the rule amendment process.

### Strategic Plan Link

Developing a definition for "project area" and amending Title 420 of the WAC addresses Goals 2 and 3 in the board's [Strategic Plan](#).

Goal 2: We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.

Goal 3: We deliver successful projects by inviting competition and by using broad public participation and feedback, monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management.

### Next Steps

If directed by the board, staff will proceed with preparing amendments to the administrative rules.

### Attachments

A. Draft Definition of Project Area

## Draft Definition of Project Area

This policy applies to the term “project area” in the following law, rule, and policy:

- Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.110 Review of Proposed Project Application,
- Washington Administrative Code 286-13-110 Income, Use of Income, and
- Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Conversion Policy in Manual 7, Long-term Obligations.

### Definition of “Project Area”

“Project area” is a geographic area that delineates a grant assisted site which is subject to grant application and project agreement requirements.

Step 1 - At a minimum, a project area must include:

- a. The property to be acquired,
- b. The property to be developed, restored, or maintained, and
- c. The route for the public to access the property included in a. and b.

Step 2 - A project area must also include sufficient property that is functionally dependent to a grant-assisted site and owned or controlled by the applicant. Any additional property included in the project area must be necessary to complete the programmatic function<sup>4</sup> described in the grant application and meet the need for the project.

### Guidance for Determining Project Area

To determine whether additional property in step 2 is necessary to include in the project area, consider the following questions:

- What property does the sponsor own (if any) or control that supports the programmatic function of the grant assisted site?
- What property was described in the grant application?
- Where does the public access the grant assisted site?
- Where are the support facilities that the public needs when they are at the grant assisted site?
- Where are the other facilities or areas necessary to provide a complete experience at the grant assisted site?
- How does the grant assisted site function as a landscape with other property surrounding it?

### Examples

Below are examples of additional property to include in the project area as required in Step 2.

- Include additional property that connects with the property to be acquired to provide a larger park, trail, or conservation area with the same programmatic function. Examples include:
  - Property surrounding an in-holding that is to be acquired;
  - Adjacent property when the property to be acquired will expand an existing park or conservation area; and
  - Adjacent trail links and trailhead.

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<sup>4</sup> The programmatic function is the conservation or recreational goal of the project.

- Include property where existing eligible support amenities and facilities are located that are needed to complete the recreation experience at the grant assisted site. Examples include parking lots, pathways, restrooms, picnic areas, benches, dug outs, fields, trailheads, lights, camping areas, boat launches, and shooting fall out zones.
- Include property where other restoration work complements the programmatic function of the grant assisted site. Examples include riparian corridors, forest thinning and prescribed burns, fill or piling removal, and invasive species treatment.

### Project Area Map Requirements and Process

- 1. Draft Project Area Map** - Applicants provide a draft project area map with the application. For the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), applicants must provide the project area map to local jurisdictions for their review along with the other application materials.
- 2. Identify Inconsistent Uses** - Applicants must identify property ownership and areas under the applicant's control and any contemplated future uses in the project area that may be inconsistent with the on-going obligations of receiving grant funds.

Applicants review the grant program policies to identify whether there are any inconsistent uses of concern. Applicants have a continuing duty to review the grant program policies during the period of the project.

Areas deemed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to be inconsistent with the grant program policies must be excluded from the project area and are not eligible for grant funding. Examples of inconsistent uses vary by program and may include cell towers, water towers, widening roads, community centers, and environmental education centers.

An inconsistent use that is not disclosed may be a conversion by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's (board) compliance policy. See [Manual 7, Long-term Obligations](#).

- 3. Final Project Area Map** – If the project is funded, the sponsor and RCO finalize the project area map. The map is signed by RCO and the sponsor and included in the project agreement. The final project area map is now called a "compliance boundary map."
- 4. Map Changes** - When the project is complete, RCO may approve amending the compliance boundary map in the project agreement based on changes to the scope of work and other agreement amendments that occurred during project implementation.
- 5. Record on Title of Property** – Before final reimbursement, the sponsor must record a notice of grant with the compliance boundary map.
- 6. Post-Completion** – After a project is complete, changes to the compliance boundary map may only be approved
  -
- 7.** according to the board's compliance policy. See [Manual 7, Long-term Obligations](#).

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016  
**Title:** Youth Athletic Facilities: Letter of Intent Process  
**Prepared By:** Adam Cole, Policy Specialist

#### Summary

This memo describes the Recreation and Conservation Office's Letter of Intent process for measuring the additional demand for Youth Athletic Facilities program (YAF) grants.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☐ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☒ Briefing

### Summary

In September 2016, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) published the preliminary ranked list of Youth Athletic Facility (YAF) grant proposals (see [website](#)). Submitted in May, the eighteen proposals were evaluated by the Youth Athletic Facility Advisory Committee between July 18 and August 12. Together, these projects total \$4,077,350 in grant requests.

At the July 2016 Recreation and Conservation Board (board) meeting, the board approved a YAF budget request of \$12 million in general obligation bonds for the 2017-19 biennium. If approved by the Governor and the Legislature, the YAF program will be undersubscribed by approximately \$8 million. Given the potential for appropriated yet undersubscribed YAF funds, RCO requested that potential project sponsors submit a Letter of Intent to measure the existing demand for YAF. If the appropriation to the YAF exceeds \$4,077,350, RCO may recommend running a supplemental grant round to award the funds.

The deadline for Letters of Intent to be submitted is October 25, 2016. RCO staff shall provide a list and summary report of the letters of intent at the October 26-27, 2016 board meeting.

### Background

#### The Youth Athletic Facilities Program

The YAF program priority is intended to serve people through the age of 18 who participate in sports and athletics. However, creating facilities that serve people of all ages, including amateur adult use, is strongly encouraged. To achieve multi-generation use, applicants may submit proposals for facilities sized for adults, but which primarily serve youth. As outlined in [Manual #17 Youth Athletic Facilities](#), typical YAF projects include athletic fields, sport courts, swimming pools, and support amenities such as parking.

## Funding the Youth Athletic Facilities Program

The YAF account and program was created as part of the Stadium and Exhibition Center bond issue approved by voters as Referendum 48 in 1997.<sup>1</sup> Referendum 48 required the professional football team affiliate to deposit at least \$10 million into the YAF account. The referendum also stated that any funds in the Stadium and Exhibition Center Account not required for payment of bond principal and interest or for reserves must be transferred to the YAF account. Bond principal and interest payments for the stadium and exhibition center project are scheduled to end in 2021; no transfers to YAF have occurred.

For a variety of reasons, it is not expected that any funds will trickle down to the YAF program from this referendum, leading the Legislature to periodically appropriate bond funds to provide program funding. The funding situation this year remains the same. The board's \$12 million capital budget request for the 2017-19 biennium would likely be in the form of general obligation bonds<sup>2</sup> through the state capital construction account. Therefore, although the statutory intent of the YAF program shall be upheld<sup>3</sup>, only the board's policies and the RCO's agency WACs shall apply to the program in its current form. In the past, this has allowed the board to narrow the categories funded and increase the grant maximum. See Item 7B for potential policy changes for the future of this program.

## Letters of Intent Process

RCO's invitation for Letters of Intent was sent to potential applicants and advocacy group on September 15, 2016 (see Attachment A). Cities, towns, counties, park districts, nonprofit sports organizations, and Native American Tribes may submit a Letter of Intent. Potential applicants were directed to submit their Letters of Intent via RCO's PRISM Application Wizard by October 25, 2016. The Application Wizard requires potential sponsors fill out the following information fields in order to complete and submit their Letter of Intent:

- Sponsor Name and Contact Information
- Project Description
- Amount of Grant Request and Match Provided
- Worksite Location
- Project Metrics (Outcomes and Benefits)

The invitation to submit a Letter of Intent described the following examples as eligible for funding consideration:

- Development of new athletic facilities
- Renovation of existing athletic facilities (called development in PRISM Online)
- Land acquisition for athletic facilities
- Combination of land acquisition and development or renovation of athletic facilities

Also, the invitation includes the board definition of an athletic facility: an outdoor facility used for playing sports or participating in competitive athletics and excludes playgrounds, tot lots, vacant lots, open or undeveloped fields, and open areas used for non-athletic play.

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<sup>1</sup> [RCW 43.99N.060\(4\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> RCFB Resolution 2016-24

<sup>3</sup> [RCW 79A.25.800](#)

In keeping with existing policy, the invitation states the minimum grant request as \$25,000. The maximum amount is undetermined at this time, however RCO is considering a maximum amount of \$250,000<sup>4</sup>. RCO's invitation asked sponsors to request the amount needed and to provide at least a one-to-one matching share.

The invitation made it clear that a Letter of Intent is not required to apply for a YAF grant. Examples of completed Letters of Intent as of the publishing date of this memo can be viewed via the following links:

- [City of Mortlake Terrance, Evergreen Playfield Turf Field \(#16-2370\)](#)
- [City of Entiat, Fire Station Field \(16-2367\)](#)

## Strategic Plan

Requesting Letters of Intent addresses Goals 1 and 2 in the board's [Strategic Plan](#):

- Goal 1: We help our partners protect, restore, and develop habitat and recreation opportunities that benefit people, fish and wildlife, and ecosystems.
- Goal 2: We achieve a high level of accountability in managing the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.

## Next Steps

In mid-2017 RCO staff will make a recommendation to the board on whether to authorize the running of a supplemental application grant round for the YAF based on the appropriation in the 2017-19 Capital Budget.

## Attachments

- A. Email invitation to submit a Letter of Intent

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<sup>4</sup> Staff is now recommending a maximum of \$350,000. See memo 7B for more information.



# Youth Athletic Facilities Grants

## Invitation to Submit a Letter of Intent

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) recently completed evaluating 2016 grant applications for the Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) program. Now, RCO is accepting letters of intent to submit a grant application for potential 2017-2018 funds until 5 p.m. October 25, 2016. Submitting a letter of intent is not a prerequisite for applying should grant funding become available. RCO uses these letters of intent to inform the Legislature of the outstanding needs and to guide its request for funding of the YAF program.

Submit a letter of intent by logging into [PRISM Online](#) and choosing the program entitled Youth Athletic Facilities-Letter of Intent. Complete all of the required data fields and submit your letter. If you do not have a PRISM login, visit [RCO's Web site](#) to request one.

### Who can apply?

Cities, counties, park districts, nonprofit sports organizations, and Native American tribes.

### What types of projects are being considered?

- Development of new athletic facilities
- Renovation of existing athletic facilities (called development in PRISM Online)
- Land acquisition for athletic facilities
- Combination of land acquisition and development or renovation of athletic facilities

An athletic facility is an outdoor facility used for playing sports or participating in competitive athletics and excludes playgrounds, tot lots, vacant lots, open or undeveloped fields, and open areas used for non-athletic play.

The program priority is to serve people through the age of 18 who participate in sports and athletics. However, creating facilities that serve people of all ages, including amateur adult use, is strongly encouraged. To achieve multi-generation use, applicants may submit proposals for facilities sized for adults, but which primarily serve youth.

Typical YAF projects include the following:

- Outdoor athletic fields, such as baseball, field hockey, football, lacrosse, rugby, soccer, and softball
- Outdoor sport courts such as tennis, basketball, handball, bocce, and ice hockey
- Pools for competitive events
- Areas associated with track and field events

- "In bounds" items such as playing surfaces, goals, nets, bases, pitching mounds, fences and backstops for softball and baseball, irrigation, drainage, and field lighting
- Support elements such as landscaping, restrooms, drinking fountains, bleachers, bike racks, scoreboards, signs, roads, fire lanes, and parking lots

### **What are the minimum and maximum grant amounts?**

The minimum grant request is \$25,000.

The maximum grant request amount is undetermined at this time, but RCO is considering a maximum amount of \$250,000. Please request the amount you need but be sure you can provide at least a one-to-one matching share. For example, if you request \$200,000 in grant funds, you must provide at least \$200,000 in match.

### **When will funds be available?**

There are no funds available at this time. RCO is requesting funds from the state Legislature based on direction provided by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. If funds are appropriated by the Legislature, applicants may submit a full application when RCO solicits proposals in 2017-2018.

### **I just completed the YAF grant application process, is this different?**

Yes, this is a separate request for projects. YAF applications that already have gone through RCO's evaluation process in 2016 will be submitted to the Governor in November of this year for consideration in his state capital budget request.

### **Do you have questions?**

Further information about the YAF program may be found [here](#).

If you have questions about this solicitation, please contact your RCO grants manager. Select this [link](#) to find the grants manager assigned to your county or call us at (360) 902-3000, TDD (360) 902-1996.

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Youth Athletic Facilities Policies: Policy Changes for the Supplemental Grant Round

**Prepared By:** Adam Cole, Policy Specialist

#### Summary

This memo summarizes potential policy changes to the Youth Athletic Facilities grant program for future applications should the Legislature fund this program above \$4 million in the upcoming biennium.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

## Background and Summary

At the direction of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), RCO accepted applications for the Youth Athletic Facilities grant program (YAF) in May 2016. Evaluations for these projects occurred in August 2016. RCO staff will request that the board approve the ranked project list at the October meeting (see Item 14).

The board approved the current YAF policies at the April 2015 meeting.<sup>1</sup> Based on feedback from the Youth Athletic Facilities Advisory Committee, project sponsors, and other program stakeholders, RCO staff recommends policy changes for the 2018 or potential supplemental YAF grant round should the Legislature fund the YAF program above \$4 million. For background on the potential for a supplemental YAF grant round, see Item 7A.

## Proposed Policy Changes

The following table captures the core YAF program policies aligned with staffs' recommended changes for board consideration and direction.

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<sup>1</sup> RCFB Resolution 2015-02, [Manual #17 Youth Athletic Facilities](#) (March 2016)

**Table 1: Summary of Current YAF Policies, Recommended Updates, and Questions for the Board**

Existing Policy	Staff Recommendation	Rational/Questions for the Board
<b>Eligible Applicants</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities</li> <li>• Counties</li> <li>• Park Districts</li> <li>• Native American Tribes</li> <li>• Qualified Non-Profits</li> </ul>	Add: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School Districts</li> </ul>	<p>In many small communities, school district facilities may be the main or only athletic facilities in the service area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should school districts be “qualified” in some way to ensure these fields are open to the public outside of school hours?</li> <li>• Should RCO require school districts to have a local agreement with a parks agency (for example) to schedule their fields?</li> <li>• Should policy disallow school districts if they partner in some way with a non-profit who has exclusive rights to their fields after school hours?</li> </ul>
<b>Eligible Projects</b>		
Renovation of Existing Sites Only  Project Types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development</li> <li>○ Combination Acquisition and Development</li> </ul>	Expand Project “Categories” and Project Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Renovation”               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development</li> <li>○ Combination Acquisition Development</li> </ul> </li> <li>• “New”               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development</li> <li>○ Acquisition</li> <li>○ Combination Acquisition and Development</li> </ul> </li> <li>• “Small Works”               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development</li> <li>○ Acquisition</li> <li>○ Combination Acquisition and Development</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Stakeholders have expressed a need to expand the types of eligible projects. Although there is a need to renovate existing sites to maximize their use, new facilities serving an expanding recreation base are needed.</p> <p>Some feedback from applicants suggest a process for smaller projects, or projects from smaller communities, may be more equitable for them. “Small” projects competing head to head with larger projects may have an inherent disadvantage.</p> <p>How should the concept of a “Small Works” category be vetted with stakeholders?</p>
<b>Projects Must Contain In-Bounds Elements</b>		
All project types must include items within the field of play. Projects cannot be solely support of an athletic facility such as providing parking or grandstands.	Maintain existing policy. Acquisition projects must include a field of play.	Should an exceptions be made for projects that only improve accessibility to a site and may not contain in-bound elements?

Existing Policy	Staff Recommendation	Rational/Questions for the Board
<b>Funding Allocation</b> No funding allocation by project category or project type	Proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two-thirds of YAF funds to Renovation and New category projects, which compete head to head.</li> <li>One-third to Small Works category projects which only compete with one another.</li> </ul>	Should there be a more specific formula of allocation based on number of applications and/or amount of grant requests in each category?  How should an allocation be vetted with stakeholders?
<b>Grant Limits</b> The minimum grant request is \$25,000. The maximum grant request is \$250,000. <sup>2</sup>	Proposed Grant Limits:  Maintain minimum for all grant categories.  Renovation and New <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$350,000 Maximum</li> </ul> Small Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$75,000</li> <li>Total Project Cost no more than \$150,000</li> </ul>	In the previous two cycles, the vast majority of applicants request the maximum. Stakeholder feedback suggests maximums should be raised while the Advisory Committee suggests a modest increase to ensure the program is distributive.  Total Project Cost cap for Small Works intended to ensure larger projects do not compete with the smaller ones.
<b>Matching Share</b> One to One (50% match)	Maintain existing policy.	Should match policy for Small Works category be different?
At least 10% of project costs must be from a non-state and non-federal source (does not apply to Tribes).  Can match other RCFB/RCO grants if both are funded in the same biennium.	Consider prohibition on matching other RCFB/RCO grants.	Should YAF match other RCFB/RCO grants? Potential matching projects (WWRP, LWCF, etc.) have already been evaluated based on match described. A subsequent YAF award would supplant those evaluated sources of match.

<sup>2</sup> RCFB Resolution 2015-02

Existing Policy	Staff Recommendation	Rational/Questions for the Board
<b>Matching Share Waivers and Reductions</b> Match waived for projects directly affected by a federally recognized disaster.  Match reduced for projects located in an elementary school district with 80% or more of its students receiving free or reduced school lunch.	Maintain existing policy	In line with the board's decision at its <a href="#">July 2016 meeting (Item 6)</a> to loosen the match waiver policy to include waiving match for projects not directly impacted by a disaster, should the program materials be amended to reflect this policy?
<b>Control Of The Land</b> An applicant must have adequate control of the land where the YAF facility is located to assure that its proposal will be implemented as proposed and meet the long-term obligations for project compliance (at least 20 years).	Maintain existing policy.	Should tenure be longer? 25 years?  Should school districts have an inter-local agreement for shared use of their outdoor athletic facilities or otherwise demonstrate they are available to the general public?
<b>Long-Term Obligations</b> <u>Acquisition Projects</u> Land acquired in <u>perpetuity</u> must be available in perpetuity.  Land acquired that is for <u>less than a perpetual</u> interest must be available for a minimum of 20 years from project completion, after which obligations cease.	Fee Simple Acquisitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perpetual Obligations</li> </ul> Less Than Fee Simple Acquisitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least as long as the "Control of the Land" requirement (beginning at project completion), or</li> <li>The length of the acquired interests, whichever is longer.</li> </ul>	For Renovations and Development project types, should obligations be longer? 25 years?
<u>Renovation projects.</u> Must remain available for 20 years from project completion, after which obligations cease.	Renovation and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 years beginning when RCO accepts the project as complete</li> </ul>	
<b>Multi-Site Projects</b> Not allowed	Maintain existing policy.	If multi-site projects were allowed, the program could become a major maintenance program for larger sponsors. Is this desirable?

Existing Policy	Staff Recommendation	Rational/Questions for the Board
<b>Do Not Fund</b> YAF Advisory Committee can make a "Do Not Fund" recommendation to the board.	Maintain existing policy.	Ensures YAF invests in quality projects that the public can enjoy.

## Next Steps

Based on the board's direction, staff will draft detailed policies and evaluation criteria as needed for the next Youth Athletic Facility grant cycle. Staff will then provide a progress update to the board and request further direction in early 2017.





State of Washington  
**DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE**

Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091 • (360) 902-2200 • TDD (360) 902-2207  
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street SE, Olympia, WA

October 10, 2016

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Attn: Scott Robinson, Deputy Director  
P.O. Box 40917  
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

Dear Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Members:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) respectfully requests the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to consider allowing our partner, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF), via a one-time limited waiver of Board policy to coordinate with us to provide bridge funding for the final acquisition of the Merrill Lake Project in Cowlitz County.

We have requested time on the October 26, 2016, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB) meeting agenda to provide some brief background and need for this urgent request. RMEF and WDFW have encountered a critical stage in this project as the landowners are adamant that the transaction conclude in 2016, and will not extend the option beyond the end of this year. Current funding is insufficient to complete the 1,453-acre Merrill Lake acquisition project. Granting this request would enable RMEF to secure the approval of its Board of Directors to provide bridge funding needed to buy out the landowner's remaining property. RMEF would hold the bridge-funded portion of the property until future RCO funds were secured by WDFW, which would then be used to purchase the property from RMEF.

WDFW, RMEF and Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) are at a critical juncture in the Merrill Lake acquisition project. RMEF began working to conserve the 1,453-acre property known as Merrill Lake in 2010. With RCO's help, RMEF facilitated acquisition of nearly 300 acres by WDFW in late December 2015 (RCO No. 14-1095A). This transaction protected nearly the entire shoreline of Merrill Lake from threats of development.

WDFW has received additional RCO Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) grant funds (RCO Nos. 12-1135A and 14-1095A) sufficient to purchase up to 962 acres of the property, leaving approximately 194 acres still unprotected and threatened by development. The landowners have stated their unwillingness to only sell the 962 acres, placing the remaining 194 acres in jeopardy. RMEF is willing to bridge finance the 194 acres to complete the purchase contingent upon RMEF Board of Directors approval and RCFB approval of a one-time policy waiver.

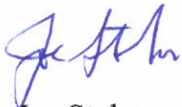


The new 2016 rules as amended regarding land trust's eligibility for participation and reimbursement through RCO were not anticipated by RMEF and WDFW when this project was originally conceptualized in 2010. Because of the timeline dictated by the landowner, and the restriction on reimbursements to eligible entities, RMEF's desire to bridge the purchase of the property until WDFW obtains RCO funding for the final 194 acres is severely impaired. Due to these restraints and the financial risks involved, RMEF cannot reasonably consider bridging without further action from the RCFB.

We appreciate the RCFB's consideration in this matter. Again, we are asking that RMEF be allowed to partner on the Merrill Lake project and receive a one-time waiver of eligible sponsor match requirement enabling RMEF to purchase the property and sell to WDFW at a later date. This action will result in successful project completion and protection of the Merrill Lake property.

We are hopeful that with your help the public can fully enjoy the many spectacular features of the Merrill Lake property in its natural state. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Joe Stohr  
Deputy Director

cc: Clay Sprague, WDFW  
Julie Sandberg, WDFW  
Jennifer Doherty, RMEF

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016  
**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Framework  
**Prepared By:** Scott Robinson, Deputy Director

#### Summary

At its October meeting, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) will be asked to adopt the ranked lists of projects for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). Per RCW 79A.15, the board must submit these lists to the Governor by November 1, 2016. This memo summarizes the WWRP grant process and outlines the decisions that the board must make in October.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

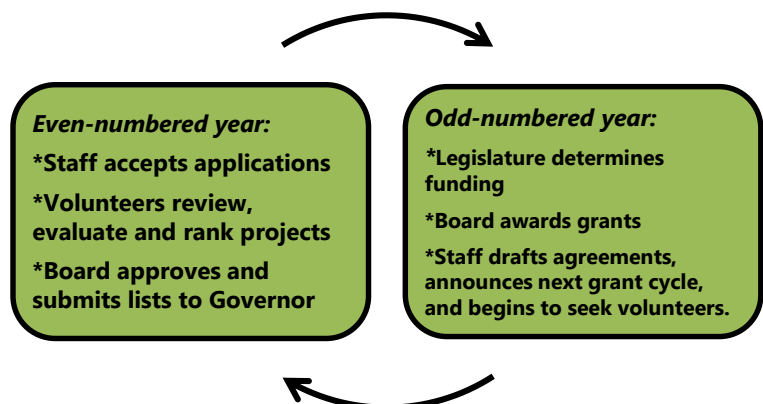
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

### Background

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) grants are used to purchase, develop, renovate, and/or restore parks, open space, farmland, and habitat areas. After statutory changes in July 2016, the program is divided into three accounts and encompasses twelve categories, as shown in Attachment A. Eleven of the twelve categories are being reviewed by the board at its October meeting. The twelfth category, Forestland Preservation, is under development. It is anticipated that applications will be accepted in this new category in early 2017.

WWRP grants are made to state agencies, local governments, and tribes. Qualified non-profit conservation organizations and salmon recovery lead entities also are eligible in some categories.

The WWRP grant process can be summarized as shown in this graphic. The process is described in detail in the following section.



## **Preparing for the 2016 Grant Cycle**

In early 2015, staff sent a notice to potential applicants as a reminder to update their comprehensive plans in order to establish eligibility for the WWRP grant cycle.

### **Volunteer Recruitment**

Volunteer recruitment began in fall 2014 with emails, press releases, personal phone calls, and information on RCO's website. Stakeholders and other interested organizations supported these efforts by including the notices in their communications. Staff spent a considerable amount of time recruiting volunteers to conduct project reviews and evaluations.

Altogether, RCO recruited twenty new volunteers to help with the 2016 grant cycle. Volunteers included federal, state, and local agency representatives, citizens, scientific experts, and representatives of organizations interested in parks, farmland, recreation, and habitat conservation.

Our volunteers continue to provide an amazing service to the citizens of Washington State. The time dedicated (estimated at over 3500 hours) and expertise they commit to reviewing and evaluating grants helps to ensure a fair, open process and to fund the best projects.

### **Announcement of 2016 WWRP Grant Cycle**

In fall 2015, RCO staff began to advertise the 2016 grant cycle through press releases, information posted on the agency website, and social media. Additionally, the director and grants managers spoke to many groups, and potential applicants were notified via email, newsletters, and personal contact.

## **Application and Evaluation Process**

### **Application Workshops**

On February 17, 2016, staff conducted an online grant workshop. During the approximately 90-minute workshop, staff outlined the types of grants available, described the application, review, and evaluation processes, and answered questions. More than 100 individuals attended the virtual workshop. In addition, the information was recorded and made available on the agency's YouTube page for those that could not participate in real-time.

It is estimated that RCO saves approximately \$25,000 by conducting this workshop online rather than traveling to various locations around the state. Savings were also realized by our sponsors who did not have to travel in order to attend an in-person workshop.

### **Grants Manager Site Visits**

Beginning in spring 2015 until the project review meetings in May/June 2016, grant managers met with many applicants on site to review their projects and discuss eligibility and grant program requirements.

### **Application Deadline**

The RCO received 235 WWRP applications requesting around \$162.8 million by the May 1, 2016 deadline (an approximate 9% increase from two years ago). Seventeen projects were later withdrawn by applicants or terminated by RCO staff because they were either ineligible, missed established deadlines, or were simply not ready to proceed.

## **Project Review Meetings**

RCO staff and teams of volunteers held fifteen WWRP technical review meetings in May and June. These meetings gave applicants an opportunity to present their projects and receive feedback on the technical merits of the proposal and suggestions about ways to refine the project scope, design, cost estimates, and presentation. Staff once again offered a web-based system of review to reduce or eliminate travel costs for applicants.

After project review, grant managers sent their comments and those of the reviewers to each applicant outlining application items that needed additional work, along with a schedule of key deadlines. Many applicants revised their grant proposals based on comments and recommendations made during the project review meeting. All changes were completed by the technical completion deadline, which varied by category.

## **Project Evaluation Meetings**

During the months of August and September, 84 volunteer advisory committee members evaluated 218 proposed WWRP projects. Evaluations in three WWRP categories (State Lands Development and Renovation, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement, and Natural Areas) were conducted through a written process. All others were in-person. During the in-person evaluations, applicants had 20 to 30 minutes to present their project, respond to the board adopted evaluation criteria, and answer advisory committee questions. Evaluators scored each criterion for each project.

After the evaluations, staff tabulated the overall scores for each project, reviewed the results with the evaluation teams and advisory committees, and made the preliminary ranked lists available to applicants and the public via the agency website.

## **Public Comments**

RCW 79A.15.110 requires state and local agencies and nonprofit conservancies to review proposed acquisitions with the county or city legislative authority that has jurisdiction over the project area<sup>1</sup>. The local legislative body may submit a letter to the board stating its position about the project. Staff makes these letters available to the Governor and to the Legislature.

Public correspondence received by RCO in advance of the October board meeting will be provided to the board. Although the comments are for WWRP grant applications, in some instances the same correspondence applies to matching grants submitted for the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Land and Water Conservation Fund, or the Youth Athletic Facilities grant program.

See Attachment B for all public correspondence received to date. An additional opportunity for public comment will occur at the October board meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> State or local agencies or nonprofit nature conservancies shall review the proposed project application and confer with the county or city with jurisdiction over the project area prior to applying for funds for the acquisition of property under this chapter. The appropriate county or city legislative authority may, at its discretion, submit a letter to the board identifying the authority's position with regard to the acquisition project. The board shall make the letters received under this section available to the governor and the legislature when the prioritized project list is submitted under this chapter.

## Board Action Required in October 2016

In October, staff will ask the board to approve the ranked list for each category (a total of 218 projects). By law, the board must approve ranked lists of WWRP projects for each of the funding categories and submit the lists to the Governor no later than November 1. Staff also input the lists into the capital budget request that is submitted to the Office of Financial Management.

### Ranked Lists and Alternates

Items 10, 11 and 12 present preliminary ranked lists of projects for each WWRP category, information about the category and evaluation, and a brief summary of each proposal. The ranked lists include the project number, name, applicant, total score, grant request, match amount, and total amount. The far right column of the list shows the cumulative grant amount.

Policy states that the board will submit alternate projects for each account. The alternates must total 50 percent of the dollar amount requested for each category, with no fewer than six alternates when possible. The amount of funding for 2017-19 is still unknown, so projects are not marked as alternates on the ranked list.

To help ensure an adequate list of alternates at the \$120 million level being requested by the board, staff recommends that the board submit the complete ranked list of approved projects for each category.

## Next Steps

### Legislative Approval

The Governor submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list, but cannot add to or re-order the list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation level and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The Legislature may remove projects from the list recommended by the Governor, but cannot add to or re-order the list.

### Final Approval




The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Until the WWRP appropriation is known, it is difficult to predict exactly which projects will receive funding. All parties are cautioned to not consider the lists approved by the board at the October 2016 meeting to be final.

## Attachments

- A. Allocation of WWRP Funds
- B. Letters Regarding Project Proposals

## Allocation of Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Funds

### Allocation by Account and Category (Set by Statute 79A.15)<sup>2</sup>

45% Habitat Conservation Account	45% Outdoor Recreation Account	10% Farm and Forest Account
		
Categories		
35% Critical Habitat 25% Natural Areas 15% Riparian Protection 10%* State Lands Restoration and Enhancement 15% Urban Wildlife Habitat *or \$3 million, whichever is less	30% Local Parks <i>40%-50% must be acquisition</i> 10%* State Lands Development and Renovation 30% State Parks <i>40%-50% must be acquisition</i> 20% Trails 10% Water Access <i>75% must be acquisition</i> *or \$3 million, whichever is less	90% Farmland Preservation Category 10% Forestland Preservation Category

<sup>2</sup> 79A.15 was revised and adopted by the Washington State Legislature in 2016. Applications in the newly created Forestland Preservation category will be accepted in early 2017.

## Letters Submitted by the Public Regarding Project Proposals

These attachments include public correspondence (letters of support and opposition) received by RCO during the grant evaluation process. The number in parenthesis represents the number of letters submitted for that project.

### Farmland Preservation Category

- 16-1358A Reiner Farm (1) Rank 7

### Local Parks Category

- 16-1363D Cougar Mountain Precipice Trailhead Development (5) Rank 5
- 16-1382D Woodruff Park Sprayground and Picnic Shelter (4) Rank 8
- 16-1312D Manette Park Renovation (13) Rank 9
- 16-2084D Twisp Sports Complex Renovation Phase 1 (2) Rank 15
- 16-1609D Saint Edwards State Park Ball fields Renovation (28) Rank 16
- 16-1411D Orchard Park Development (3) Rank 22
- 16-1316D Mabton Spray Pad (8) Rank 25
- 16-1614D Eastmont Community Park Playground Replacement (18) Rank 26
- 16-1617D Memorial Park Revitalization (4) Rank 27
- 16-1613A Mount Grant Preserve (5) Rank 28
- 16-1854D Entiat Fire Station Park (1) Rank 32
- 16-1616A East Wenatchee 9<sup>th</sup> Street Property Acquisition (1) Rank 35
- 16-1720A Ilahee Preserve Acquisition Public Access (2) Rank 49
- 16-1754D Friends Landing Trail and Playground Renovation (3) Rank 51
- 16-2034D Hood Canal Track and Field Improvements (4) Rank 56
- 16-1700D Rainier Gateway Splash Park (1) Rank 67
- 16-1819A Big Tree Park (4) Rank 68

### Riparian Protection Category

- 16-1871A Wenatchee Sleepy Hollow Floodplain Protection (3) Rank 1
- 16-1816A Skookum Riparian Protection Phase 2 (3) Rank 9
- 16-1379C Upper Sweetwater Creek Riparian Protection (1) Rank 11

### State Lands Development and Renovation Category

- 16-1827D Raging River State Forest Trail System Development (2) Rank 1
- 16-1967D Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area (1) Rank 2
- 16-1900D Teanaway Campground Renovation (15) Rank 3
- 16-1931D Leland Lake Public Access Renovation (4) Rank 7
- 16-1823D Wells Recreation Site Development (2) Rank 10
- 16-1820D Cypress Island and Blanchard Trail Development (5) Rank 11
- 16-1662D Point Doughty Campground Renovation (3) Rank 12



- 16-1847D South Tennant Lake Boardwalk Trail Development (2) Rank 13
- 16-1846D Lake Tahuya Public Access (2) Rank 14

### State Parks Category

- 16-1994D Kopachuck State Park Beach Area (3) Rank 9
- 16-1985A Moran Lawrence Point Acquisition (1) Rank 10
- 16-2068D North Head Lighthouse Access Improvements (1) Rank 11
- 16-1950A Jones Property Acquisition Moran State Park (3) Rank 12
- 16-1728A San Juan Area Harndon Island Acquisition (1) Rank 13

### Trails Category

- 16-1362D Foothills Trail and Bridge Development (2) Rank 2
- 16-1649D Smokiam Trail Development (2) Rank 9
- 16-1387D Columbia River Trail (1) Rank 13
- 16-1633D Clover Island Riverwalk Northshore Trail (1) Rank 14
- 16-1870D Swan Creek Park (1) Rank 16
- 16-2019C Jim Kaemingk Sr Trail Development (12) Rank 18
- 16-1576D River Front Trail Development (1) Rank 19
- 16-1818D Skagit County Centennial Trail Development Phase 1(4) Rank 20
- 16-2005A Roslyn to Teanaway Regional Trail System (1) Rank 21

### Urban Wildlife Habitat Category

- 16-1439A Mount Si and Middle Fork Natural Resources Conservation Areas (1) Rank 3
- 16-1350A West Rocky Prairie (1) Rank 5

### Water Access Category

- 16-2074D Edmonds Waterfront Development (1) Rank 1
- 16-1627A Zylstra Lake (9) Rank 4
- 16-1510D Ballinger Park Water Access Development (4) Rank 7
- 16-1692D Rhododendron Park Float and Boardwalk (2) Rank 8
- 16-1603D Squire's Landing Float Replacement (3) Rank 9



## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Farm and Forest Account:  
Farmland Preservation Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

#### Summary

Twenty-four project proposals in the Farmland Preservation category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, review and evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

**Resolution #:** 2016-38

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

### Background

The primary focus of the Farmland Preservation category is to acquire development rights on farmland in Washington and ensure the land remains available for agricultural practices. A secondary goal is to enhance or restore ecological functions on farmland.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Farmland Preservation category will receive ninety percent of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) funds in the new Farm and Forest Account. The remaining ten percent will be set aside for the new Forestland Preservation category.

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Cities, counties, qualified nonprofit nature conservancies, and the Washington State Conservation Commission
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition of property interest</li> <li>• Acquisition and restoration or enhancement</li> <li>• Development of a farm stewardship plan as part of an acquisition</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no minimum or maximum request limit</li> <li>• The restoration total shall not exceed more than half of the total acquisition costs, including match towards acquisition.</li> </ul>
<b>Match Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities, counties and nonprofit nature conservancies must provide a minimum 1:1 matching share.</li> <li>• No match required for the Washington State Conservation Commission.</li> </ul>
<b>Public Access</b>	Although public access is not required, it is allowed if explicitly provided for in the conservation easement.
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each parcel proposed for protection must be classified as farm and agricultural land as defined in the Open Space Tax Act.</li> <li>• Preservation of agricultural lands must be a priority for the organization.</li> <li>• Applicants must have the ability to draft, acquire, monitor, and enforce conservation easements.</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Twenty-four Farmland Preservation project proposals, requesting \$11.9 million, were evaluated by members of the WWRP Farmland Preservation Advisory Committee on August 23-24, 2016.

Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge related to agricultural production, agri-business, real estate, land management, and community interests related to farming. The members who conducted the evaluations were as follows:

<b>Advisory Committee Members</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Patricia Arnold, Trout Lake	Citizen
Kate Delavan, Seattle	Citizen
Kathryn Gardow, Seattle	Citizen
Cynthia Nelson, Okanogan	Farmer
Pete Schroeder, Sequim	Farmer
Alison Halpern, Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board	State Agency
Mike Kuttel, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	State Agency
Clea Rome, Washington State University Extension	State Agency
Stu Trefry, Washington State Conservation Commission	State Agency

All nine advisory committee members were present to review and evaluate the projects using evaluation criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The results of the

evaluations, provided for board consideration, are found in *Table 1 – WWRP, Farmland Preservation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

### **Review of Process and Criteria Modifications**

At the end of the evaluation meeting on August 24 and during the post-evaluation meeting on September 7, staff met with the WWRP Farmland Preservation Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

Since the last grant cycle, the board updated its policies for the Farmland Preservation category. The board:

- Revised the evaluation criteria for this category;
- Added a requirement that applicants must document the eligibility of all farmland parcels;
- Defined eligible farmland properties;
- Provided for acquisition of multiple parcels;
- Clarified the definition of impervious surfaces; and
- Provided options for including public access in the conservation easement.

All of these changes were fresh in the minds of advisory committee members as they reviewed and scored project proposals. Although there were suggestions for improvements, advisory committee members were pleased with the revised evaluation criteria and felt the new tool made it easier for them to assess each proposal.

Items to consider for the next grant cycle include:

- Adding a criterion to reward applicants that secure donations of property interest.
- Asking applicants to provide a zoning map and a floodplain or floodway maps to help evaluators assess the *Threat to the Land* criterion and *Viability of the Site* criteria.
- Encouraging applicants to work more closely with their planning departments to help them verify the number of development rights they can actually purchase.
- Encouraging applicants with multiple projects to prioritize their project proposals.
- Expanding the evaluation meeting schedule to provide more time for group discussion and scoring.
- Expanding the schedule to provide more time for group discussion and scoring, encouraging applicants with multiple projects to prioritize their project proposals.

Overall, the Farmland Preservation Advisory Committee was satisfied with the process and the resulting ranked list.

### **Strategic Plan Link**

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to help its partners protect, restore, and develop opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments of state funds.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Farmland Preservation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-38.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-19 Biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-38, including Table 1 – *WWRP, Farmland Preservation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*
- B. State Map for Farmland Preservation Category Projects
- C. Farmland Preservation Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Farmland Preservation Category Projects, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. Farmland Preservation Category Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-38  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Farmland Preservation Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, twenty-four Farmland Preservation category projects are being considered for funding from the Farm and Forest Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-four Farmland Preservation category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10f, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Farmland Preservation*, including criteria regarding viability for continued agricultural production and community benefits; and

**WHEREAS**, these Farmland Preservation category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state agency representatives using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, 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 of the farmland projects 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 supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Farmland Preservation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Farmland Preservation category projects for further consideration.

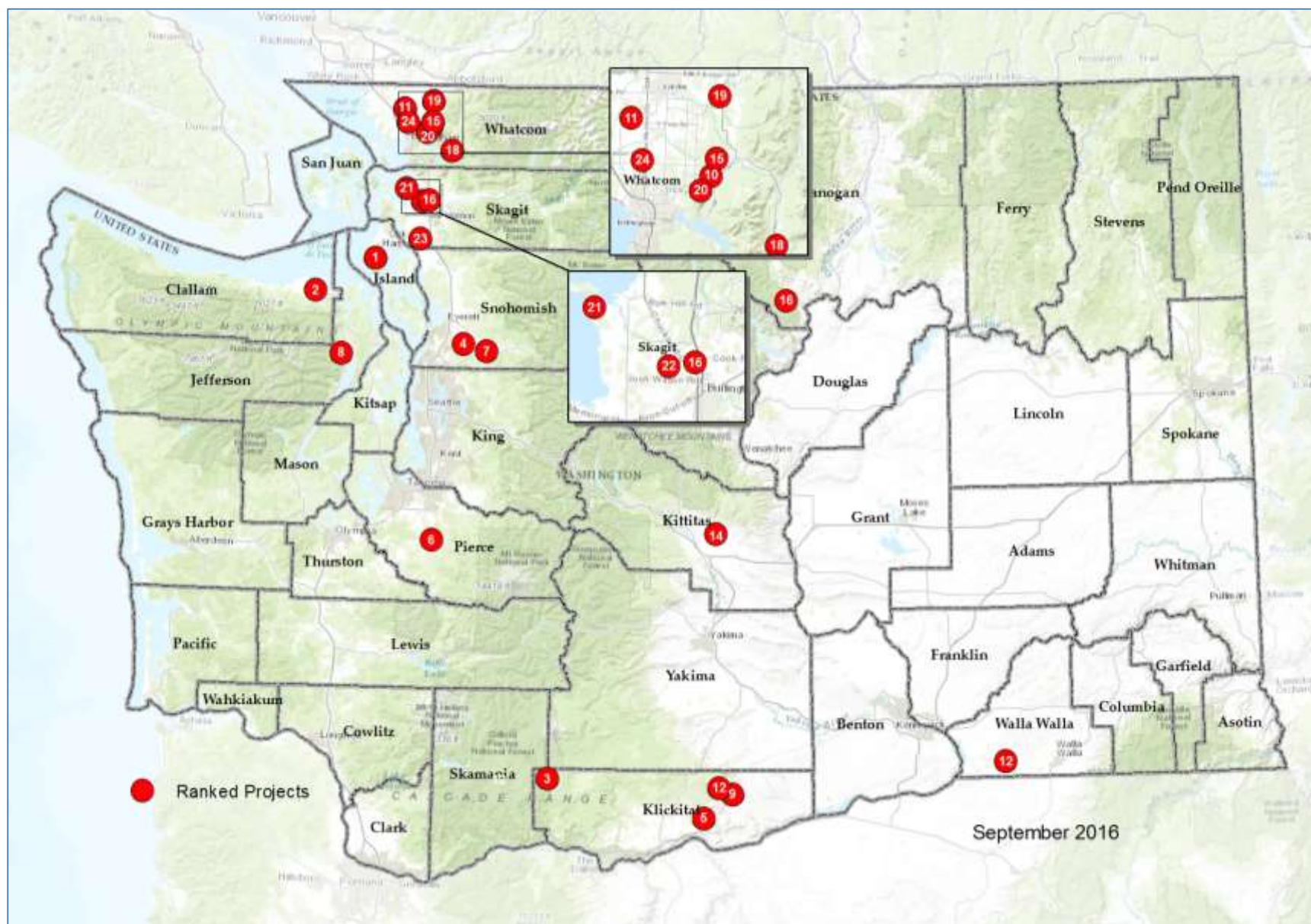
*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for Farmland Preservation Category Projects



## Farmland Preservation Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

Farmland preservation means protection of any land defined as farm and agricultural land in RCW 84.34.020(2) and farm and agricultural conservation land in 84.34.020 (8).<sup>1</sup>

Evaluation Criteria Summary Table			
Scored By	Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score
Advisory Committee	1	Viability of the Site	16
Advisory Committee	2	Threat to the Land	10
Advisory Committee	3	Access to Markets	4
Advisory Committee	4	On-site Infrastructure	4
Advisory Committee	5	Building Envelope	4
Advisory Committee	6	Farmland Stewardship	8
Advisory Committee	7	Benefits to the Community	8
RCO Staff	8	Match	2
RCO Staff	9	Easement Duration	0
<b>Total Points</b>			<b>56</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 79A.15.010 (5)



## Farmland Preservation Category Detailed Scoring Criteria

### Advisory Committee Scored Criteria

1. **Viability of the Site** Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(9(h))  
What is the viability of the site for agricultural production?
2. **Threat to the Land** Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(9(c))  
What is the likelihood the land will not stay in agricultural use if it is not protected?
3. **Access to Markets** Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(9(h))  
How is the land's agricultural productivity supported by access to markets?
4. **On-site Infrastructure** Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(9(h))  
How well is the land's agricultural productivity supported by on-site production and support facilities such as barns, irrigation systems, crop processing and storage facilities, wells, houses, livestock sheds, and other farming infrastructure?
5. **Building Envelope**  
How much of the property is included in the building envelope?
6. **Farmland Stewardship**  
What stewardship practices are in place to benefit fish and other wildlife habitat?
7. **Benefits to the Community** Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(9(a))  
How will protecting the land for agricultural purposes provide other benefits to the community?  
Does the community and area Native American tribes support the project?

### RCO Staff Scored Criteria

8. **Match**  
Is the applicant providing additional match above the minimum requirement?
9. **Easement Duration**  
What is the duration of the conservation easement?



## Farmland Preservation Category Projects Evaluation Summary

Table needs to be inserted

## Farmland Preservation Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Whidbey Camano Land Trust Preserving Penn Cove Farmland**

**Grant Requested: \$755,370**

The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will use this grant to conserve 202 acres of historic, working farmland 3 miles south of Oak Harbor in Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve on Whidbey Island. The land trust will buy voluntary land preservation agreements, also called conservation easements, which will prevent development of two farms forever. The 129-acre Penn Cove Farm primarily is used for cropland to support an on-site dairy and heifer-raising operation. The farm has a full suite of infrastructure, including barns and farm buildings, irrigation system, manure digester, and fully-implemented farm resource management plan. The second farm is 73 acres, used primarily for hay and beef cattle production, and contains farm structures. Farmland protection, especially in Ebey's reserve, is a high priority for Island County residents and is a primary goal in the county's comprehensive plan. The need to protect these two farms is becoming more critical as the population around Oak Harbor expands to serve a growing Navy population. Conserving the farms also protects prime farmland soils, critical aquifer recharge areas, scenic open space, and wildlife habitat in the reserve. Both farms are identified as high protection priorities for the land trust, National Park Service, and Ebey's Trust board. The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will contribute \$923,230 in federal and local grants. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1660)

### **North Olympic Land Trust Conserving Smith Family Farms in Clallam County**

**Grant Requested: \$523,800**

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to conserve 132 acres of Smith Family Farms, one of Clallam County's two remaining dairy farms. The land trust will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent development of the land and ensure the farm remains available for agricultural production. The land has been farmed by the family since 1933, and the third, fourth, and fifth generations are active on the farm today. This farm contains all prime and prime, if irrigated, farmland soils, and is planted with spinach and cauliflower seed crop, barley, corn, and fruit tree-fescue grass mix. The farm and other land that the Smith family leases and owns in the area, provide all the feed for their cattle and are an integral part of their dairy operation. The farm is in eastern Clallam County, which is primarily large tracts of farmland, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. This farm is a popular birding spot and is popular with the Dungeness herd of elk. This project is the first of phase of a conservation vision to conserve all of the land that the family farms, including its 115-acre dairy. The North Olympic Land Trust will contribute \$683,200 in and a federal grant and cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1908)

### **Columbia Land Trust Conserving a Farm in Trout Lake Valley**

**Grant Requested: \$844,987**

The Columbia Land Trust will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for 280 acres of farmland in the shadow of Mount Adams and in Trout Lake Valley in Klickitat County. The agreement will prevent development and keep the land available for agriculture forever. The Trout Lake Valley is renowned for its extraordinary beauty, productive farms and forests, and abundant wildlife and recreation. The valley is ideal for agriculture because of its abundance of water, prime agricultural soils, climate, isolation from pollution, and its rich history of farming since the 1880s. Large-scale agriculture is threatened in the valley because of its exceptional beauty. When residential development mixes with farming, farms often lose because people complain about the dust, noise, odors, traffic, trespass, and water conflicts. The Columbia Land Trust will contribute \$844,988 in a donation of

property interest. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1765)

**PCC Farmland Trust  
Conserving Bailey Farm**

**Grant Requested: \$569,511**

PCC Farmland Trust will use this grant to conserve 270 acres of Snohomish County's best farmland. Bailey Farm is in the southeast corner of the Marshland Flood Control District in the highly productive Snohomish River valley. It is zoned for agriculture with 8 percent of the land in the Snohomish River floodway. Conservation of Bailey Farm will help preserve the ecological integrity of the county's prime farmland, as well as critical upland and wetland. Bailey Farm is a fifth-generation family farm and was designated a Centennial Farm by Snohomish County. Bailey Farm provides opportunities for surrounding communities to experience a farm firsthand through school field trips, a large u-pick vegetable operation, and farm stand. In recognition of this farm's importance in the community, this project is supported by Snohomish County. PCC Farmland Trust contributed \$582,000 in Conservation Futures.<sup>2</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1360)

**Washington State Conservation Commission  
Conserving the Schuster Hereford Ranch**

**Grant Requested: \$881,000**

The Conservation Commission will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for the 1,909-acre Schuster Hereford Ranch in Klickitat County. The ranch is contiguous with an 11,920-acre farm already protected. The landowner wants to keep his rangeland pasture and dryland operation intact and undeveloped. The easement will prevent development and keep the land available for farming forever. Conserving the land also will protect key habitat and wildlife at risk of extinction in the Rock Creek watershed including middle Columbia River Chinook Salmon and steelhead, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. In addition, the land will enhance the adjacent Badger Gulch Natural Area Preserve by preventing development on sensitive lands. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1924)

**PCC Farmland Trust  
Conserving the Mountain View Dairy**

**Grant Requested: \$778,861**

PCC Farmland Trust will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for the Mountain View Dairy, a historic family dairy farm in Graham. At 284 total acres, it is eight times the average farm size in Pierce County, and one of the largest farms in the area. The agreement will prevent the farm from being developed, ensuring the land will be available for farming forever. The farm is owned by a developer who has had the property preliminarily platted and listed for sale. If not conserved, the farm could be developed into more than 29 homes and lost forever as a productive farm. The owner is leasing the land to a local farming family that operates a certified organic dairy in King County and is using the property to expand and diversify its operation. The family plans to buy the land and raise feed, beef, and chickens. In recognition of this farm's importance in the community and the urgency of the threat of development, the PCC Farmland Trust is working to buy the easement and ensure that ownership of the farm can be transferred affordably to the current farmers. This project is supported by Pierce County and the Pierce Conservation District. The PCC Farmland Trust will contribute \$778,862 in donations of cash and Conservation Futures.<sup>3</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1319)

<sup>2</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>3</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

**PCC Farmland Trust****Grant Requested: \$814,010****Conserving the Reiner Farm in the Tualco Valley**

PCC Farmland Trust will use this grant to conserve 200 acres of Reiner Farm in the Tualco Valley, one of Snohomish County's core agricultural communities. Five times the average county farm size, Reiner Farm also has some of Snohomish County's best farmland, 2 miles of riverfront along the Skykomish River, and a 200-foot buffer along the river, providing high quality wildlife habitat. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. Currently, Reiner Farm provides critical land for the neighboring Werkhoven Dairy, which milks 1,000 cows on 700 acres of owned and leased land, including Reiner farm. Reiner Farm produces corn, silage, and hay, and its rich U.S. Department of Agriculture prime soils are capable of supporting diversified row crops, berries and fruit, livestock, and grain production. The landowner, Dale Reiner, along with the Werkhovens, are part of the Sno/Sky Ag Alliance. Ten years ago, these producers began working collaboratively with their neighbors—Northwest Chinook Recovery and the Tulalip Tribes—to achieve a common goal of environmental preservation and sustainable agriculture. In addition to pursuing grants to secure the farmland, PCC Farmland Trust is working with partners to acquire additional funding to conserve the shoreline and wildlife habitat areas of the property. PCC Farmland Trust will contribute \$814,010 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1358)

**Jefferson Land Trust****Grant Requested: \$106,600****Conserving a Farm in the Heart of Quilcene**

The Jefferson Land Trust will use this grant to conserve nearly 45 acres of farmland in the heart of Quilcene. The land trust will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, on Serendipity Farm, which will prevent development of this historic farm, preserve the prime soils and habitat forever, and provide funding for the farmers to grow their business. Conservation of this important local farm will result in more than 70 contiguous acres of prime farmland conserved in the heart of Quilcene. Serendipity Farm includes about 30 acres of prime pastureland, more than 5 acres of restored stream shoreline habitat enrolled in a federal conservation program, and 8 acres of vegetables, berries, fruit trees, and flowers. Salmon species, including Coho Salmon and Cutthroat Trout, use the restored stream and drainage ditches on the farm. The highly visible, scenic vistas define the rural character of this area and protection of this strategically located farm will enhance the viability of the agricultural community. The project builds on the land trust's agricultural land preservation program, which has conserved nearly 600 acres in Chimacum and 144 acres in nearby Quilcene. The Jefferson Land Trust will contribute \$106,600 in a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1637)

**Washington State Conservation Commission****Grant Requested: \$1,803,656****Conserving Lazy Cross Ranch**

The Conservation Commission will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for the 4,351-acre Lazy Cross Ranch in Klickitat County. The landowner wants to keep his rangeland pasture operation intact and undeveloped. The easement will prevent development and keep the land available for farming forever. Protecting this land also will protect water quality and habitat availability. The ranch includes a portion of the Rock Creek watershed, which is used by middle Columbia River Chinook Salmon and steelhead, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. It also includes the upper reaches of Squaw Creek, which contains important habitat for steelhead. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1923)

**Whatcom County**  
**Conserving Anderson Creek Area Farms**

**Grant Requested: \$347,120**

Whatcom County will use this grant to conserve nearly 160 acres of three adjacent farms along Anderson Creek in the central part of the county. The County will buy voluntary land preservation agreements, also called conservation easements, which will prevent the land from being developed and ensure it will be available for farming forever. The land is used for a variety of crops and livestock, including a u-pick vegetable operation to silage to replacement heifer operations that support a local dairy. In 2001, the County set a goal to protect 100,000 acres of agricultural land, but has only 88,000 acres in agricultural zoning, which means the remaining acres must come from land zoned for rural development, such as the Anderson Creek area farms. The primary benefit of this project is to ensure the permanent preservation and maintenance of a large block of rural land as agricultural land and open space. Whatcom County will contribute \$447,120 in Conservation Futures<sup>4</sup> and a federal grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1942)

**Whatcom County**  
**Conserving Cougar Creek Ranch**

**Grant Requested: \$316,000**

Whatcom County will use this grant to conserve the nearly 158-acre Cougar Creek Ranch, which is between Bellingham and Lynden, in the central part of the county. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the ranch from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. The land is used for pigs, poultry, sheep, corn silage, seed potatoes, and raspberries. The farm is an original homestead that has been in the farmer's (Karl Prisk) family for generations. Preserving this farm would prevent fragmentation in the agricultural zone and keep the original homestead intact. In 2001, the County set a goal to protect 100,000 acres of agricultural land, but has only 88,000 acres in agricultural zoning, which means the remaining acres must come from land zoned for rural development, such as the Cougar Creek Ranch Farm. The primary benefit of the project is to ensure the permanent preservation and maintenance of a large block of rural land as agricultural land and open space. Whatcom County will contribute \$355,500 in Conservation Futures<sup>5</sup> and a federal grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1939)

**Washington State Conservation Commission**  
**Conserving Blain Ranch**

**Grant Requested: \$776,825**

The Conservation Commission will use this grant to conserve the 1,924-acre Blain Ranch in Klickitat County. The commission will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent development and keep the land available for farming forever. The cattle ranch is contiguous with 11,920 acres of farmland already protected. This project comes with the support of a motivated landowner who intends to keep his rangeland operation intact and undeveloped. Protecting this property also will protect key habitat for species at risk of extinction in the Rock Creek watershed including middle Columbia River Chinook Salmon and steelhead, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and western gray squirrel. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1922)

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<sup>4</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>5</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

**Blue Mountain Land Trust**  
**Conserving a Walla Walla Farm**

**Grant Requested: \$169,500**

The Blue Mountain Land Trust will use this grant to conserve a 238-acre farm in Walla Walla County. The land trust will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever while reserving future home sites on non-farmable land. Located along the Touchet River, the farm has nearly 200 acres of prime agricultural soils and ample water rights for irrigation. In 2016, about 40 acres will be planted with alfalfa, with the remainder of the farm used as irrigated pasture. The agreement will protect about 21 acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) as a shoreline buffer. Located immediately outside the town of Touchet and about 2 miles from U.S. Highway 12, the farm is an attractive target for development. Blue Mountain Land Trust will contribute \$169,500 in a federal grant and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2009)

**Forterra**  
**Preserving Rader Road Ranch**

**Grant Requested: \$937,500**

Forterra will use this grant to protect 280 acres of working farmland just north of Ellensburg in Kittitas County. Forterra will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, on Rader Road Ranch, which will preserve the ranch and prevent development forever. The cattle ranch is owned by a legendary rodeo family. With significant water rights, the largest private ownership on nearly 1 mile of Naneum Creek, spectacular views of the Kittitas Valley, fantastic soils, and easy access to markets, Rader Road Ranch is an excellent candidate for permanent protection. Rader Road Ranch will add to the county's protected farmland acreage and continue the legacy of support for working and resource lands in the region. Forterra will contribute \$937,500 in donation of property interest and a federal grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1634)

**Whatcom County**  
**Conserving the Brar Brothers' Raspberry Farm**

**Grant Requested: \$157,200**

Whatcom County will use this grant to conserve the 78-acre Brar Brothers Farm, which produces raspberries, in the central part of the county. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. In 2001, the County set a goal to protect 100,000 acres of agricultural land, but has only 88,000 acres in agricultural zoning, which means the remaining acres must come from land zoned for rural development, such as the Brar Farm. The primary benefit of the project is to ensure the permanent preservation and maintenance of a large block of rural land as agricultural land and open space. Whatcom County will contribute \$181,700 in Conservation Futures.<sup>6</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1938)

**Skagit County**  
**Conserving the Pierson Farm on the Samish Flats**

**Grant Requested: \$713,375**

Skagit County will use this grant to conserve 320 acres of farmland, known as the Pierson Farm, on the Samish Flats in Skagit County. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. The overall goal is to keep the farm in agricultural productivity and to

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<sup>6</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

protect prime and important agricultural soils. Skagit County will contribute \$713,375 in Conservation Futures.<sup>7</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1989)

**Methow Conservancy**  
**Conserving the Anders Apple Orchard**

**Grant Requested: \$108,750**

The Methow Conservancy will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for the 35-acre Anders Orchard, which is about 7 miles north of Pateros in Okanogan County. The agreement will prevent development of the orchard and ensure it will remain available for farming forever. The Anders family has owned the land since 1974 and has run the apple orchard for more than 30 years, employing about 26 people. The family grew scarlet, red delicious, and golden delicious apples and earned the top three of pack every year at Custom Apple Packing. When Lynne Anders retired, she leased the orchard to a neighboring orchardist. This arrangement was cut short by the devastating Carlton Complex Fires, which destroyed many trees, all of the fencing, the machine shop, a shed, eight picker cabins, the kitchen, and bathhouse. Lynne Anders intends to replant the orchard with high value fruit varieties, using modern planting techniques, resulting in a significant increase of economic output from the orchard, as evidenced by similar orchards in the area. The Methow Conservancy will contribute \$108,750 in a federal grant and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1866)

**Whatcom County**  
**Conserving the Jacoby Farm**

**Grant Requested: \$201,000**

Whatcom County will use this grant to conserve the 100-acre Jacoby Farm in the South Fork Nooksack River valley to the east of Bellingham. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. The Jacoby family has lived in the south fork valley for generations and farms the land for grass-based livestock. In 2001, the County set a goal to protect 100,000 acres of agricultural land, but has only 88,000 acres in agricultural zoning. The land preservation agreement for the Jacoby Farm will help the County meet its goal. The primary benefit of the project is to ensure the permanent preservation and maintenance of a large block of land as agricultural land and open space. Whatcom County will contribute \$229,000 in Conservation Futures.<sup>8</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1941)

**Whatcom County**  
**Conserving Vegetable Farmland in Whatcom County**

**Grant Requested: \$211,000**

Whatcom County will use this grant to conserve 100 acres of the Williams' farms in the central part of the county. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the land from being developed and ensure it will be available for farming forever. The County is buying an agreement for three properties, which are actively farmed and predominately diversified organic vegetable farms that support several farmers who sell their produce at farmers' markets. In 2001, the County set a goal to protect 100,000 acres of agricultural land, but has only 88,000 acres in agricultural zoning, which means the remaining acres must come from land zoned for rural development, such as the Williams' farms. The primary benefit of the project is to ensure the permanent preservation and maintenance of a large block of agricultural land. Whatcom County will contribute

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<sup>7</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>8</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.



\$265,500 in Conservation Futures<sup>9</sup> and federal and local grants. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1937)

**Whatcom County**  
**Conserving the Squalicum Ranch**

**Grant Requested: \$173,500**

Whatcom County will use this grant to conserve more than 172 acres of the Squalicum Ranch in the central part of the county. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the land from being developed and ensure it will be available for farming forever. The agreement also preserves the area for wildlife habitat and as a historic view corridor for drivers traveling along the Mount Baker Highway. The ranch is used predominately by grass-fed livestock and is one of the last remaining large blocks of agriculture in its vicinity along the Mount Baker Highway. The purchase will help Whatcom County achieve its agriculture protection goals. In 2001, the County set a goal to protect 100,000 acres of agricultural land, but has only 88,000 acres in agricultural zoning, which means the remaining acres must come from land zoned for rural development, such as the Squalicum Ranch. Whatcom County will contribute \$199,800 in Conservation Futures.<sup>10</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1943)

**Skagit County**  
**Conserving the Nelson-Ploeg Farm on the Samish Flats**

**Grant Requested: \$80,750**

Skagit County will use this grant to conserve 78 acres of farmland, known as the Nelson-Ploeg Farm, on the Samish Flats in Skagit County. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. The overall goal is to keep the farm in agricultural productivity and to protect prime and important agricultural soils. Skagit County will contribute \$80,750 in Conservation Futures.<sup>11</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1990)

**Skagit County**  
**Conserving Sakuma Brothers Farm on the Samish Flats**

**Grant Requested: \$263,250**

Skagit County will use this grant to conserve 160 acres of farmland, known as the Sakuma Brothers Farm, on the Samish Flats in Skagit County. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. The overall goal is to keep the farm in agricultural productivity and to protect prime and important agricultural soils. Skagit County will contribute \$263,250 in Conservation Futures.<sup>12</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1987)

**Skagit County**  
**Conserving Hayton Farm on Fir Island**

**Grant Requested: \$263,250**

Skagit County will use this grant to conserve 160 acres of farmland, known as Hayton Farm, on Fir Island. The County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, which

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<sup>9</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>10</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>11</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>12</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.



will prevent the farm from being developed and ensure the land will be available for farming forever. The overall goal is to keep the farm in agricultural productivity and to protect prime and important agricultural soils. Skagit County will contribute \$263,250 in Conservation Futures.<sup>13</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1963)

### **Whatcom County**

**Grant Requested: \$113,500**

#### **Conserving the Matheson Cattle and Yak Farm**

Whatcom County will use this grant to conserve more than 17.9 acres of the Matheson Farm in the central part of the county. Matheson Farm raises cattle and yaks for meat and sells most of her products locally. Her farm is near a very busy intersection with the Guide Meridian in Whatcom County along a development corridor. Protecting her farm would ensure that development didn't sprawl to the west. In 2001, the County set a goal to protect 100,000 acres of agricultural land, but has only 88,000 acres in agricultural zoning, which means the remaining acres must come from land zoned for rural development, such as the Matheson Farm. The primary benefit of the project is to ensure the permanent preservation and maintenance of a large block of rural land as agricultural land and open space. Whatcom County will contribute \$132,700 in Conservation Futures<sup>14</sup> and a federal grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1944)

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<sup>13</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>14</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo Item **11A****APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM**

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Habitat Conservation Account:  
Critical Habitat Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Scott Robinson, Deputy Director

**Summary**

Seven projects in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Critical Habitat category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the evaluation process, category, and ranked list. Staff will present more information about the projects at the October 2016 meeting, and will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding funding following legislative appropriation.

**Board Action Requested**

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-39

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

**Background**

Critical Habitat category projects provide habitat for wildlife including game and non-game species. These habitats include freshwater, salt-water, forests, riparian zones, shrub-steppe, wetlands, winter range, etc. Acquisitions often provide protection of habitat for both federal and state endangered, threatened, or sensitive species.

The Critical Habitat category receives 35 percent of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) funds in the Habitat Conservation Account.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 79A.15.040(1)(a) RCW

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Local and state <sup>2</sup> agencies, non-profit nature conservancy organizations, and Native American tribes
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Development</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	None
<b>Match Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No match required for state agencies</li> <li>• Local agencies, non-profit nature conservancy organizations and Native American tribes must provide a 50% matching share</li> </ul>
<b>Public Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public use for both consumptive and non-consumptive activities is allowed.</li> <li>• Must be accessible for public recreation and outdoor education unless the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board specifically approves limiting public access to protect sensitive species, water quality, or public safety.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	Projects involving renovation of an existing facility are ineligible

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Seven Critical Habitat category projects requesting \$18.1 million were evaluated on August 18 and 19, 2016 in an open public meeting in Olympia. A team of ten evaluators used criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to review and rank each project. The evaluation team included the following individuals who are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge related to habitat enhancement and conservation:

<b>Evaluator</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
John Howard, Puyallup	Citizen
Kelly McCaffrey, Seattle	Citizen
Bill Robinson, Olympia	Citizen
Dyanne Sheldon, Clinton	Citizen
Anne Van Sweringen, Olympia	Citizen
Pene Speaks, Olympia	Citizen
Scott Steltzner, Squaxin Island Tribe	Local Agency
Pat Stevenson, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Local Agency
John Gamon, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency
Dave Hays, Department of Fish and Wildlife	State Agency

The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are found in *Table 1 – WWRP, Critical Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-2019*.

<sup>2</sup> State agencies mean the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Enterprise Services (formerly General Administration), and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

## Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

Following the evaluation process, staff held a follow-up meeting on September 8 with the advisory committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

In general the advisory committee was pleased with the quality of the projects brought forth for evaluation. Staff will consider the following three suggestions before the 2018 Critical Habitat grant cycle:

1. Better educate applicants on providing more detail on the criteria related to grazing.
2. Develop a criteria or method for applicants to address timber management/harvest activities.
3. Review the species and communities with special status criteria and required table in an effort to have the applicants accurately describe what species specifically use or are located on the subject property.

## Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to help its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat opportunities.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Critical Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-2019* via Resolution #2016-39.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its June 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-39, including Table 1 – WWRP, Critical Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19
- B. State Map for Critical Habitat Category Projects
- C. Critical Habitat Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Critical Habitat Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-2019
- E. Critical Habitat Category Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-39  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Critical Habitat Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, seven Critical Habitat category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all seven Critical Habitat category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these Critical Habitat category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-04-065, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects address a variety of critical habitat needs and their evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitat and the demonstrated need to protect it for fish and/or wildlife, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Critical Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-2019*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Critical Habitat category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

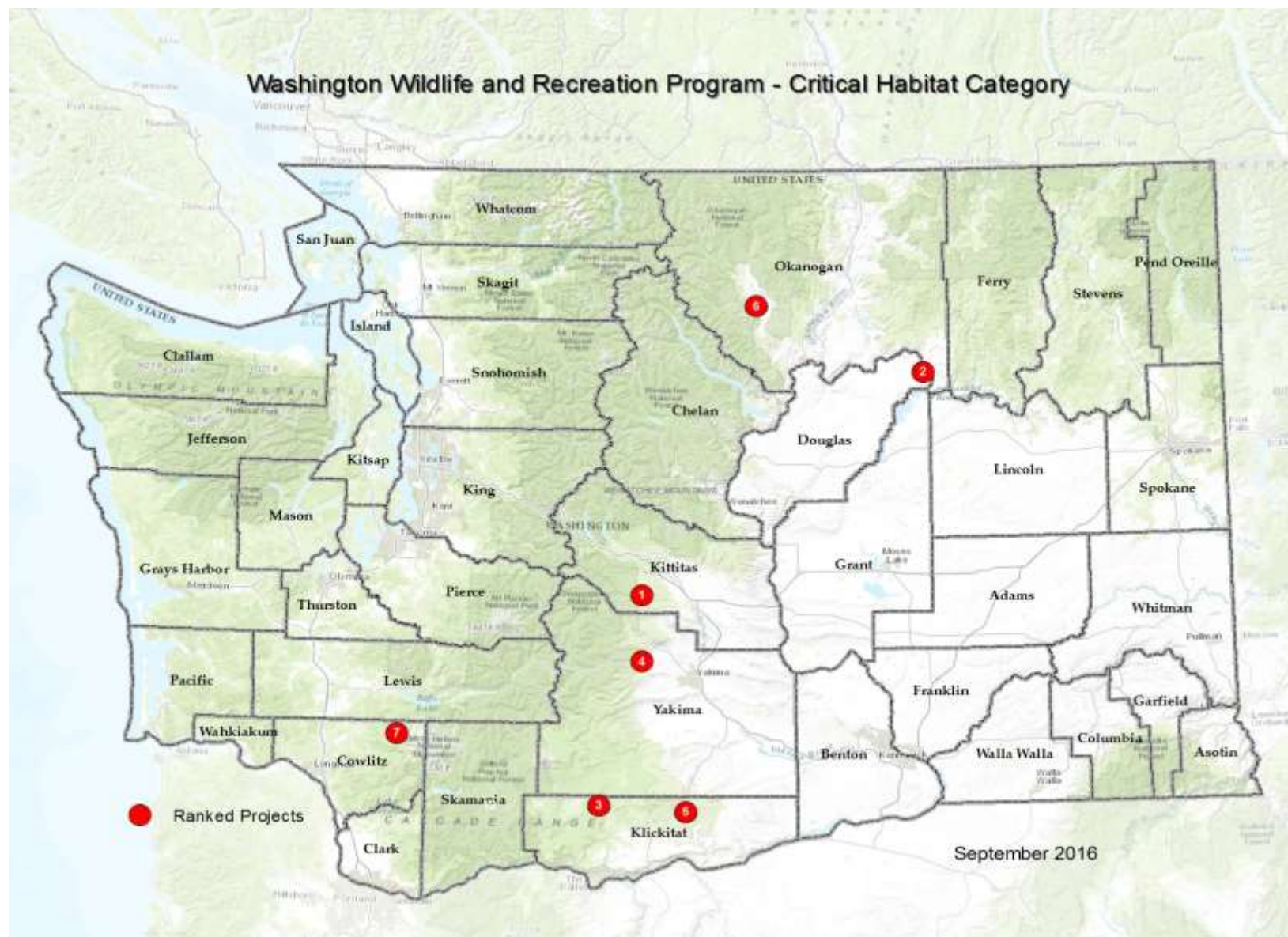
**Resolution: 2016-39**

Table 1: Critical Habitat Category  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects  
2017-2019

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	41.90	16-1343A	South Fork Manastash	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
2	39.60	16-1333A	Mid Columbia Grand Coulee	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$4,500,000
3	38.10	16-1915A	Mount Adams Klickitat Canyon Phase 2	Columbia Land Trust	\$2,440,525	\$2,440,525	\$4,881,050	\$6,940,525
4	36.20	16-1344A	Cowiche Watershed	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$9,940,525
5	35.00	16-1346A	Simcoe	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000	\$13,940,525
6	33.70	16-1699A	Lehman Uplands Conservation Easement	Methow Conservancy	\$1,134,050	\$1,570,450	\$2,704,500	\$15,074,575
7	29.70	16-1325A	Hoffstadt Hills	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$18,074,575
					<b>\$18,074,575</b>	<b>\$4,010,975</b>	<b>\$22,085,550</b>	

\*Project Type: A=Acquisition

## State Map for Critical Habitat Category Projects



## Critical Habitat Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

"Critical Habitat means lands important for the protection, management, or public enjoyment of certain wildlife species or groups of species, including but not limited to, wintering range for deer, elk and other species, waterfowl and upland bird habitat, fish habitat and habitat for endangered, threatened or sensitive species." RCW 79A.15.010

Critical Habitat Criteria Summary		
Criteria	Evaluation Elements	Possible Points
Project Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate the project on statewide, vicinity, and site maps</li> <li>• Brief summary of the project [goal(s) and objective(s) statement]</li> </ul>	Not scored
1. Ecological and Biological Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bigger picture</li> <li>• Uniqueness or significance of the site</li> <li>• Fish and wildlife species and or communities</li> <li>• Quality of habitat</li> </ul>	20
2. Species and Communities with Special Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat to species or communities</li> <li>• Importance of acquisitions</li> <li>• Ecological roles</li> <li>• Taxonomic distinctness</li> <li>• Rarity</li> </ul>	10
3. Manageability and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediacy of threat to the site</li> <li>• Long-term viability</li> <li>• Enhancement of existing protected land</li> <li>• Ongoing stewardship</li> </ul>	15
4. Public Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project support</li> <li>• Educational and/or scientific value</li> </ul>	5
	<b>Total Points Possible</b>	<b>50</b>



## Critical Habitat Detailed Scoring Criteria

### **Team Scored**

- 1. Ecological and Biological Characteristics** *RCW 79A.15.060 (6)(a) (iii, v-vii, xi, xiv); (6)(b)(ii)*  
Why is the site worthy of long-term conservation?
- 2. Species or Communities with Special Status** *RCW 79A.15.060 (6) (a) (iv, ix, xiii)*  
What is the significance of each species or community listed on your species and communities status table?
- 3. Manageability and Viability** *RCW 79A.15.060 (6) (a) (ii, IV, viii, x)*  
What is the likelihood of the site remaining viable over the long-term and why is it important to secure it now?
- 4. Public Benefit** *RCW 79A.15.060 (6) (a) (I, xii)*  
To what degree do communities, governments, landowners, constituent groups, or academia benefit from or support the project?

## Critical Habitat Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

Rank	Question	1	2	3	4	Total
	Project Name	Ecological and Biological Characteristics	Species and Communities with Special Status	Manageability and Viability	Public Benefit and Support	
1	South Fork Manastash	16.90	8.80	12.30	3.90	41.90
2	Mid Columbia Grand Coulee	16.40	8.20	11.90	3.10	39.60
3	Mount Adams Klickitat Canyon Phase 2	16.30	7.60	11.40	2.80	38.10
4	Cowiche Watershed	14.70	7.80	10.60	3.10	36.20
5	Simcoe	14.50	7.80	10.00	2.70	35.00
6	Lehman Uplands Conservation Easement	14.00	7.00	9.60	3.10	33.70
7	Hoffstadt Hills	12.00	5.40	9.40	2.90	29.70

Evaluators score Questions 1-4

## Critical Habitat Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**

**Grant Requested: \$1,500,000**

#### **Conserving Land along the South Fork Manastash River**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy about 1,600 acres of forest and Manastash River habitat on the east slope of the central Cascade Mountains in Kittitas County. The site is about 15 miles southwest of Ellensburg, between the LT Murray Wildlife Area to the east and the national forest to the west. The objective of this project is to conserve critical habitat in a biologically rich and high priority location, protect public access, and improve land management. The site provides breeding and foraging habitat for northern spotted owls, supports large ungulate herds, and contains headwater streams that support steelhead and salmon recovery efforts. Conservation here will implement key elements identified in state and federal management and recovery plans. Longstanding and popular access through these lands to public ownership is under threat, so public support for this project is strong. This grant will secure the remaining gap in the larger Heart of the Cascades project, which has conserved about 28 square miles of habitat along the mountain range. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1343)

### **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**

**Grant Requested: \$3,000,000**

#### **Conserving Grouse Habitat in Grand Coulee**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy about 7,250 acres of shrub-steppe habitat 6 miles west of Grand Coulee for sharp-tailed grouse. This is the final phase of a three-phase project to buy more than 20,500 acres, with previous purchases making up the department's Big Bend Wildlife Area. The land is an important link between sharp-tailed grouse populations in Douglas, Okanogan, and Lincoln Counties and a strategic component in the department's ongoing efforts to maintain and recover sharp-tailed grouse in these counties. One of the largest active sharp-tailed grouse lek sites in the state is on the land, with other lek sites within 2.5 miles. Sharp-tailed grouse are a state threatened species and a federal species of concern. Located on the south shore of the Columbia River, the land has elevation ranges from 950 to 2,620 feet and a variety of plants, such as bunchgrass dominated expanses, aspen and ponderosa pine, seasonal wetlands, and pot-hole lakes. Other habitat features include basalt cliffs, caves, talus, and snags. The land is used by a variety of priority species including Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, greater sage-grouse, sage thrasher, golden eagle, and mule deer. Recreational use will provide an important regional community value. The size, location, quality, and diversity of habitats allow the department to address factors limiting growth of the sharp-tailed grouse population, such as lack of winter and breeding habitats and not enough habitat in general. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1333)

### **Columbia Land Trust**

**Grant Requested: \$2,440,525**

#### **Conserving the Klickitat Canyon on Mount Adams**

The Columbia Land Trust will use this grant to buy about 3,200 acres on the east side of the Cascade Mountains. The land straddles the wild and scenic Klickitat River and includes 1.7 miles of two major tributaries – Summit and White Creeks. The land is a vital wildlife corridor and connects protected lands owned by tribes, state and federal agencies, and the land trust. Its unusual topographic and ecological diversity includes a mosaic of dry and moist mixed conifer forests, oak woodlands, aspen, freshwater wetlands, steep canyons, talus slopes, and shoreline and river habitats. The land is used by a diverse array of wildlife including at least 15 species listed by the federal government as a species of concern or under the Endangered Species Act and 21 species either listed or considered a candidate for listing by state

government, such as western gray squirrel and northern spotted owl. It also supports numerous migratory game species, including mule deer, black-tailed deer, elk, mountain goat, and big-horned sheep. This is second phase of a larger project to conserve 5,600 acres that are threatened by development. The land trust will manage the land for wildlife habitat and public benefits. The project enjoys broad support including from the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Klickitat County commissioners, state agencies, neighboring forestry owners, and local community partners. The Columbia Land Trust will contribute more than \$2.4 million in a private grant, a grant from the salmon recovery program, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1915)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Conserving Land in the Cowiche Watershed**

**Grant Requested: \$3,000,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy 3,200 acres of crucial upland wildlife habitat in the Cowiche watershed, which is 15 miles northwest of Yakima, in Yakima County. This is the final phase in the department's 14 year-long quest to knit together this ecosystem, which contains priority habitats and state species of concern, such as shrub-steppe, stream shorelines, wetlands, oak-pine forests, sage thrashers, loggerhead shrikes, sage sparrows, golden and bald eagles, Townsend ground squirrels, western gray squirrels, Townsend big-eared bats, white-headed woodpeckers, Lewis' woodpeckers, and pygmy nuthatches. The purchase links the department's Cowiche and Oak Creek Wildlife Area units with other public lands, connecting more 80,000 acres of protected land that extends for more than 26 miles, and builds on the department's efforts that already have protected 5,600 acres of upland habitat in the watershed. The project is critical because it: a) protects upland cold water inputs for Cowiche watershed habitat for steelhead, Bull Trout, Westslope Cutthroat Trout, and Coho Salmon; b) secures critical winter range and movement corridors for up to 2,800 elk and other big game; c) provides the public with recreational opportunities, including hunting, wildlife viewing, camping, hiking, and mountain biking; and d) maintains stream shoreline and upland habitats that support state priority wildlife. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1344)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Buying Land on Simcoe Mountain for Habitat and Recreation**

**Grant Requested: \$4,000,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy about 6,700 acres on Simcoe Mountain, which is about 15 miles northeast of Goldendale, to protect wildlife habitat and open the land to hiking, fishing, and hunting. The land is gated and public access restricted. Acquisition of the land would connect protected land from the Columbia River to the Cascade Mountains and provide opportunities for recreation that are unavailable in the area. This is the fourth phase of a project to conserve about 22,000 acres of a unique large-scale landscape that has mixed conifer, Oregon white oak, white alder, shrub steppe, grasslands, cliffs, and 10 miles of shoreline habitat that includes upper Rock Creek and its tributaries. The land is used by steelhead, which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act; Chinook Salmon; western gray squirrel, which are on the state's list of species threatened with extinction; mule deer; burrowing owl; and western toad. This project is an opportunity for a partnership between the department and the East and Central Klickitat Conservation Districts to jointly buy the land for wildlife habitat, grazing, logging, and recreation. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1346)

**Methow Conservancy**  
**Conserving Land in the Methow Watershed**

**Grant Requested: \$1,134,050**

The Methow Conservancy will use this grant buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, on 1,028 acres of undeveloped land near Twisp in Okanogan County. The purchase will protect shrub-steppe, shoreline, and wetlands habitats; link existing protected land; conserve at-risk species; and maintain corridors for wildlife movement. The land is used by gray wolves, mule deer, sharp-tailed grouse, peregrine falcons, and Brewer's sparrows, among other animals. Without protection, the landowner will sell the land for development. The Methow Conservancy will contribute more than \$1.5 million in staff labor, a federal grant, and donations of cash and land. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1699)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Conserving Hoffstadt Hills**

**Grant Requested: \$3,000,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy about 1,300 acres of elk winter range habitat near Mount Saint Helens. This is the first phase of a larger project to ultimately conserve 4,100 acres about 15 miles east of Toutle Lake, between State Route 504 (Spirit Lake Highway) and the Mount Saint Helens Wildlife Area for the Mount Saint Helens elk herd. The land to be purchased is often closed to the public in late summer and early fall because of fire concerns, which in effect closes public access to the wildlife area as well. The project will allow year-round public access to the wildlife area, except from December through April to minimize disturbing the wintering elk. Most of the land is in the 1980 blast zone of Mount Saint Helens and is next to the National Volcanic Monument. Cliffs, talus slopes, and forested wetlands are some of the unique features present on the site. Acquisition of the land will protect habitat for Coho Salmon and steelhead, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1325)

**APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM**

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account  
Natural Areas Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

**Summary**

Five project proposals in the Natural Areas category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the evaluation process, category, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

**Board Action Requested**

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-40

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

**Background**

Projects in the Natural Areas category protect high quality, representative native ecosystems, or unique plant or animal communities. Species protected on these habitats are often classified as endangered, threatened, or sensitive at the federal or state level. Rare geological features or features of scientific or educational value are also considered.

The Natural Areas category receives twenty-five percent of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) funds in the Habitat Conservation Account.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 79A.15.040(1)(b) RCW

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Enterprise Services (formerly known as General Administration), the State Parks and Recreation Commission, and qualified nonprofit conservancy organizations.
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Where appropriate, development of public use facilities such as trails, interpretive signs, parking and restrooms</li> <li>• Renovation is not eligible</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	None
<b>Match Requirements</b>	No match required
<b>Public Access</b>	Must be accessible for public recreation and outdoor education unless the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board specifically approves limiting public access to protect sensitive species, water quality, or public safety.
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility</li> <li>• Property acquired or developed must be retained for habitat conservation purposes in perpetuity</li> <li>• Areas must be managed primarily for resource preservation, protection, and study</li> <li>• Funds may not be used for habitat enhancement or restoration</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Five Natural Areas category projects requesting nearly \$10.3 million were evaluated August 5 through August 26, 2016. WWRP Habitat Acquisition Advisory Committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge related to habitat preservation and conservation:

<b>Advisory Committee Members</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
John Howard, Puyallup	Citizen
Kelly McCaffrey, Seattle	Citizen
Bill Robinson, Olympia	Citizen
Dyanne Sheldon, Clinton	Citizen
Pene Speaks, Olympia	Citizen
Scott Steltzner, Squaxin Island Tribe	Local Agency
Pat Stevenson, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Local Agency
John Gamon, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency
Dave Hays, Department of Fish and Wildlife	State Agency

To review and rank each project, nine advisory committee members used a written evaluation process and criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are found in *Table 1 – WWRP, Natural Areas Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

## Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

At the end of the evaluation meeting on August 19 and during the post-evaluation meeting on September 8, RCO staff met with the WWRP Habitat Acquisition Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

The advisory committee felt the evaluation process was organized and efficient. They had suggestions that would help them better assess the project proposals. They recommended:

1. Applicants be clear about the habitat and species that are on the subject properties in relationship to the entire geographic envelope.
2. Applicants should describe how the habitat and species contribute to the “big” picture; however, the focus must be on the specific properties proposed for acquisition.
3. RCO should work with a sub-committee to re-work the *Species with Special Status Table* and provide better guidance on how applicants could collect the information needed for their project proposals. The advisors want to make sure the table reflects what is on the subject property, rather than what is within the larger geographic envelope.

They appreciated the in-person presentations for the critical habitat and urban wildlife habitat categories, but felt the written process works for now for the natural areas category because there is a lot of similarities in the project proposals. The advisory committee was satisfied with the process and the resulting ranked list.

## Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board’s goal to help its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. 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 the board’s goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat opportunities.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Natural Areas Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-40.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-40, including Table 1 – WWRP, Natural Areas Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19



- B. State Map for Natural Areas Category projects
- C. Natural Areas Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Natural Areas Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19
- E. Natural Areas Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-40  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Natural Areas Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, five Natural Areas category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all five Natural Areas category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these Natural Areas category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects address a variety of critical habitat needs and their evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitats and the demonstrated need to protect it, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species; and maintain fully functioning ecosystems,

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Natural Areas Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Natural Areas category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

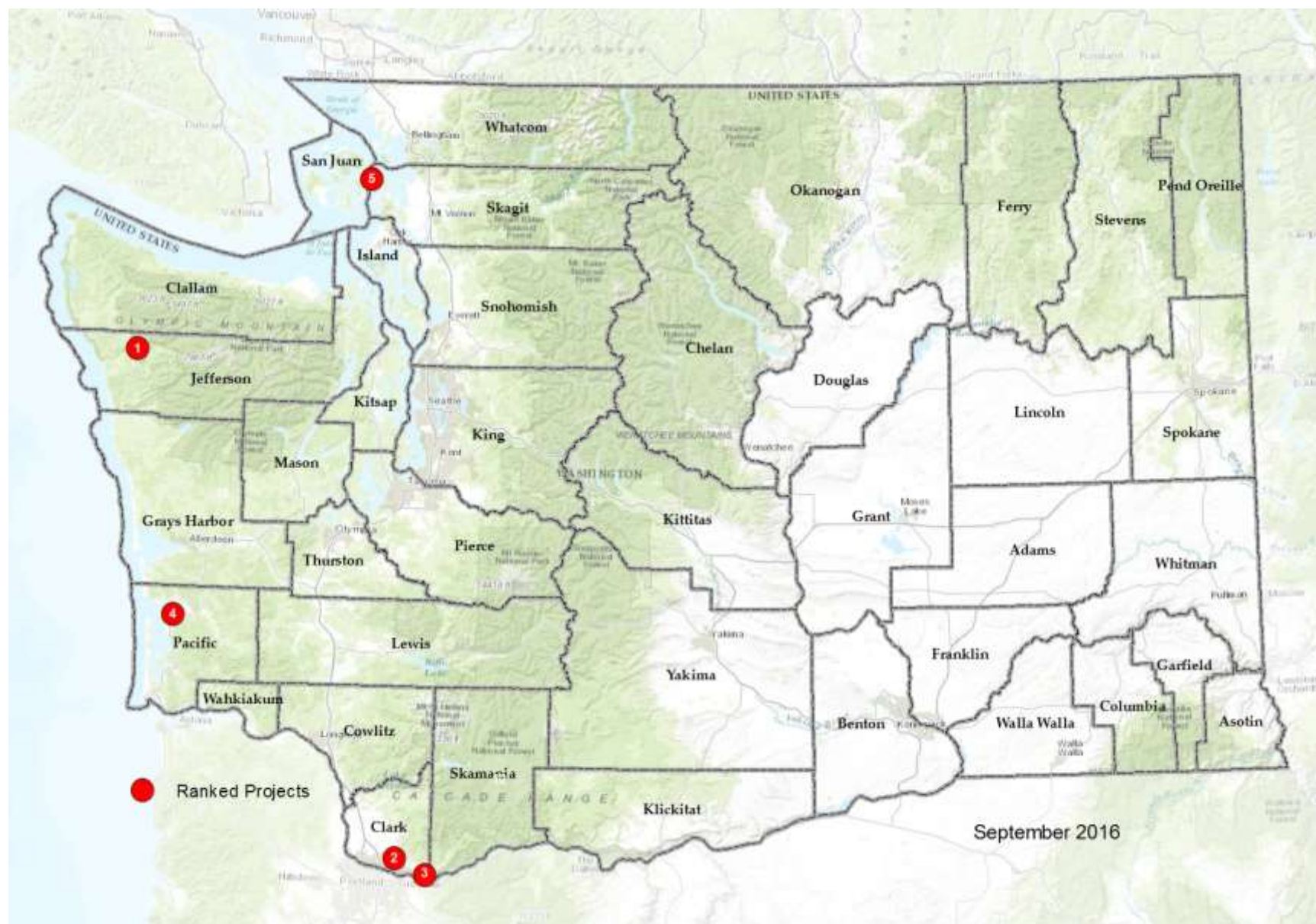
Resolution: 2016-40

**Table 1: Natural Area Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
 2017-2019

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	40.78	16-1416A	Crowberry Bog Natural Area Preserve	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$1,571,929	\$1,571,929	\$1,571,929
2	39.78	16-1419A	Lacamas Prairie Natural Area	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$2,601,715	\$2,601,715	\$4,173,644
3	37.33	16-1441A	Washougal Oaks Natural Area	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$1,338,073	\$1,338,073	\$5,511,717
4	36.78	16-1412A	Bone River and Niawiakum River Natural Area Preserves	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$2,211,803	\$2,211,803	\$7,723,520
5	33.44	16-1417A	Cypress Island Natural Area	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$2,552,271	\$2,552,271	\$10,275,791
					<b>\$10,275,791</b>	<b>\$10,275,791</b>	

\*Project Type: A=Acquisition

## State Map for Natural Areas Category Projects



## Natural Areas Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

"Natural Areas means areas that have, to a significant degree, retained their natural character and are important in preserving rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical, or similar features of scientific or educational value."<sup>2</sup>

Natural Areas Evaluation Summary		
Criteria	Evaluation Elements	Possible Points
Project Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate the project on statewide, vicinity, and site maps</li> <li>• Brief summary of the project [goal(s) and objective(s) statement]</li> </ul>	Not scored
1. Ecological and Biological Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bigger picture</li> <li>• Uniqueness or significance of the site</li> <li>• Fish and wildlife species and or communities</li> <li>• Quality of habitat</li> </ul>	20
2. Species and Communities with Special Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat to species or communities</li> <li>• Importance of acquisitions</li> <li>• Ecological roles</li> <li>• Taxonomic distinctness</li> </ul>	10
3. Manageability and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediacy of threat to the site</li> <li>• Long-term viability</li> <li>• Enhancement of existing protected land</li> <li>• Ongoing stewardship</li> </ul>	15
4. Public Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project support</li> <li>• Educational and/or scientific value</li> </ul>	5
Total Points Possible		50

<sup>2</sup> RCW 79A.15.010

## Natural Areas Category Detailed Scoring Criteria

### Team Scored

- 1. Ecological and Biological Characteristics** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5)(a) (v-vii, ix, xi, xii); (5)(b)(ii)*  
Why is the site worthy of long-term conservation?
- 2. Species or Communities with Special Status** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (a) (viii, ix, xiii)*  
What is the significance of each species or community listed on your species and communities status table?
- 3. Manageability and Viability** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (a) (ii, iv, x)*  
What is the likelihood of the site remaining viable over the long-term and why is it important to secure it now?
- 4. Public Benefit** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (a) (i, iii, xiv)*  
To what degree do communities, governments, landowners, constituent groups, or academia benefit from or support the project?

## Natural Areas Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

Rank	Question	1	2	3	4	Total
	Project Name	Ecological and Biological Characteristics	Species and Communities with Special Status	Manageability and Viability	Public Benefit and Support	
1	Crowberry Bog Natural Area Preserve	17.56	8.00	11.56	3.67	40.78
2	Lacamas Prairie Natural Area	16.22	8.11	11.33	4.11	39.78
3	Washougal Oaks Natural Area	14.67	7.11	11.67	3.89	37.33
4	Bone River and Niawiakum River Natural Area Preserves	15.22	6.78	11.22	3.56	36.78
5	Cypress Island Natural Area	13.22	5.56	11.00	3.67	33.44

Evaluators score Questions 1-4

## Natural Areas Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Creating the Crowberry Bog Natural Area Preserve**

**Grant Requested: \$1,571,929**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy 325 acres to establish Crowberry Bog Natural Area Preserve in Jefferson County. This new natural area was recommended by the Washington State Natural Heritage Advisory Council and approved in January by the department following a public process. The preserve contains two significant bogs: Crowberry Bog and Hoh Bog. Crowberry Bog is the only known raised bog in the western conterminous United States and the southern-most in western North America. This project will protect this globally rare feature through acquisition for long-term conservation management. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1416)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Expanding the Lacamas Prairie Natural Area**

**Grant Requested: \$2,601,715**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy about 167 acres of rare plant communities and species northeast of Vancouver. This includes about 17 acres of shoreline habitat, 11 acres of wetlands, and 139 acres of uplands. This Willamette Valley wet prairie represents the only example of its size and quality in Washington. These ecosystems, which are considered Priority 1 plant communities, are seriously threatened by habitat destruction and degradation in one of the most rapidly urbanizing counties in the state. The land supports the second largest of 20 known populations of Bradshaw's lomatium, a globally critically imperiled, federally-listed endangered plant species. It also contains habitat for five state sensitive plant species and one rare animal species, the slender-billed white breasted nuthatch. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1419)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Expanding the Washougal Oaks Natural Area**

**Grant Requested: \$1,338,073**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy about 182 acres east of Washougal at the western edge of the Columbia River Gorge in Clark County for inclusion in Washougal Oaks Natural Area. The land is part of a larger area that encompasses the largest high-quality native oak woodland remaining in western Washington. In addition, a fish-bearing stream inside a steep forested ravine runs through the heart of the site. The land supports two state sensitive plant species and two rare or threatened animal species: slender-billed nuthatch, and lower Columbia River steelhead. This acquisitions are part of a multi-phased project with the long-term objective of protecting the oak woodland and associated species from future residential development, other incompatible uses, and exotic plant species. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1441)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Expanding the Bone and Niawiakum Rivers Natural Area Preserves**

**Grant Requested: \$2,211,803**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy 447 acres in two coastal natural area preserves that include the Bone and Niawiakum Rivers. These coastal wetland and estuary ecosystems are among the highest quality examples remaining of native coastal salt marsh communities in Washington. The superb wetlands of the two preserves are recognized as national priorities for protection. These two sites protect seven important wetland communities that were identified in the state Natural Heritage Plan as priorities for protection. The forests adjacent to the salt marshes protect a large portion of both rivers'



watersheds and provide nesting habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, great blue herons, and a range of other species. The upper reaches of the Niawiakum River sloughs support rare wetlands that transition from those dominated by tides and saltwater to those dominated by freshwater. The river, slough channels, and tidal mudflats provide habitat for Coastal Cutthroat Trout and salmon, invertebrates, waterfowl, and shorebirds. The remaining undeveloped lands are threatened with conversion to housing developments. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1412)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources  
Conserving Cypress Island**

**Grant Requested: \$2,552,271**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy about 112 acres of privately owned waterfront on Cypress Island, in Skagit County. The department owns nearly 95 percent of the island and manages it as the Cypress Island Natural Area Preserve and Natural Resources Conservation Area. The natural area is unique because of its large size, ecological diversity, and level of existing protection. The island has no infrastructure or ferry service and limited development, all of which help increase protection. The natural area provides opportunities for directed public use and environmental education, while protecting critical habitat and rare plant communities. The threat of conversion is high due to continuously rising property values in the San Juan Islands and the attractiveness of Cypress Island for vacation homes and resorts. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1417)

**APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM**

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account  
Riparian Protection Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

**Summary**

Eleven project proposals in the Riparian Protection category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, review and evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

**Board Action Requested**

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-41

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

**Background**

The Riparian Protection category projects provide habitat adjacent to water bodies for fish and wildlife species. These habitats include estuaries, lakes, rivers, streams, shorelines, tidelands, and wetlands. To be eligible for consideration, a project must include acquisition of real property (fee title, easement, or lease).

Effective July 1, 2016, the Riparian Protection category receives fifteen percent of the funds allocated to the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP).

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Local and state <sup>1</sup> agencies, lead entities, Native American tribes, qualified nonprofit nature conservancy organizations, and the Washington State Conservation Commission
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Acquisition and habitat restoration and enhancement</li> <li>• Acquisition and limited development (trails, trailheads, etc.)</li> <li>• Development of a stewardship plan as part of an acquisition</li> <li>• Extension of Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) leases</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	Applicants must request a minimum of \$25,000 and there is no maximum request amount.
<b>Match Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local agencies, lead entities, Native American tribes, and nonprofit conservancy applicants must provide a 1:1 matching share.</li> <li>• No match required for state agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Public Access</b>	Must be accessible for public recreation and outdoor education unless the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board specifically approves limiting public access to protect sensitive species, water quality, or public safety.
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility.</li> <li>• Property acquired must be retained for habitat conservation purposes in perpetuity.</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Eleven Riparian Protection project proposals, requesting \$16.4 million, were evaluated by members of the WWRP Habitat Restoration Advisory Committee on August 17, 2016 in Olympia. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, include state and local agency representatives and citizens who are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge related to habitat conservation and restoration. The following members participated this year:

<b>Advisory Committee Members</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Chris Drivdahl, Grayland	Citizen
Steve Erickson, Langley	Citizen
Nate Ulrich, Columbia Land Trust	Citizen
Rory Denovan, Seattle City Light	Local Agency
David Lindley, Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation	Local Agency
Cindy Wilson, Thurston County Shoreline Management	Local Agency
Chrissy Bailey, Department of Ecology	State Agency
Curt Pavola, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency
Richard Tveten, Department of Fish and Wildlife	State Agency

Using criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), a team of nine advisory committee members reviewed and ranked the projects in an open public meeting. The results of

<sup>1</sup> State agencies mean the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of General Administration, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are found in *Table 1 – WWRP, Riparian Protection Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

### **Review of Process and Criteria Modifications**

During the post-evaluation meeting on September 8, staff met with the WWRP Habitat Restoration Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results. The advisory committee felt the process was organized and efficient. They appreciated the in-person presentations for the riparian acquisitions. They felt the process gave them an opportunity to learn more about the projects, but also more about the applicants and their expertise in managing riparian habitats. The advisory committee highlighted three items for future consideration. First, they look forward to working with staff on proposing changes to the evaluation criteria as recommended in 2014. Second, they recognized the importance of applicants being able to demonstrate the connectivity within a watershed and how the proposed project helped to implement priorities in a watershed plan. Finally, the committee noticed that the project proposals were all from part of the state and wondered how we can get the rest of the state involved. Overall, they were satisfied with the process and the resulting ranked list.

### **Strategic Plan Link**

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to help its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat opportunities.

### **Staff Recommendation**

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Riparian Protection Account, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-41.

### **Next Steps**

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

### **Attachments**

- A. Resolution #2016-41, including *Table 1 – WWRP, Riparian Protection Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*
- B. State Map for Riparian Protection Category projects
- C. Riparian Protection Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Riparian Protection Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19
- E. Riparian Protection Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-41  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Riparian Protection Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, eleven Riparian Protection category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all eleven Riparian Protection category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10b, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these Riparian Protection category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) that considers the riparian habitat benefits and relationship to existing plans, thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

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

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Riparian Protection Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Riparian Protection category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:*

\_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for Riparian Protection Projects



## Riparian Protection Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

*Riparian habitat* is defined as land adjacent to water bodies, as well as submerged land such as streambeds, which can provide functional habitat for salmonids and other fish and wildlife species. Riparian habitat includes, but is not limited to, shorelines and near-shore marine habitat, estuaries, lakes, wetlands, streams, and rivers. RCW 79A.15.010(11)

Evaluation Criteria Summary Table			
Number	Scored By	Topic	Maximum Score
1	Evaluation Team	Riparian habitat benefits	20
2	Evaluation Team	Planning priority	20
3	Evaluation Team	Site suitability and project design	20
4	Evaluation Team	Threats to the habitat	15
5	Evaluation Team	Project support	15
6	Evaluation Team	Public access opportunities	15
7	Evaluation Team	Ongoing stewardship and management	10
8	RCO Staff	Matching share	4
9	RCO Staff	Growth Management Act compliance	0
Maximum Possible Score			119



## Riparian Protection Category Detailed Scoring Criteria

### Evaluation Team Scored

1. **Riparian Habitat Benefits** *RCW 79A.15.060(5)(c)(iv)*  
Describe the specific riparian habitat benefits for this project.
2. **Planning Priority** *RCW 79A.15.060(5)(c)(vii)*  
Describe how the proposal meets goals within various plans (watershed, salmon recovery, shoreline, land use, comprehensive plans, etc.)
3. **Site Suitability and Project Design** *RCW 79A.15.060(5)(c)(vi)*  
Describe surrounding land uses and the relationship (links) of this site to other protected habitats or future phases. What is the restoration plan?
4. **Threats to the Habitat** *RCW 79A.15.060(5)(c)(v)*  
What are the ecological, biological or human caused threats to the riparian habitat?
5. **Project Support** *RCW 79A.15.060(5)(c)(iii)*  
Describe community support and partnerships.
6. **Public Access Opportunities** *RCW 79A.15.060(5)(c)(viii-ix)*  
Describe passive recreation opportunities, educational or scientific values. If access is excluded, explain why.
7. **Ongoing Stewardship and Management** *RCW 79A.15.060(5)(c)(iv)*  
Describe level of stewardship required and the capacity of sponsor to provide it.

### Evaluation RCO Staff Scored

8. **Matching Share**  
What matching funds are associated with this project?
9. **Growth Management Act Compliance** (RCW 43.17.250)  
Is the applicant in compliance with the Growth Management Act?



## Riparian Protection Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-2019

TO BE ADDED WHEN MATERIALS ARE COMPILED

## Riparian Protection Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-2019

### **Chelan-Douglas Land Trust Conserving Wenatchee Floodplain**

**Grant Requested: \$319,600**

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to buy 37 acres of floodplain along the Wenatchee River, preventing development of a six-unit cluster subdivision already approved by Chelan County. The land trust would allow the river to rework the floodplain unimpeded, which it substantially modified during floods in the 1990s. The land trust also would remove a barn. The area is the largest undeveloped floodplain along the lower Wenatchee River. The area also is identified as a high priority for preservation in its undeveloped state. Acquisition will protect intact and functioning floodplain, primarily forested, and the inlets of two large seasonal side channels. The river is used by Chinook Salmon (listed endangered species), steelhead and Bull Trout (both listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act), and Coho and Sockeye salmon. It also is important habitat for mule deer, passerines, raptors, waterfowl, and beavers. The land trust will allow the public access from a nearby county road for non-motorized recreation such as hiking, bird watching, fishing, and floating. The lower Wenatchee River has no public access from land between parks at Monitor (3 miles upstream) and the mouth (3 miles downstream). The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will contribute \$330,400 from a local grant, a grant from the Washington State salmon recovery program, and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1871)

### **The Nature Conservancy Protecting Land along the Clearwater River**

**Grant Requested: \$877,000**

The Nature Conservancy will use this grant to buy 640 acres, the third phase of a project that is creating a corridor of protected shoreline forest habitat from the headwaters of the Clearwater River to its confluence with the Queets River. The land in this purchase mostly is along the Clearwater River and its important tributaries – Shale, Miller, and Christmas Creeks. The Queets and Clearwater Rivers of the Olympic Peninsula support some of the healthiest, most viable, and genetically diverse salmon populations in the lower 48 states, making these rivers an essential anchor for the conservation of salmon habitat and critical areas for biodiversity conservation on the Washington coast. The rivers drain an area of more than 287,383 acres and are home to wild populations of Chinook, Coho, Chum, Pink and Sockeye salmon, steelhead, and Cutthroat and Bull Trout. The rivers and associated shoreline forests also support numerous other important species, such as the Pacific lamprey, Olympic mudminnow, and marbled murrelet. The project will address the two most significant habitat threats to these river systems: ongoing logging and rural development. The Nature Conservancy will contribute \$879,300 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1957)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Buying Land in the Chehalis River Surge Plain Natural Area Preserve**

**Grant Requested: \$2,321,124**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy about 1,346 acres of important shoreline areas in the Chehalis River Surge Plain Natural Area Preserve, in Grays Harbor. The preserve protects a diverse complex of estuarine and riverine wetlands and represents a unique opportunity to protect of a large intact ecosystem with natural hydrologic functions. The land proposed for acquisition includes critical parts of Preacher's and Blue Sloughs, sinuous tidally-influenced waterways that wind through the heart of the surge plain. Sloughs such as this provide important off-channel habitat for juvenile salmon species during their adjustment to saltwater. Habitat for other fish, including the Olympic mud minnow, is protected in the wetland. Most of the site is Sitka spruce-dominated forested wetland. Within the surge

plain, nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat is protected for eagles, osprey, great blue heron, waterfowl, shorebirds, and Neotropical migrant species. Animals that live there include bears, river otters, raccoons, beavers, and muskrats. Purchase of this land will be a significant contribution toward completion of the preserve, which has been recognized as a national priority for protection. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1413)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**  
**Buying Land along Kennedy Creek**

**Grant Requested: \$4,312,549**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy about 830 acres in a proposed Natural Resources Conservation Area along Kennedy Creek that connects to the Kennedy Creek Natural Area Preserve. The purchase would increase protection for one of the few remaining high-quality salt marsh communities in Puget Sound, including vital habitat for migrating shorebirds. The site also provides recreation and environmental education opportunities for one of the fastest growing counties in southern Puget Sound. The acquisition area is known for its robust fall run of Chum Salmon, which has an average of 20,000 fish returning annually to spawn in Kennedy Creek. The project area also provides habitat for Coastal Cutthroat Trout, steelhead, and Coho Salmon. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1418)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Conserving the Teanaway River Valley**

**Grant Requested: \$2,500,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy 215 acres along the Teanaway River, northeast of Cle Elum in Kittitas County. The river is critical habitat for steelhead and Bull Trout, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and is a major focal watershed for Chinook salmon recovery efforts in the upper Yakima River basin. The land contains more than a half-mile of the Teanaway River and nearly 1.5 miles of four tributary streams, two of which are fish-bearing. This biologically diverse and wild place is bisected by the Teanaway River and contains about 117 acres of intact, functioning shoreline, wetland, floodplain, and wet meadow habitats. The land is used by beavers, Columbia spotted frogs, Neotropical songbirds, deer, elk, northern spotted owls, bears, cougars, and gray wolves. The department wants to protect this intact habitat to preserve critical watershed functions and connect the wildlife habitat of the Teanaway River and Teanaway Community Forest. The department will remove some buildings and provide recreational access to the river and uplands by building a small parking lot where the buildings were. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1342)

**Nisqually Land Trust**  
**Conserving the Wilcox Reach of the Nisqually Shoreline**

**Grant Requested: \$705,000**

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to buy 184 acres that includes 1 mile of shoreline and 34 acres of forest at the Wilcox reach of the Nisqually River, near Eatonville. The Wilcox reach provides spawning and rearing habitat for all five Nisqually Pacific salmon species. The land, which is one of the last large undeveloped Nisqually shoreline properties, is forested, with steep slopes leading to the floodplain, and zoned for development of 40 homes. Acquisition would prevent habitat degradation from logging, development, livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, and loss of shoreline vegetation. It also would connect two substantial blocks of conserved Nisqually shoreline totaling 22.8 shoreline miles and 1,385 acres. The Nisqually Land Trust will contribute \$711,000 in cash and a grant from the state Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1878)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Conserving Merrill Lake Shoreline**

**Grant Requested: \$2,300,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy 282.5 acres of habitat along the Kalama River and the Merrill Lake shoreline in Cowlitz County. The land is between Merrill Lake and the Kalama River and has many unique habitat features including lava beds with tree casts, high volume springs feeding the Kalama River, small old-growth stands, waterfalls, and high quality native plant communities. This site also supports large old-growth cedar or fir and includes riverfront at the 40-foot waterfall on the Kalama River. The department's objectives include long-term protection of this unique habitat and provision of public access, particularly along the shorelines of the lake and river. The site connects with a national forest to the north and a Department of Natural Resources' Natural Resource Conservation Area to the south. A diverse suite of species will benefit from the overall project including steelhead, Coho and Chinook salmon, elk, martins, western toads, spotted owls, and osprey. Impending threats to these sites include subdivision for recreational lots or resort-type development and commercial logging. This is the last phase of a larger effort to conserve 1,431 acres. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1348)

**King County  
Conserving the Wayne Golf Course**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for about 34 acres associated with the Wayne golf course. King County is partnering with the City of Bothell to permanently protect the entire 89-acre golf course because it is one of the largest undeveloped sites remaining along the Sammamish River. The agreement will prevent future development and impervious surfaces, while allowing passive recreation and restoration to improve the area, especially for salmon and other aquatic life and wildlife. King County will contribute more than \$4 million in a local grant and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1654)

**Squaxin Island Tribe  
Protecting Skookum Creek Shorelines**

**Grant Requested: \$660,055**

The Squaxin Island Tribe will use this grant to buy 108.5 acres in the Skookum Creek watershed in Mason County to protect and enhance wildlife populations. The land lies in an ancient lakebed and includes remnant wetlands and streams as well as Skookum Creek. The land is a farm and the owners will be allowed to stay but the cattle will be removed from the shorelines within 3 years of acquisition. The Skookum Creek watershed is not highly developed but has portions that were modified heavily by historical farming practices and railroads. Skookum Creek supports healthy stocks of Chum Salmon, a declining stock of Coho Salmon, and the most productive Cutthroat Trout population in south Puget Sound. The Squaxin Island Tribe will contribute \$660,320. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1816)

**Ducks Unlimited-Vancouver  
Conserving Land along the Washington Coast**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

Ducks Unlimited-Vancouver will use this grant to buy about 1,750 acres, 2 miles south of Westport, in Grays Harbor County. The land is in the lower Chehalis River watershed within the Grays Harbor estuary, and is positioned south of State Highway 105 along South Bay. Ducks Unlimited wants to protect this unique area on the Washington coast, restore the diverse habitats, and create public use opportunities.

The land contains more than 1,100 acres of fresh and estuarine wetlands, as well as tidal mudflats, old-growth forested uplands, interdunal wet/swale complexes, commercial timberlands, and grasslands. It is surrounded by protected lands with the Elk River Natural Resources Conservation Area to the east and Twin Harbors State Park to the west. It also is near other state and federal lands including Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge, Johns River Wildlife Area, and Grayland Beach State Park. The land supports a diverse array of wildlife including waterfowl, shorebirds, elk, deer, marbled murrelets, bald eagles, black bears, and river otters. Ducks Unlimited will contribute \$3 million. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2003)

**Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group  
Conserving Upper Sweetwater Creek Shorelines**

**Grant Requested: \$438,547**

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to buy nearly 1 acre and develop and restore 5 acres of salmon habitat in the upper reaches of Sweetwater Creek, just east of State Route 3 near Belfair in Mason County. The salmon group will create a roughened stream channel to restore fish passage to .79 mile of the creek, bypassing a historic water wheel and its eight-foot spillway and an 8-foot-tall weir further upstream. The creek is used by fall Chum and Coho salmon. The near acre of land will connect more than 150 acres of public land and is next to 5 acres of protected North Mason School District property that will be redeveloped into a park. The revitalized park will feature the water wheel, a loop trail, a fishing dock, solar and hydropower learning stations, a natural area for playing, native plantings, parking, a restroom, and maintenance facility. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will contribute \$453,547 in equipment, federal and local grants, and donations of labor, land, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1379)

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo Item **11D****APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM**

Meeting Date: October 26-27, 2016

Title: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Habitat Conservation Account:  
State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

Prepared By: Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

**Summary**

Sixteen projects in the State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

**Board Action Requested**

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-42

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

**Background**

State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects allow for restoration and enhancement of habitats on existing state lands. These habitats may include salt or freshwater areas, forests, riparian zones, shrub-steppe, wetlands, and other ecosystems or habitats native to Washington State. Restoration brings the site back to its original function through activities that can reasonably be expected to result in a site that is, to the degree possible, self-sustaining. Enhancement improves the ecological functionality of the site.

The State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category receives ten percent or \$3 million (whichever is less) of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) funds in the Habitat Conservation Account.

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Fish and Wildlife</li> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> </ul>
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of existing habitats</li> <li>• Enhancement or creation of habitats</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum of \$25,000 per project</li> <li>• Maximum of \$500,000 per multi-site project</li> <li>• Maximum of \$1,000,000 per single-site project</li> </ul>
<b>Match Requirements</b>	None
<b>Public Access</b>	Public use may be excluded if needed to protect habitat and species
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility</li> <li>• Properties must be state-owned and managed primarily for resource preservation and protection</li> <li>• Multi-site projects must be for similar habitat improvements (for example, wetland restoration, shrub-steppe enhancement, etc.)</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Sixteen State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects requesting \$3.2 million were evaluated August 5 through August 26, 2016. WWRP Habitat Restoration Advisory Committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, included the following individuals who are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge related to habitat conservation, restoration, and enhancement:

<b>Advisory Committee Members</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Chris Drivdahl, Grayland	Citizen
Steve Erickson, Langley	Citizen
Rollie Geppert, Olympia	Citizen
Todd McLaughlin, Reardan	Citizen
Nate Ulrich, Columbia Land Trust	Citizen
Rory Denovan, Seattle City Light	Local Agency
David Lindley, Confederated Bands and Tribes of the Yakama Nation	Local Agency
Chrissy Bailey, Department of Ecology	State Agency
Curt Pavola, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency
Richard Tveten, Department of Fish and Wildlife	State Agency

To review and rank the projects, a team of ten advisory committee members used a written evaluation process and criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are found in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

## Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

During the post-evaluation meeting on September 8, staff met with the WWRP Habitat Restoration Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results. The advisory committee felt the process was organized and efficient. They were satisfied with the materials provided and felt reviewing projects using the online links made the job easier. They were confident in the resulting ranked list and noted that the projects that scored well were those that paid attention to the details and clearly addressed each evaluation question.

## Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's goal to help its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat opportunities.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-42.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-42, including *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*
- B. State Map for State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category projects
- C. State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19
- E. State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category Descriptions



**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-42  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, 2017-19,  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, sixteen State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all sixteen State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10b, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby, supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects restore existing state lands to self-sustaining functionality, and their evaluation included the quality and function of the habitat, longer-term viability, and demonstrated need, thereby supporting the board's objectives to help sponsors maximize the useful life of board-funded projects and to fund projects that maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:*

**Table 1: State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects  
2017-2019**

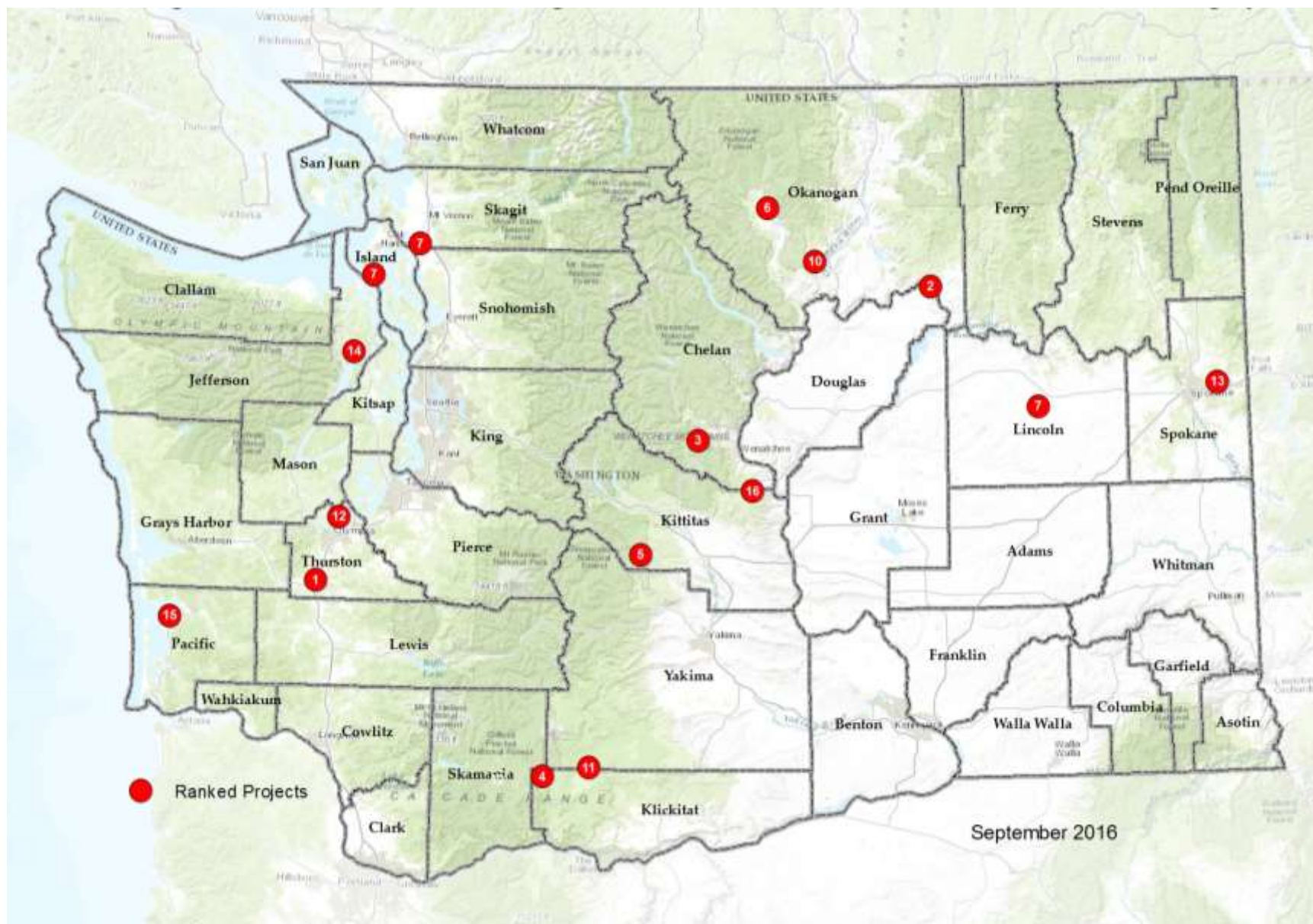
Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	49.00	16-1859R	South Puget Sound Grassland Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$390,750	\$390,750	\$390,750
2	48.70	16-1949R	Big Bend Shrub Steppe Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$165,695	\$165,695	\$556,445
3	48.60	16-1636R	Camas Meadows Forest and Rare Plant Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$669,445
4	47.10	16-1674R	Trout Lake Meadow Restoration Phase 3	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$80,300	\$80,300	\$749,745
5	46.70	16-1611R	Rock Creek Tieton Forest Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$354,750	\$354,750	\$1,104,495
6	46.30	16-1461R	Methow Forest Restoration Phase 2	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$603,875	\$603,875	\$1,708,370
7	46.10	16-1811R	Skagit River Delta Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$1,958,370
7	46.10	16-2011R	Admiralty Inlet Natural Area Preserve Rare Native Prairies Expansion	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$2,013,370
7	46.10	16-2072R	Phantom Butte Grassland Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$2,078,370
10	45.80	16-1678R	Post Fire Shrub Steppe Habitat Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$98,100	\$98,100	\$2,176,470

**Table 1: State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects  
2017-2019**

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
11	45.00	16-1715R	Klickitat Canyon Natural Resources Conservation Area Habitat Restoration South	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$2,301,470
12	44.70	16-1586R	Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area Nearshore Wetland Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$316,200	\$316,200	\$2,617,670
13	43.30	16-1585R	Pinecroft Natural Area Aridland Forest Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$83,000	\$83,000	\$2,700,670
14	42.60	16-1580R	Dabob Bay Natural Area Lowland Forest Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$99,150	\$99,150	\$2,799,820
15	42.30	16-1953R	Coastal Forest Restoration Phase 2	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$176,000	\$176,000	\$2,975,820
16	40.90	16-1881R	Colockum Forest Health	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$254,000	\$254,000	\$3,229,820
					<b>\$3,229,820</b>	<b>\$3,229,820</b>	

\*Project Type: R=Restoration

## State Map for State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category Projects



## State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

Evaluation Criteria Summary Table		
Criteria	Evaluation Elements	Possible Points
Project Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project goals and objectives</li> <li>Statewide, vicinity, and site maps</li> </ul>	Not scored
1. Ecological and Biological Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bigger picture</li> <li>Uniqueness or significance</li> <li>Target species and communities</li> </ul>	15
2. Need for Restoration or Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem to be addressed</li> <li>Threat</li> </ul>	15
3. Project Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Details of project design</li> <li>Best management practices</li> </ul>	15
4. Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistency with existing plans</li> <li>Puget Sound Partnership guidelines</li> </ul>	5
5. Public Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public educational or scientific value</li> </ul>	5
Maximum Possible Score		55

## State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Detailed Scoring Criteria

### Team Scored

- Ecological and Biological Characteristics**  
Describe why the site is worthy of long-term conservation.
- Need for Restoration or Enhancement**  
Describe why this restoration or enhancement project needs to be completed.
- Project Design**  
Describe how the proposed project will address the problem(s) identified earlier.
- Planning**  
Specifically describe how the project is consistent with planning efforts occurring in the area.
- Public Benefit**  
Describe the degree to which communities, governments, landowners, constituent groups, or academia benefit from or support the project.

## State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

Rank	Question	1	2	3	4	5	Total
		Ecological and Biological Characteristics	Restoration and Enhancement	Project Design	Planning	Public Benefit	
1	South Puget Sound Grassland Restoration	14.10	12.90	13.40	4.50	4.10	49.00
2	Big Bend Shrub Steppe Restoration	13.00	14.40	13.60	4.00	3.70	48.70
3	Camas Meadows Forest and Rare Plant Restoration	14.10	13.00	13.20	4.20	4.10	48.60
4	Trout Lake Meadow Restoration Phase 3	13.40	12.60	13.00	4.10	4.00	47.10
5	Rock Creek Tieton Forest Restoration	12.60	12.20	13.40	4.20	4.30	46.70
6	Methow Forest Restoration Phase 2	12.50	12.40	12.80	4.20	4.40	46.30
7	Skagit River Delta Restoration	12.70	13.00	12.90	3.70	3.80	46.10
7	Admiralty Inlet Natural Area Preserve Rare Native Prairies Expansion	13.40	11.70	12.80	4.20	4.00	46.10
7	Phantom Butte Grassland Restoration	11.90	12.90	13.10	4.20	4.00	46.10
10	Post Fire Shrub Steppe Habitat Restoration	12.50	13.20	12.50	4.10	3.50	45.80
11	Klickitat Canyon Natural Resources Conservation Area Habitat Restoration South	12.50	12.20	12.40	4.10	3.80	45.00
12	Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area Nearshore Wetland Restoration	12.40	11.60	11.90	4.40	4.40	44.70
13	Pinecroft Natural Area Aridland Forest Restoration	12.00	11.80	12.00	3.40	4.10	43.30
14	Dabob Bay Natural Area Lowland Forest Restoration	11.50	11.20	12.00	4.20	3.70	42.60
15	Coastal Forest Restoration Phase 2	12.10	11.30	11.50	3.40	4.00	42.30
16	Colockum Forest Health	11.60	11.20	10.90	3.60	3.60	40.90

Evaluators score Questions 1-5

## State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Restoring South Puget Sound Grassland**

**Grant Requested: \$390,750**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to restore rare grasslands and woodlands in the Scatter Creek, Mima Mounds, West Rocky Prairie, Rocky Prairie, and Bald Hill areas. These sites have been degraded by invasive species and other issues. The department will acquire native seeds and transplants, prepare areas for seeding by burning them or controlling invasive plants, and then replant the areas. The department also will work on removing the Scot's broom, enhance habitat for the Oregon spotted frog in the West Rocky Prairie area, and remove trees that shade oak trees in the Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve. The shade actually results in dead and dying limbs, and eventually the whole oak tree. The Department of Fish and Wildlife will team up with the Washington Department of Natural Resources because they have identical restoration needs and can save time and money by avoiding redundancies in staffing, contracting, and seed source development. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1859)

### **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Restoring Big Bend Shrub-Steppe**

**Grant Requested: \$165,695**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to restore 260 acres of abandoned farmland to a diverse community of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs in the Big Bend Wildlife Area in northeast Douglas County. The land will benefit Columbian sharp-tailed grouse as well as a host of wildlife species dependent on shrub-steppe. Much of the land is heavily infested with Rush skeletonweed, a Class B noxious weed, meaning seed production must be stopped. Without intervention, the land gradually will be invaded by noxious weeds and other undesirable vegetation. Collectively, these fields have no habitat value and are in fact, a threat to the health of the surrounding landscape. This project will replace what is now non-habitat with quality native habitat thereby removing that threat. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1949)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Restoring Camas Meadows' Forest and Rare Plants**

**Grant Requested: \$113,000**

The Department of Natural Resources' Natural Areas Program will use this grant to restore 130 acres of forest and wet meadow habitats by thinning and burning, controlling invasive plants, and planting native vegetation in the Camas Meadows Natural Area Preserve, in Chelan County. The work will enhance habitat for three rare plant species, including the federally-endangered Wenatchee Mountains checkermallow, and forest wildlife. The preserve contains the world's largest population of the Wenatchee Mountains checkermallow and is critical to the species' long-term survival. The preserve also supports more than 1,000 acres of dry forest habitat used by diverse populations of songbirds and raptors, and shoreline areas and openings in the forest, which provide habitat for the rare plant species. Past forest management and fire suppression have resulted in a dense forest with altered species composition, which is degrading habitat quality for wildlife, impacting rare plant habitat, and putting the forest at risk for a high-intensity wildfire. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1636)



**Washington Department of Natural Resources**  
**Continuing Restoration of Trout Lake Meadow**

**Grant Requested: \$80,300**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to continue restoration of 35 acres of wetlands in the Trout Lake Natural Area Preserve, which is in the northwest corner of Klickitat County. The department will control weeds, plant native plants, and improve the flow of water – all with the goal of improving habitat for four rare plants and animals. The preserve is home to a large population of the Oregon spotted frog, which the state has listed as endangered and the federal government has listed threatened with extinction. The preserve also is a nesting and foraging area for the greater sandhill crane, a state endangered species. In addition, two rare plants are found in these seasonally wet meadows – pale blue-eyed grass, a state threatened and federal species of concern, and rosy owl clover, a state endangered species. While the area provides good habitat for some animals, there are several old irrigation ditches that need to be blocked so more water remains in the meadows and follow-up work is needed following the removal of an old road to improve water flow in the western portion of the site to the drier meadows to improve winter habitat for migratory birds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1674)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Restoring Rock Creek-Tieton Forest**

**Grant Requested: \$354,750**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to restore about 1,500 acres of in the Oak Creek Wildlife Area, west of Naches in Klickitat and Yakima Counties. The department will restore the land by thinning the forest and burning some of it. Because the land is former timber company land, there is a deficit of large trees that could provide durable habitat for wildlife, such as many of the state's species of greatest conservation need as well as several species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act, including the northern spotted owl, the white-headed woodpecker, Lewis's woodpecker, northern goshawk, and the Townsend's big-eared bat. The restoration will improve the ecological processes and functions so the land can better support wildlife and be more resilient to catastrophic fire in the face of climate change. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1611)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Restoring the Methow Forest**

**Grant Requested: \$603,875**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to burn 1,114 acres in the Methow Wildlife Area and thin 593 acres of forest 4 miles north of Twisp of State Highway 20 to restore the forest. Historically the wildlife area had frequent, low intensity fires, which burned the lower plants and shrubs and kept the forest open. Decades of fire suppression have transformed the open ponderosa pine stands to dense forests. This unnatural state is both unhealthy, contributing to a loss of understory plants and trees, and a contributor to the severe fires of the past 2 years in the county. By reintroducing controlled fire to the landscape, some of the build-up is burned and the risk of high severity fires is reduced, improving overall forest health and structure, wildlife habitat, and forest resiliency. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1461)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Removing Cattails in the Skagit River Delta**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to remove invasive cattail from 200 acres in the Island Unit, which is on the South Fork Skagit River, between Steamboat and Freshwater Sloughs, in the Skagit Wildlife Area in Skagit County. Unlike native cattail, invasive cattail can colonize brackish waters and



tolerate deeper water. Invasive cattail represents a threat to Bull Trout, juvenile Chinook salmon, and other salmon species by changing natural processes, water flow, and plant diversity in the Skagit River estuary. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1811)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**

**Grant Requested: \$55,000**

**Expanding the Admiralty Inlet Natural Area Preserve's Rare Native Prairies**

The Department of Natural Resources, partnering with the Whidbey Camano Land Trust, will use this grant to restore rare coastal prairie and endangered plant habitat on the 79-acre Admiralty Inlet Natural Area Preserve. The preserve is 2.5 miles south of Coupeville in Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve on Whidbey Island. This project will increase restoration significantly of two rare native prairies that have 2 of the only 12 naturally-occurring populations of golden paintbrush, which the State has listed as endangered and the federal government has listed as threatened with extinction. The project will restore another 2.2 acres of native prairie and golden paintbrush habitat in the preserve by removing invasive and non-native species, and planting native prairie species, including golden paintbrush. Seeding with native dominant prairie species also will be done. These activities will support the efforts of the department and land trust to establish self-sustaining populations of golden paintbrush as called for in the federal *Golden Paintbrush Species Recovery Plan* and help preserve and perpetuate the last native prairies in north Puget Sound, including one that is extraordinarily rare. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2011)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**

**Grant Requested: \$65,000**

**Restoring Phantom Butte Grassland**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to restore about 150 acres of a 250-acre field on Phantom Butte in the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area. The department will remove the non-native grass and invasive weeds from this former wheat field and replant it using a native grassland-forb mix. The resulting grassland will resemble native meadows in the surrounding shrub-steppe habitat. This field is part of a larger area that supports a recently augmented population of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse and a recently reintroduced population of greater sage grouse, both listed by the state as threatened with extinction. The sage grouse is also a candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. Both sharp-tailed and sage grouse have returned to similar restored fields, and this restoration project is expected to produce similar results. The department allows hunting for mule deer, hiking, and bird watching on the land. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2072)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**

**Grant Requested: \$98,100**

**Restoring Fire-Ravaged Shrub Steppe Habitat**

The Washington Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to restore 65 acres of shrub-steppe habitat damaged by wildfires in four Natural Area Preserves in Okanogan and Douglas Counties. Following the fires, the department had done a limited amount of weed control and seeding, but more work needs to be done to fully restore these native plant communities in north central Washington. The department will control nonnative plants and replant with native plants. To enhance sage grouse habitat, the department will thin the sagebrush and plant native bunchgrass on 10 acres of previously disturbed areas at Two Steppe Natural Area Preserve. Work will be done at the following Natural Area Preserves: Two Steppe, located 20 miles east of Waterville, lies within the identified breeding area of a greater sage-grouse population; Riverside Breaks, north of Omak, contains a population of the rare Snake River *Cryptantha*; Davis Canyon, located north of Brewster, was established as a National Natural Landmark because of the high quality plant communities present there; and Methow Rapids, south of Pateros,

includes unique plant communities not protected in other areas. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1678)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**  
**Restoring Klickitat Canyon Natural Resources Conservation Area**

**Grant Requested: \$125,000**

The Washington Department of Natural Resources' Natural Areas Program will use this grant to restore about 150 acres of meadow and dry forest habitat in the 2,350-acre Klickitat Canyon Natural Resources Conservation Area, 5 miles north of the town of Glenwood in Klickitat and Yakima Counties. The department will thin about 100 acres of forest, burn another 50 acres, plant native plants on 5 acres, control invasive plants on 10 acres, and restore the water flow on 2 acres by removing ruts from old roads on the site. This work will restore ponderosa pine dry forest and seasonally wet meadow habitat that supports greater sandhill cranes, long-bearded sego lily, rosy owl-clover, dwarf rush, Pulsifer's monkey-flower, and Kellogg's rush. Along with benefits to these species, this work also will reduce fuels on the land and lessen the threat of fire. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1715)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**  
**Restoration Woodard Bay Shorelines and Wetlands**

**Grant Requested: \$316,200**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to control invasive plants and replant 100 acres in the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area, which is an 870-acre natural area north of Olympia on Henderson Inlet in Thurston County. The conservation area contains shorelines and estuaries, freshwater wetlands and streams, a small lake, and habitat for many wildlife species. The goal of this project is to restore saltwater shoreline habitat and enhance degraded and poorly buffered wetlands and shorelines. Animals that will benefit from the project include bats, migratory waterfowl, and Neotropical migratory birds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1586)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**  
**Restoring Pinecroft Natural Area's Aridland Forest**

**Grant Requested: \$83,000**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to restore 80 acres of imperiled ponderosa pine forest and 20 acres of adjacent bunchgrass meadows in the Pinecroft Natural Area Preserve near Spokane. The preserve is the largest remaining ponderosa pine-grassland ecosystem that once was prevalent throughout the Spokane Valley. The department will thin high-density stands of young trees to match densities that occurred when fires were frequent, remove downed wood to reduce the unnaturally high amounts of fuel for fires, remove invasive plants from the understory, and plant native vegetation. In addition, the department will restore two areas of the preserve that were historically bunchgrass meadows but now are dominated by invasive grasses and forbs, by controlling invasive plants, seeding, and planting. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1585)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**  
**Restoring Lowland Forest in the Dabob Bay Natural Area**

**Grant Requested: \$99,150**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to restore 115 acres of young commercial timber and another 4 acres of old homestead at Dabob Bay Natural Area, east of Quilcene, on Hood Canal and the Olympic Peninsula. Under current conditions, the homestead site is not developing into forest and the former commercial timber stand provides little habitat for plants and animals. The homestead also is not

representative of a natural coastal forest ecosystem and is unlikely to develop either habitat values or a natural configuration. The department will control weeds, thin the Douglas-fir trees, and plant native trees and shrubs to increase diversity, improve wildlife habitat, and expand coastal lowland forest habitat. The department also will remove an old logging road with culverts. The department plans to develop a multiple layer overstory with native understory and ground cover. The natural area protects high quality coastal sand spits, estuary habitats, and upland shoreline forests, which are used by pileated woodpeckers, Coastal Cutthroat Trout, bald eagles, and great blue herons. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1580)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources**  
**Restoring a Coastal Forest**

**Grant Requested: \$176,000**

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to restore about 895 acres of Pacific Northwest coastal forest in the Bone River and Niawiakum River Natural Area Preserves and the Elk River and Ellsworth Creek Natural Resources Conservation Areas, in Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties. These natural areas include rare salt marsh habitats and extensive forested uplands, including significant pockets of mature and old-growth forest. They represent a large portion of a quickly disappearing mature/old-growth forest landscape in southwest Washington. Restoration will focus primarily on the thinning of densely planted commercial forest stands in the 35- to 50-year-old age range. In their current condition, these forests provide lower quality habitat for diverse plant and animal communities and are not representative of a natural northwest coastal forest ecosystem. Goals for the restoration include reducing stand density, increasing understory vegetation and plant diversity, increasing the amount of large woody debris on the forest floor, and creating wildlife snags. Doing so, will dramatically improve the quality of habitat for a variety of plants and animals, including the marbled murrelet, spotted owl, cavity dwelling birds, amphibians, and the resident herds of Roosevelt elk. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1953)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Removing Fire Fuel from the Colockum Forest**

**Grant Requested: \$254,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant for a 2-year project to remove small trees and brush to open up a ponderosa pine forest in the Colockum Wildlife Area, south of Wenatchee in Chelan and Kittitas Counties. In 2006, the department started a project to reduce the density of Douglas fir and grand fir in the pine forest by removing trees that had established there because of past logging practices and wild fire suppression. The resulting slash was not piled, but instead left fairly evenly distributed throughout the forest. The department will use manual labor and fire to remove the woody debris and stimulate fire-dependent plants eaten by deer and elk. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1881)

**APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM**

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account  
Urban Wildlife Habitat Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

**Summary**

Nine project proposals in the Urban Wildlife Habitat category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

**Board Action Requested**

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-43

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

**Background**

Urban Wildlife Habitat projects provide habitat for fish and wildlife in close proximity to a metropolitan area. These habitats may include forests, riparian zones, and wetlands, and may serve as a corridor for wildlife movement in existing populated areas.

To be eligible for consideration in this category, a project must be:

- Within the corporate limits of a city or town with a population of at least 5,000 or within five miles of such a city or town (or its adopted Urban Growth Area boundary), or
- Within five miles of an adopted Urban Growth Area in a county that has a population density of at least 250 people per square mile.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Urban Wildlife Habitat category will receive fifteen percent of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) funds in the Habitat Conservation Account.<sup>1</sup> The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) currently allocates forty percent of the funds to local agency projects, forty percent to state agency projects, and the remaining twenty percent is used to fund partially-funded projects, then alternates. With the addition of nonprofit conservancy organizations as eligible applicants,

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 79A.15.040(2)(d) RCW

the board is considering a proposal to modify the fund distribution. See Item 5C, *Funding Allocation in the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category*.

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Local and state <sup>2</sup> agencies, federally recognized Native American tribes, qualified nonprofit conservancy organizations, port districts, and special purpose districts
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Restoration, including habitat enhancement or creation</li> <li>• Where appropriate, development of public use facilities such as trails, viewing blinds, restrooms, and parking</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	No minimum or maximum grant request limit per project
<b>Match Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments and nonprofit organizations must provide a 1:1 matching share.</li> <li>• No match required for state agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Public Access</b>	Must be accessible for public recreation and outdoor education unless the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board specifically approves limiting public access to protect sensitive species, water quality, or public safety.
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility.</li> <li>• Property acquired or developed must be retained for habitat conservation purposes in perpetuity.</li> <li>• Projects involving renovation of an existing facility are ineligible.</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Nine Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects, requesting \$14.8 million, were evaluated by members of the WWRP Habitat Acquisition Advisory Committee on August 18-19, 2016 in Olympia. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, include state and local agency representatives and citizens who are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge related to habitat protection, enhancement, and conservation. The following members participated this year:

<b>Advisory Committee Members</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
John Howard, Puyallup	Citizen
Kelly McCaffrey, Seattle	Citizen
Bill Robinson, Olympia	Citizen
Dyanne Sheldon, Clinton	Citizen
Pene Speaks, Olympia	Citizen
Ann Van Sweringen, Olympia	Citizen
Scott Steltzner, Squaxin Island Tribe	Local Agency
Pat Stevenson, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	Local Agency

<sup>2</sup> State agencies mean the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Enterprise Services (Formerly General Administration), and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

John Gamon, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency
Dave Hays, Department of Fish and Wildlife	State Agency

A team of ten advisory committee members reviewed the proposals in an open public meeting and scored the projects using board-adopted criteria. The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are found in *Table 1 – WWRP, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

### Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

At the end of the evaluation meeting on August 19 and during the post evaluation meeting on September 8, RCO staff met with the WWRP Habitat Acquisition Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

The advisory committee felt the evaluation process was organized and efficient. They had suggestions that would help them better assess the project proposals. They recommended:

1. Applicants be clear about the habitat and species that are on the subject properties in relationship to the entire geographic envelope.
2. Applicants should describe how the habitat and species contribute to the “big” picture, however, the focus must be on the specific properties proposed for acquisition.
3. RCO should work with a sub-committee to re-work the *Species with Special Status Table* and provide better guidance on how applicants could collect the information needed for their project proposals. The advisors want to make sure the table reflects what is on the subject property, rather than what is within the larger geographic envelope.

They appreciated the in-person presentations for the Urban Wildlife Habitat category, primarily because of the variety and complexity of the project proposals. The advisory committee was satisfied with the process and the resulting ranked list.

### Strategic Plan Link

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board’s goal to help its partners protect, restore, and develop habitat opportunities that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystems. 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 the board’s goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat opportunities.

### Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-43.

### Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the

capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## **Attachments**

- A. Resolution #2016-43, including Table 1 – WWRP, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19
- B. State Map for Urban Wildlife Habitat Category projects
- C. Urban Wildlife Habitat Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Urban Wildlife Habitat Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19
- E. Urban Wildlife Habitat Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-43  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, nine Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all nine Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects address a variety of habitat needs, and the evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitat and the demonstrated need to protect it for fish and/or wildlife, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

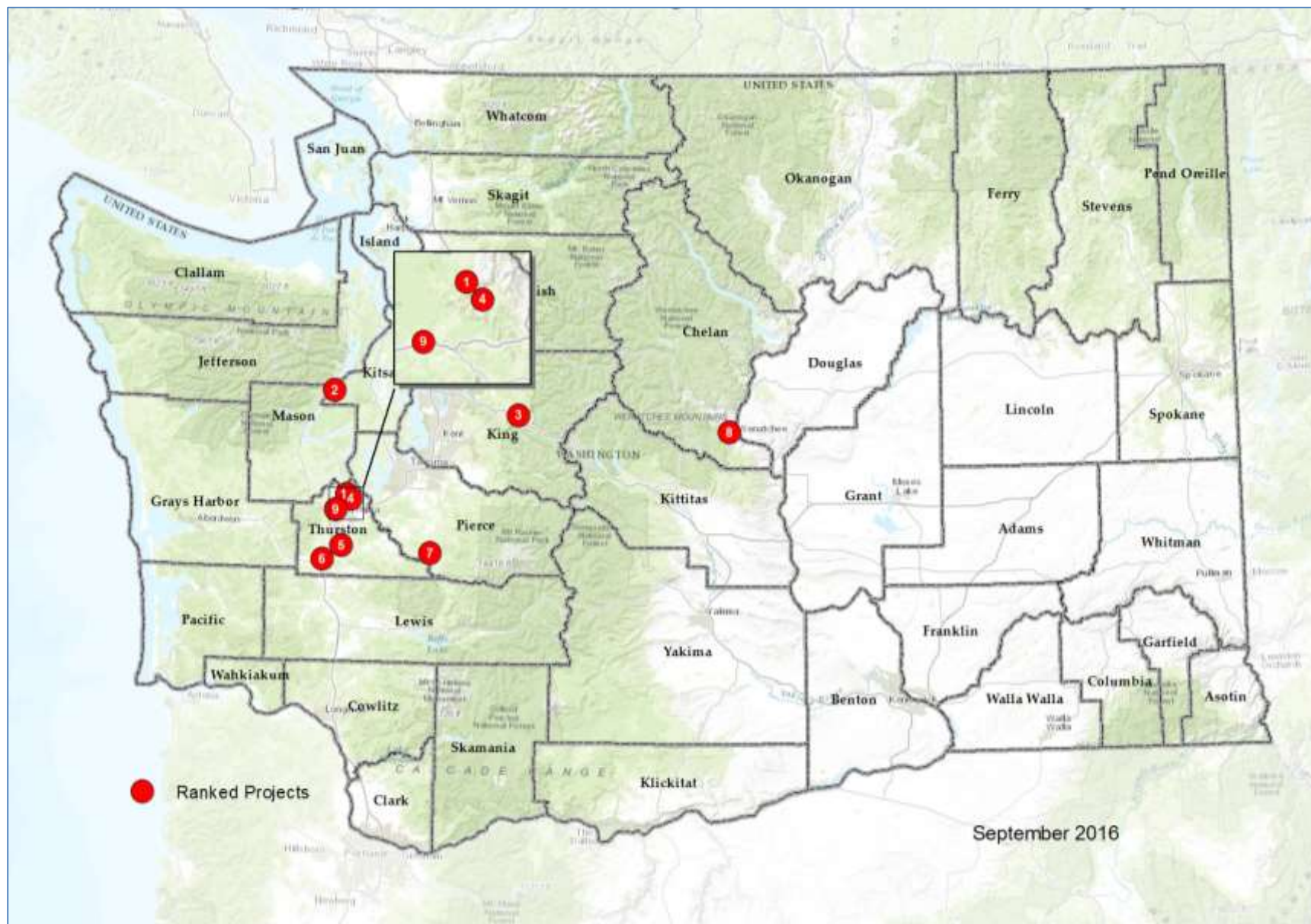
*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_



## State Map for Urban Wildlife Habitat Category Projects



## Urban Wildlife Habitat Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

"Urban Wildlife Habitat means lands that provide habitat important to wildlife in proximity to a metropolitan area."<sup>3</sup>

Urban Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Summary		
Criteria	Evaluation Elements	Possible Points
Project Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate the project on statewide, vicinity, and site maps</li> <li>• Brief summary of the project [goal(s) and objective(s) statement]</li> </ul>	Not scored
1. Ecological and Biological Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bigger picture</li> <li>• Uniqueness or significance of the site</li> <li>• Fish and wildlife species and or communities</li> <li>• Quality of habitat</li> </ul>	20
2. Species and Communities with Special Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat to species or communities</li> <li>• Importance of acquisitions</li> <li>• Ecological roles</li> <li>• Taxonomic distinctness</li> <li>• Rarity</li> </ul>	10
3. Manageability and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediacy of threat to the site</li> <li>• Long-term viability</li> <li>• Enhancement of existing protected land</li> <li>• Ongoing stewardship</li> </ul>	15
4. Public Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project support</li> </ul>	10
5. Educational Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational and scientific value</li> </ul>	5
6. Public Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for, and appropriate level of, public use</li> </ul>	10
7. GMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth Management Act Planning Requirement</li> </ul>	0
8. Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of, and proximity to, the nearest urban area</li> </ul>	10
<b>Total Points Possible</b>		<b>80</b>

<sup>3</sup> RCW 79A.15.010 (15)

## Urban Wildlife Habitat Detailed Scoring Criteria

### Team Scored

1. **Ecological and Biological Characteristics** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5)(a) (i, v-vii, ix, xiv); (5)(b)(ii)*  
Why is the site worthy of long-term conservation?
2. **Species or Communities with Special Status** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (a) (IV, xi, xiii)*  
What is the significance of each species or community listed on your species and communities status table?
3. **Manageability and Viability** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (a) (ii, iv, vi, viii, x, xii)*  
What is the likelihood of the site remaining viable over the long-term and why is it important to secure it now?
4. **Public Benefit** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (a) (i, iii, xiv)*  
To what degree do communities, governments, landowners, constituent groups, or academia benefit from or support the project?
5. **Educational Opportunities** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (a) (xiv)*  
To what degree does this project provide potential opportunities for educational and scientific value?
6. **Public Use** *RCW 79A.15.060 (5) (b) (iii-iv)*  
Does this project provide potential opportunities for public access, education, or enjoyment?

### RCO Staff Scored

7. **Growth Management Act Preference** *RCW 43.17.250 (GMA-preference required.)*  
Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?
8. **Population** *RCW 79A.25.250; RCW 79A.15.060 (6)(b)(i)*  
Where is this project located with respect to urban growth areas, cities/towns, and county density?

## Urban Wildlife Habitat Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2015-17

TO BE ADDED WHEN THE MATERIALS ARE COMPILED

## Urban Wildlife Habitat Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources**

**Grant Requested: \$3,232,991**

#### **Conserving Land in the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy about 74 acres in the Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area, located within minutes of downtown Olympia and the city of Lacey, in Thurston County. The land includes more than 28 acres of shoreline and wetland habitats and includes the shoreline of Henderson Inlet, portions of Woodard Creek, and other small tributaries. The purchase will protect important habitat for wildlife, including nesting bald eagles, a significant heron rookery, and the largest harbor seal nursery in south Puget Sound. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1442)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources**

**Grant Requested: \$3,569,499**

#### **Conserving Kitsap County Forests**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy 192 acres in the Stavis Natural Resources Conservation Area, in Kitsap County. The purchase will protect rare forests in one of most important corridors for biodiversity conservation in the Puget trough. The Stavis conservation area and the Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve, which is within the conservation boundary of Stavis, provide high quality and rare wildlife habitat making up a crucial part of a larger landscape of forests on the western Kitsap Peninsula. This project supports wildlife near urban areas and protect forests along Stavis and Harding Creeks, which provide spawning and rearing habitat for fall Chum and Coho salmon. The purchase also will conserve a pocket estuary on Hood Canal, a forest near Stavis Bay, and more than a quarter-mile of Hood Canal shoreline. The land would be open to the public for low-impact recreation, environmental education, and scientific research. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1440)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources**

**Grant Requested: \$3,431,186**

#### **Conserving Land in East King County**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to buy 891 acres in east King County – 632 acres in the Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area, 179 acres in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Resources Conservation Area, and 80 acres in the Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area. The land includes key areas in the Mountains to Sound Greenway that are threatened by residential development and provide crucial wildlife habitat in an urban area. The greenway is a 100-mile corridor of forests, wildlife habitat, and open areas along Interstate 90, a National Scenic Byway. Distinctive features include talus, high and low elevation lakes, numerous streams, wetlands, old-growth and mature forests, cliffs, and landscape connections for wildlife. Wildlife at these sites include a variety of animals, including cougars, bobcats, mountain goats, black bears, coyotes, elk, red-tailed hawks, osprey, barred owls, pygmy owls, and pileated woodpeckers. The department will allow low-impact public use and outdoor environmental education on the land. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1439)

### **Capitol Land Trust**

**Grant Requested: \$610,000**

#### **Protecting Lower Henderson Inlet Habitat**

The Capitol Land Trust will use this grant to buy 106 acres and more than a mile of Puget Sound shoreline on the eastern shore of lower Henderson Inlet, in Thurston County, for an outdoor education preserve. The land, which is made up of the 51-acre Stillman Tree Farm and the 55-acre Harmony Farm, includes nearshore, estuarine, tributary, wetland, and upland habitat. It is used by many priority species including Chinook, Coho, and Chum salmon, steelhead, forage fish, shellfish, and numerous bird species. The land trust also will demolish structures on the land, control noxious weeds, install fencing and signs, and remove garbage. The Capitol Land Trust will

contribute \$610,000 in Conservation Futures,<sup>4</sup> a federal grant, and a grant from the salmon recovery program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1916)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Expanding the West Rocky Prairie Wildlife Area**

**Grant Requested: \$2,200,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy about 160 acres in Thurston County, expanding the West Rocky Prairie Unit in the Scatter Creek Wildlife Area and protecting one of the last native outwash prairies remaining in Washington. This project will create a 3,632-acre conservation network between Millersylvania State Park, the McIntosh Tree Farm, the Rocky Prairie Natural Area Preserve, and the West Rocky Prairie Unit. Habitat would be protected for dozens of plant and animal species at risk of extinction, including golden paintbrush, which is listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, and the Mazama pocket gopher and the Oregon spotted frog, both of which are on state and federal lists, as well as 15 species of butterfly of state and federal concern. Rocky prairie is one of only two remaining sites in the Puget trough that once contained all of the prairie specialist butterflies. The public will be able to use the area for walking, hiking, wildlife watching, and hunting on the expanded wildlife area. West Rocky Prairie was recommended for protection by the Interagency Prairie Landscape Working Group. Mima mounds found onsite are considered an ecological wonder. Friends of West Rocky Prairie formed in 2007 to conserve this land and obtained 2,000 signatures requesting the site be protected from industrial use. The local Black Hills Audubon also strongly supports site conservation. As with the attached wildlife area, Evergreen State College and University of Washington would use the site for prairie research. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1350)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**Preserving a Scatter Creek Prairie**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy 147.5 acres of the highest quality privately-owned prairie in Thurston County. Located near Grand Mound, the land is a priority area for protecting the Mazama pocket gopher, which is listed as at-risk of extinction by both the state and federal governments. Taylor's checkerspot butterfly, the mardon skipper butterfly, and five additional species of greatest conservation need also use the prairie. The land is next to department's Scatter Creek Unit and would increase the wildlife area unit to 1,063 acres. The property contains the unique south Puget Sound prairie ecosystem including highly sought prairie soils, a significant oak woodland, wetlands, and more than a half-mile of Scatter Creek. The public can use the land for walking, hiking, dog training, wildlife watching, and bird hunting. The expanded wildlife area would provide one of the largest horseback riding opportunities in the south Puget Sound via a series of trails that meander thru restored prairie and upland forests. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1352)

**Nisqually Land Trust**  
**Conserving the Middle Ohop Creek**

**Grant Requested: \$215,818**

The Nisqually Land Trust will use this grant to buy and start restoration of 32 acres along Ohop Creek, one of the two main tributaries to the Nisqually River. The land is near Eatonville, in Pierce County, and includes nearly a quarter-mile of Ohop Creek. The land will extend, enhance, and buffer habitat for 196 species and includes priority spawning habitat for five species of native Pacific salmon, including Chinook Salmon and steelhead trout, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. The land includes 6.5 acres north of the creek, predominantly fallow pasture, and south of the creek – 16.5 acres of fallow pasture in the floodplain and 9 acres of forested bluff. The land trust will demolish four structures in poor condition on the land. The Nisqually Land Trust will contribute \$215,819 in cash, a grant from the salmon recovery program, and

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<sup>4</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.



donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1920)

**Chelan-Douglas Land Trust**  
**Buying Land in the Wenatchee Foothills at Castle Rock**

**Grant Requested: \$400,000**

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to buy 398 acres in the Wenatchee foothills to protect high value shrub-steppe habitat. The land has habitat for a diverse array of plants as well as species of state and federal concern such as mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, golden and bald eagles, western rattlesnakes, yellow-bellied marmots, wrens, swifts, and grouse. The area is under high pressure for view homes encroaching from the north and south. The land will provide access for hikers from Castle Rock to public lands, which in turn connect to Wenatchee's Saddlerock Natural Area to the south and the land trust's Horse Lake Reserve to the north. Conserving this property will reduce risks to lower elevation homes from mudslides and flooding. The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will contribute \$418,250 in donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1380)

**Olympia**  
**Buying Land in the West Bay Woods**

**Grant Requested: \$164,927**

The Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Department will use this grant to buy 2.8 acres of natural open space in the West Bay woods area, in west Olympia between West Bay Drive and Rogers Street. The purchase will conserve an important buffer next to an active Pacific great blue heron rookery as well as habitat for Cooper's hawks, falcons, owls, bats, deer, mountain beavers, coyotes, red foxes, and other smaller animals. The land also will provide a pedestrian trail connection between the neighborhood and West Bay. West Bay woods is part of an undeveloped, contiguous wildlife corridor that includes the Schneider Creek basin. This acquisition was identified as a priority by the community and is contained in the *Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Plan*. Olympia will contribute \$164,928 in voter-approved bonds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1620)

# Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

Item **12A**

## APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Outdoor Recreation Account:  
Local Parks Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

### Summary

Seventy-seven project proposals in the Local Parks category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, review and evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-44

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

## Background

The Local Parks category of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) provides funds for active and passive outdoor recreation facilities. Acquisition, development, and renovation of existing facilities are eligible. Facilities may include athletic fields, hard courts, picnic sites, playgrounds, outdoor swimming pools, and support amenities.

The Local Parks category receives thirty percent of the WWRP funds in the Outdoor Recreation Account. Forty to fifty percent of the funds allocated in this category must be used for acquisition costs. Meeting this statutory requirement may require skipping higher-ranked development projects in favor of acquisition projects.



<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Local agencies (cities/towns, counties, park, port, and school districts, federally recognized Native American tribes, and special purpose districts)
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Development or renovation of existing facilities</li> <li>• Combination projects involving both acquisition and development/renovation</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$500,000 for development or renovation projects</li> <li>• \$1 million for acquisition and combination projects (maximum of \$500,000 for development)</li> </ul>
<b>Match Requirements</b>	1:1 matching share
<b>Public Access</b>	Required
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility.</li> <li>• Property acquired, developed, or renovated must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Seventy-seven Local Parks category projects, requesting nearly \$32.8 million, were evaluated by members of the WWRP Local Parks Advisory Committee between August 8 and 12, 2016 in Olympia. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, include local agency representatives and citizens who have expertise and experience in local land use issues, park and recreation resource management, engineering, and design. The following members participated this year:

<b>Evaluator</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Sharon Claussen, Edmonds	Citizen
Cindy Everett,* Kennewick	Citizen
James Horan,* Olympia	Citizen
John Bottelli, Spokane County Parks, Recreation and Golf Department	Local Agency
Bryan Higgins, Federal Way Parks and Recreation Department	Local Agency
Frana Milan, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	Local Agency
Paul J. Kaftanski, Everett Parks and Recreation Department	Local Agency
Rick Terway, City of Pasco	Local Agency

\*Participated in the technical review meetings only.

Six advisory committee members reviewed the proposals in an open public meeting and scored the projects using criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are in *Table 1 – WWRP, Local Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

## Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

At the end of the evaluation meeting on August 12 and during the post-evaluation meeting on August 25, staff met with the WWRP Local Parks Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

Overall, the advisory committee felt the process was organized, well-run, and fair. While the advisors spent a total of ten days in Olympia participating in technical review and evaluation meetings for Local Parks category projects, they still felt the in-person presentation process was the most efficient way to score and rank projects. They were satisfied with the materials provided and the responsiveness of many applicants to their suggested improvements following the technical review. As always, there were a few surprises with some of the rankings, however, they were confident in the resulting ranked list.

Over the past year, the board approved two changes to the evaluation criteria for the Local Parks category. First, the board added a new criterion to address priorities in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Second, the board removed the bonus point from the *Cost Efficiencies* criterion to minimize confusion and to make the question easier to score.

The new SCORP criterion is clearly relevant for park projects and most applicants made changes to their responses to the criterion following the technical review meeting. The question still presented an evaluation challenge since most applicants struggled to identify how the scope of work included in their project specifically addressed the SCORP priority cited. Evaluators felt the change to the *Cost Efficiencies* criterion made it easier to score, however, the *Immediacy of Threat* criterion still proves to be difficult.

While advisory committee members were pleased to see several small community projects near the top of the list, they would definitely like to see a new category or set-aside funding for small communities or small works projects. Also, there were several members who support providing sixty percent of the Local Parks category funds for development projects. They believe there are more options for acquisitions.

## 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 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities. Also, projects considered for funding in the Local Parks category support board priorities in *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Local Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-44.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the

capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-44, including *Table 1 – WWRP, Local Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*
- B. State Map for Local Parks Category projects
- C. Local Parks Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Local Parks Category Projects, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. Local Parks Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board**  
**Resolution #2016-44**  
**Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program**  
**Local Parks Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, seventy-seven Local Parks category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all seventy-seven Local Parks category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10a, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*, and

**WHEREAS**, these Local Parks category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and local agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve acquisition, development, and/or renovation of properties for recreation, thereby supporting board priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Local Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19* and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Local Parks category projects for further consideration.

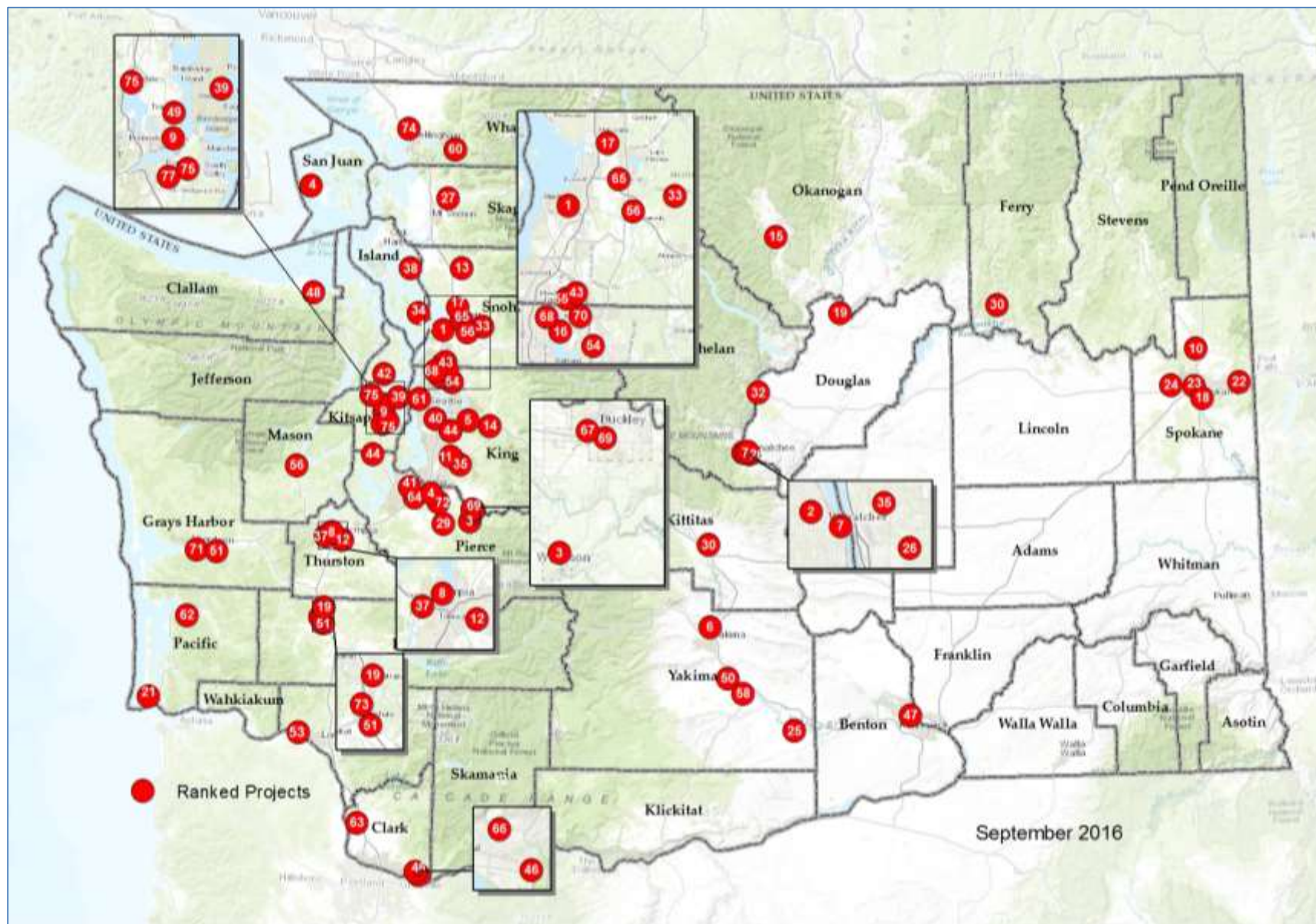
*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for Local Parks Category Projects



## Local Parks Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

*Local parks provide property or facilities for active (high impact) or passive (low impact) outdoor recreation. They may contain both upland and water-oriented elements.*

Local Parks Criteria Summary					
Scored by	#	Title	Project Type Questions	Maximum Points	Focus*
Advisory Committee	1	Public Need	All	15	Local
Advisory Committee	2	Project Scope	All	15	Local
Advisory Committee	3	SCORP Priorities	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	4	Immediacy of Threat	Acquisition	10	Local
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	5	Project Design	Development	15	Technical
			Combination	7.5	
Advisory Committee	6	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	7	Site Suitability	Acquisition	5	Technical
			Combination	2.5	
Advisory Committee	8	Expansion/Renovation	All	5	Local
Advisory Committee	9	Project Support	All	10	State, Local
Advisory Committee	10	Cost Efficiencies	All	5	State, Local
RCO Staff	11	Growth Management Act Preference	All	0	State
RCO Staff	12	Population Proximity	All	3	State
<b>Total Points Possible=83</b>					

\*Focus—Criteria orientation in accordance with the following priorities:

- State—Those that meet general statewide needs (often called for in Revised Codes of Washington or State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan [SCORP])
- Local—Those that meet local needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans)
- Technical—Those that meet technical considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

## Scoring Criteria, Local Parks Category

### Advisory Committee Scored Criteria

1. **Public Need.** Considering the availability of existing outdoor recreation facilities within the service area, what is the need for new or improved facilities?
2. **Project Scope.** Does the project scope meet deficient recreational opportunities within the service area as identified in Question 1, Public Need?
3. **SCORP Priorities.** How will this project address statewide or regional priorities as described in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)? *Resolution 2016-04*
4. **Immediacy of Threat.** Is there a threat to the public availability of the resources the site possesses? (Acquisition/Combination only)
5. **Project Design.** Does the project demonstrate good design criteria? Does it make the best use of the site? (Development/Combination only)
6. **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship.** Will the project result in a quality sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment? *Resolution 2014-06*
7. **Site Suitability.** Is the site to be acquired well suited for the intended recreational uses?
8. **Expansion or Renovation.** Will the acquisition or development project expand or renovate an existing recreation area or facility?
9. **Project Support.** The extent that the public (statewide, community, and/or user groups) has been provided with an adequate opportunity to become informed, and/or support for the project seems apparent.
10. **Cost Efficiencies.** To what extent does this project demonstrate efficiencies or a reduction in government costs through documented use of donations or other resources? *Resolution 2016-04*

### RCO Staff Scored Criteria

11. **Growth Management Act Preference.** (RCW 43.17.250)  
Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?
12. **Population Proximity.** (RCW 79A.25.250)  
Is the project in a populated area?
  - a. The project is located within the urban growth area boundary of a city or town with a population of 5,000 or more. AND
  - b. The project is located within a county with a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.



## Local Parks Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

To be added separately during pdf compilation



## Local Parks Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Everett**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Renovating the Phil Johnson Ball Fields**

The Everett Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate four baseball/softball fields to multipurpose fields with artificial turf, permitting year-round play for baseball, softball, youth soccer, and youth lacrosse. The fields have artificial turf infield interiors and natural turf outfields. The synthetic infields are worn and after 15 years, have exceeded their initially projected lifespan. Accessibility improvements, both to and on the fields, will be implemented in the project, including field markings for adaptive softball/baseball play. In addition, a dirt area on the northeast section of the property and adjacent to the fields will be paved for parking 46 vehicles. Everett will contribute \$2 million in cash and a grant from the state Youth Athletic Facilities program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1310)

### **Wenatchee**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Revitalizing Kiwanis Methow Park**

The City of Wenatchee will use this grant to revitalize its 1.26-acre Kiwanis Methow Park. The City will expand the playground, renovate a worn soccer field and basketball court, create a community garden, add walking paths with seating areas, install green infrastructure including lighting, and build restrooms. Reflecting the local culture, a new Latino kiosk pavilion will be the park's central feature. In south Wenatchee, 13 percent of the city's population is within a half-mile of Kiwanis Methow Park and 50 percent of households are low-income. The park serves more Latino residents (54 percent of the local population), more residents identifying as "other races" (32 percent), and more children (33 percent) than any other city park in Wenatchee. Wenatchee will contribute more than \$1.3 million in staff labor, materials, local and private grants, a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1518)

### **Wilkeson**

**Grant Requested: \$43,122**

#### **Replacing Worn Out Play Structures in Wilkeson's Roosevelt Park**

The Town of Wilkeson will use this grant to buy and install new playground equipment and wood chip ground cover, create pathways and parking accessible to people using wheelchairs, and level the play field. The park has the town's only playground, and the current play structures are old and falling apart. Roosevelt Park was the site of low income apartments in the 1930s. While the apartments were demolished by 1970, historic sidewalks and stairs still exist around the play structures. The sidewalks will be kept for a historic setting and an interpretive plinth will be added. Older sidewalks will be widened by adding adjacent hardened paths. In the play field, the Town will remove the sidewalks and curbing that obstruct safe play, add topsoil, and hydroseed. Wilkeson will contribute \$43,122 in cash, local and other grants, and donations of cash, equipment, labor, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1500)

### **Edgewood**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Building Edgewood's First Community Park**

The City of Edgewood, in Pierce County, will use this grant to develop 18 acres into its first community park. In this first phase of development, the City will build a half-mile loop trail, a playground that

accommodates people with disabilities, a picnic shelter, grass amphitheater, restroom, multi-use programmable space, and a permanent site for the iconic 1902 Edgewood-Nyholm windmill that will generate power for the park. Edgewood has a population of 9,501 and has remained largely undeveloped. That is beginning to change and Edgewood is starting to see significant development both along State Route 161 and all over the city. Edgewood will contribute more than \$2.6 million in cash, a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1826)

**King County**  
**Developing the Cougar Mountain Precipice Trailhead**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks will use this grant to develop a trailhead and parking area that will expand access to its most popular natural area park, the 3,100-acre Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park. The parking lot will be the first new lot since 1994 and the only one to serve the northeast quadrant of this large park. Currently, only a few vehicles can park on the road shoulder and this on-street parking is anticipated to disappear once the City of Issaquah improves the road. Adjacent to Issaquah and within walking and biking distance from a regional transit center, the new trailhead will include a 40-vehicle parking lot, bike racks, drop-off area, waterless restroom, and an informational kiosk. It will connect to the Big Tree Ridge Trail, which links to the park's 36-mile trail network. This project is supported by the City of Issaquah, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Issaquah Alps Trails Club, Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, and Washington Trails Association. Minutes from downtown Seattle and Bellevue, the park is a year-round destination that features diverse habitats, such as forests, wetlands, and cliffs, talus, and caves. It offers sweeping vistas of Lake Sammamish, the Cascade Mountains, Bellevue, and Seattle. King County will contribute \$634,600 in a voter-approved levy. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1363)

**Selah**  
**Expanding the Selah Skate Park**

**Grant Requested: \$45,000**

The Selah Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to expand the Selah Skate Park by adding a half pipe ramp, a progressive pump track, picnic tables, and a path to make the park accessible to wheelchairs. With this expansion, the park would allow more skateboarding athletes and other wheeled athletes to use the park without feeling like the park is always crowded. The 13-year-old skate park is overdue for a remodel. Selah will contribute \$45,000 in staff labor, materials, and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1973)

**Wenatchee**  
**Developing Hale Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Wenatchee will use this grant to complete the final phase of development the nearly 5-acre Hale Park, which is nestled between the Apple Capital Recreational Loop Trail, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, and the Columbia River, in south Wenatchee. The City will build a picnic shelter, add a children's play area, and build a long-requested skate park. In addition, the city will add parking, paths accessible by wheelchairs, security cameras, and restrooms. This is the City's top priority park project. The park is in the most ethnically rich area of the community with a population that is 54 percent Hispanic and also the area with the highest poverty level at 50 percent of households. More than 33 percent of service area residents are children. The park has views of the river and provides pedestrian connections to East

Wenatchee by a historic pedestrian bridge. Wenatchee will contribute \$635,000 in cash, staff labor, materials, a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1666)

### **Olympia**

**Grant Requested: \$446,380**

#### **Building a Sprayground and Picnic Shelter in Woodruff Park**

The City of Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Department will use this grant to build a sprayground at Woodruff Park, on Harrison Avenue Northwest in Olympia. The City also will remodel the park restroom and utility building, adjust the landscaping, build a covered picnic shelter, add paths and parking accessible to wheelchairs, and install seating, irrigation, and park furnishings. The renovation will relieve the city's sprayground at Heritage Park Fountain, which was not designed to accommodate the amount of use it receives on hot summer days. This will be the first of several neighborhood spraygrounds across the city. Letters of support have been received from the Olympia School District, the Olympia Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee, the Northwest Neighborhood Association and a nearby child care center. Olympia will contribute \$446,380. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1382)

### **Bremerton**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Renovating Manette Park**

The City of Bremerton will use this grant to renovate the 2.5-acre Manette neighborhood park, which has the city's only public, lighted, grass, youth soccer field. The park is rundown and has cracked tennis courts, a substandard basketball pad, and a 1940s restroom that is not accessible by people with disabilities and prone to failure during events. The park is surrounded by weathered chain link fence up to 25 feet tall and has several elevation changes without ramps and pathways. No part of the park is accessible by people using wheelchairs. The City will develop walking paths throughout the park and build a multi-use sports court, restroom, and off-street parking for people with disabilities. The City also will renovate the playfield with new energy-efficient light poles located further from the field of play, which will provide better coverage and spill less light into the neighborhood. Bremerton will contribute \$505,600 in staff labor, a grant from the state Youth Athletic Facilities program, and donations of cash from the Manette Neighborhood Coalition, Bremerton Soccer Club, and other individuals and community groups. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1312)

### **Spokane County**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Developing Bidwell Park**

Spokane County Parks, Recreation and Golf Department will use this grant to continue developing the 20-acre Bidwell Park. The aquatics portion of the park has been completed but the remaining 16 acres still is undeveloped. The County will expand the green space, pave trails, landscape, and build a restroom, playground, picnic shelter, multi-use softball/soccer field, and more parking. Spokane County will contribute \$781,000 in cash, a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1918)

**Kent**  
**Expanding Clark Lake Park**

**Grant Requested: \$716,876**

The City of Kent will use this grant to buy 5.5 acres to expand Clark Lake Park. The land is next to the park's undersized 10-car parking lot and main entrance, and will allow the City to expand the parking lot and provide space for amenities like a restroom, picnic shelter, trails, and a nature playground. The 125-acre Clark Lake Park is on the East Hill of Kent where about 70 percent of the city's 122,900 residents live. The park surrounds a 7-acre freshwater lake and is considered the future "central park" of Kent's park system and a regional amenity for south King County. When fully assembled, the park will be a 150-acre mostly passive use park in the middle of a dense residential area. This 5.5-acre parcel is one of two remaining high priority acquisition targets. King County began to assemble the land around Clark Lake for a park in the early 1990s and the City of Kent continued the effort when it annexed the land. Kent will contribute \$716,877 in cash, Conservation Futures,<sup>1</sup> and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1513)

**Olympia**  
**Buying the LBA Woods for a Park**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy about 72 acres, locally known as the LBA woods, to develop a community park. The land is in southeast Olympia on Morse-Merryman Road, next to Little Baseball Association (LBA) Park. Buying the land will conserve one of the last large unprotected forested areas in Olympia. This project was the most requested project by the community and is a high priority in the city's parks and recreation plan. The project has strong support from community groups such as the LBA Woods Coalition, Coalition of Parks Advocates, and Olympia Coalition for Ecosystems Preservation. While most of the park will be used for passive recreation, a portion of the site may be used for active recreation such as athletic fields. Olympia will contribute more than \$3.8 million from another grant and voter-approved bonds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1359)

**Arlington**  
**Building a Spray Park at Haller Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Arlington will use this grant to develop a spray park at Haller Park, a 50-year-old park that is undergoing a complete renovation. There are no other outdoor water features in the city and this will provide a safe alternative to swimming in the Stillaquamish River. Through community support and the engagement of the Arlington Rotary, the first two phases of renovation, which included a new playground, restroom, and boat launch, are nearly complete. Community support for this project has been extensive, including donations from the Arlington Rotary, the Stillaquamish Tribe, and the Friends of the Park. Arlington will contribute \$872,600 in donations of cash, labor, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1308)

**King County**  
**Improving Access to Preston Mill Park**

**Grant Requested: \$202,000**

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks will use this grant to expand access to Preston Mill Park by installing a restroom and two parking stalls accessible to people with disabilities.

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<sup>1</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

Located in the historic mill town of Preston at the foot of the Cascade Mountains in eastern rural King County, Preston Mill Park is 22 acres of undeveloped land that features the remnants of a mill that operated for nearly 100 years, and about a quarter-mile of the Raging River. King County bought the land to protect its historical, cultural, and environmental value. The first phase of development is expected to be completed in 2017 and includes walking paths, interpretive signs about the site and local economy, a community meadow, a gateway, and restoration of the habitat. King County will contribute \$202,400 in a voter-approved levy. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1740)

**Twisp**  
**Renovating the Twisp Sports Complex**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

The Town of Twisp in Okanogan County will use this grant to begin renovating a baseball field and a soccer field in the Twisp Sports Complex, a 10-acre area at the south end of town. Currently, the fields overlap and only one sport can be played at a time. The Town will re-orient and renovate the baseball field and move the soccer field, allowing simultaneous play. In addition, the Town will install irrigation. This is the first phase of the renovation and it is expected that in time, the area will be fully renovated to include more fields, an open play area, parking lots, a restroom, a concession building, and connecting paths. Twisp will contribute \$250,000 in cash, and a grant from the state Youth Athletic Facilities program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2084)

**Kenmore**  
**Renovating Saint Edward State Park's Ball Fields**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Kenmore will use this grant to convert two youth soccer and baseball fields into multi-purpose fields at Saint Edward State Park. The 316-acre Saint Edward State Park on Lake Washington's northeast shore has had two ball fields since the 1930s. The City will replace the grass turf with artificial turf, replace the field amenities, create paths accessible to people with disabilities, and install a maintenance shed, interpretive signs, fencing, and utilities. The City also will landscape the area, pave gravel parking stalls, and add new parking. The overall goal is to upgrade a well-loved park's unplayable facility. This project is important to the community because youth participation in active sports is growing, yet local acreage to build new sports facilities is limited. Game-quality fields and accessible facilities are particularly lacking in Kenmore. School fields are becoming increasingly unavailable and teams are traveling further away to find facilities. Kenmore will contribute \$2.5 million in a state appropriation and a grant from the state Youth Athletic Facilities program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1609)

**Marysville**  
**Developing Olympic View Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Marysville will use this grant to develop 3 of 7.48 acres for a community park next to the Ebey Waterfront Trail and the Qwuloolt estuary. The City will clear and grade the land, build restrooms and play areas, landscape, and install parking and signs. The City also will provide access for hand-carried boats to Ebey Slough. Development of this site will provide an expanded community connection to a regional trail that will eventually provide access to Marysville's downtown by a 3.8-mile trail system for non-motorized use. Marysville will contribute \$835,912. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1843)

**Spokane**  
**Renovating the Southeast Youth Sports Complex Neighborhood Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Spokane Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to replace the neighborhood park and three baseball/softball fields with four larger fields at the Southeast Youth Sports Complex. The new fields will be multipurpose and have natural turf. The City also will install a new playground, splash pad, restroom, large picnic shelter, and a small shelter. Finally, the City will expand the pathways accessible to wheelchairs and improve the landscaping. The City has targeted the southeast sports complex for an expanded neighborhood park, which is lacking in this part of the city, and improved and safer access to youth sports. Spokane will contribute \$550,000 in a grant from the state Youth Athletic Facilities program and donations of cash, materials, and labor from KXLY/QueenB Broadcasting. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1903)

**Bridgeport**  
**Developing Conklin Landing Park**

**Grant Requested: \$273,144**

The City of Bridgeport will use this grant to develop the remaining 1.84 acres of the nearly 5-acre Conklin Landing Park, which is on Second Street at the northern end of the city, in Douglas County. The City will install a playground and picnic shelter, expand the restroom, add seven camping spaces and parking, expand landscaping, and install signs. The City, local public utility district, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and state "Jobs Now" funding, completed earlier phases of development that included building a two-lane boat launch, a 10-space recreational vehicle park with restrooms and landscaping, and a parking lot. Bridgeport will contribute \$273,146 in cash and a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1612)

**Centralia**  
**Renovating the Pearl Street Memorial Pool**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Centralia will use this grant to redevelop an outdoor pool and build a new pool house on North Pearl Street. In the first phase of construction, the City is building a memorial plaza with a restroom and dry-deck fountain north of the existing pool house. In this, the second phase, the City will demolish the aging pool house, surrounding asphalt and concrete areas, and fencing, then build a new outdoor pool house, replace the pool's plumbing, and add decking and fencing around the pool. The City also will buy mechanic equipment and refurbish the existing pool. The pool, also known as the Pearl Street Veterans Pool, was built in the 1950s. While the pool has been maintained and even updated in the 1980s, the age of the pool and weatherization has finally caught up with it. In 2011, the City closed the pool. Centralia will contribute more than \$1 million from a federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grant and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2076)

**Ilwaco**  
**Renovating the Softball Field in Ilwaco Community Park**

**Grant Requested: \$158,350**

The City of Ilwaco will use this grant to renovate 3 acres of Ilwaco Community Park, which is at the east end of Lake and Spruce Streets in Ilwaco, in Pacific County. The park is the only park of its kind in the city. The City will focus renovation on the softball/Little League baseball field. The City will lay new grass in the outfield and resurface the dirt infield, replace dugouts and bleachers, move the basketball court, pave the parking lot, and lay concrete pathways. The city's *Parks, Trails and Natural Areas Plan* has identified this



project as the highest priority. In addition; community groups such as the Port of Ilwaco, Ilwaco Fire Department, and several local businesses have been fundraising for this project. Ilwaco will contribute \$160,151 in equipment, staff labor, a local grant, and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1802)

**Liberty Lake**  
**Creating Orchard Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Liberty Lake will use this grant to buy 11 acres in the fastest growing part of the city, the River District area, and develop Orchard Park. The City will install outdoor exercise equipment and a play structure for all ages and abilities, and build a spray park, multi-sport courts and fields, an amphitheater and pavilion, restrooms, picnic shelters, and a community garden. The City also will build multi-use park trails that will connect to the regional Centennial Trail just to the north of the park. Finally, the city will build parking, plant shade trees, and install park furnishings. There are no city parks in the immediate area. Liberty Lake will contribute more than \$1.9 million in cash and donations of equipment and land. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1411)

**Spokane**  
**Building the Great Floods Play Area in Spokane's Riverfront Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Spokane's Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to develop a half-acre into a regional playground in Riverfront Park in downtown Spokane. The City will turn a dirt parking lot into a safe and fun central playground, serving the dual purposes of encouraging active lifestyles and telling the story of the Ice Age Floods that sculpted the region. The former location of Expo '74, The Worlds Fair, Riverfront Park has not had a comprehensive investment since 1978. There is only one small and outdated playground in the park and in downtown. The playground lacks equipment for children over pre-school age, doesn't serve children with disabilities, has no elements connecting it to nature, and does not engage children in activities essential to early development. Spokane will contribute \$1 million in voter-approved bonds and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1821)

**Airway Heights**  
**Developing the First Phase of the Airway Heights Recreation Complex**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Airway Heights will use this grant to develop 7 acres of the 70-acre Airway Heights Recreation Complex in Spokane County. The City will build a multi-purpose field space that will accommodate six youth soccer fields, a combination softball/baseball field, and a basketball court. Airway Heights is severely lacking in athletic fields. The City relies on the use of Sunset Elementary, which has the only open space in the community available for athletic fields. Increased residential development has increased participation in the city's youth sports programs, which are outgrowing the available space at Sunset Elementary. Airway Heights will contribute more than \$1.3 million in a state appropriation and cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1467)

**Mabton**  
**Building a Splash Pad to Beat Summer's Heat**

**Grant Requested: \$298,500**

The City of Mabton will use this grant to build a new splash pad, restroom, walkways, parking area, and other park amenities in Governor's Park in Mabton, in Yakima County. The splash pad will provide welcome relief from the intense summer heat for residents of a severely poor community. Mabton

averages 90+ degrees in the summer and does not have any pools or aquatic facilities. The nearest pool or spray pad is at least 10 miles away. There are no amenities at Governor's Park either. This project aligns with the city's parks master plan and is responsive to the survey responses from residents about what they would like to see in their parks. Mabton will contribute \$298,500 in staff labor and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1316)

**Eastmont Metropolitan Parks and Recreation District  
Replacing the Playground in Eastmont Community Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Eastmont Metropolitan Parks and Recreation District will use this grant to revitalize the nearly 1-acre playground in Eastmont Community Park, a 26-acre regional park in East Wenatchee, in Douglas County. Installed in 1969-1972, the current playground – the only playground of its size in the area – is outdated, unsafe, and in dire need of replacement. The district will install play structures, a splash pad, a seating plaza, an adult fitness center, and picnic tables. The district also will landscape the area and plant trees for shade. The play structures will have a local history motif and include a tilted sky runner, a slide tower with a climbing wall, swing sets, seesaws shaped as planes, and a merry-go-round. These renovations will achieve the top two priorities in Eastmont's parks and recreation comprehensive plan. The Eastmont Community Park serves 19 percent of East Wenatchee's population, which lives within a half a mile of the park. Of these households, 39 percent are poor and 33 percent are Latino. The district will contribute \$500,000 in voter-approved bonds and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1614)

**Sedro Woolley  
Revitalizing Memorial Park**

**Grant Requested: \$384,450**

The City of Sedro Woolley will use this grant to redevelop Memorial Park, which is in the heart of the city, surrounded by the city library, community center, and senior center. The City will build a new spray park, playground, and pathways. In addition, the city will upgrade the lighting and parking, and install park amenities, such as park benches, picnic shelters, and landscaping. The need for this project is very clear. Memorial Park was designed in 1941 and developed in phases during the past few generations. It falls short of meeting current standards for use by people with disabilities. Additionally, there are no outdoor water recreation facilities in the city. The park's redevelop will positively transform this park and will meet the needs of all park users well into the future. Sedro Woolley will contribute \$384,450 in cash, equipment, staff labor, and donations of cash, labor, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1617)

**San Juan County Land Bank  
Conserving Mount Grant**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The San Juan County Land Bank will use this grant to buy 121 acres on Mount Grant, which is near the center of San Juan Island, in San Juan County. Views from the summit extend nearly 360 degrees, taking in Vancouver Island, Turtleback Mountain and Mount Constitution on Orcas Island, Mount Baker, and the Cascade and Olympic Mountains, and more. Already subdivided for development, the land has a road to the summit allowing access for people with limited mobility. The land bank also has completed trails around the summit. While the area is open to the public, nearly half of the \$3 million purchase price remains unfunded. Mount Grant is unique on San Juan Island, where all other ridges and hilltops are privately owned or accessibly only by trail. For many, the first trip to the top is a revelation of something they had never imagined seeing on the island, a spectacular mountain-top preserve accessible



to all. The San Juan County Land Bank will contribute \$2 million in voter-approved bonds and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1613)

**Orting**  
**Building an Athletic Field in Gratzler Park**

**Grant Requested: \$271,596**

The City of Orting will use this grant to develop 3.5 acres of Gratzler Park, a 17.5-acre park along the western border of the city and next to the Puyallup River. The City will build a multi-purpose athletic field with access paths and a play area. This project will enable Orting to accommodate a greater range of youth and adult sports leagues, including football, soccer, and lacrosse. Community groups such as the Lions Club, Orting School District, Orting Lacrosse Club, and Orting Junior Cardinals strongly support the project. Orting will contribute \$271,597 in a state appropriation, cash, and donations of labor and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1391)

**Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation**  
**Redeveloping Keller Community Park**

**Grant Requested: \$115,500**

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation will use this grant to redevelop Keller Community Park, which is on the eastern side of the Colville Reservation, in Ferry County. The National Park Service built this popular campground in 1946 and it's in serious need of renovation. The Tribes will build a new restroom, pathways, and a campground road and improve the campsites. This is the first phase of the redevelopment effort. The campground serves hunters, anglers, and Lake Roosevelt National Recreation visitors throughout the year and is the only place to camp on the eastern shore of the Sanpoil River Arm. The Tribes will contribute \$115,500 in cash, staff labor, materials, a local grant, and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1688)

**Ellensburg**  
**Building Ellensburg's Only Splash Pad**

**Grant Requested: \$75,000**

The Ellensburg Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to construct a spray pad in the 5.5-acre North Alder Street Park, in Ellensburg. This spray pad will be the only outdoor aquatic facility available to Ellensburg residents. North Alder Street Park is the city's newest park and has only been open since the summer of 2013. Ellensburg will contribute \$75,000 in cash and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1961)

**Entiat**  
**Building an Entiat Park**

**Grant Requested: \$283,500**

The City of Entiat will use this grant to develop about 2.5 acres on the east side of Olin Street as a park with a multi-use field, including two Little League baseball fields and a soccer field, restrooms, a wandering trail, parking, and lighting. By developing this land, the City will be able to provide much needed community athletic recreation in an area that is under-served. The City's comprehensive parks plan has identified this project as a high priority. Entiat will contribute \$346,500 in cash, donation of materials, and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1854)

**Snohomish County**  
**Renovating Flowing Lake Park's Entrance and Adding Cabins**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation will use this grant to improve access into the heavily-used Flowing Lake Park and to build three cabins. Flowing Lake Park is less than an hour from Seattle and offers access to beautiful trees and natural areas, camping, hiking, lake-front beach access, and a boat launch. The park is extremely popular and summer camping is typically fully booked by March of each year and, in the summer, boat launch parking is filled by 10 a.m. and day-use parking is filled by noon on Saturdays. Flowing Lake's current entrance is only one traffic lane, does not provide good access to staff, is confusing, and is entirely lacking in accessible services. The County plans to reconfigure the entrance to provide two lanes of entry, relocate the ranger office to the entrance, correct the circulation, and provide access for people with disabilities. The cabins will be built by Darrington High School students in a trades program, which is focused on providing real-life work experience to students. Snohomish County will contribute \$709,407 in cash and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1618)

**South Whidbey Parks and Recreation District**  
**Developing a South Whidbey Campground**

**Grant Requested: \$520,975**

The South Whidbey Parks and Recreation District will use this grant to buy 35 acres and develop the first phase of a campground next to the district's Community Park. The district will build the first camping loop with 20 campsites, including two fully accessible campsites and a group campsite. The district also will build an entry road and pathways, and install park furnishings. Currently, camping options on southern Whidbey Island are extremely limited and this project will fill an important need. The 117-acre Community Park includes four baseball/softball fields, five soccer fields, a BMX pump track, a skate park, playgrounds, a basketball court, picnic shelters, and hiking trails. The district will contribute \$520,975 in council bonds, staff labor, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1884)

**Eastmont Metropolitan Parks and Recreation District**  
**East Wenatchee 9th Street Property Acquisition**

**Grant Requested: \$247,900**

The Eastmont Metropolitan Parks and Recreation District will use this grant to buy 2.3 acres for a neighborhood park, the first new park in district's park system since 1969. The land is off 9th Street Northeast in an underserved neighborhood of East Wenatchee, in Douglas County. Once an orchard, the land is cleared and for sale. The new park would serve an area where 41 percent of households are poor and 26 percent of residents are Latino, 15 percent are senior citizens, and 29 percent are children. The district contribute \$247,900 in a private grant and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1616)

**Covington**  
**Expanding SoCo Park**

**Grant Requested: \$592,362**

The City of Covington will use this grant to buy 2.25 acres to expand the 3-acre SoCo Park, which is next to the newly developing downtown area of the city. This expansion would provide for future walking trails, picnic areas, lawns for informal play, play equipment, and gathering areas, for a soon to be highly urbanized area. There are more than 100 new multi-family homes for low-income people and senior

citizens directly across the street. The purchase would conserve wetlands, Jenkins Creek, and many significant cedar and fir trees. This project ranks in the top tier of the city's parks plan. Covington will contribute \$592,363 in cash, Conservation Futures,<sup>2</sup> and a voter-approved levy. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1680)

**Olympia**  
**Conserving Kaiser Woods**

**Grant Requested: \$516,170**

The City of Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy 68.5 acres known locally as Kaiser Woods, southwest of Ken Lake in Olympia. The land would provide nature trails for hiking and mountain biking. Acquiring this property will protect one of the last large unprotected forested areas in the city. These parcels will provide a significant natural open space area in an area of the community currently lacking this type of experience. The purchase has strong community support including from the Friends of Capitol Forest, Coalition for Park Advocates, Olympia Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, and the Olympia Coalition for Ecosystem Preservation. Olympia will contribute \$516,171 in voter-approved bonds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1384)

**Island County**  
**Expanding Barnum Point County Park**

**Grant Requested: \$893,000**

Island County will use this grant to buy 35 acres next to Barnum Point County Park. This request is part of a larger project to expand the 27-acre park to 129 acres, protecting nearly all of Barnum Point, an iconic waterfront landscape on Camano Island, and to give the public access to trails and more than a mile of Puget Sound beach, all with spectacular views. The land to be purchased includes the majority of a 2.5-mile forest and meadow trail network not accessible from the county park. It also connects the park to 30 acres being purchased by the Whidbey Camano Land Trust to add to the county park. The Barnum Point County Park expansion has outstanding public support, especially because 83 percent of the island's shoreline is privately-owned and much of the publicly-owned shoreline is inaccessible high bank. The park will provide diverse recreational opportunities, including hiking, photography, nature viewing, swimming, fishing, non-motorized boating access, biking, picnicking, and beachcombing while preserving natural processes and critical marine and salmon habitats. Island County will contribute \$893,875 in a donation of property interest and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1835)

**Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District**  
**Buying Land for a new Central Park**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District will use this grant to buy 19 acres in the Winslow area for a community park. On Madison Avenue, across from the high school and aquatic facility, the land contains a ravine and wetland, and will link existing parks with the regional Sound to Olympics Trail. The project is supported by the Bainbridge Island Land Trust, the Bainbridge Island Park Foundation, and other organizations. The park district will contribute more than \$4.1 million in voter-approved bonds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1992)

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<sup>2</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

**Seattle**  
**Renovating the Brighton Playfield Turf and Lighting**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate the turf and lighting at Brighton Playfield, a 200,000-square-foot multi-sport playfield in south Seattle. The City will replace the natural turf with synthetic turf, install new lights, develop pathways, and add spectator seating and baseball and softball amenities. Brighton Playfield supports baseball, softball, soccer, ultimate Frisbee, flag football, lacrosse, and other field sports and leisure play. The renovations will expand playfield use in three ways. 1) Synthetic turf and drainage will allow for year-round play; 2) An increased number of playfields and improved lining will allow more simultaneous games and a greater variety of sport uses; and 3) Improved lighting will add hours of playfield use each day. The City estimates the improvements will increase playfield use by

85 percent. Seattle will contribute more than \$3.3 million in cash, a local grant, and a state Youth Athletic Facilities program grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1879)

**Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma**  
**Building a New Park on the Thea Foss Waterway**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma will use this grant to develop Central Park, a new park along the Thea Foss Waterway, in the center of Tacoma. The district will extend the Foss Waterway esplanade, and create a playground, picnic area, event spaces, seating, and landscaping. This three-quarter acre park area will serve as a significant local park along a mile-long working waterway and within an area of expanding residential and commercial uses. In addition, Central Park is another link in the 6-mile-long Dome to Defiance Trail that connects downtown Tacoma to Point Defiance Park along the city's waterfront. It will be one end of the Prairie Line Trail, which runs from Dock Street up through the University of Washington Tacoma campus and beyond to South Tacoma neighborhoods. Park development also will protect shoreline habitat along the Foss Waterway. The park district will contribute more than \$1.2 million in voter-approved bonds and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1865)

**Poulsbo**  
**Building Morrow Manor Neighborhood Park**

**Grant Requested: \$282,000**

The City of Poulsbo will use this grant to build the 1.2-acre Morrow Manor Neighborhood Park, along the Noll Road corridor on the east side of Poulsbo. The Noll Road corridor is facing tremendous residential development in the next 5 years with 500 family units under permit or construction and no neighborhood park to serve them. The City will leave much of the land forested and natural, but will provide trails, playground equipment, game tables, park furnishings, and signs. This park land was donated to the city by the Poulsbo North Kitsap Rotary Foundation and Rotary Club leadership has committed to building a custom tree fort and entry arbor into the park. The park is next to Rotary's planned eight-unit development that will provide long-term housing for domestic violence survivors. The park also sits midway along a 2-mile trail, which will be developed in stages. Poulsbo will contribute \$286,421 in cash and donations of labor, land, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1547)

**Bothell**  
**Installing a Drainage System at Cedar Grove Park**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

The City of Bothell will use this grant to install a drainage system at Cedar Grove Park. Poor drainage at the field has severely limited the seasons for baseball, softball, and soccer. Cedar Grove Park is the only practice and game field in the north Bothell-Snohomish County section of the community. The field will be used much more if it can better handle the Northwest's wet spring and fall weather. Bothell will contribute \$250,000 in cash, staff labor, a grant from the state Youth Athletic Facilities program, and donations of labor and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1959)

**Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park District**  
**Building a Splash Pad, Amphitheater, and Stage in Gateway Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park District will use this grant to build a splash pad, grass amphitheater, and a covered stage in Gateway Park, which is in the densely-populated north end of Key Peninsula along State Route 302. The closest splash pad is 14 miles away and includes the cost of a bridge toll. This is the third phase of development. The park already has a playground, restrooms, community-use shelter, parking, and trails. The project is supported by Key Pen Parks & Recreation Foundation, Gig Harbor Rotary, Key Peninsula Business Association, and Key Peninsula Family Resource Center. The park district will contribute \$532,000 in cash, staff labor, equipment, and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1770)

**Renton**  
**Expanding Sunset Neighborhood Park**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The City of Renton will use this grant to buy nearly 2 acres to expand Sunset Neighborhood Park to 3.2 acres, and then demolish the World War II-era houses there. The park will be developed in three phases and will include walkways, a lawn, playground, fitness areas, plazas, a water feature, picnic areas, and restrooms. The Sunset area is in one of the most diverse and disadvantaged neighborhoods in Renton with 51 percent minorities and 27 percent of the households living in poverty. The city's parks plan ranked this project first for new neighborhood parks to be acquired and developed. The park will be a gateway for the 269-acre Sunset area, a key part of Renton's "Sunset Area Community Reinvestment Strategy," and a catalyst for transforming a part of the city that is working to overcome academic, health, public safety, and economic challenges. Renton will contribute more than \$1.2 million. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1771)

**Washougal**  
**Continuing Development of the Washougal Bike Park**

**Grant Requested: \$97,116**

The City of Washougal will use this grant to develop the second phase of the Washougal Bike Park in Hamlik Park. In this phase, the City will create two different experiences: a pump track and a jump track. A "pump track" has mounds of dirt sculpted into a loop to create sinuous movement that requires little-to-no pedaling or braking. Riders use momentum on each downhill slope to propel to the next mound. The pump track is excellent practice before advancing to the jump track. A "jump track" has consecutive mounds that form "jump lines." Lower skilled riders roll gently over mounds at slower speeds and advanced riders gain enough momentum to create a sailing sensation. In the first phase of development, the City built a skills course, which uses prefabricated features, logs, and boulders to grow technical abilities, while challenging control and balance. In this project, the City also will pave paths to improve

accessibility throughout the site and to connect spectators to key park features. Washougal will contribute \$97,117 in cash and donations of cash, equipment, and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1503)

**Richland**  
**Improving the Riverfront Trail in Howard Amon Park**

**Grant Requested: \$85,400**

The Richland Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to replace about 435 feet of the 5.2-mile Riverfront Trail through Howard Amon Park. The City will demolish the 8-foot-wide trail and lay concrete for a new trail that is nearly twice as wide. The City also will install trail lights and replace memorial benches along the trail. The 49-acre Howard Amon Park is in the heart of downtown Richland, along the Columbia River. This park is the city's most used park and the Riverfront Trail is the city's most popular trail. The heavy use of this trail along with its narrow width creates many conflicts between its users. Richland will contribute \$100,000. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2040)

**Sequim**  
**Building Sports Courts in Carrie Blake Community Park**

**Grant Requested: \$474,600**

Sequim will use this grant to build eight pickle ball courts, four tennis courts, and a new entry road, and move the playground in Carrie Blake Community Park. Pickle ball has been recognized nationally as the fastest growing sport in the United States with players ranging in age from 10 to 90. Sequim will contribute \$474,600 in cash, private and other grants, and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2047)

**Kitsap County**  
**Expanding the Illahee Preserve**

**Grant Requested: \$785,000**

The Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy about 35 acres next to the 572-acre Illahee Preserve, a Kitsap County regional park located in the most densely populated part of the county, which borders Bremerton. The County plans to use the land for recreational activities, picnicking, family gatherings, and access to trails and the future Native American natural exhibit in the preserve. The area has not been developed because of its unique natural features and is so pristine and wild that it has been called "The Lost Continent." The County has purchased major portions of the preserve during the past decade, but several key parcels of land, including these 35 acres, are critical public access points and have been unavailable in the past. Kitsap County will contribute \$790,690 in cash, a grant from the salmon recovery program, and donations of cash and land from the local community and the landowner. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1720)

**Wapato**  
**Improving the Wapato Sports Park**

**Grant Requested: \$100,660**

The City of Wapato will use this grant to further develop and renovate the Wapato Sports Park, which is in south Wapato. Located near Kateri Lane and Dove Lane (also known as Keppler Way), the 30-acre Wapato Sports Park is the largest park in Wapato. The City will build two basketball courts, install exercise equipment, upgrade children's play structures, add a picnic shelter and restroom, create additional parking spaces for people with disabilities, and pave pathways. Wapato will contribute \$100,660 in cash, equipment, staff labor, and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1641)



**Port of Grays Harbor**  
**Renovating a Trail and Playground in the Friends Landing Park**

**Grant Requested: \$120,000**

The Port of Grays Harbor will use this grant to renovate the playground and trail in the 152-acre Friends Landing Park, which is on the Chehalis River, near Montesano in Grays Harbor County. The Port will replace an outdated playground with one that is accessible to people with disabilities and will replace part of a paved trail that is past its useful life. Trout Unlimited and volunteers designed and developed this park as the first outdoor park accessible to people with disabilities, in Grays Harbor. Port of Grays Harbor will contribute \$121,000. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1754)

**Chehalis**  
**Renovating Recreation Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Chehalis will use this grant to renovate Recreation Park on 13<sup>th</sup> Street by building a new Penny Playground, improving drainage to the entire park, and creating two new parking areas, one along the west side of the park next the railroad tracks and one on the north side of the park next to the playground. This is the first of two phases of park renovation. The second phase will include new community buildings, an additional parking lot and connector drive linking parking lots, new picnic shelters, additional walkways, and landscaping improvements. Chehalis will contribute more than \$1 million in council bonds and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2021)

**Port of Longview**  
**Developing Willow Grove Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Port of Longview will use this grant to renovate two restrooms and build a pedestrian loop path, picnic facilities, and a fishing pier with a gravel parking lot in the 75-acre Willow Grove Beach Park. The park is on the north bank of the Columbia River, west of Longview, and offers public beach access and upland amenities. The path will loop around the park and will be accessible to people with disabilities. The fishing pier will be built at the west end of the park. Development of the park will be designed with consideration for the environment, including fish habitat friendly design and decking for the fishing pier, solar power for restrooms, and plentiful recycling opportunities. The Port of Longview will contribute \$989,020 in cash, staff labor, and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1357)

**Kirkland**  
**Developing Boardwalks in Totem Lake Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Kirkland will use this grant to develop 810 feet of boardwalks and environmental interpretive features on the 18-acre Totem Lake Park. Construction of the boardwalk provides an important link between the Cross Kirkland Trail and the Totem Lake business district. The Totem Lake neighborhood contains Kirkland's only urban center, a designation by the State Growth Management Planning Council, which means it's a focus of regional growth and is expected to incorporate high density housing and employment. By 2030, Totem Lake is expected to grow from 5,544 people to 9,800, and double its housing units to 6,000. Kirkland has identified protecting and enhancing Totem Lake Park as a key economic development strategy and a priority project in the city's *Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan*. The City of Kirkland jointly manages the park with its owner, King Conservation District. Kirkland will

contribute more than \$1 million. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2082)

**Bothell**  
**Buying Land for a Park in North Bothell**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The City of Bothell will use this grant to buy 26 acres owned by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources in north Bothell. The land has about 2 miles of informal trails that are used by the public. If not purchased by the City, the land is at great risk of being sold and developed into housing. Forests in cities are rare, especially one near 9,000 students at the University of Washington Bothell campus and 185,000 people within a 10-minute drive. The City has partnerships with three nonprofit groups that support the land purchase: the Friends of the Shelton View Woods, Friends of the North Creek Forest, and OneBothell. Bothell will contribute more than \$2.5 million in cash, Conservation Futures,<sup>3</sup> and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1433)

**Snohomish**  
**Redeveloping the Fischer Pocket Park**

**Grant Requested: \$38,200**

The City of Snohomish will use this grant to design and redevelop Fischer Pocket Park in Snohomish. The City will replace a deteriorated play structure with new play equipment, and add a drinking fountain, bench, and landscaping. The park is within walking distance of about 70 homes where more than 25 percent of the population are older than 65 and 12 percent are over 85 years old. The park's restoration will encourage walking and enhance the health of those at highest risk of lacking access to recreation facilities such as women and older residents. Snohomish will contribute \$38,200 in cash and staff labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1995)

**Mason County**  
**Improving the Hood Canal School's Track and Field**

**Grant Requested: \$457,775**

Mason County will use this grant to build a new field on top of Hood Canal School's football/soccer field and track, in Mason County. The County will install drainage and irrigation and top off the fields with grass. An all-weather, 6-lane track will surround the field. The County also will add pathways and parking. The improved site will be used for soccer, football, rugby, track, summer activity camps, and year-round community programs. The improvements will benefit the students, 75 percent who receive free and reduced meals, of Hood Canal School during school hours. The improved track and field also will be open to the public for community sports programs such as soccer, football, rugby, football camps, summer camps, track clubs, and year-round community programs. Mason County will contribute \$457,775 in a private grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2034)

**Toppenish**  
**Renovating Pioneer Park**

**Grant Requested: \$143,275**

The City of Toppenish Parks and Recreation Division will use this grant to further develop and renovate the city's largest and most popular park, Pioneer Park, in the south-central part of Toppenish. The City will

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<sup>3</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.



resurface the basketball court, replace basketball hoops, add two child-sized hoops, build a restroom near the parking lot, extend a pathway to the ball field, add a shade-screen above the playground, and add eight benches around a pathway. Toppenish will contribute \$143,275 in cash and donations of equipment and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1848)

## **Renton**

**Grant Requested: \$745,449**

### **Buying Land and Continuing Development of Sunset Neighborhood Park**

The City of Renton will use this grant to buy .18 acre and develop the second phase of Sunset Neighborhood Park, a 3.2-acre park in the Sunset area of Renton. The City will build perimeter and other pedestrian paths, playground and fitness areas, a water feature, and a picnic area, and landscape the area. The city will begin development in 2017 of the first phase, which will include building a plaza and seating areas, pedestrian paths, and a restroom, and grading the site, installing utilities, and landscaping. The Sunset Area is one of the most diverse and disadvantaged neighborhoods in Renton, with 51 percent of households being non-Caucasian and 27 percent living in poverty. The park will be a gateway for the 269-acre Sunset Area, a key part of Renton's "Sunset Area Community Reinvestment Strategy" and a catalyst for transforming a part of the city that is working to overcome academic, health, public safety, and socio-economic challenges. Renton will contribute more than \$1.8 million in cash and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1706)

## **Whatcom County**

**Grant Requested: \$329,000**

### **Building a Trail in the South Fork Park**

The Whatcom County Parks & Recreation Department will use this grant to build a half-mile, multi-use trail and a restroom in the proposed South Fork Regional Park, near the town of Acme. The trail will connect a trailhead near Mosquito Lake Road to the Nessel Farm, a historic homestead to the south. This trail connection is needed to provide public access to parks that are difficult to reach because of private property restrictions and proximity to forests being logged. The proposed trail will offer hikers, bicyclists, and horse riders a unique experience traveling through historic homesteads that date back late to the 1800s. Whatcom County will contribute \$369,000 in equipment, staff labor, a voter-approved levy, and donations of cash, labor, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2065)

## **Seattle**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

### **Renovating the Smith Cove Park Playfield**

The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate a multi-use playfield in Smith Cove Park, west of Pier 91 on Elliott Bay in Seattle. Poor drainage and mud make the field unsafe to use from October to April. The City will improve drainage and irrigation and grade and resurface the playfield to make it usable for youth lacrosse, ultimate Frisbee, soccer, and baseball. The park is used by residents of the Magnolia, Queen Anne, and downtown neighborhoods. Seattle will contribute \$500,570 in cash, a local grant, a grant from the state Youth Athletic Facilities program, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1880)

**South Bend**  
**Creating Mary Rogers Pioneer Park**

**Grant Requested: \$109,000**

The City of South Bend will use this grant to develop a pocket park at the intersection of Willapa Avenue and First Street, in downtown South Bend. The City will lay grass, build a restroom, and install picnic tables, artwork, and interpretive signs. The park will be built on a vacant gravel lot, which was the site of the old city hall and fire station and now is used for parking. Turning this gravel parking lot into a pocket park will provide a much needed green space in town to serve the residents and employees who live and work nearby. South Bend will contribute \$110,089 in cash, equipment, staff labor, materials, local and private grants, and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1673)

**Ridgefield**  
**Expanding and Developing the Ridgefield Outdoor Recreational Complex**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The City of Ridgefield will use this grant to buy 7.5 acres and develop the second phase of the Ridgefield Outdoor Recreation Complex. The City will build a multi-use field, playground, picnic areas, parking, and trails for walking, jogging, and biking as well as landscape the area. In the first phase, the City is building five multi-use athletic fields and parking and making improvements to the road. The recreation complex is on Ridgefield's quickly developing southeast side. It has is surrounded by a new residential development to the west, a planned residential development to the south, a planned middle school next door, and Ridgefield High School across the road. With a population that skews young (77 percent below age 45), the City faces significant demands for sport fields to accommodate youth leagues. Ridgefield will contribute more than \$3.8 million in cash and council bonds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1932)

**Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma**  
**Building a Playground and Nature Trails in the Eastside Neighborhood**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma will use this grant to design and develop a network of trails and a 3,000-square-foot play playground and spray-ground in Tacoma's eastside neighborhood. The playground and spray-ground will be built at First Creek Middle School and the future Eastside Community Center. The trails will connect to Pierce County's Pipeline Trail. This project will connect eastside residents, a predominantly poor and ethnically-diverse demographic, to nature by trails and a playground between the Pipeline trailhead and Swan Creek Park. The park district will contribute \$1 million in voter-approved bonds and a private grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1867)

**Snohomish County**  
**Creating Cavalero Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation will use this grant to develop Cavalero Park in the city of Lake Stevens. The County will build a parking lot, playgrounds, sand volleyball courts, and a picnic shelter, and install park furnishings and landscaping. Snohomish County will contribute \$650,000. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1968)

**Washougal**  
**Buying Land for the Schmid Family Park**

**Grant Requested: \$313,431**

The City of Washougal will use this grant to buy 17.88 acres once used by the George Schmid and Sons Construction Company. The Schmid Family Park is prized as having the last in-tact floodway on the lower Washougal River. The land has a gentle, southern slope and amazing views of the floodway and river below, and is best suited for trails, wildlife viewing, and access to the water. This purchase preserves the floodway for public access, protects the upland from development, and provides a link for an outstanding trail along the Washougal River. While this park is in near Hathaway Community Park, there are no other suitable community park prospects this large and with this character inside the northeastern city limits. Washougal will contribute \$313,432 in cash and Conservation Futures.<sup>4</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1353)

**Buckley**  
**Building the Rainier Gateway Splash Park**

**Grant Requested: \$164,450**

The City of Buckley will use this grant to build a splash park on former railroad right-of-way between State Route 410 and the Foothills Trail. The splash park will include a splash pad with seven fountains and two activators, seating, and landscaping. This splash park in Buckley will be a welcome sight for residents and trail users from all over the region on warm summer days. It was ranked highly in a survey of residents and will help the City satisfy a level of service for its 2035 population. Buckley will contribute \$164,450 in cash and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1700)

**Lake Forest Park**  
**Buying Big Tree Park**

**Grant Requested: \$270,075**

The City of Lake Forest Park will use this grant to buy 1.26 acres to expand the 3.85-acre Pfingst Animal Acres Park. Known as Big Tree Park because of its mature trees and a remarkable rhododendron understory, the land is next to Pfingst Animal Acres Park and includes two salmon-bearing creeks, McAleer Creek and Brookside Creek. The City envisions future opportunities to restore the creek banks, remove fish barriers and bank armoring, provide a nature trail across McAleer Creek connecting the two parks, and provide a gathering place in a natural setting. Lake Forest Park will contribute \$274,075 in cash and Conservation Futures.<sup>5</sup> For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1819)

**Buckley**  
**Beginning Miller Neighborhood Park**

**Grant Requested: \$202,233**

The City of Buckley will use this grant to develop a new neighborhood park, the Miller Neighborhood Park, on A Street in Buckley. The City will build a gravel road and parking lot and install a playground, storm drainage, picnic shelter, trail connection to a nearby residential development, tables, and benches. Future development phases will add restrooms, and basketball and volleyball courts. Buckley will

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<sup>4</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>5</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

contribute \$202,233. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2022)

**Bothell**  
**Improving the Park at Bothell Landing**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

City of Bothell will use this grant to begin improvements at the Park at Bothell Landing, the city's signature park. The City will create a 40-stall parking lot, replace the main park restroom, install a picnic shelter, and build some pathways. Bothell will contribute more than \$1.4 million. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1415)

**Cosmopolis**  
**Replacing the Mill Creek Park Footbridge**

**Grant Requested: \$150,000**

The City of Cosmopolis will use this grant to design, build, and buy a 140-foot-long footbridge for use in Mill Creek Park. This new bridge will replace the footbridge that was destroyed during a major storm in 2008. The footbridge is a key component of the trail that loops around Mill Creek. Cosmopolis has faced significant economic challenges since the 2008 footbridge failure and encountered difficulties funding the replacement footbridge. The Mill Creek Park loop trail is near residences, businesses, and the Cosmopolis Elementary School. Cosmopolis will contribute \$150,000 in cash and a grant from the salmon recovery program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1962)

**Puyallup**  
**Beginning Development of Van Lierop Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Puyallup's Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to begin development of the 18-acre Van Lierop Park, which is in the east valley area, east of Shaw Road and north of Pioneer Avenue. The City will build a playground, an adult fitness area, picnic shelter, and small parking lot. In addition, the City will be build a trail that will expand the existing Riverwalk Trail and move the City closer to linking the Riverwalk and Foothills Trails. This project is supported by local community groups such as Friends of the Riverwalk, Puyallup Parks Foundation, Puyallup Parks, Recreation & Senior Advisory Board, Puyallup/Sumner Chamber of Commerce, Puyallup Soccer Union, and Kiwanis Club of Puyallup. Puyallup will contribute \$637,739 in a state appropriation and cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1806)

**Chehalis**  
**Building Discover! Park**

**Grant Requested: \$91,227**

The City of Chehalis will use this grant to develop a park next to the Discover! Children's Museum in Chehalis. The Discover! Park will include walking trails and interpretive signs that take visitors on self-guided tours to specific sites such as a butterfly garden, native grasses display, and wildflower garden. Each section will have signs that describe the plants, the historical uses of each plant (medicinal, edible, pest deterrent, or other), and key information about the types of species that benefit from the plants. The City will develop these areas, a walking trail between displays, and a parking lot, and install signs, benches, and fencing. An extension of the children's museum, the park is designed to be a natural environment for learning and to educate people about native plant species and natural habitats of insects and small mammals. Chehalis will contribute \$91,227 in cash and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1927)

**Bellingham**  
**Buying Land for the Cordata Commons Park**

**Grant Requested: \$700,000**

The Bellingham Parks and Recreation Department will use grant to buy 25.26 acres for a park in the rapidly growing area of north Bellingham. There are no active-use parks in the area. The land is near a community college and the hub of four greenway and woodland corridors. The City envisions that the park, which was a former cattle ranch, will have picnic shelters, lawns, and paved trails. North Bellingham is a mix of houses, retirement and assisted living homes, student residential areas, and commercial and light industrial land uses. Bellingham will contribute more than \$3.1 million in a voter-approved levy. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1831)

**Kitsap County**  
**Improving the Day-Use Area of the Silverdale Waterfront Park**

**Grant Requested: \$175,000**

The Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to complete the playground, replace the picnic facilities, and improve the landscaping in the Silverdale Waterfront Park. This is the second phase of the park's renovation. In the first phase, the County replaced the 24-year-old deteriorated playground equipment as part of the overhaul of this stunning waterfront park. Kitsap County will contribute \$180,000. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2026)

**Kitsap County**  
**Improving the McPherson-Howe Farm Park**

**Grant Requested: \$123,000**

The Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to continue restoration of historic farms in the Howe Farm County Park, southeast of Port Orchard. The County will build trails and a restroom and install wood fencing, historic interpretation, landscaping, a picnic shelter, a gazebo, and general park furnishings, such as benches and picnic tables. The County already has restored both a 1920s-era barn and the exterior of the 1946 family farm barn. This The County hopes to turn the 83-acre family farmstead into a "living history" farm, complete with working community gardens, active farming, and public access and trails throughout. Kitsap County will contribute \$127,000 in a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2029)

**Kitsap County**  
**Improving the South Kitsap Regional Park**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

The Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant improve South Kitsap Regional Park. The County will re-route the north road entrance, add roadway rain gardens, increase parking, build part of a trail, add restrooms, and expand the playground. This is the second phase of development. In the first phase, the County installed playground equipment, built a skate park, built 1 mile of perimeter trail and other trail connections, and added sidewalks. Kitsap County will contribute \$250,417 in a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2028)

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Outdoor Recreation Account  
State Lands Development and Renovation Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

#### Summary

Sixteen project proposals in the State Lands Development and Renovation category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-45

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

### Background

The State Lands Development and Renovation category provides funds for projects that involve development and renovation of public access facilities on existing state recreation lands. Typical facilities include campsites, fishing piers, interpretive trails, boating access, picnic sites, and wildlife viewing blinds.

The State Lands Development and Renovation category receives ten percent or \$3 million (whichever is less) of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) funds in the Outdoor Recreation Account.

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Wildlife
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	Development and renovation
<b>Funding Limits</b>	Minimum of \$25,000 and a maximum of \$325,000 per project
<b>Match Requirements</b>	None
<b>Public Access</b>	Required
<b>Another Program Characteristic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility</li> <li>• Multi-site projects allowed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elements must be the same at each site (fishing docks, vault toilets, interpretive kiosk )</li> <li>○ Sites limited to no more than two adjacent counties</li> <li>○ Elements must meet capital project criteria</li> <li>○ No more than \$100,000 per site</li> <li>○ No more than five sites per project</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Sixteen State Lands Development and Renovation category projects, requesting \$4 million, were evaluated by members of the WWRP State Lands Development Advisory Committee between August 5 and August 26, 2016 through a written evaluation process. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, include state and local agency representatives and citizens who are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge related to outdoor recreation. The following members participated this year:

<b>Advisory Committee Members</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Ralph Dannenberg, Puyallup	Citizen
Bill Grimes, Spokane	Citizen
Peter Sherrill, Bellevue	Citizen
Perry Barrett, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District	Local Agency
Mary McCluskey, City of Poulsbo	Local Agency
Sharon Swan, Snohomish County Parks and Recreation Department	Local Agency
Amanda Tainio, City of Liberty Lake	Local Agency
Shane Belson, Department of Fish and Wildlife	State Agency
Rex Hapala, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency
Randy Kline, State Parks	State Agency

Using criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), a team of ten evaluators reviewed and ranked the projects. The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Development and Renovation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.



## Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

During the post-evaluation meeting on September 8, staff met with the WWRP State Lands Development Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results. The advisory committee felt the process was organized and efficient. They were satisfied with the materials provided and felt reviewing projects using the online links made the job easier. They were confident in the resulting ranked list.

## 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 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities. Also, projects considered for funding in the State Lands Development and Renovation category support board priorities in *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Development and Renovation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-45.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-45, including *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Development and Renovation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*
- B. State Map for State Lands Development and Renovation Category projects
- C. State Lands Development and Renovation Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. State Lands Development and Renovation Category Projects, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. State Lands Development and Renovation Project Descriptions



**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-45  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
State Lands Development and Renovation Category, 2017-19,  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, sixteen State Lands Development and Renovation category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all sixteen State Lands Development and Renovation category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10a, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program-Outdoor Recreation Account*, and

**WHEREAS**, these State Lands Development and Renovation category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and local and state agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve development and renovation of public access sites on state lands, 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Development and Renovation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of State Lands Development and Renovation category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:*

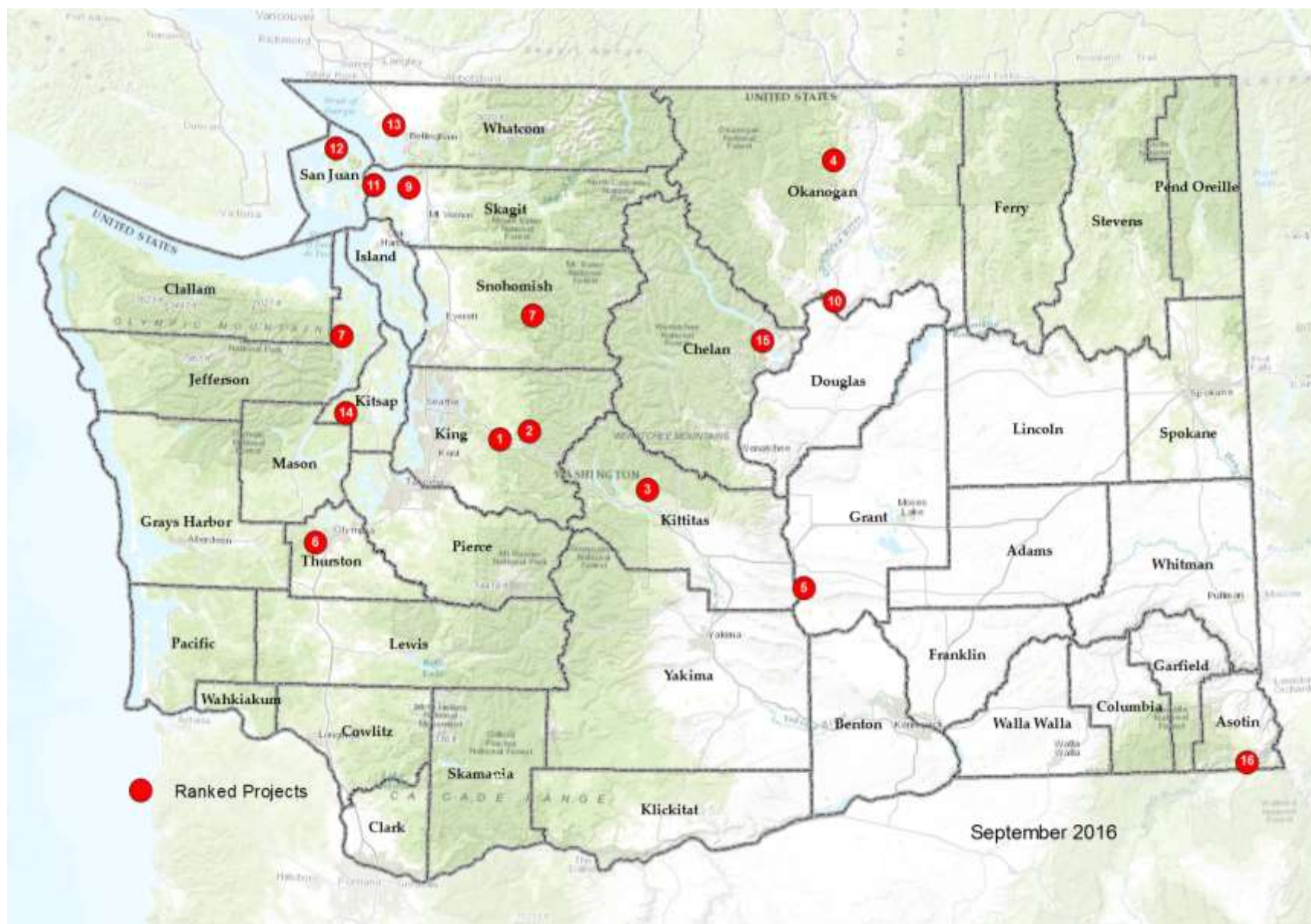
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*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:*

\_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for State Lands Development and Renovation Category Projects



## State Lands Development and Renovation Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

This project category is reserved for the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Natural Resources for development and/or renovation of state recreation lands.<sup>1</sup>

State Lands Development and Renovation Criteria Summary					
Scored by	#	Question	Project Type	Maximum Points	Focus*
Advisory Committee	1	Public Need	Development and Renovation	20	State
Advisory Committee	2	Site Suitability and Design	Development and Renovation	15	Technical
Advisory Committee	3	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	Development and Renovation	10	State
Advisory Committee	4	Diversity and Compatibility	Development and Renovation	10	State
Advisory Committee	5	Performance Measure	Development and Renovation	5	State
Advisory Committee	6	Public Benefit	Development and Renovation	5	State
RCO Staff	7	Population Proximity	Development and Renovation	1	State
<b>Total Points Possible: 66</b>					

\* Focus: Criteria orientation in accordance with the following priorities:

- State – those that meet general statewide needs (often called for in Revised Codes of Washington or the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP))
- Technical – those that meet technical considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

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<sup>1</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.050

## Scoring Criteria, State Lands Development and Renovation Category

### Team Scored Criteria

1. **Public need.**  
Considering the availability and use of existing facilities within the service area, what is the need for new or improved facilities?
2. **Site Suitability and Design.**  
Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site?
3. **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship** *Board Resolution 2014-06*  
Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment?
4. **Diversity of and Compatibility of Recreational Uses.**  
To what extent does this project provide diversity of possible recreational uses?
5. **Outcome-Focused Performance Measures.**  
To what extent does the project result in measurable progress toward goals and objectives for the recreation or access area?
6. **Public Benefit and Project Support.**  
To what extent does this project result in measurable benefits for the community impacted as a result of this development or renovation?

### Scored by RCO Staff

7. **Proximity to Human Populations.** *RCW 79A.25.250*  
Is the project in a populated area?

## State Lands Development and Renovation Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

TO BE ADDED WHEN THE MATERIALS ARE COMPILED.

## State Lands Development and Renovation Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Developing Trails in Raging River State Forest**

**Grant Requested: \$316,800**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to develop 10 miles of trail in Raging River State Forest, about 20 miles east of Seattle, expanding the trail system for mountain bikers, hikers, and horse riders. The new trails will give visitors a safer alternative to using service roads, fill a missing link in the Mountains to Sound Greenway Regional Trail, provide under-served downhill mountain biking trails, and create a trail connection to Taylor Mountain Forest, an adjacent King County Park. This work continues the first phase that is building 15 miles of trail, expected to be complete by June 2017. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$247,700 in a state appropriation and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1827)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Building Trails and Trail Bridges on Mount Si**

**Grant Requested: \$325,000**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to develop 3.5 miles of trail to the summit of Green Mountain in the Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area, about 30 miles east of Seattle. The trails are used by hikers, horse riders, and mountain bikers. Work will include decommissioning an unsafe 1-mile length of user built scramble to the summit, ensuring protection of resources and an improved recreation experience. The department also will install two trail bridges on washed out segments of the Civilian Conservation Corps Trail, reopening the trail for horse riders and creating a safe link for hiking, mountain biking, and horse riding to trails through the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River valley to U.S. Forest Service trails. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$134,500 in a state appropriation. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1967)

### **Washington Department of Natural Resources Completing Renovation of the Teanaway Campground**

**Grant Requested: \$325,000**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to finish renovating the Teanaway Campground, north of Cle Elum in Kittitas County. The department will rebuild the interior road system. In an earlier phase of work, the department installed two restrooms, rebuilt some roads, and installed nearly 1 mile of boundary fence, 50 picnic tables, and fire rings. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$35,000 in cash, staff labor, and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1900)

### **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Renovating the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area Campground**

**Grant Requested: \$245,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife use will this grant to renovate 10 campgrounds in the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area, which is between the towns of Loomis and Conconully in Okanogan County. The department will formalize campsites by installing fire rings, picnic tables, and grading parking and camping spots. The department also will renovate pathways to restrooms so they are accessible to people with disabilities. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1707)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources  
Renovating the Beverly Dunes ORV Park**

**Grant Requested: \$308,800**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to renovate the off-road vehicle (ORV) trailhead and campsites at the Beverly Dunes ORV Park, in Grant County near the town of Beverly. The department will install a new entrance sign, two kiosks, and three restrooms, and renovated 15 parking spaces and campsites. The renovations will improve parking, sanitation, camping opportunities, and access for people with disabilities, and provide safer access for trucks and trailers hauling off-road vehicles to the trails and sand dunes. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$51,200 in cash, staff labor, and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1684)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources  
Renovating McLane Creek Nature Trails**

**Grant Requested: \$219,000**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to develop trails and bridges at McLane Creek Nature Trails, in the Capitol State Forest near Olympia. The department will replace two wooden bridges, repair and replace boardwalks, and reconstruct small portions of trail. The nature trails have extensive boardwalks and viewing areas allowing people close-up views of wetlands, streams, ducks, native plants, and salmon, without disrupting the environment. Schools, colleges and various agencies use McLane Creek for environmental education, research, and other classroom purposes. More than 1,000 school children received instruction on salmon ecology from volunteers in 2015. The project will be completed with a crew from Washington Conservation Corps and Department of Corrections. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$37,000 in equipment, staff labor, and donations of labor and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2008)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Renovating the Leland Lake Public Access Site**

**Grant Requested: \$324,500**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife use will this grant to renovate the Lake Leland water access site north of Quilcene in Jefferson County. The department will replace the fishing dock and restroom, re-grade the road and parking lot, renovate the trail along the shoreline for bank fishers, and provide an accessible bank-side fishing opportunity. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1931)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources  
Renovating Morning Star Trails and Campground**

**Grant Requested: \$146,200**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to renovate 1 mile of backcountry hiking trail and six backcountry campsites, and build three small pedestrian bridges along the Walt Bailey Trail and Cutthroat Lakes Campground, in eastern Snohomish County. The trail is accessed from the Mountain Loop Highway via Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest 4032 Road. The department will excavate and resurface the trail and install water drainage features, rock steps, timber trail cribbing, and signs. Renovation of the backcountry campsites will include building tent pads, adding log benches for campfire seating, and installing drainage features. By renovating the failed portions of this trail system, adding needed bridges, and formalizing backcountry campsites with built-in amenities, this project will satisfy a need and provide relief to other overused trails nearby, ultimately lessening the environmental impact to the whole region. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$41,000 in staff labor and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1541)



**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife** **Grant Requested: \$182,300**  
**Developing Parking at the Samish River Unit of the Skagit Wildlife Area**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife use will this grant to develop new facilities in the Samish River Unit of the Skagit Wildlife Area near the town of Bow in Skagit County. The department will build a gravel parking lot where none exists with room for 17 vehicles, install fences and gates, and build a pad for a portable outhouse. Part of project includes planting a wetland and making habitat improvements off site. The site is used primary for fishing, hunting, photography, and wildlife viewing. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1469)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife** **Grant Requested: \$258,000**  
**Redeveloping the Wells Recreation Site**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife use will this grant to redevelop two access sites on the Bridgeport Bar Unit of the Wells Wildlife Area, near Bridgeport in Douglas County. The department will re-grade parking spots, install two restrooms and kiosks, and renovate one boat launch. The access sites are used by people for wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, and boating. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1823)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources** **Grant Requested: \$69,394**  
**Developing the Cypress Island and Blanchard State Forest Trails**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to develop hiking trails in the Cypress Island Natural Resources Conservation area and the Blanchard State Forest, both in Skagit County. The department will build 2.25 miles of trail on Cypress Island and .3 mile of a longer trail to Oyster Dome in the Blanchard State Forest. Development will include excavation, surfacing, and installation of water drainage features and trail features such as rock steps, crib walls, signs, and viewpoints at both worksites. This project will develop trails that improve public safety, reduce natural resource damage, and meet the increasing public demand for hiking access on Cypress Island and in the Blanchard State Forest. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$60,606 in staff labor and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1820)

**Washington Department of Natural Resources** **Grant Requested: \$111,000**  
**Renovating the Point Doughty Campground**

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to build two beach access stairways, renovate a quarter-mile of trail, and install picnic tables and interpretative signs in the Point Doughty Campground, on the north side of Orcas Island, near Eastsound. The existing stairway connecting the campground to the beach is in disrepair and the other path used to get to the beach on the south end of the property has eroded away. Interpretative signs will be focused on environmental education relevant to the Point Doughty Natural Area Preserve in the San Juan Islands. This campground is surrounded by private land and can be accessed only by water and is used by boaters and kayakers. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$43,000 in a state appropriation and staff labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1662)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife** **Grant Requested: \$315,000**  
**Developing the South Tennant Lake Boardwalk Trail**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife use will this grant to add more than 1 mile of trail in the Tennant Lake unit of the Whatcom Wildlife Area, in Whatcom County. The trail will be a mix of compacted gravel



and boardwalk and will connect to trails at Tennant Lake and Hovander Park. The trail will be used by people for hiking and wildlife viewing. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1847)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Developing Lake Tahuya Public Access**

**Grant Requested: \$285,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife use will this grant to develop a new water access site on Lake Tahuya in Kitsap County. The department will add parking, build a new boat launch for hand-carried boats such as kayaks and canoes, and install fencing, signs, an entry gate, and a restroom. The access site is used by people for fishing, wildlife viewing, and water access. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1846)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Renovating Roses Lake Public Access Site**

**Grant Requested: \$325,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife use will this grant to renovate the Roses Lake access site located 1 mile north of Manson on Green Avenue in Chelan County. The department will renovate paths to shoreline fishing spots, add two fishing sites accessible to people with disabilities, install a new fishing dock, and add matting to the end of the boat launch for larger boats to launch. The access site is used by people for fishing and boating. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1738)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Improving the Shumaker and Snyder Bar Access Areas**

**Grant Requested: \$271,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to renovate the Snyder Bar and Shumaker access sites in the Chief Joseph Wildlife Area along the Grande Ronde River in Asotin County. The department will improve about 3 miles of trail, install two hand-carry launches on the Grande Ronde River, install two new restrooms, re-grade and improve the roads, re-grade the parking areas, and create new campsites. The access sites are used by people rafting, kayaking, fishing, hunting, camping, sightseeing, and wildlife viewing. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2018)

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Outdoor Recreation Account  
State Parks Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

**Summary**

Sixteen project proposals in the State Parks category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, review and evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

**Board Action Requested**

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-46

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

**Background**

The State Parks category of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) provides funds for acquiring and developing active and passive outdoor recreation areas. Facilities may include campgrounds, fishing sites, picnic areas, swim beaches, trails, and support amenities including administrative and maintenance structures.

The State Parks category receives thirty percent of the funds in the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Outdoor Recreation Account. Forty to fifty percent of the funds allocated in this category must be used for acquisition.<sup>12</sup> Meeting this statutory requirement may require skipping higher-ranked development projects in favor of acquisition projects.

<sup>1</sup> [RCW 79A.15.050\(2\)\(a\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> Item 5B of these meeting materials discusses funding framework options that shall allocate acquisition amounts within these statutory limitations.

<b>Eligible Applicant</b>	State Parks and Recreation Commission only
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Development</li> <li>• Combination projects (acquisition and development)</li> <li>• Renovation is not eligible</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No limits</li> </ul>
<b>Match Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None required</li> </ul>
<b>Public Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Required</li> </ul>
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility.</li> <li>• Property acquired or developed must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Criteria Changes

In April 2016, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) adopted revisions to the evaluation criteria for the State Parks category for the 2016 grant cycle. The board approved the changes in response to a request from State Parks, the sole eligible applicant for this category. The modifications included:

1. Adding a "need satisfaction" element to the *Public Need* criterion,
2. Adding a *Project Support* question,
3. Changing the format and guidance for the *Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship* question,
4. Expanding the guidance for the *Expansion/Phased Projects* and *Readiness to Proceed* criteria, and
5. Redesigning the *Consistency with Mission and Vision* criterion to better capture the *Commission's Priorities*.

The revised criteria is in Section 4 of [Manual 10a](#), Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Outdoor Recreation Account.

### Evaluation Summary

Sixteen State Parks category projects, requesting nearly \$21.4 million, were evaluated by members of the WWRP State Parks Advisory Committee in Olympia. As shown in the following table, the advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, included six State Parks staff, three individuals representing local government, and one citizen volunteer. The members have expertise and experience in land use issues, park and recreation resource management, planning, engineering, and design.

<b>Advisory Committee Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Douglas Simpson, Kirkland	Citizen
Rocklynn Culp, Town of Winthrop	Local Agency
Mary Dodsworth, City of Lakewood	Local Agency
Ken Wilkinson, City of Yakima	Local Agency
Richard Brown, Olympia	State Parks
Ken Graham, Olympia	State Parks
Bob Gratias, Olympia	State Parks
Janet Shonk, Lakebay	State Parks
Brian Yearout, Olympia	State Parks
Alicia Woods, Olympia	State Parks

Ten advisory committee members reviewed the project proposals in an open public meeting and scored the projects using board-adopted evaluation criteria on August 23, 2016. At the September 22, 2016 State Parks Commission meeting in Sequim, the Commission scored the board-adopted evaluation criterion that addresses how well a project implements the Commission's priorities. The Commission's score was combined with the advisory committee's scores to create a ranked list for board consideration. The results are shown in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

### **Evaluation Process**

It appears the updated criteria worked well for the advisory committee. During the post evaluation meeting on September 29, WWRP State Parks Advisory Committee members noted the overall ranking of trails seems to reflect the current climate of providing recreation facilities that serve recreationists of all ages and abilities. They spoke about the value of technical review and expressed concern about using grant funds to develop facilities managed for non-recreational uses. They were satisfied with the results.

### **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 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities. Projects considered for funding in the State Parks category also support board adopted priorities in *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

### **Staff Recommendation**

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, State Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-46.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-19 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-46, including Table 1 – WWRP, State Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19
- B. State Map for State Parks Category Projects
- C. State Parks Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. State Parks Category Projects, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. State Parks Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-46  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
State Parks Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, sixteen State Parks category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all sixteen State Parks category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10a, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these State Parks category projects were evaluated by a team comprised of State Parks staff, local agency representatives, and a citizen volunteer using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve acquisition and development of properties for public outdoor recreation, thereby supporting priorities in the *2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* and 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 of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor this ranked list of State Parks category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for State Parks Category Projects





## State Parks Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

This project category is reserved for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for acquisition and/or development of state parks.<sup>3</sup>

State Parks Criteria Summary					
Score		Question	Project Type	Maximum Points Possible	Focus*
Advisory Committee	1	Public Need	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	2	Project Significance	All	15	Agency
Advisory Committee	3	Threat and Impact	Acquisition	10	State
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	4	Project Design	Development	10	Technical
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	5	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	6	Expansion/Phased Project	All	15	State
Advisory Committee	7	Project Support	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	8	Partnership or Match	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	9	Readiness to Proceed	All	10	Agency
State Parks Commission	10	Commission Priorities	All	6	Agency
RCO Staff	11	Proximity to Human Populations	All	3	State
<b>Total Points Possible=89</b>					

\*Focus—Criteria orientation in accordance with the following priorities:

- State—those that meet general statewide needs (often called for in Revised Codes of Washington or the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP))
- Agency—those that meet agency needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in the State Parks and Recreation Commission's plans)
- Technical—those that meet technical considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

<sup>3</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.050



## Scoring Criteria, State Parks Category

### Team Scored

1. **Public Need and Need Satisfaction** *Resolution 2016-20*  
What is the need for the proposed project? To what extent will the project satisfy the need?
2. **Project Significance**  
Describe how this project supports State Parks' strategic goals.
3. **Threat and Impacts**  
Describe why it is important to acquire the property now. (Acquisition/Combination only)
4. **Project Design**  
Is the project well designed? (Development/Combination only)
5. **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship** *Resolution 2016-20*  
What techniques or resources are proposed to ensure the project will result in a quality, sustainable, recreational, heritage preservation, or educational opportunity, while protecting the integrity of the environment?
6. **Expansion/Phased Project** *Resolution 2016-20*  
Does this project implement an important phase of a previous project, represent an important first phase, or expand or improve an existing site?
7. **Project Support** *Resolution 2016-20*  
What is the extent to which the public (statewide, community, or user groups) has been provided with an adequate opportunity to become informed, or support for the project seems apparent?
8. **Partnerships or Match**  
Describe how this project supports strategic partnerships or leverages matching funds.
9. **Readiness to Proceed** *Resolution 2016-20*  
Describe the project's timeline. Is the project ready to proceed?

### Scored by Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

10. **Commission's Priority**  
How well does this project implement the commission's priorities? *Resolution 2016-20*

### Scored by RCO Staff

11. **Population Proximity** *RCW 79A.25.250*  
Where is this project located with respect to urban growth areas, cities and towns, and county density?

## State Parks Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

TO BE ADDED SEPARATELY WHEN MATERIALS ARE COMPILED

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## State Parks Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$2,739,500**

#### **Redeveloping Lake Sammamish State Park's Sunset Beach Picnic Area**

State Parks will use this grant to redevelop the picnic area at Sunset Beach in Lake Sammamish State Park, in King County. State Parks will build one large and two smaller picnic shelters, install a lawn and plant trees, and create part of a wide, paved esplanade that eventually will connect Sunset Beach to the park's other beach, Tibbets Beach. This project is a key part of an overall redevelopment of Sunset Beach, six phases of which have been completed or are underway. State Parks will contribute more than \$2.7 million in a state appropriation and donations of cash, labor, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1975)

### **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$1,450,612**

#### **Renovating a John Wayne Pioneer Trail Trestle in Tekoa**

State Parks will use this grant to design and renovate a 975-foot historic trestle that connects two portions of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail separated by a large valley, State Route 270, Hangman Creek, and the town of Tekoa. State Parks will remove the existing ties, lay a concrete deck, add safety railing, and make minor structural repairs. State Parks also will renovate a small portion of the trail surface to smooth out the approaches to the newly renovate trestle. Finally, State Parks will install interpretive and directional signs. Completing this project will fill a missing link that connects about 5.5 miles of trail east of the trestle to 28.5 miles of trail west of the trestle, resulting in a contiguous 34-mile trail experience stretching from Malden to the Idaho border. Repairing, preserving, and opening the historic Tekoa trestle will eliminate three major physical barriers, allowing trail users to easily cross above the state highway, Hangman Creek, and the 150-foot-deep valley below. It also will open up stunning views to the surrounding landscape and boost the Tekoa economy. State Parks will contribute \$83,775 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1320)

### **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

#### **Buying Inholdings and Land Next to State Parks**

State Parks will use this grant to buy high-priority land within or next to the boundaries of state parks. It is intended to be a flexible source of funding for smaller or lower-cost properties that present themselves through the biennium. It will allow State Parks to act quickly and opportunistically to purchase inholdings as they come on the market, and it will facilitate the purchase of smaller properties that might not score well as individual competitive grants, but that are nonetheless essential to park operations. State Parks will contribute \$350,000 in donations of land. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1974)

### **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$1,235,663**

#### **Renovating an Iron Horse Trail Trestle**

State Parks will use this grant to design and renovate a 680-foot-long historic trestle that connects two portions of the Iron Horse Trail separated by Interstate 90, between Ellensburg and the Columbia River, in Kittitas County. Built in the early 1900s, the Renslow trestle is one of Washington State's iconic steel structures used to carry trains of the Minnesota Saint Paul Railway. State Parks will install concrete decking, railings, and fencing on the trestle, which will improve safety. The work will complete the "missing link," eliminating the last arduous and convoluted detour between Ellensburg and the Columbia River and resulting in 32 miles of continuous trail. Crossing the renovated trestle also will add an exciting new element to the Iron Horse experience. State Parks will contribute \$10,600 in donations of cash, labor,

and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1886)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$1,664,947**

**Developing the Malden to Rosalia Section of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail**

State Parks will use this grant to begin development of the Palouse section of the John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park, in Whitman County. The trail remains in the same condition as when the railroad surplused the land before 1990. State Parks will grade the trail and road intersections at three sites, lay crushed rock along the trail, and develop a trailhead in Malden. The work will create 9 miles of trail between Malden and Rosalia for hikers, mountain bikers, and horse riders. State Parks identified the development of this portion of the trail as a high priority because although there's needed grading, there's no major breaks in the trail and it's close to U.S. Highway 195, which provides easy access for trail users from both Spokane and Pullman. State Parks will contribute \$80,000 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1930)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$1,522,500**

**Bridging the Final Gap on the Klickitat Trail**

State Parks will use this grant to complete the 31-mile Klickitat Trail in the Columbia River Gorge in south central Washington by building two bridges, upgrading 4 miles of trail, and providing a new trailhead. State Parks will install a 20-foot-long bridge over Snyder Creek and a 150-foot-long bridge over the Klickitat River and build two parking spaces for people with disabilities near the new Klickitat River bridge. This project will build upon a recent project that provides trail and bridge improvements on a connected portion of the Klickitat Trail. State Parks will contribute \$87,500 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1887)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$646,350**

**Building a Pavilion at Lake Sylvia State Park**

State Parks, working in cooperation with the Friends of Lake Sylvia and Schafer State Park, will use this grant to build a 3,000-square-foot pavilion for recreational use at Lake Sylvia State Park in Montesano, in Grays Harbor County. The pavilion will create a new destination at Lake Sylvia that will protect groups from inclement weather and promote year-round use of the park for school groups, weddings, the Lake Sylvia Fall Festival, and other large events from around western Washington. State Parks also will install a walkway, parking, and restrooms. State Parks will contribute \$200,000 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1925)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

**Grant Requested: \$1,411,137**

**Moving a Dosewallips Campsites and Helping Salmon**

State Parks will use this grant to replace 38 standard campsites at Dosewallips State Park with 14 utility campsites and a restroom in a new location. The 38 campsites are downstream of the U.S Highway 101 bridge and flood regularly, making them unusable in certain seasons and requiring extensive staff time for clean-up. State Parks plans to convert the existing, but underused group camp (located up-river) into sites with power and water for recreational vehicles (RV). The group camp would be moved to another area of the park. The new utility sites would be used in the non-peak seasons and will accommodate longer RVs that may be pulling a vehicle or boat. The restroom will have eight flush toilet stalls and four showers. Removing the 38 existing campsites will allow the Dosewallips River to meander more naturally, providing improved habitat for three salmon species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. This project is part of an extensive multi-year, multi-phased habitat restoration project that is being conducted in partnership with the Wild Fish Conservancy. State Parks will contribute \$244,951 in a

grant from the salmon recovery program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1812)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Improving Access to Kopachuck State Park's Beach**

**Grant Requested: \$1,224,000**

State Parks will use this grant to improve access to the beach in Kopachuck State Park, a 114-acre waterfront park on Puget Sound's Henderson Bay, southwest of Gig Harbor, in Pierce County. State Parks will build parking, a restroom, walkways, scenic viewpoints, a picnic plaza, a pocket beach, and marine campsites. Currently, getting to the beach is challenging or impossible for some visitors because of the steep hillside and trail conditions. The existing day-use parking lot is 120 feet above the beach. Several conditions triggered the need for new facilities – landslides wiped out a Cascadia Marine Trail campsite and required removal of the beach restroom and tree root rot closed the campground to protect public safety. This project is an essential first phase for maximizing public use and enjoyment of this beautiful public park. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1994)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Buying Land on Lawrence Point for Moran State Park**

**Grant Requested: \$2,874,520**

State Parks will use this grant to buy 134 acres on Lawrence Point to improve visitors' access to the water in Moran State Park. Although Moran is one of Washington's iconic state parks in the San Juan Islands, it surprisingly has little saltwater shoreline. The acquisition, which is within Moran's long-term boundary, is surrounded by existing State Parks' land and would provide an excellent location for hiking trails, would give visitors incredible views of other islands and the mainland, and would make management of the larger park less complicated for staff. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1985)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Improving Access to the North Head Lighthouse**

**Grant Requested: \$406,920**

State Parks will use this grant to improve access to the North Head Lighthouse, one of the most photographed, iconic landscapes in Washington State. The lighthouse is on the edge of the Pacific Ocean in Cape Disappointment State Park, in Pacific County. Currently, there is not an accessible route or viewpoint for people with disabilities. State Parks will improve pedestrian routes around the historic lighthouse buildings, replant eroding social trails, and improve the flow of storm water to protect adjacent cliffs and plants. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2068)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Buying Land within Moran State Park**

**Grant Requested: \$2,182,300**

State Parks will use this grant to buy 140 acres of a 164-acre property that is surrounded by Moran State Park, on Orcas Island in San Juan Island County. The land has been a priority acquisition for more than 85 years and in 2015 it became available. It is imperative for State Parks to act quickly. By buying the land, State Parks nearly will eliminate the donut hole that exists; provide biking and hiking trails throughout the property, protect the views, and protect the large wetlands, streams, grasslands, and imperiled plant associations from development. Moran State Park is a 5,579-acre park and sees more than 800,000 annual visitors. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1950)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Buying Harndon Island to Expand Sucia Island State Park**

**Grant Requested: \$888,760**

State Parks will use this grant to buy the 2-acre Harndon Island, one of the few remaining privately owned properties in the area. Sucia Island and the majority of its adjoining small islands are part of Sucia Island State Park. Situated within Sucia Island's Fossil Bay, Harndon Island is mostly in its natural state with a rocky shoreline and a Douglas fir and madrona forest. Harndon Island is for sale and is a priority acquisition within the park's long-term boundary. Purchase of the island would provide public access, resolve trespass issues, protect views, and advance efforts to keep shoreline areas intact as sources of food for salmon. Sucia lies directly within one of the highest priority areas in the San Juan Islands for conservation of Chinook salmon. State Parks will contribute \$1,100 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1728)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Buying Land for the Willapa Hills Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$676,871**

State Parks will use this grant to buy 178 acres of Marwood Farms as part of the 56-mile-long Willapa Hills Trail. The land is in an otherwise remote segment of the trail along the Chehalis River, near Ceres Hill Road, in Lewis County, and about 6.5 miles east of Rainbow Falls State Park. Purchase of the land will give visitors a stopover place and State Parks the ability to develop hiker-biker campsites, restrooms, picnicking, and water access to the Chehalis River. Acquisition of the property also would provide opportunities for restoration of the Chehalis River floodplain and shoreline. The Willapa Hills Trail runs east to west from Chehalis to South Bend. State Parks will contribute \$40,000 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1926)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Expanding Miller Peninsula State Park**

**Grant Requested: \$1,040,998**

State Parks will use this grant to buy 21 acres to expand Miller Peninsula State Park, which is a mostly undeveloped park near Sequim in Clallam County. The 2,800-acre State Parks' property on the north Olympic Peninsula has an extensive trail system that is popular with hikers, mountain bikers, horse riders, and wildlife viewers. The 21 acres, known as the Jones Trust property, is for sale and is next to the northwest corner of park's long-term boundary. The land is forested with a quarter-mile of shoreline and a small stream in a ravine. It is one of the few places along the north side of Miller Peninsula where it might be possible to build access to the beach because much of the existing state park property has very high banks. State Parks will contribute \$1,000 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1933)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**Expanding Brooks Memorial State Park**

**Grant Requested: \$434,746**

State Parks will use this grant to buy 200 acres next to Brooks Memorial State Park to offer more hiking and equestrian trails and solve a trespass issue where the park trail crosses private property. Additionally, the purchase will protect the view, important oak habitat, and one of the last three regional habitats in Washington State for western grey squirrel, which are listed by the state as threatened with extinction. The landowner is willing to sell. Although the land was recently logged, non-marketable trees including imperiled oak communities, were left standing and the forest now has improved conditions for oak trees because the conifers typically grow taller than the oaks and prevent them from thriving. Brooks Memorial State Park is a 700-acre camping park between the barren hills of the south Yakima Valley and the lodgepole pine forests of the Simcoe Mountains. More than 9 miles of hiking trails lead visitors along the Little Klickitat River and up through ponderosa pine-Oregon white oak forests. At the top are open mountain meadows with panoramic views of Mount Hood. Visitors may see deer, beaver dams, squirrels,

spring wildflowers, and a variety of birds. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1624)

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Outdoor Recreation Account  
Trails Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Darrell Jennings, Senior Grants Manager

#### Summary

Twenty-two project proposals in the Trails category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, review and evaluation process, and the ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list that becomes the basis for grant funding after a legislative appropriation for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

#### Board Action Requested

This item is a:

- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-47

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

### Background

The Trails category of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) provides funds for community and regional pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian or cross-country ski trails. The intent of this funding source is to construct, renovate, and secure right-of-way for statewide, regional, and community-oriented recreational trails that provide linkages between communities or other trails.

Trails in this category must be for non-motorized recreational use and cannot be part of a city, street, or county road ("roadway") such as a sidewalk, unprotected road shoulder, or any other area on the roadway such as a designated bike or combination bike and pedestrian lane. Trails located adjacent to a roadway must be separated by space and potentially physical barriers to ensure a quality recreational experience<sup>1</sup>.

Grant funds may also be used to construct necessary support infrastructure such as trailheads, restrooms, picnic areas, or viewing areas that are directly related to an existing or proposed public trail. Trails in this category may have either hard or natural surfacing.

The Trails category receives twenty percent of the funds from the Outdoor Recreation Account.

<sup>1</sup> When the space is less than 10', there must be a physical barrier.



<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Local and state <sup>2</sup> agencies, federally recognized Native American tribes, port districts, and special purpose districts.
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Development or renovation of existing recreational trails and trailheads</li> <li>• Combination projects involving both acquisition and development/renovation</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	No limits
<b>Match Requirements</b>	Local agencies, federally recognized Native American tribes, port districts, and special purpose districts must provide a 50 percent matching share. There is no match requirement for state agencies.
<b>Public Access</b>	Required
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility.</li> <li>• Property acquired, developed, or renovated must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Twenty-two Trails category projects, totaling \$17 million in grant funding, were evaluated by twelve members of the WWRP Trails Advisory Committee on August 9 and 10, 2016, in Olympia. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, are recognized for their expertise, experience, and technical knowledge related to public recreational trails. The team included the following:

<b>Evaluator</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Angie Feser, City of Sammamish	Local agency
Dave Bryant, Richland	Citizen
Ed Spilker, Washington State Department of Transportation	State agency
Greg Fowler, Winthrop	Citizen
Jim Harris, East Wenatchee	Citizen
Lori Moholt-Phillips, City of Moses Lake	Local agency
Melinda Posner Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	State agency
Ray Heit, Chelan County Public Utility District	Local agency
Roger Giebelhaus, Thurston County Public Works	Local agency
Sam Jarrett, Department of Natural Resources	State agency
Tim Wahl, City of Bellingham	Local agency
Tom Eksten, Bothell	Citizen

<sup>2</sup> State agencies mean the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of General Administration, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The evaluation team reviewed the project proposals in open public meetings and scored the proposals using evaluation criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are in *Table 1 – WWRP, Trails Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

### **Review of Process and Criteria Modifications**

Over the past year, the board approved a number of modifications to the WWRP Trails category and evaluation criteria for this application and evaluation cycle. The modifications were made in response to staff, advisory committee members, and stakeholders. Following the evaluation session, staff held a follow-up meeting on August 25 with the advisory committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

In general, the advisory committee was satisfied with the changes made to the evaluation criteria. Specifically, evaluators appreciated having separate scoring criteria for *Trail Linkages*, *Community Linkages*, *Water Access or Views*, and *Scenic Values*. Evaluators suggested a minor tweak to how they score the *Water Access or Views* and *Scenic Values* criteria. They would score 0 to 5 with the appropriate multiplier added to maintain the board-approved weight of each criterion.

The evaluation criterion for *Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat* had been a challenging criterion for both applicants and evaluators. Advisors appreciated the new title which better reflects the legislation. The focus on methods of enhancing habitat above and beyond normal permitting requirements focused presentations and made scoring much easier.

The board's new State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) criterion was the most difficult question for evaluators to score. SCORP prioritizes for trail projects is not specific and evaluators are not familiar enough with the details of the statewide plan to score with confidence. Evaluator discontent with the criterion may explain the narrow range of scores awarded for this criterion, thus making it largely ineffective for distinguishing and measuring differences between project proposals.

Recognizing the direct link between trails and personal health, advisors suggested a new criterion to evaluate and measure how a project implements or supports a health initiative.

Overall, the advisory committee felt the process was organized, well-run, and fair. They were confident in the resulting ranked list and felt that the use of such a diverse team of evaluators seems to compensate for any individual biases for or against specific project proposals. The committee appreciated the in-person technical review, held in May, in which applicants also took part. The technical review gave the advisory committee the opportunity to dialogue with the applicants while proposals were still under development.

### **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 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities. Projects considered for funding in the Trails category directly support board adopted priorities in *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Trails Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-47.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-19 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-47, including *Table 1 – WWRP, Trails Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*
- B. State Map for Trails Category Projects
- C. Trails Category Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Trails Category Projects, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. Trails Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board**  
**Resolution #2016-47**  
**Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program**  
**Trails Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, twenty-two Trails category project proposals are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-two Trails category project proposals meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10a, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Outdoor Recreation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these Trails category project proposals were evaluated by an independent team of evaluators representing state and local agency agencies and citizens-at-large using evaluation criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-04-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects acquire, construct or renovate non-motorized recreational trails, thereby supporting priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for recreation opportunities statewide;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Trails Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Trails category projects for funding consideration.

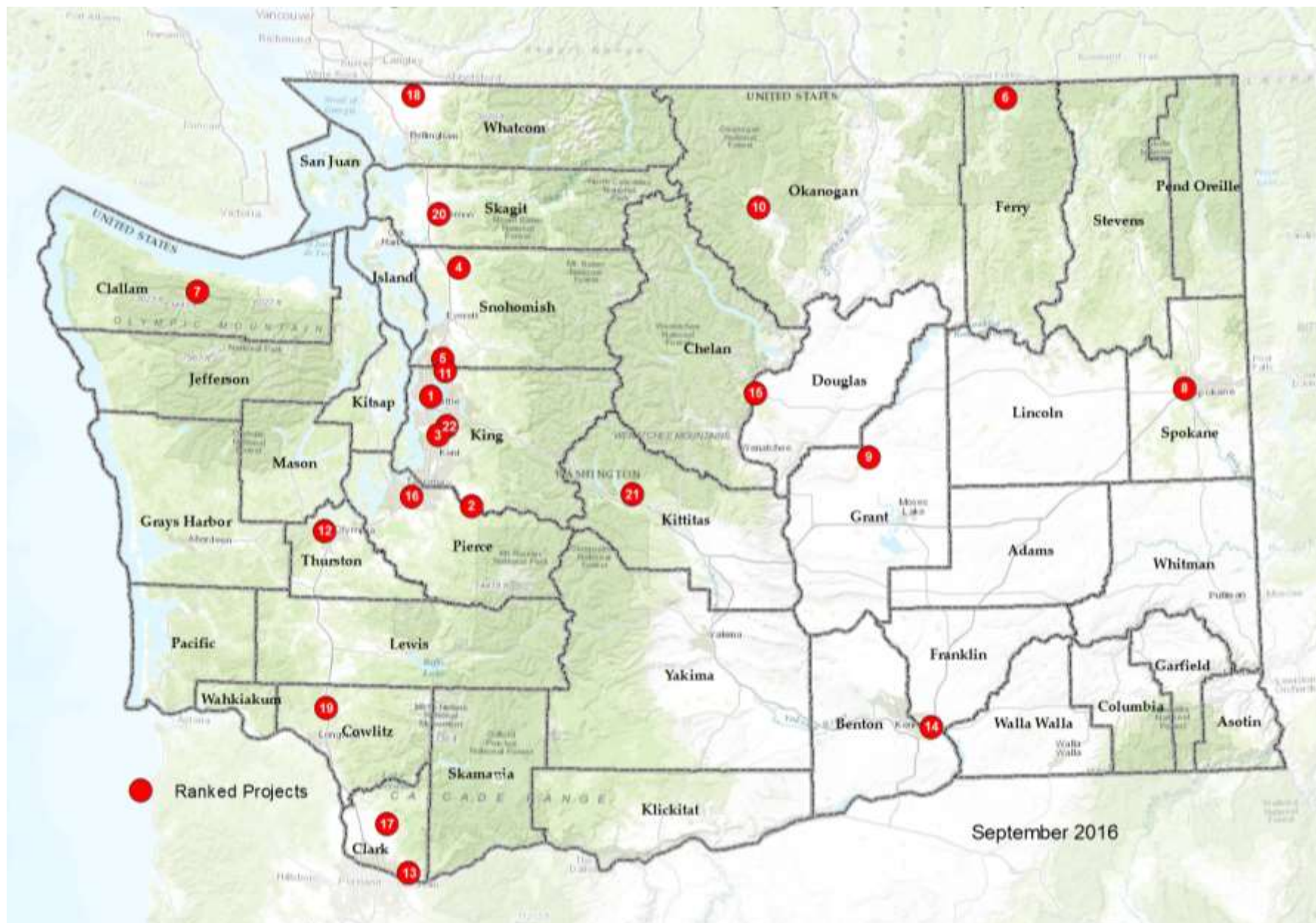
*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for Trails Category Projects



## Trails Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

*"Trails means public ways constructed for and open to pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists, or any combination thereof, other than a sidewalk constructed as a part of a city street or county road for exclusive use of pedestrians".<sup>3</sup>*

Trails Criteria Summary					
Score	#	Question	Project Type	Maximum Points Possible	Focus*
Advisory Committee	1	Need	All	15	Local
Advisory Committee	2	Linkages Between Trails	All	7.5	State, Local
Advisory Committee	3	Linkages Between Communities	All	7.5	State, Local
Advisory Committee	4	Immediacy of Threat	Acquisition	15	Local
			Combination	7.5	
Advisory Committee	5	Project Design	Development	15	Technical
			Combination	7.5	
Advisory Committee	6	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	7	Water Access or Views	All	3	State
Advisory Committee	8	Scenic Values	All	7	State
Advisory Committee	9	Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	10	SCORP Priorities	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	11	Project Support	All	10	State, Local
Advisory Committee	12	Cost Efficiencies	All	5	State, Local

<sup>3</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.010

Trails Criteria Summary					
RCO Staff	1 3	Growth Management Act Preference	All	0	State
RCO Staff	1 4	Population Proximity	All	3	State
<b>Total Points Possible: 93</b>					

\*Focus: Criteria orientation in accordance with the following priorities:

- State – those that meet general statewide needs (often called for in Revised Codes of Washington or the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP))
- Local –those that meet local needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans)
- Technical – those that meet technical considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy)

## Scoring Criteria, Trails Category

### Advisory Committee Scored Criteria

1. **Need** RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(v-vi)  
Is the project needed?
2. **Linkage Between Trails** RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(iv)  
Does the project connect existing trails?
3. **Linkage Between Communities** RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(iii)  
Does the trail project connect communities?
4. **Immediacy of Threat** RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(ii)  
Does a threat to the public availability of a part of the trail exist?  
(Acquisition/Combination projects only)
5. **Project Design** RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(v)  
Is the proposal appropriately designed for the intended use(s)?  
(Development/Combination projects only)
6. **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship** Resolution 2016-08  
Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment?
7. **Water Access or Views** RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(vii)  
Does the project provide direct access to water (physical access by person or boat) or views?
8. **Scenic Values** RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(ix)  
Does the project provide scenic values?



9. **Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat** *RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(viii)*  
How will this proposal enhance wildlife habitat beyond what may be required by a development or land use authority such as statute, ordinance, permit, rule and regulation, mitigation requirement, etc.?
10. **SCORP Priorities** *Resolution 2016-08*  
How will this project address statewide or regional priorities as described in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan?
11. **Project Support** *RCW 79A.15.070(6)(a)(i)*  
The extent that the public (statewide, community, or user groups) has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed*, and/or *support* for the project seems apparent.
12. **Cost Efficiencies** *Board Resolution 2016-08*  
To what extent does this project demonstrate efficiencies or a reduction in government costs through documented use of donations or other resources?

#### Scored by RCO Staff

13. **Growth Management Act Preference** *RCW 43.17.250 (GMA-preference required)*  
Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?
14. **Population Proximity** *RCW 79A.25.250*  
Is the project in a populated area?
  - a. The project is within the urban growth area boundary of a city or town with a population of 5,000 or more. AND
  - b. The project is within a county with a population density of 250 or more people per square mile



Trails Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

Rank	Question	1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
	Project Name	Need	Trail Linkages	Community Linkages	Immediacy of Threat Acq.*	Com.*	Project Design Dev.*	Com.*	Sustainability Env. Stewardship	Water Access or Views	Scenic Values	Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat	SCORP Priorities	Project Support	Cost Efficiencies	Growth Management Act Preference	Population Proximity	
1	Arboretum Waterfront Trail Redevelopment	13.75	5.25	5.00			13.50		8.50	2.75	4.33	2.42	3.33	7.67	2.58	0.00	3.00	72.08
2	Foothills Trail and Bridge Development	12.50	6.38	6.25			12.25		7.00	2.33	3.42	3.33	3.00	8.83	3.25	0.00	1.50	70.04
3	Lake to Sound Trail Development	12.75	6.63	6.25			13.00		6.17	2.00	3.17	2.42	3.50	7.00	2.25	0.00	3.00	68.13
4	Whitehorse Trail Development Phase 2	11.75	5.25	5.63			11.50		7.33	2.83	4.83	2.17	3.33	8.17	3.58	0.00	1.50	67.88
5	North Creek Regional Trail	12.75	6.00	6.13			11.50		8.00	1.42	2.75	3.75	3.67	7.50	2.50	0.00	1.50	67.46
6	Ferry County Rail Trail Phase 4	12.25	5.25	5.75			11.75		7.67	2.75	5.33	2.00	3.42	8.50	3.67	-1.00	0.00	67.33
7	Spruce Railroad Trail and Daley Rankin Tunnel	13.00	6.13	4.88			12.75		6.67	2.58	5.17	1.75	3.42	7.83	2.50	-1.00	0.00	65.67
8	South Gorge Trail	10.50	5.63	5.00			11.00		6.33	2.67	4.67	1.83	3.58	7.83	3.00	0.00	3.00	65.04
9	Smokiam Trail Development	11.25	4.00	4.25			10.50		6.33	2.83	4.83	2.33	3.67	8.83	4.58	0.00	0.00	63.42
10	Winthrop River Walk Trail Phase 2	10.75	5.63	4.88		4.75		5.38	4.67	2.67	5.50	2.25	3.17	9.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	62.79
11	Park at Bothell Landing Trail Bridge Replacement	11.00	5.50	6.00			11.25		5.50	2.25	3.17	2.33	2.92	6.33	1.67	0.00	3.00	60.92
12	Grass Lake Nature Park Trail Development	10.00	4.50	4.50			12.00		6.50	1.17	3.33	2.25	3.33	8.17	2.08	0.00	3.00	60.83

Attachment D

Rank	Question	1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
	Project Name	Need	Trail Linkages	Community Linkages	Acq.*	Com.*	Dev.*	Com.*	Sustainability Env. Stewardship	Water Access or Views	Scenic Values	Enhancement of Wildlife Habitat	SCORP Priorities	Project Support	Cost Efficiencies	Growth Management Act Preference	Population Proximity	
13	Columbia River Trail in Washougal	11.50	6.00	4.88			10.00		5.00	2.58	4.08	1.67	3.08	6.83	1.42	0.00	3.00	60.04
14	Clover Island Riverwalk Northshore Trail	8.50	4.13	3.38			10.50		7.17	2.67	3.67	3.08	3.67	8.50	2.33	0.00	1.50	59.08
15	Lakeshore Drive Trail Development	11.25	6.13	3.75			11.00		5.33	2.42	4.83	0.92	3.17	6.67	2.25	0.00	0.00	57.71
16	Swan Creek Park Trails	10.25	3.63	4.38			8.75		5.67	1.58	2.92	2.17	3.00	8.00	2.33	0.00	3.00	55.67
17	Chelatchie Railroad Trail Phase 2	9.50	4.63	5.38			9.00		5.50	1.00	3.25	2.58	3.33	6.67	2.42	0.00	1.50	54.75
18	Jim Kaemingk Senior Trail Development	10.25	5.38	5.25		4.63		5.13	4.50	2.25	3.42	2.17	2.83	6.50	1.67	-1.00	1.50	54.46
19	River Front Trail Development	11.00	4.63	4.63			9.75		6.00	1.25	2.17	1.58	3.08	7.50	2.75	0.00	0.00	54.33
20	Skagit County Centennial Trail Development	10.75	3.50	4.00			9.00		4.67	1.83	4.25	1.33	3.17	6.00	2.75	0.00	0.00	51.25
21	Roslyn to Teanaway Regional Trail System	8.50	5.00	3.25	9.25				4.83	1.17	4.50	1.75	2.25	7.33	2.92	0.00	0.00	50.75
22	May Creek Trail Bridge Development	8.75	3.75	4.00			9.25		4.50	2.08	3.25	1.08	2.75	5.00	1.42	0.00	3.00	48.83

Evaluators score Questions 1-9; RCO Staff scores Questions 10-11.

\* Dev = Development Projects; Acq = Acquisition Projects; Com = Combination (Acquisition and Development Projects)

## Trails Category Project Descriptions (In Rank Order) 2017-19

### Seattle

**Grant Requested: \$475,000**

#### Improving the Arboretum Waterfront Trail

The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate, rebuild, or replace portions of a floating boardwalk trail system on Foster Island in Seattle's Washington Park Arboretum. The City also will retrofit the floating walkway for safety and for people with disabilities. The new elevated boardwalk will reduce the trail footprint, prevent damage from people walking through the wetland, and better connect visitors with the habitats they are experiencing. The site includes marsh and shoreline areas that support priority species (western pond turtle, bald eagle, Chinook Salmon). The boardwalk is the only passage over the largest wetland in Seattle and is a key link in a larger trail network. With unparalleled views, it is frequented by bird watchers, wildlife photographers, schools, and college classes. The trail connects the arboretum with transit hubs and links two parts of the University of Washington Botanical Gardens by connecting Union Bay Natural Area with the arboretum. Seattle will contribute \$475,000 in cash and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1869)

### King County

**Grant Requested: \$2,800,000**

#### Developing the Foothills Trail and Bridge

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks will use this grant to build a 1.1-mile-long trail along a former rail corridor, a new 340-foot-long bicycle and pedestrian bridge across the White River, and a short trail segment on the south side of the river to connect the existing Foothills Trails in Buckley in Pierce County. The trail will be a 12-foot-wide paved path with 2-foot-wide gravel shoulders on each side. Other improvements include renovating a historic bridge over Boise Creek as part of the trail alignment, installing informational and directional signs, and applying crossing treatments at the trail intersection with Southeast Mud Mountain Road. With nearly 20 miles already developed, the Foothills Trail is a significant non-motorized, multi-use trail corridor, connecting the communities of Puyallup, McMillin, Orting, South Prairie, Buckley, and Enumclaw in Pierce and King Counties. Constructing a bridge over the White River, which will be sized to accommodate emergency vehicles, is an important safety measure, should the State Route 410 bridge – the area's principle vehicle crossing of the White River – be out of commission. This project is in collaboration with Pierce County and the Cities of Enumclaw and Buckley. King County will contribute more than \$7.3 million in cash, a voter-approved levy, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1362)

### King County

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### Developing Part of the Lake to Sound Trail

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks will use this grant to build 1.2 miles of Segment A of the Lake to Sound Trail, which will be a 16-mile-long trail from the south end of Lake Washington to Puget Sound, linking the cities of Renton, Tukwila, SeaTac, Burien, and Des Moines and connecting four existing regional trails. In this second of six phases, the County will build a 12-foot-wide paved trail for non-motorized activities, with 2-foot-wide gravel shoulders on each side and a 110-foot-long pedestrian and bicycle bridge across the Black River. The County also will install a pedestrian warning beacon at Monster Road, informational and directional signs, and benches. Segment A runs from the Green River Trail near Fort Dent Park in Tukwila through the Black River Riparian Forest to Naches Avenue Southwest in Renton. The larger Lake to Sound Trail will provide important recreation and

mobility options in an area under-served by regional trails, and in particular, by east-west trail connections. About 60 percent of the overall corridor already is complete. King County will contribute nearly \$1.7 million in a federal grant and a voter-approved levy. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1739)

**Snohomish County**  
**Developing Whitehorse Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$1,090,000**

The Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation will use this grant to develop 6.5 miles of the Whitehorse Trail from its junction with the Centennial Trail to the State Route 530 crossing west of Cicero and a 6-mile stretch from C-Post Road to Swede Heaven Road. The county will grade the original rail bed, install base material, and re-surface the trail with gravel. The Whitehorse Trail is a 28-mile regional, multi-use trail that winds through the North Fork Stillaguamish River valley along an abandoned rail line. The trail stretches from Arlington to Darrington, frequently paralleling State Route 530 and the North Fork Stillaguamish River, rewarding visitors with views of forests, farmland, and mountains. Completing and opening the Whitehorse Trail will offer Snohomish County residents more than 62 miles of contiguous trail with its connection to the Centennial Trail in Arlington. Finishing the trail linkage will not only connect the two municipalities, but also will create a vital tourism arterial, providing a base to further access backcountry trails on land owned by the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Forest Service in the northeastern county. Snohomish County will contribute more than \$1 million. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1813)

**Snohomish County**  
**Closing One of Three Gaps in the North Creek Regional Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The Snohomish County Department of Public Works will use this grant to develop 1.15 miles of the North Creek Regional Trail, between State Route 524 on the south and the intersection of Winesap Road and Sprague Drive on the north. This is the first of three construction projects planned to close the final significant gap in the regional trail in unincorporated Snohomish County. Closure of this gap is the County's highest priority for trails for non-motorized use. The proposed trail generally will run parallel to State Route 527 and will be a paved, 12-foot-wide path bordered by 2-foot-wide shoulders. The trail links transit facilities, Centennial Park in Bothell, and critical public services such as medical facilities, schools, and businesses. Snohomish County will contribute \$3.6 million in cash and a state grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2027)

**Ferry County**  
**Resurfacing the Ferry County Rail Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$82,000**

Ferry County will use this grant to resurface 7.24 miles of the 25-mile Ferry County Rail Trail. The County will improve the trail surface from the tunnel on the Kettle River, 2 miles north of the town of Curlew, continuing north to Canada at the town of Danville. The County will replace the trail surface with compacted road bed material, which will be suitable for all non-motorized use. The County also will add a restroom to the Kiwanis trailhead parking lot, develop a modest trailhead at Wall Street in Danville at the north end of the trail, and develop two primitive water access sites along the Kettle River on land owned by the Bureau of Land Management. One of the water access sites will include a primitive campsite with a restroom. Ferry County will contribute \$83,000 in equipment, labor, materials, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1936)

**Clallam County**  
**Restoring the Spruce Railroad Trail and Daley-Rankin Tunnel**

**Grant Requested: \$649,000**

The Clallam County Public Works Department will use this grant to restore the historic Daley-Rankin Tunnel and rebuild 1.2 miles of the Spruce Railroad Trail. The County will upgrade the west end of the Spruce Railroad Trail from a 3-foot-wide natural surface trail to a 13- to 14-foot-wide path for non-motorized uses and accessible by people with disabilities. This is the fourth of a five-phase, multi-year reconstruction effort of the 36-mile-long former railroad. The U.S. Army Signal Corps built the Spruce Production Division Railroad in 1918 along the north side of Lake Crescent in Clallam County for transporting spruce logs used to manufacture World War I biplanes. The Daley-Rankin Tunnel is the shorter of two railroad tunnels along the lake. The longer McFee Tunnel is being restored with another Wildlife and Recreation Program grant. Completion of all phases of this project will provide a safe alternative to the 12-mile-long Lake Crescent corridor for bicyclists, pedestrians, horse riders, and wheelchair users. The busy U.S. Highway 101 doesn't have safe shoulders and forces trail users to travel on the highway. Clallam County will contribute \$651,000 in cash and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1390)

**Spokane**  
**Developing South Gorge Trailheads**

**Grant Requested: \$1,100,000**

The City of Spokane will use this grant to renovate two trailheads in the Peaceful Valley neighborhood and build about 1 mile of a trail for non-motorized use along the Spokane River between the trailheads. Spokane also will develop parts of the Peaceful Valley Conservation Area between the two trailheads to include picnic areas and natural landscaping. Connection to several short spur trails will provide access to the Spokane River. This trail segment will link neighborhoods, parks, and other trail systems, and create a new 3.5-mile loop with the Centennial Trail that can be accessed from downtown Spokane. Spokane will contribute more than \$1.1 million in cash, a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, a voter-approved levy, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1471)

**Soap Lake**  
**Building the New Smokiam Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$666,350**

The City of Soap Lake will use this grant to develop .8 mile of hard-surfaced trail along the southern shoreline of Soap Lake, to be named the Smokiam Trail, in Grant County. The trail will begin in Smokiam Park, which is at the intersection of State Highway 17 and 2nd Avenue Northeast, and will end at West Beach Park at the intersection of 1st Avenue East and Ash Street. With the Smokiam Trail, the City of Soap Lake will create a link between two heavily-used lakefront city parks for walkers and bicyclists. By developing the Smokiam Trail, the City will address Soap Lake's primary recreational need from a 2016 assessment where residents and visitors cited lack of walking and cycling trails and lack of linkages between the two parks as their most pressing concerns. The 2016 comprehensive parks plan identified this project as Soap Lake's top priority. The trail will benefit this rural economy by attracting some of the 4,400 travelers who drive through Soap Lake on the Coulee Corridor Scenic Byway every day. Community groups such as the Friends of the Lower Grand Coulee and Columbia Basin Trails Association support development of the trail. Soap Lake will contribute \$666,350 in local and private grants and donations of cash, equipment, labor, and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1649)

**Winthrop**  
**Developing the RiverWalk Trail and Gateway Park**

**Grant Requested: \$308,500**

The Town of Winthrop will use this grant to buy a strip of right-of-way to extend the RiverWalk Trail 1,000 feet along the Chewuch and Methow Rivers in downtown Winthrop and .24 acre for a gateway park that will connect that trail to downtown boardwalks. The trail will connect with the Susie Stephens Trail at the south end of downtown, resulting in more than a mile of contiguous trail. The owner of the park has demolished a structure, leveled the site, and obtained permits for developing the park, with the written intent of donating it fully developed to Winthrop this fall. The combined effect of the RiverWalk and Confluence Park is to provide visual access to the beautiful mountain rivers for the public. The Town of Winthrop will contribute \$308,500 in staff labor and donations of labor and land. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1830)

**Bothell**  
**Replacing a Trail Bridge in the Park at Bothell Landing**

**Grant Requested: \$965,000**

The City of Bothell will use this grant to replace the bridge over the Sammamish River in the Park at Bothell Landing. The bridge is aging, too steep for people using wheelchairs, and requires frequent monitoring, repairs, and closures with inconvenient detours for trail users. The City will build a wider, flatter bridge with a 12-foot-wide deck and approaches that will be accessible to bicyclists, pedestrians, and people using wheelchairs. The bridge is in the 14-acre Park at Bothell Landing and is downtown's trailhead to the city's regional bicycle system via the Burke-Gilman/Sammamish River Trail and the North Creek Trail. Bothell will contribute more than \$1.3 million in cash and a federal grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1414)

**Olympia**  
**Developing a Trail in Grass Lake Nature Park**

**Grant Requested: \$975,000**

The Olympia Parks, Arts & Recreation Department will use this grant to build a mile-long trail through Grass Lake Nature Park, from Harrison Avenue to Kaiser Road, in northwest Olympia. The City will build a 350-foot boardwalk and a trailhead, install two information kiosks and interpretive signs, and enhance the wildlife habitat. The trail will be for non-motorized uses. The work will build the first public access for people with disabilities to one of Olympia's premier open space parks as well as construct a significant segment of the Capitol-to-Capitol Trail. In addition, the trail will provide a trail link from Grass Lake Nature Park to Yauger Community Park and connect adjoining residential neighborhoods to the trail system. Letters of support have been received from 29 community organizations, businesses, and neighborhood residents. Olympia will contribute more than \$1.6 million. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1383)

**Washougal**  
**Building the Last Critical Link in Columbia River Trail in Washougal**

**Grant Requested: \$874,791**

The City of Washougal will use this grant to develop the Columbia River Trail in Washougal, a .67-mile trail that completes the last critical link in a more than 20-mile local trail system that offers amazing biking, walking, and wildlife viewing opportunities. The Columbia River Trail provides recreation access in both directions along the riverfront. To the west, pedestrians and bicyclists connect directly to the Port of Camas-Washougal's new Waterfront Trail and other popular recreation destinations, including the Washougal River Greenway and LaCamas and Heritage Parks. To the east, The U.S. Corps of Engineers Levee trail leads trail users from Steamboat Landing Park through the State Route 14 Pedestrian Tunnel into downtown Washougal or beyond to Captain William Clark Regional Park, Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge, and Gibbons Creek Wildlife Art Trail. The Columbia River Trail in Washougal plays a

critical role in two much larger trail systems that soon will lead to regional and interstate trails: the 46-mile Lewis and Clark Greenway Trail that will connect the Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge to the Steigerwald Refuge, and the "Gorge Towns to Trails" project, which runs more than 60 miles to Wishram and crosses the Pacific Crest Trail, which connects Canada to Mexico. The City of Washougal will contribute \$874,791. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1387)

### **Port of Kennewick**

**Grant Requested: \$430,000**

#### **Extending the Clover Island Riverwalk**

The Port of Kennewick will use this grant to extend a meandering waterfront trail and restore Columbia River shoreline habitat on the northern bank of Clover Island, in Benton County. The Port will build a section of trail, creating a fully-accessible loop where the current urban trail ends. The Port also will restore damaged shoreline, plant the area between the trail's edge and the water, and install trailside signs that discuss native plants and area birds, including the American white pelican, heron, egrets, and cormorants. The Port also will install safety lighting and benches. Located in Kennewick, the Riverwalk Trail connects users to other urban destinations, provides a well-lit waterfront path for early morning and evening workouts, and offers an oasis where bicyclists, skaters, runners, and walkers on the 22-mile looping Sacagawea Heritage Trail can stop for a meal, take a restroom break, and enjoy natural river shoreline, wildlife, and scenic views. The Port of Kennewick will contribute \$768,253 in cash, a federal grant, and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1633)

### **Entiat**

**Grant Requested: Grant Requested: \$42,121**

#### **Building the Missing Link in Lakeshore Drive Trail**

The City of Entiat will use this grant to fill the final gap in the city's waterfront trail system by building a paved, multi-use trail that runs nearly a quarter-mile along the north side of Lakeshore Drive. Entiat's Lakeshore Drive is the only direct access from U.S. Highway 97A to the newly completed Entiat Park, which boasts more than 10,000 visitors annually. Visitors and locals alike use the waterfront trail system that runs through the park and north along the river's shoreline. Currently, there is no sidewalk or designated path along a portion of Lakeshore Drive, forcing pedestrians and bicyclists to share the road with cars or take their chances on the unpaved shoulder to fight rough landscaping and plants. Filling this gap has been identified as a priority in Entiat's transportation improvement plan, comprehensive plan, and park plan and is supported by the public, Chelan County Public Utility District 1, and the Entiat Chamber of Commerce. The City of Entiat will contribute \$51,483 in cash and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1773)

### **Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma**

**Grant Requested: \$2,250,000**

#### **Developing Swan Creek Park Trails**

The Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma will use this grant to build 2 miles of trails for park access and walking and renovate 7.5 miles of trails for walking and bicycling in the 263-acre Swan Creek Park, a natural area park on the east side of Tacoma in Pierce County. The work will result in 14.5 miles of continuous trails in the park and will include construction of parking, a bridge, a restroom, and a picnic shelter, and installing park furnishings and signs. These trails will connect to the newly-revitalized Salishan neighborhood, the planned eastside community center, and a regional trail. The eastside neighborhood is home to the most diverse population in Tacoma with the second lowest household median income in the city. These improvements will continue the district's efforts to convert the World War II housing road network into recreation space that is accessible to pedestrians, bicycles, and wheelchairs, while also providing the opportunity for visitors to immerse themselves in nature. The Tacoma Metropolitan Park



District will contribute more than \$2.9 million in voter-approved bonds and a grant from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1870)

**Clark County**  
**Continuing Construction of the Chelatchie Railroad Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$454,147**

Clark County will use this grant to continue developing the Chelatchie Prairie Railroad Trail. The County will build a 10-foot-wide, paved pathway with shoulders starting at the current trail's end about a mile from Battle Ground Lake State Park. The trail will run more than a half-mile southwest toward Battle Ground. Work will include clearing, grading, and paving, as well as installing informational signs and benches. A fence may be installed to separate the trail from the rail line. The construction of this phase will make significant progress in connecting the city with the state park, which will allow users to travel safely between the two destinations instead of using narrow local roads. It also will move Clark County a step closer to the vision of developing the entire 33-mile trail, from Vancouver in the southwest to Chelatchie Prairie in the northeast. Clark County will contribute \$454,147 from a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1443)

**Lynden**  
**Developing the Jim Kaemingk Sr. Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$1,088,682**

The City of Lynden will use this grant to develop the missing link in the downtown core of the citywide Jim Kaemingk Sr. Trail. The City will buy 1.84 acres and build about 1 mile of trail between Depot Road and Main Street along Fishtrap Creek. The trail will be used for non-motorized activities such as walking, biking, and jogging, and will link neighborhoods, schools, trails, and the downtown. Lynden will contribute more than \$1 million. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2019)

**Castle Rock**  
**Building a Connecting Trail to the River Front Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$243,125**

The City of Castle Rock will use this grant to develop 750 feet of trail to connect the River Front Trail at Cowlitz View Drive to the Castle Rock Visitor Center in the State Department of Transportation Park-n-Ride on the west side of Interstate 5. The connecting trail will be 10 feet wide, lighted, accessible to people with disabilities, and for non-motorized uses. The City also will add a restroom at the Riverfront Trail North Trailhead. An average of more than 5,000 vehicle trips a day pass through this corridor with the intersection of Interstate 5, State Route 411, and State Route 504. This connecting trail segment will allow for greater use of the Castle Rock River Front Trail system, which consists of 1.8 miles of paved trail on the east side of the Cowlitz River and 2 miles of paved and gravel trail on the west side of the river. This trail system connects to parks, the downtown business area, residential areas, and historical areas of interest. From this location, one also can head east on State Route 504 to Mount Saint Helens and the Toutle River valley. The City of Castle Rock will contribute \$244,175 in equipment, staff labor, a federal grant, and a donation of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1576)

**Skagit County**  
**Developing the Skagit County Centennial Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

The Skagit County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to develop 1 mile of the Skagit County Centennial Trail. The trail will consist of a 10-foot-wide paved path and a parallel 6-foot-wide equestrian trail. Starting near Big Rock, the trail parallels State Route 9 on a county-owned abandoned



railroad right-of-way with views of the Nookachamps wetlands. This project is of high importance to the County and is named as such in its comprehensive plan. Skagit County will contribute \$250,000 in cash and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1818)

### **Roslyn**

**Grant Requested: \$356,737**

#### **Buying Forestland for the Roslyn to Teanaway Regional Trail System**

The City of Roslyn will use this grant to buy 60 acres of forest to complete trails from Roslyn to the Teanaway Community Forest, in Kittitas County. These trails, which are for non-motorized uses, will increase access to public lands and complete a regional trail network from the Yakima River valley to Leavenworth. Roslyn is surrounded by thousands of acres of public lands with trails throughout. The Roslyn-to-Teanaway project builds upon the vision to connect recreation between the surrounding communities and public lands. Interruption in public ownership disconnects Roslyn's trail network and surrounding trail systems including the Coal Mines Trail, Suncadia trail system, Washington State horse park trails, and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail, from the regional trails found on The Nature Conservancy lands and in the Teanaway Community Forest. Roslyn will contribute \$356,738 in cash and a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2005)

### **Newcastle**

**Grant Requested: \$477,500**

#### **Building the May Creek Trail Bridge**

The City of Newcastle will use this grant to design and develop a pedestrian bridge across May Creek to expand the trail system in the Mountains to Sound Greenway. Hikers will be able to proceed westward on future trails toward Lake Washington or proceed eastward on existing trails to Cougar Mountain Regional Park. The bridge will allow the May Creek trail system to expand. Currently, the May Creek Trail leads to the east side of the bridge site and ends at the creek. The May Creek Trail in Renton, west of the bridge site, is not yet built and depends on construction of the bridge. This bridge is an essential piece to the eventual 8.5-mile regional hiking trail connecting Lake Washington to Cougar Mountain through Renton and Newcastle, mostly through wooded natural areas. This bridge will be the only crossing of May Creek between Interstate 405 (to the west) and Coal Creek Parkway (to the east), an almost 2-mile-long stretch. This trail has been identified in both the City of Newcastle's and the City of Renton's comprehensive plans as a priority. Newcastle will contribute \$477,500 in cash and a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1737)

**APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM**

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Outdoor Recreation Account  
Water Access Category  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

**Summary**

Fifteen project proposals in the Water Access category have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the category, review and evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

**Board Action Requested**

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-48

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

**Background**

The Water Access category of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) provides funds for projects that provide physical access to shorelines for non-motorized, water-related recreation activities. These include boating, fishing, swimming, and beachcombing.

Grants may be used to acquire land for, or develop facilities that support, water-dependent recreation such as fishing piers and platforms, boat access facilities, swim beaches, and water trails for canoes and kayaks.

The Water Access category receives ten percent of the WWRP funds in the Outdoor Recreation Account. Seventy-five percent of the funds allocated in this category must be used for acquisition costs. Meeting this statutory requirement may require skipping higher-ranked development projects in favor of acquisition projects.

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Local (cities/towns, counties, federally recognized Native American tribes; and park, port, school, and special purpose districts)and state <sup>1</sup> agencies
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition</li> <li>• Development or renovation of water access sites or facilities</li> <li>• Combination projects involving both acquisition and development/renovation</li> </ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	No limits
<b>Match Requirements</b>	Local agencies, federally recognized Native American tribes, and special purpose and port districts must provide a 1:1 matching share. There is no match requirement for state agencies.
<b>Public Access</b>	Required
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility.</li> <li>• Property acquired, developed, or renovated must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.</li> </ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Fifteen Water Access category projects requesting \$10.9 million were evaluated by members of the WWRP Water Access Advisory Committee on August 11, 2016 in Olympia. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, include local agency representatives and citizens who are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge in local land use issues and water related recreation. The following members participated this year:

<b>Advisory Committee Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Reed Waite, Seattle	Citizen
Hanna Waterstrat, Olympia	Citizen
Brad Case, Ellensburg Parks and Recreation Department	Local Agency
Debbi Hanson, Battle Ground Parks and Recreation Department	Local Agency
Camron Parker, Bellevue Parks and Community Services	Local Agency
David Pater, Department of Ecology	State Agency
Kyle Murphy, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency
Randy Kline, State Parks	State Agency

Eight advisory committee members reviewed the proposals in an open public meeting and scored the projects using criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are in *Table 1 – WWRP, Water Access Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

<sup>1</sup> State agencies mean the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of General Administration, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

## Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

At the end of the evaluation meeting on August 11 and during the post-evaluation meeting on August 25, staff met with the WWRP Water Access Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

Last year the board approved two changes to the evaluation criteria for the Water Access category. First, the board added a new criterion to address priorities in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Second, the board removed the bonus point from the *Cost Efficiencies* criterion to minimize confusion and to make the question easier to score. Unlike other evaluators, advisory committee members on this team were comfortable with the new SCORP criterion and felt very confident in using it for scoring and ranking projects. They discussed the *Site Suitability* criterion and felt that there was a clear overlap with the *Project Design* question. Evaluators suggested the board may want to use the *Site Suitability* question a stand-alone criterion for acquisition projects instead of development projects. The weight could be balanced by adjusting the points awarded for the *Immediacy of Threat* criterion.

Overall, advisory committee members were comfortable with the process, they were satisfied with the materials provided, and pleased with the resulting ranked list.

## 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 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities. Projects considered for funding in the Water Access category also support board priorities in *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – WWRP, Water Access Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-48.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor then submits the list of WWRP projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The Governor may remove projects from the list but cannot add to or re-order the approved list. The 2017 Legislature will set the WWRP appropriation and approve the list of projects in the capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting. Item 9 in the board materials describes the full WWRP funding process.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-48, including Table 1 – WWRP, Water Access Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19
- B. State Map for Water Access Category Projects
- C. Water Access Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

- D. Water Access Category Projects, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. Water Access Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-48  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Water Access Category, 2017-2019, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, fifteen Water Access category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all fifteen Water Access category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10a, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these Water Access category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve acquisition, development, and/or renovation of properties for recreational access to water, thereby supporting priorities in the *2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* and 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Water Access Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Water Access category projects for further consideration.

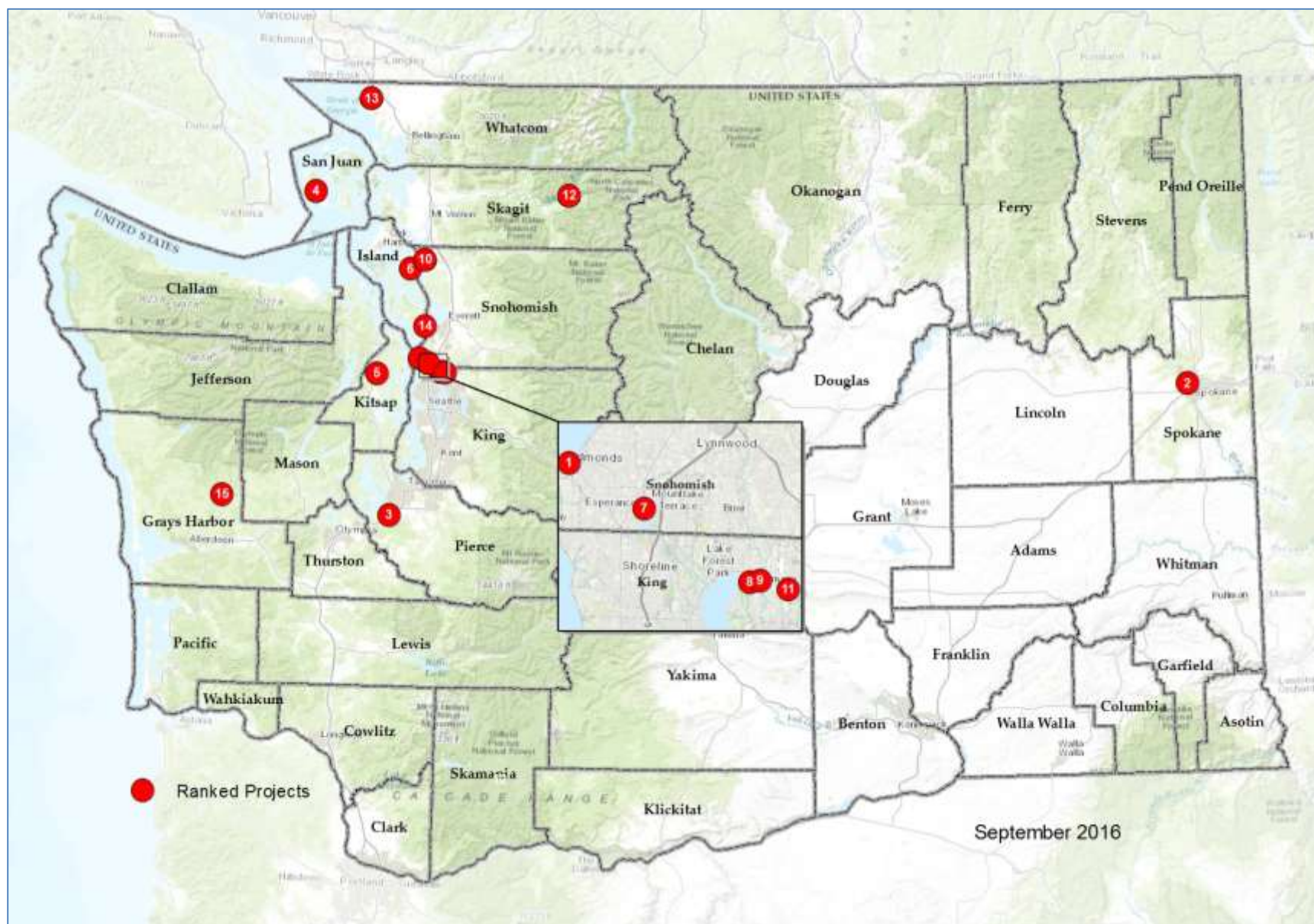
*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for Water Access Category Projects





## Water Access Category Evaluation Criteria Summary

*"Water access means boat or foot access to marine waters, lakes, river, or streams".<sup>2</sup>*

Water Access Criteria Summary					
Score		Question	Project Type	Maximum Points Possible	Focus
Advisory Committee	1	Public Need	All	15	Local
Advisory Committee	2	SCORP Priorities	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	3	Immediacy of Threat	Acquisition	15	Local
			Combination	7.5	
Advisory Committee	4	Project Design	Development	10	Technical
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	5	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	All	10	State
Advisory Committee	6	Site Suitability	All	10	Technical
Advisory Committee	7	Expansion	All	5	State
Advisory Committee	8	Diversity of Recreational Uses	Development	5	State
			Combination	2.5	
Advisory Committee	9	Project Support	All	10	State, Local
Advisory Committee	10	Cost Efficiencies	All	5	State, Local
RCO Staff	11	Growth Management Act Preference	All	0	State
RCO Staff	12	Population Proximity	All	3	State
<b>Total Points Possible=78</b>					

\*Focus: Criteria orientation in accordance with the following priorities:

- State – those that meet general statewide needs (often called for in Revised Codes of Washington or the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP))
- Local –those that meet local needs (usually an item of narrower purview, often called for in local plans)
- Technical – those that meet technical considerations (usually more objective decisions than those of policy).

<sup>2</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.010



## Scoring Criteria, Water Access Category

### Team Scored Criteria

1. **Public Need.** Considering the availability of existing public water access sites within at least 15 miles of the project site, what is the need for additional such sites? *RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(ii,v-ii)*
2. **SCORP Priorities.** How will this project address statewide or regional priorities as described in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)? *Board Resolution 2016-05*
3. **Immediacy of Threat.** To what extent will this project reduce a threat to the public availability of water access? Acquisition/Combination only *RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(iii)*
4. **Project Design.** Does the project demonstrate good design criteria; does it make the best use of the site? Development/Combination only
5. **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship.** Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment? *Board Resolution 2014-06*
6. **Site Suitability.** Is the site well suited for the intended recreational uses? *RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(v)*
7. **Expansion.** Will the project expand an existing recreation area or facility?
8. **Diversity of Recreational Uses.** To what extent does this project provide diversity of possible water based recreational activities? Development/Combination only *RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(iv)*
9. **Project Support.** The extent that the public (statewide, community, and/or user groups) has been provided with an adequate *opportunity to become informed*, and/or *support* for the project seems apparent. *RCW 79A.15.070(6)(b)(i)*
10. **Cost Efficiencies.** To what extent does this project demonstrates efficiencies or a reduction in government costs through documented use of donations or other resources? *Board Resolution 2016-05*

### Scored by RCO Staff

11. **Growth Management Act Preference.** Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)? *RCW 43.17.250 (GMA-preference required.)*
12. **Population Proximity**  
Is the project in a populated area?
  - a. The project is within the urban growth boundary of a city or town with a population of 5,000 or more;  
AND
  - b. The project is within a county with a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.  
*RCW 79A.25.250*

Water Access Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

TO BE ADDED SEPARATELY AFTER MATERIALS ARE COMPILED

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## Water Access Category Project Descriptions (in rank order) 2017-19

### **Edmonds**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Developing the Edmonds Waterfront**

The City of Edmonds will use this grant to remove an aged creosote parking pier and then rehabilitate the beach to increase habitat and access to the beach. The creosote pier is one of the last structures that extends into the beach and interrupts beachcombers, boaters, and habitat. In addition to removing the pier, the City will create the only hand-launch for boats along the popular Edmonds Waterfront, reroute the existing walkway to create a continuous path from Marina Beach to Brackett's Landing North, and improve the outdated storm water infrastructure. Edmonds will contribute \$915,743 in cash and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2074)

### **Spokane**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

#### **Buying Land along the Spokane River**

The Spokane Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy more than 31 acres, including more than three-quarter mile of shoreline along the Spokane River, less than 2 miles from downtown. The purchase will allow the City to develop the only fishing area on a free-flowing reach of the Spokane River accessible to people with disabilities. The uniqueness of the site will allow the public to fish throughout the summer when the river level drops on one of the most scenic and biologically productive portions of the river. Buying the land also will preserve the opportunity to move the Centennial Trail off streets and onto a separated path, will facilitate a trail connection to Spokane Falls Community College, and will preserve a well-used single-track trail. Spokane will contribute more than \$1.9 million in Conservation Futures<sup>3</sup> and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1527)

### **Lakewood**

**Grant Requested: \$600,000**

#### **Improving the Waterfront in Harry Todd Park**

The City of Lakewood will use this grant to improve the waterfront in the 17-acre Harry Todd Park, on the south side of American Lake, in Pierce County. The City will improve access to the waterfront by creating pathways from parking lots to the shoreline for people using wheelchairs, replacing a failing bulkhead, creating areas to launch non-motorized watercraft, and enhancing the swimming beach, open areas, and picnic areas. Currently, people must travel down a very steep hill to get to docks for fishing. The City will make that pathway accessible by wheelchair. The park is in Tillicum, a geographically isolated and extremely low income area. It is the only community park in the area and the only free waterfront public access. There are no other public docks on American Lake where fishing is allowed. Lakewood will contribute \$600,000 in cash and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1824)

### **San Juan County Land Bank**

**Grant Requested: \$1,067,225**

#### **Buying Zylstra Lake and Shoreline**

The San Juan County Land Bank will use this grant to buy 280 acres including Zylstra Lake and its shoreline, on San Juan Island. The lake is well known to islanders and visitors as shimmering water in the distance. Highly visible from San Juan Valley Road, the land has been privately owned since the days of early settlement. Ironically for an island, San Juan has virtually no public access to water warm enough for swimming. Private lakes, where the community used to go are now off limits, except for a small private

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<sup>3</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

lake used for sailing programs. The County envisions a park along the lake that gives people access to the water for paddle-powered craft, along with nature trails for walking. Zylstra, with its central location on the island, ample shoreline, and large, 50-acre area, is critical to restoring access to the water for the public. The San Juan County Land Bank will contribute more than \$1.2 million in a federal grant and a voter-approved levy. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1627)

### **Poulsbo**

**Grant Requested: \$400,000**

#### **Buying Land for the West Poulsbo Waterfront Park**

The City of Poulsbo will use this grant to buy 3.1 acres of the last available, undeveloped, low bank waterfront on Liberty Bay for a park. The City envisions a park with at least three designated locations for getting to the bay from a path that runs along the shoreline. Additional opportunities will be available for launching personal watercraft, shellfishing, beachcombing, fishing, swimming, bird watching, and walking. The park also will protect habitat in a half-acre of low and high marsh waterfront and a half-acre of shoreline buffer. The City will restore a half-acre of degraded wetland and about 200 feet of degraded shoreline buffer. The land is used by several priority species including Chinook, Coho and Chum salmon; steelhead; searun Cutthroat Trout; sand lance; butter and native littleneck clams; Olympia oysters; and a variety of birds including herons, ospreys, bald eagles, and waterfowl. Poulsbo will contribute \$400,000. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2006)

### **Island County**

**Grant Requested: \$1,575,000**

#### **Buying a Beach on Barnum Point**

Island County will use this grant to buy 13 acres of rare, low-bank waterfront on Barnum Point, a third-mile of beach, and 17 acres of tidelands for a county park on Camano Island. The land provides the only low-bank water access along Barnum Point, and will improve dramatically the public's access to more than two-thirds mile of adjacent public beach which is below high bluffs and basically inaccessible. This request is part of a larger project to expand the 27-acre Barnum Point County Park to 129 acres, protecting nearly all of Barnum Point, an iconic waterfront landscape on Camano Island and allowing public use on more than 2.5 miles of forested trails with spectacular views. The county park expansion has outstanding public support, especially because 83 percent of the island's shoreline is privately-owned and much of the publicly-owned shoreline is inaccessible high bank. The park will provide diverse recreational opportunities, including swimming, fishing, kayaking, canoeing, photography, biking, picnicking, beachcombing, and nature-viewing. Island County will contribute more than \$2.1 million from Conservation Futures,<sup>4</sup> a federal grant, a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1834)

### **Mountlake Terrace**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Developing Access to the Water at Ballinger Park**

The City of Mountlake Terrace will use this grant to develop and renovate Ballinger Park. The City will renovate the launch for non-motorized boats, plant the shoreline, and build a new fishing pier, restroom, and walkways. The 55-acre Ballinger Park is a critical recreational oasis in a highly urbanized area. Some activities at the park include bird watching, hiking, jogging, picnicking, fishing, boating, swimming, weddings, and other special events. Mountlake Terrace will contribute \$623,400 in cash and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1510)

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<sup>4</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

**Kenmore****Grant Requested: \$400,000****Building a Float and Boardwalk in Rhododendron Park**

The City of Kenmore will use this grant to build a float for hand carry boats and provide access to the water for visitors at Rhododendron Park. The park is on the Sammamish River, a quarter mile upstream from Lake Washington, and next to a Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife ramp for motorized boats. There currently is no developed access to the park's 600 feet of riverfront. People are launching their hand-carry boats, including rowing sculls, kayaks, and small sailboats, in the mud at the project location now, trampling plants and causing water turbidity. The park's well-used facilities include a senior center, restroom, picnic shelter, play area, and 38-stall parking lot. The City will build a float and adjoining parking area; an 800-foot-long path, which includes 220 lineal feet of boardwalk across a wetland; and pave a gravel trail that connects the new path to a bus stop. The park and wetland are used for passive recreation along the waterfront and for wildlife viewing, photography, walking, picnicking, and fishing. Kenmore will contribute \$545,000 in cash and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1692)

**Kenmore****Grant Requested: \$82,000****Replacing a Float at Squire's Landing**

The City of Kenmore will use this grant to replace a dilapidated float and improve access for people with disabilities in Squire's Landing Park. The float is on the Sammamish River, a half-mile upstream of Lake Washington, and is used by people using hand-carry boats such as kayaks, canoes, and stand-up paddle boards. A functioning float will increase opportunities for much-needed access to prime paddling opportunities in a densely-populated area with few water access points. This site is ideally-suited for young and inexperienced paddlers. It is a quarter-mile walk from more than 200 apartment and condominium homes and has easy bus access. This project will support a growing kayak and paddling program whose participants include paralympic athletes that compete at the world level. Kenmore will contribute \$83,000. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1603)

**Stanwood****Grant Requested: \$1,251,242****Creating Stanwood Hamilton Landing Park**

The City of Stanwood will use this grant to buy 2 acres and then design and develop the first phase of Hamilton Landing Park, a future park south of downtown Stanwood. The City will restore the site, create public access to the river, and develop a launch for hand-carry boats. The land, which includes 350 feet of shoreline on the Stillaguamish River, is only one of two publicly-owned sites on the "Old Stilly" channel. Development of the park will provide access to the unique estuary habitat created where the Old Stillaguamish River channel meets Puget Sound. Hamilton park is part of a larger project to preserve greenways and make connections to the river. The City owns an undeveloped 15-acre former dairy farm a half-mile down river from the park and land next to the river that will connect the two properties together allowing access to the river and a future river walk trail. The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife are restoring a 300-acres estuary directly across the river from this site. Stanwood will contribute more than \$1.2 million in cash, Conservation Futures,<sup>5</sup> and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1979)

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<sup>5</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

**Bothell****Grant Requested: \$1,000,000****Buying Part of the Wayne Sammamish Riverfront Regional Park**

The City of Bothell will use this grant to buy 3 acres at the north end of Lake Washington for the Wayne Sammamish Riverfront Regional Park. The land is part of the 89-acre Wayne Golf Course, which Bothell, Forterra, King County, and One Bothell are trying to protect for public access to a mile of the Sammamish River. Since 1931, the Wayne Golf Course has been an important privately-held open space in the Sammamish River Valley. Positioned near State Route 522, the Burke-Gilman Trail, the Tolt Pipeline Trail, and the Sammamish Riverfront Trail, the land is a scenic view corridor enjoyed every day by travelers and local residents, while also providing a recreational opportunity, a diverse habitat for a variety of wildlife, and a host of water resource functions. This greenway possesses great value to the people of Bothell, King County, and the state of Washington. Bothell will contribute more than \$2.2 million in cash, Conservation Futures,<sup>6</sup> and a state grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1435)

**Skagit County****Grant Requested: \$101,400****Expanding Pressentin Park**

The Skagit County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy 10 acres, including .38 mile of shoreline on the "Wild and Scenic" designated Skagit River, to expand Pressentin Park, in Marblemount. The 47-acre park is bordered on two sides by the Skagit River and State Highway 20. This purchase will allow the County to develop parking and a day-use area that are removed from the floodplain and land with cultural resources present. It also will allow people to use the park for fishing, eagle watching, and picnicking. In the future, the County plans for the park to include a system of trails for water and wildlife viewing and a bicycle-only camping area. Skagit County will contribute \$122,400 in cash and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1921)

**Whatcom County****Grant Requested: \$1,217,175****Buying Land for Birch Bay Beach Park**

The Whatcom County Parks & Recreation Department will use this grant to buy 13.2 acres for a waterfront park in Birch Bay, in western Whatcom County. The land is in the central business and shoreline area of the community and includes 400 feet of waterfront. The community has long sought a waterfront park in this area to provide beach access, restrooms, parking, and activity areas. The waterfront and tidelands are the major attraction in Birch Bay; however, public access is limited to a few small parcels, road ends, and Birch Bay State Park, which is on the south end of the bay. Whatcom County will contribute more than \$1.2 million in Conservation Futures<sup>7</sup> and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1993)

**Island County****Grant Requested: \$750,000****Conserving a Whidbey Island Beach**

Island County will use this grant to protect 54 acres of undeveloped tidelands and forests spanning more than a half-mile along Whidbey Island's southeast shoreline for public use. Island County will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, to protect the property from development and ensure permanent public access to the land for activities such as kayaking, fishing, birding, nature-viewing, picnicking, and beachcombing. This land is along the Cascadia Marine Trail, a

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<sup>6</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

<sup>7</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

Washington water trail and designated National Recreation Trail, making it a useful and needed stopover point and potential campground for kayakers and other people using non-motorized boats. Island County has a unique opportunity to work with the Whidbey Camano Land Trust, which will buy the underlying land interest in the property using federal funding. If not acquired by this partnership, the land will be developed. The landowner is elderly and intends to sell the property for waterfront development. The property's picturesque beach, abundant eelgrass beds, juvenile salmon and forage fish habitat, a mature coastal forest, and two seasonal streams contribute to the environmental quality of the property and its attractiveness to recreationists. Island County will contribute more than \$1.2 million in Conservation Futures,<sup>8</sup> a federal grant, and a grant from the state Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1838)

**Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Providing Access to Middle Wynoochee River**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to buy access to land along the middle Wynoochee River, 17 miles northwest of Montesano, in Grays Harbor County, for fishing and boating. The department will buy an easement for 20 acres along the river, mostly on logging roads and the 7400 road. The Wynoochee River is an important steelhead and salmon fishery. Public access is extremely limited along the river between the Wynoochee Dam and the department's White Bridge access and a road recently closed to the public. In addition to buying access, the department will lay gravel at the boat launch and parking lot, pour a pad for an restroom, and install an informational kiosk, signs, and gates. The acquisition will allow the department to restore public access to the Wynoochee River for a variety of water-related recreational activities and reduce crowding elsewhere on the river. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1351)

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<sup>8</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account:  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

#### Summary

Twenty-three projects in the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account have been evaluated and ranked. This memo describes the program, review and evaluation process, and preliminary ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which will then be forwarded to the Governor for inclusion in the 2017-19 capital budget.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

- ☒ Request for Decision
- ☐ Request for Direction
- ☐ Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-49

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for submission to the Governor.

### Background

The Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) provides funds for preservation, restoration, or enhancement of aquatic lands for public purposes. Grants may be used to acquire, develop, or renovate facilities that provide public access to aquatic lands and associated waters. "Aquatic lands" means all tidelands, shorelands, harbor areas, and the beds of navigable waters. These lands were dedicated at statehood for maritime trade, transportation, agriculture, and commerce, and are vital to the state's economy.

The primary goals of the ALEA program are to re-establish natural, self-sustaining ecological functions on aquatic lands, to provide people with access to the water, and to increase public awareness of aquatic lands as an irreplaceable public heritage. Policies governing the program are outlined in [Manual #21, Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Grant Program](#).



## Program Summary

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Native American tribes, local and state agencies
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acquisition</li><li>• Development or renovation of existing facilities</li><li>• Restoration or habitat enhancement or creation</li><li>• Combination projects involving:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Both acquisition and development or restoration</li><li>◦ Both development and restoration</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$1,000,000 maximum for acquisition and combination (acquisition and development) projects</li><li>• \$500,000 for restoration or development projects and combination (restoration and development) projects</li></ul>
<b>Match Requirements</b>	1:1 matching share is required for <u>all</u> applicants
<b>Public Access</b>	Public access to aquatic lands must exist or be included in the project proposal.
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	Projects must be adjacent to a “navigable” <sup>1</sup> water body. Property acquired, developed, or renovated must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.

## Revenue and Fund Distribution

The ALEA grant program is funded with revenue generated by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from the management of state-owned aquatic lands. Revenue sources include the lease of state-owned aquatic lands and the sale of valuable materials (e.g., geoduck harvest rights).

The state treasurer deducts DNR management costs and payments to towns from the total funds that the state receives. The remaining funds are placed into the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account. The Legislature appropriates the funds to various state agencies, including RCO, for the following purposes:

- Aquatic lands enhancement projects;
- Purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes; and
- Providing and improving access to the lands.

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Twenty-three Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) projects, requesting nearly \$12.6 million, were submitted for funding consideration. The ALEA Advisory Committee used criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to review and rank projects on August 16 and 17 in an open public meeting in Olympia. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, include the following representatives all of whom are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge about the enhancement and protection of aquatic resources:

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<sup>1</sup> Defined in Washington State Constitution, Article XVII, and 33 Code of Federal Regulations 32.

<b>Advisory Committee Members</b>	<b>Representing</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Karen Borell, Seattle	Habitat	Citizen
Thomas Linde, Carson	Habitat	Citizen
Nicole Hill, Pierce County Parks and Recreation	Habitat	Local Agency
Matt Goehring, Department of Natural Resources	Habitat	State Agency
Heather Kapust, Department of Ecology	Habitat	State Agency
Tana Bader Inglima, Port of Kennewick	Recreation	Local Agency
Chris Mueller, Seattle Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Local Agency
Ethan Newton, City of Covington	Recreation	Local Agency
Paul Simmons, Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation	Recreation	Local Agency
Jessica Logan, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Recreation	State Agency

The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are found in *Table 1 – Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

### **Review of Process and Criteria Modifications**

At the end of the evaluation meeting on August 17 and a follow-up meeting on August 29, staff met with the ALEA Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical review and evaluation meetings, and scoring results. Advisors felt applicants were responsive to their suggested improvements following technical review and appreciated the extra effort that applicants put into the process. Overall, the advisory committee was pleased with the quality of the projects, the process, and the preliminary ranked list.

### **Strategic Plan Link**

Consideration of these grant awards supports the board's 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 the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of habitat and recreation opportunities. Projects considered for funding in the ALEA program support board-adopted priorities in *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*.

### **Staff Recommendation**

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19* via Resolution #2016-49.

### **Next Steps**

If approved by the board, staff will forward Table 1 to the Governor for funding consideration for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor submits the list of ALEA projects to the Legislature as part of the proposed capital budget. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-49, including Table 1 – Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19
- B. State Map for Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Projects
- C. Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-49  
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account  
2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, twenty-three Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) program projects are being considered for funding; and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-three ALEA projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 21, *Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Grant Program*; and

**WHEREAS**, these ALEA projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as party of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects enhance, improve, or protect aquatic lands and provide public access to such lands and associated waters, thereby supporting policies in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for both conservation and recreation opportunities statewide;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of ALEA projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

**Table 1: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account**  
 Ranked List of Projects  
 2017-2019

Rank	Score	Number	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	65.90	16-1833A	Barnum Point	Island County	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$1,000,000
2	61.60	16-1468A	Three Islands Spokane River Acquisition	Spokane	\$1,000,000	\$1,947,500	\$2,947,500	\$2,000,000
3	60.60	16-1837A	Pearson Shoreline	Island County	\$750,000	\$1,289,875	\$2,039,875	\$2,750,000
4	58.50	16-1730C	Pressentin Park Trails, Bike Camp, and Off Channel	Skagit County	\$603,400	\$663,600	\$1,267,000	\$3,353,400
5	56.40	16-1470C	Clover Island Northshore Restoration and Riverwalk	Port of Kennewick	\$500,000	\$3,502,806	\$4,002,806	\$3,853,400
6	55.30	16-1868D	Arboretum Waterfront Trail Renovation	Seattle	\$475,000	\$475,000	\$950,000	\$4,328,400
7	54.80	16-1956A	Wayne Sammamish Riverfront	King County	\$1,000,000	\$4,057,000	\$5,057,000	\$5,328,400
8	54.50	16-1769C	Edmonds Waterfront Development and Restoration	Edmonds	\$500,000	\$915,743	\$1,415,743	\$5,828,400
9	54.20	16-1863C	Stanwood Riverfront Parks Hamilton Landing Phase 1	Stanwood	\$500,000	\$2,002,484	\$2,502,484	\$6,328,400
10	53.10	16-1976D	Harry Todd Waterfront Improvements	Lakewood	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$1,200,000	\$6,828,400
11	51.60	16-2071C	Luther Burbank South Shoreline Restoration	Mercer Island	\$380,000	\$399,147	\$779,147	\$7,208,400
12	50.90	16-1964D	South Gorge Trail Development	Spokane	\$495,000	\$1,853,800	\$2,348,800	\$7,703,400
13	49.85	16-1546C	Poulsbo's Fish Park Pedestrian Link	Poulsbo	\$460,000	\$475,552	\$935,552	\$8,163,400
14	48.75	16-1996C	Lower Daybreak Acquisition and Development	Clark County	\$603,666	\$1,537,279	\$2,140,945	\$8,767,066
15	48.50	16-2020A	Birch Bay Park Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$1,000,000	\$1,463,528	\$2,463,528	\$9,767,066

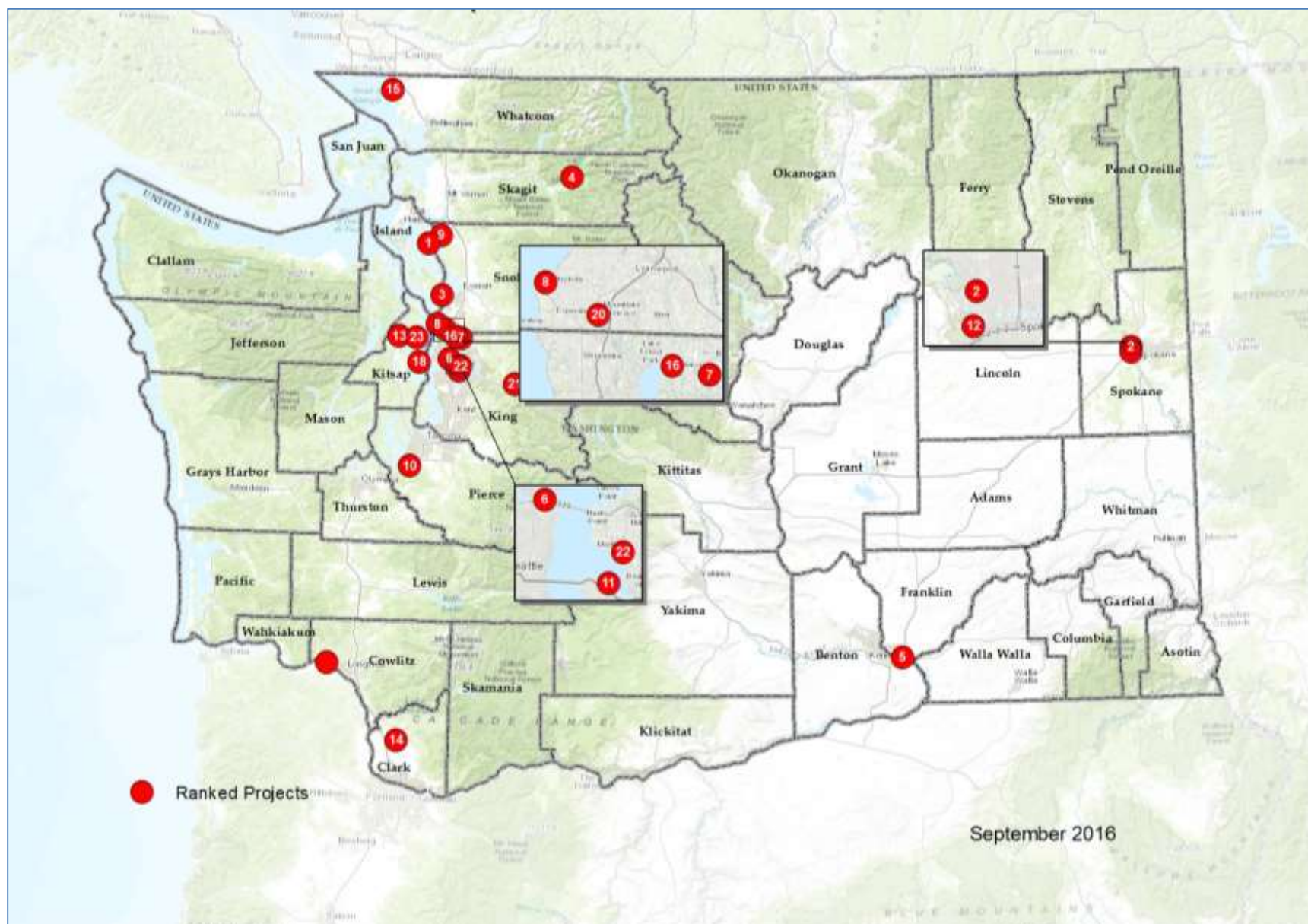
Resolution: 2016-49

**Table 1: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account**  
 Ranked List of Projects  
 2017-2019

Rank	Score	Number	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
16	48.20	16-1693D	Rhododendron Park Float and Boardwalk	Kenmore	\$400,000	\$545,000	\$945,000	\$10,167,066
16	48.20	16-1685D	Willow Grove Park West End Access	Port of Longview	\$500,000	\$989,020	\$1,489,020	\$10,667,066
18	46.70	16-2007D	Hawley Cove Trails and Beach Access	Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District	\$180,050	\$180,050	\$360,100	\$10,847,116
19	46.50	16-1764C	Cowlitz River Public Access Point	Lewis County	\$227,750	\$227,750	\$455,500	\$11,074,866
20	46.20	16-2067D	Ballinger Regional Park Water Access Development	Mountlake Terrace	\$500,000	\$623,400	\$1,123,400	\$11,574,866
21	43.40	16-1690C	Sandy Cove Park Acquisition and Expansion	Snoqualmie	\$560,000	\$962,750	\$1,522,750	\$12,134,866
22	39.80	16-1393D	Meydenbauer Bay Park Ravine and Swim Area	Bellevue	\$500,000	\$512,696	\$1,012,696	\$12,634,866
23	37.30	16-1313D	Port of Indianola Dock Redevelopment	Port of Indianola	\$30,686	\$30,686	\$61,372	\$12,665,552
					<b>\$12,665,552</b>	<b>\$27,854,666</b>	<b>\$40,520,218</b>	

Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination, D=Development

## State Map for Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Projects



## Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Evaluation Criteria Summary

The ALEA program strives to fund projects focused on two main program purposes: improve or protect aquatic lands for public purposes (protection and enhancement), or provide and improve public access to aquatic lands.<sup>2</sup> Applicants may submit projects that focus on a single purpose or a project that focuses on both. There are three separate scoring tables. The first shows the points available for *Projects Meeting the Single Purpose of Protection or Enhancement*, the second is for the *Projects Meeting Single Purpose of Public Access*, and the third is for the *Projects Meeting Both Program Purposes Protection or Enhancement AND Public Access*.

### Evaluation Criteria Summary Tables

#### Projects Meeting the Single Purpose of Protection or Enhancement

Projects that meet the single program purpose of protecting or enhancing aquatic lands should address those annotated elements within each question under the heading *Protection or Enhancement Projects*.<sup>3</sup>

Scored By	#	Question		Evaluators Score	Maximum Points
Advisory Committee	1	Fit with ALEA Program Goals	All projects	0-5	15
Advisory Committee	2	Project Need	All projects	0-5	20
Advisory Committee	3	Site Suitability	All projects	0-5	10
Advisory Committee	4	Urgency and Viability	Acquisition	0-5	10
			Combination		5
Advisory Committee	5	Project Design and Viability	Restoration	0-5	10
			Combination		5
Advisory Committee	6	Community Involvement and Support	All projects	0-5	10
RCO Staff	7	Growth Management Act Preference	All projects	0	0
RCO Staff	8	Proximity to People	All projects	0-1	1
<b>Total Possible Points</b>					<b>66</b>

<sup>2</sup>Revised Code of Washington 79.105.150(1)

<sup>3</sup>Revised Code of Washington 79.105.150(1)



### Projects Meeting the Single Purpose of Public Access

Projects meeting the single program purpose of providing or improving public access to aquatic lands should address those annotated elements under the heading *Public Access Projects*.

Scored By	#	Question		Evaluators Score	Maximum Points
Advisory Committee	1	Fit with ALEA Program Goals	All projects	0-5	15
Advisory Committee	2	Project Need	All projects	0-5	20
Advisory Committee	3	Site Suitability	All projects	0-5	10
Advisory Committee	4	Urgency and Viability	Acquisition	0-5	10
			Combination	0-5	5
Advisory Committee	5	Project Design and Viability	Development	0-5	10
			Combination	0-5	5
Advisory Committee	6	Community Involvement and Support	All projects	0-5	10
RCO Staff	7	Growth Management Act Preference	All projects	0	0
RCO Staff	8	Proximity to People	All projects	0-1	1
<b>Total Possible Points</b>					<b>66</b>

### Projects Meeting Both Program Purposes Protection or Enhancement AND Public Access

Applicants whose projects meet both program purposes of protecting or enhancing aquatic lands and providing or improving public access to aquatic lands should address all elements for each criterion.

Projects that meet both purposes (protecting or enhancing aquatic lands and providing or improving public access) may receive up to five additional points by receiving a higher weighted score under Question 1.

Scored By	#	Question	Elements	Project Type	Score	Maximum Points	Total
Advisory Committee	1	Fit with ALEA Program Goals	Protection and Enhancement	All projects	0-5	10	20
			Public Access		0-5	10	
Advisory Committee	2	Project Need	Protection and Enhancement	All projects	0-5	10	20
			Public Access		0-5	10	
Advisory Committee	3	Site Suitability	Protection and Enhancement	All projects	0-5	5	10
			Public Access		0-5	5	
Advisory Committee	4	Urgency and Viability (acquisition projects only)	All Elements	Acquisition	0-5	10	10
				Combination	0-5	5	5
Advisory Committee	5	Project Design and Viability (restoration and development projects only)	Protection and Enhancement	Restoration	0-5	5	10
			Public Access	Development	0-5	5	
			Protection and Enhancement	Combination	0-5	2.5	5
			Public Access	Combination	0-5	2.5	
Advisory Committee	6	Community Involvement and Support	All Elements	All projects	0-5	10	10
RCO Staff	7	Growth Management Act Preference	All Elements	All projects	0	0	0
RCO Staff	8	Proximity to People	All Elements	All projects	0-1	1	1
<b>Total Possible Points</b>						<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>

## ALEA Scoring Criteria

### Advisory Committee Scored

1. **Fit with ALEA Program Goals** *(RCW 79.105.150)*  
How well does this project fit the ALEA program goals to enhance, improve or protect aquatic lands and provide public access to aquatic lands?
2. **Project Need**  
What is the need for this project?
3. **Site Suitability**  
Is the site well suited for the intended uses?
4. **Urgency and Viability:**  
*(Only acquisition or combination projects answer this question.)*  
  
Why purchase this particular property at this time? How viable are the anticipated future uses and benefits of the site?
5. **Project Design and Viability:**  
*(Only restoration and enhancement projects, public access development projects, or combination projects answer this question.)*  
  
How does the project address the stated restoration or enhancement need?  
Is the project well designed? Will the project lead to sustainable ecological functions and processes over time?  
  
How well does the project address the stated public access need? Is the project well designed? Will the project result in public access to aquatic lands that protect the integrity of the environment?
6. **Community Involvement and Support:**  
To what extent has the community been provided with an adequate opportunity to become informed about the project and provide input? What is the level of community support for the project?

### RCO Staff Scored (All projects)

7. **Growth Management Act Preference.** *RCW 43.17.250*  
Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act?
8. **Proximity to People:** *RCW 79A.25.250*  
RCO is required by law to give funding preference to projects located in populated areas. Populated areas are defined as a town or city with a population of 5,000 or more, or a county with a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Category Projects, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

Insert table

## Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Project Descriptions (In Rank Order) 2017-19

### **Island County**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

#### **Conserving Barnum Point**

Island County will use this grant to buy 13 acres of rare, low-bank waterfront on Barnum Point, a third-mile of private beach, and 17 acres of private tidelands. This is part of a larger project to expand Barnum Point Park from 27 acres to 129 acres and protect nearly all of Barnum Point, which is an iconic waterfront landscape on Camano Island. The park will offer more than 2.5 miles of forested trails with spectacular views. More than 80 percent of the island's shoreline is privately owned and much of the public shoreline is inaccessible high bank. Purchase of the land will create the only low-bank access to the water along the point and dramatically will improve the public's access to more than two-thirds mile of adjacent public beach, which currently is difficult to access. The park will be a natural recreation park for activities such as swimming, fishing, kayaking, canoeing, photography, biking, picnicking, beachcombing, and nature-viewing, and will preserve natural processes and critical marine and salmon habitats. Island County will contribute \$2.5 million in donations of cash and grants from the federal government, the state Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration program, and the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1833)

### **Spokane**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

#### **Buying Land along the Spokane River**

The Spokane Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy more than 31 acres with nearly a mile of high quality shoreline along the Spokane River less than 2 miles from downtown. The City plans to develop the area as the only fishing area for people with disabilities on a free-flowing reach of the Spokane River. The uniqueness of the site will allow the public to fish throughout the summer as the river level drops on one of the most scenic and biologically productive portions of the river. Acquisition of this site also will preserve opportunities to move the Centennial Trail off streets and onto a scenic separated pathway, facilitate a trail connection to Spokane Falls Community College, and preserve a well-used trail along the waterfront. The City of Spokane will contribute \$1.9 million in Conservation Futures<sup>4</sup> and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1468)

### **Island County**

**Grant Requested: \$750,000**

#### **Conserving Whidbey Island Shoreline**

Island County will use this grant to conserve 54 acres of undeveloped tidelands and forests spanning more than a half-mile on Whidbey Island's southeast shoreline. The county will buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, for the Pearson property to protect the property from development and ensure permanent public access for activities such as kayaking, fishing, birding, nature-viewing, picnicking, and beachcombing. The land is ideally located along the Cascadia Marine Trail, a Washington Water Trail and designated National Recreation Trail, making it a useful and needed stopover point and potential campground for kayakers and others using non-motorized boats. Island County is partnering with the Whidbey Camano Land Trust, which is buying the underlying land interest in the property. The landowner is elderly and intends to sell the property for waterfront

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<sup>4</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

development. The property's picturesque beach, abundant eelgrass beds, juvenile salmon and forage fish habitat, a mature coastal forest, and two seasonal streams contribute to the environmental quality of the land and its attractiveness to recreationists. Island County will contribute \$1.2 million in Conservation Futures,<sup>5</sup> a federal grant, and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1837)

### **Skagit County**

**Grant Requested: \$603,400**

#### **Building a Bike Camp and Salmon Habitat in Pressentin Park**

The Skagit County Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to buy land and develop a day-use area with parking, trails for water and wildlife viewing, and a bicycle-only camping area on State Highway 20. Highway 20 also is U.S. Bicycle Route 10, the state's first designated bike route. Skagit County will restore and enhance historic and existing side channel habitat in the park. The County will reconfigure a relict side channel so that the Skagit River flows into it, creating a half-mile long channel that will provide more than 2 acres of rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook Salmon, steelhead, and other salmon species. Skagit County will contribute \$663,600 in cash, grants from the salmon recovery program and the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, and donations of labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1730)

### **Port of Kennewick**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

#### **Restoring Clover Island Shoreline and Riverwalk**

The Port of Kennewick will use this grant to restore 2.29 acres of degraded Columbia River shoreline on Clover Island and extend a public trail along the river. Clover Island has been identified as a high priority area for salmon. The Port will remove the cement along the shoreline and restore the natural slope. The Port also will place protective rocks and logs along the shoreline and plant plants along the bank to create a sustainable living shoreline. The Port will install safety lighting, benches, trash cans, and trail signs that will discuss the plants and bird species in the area. The Port of Kennewick will contribute \$3.5 million in cash, a grant from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1470)

### **Seattle**

**Grant Requested: \$475,000**

#### **Renovating the Arboretum Waterfront Trail**

The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate a floating boardwalk trail system on Foster Island in Seattle's Washington Park Arboretum. The new elevated boardwalk will reduce the impacts from people walking through the wetland. The site includes marsh and shoreline areas that are used by western pond turtles, bald eagles, and Chinook Salmon. The trail system includes upland trails, boardwalks, floats, bridges, signs, and viewing platforms. The City will build a gangway and floating walkway segments, and retrofit the existing floating walkway on about a quarter-mile of this trail to improve safety and accessibility for people with disabilities. The trail system is the only passage over the largest wetland in Seattle and is a key link in a larger trail network. With unparalleled views, it is frequented by bird watchers and wildlife photographers. The trail connects the Arboretum with transit hubs and links two parts of the University of Washington Botanical Gardens by connecting Union Bay Natural Area with the Arboretum. Seattle will contribute \$475,000 in cash and a grant from the state

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<sup>5</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1868)

**King County**  
**Conserving the Sammamish Riverfront**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement, also called a conservation easement, on 34 acres associated with the Wayne golf course. King County is partnering with the City of Bothell to permanently protect the 89-acre golf course, which is one of the largest undeveloped sites remaining along the Sammamish River. The county's agreement will prevent future development, allow passive recreation, and allow restoration to improve the site, especially for salmon. King County will contribute \$4 million in grants from a local agency and from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1956)

**Edmonds**  
**Restoring and Redeveloping the Edmonds Waterfront**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Edmonds will use this grant to remove an aged creosote pier that extends over the beach, rehabilitate the beach to increase habitat, increase access to the beach, and complete a walkway from Marina Beach to Brackett's Landing North. This bulkhead is one of the last structures that extends into the beach interrupting the upper beach area for habitat and walkers. This project will expand public access to Puget Sound, integrating this portion more completely with the ecological and social character of the rest of the Edmonds waterfront. Work will include removing the parking pier, rerouting the walkway to improve the beach and tidal habitat, expanding public and hand-launch boat access along the waterfront, and improving the outdated storm water infrastructure. This work will expand upon previous efforts in adjacent sites to reintroduce ecological function to the waterfront. The City of Edmonds will contribute \$915,743 in cash and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1769)

**Stanwood**  
**Beginning Development of Stanwood's Riverfront Hamilton Landing**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Stanwood will use this grant to buy, design, and develop the first phase of Hamilton Landing, a 2-acre site just south of downtown Stanwood with 350 feet of shoreline on the Stillaguamish River. This is only one of two publicly-owned sites on the "Old Stilly Channel." The City will restore the site and public access to the river and develop a hand-carry boat launch. Access to the river was lost to private development in the 1960s and 1970s. Development of the property will provide access to the unique estuary habitat created where the old Stillaguamish River channel meets Puget Sound. The property is part of a larger local project to preserve greenways and make connections to the river. The City owns a 15-acre former dairy farm a half-mile down river from Hamilton Landing and land adjacent to the river that will connect the two properties together allowing access to the river and a future river trail. The City of Stanwood will contribute \$2 million in cash, Conservation Futures,<sup>6</sup> and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1863)

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<sup>6</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

**Lakewood**  
**Improving Harry Todd Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Lakewood will use this grant to improve Harry Todd Park, a 17-acre park in Lakewood. The park is on the south side of American Lake, a 1,200-acre freshwater lake. The City will improve access to the waterfront by creating pathways accessible to people with disabilities from the parking areas to the shoreline, replacing a failing bulkhead, updating access over the water for fishing, enlarging and enhancing the swim area and habitat along the shoreline, and improving the open areas and picnic areas. This park is in Tillicum, a geographically isolated and extremely low income area. This is the only community park in the area and the only free public access to the waterfront. The City of Lakewood will contribute \$700,000 in cash and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1976)

**Mercer Island**  
**Restoring the Luther Burbank South Shoreline**

**Grant Requested: \$380,000**

The City of Mercer Island will use this grant to move a popular shoreline trail in Luther Burbank Park further inland to reduce erosion. The City will stabilize and enhance 900 feet of Lake Washington shoreline with a cobble base, place gravel to create a more gently sloping shoreline, and plant the slope with native trees and shrubs. The City also will clear invasive species from the area between the new trail and the shoreline and replant it densely with a mix of native groundcovers, shrubs, and trees. The work will create a larger buffer of native plants along the shoreline and a trail that is accessible to people in wheelchairs from the park's boathouse to the swimming area and to the fishing pier. This work will enhance beach habitat for Chinook Salmon, stabilize the shoreline, improve lake water quality, remove invasive species found in the area, and create quality upland habitat for birds and other wildlife. This project also will create well-defined routes to two small shoreline public access points. The City of Mercer Island will contribute \$399,147 in a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-2071)

**Spokane**  
**Developing the South Gorge Trail**

**Grant Requested: \$495,000**

The City of Spokane will use this grant to develop two trailheads in Spokane's Peaceful Valley neighborhood and build about 1 mile of trail between the trailheads along the Spokane River's south shoreline for non-motorized uses. The trail will offer views and access to the river via spur trails for recreation. The City also will develop a picnic area at the trailheads, two picnic areas in the Peaceful Valley Conservation Area, and a boat launch facility. The City of Spokane will contribute \$1.8 million in donations of cash, a voter-approved levy, and grants from a local organization and the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1964)

**Poulsbo**  
**Linking Poulsbo's Fish Park**

**Grant Requested: \$460,000**

The City of Poulsbo will use this grant to buy 10.05 acres and build a trail that connects two parts of Poulsbo's Fish Park along Liberty Bay shoreline. The 30-acre Fish Park connects Liberty Bay, Puget Sound, and Dogfish Creek. In addition to buying the land, the City will build an 800-foot pedestrian trail, 1.5 miles of soft gravel trails or boardwalk, two viewing platforms, five interpretive signs, benches, and picnic tables. The City also will renovate a parking lot and restore the shoreline and wetland areas. Poulsbo's Fish Park has been a 14-year community investment in conservation planning. The park, which includes shorelines,



wetlands, second-growth forests, and estuarine shoreline, is a natural wildlife corridor in an urban setting and supports a diverse population of fish, bird, and mammal species. Poulsbo will contribute \$475,552 in cash and donations of labor and land. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1546)

### **Clark County**

**Grant Requested: \$603,666**

#### **Developing the Lower Daybreak Trail**

Clark County will use this grant to acquire 105 acres and develop a waterfront trail along the East Fork Lewis River, next to an existing county park. The current landowner, Columbia Land Trust, will donate the land to the County if the County receives the grant. The land includes more than a half-mile of shoreline. The County will build a 10-foot-wide, half-mile long, multi-purpose trail; an overlook with benches; two river access paths from the main trail; and a one-third mile long secondary loop path. The County also will install three interpretive signs, build four picnic tables, and install four benches along the main trail. Finally, the County will improve the trailhead at the existing boat ramp by adding a sidewalk, bollards, striping, regulatory signs, and trash cans. This is the first phase of the development as part of the Lower Daybreak master plan. Clark County, together with partners, has assembled more than 2,200 acres as part of an effort to create a 15-mile-long greenway between the confluence of the East Fork and North Fork Lewis River and Lewisville Park. The greenway is intended to be a habitat conservation and trail corridor with a few areas of more active recreational opportunities. Clark County will contribute \$1.5 million in donations of land and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1996)

### **Whatcom County**

**Grant Requested: \$1,000,000**

#### **Buying Land for a Birch Bay Park**

The Whatcom County Parks & Recreation Department will use this grant to buy 13.2 acres to develop a waterfront park in Birch Bay. The land is ideally situated in the central business and shoreline area of the community and has 400 feet of low beach and tidelands. The community has long sought a waterfront park in this area to provide beach access, restrooms, parking, and activity areas. The waterfront and tidelands are the major attraction in Birch Bay; however, public access is limited to a few small parcels, road ends, and Birch Bay State Park at the south end of the bay. This land has a central location, beach access, community support, and is near a proposed waterfront trail. The County already has purchased the land is seeking reimbursement. Whatcom County will contribute \$1.4 million in Conservation Futures<sup>7</sup> and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-2020)

### **Kenmore**

**Grant Requested: \$400,000**

#### **Building a Float in Rhododendron Park**

The City of Kenmore will use this grant to build a float for hand-carry boats in Rhododendron Park. The park is on the Sammamish River, a quarter-mile upstream from Lake Washington, and next to a Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife ramp for motorized boats. There is no developed access to the park's 600 feet of riverfront. Hand-carry boats are being launched in the mud at the project location now, creating water turbidity and trampled plants. The City will not only build the float, but will build an adjoining parking lot and a connecting path to the park which includes a boardwalk across a wetland, and pave a gravel trail that connects the new path to a bus stop. The City will contribute \$545,000 in cash and

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<sup>7</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1693)

**Port of Longview  
Improving Willow Grove Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The Port of Longview will use this grant to develop a pedestrian loop path, picnic facilities, and a fishing pier with parking, and to renovate two restrooms at the 75-acre Willow Grove Beach Park. The park is on the north bank of the Columbia River, west of Longview, and offers public beach access and upland amenities. The path will loop around the park and will be accessible to people with disabilities. The fishing pier will be built at the west end of the park. Development of the park will be designed with consideration for the environment, including fish habitat friendly design and decking for the fishing pier, solar power for restrooms, and plentiful recycling opportunities. The Port of Longview will contribute \$989,020 in cash, staff labor, and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1685)

**Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District  
Hawley Cove Trails and Beach Access**

**Grant Requested: \$180,050**

The Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District will use this grant to improve the Hawley Cove trails and access to the beach. The park district will build boardwalk bridges, upgrade the existing trails, build multiple viewing areas, create environmental interpretation, and improve the parking at a second park entrance. Hawley Cove Park has a wide expanse of shoreline along Puget Sound at the entrance of Eagle Harbor on Bainbridge Island. Although Bainbridge Island has 37 miles of shoreline, about 96 percent of it is privately owned. The project has received support from the Bainbridge Island Waterfront Trails Committee, Bainbridge Island Parks Foundation, and the Wheels in the Woods, an advocacy group of wheelchair park and trail users. The park district will contribute \$180,050 in cash and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-2007)

**Lewis County  
Providing Access to the Cowlitz River**

**Grant Requested: \$227,750**

The Lewis County Public Works Department will use this grant to buy and develop 1.6 acres as an access to the Cowlitz River near Packwood. The land is next to 3.4 acres already owned by the County and upstream of the Skate Creek Road South Bridge. At the heart of the White Pass Scenic Byway, this area is rich with natural resources for outdoor enthusiasts. Tacoma Power releases salmon and steelhead at the site. However, anglers wanting to get to the river must park and walk along narrow, high traffic roads, then cross guardrails, and traverse steep riprap banks to get to the river. The County will develop the 1.6 acres and the 3.4 acres by paving a parking lot, adding a restroom, and building a gravel pathway to the water. Lewis County will contribute \$227,750 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1764)

**Mountlake Terrace  
Renovating Ballinger Park**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

The City of Mountlake Terrace will use this grant to develop and renovate Ballinger Park. The City will build a fishing pier, restroom and paths, and plant the shoreline. The City also will renovate the boat launch. The 55-acre Ballinger Park is a critical recreational oasis in a highly urbanized area. Some activities at the park include bird watching, hiking, jogging, picnicking, fishing, boating, swimming, and other

special events. The City of Mountlake Terrace will contribute \$623,400 in cash and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-2067)

## **Snoqualmie**

**Grant Requested: \$560,000**

### **Expanding and Improving Sandy Cove Park**

The City of Snoqualmie will use this grant to buy two properties and three easements totaling just under a half-acre and connect Sandy Cove Park with the Snoqualmie Riverwalk. The City also will restore 2 acres and 370 feet along the bank of the Snoqualmie River. Of the four downtown parks, Sandy Cove is the only one that allows people to get next to the Snoqualmie River and is the closest park to Snoqualmie Falls, a state landmark that draws 2 million visitors a year. It is also at the heart of the Snoqualmie Riverwalk project, which is designed to connect the falls and downtown. Sandy Cove is in disrepair, disconnected from the city trail system, and affected by severe bank erosion and encroaching invasive species. Private properties interrupt its successful connection to the Riverwalk. Bank stabilization will help stem and reverse riverbank erosion, and targeted invasive species control and replanting the shoreline will restore habitat for local Rainbow and Cutthroat Trout, bald eagles, pileated woodpeckers, and songbirds above Snoqualmie Falls. Trail improvements will work towards filling a missing link in the regional 29-mile Snoqualmie Valley Trail, in turn connecting to the John Wayne trail that goes to the Idaho border. The City of Snoqualmie will contribute \$962,750 in cash, Conservation Futures,<sup>8</sup> and a local grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1690)

## **Bellevue**

**Grant Requested: \$500,000**

### **Developing the Meydenbauer Bay Park Swim Area and Ravine Overlook**

The City of Bellevue will use this grant to develop a swim area and ravine viewpoints in Meydenbauer Bay Park. Two viewpoints will be built overlooking the shoreline of the ravine, which is used by herons, eagles, and small mammals. The City also will develop a rooftop plaza with a view of the swim beach and Lake Washington beyond. Meydenbauer Bay Park is in Bellevue on the shoreline of Meydenbauer Bay in Lake Washington. The development will protect the shoreline, improve public access, increase safety, and provide additional water-dependent recreational opportunities. The City also will purchase amenities for the swim area, such as a seasonal swim float, swim ladders and ropes, a floating log boom, warning buoys, lifeguard chairs, and shade shelters. The City of Bellevue will contribute \$512,696. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1393)

## **Port of Indianola**

**Grant Requested: \$30,686**

### **Redeveloping the Port of Indianola Dock**

The Port of Indianola will use this grant to redevelop a dock that is part of the Mosquito Fleet trail by installing an access ramp and interpretive signs, placing a Mosquito Fleet Historical Monument, planting plants, and installing a wildlife viewing area. Less than 6 percent of Kitsap County's 228 miles of shoreline is accessible to the public. Redevelopment will enhance outdoor recreational opportunities by providing access to activities including fishing, swimming, boating, wildlife observation, and walking. Community involvement has raised more than \$18,000 in donations. Completion of this project will decrease the impact of contamination from street runoff, creosote, and treated lumber by limiting paved surfaces and installing a planter to catch rain. Reducing pollution will help protect the tide flats, eel grass, surf smelt,

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<sup>8</sup>Conservation Futures are a portion of property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands, and farms.

sand lances, and herring habitat. The Port of Indianola will contribute \$30,686. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Search](#). (16-1313)

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016

**Title:** Youth Athletic Facilities: Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19

**Prepared by:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

#### Summary

Applicants submitted eighteen project proposals for the Youth Athletic Facilities Program. This memo describes the program, evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following legislative appropriation of funds.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution #:** 2016-50

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects (Table 1) for the 2017-19 biennium.

### Background

The Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) program provides funds for acquisition of land and renovation of outdoor athletic facilities serving youth and communities. The program priority is to enhance facilities that serve people through the age of eighteen who participate in sports and athletics.

The program encourages multi-generational use, which means applicants may submit proposals for facilities sized for adults but which primarily serve youth. Improvements may include renovation of athletic fields, hard courts, outdoor swimming pools, running tracks, and renovation or development of support amenities.

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's (board) policies for YAF focus on increasing participation in outdoor recreation, sustaining our state's outdoor recreation assets, and recognizing the social, economic, and health benefits of outdoor recreation particularly for our youth. These were areas of importance for the [Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Parks and Outdoor Recreation](#).

The program policies and evaluation criteria are included in [Manual 17, Youth Athletic Facilities](#).

## Program Summary

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Cities, counties, park districts, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Renovation</li><li>• Combination projects involving both land acquisition and renovation</li></ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	The minimum fund request is \$25,000 with a maximum request of \$250,000.
<b>Match Requirements</b>	1:1 matching share.  Exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communities with schools where 80 percent or more of the students qualify for free or reduced lunches must provide a 25 percent match.</li><li>• Communities in federal disaster areas declared on or after July 1, 2013 may have the match waived.</li></ul>
<b>Public Access</b>	Required
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Projects must include items found within the field of play that are essential for the competitive sport.</li><li>• Property acquired must be developed within five years and must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.</li><li>• Facilities renovated must remain for public outdoor recreation for a minimum of 20 years.</li></ul>

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Eighteen YAF project proposals requesting approximately \$4 million, were evaluated by members of the YAF Advisory Committee between July 18 and August 12, 2016. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, include citizen and local agency representatives who have expertise and experience in local land use issues, park and recreation resource management, engineering and design, and community or youth athletics.

The following table lists the twelve advisory committee members who reviewed and evaluated project using board-adopted evaluation criteria.

<b>Advisory Committee Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Michelle Bly, Lewiston	Citizen
John Hillock, Bellevue	Citizen
Merle Iverson, Spokane	Citizen
Mike Neumeister, Edmonds	Citizen
Abram Thalhofer, Ferndale	Citizen
Maureen Colaizzi, City of Shoreline	Local Agency
Sean Conway, City of Covington	Local Agency
Kristi Evans, Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma	Local Agency
Carolyn Hope, City of Redmond	Local Agency
Paul J. Kaftanski, City of Edmonds	Local Agency
Mark Thiery, King County	Local Agency
NeSha Thomas-Schadt, City of Kirkland	Local Agency

The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are in *Table 1 –Youth Athletic Facilities, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

### **Review of Process and Criteria Modifications**

During the post-evaluation meeting on September 1, 2016, staff met with the YAF Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, the evaluation processes, and scoring results.

Although some applicants did not provide enough details in their responses to the evaluation questions, advisory committee members were satisfied with the evaluation criteria. Members who participated in the in-person technical review or evaluation meetings for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), thought the in-person presentation process was more efficient. They felt the WWRP applicants put more effort into responding to the evaluation criteria. Other YAF advisors appreciated the written process because it gave them more flexibility for reviewing and ranking projects. Overall, members were satisfied with the materials provided, the responsiveness of RCO staff to their follow-up questions, and the resulting ranked list.

While discussing the next step in the process, advisory committee members had a very engaging conversation about the planned YAF Letter of Intent process and potential changes to the grant program (see Item 7A in these materials for more information). They discussed grant limits, the board's match waiver policy, the amount of match required, competition for "small works" projects, expanding the program to include new construction, and more. RCO staff reminded the advisors that they would be asked to comment on any proposed policy changes presented for board consideration.

## 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 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 recreation opportunities. Projects considered for funding support board-adopted priorities in the [Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan](#).

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends the board approve the ranked list of projects shown in *Table 1 – Youth Athletic Facilities, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution 2016-50.

## Next Steps

If the board approves the preliminary ranked list, it will be available for funding consideration for the 2017-19 biennium. The board will make final approval and funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-50, including *Table 1 – Youth Athletic Facilities Program, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects 2017-19*
- B. State Map of Youth Athletic Facilities Projects
- C. Youth Athletic Facilities Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. Youth Athletic Facilities, Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. Youth Athletic Facilities Project Descriptions



**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-50  
Youth Athletic Facilities  
Approval of the Preliminary Ranked List of Projects for the 2017-19 Biennium**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, eighteen Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) program projects are being considered for funding; and

**WHEREAS**, all eighteen YAF projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 17, *Youth Athletic Facilities*; and

**WHEREAS**, these YAF projects were evaluated by a team of local agency representatives and citizens using Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) approved and adopted evaluation criteria thereby supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, the results of these evaluations are being considered in an open 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**, the projects develop and renovate public outdoor recreation facilities, thereby supporting board priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – Youth Athletic Facilities, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

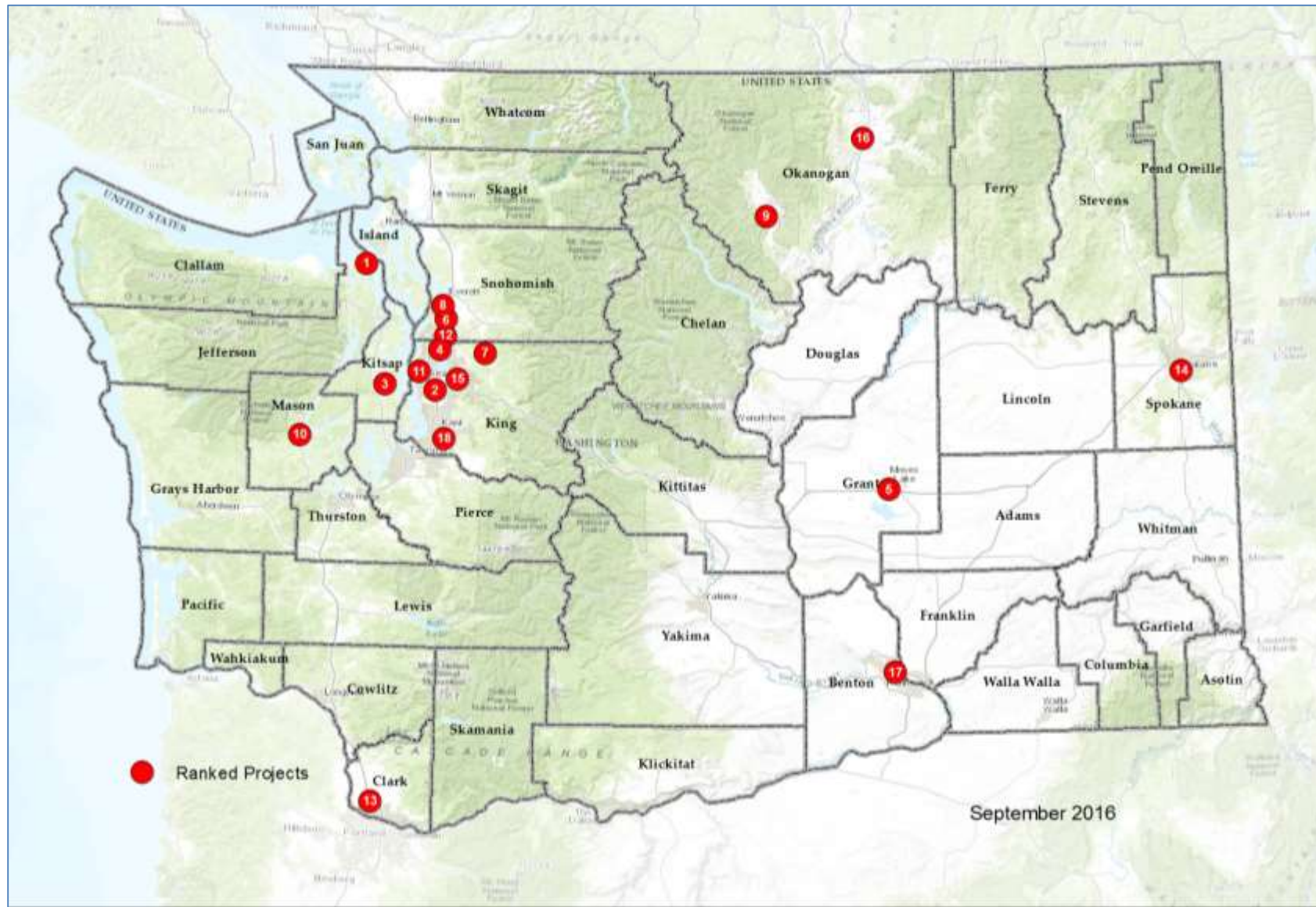
*Resolution moved by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Resolution seconded by:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:* \_\_\_\_\_

## State Map for Youth Athletic Facilities Projects



## Youth Athletic Facilities Evaluation Criteria Summary

*Youth Athletic Facilities Program, Renovation Category, provides for renovation of outdoor athletic facilities serving youth and communities.*

Youth Athletic Facilities Criteria Summary					
Scored by	#	Title	Maximum Points	Multiplier	Total
Advisory Committee	1	Need and Need Satisfaction	5	3	15
Advisory Committee	2	Design and Budget	5	2	10
Advisory Committee	3	Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship	3	1	3
Advisory Committee	4	Facility management	3	1	3
Advisory Committee	5	Availability	5	1	5
Advisory Committee	6	Readiness to proceed	3	1	3
Advisory Committee	7	Support and Partnerships	5	2	10
RCO Staff	8	Matching shares	2	1	2
RCO Staff	9	Proximity to people	1	1	1
RCO Staff	10	Growth Management Act Preference	0	1	0
<b>Total possible points = 52</b>					

# Scoring Criteria, Youth Athletic Facilities

## Advisory Committee Scored Criteria

1. **Need and Need Satisfaction.** What is the community's need for the proposed renovated youth athletic facility? To what extent will the project satisfy the needs in the service area?
2. **Design and Cost Estimate.** How well is the project designed? Does the cost estimate accurately reflect the scope of work?
3. **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship.** Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment?
4. **Facility Management.** Does the applicant have the ability to maintain the facility? How will the applicant maintain the facility?
5. **Availability.** When the project is complete, how often will it be available for competitive youth sports in a calendar year?
6. **Readiness to Proceed.** What is the timeline for completing the project? Will the sponsor be able to complete the project within 3 years?
7. **Project Support and Partnerships.** To what extent do users and the public support the project?

## RCO Staff Scored Criteria

8. **Matching Shares.** Is the applicant providing a matching share more than an amount equal to the grant amount requested?
9. **Proximity to People.** State law requires the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to give funding preference to projects in populated areas. Populated areas are defined as a town or city with a population of 5,000 or more, or a county with a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.<sup>1</sup> Is the project in an area meeting this definition?
10. **Growth Management Act Preference.** Has the applicant made progress toward meeting the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA)?<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Revised Code of Washington 79A.25.250

<sup>2</sup>Revised Code of Washington 43.17.250 (Growth Management Act preference required.)

## Youth Athletic Facilities, Evaluation Summary 2017-19

To be added separately during pdf compilation

## Youth Athletic Facilities Project Descriptions (In Rank Order) 2017-19

### **Jefferson County**

**Grant Requested: \$112,500**

#### **Replacing Memorial Field Lighting**

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation will use this grant to replace the 48-year-old field lighting at Memorial Field, which is the only lighted, multiple purpose athletic field and stadium in Jefferson County. The entire lighting system is past its useful life, does not meet lighting safety standards, and replacement parts are no longer available. Some lights have been removed and one light has fallen onto the playing field. The underground electric wires shorted out in two locations in the past year. The wooden light poles are beyond typical service life. One pole that is more than 100 feet tall only has 43 percent of its original strength. Memorial Field serves youth sports of all kinds including Little League football and four youth soccer leagues, as well as school sports programs and community events. It has been in continuous operation with lighting since 1951. Without this grant, the lighting will need to be removed for safety and hundreds of youth will have no place to play. Jefferson County will contribute \$137,500 in cash and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1845)

### **Seattle**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Renovating the Brighton Playfield Turf and Lighting**

The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate the turf and lighting at Brighton Playfield, a 200,000-square-foot multi-sport playfield in south Seattle. The City will replace the natural turf with synthetic turf, install new lights, develop pathways, and add spectator seating and baseball and softball amenities. Brighton Playfield supports baseball, softball, soccer, ultimate Frisbee, flag football, lacrosse, and other field sports and leisure play. The renovations will expand playfield use in three ways. 1) Synthetic turf and drainage will allow for year-round play; 2) An increased number of playfields and improved lining will allow more simultaneous games and a greater variety of sport uses; and 3) Improved lighting will add hours of playfield use each day. The City estimates the improvements will increase playfield use by 85 percent. Seattle will contribute more than \$3.5 million in cash, a local grant, and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1851)

### **Bremerton**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Renovating the Manette Youth Playfield**

The City of Bremerton will use this grant to renovate the 2.5-acre Manette neighborhood park, which has the city's only public, lighted, grass, youth soccer field. The park is rundown and has cracked tennis courts, a substandard basketball pad, and a 1940s restroom that is not accessible by people with disabilities and prone to failure during events. The park is surrounded by weathered chain link fence up to 25 feet tall and has several elevation changes without ramps and pathways. No part of the park is accessible by people using wheelchairs. The City will develop walking paths throughout the park and build a multi-use sports court, restroom, and off-street parking for people with disabilities. The City also will renovate the playfield with new energy-efficient light poles located further from the field of play, which will provide better coverage and spill less into the neighborhood. Bremerton will contribute \$484,187 in staff labor, a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, and donations of cash pledged from the

Manette Neighborhood Coalition, Bremerton Soccer Club, and other individuals and community groups. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1505)

### **Kenmore**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Renovating Saint Edward State's Park Ball Fields**

The City of Kenmore will use this grant to convert two baseball fields to multi-purpose turf fields in Saint Edward State Park. The 316-acre Saint Edward State Park on Lake Washington's northeast shore has had two ball fields since the 1930s. The City will replace the grass turf with artificial turf, replace the field amenities, create paths accessible to people with disabilities, and install a maintenance shed, interpretive signs, fencing, and utilities. The City also will landscape the area, pave gravel parking stalls, and add new parking. The overall goal is to upgrade a well-loved park's unplayable facility. This project is important to the community because youth participation in active sports is growing, yet local acreage to build new sports facilities is limited. Game-quality fields and accessible facilities are particularly lacking in Kenmore. School fields are becoming increasingly unavailable and teams are traveling further away to find facilities. Kenmore will contribute \$2.7 million in cash and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1643)

### **Moses Lake**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Replacing Larson Playfield Lighting**

The Moses Lake Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to replace the lighting on three fields in the Larson Playfield Complex. The lighting systems were installed in the late 70s and 80s and now have numerous ground fault issues and extremely inefficient and failing lighting fixtures mounted on old wooden poles. Because of the lighting failures, the playfield cannot be used as much and several tournaments have moved to other areas. New lighting will allow the City to increase field use, add soccer as an additional user group, improve player safety, and reduce maintenance and operating costs. The fields are used for youth baseball, softball, and soccer. Moses Lake will contribute \$250,000. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1530)

### **Mill Creek**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Renovating the Fields and Lighting at Mill Creek Sports Park**

The City of Mill Creek will use this grant to renovate the fields and lighting at the Mill Creek Sports Park's Freedom Field complex. The City will replace the synthetic turf; upgrade the lighting system at the field, skate park, and parking lot; install a new lighting control system; and add a gate to the field fencing as a primary entrance from the main parking lot. The new synthetic turf will have baseball, softball, and soccer lines inlaid in the surface, which will reduce the amount of staff time needed to lay temporary field markings for each sport. The lighting system will get LED (light-emitting diode) lights, which will increase the lifespan of the lighting system and save monthly utility costs. Mill Creek will contribute \$515,112 in cash and another grant. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1971)

### **Duvall**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Improving Big Rock Sports Park Lighting**

The City of Duvall will use this grant to install field lighting at Big Rock Sports Park, which is in the southeast section of the city along Northeast Big Rock Road. The City currently is installing 150,000 square feet of synthetic field turf with improved drainage, pathways, and fencing. This grant



would add LED (light-emitting diode) field lighting, which will extend the playing hours for a full-size soccer field and a baseball field, and will complete the first phase of development. Local Little League and youth soccer groups anticipate more than 1,000 team members using the fields once improvements are complete. The lighting will increase the use of the fields by baseball, soccer, lacrosse, and youth football teams along with other recreational groups who have shown interest. Duvall will contribute \$511,504. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1951)

## **Everett**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

### **Renovating the Phil Johnson Ball Fields**

The Everett Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to renovate four baseball and softball fields to allow year-round use for baseball, softball, soccer, and lacrosse. The fields have synthetic infields and grass outfields, but after 15 years of use, the synthetic infields are worn and have exceeded their lifespan. The City will lay synthetic turf on all parts of the fields, make improvements to and on the fields to better accommodate people with disabilities, and pave a dirt area at the ball fields and next to the fields for a 46-car parking lot. Everett will contribute more than \$2.2 million in cash and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1311)

## **Twisp**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

### **Renovating the Twisp Sports Complex**

The Town of Twisp in Okanogan County will use this grant to begin renovating a baseball field and a soccer field in the Twisp Sports Complex, a 10-acre area at the south end of town. Currently, the fields overlap and only one sport can be played at a time. The Town will re-orient and renovate the baseball field and move the soccer field, allowing simultaneous play. In addition, the Town will install irrigation. This is the first phase of the renovation and it is expected that in time, the area will be fully renovated to include more fields, an open play area, parking lots, a restroom, a concession building, and connecting paths. Twisp will contribute \$250,000 in a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2023)

## **Mason County**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

### **Improving the Hood Canal School Multipurpose Field**

Mason County will use this grant to build a new field on top of Hood Canal School's football/soccer field and track, in Mason County. The County will install drainage and irrigation and top off the fields with grass. An all-weather, 6-lane track will surround the field. The County also will add pathways and parking. The improved site will be used for soccer, football, rugby, track, summer activity camps, and year-round community programs. The improvements will benefit the students, 75 percent who receive free and reduced meals, of Hood Canal School during school hours. Mason County will contribute \$665,550 in a local grant and a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1929)

## **Seattle**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

### **Renovating Smith Cove Youth Playfield**

The Seattle Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to develop and improve a multi-use playfield in Smith Cove Park, west of Pier 91 on Elliott Bay in Seattle. Poor drainage and mud make the field unsafe to use from October to April. The City will improve drainage and irrigation and grade and



resurface the playfield to make it usable for youth lacrosse, ultimate Frisbee, soccer, and baseball. The park is used by residents of the Magnolia, Queen Anne, and downtown neighborhoods. Seattle will contribute \$705,570 in cash, a local grant, a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, and donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1850)

### **Bothell**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Installing a Drainage System at Cedar Grove Park**

The City of Bothell will use this grant to install a drainage system at Cedar Grove Park. Poor drainage at the field has severely limited the seasons for baseball, softball, and soccer. Cedar Grove Park is the only practice and game field in the north Bothell-Snohomish County section of the community. The field will be used much more if it can better handle the Northwest's wet spring and fall weather. Bothell will contribute \$250,000 in cash, staff labor, a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, and donations of labor and materials. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1432)

### **King's Way Christian Schools**

**Grant Requested: \$240,000**

#### **Improving Fields in Vancouver**

King's Way Christian Schools will use this grant to renovate two full-size grass soccer fields and a multi-purpose artificial turf track and field, in Vancouver. The two soccer fields in the east field, are not fenced, which forces players to chase balls kicked or thrown out of bounds onto a busy street. This limits the age and experience level of players able to use the field. The field orientation also needs to be changed to increase accessibility. The multi-purpose track and field in the north field doesn't have enough bleachers and does not include shot put and discus pads for customary track and field activities, significantly limiting participation. The field improvements will increase participation to more than 3,800 youth athletes throughout greater Clark County in soccer, football, lacrosse, track and field, baseball, and softball. King's Way Christian Schools will contribute \$240,000 in donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2038)

### **Spokane**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

#### **Renovating the Southeast Youth Sports Complex**

The Spokane Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to replace three baseball/softball fields with four multipurpose fields at the Southeast Youth Sports Complex. The City also will build a restroom and pathways and improve the landscaping. The Southeast Youth Sports Complex is used for youth soccer, lacrosse, and other field sports. Spokane will contribute \$255,000 in a grant from the state Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program and donations of cash, labor, and materials from KXLY/QueenB Broadcasting. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1902)

### **Boys & Girls Clubs of Bellevue**

**Grant Requested: \$30,000**

#### **Installing Teen Complex Sports Court**

The Boys & Girls Clubs of Bellevue will use this grant to prepare and install an outdoor sports court at the teen complex, in east Bellevue. The 2,045-square-foot court will have a manufactured textured surface, hoop, lines, fencing, and lighting. The new court will be lined for basketball and pickle ball; and will include center netting for volleyball, badminton, and pickle ball. The court also will be used for competitive sports tournaments such as 3:3 basketball, volleyball games, and pickle ball tournaments. The

current court is an uneven asphalt parking lot with a make-shift basketball hoop and hand-drawn free-throw and 3-point lines. This outdoor sports court will fill a void for club members and area youth. Outdoor courts are extremely limited in the Lake Hills neighborhood. The Boys & Girls Clubs of Bellevue will contribute \$32,238 in donations of cash. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2010)

**Tonasket Junior Baseball  
Renovating Chief Tonasket Park Ball Fields**

**Grant Requested: \$250,000**

The nonprofit Tonasket Junior Baseball will use this grant to renovate the baseball/softball fields in Chief Tonasket Park. Work will include re-developing and positioning one softball field and one combination field to be used for T-ball, rookies, minors, majors, and softball teams. The fields also will get new infields, improved drainage, additional irrigation, new landscaping, and upgraded dugouts, bleachers, fences, pathways, and restrooms. The renovations are expected to increase the functionality of the ball field site and provide better play opportunities for players. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-2033)

**Richland  
Installing Field Lights and Bleachers at Columbia Playfield**

**Grant Requested: \$225,000**

The Richland Parks and Recreation Department will use this grant to add LED (light-emitting diode) lights and build aluminum bleachers with fabric covers at a new fast-pitch softball field in Columbia Playfield. Columbia Playfield is one of Richland's major sports complexes, located in the heart of downtown Richland, and the only fast-pitch softball complex in the city. In the fall, the lighted fields also are used for youth soccer practice. Adding lights will increase the amount of games that can be played at night by 25 percent and will enable the City to attract larger softball tournaments because more games can be played at this one site instead of having to use multiple sites. Having lighted fields also is important during the hot summer months so more games can be played at night when temperatures drop below 100 degrees. With this valuable addition, many more games and practices can be scheduled, alleviating the need and expense of building a new field. Richland will contribute \$225,000 in cash and staff labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1999)

**Auburn  
Laying a Synthetic Infield in Brannan Park**

**Grant Requested: \$219,850**

The Auburn Parks, Arts and Recreation Department will use this grant to upgrade a dirt infield to synthetic turf at the only full-sized baseball diamond owned by the city, in Brannan Park. This community park contains one of Auburn's most heavily used sports complexes. By installing a synthetic turf infield on Field 1, the field can be used more often in inclement weather. Auburn Little League, the Auburn School District, and various baseball clubs will benefit from the project. In addition, Green River College has indicated that it would help improve the field because its teams have to travel to Puyallup to practice and play home games. Without a field closer to campus, the Green River College baseball program is at risk of dissolving. Auburn will contribute \$219,851 in cash, a local grant, and donations of cash and labor. For more information and photographs of this project, visit [RCO's online Project Snapshot](#). (16-1809)

## Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Briefing Memo

### APPROVED BY RCO DIRECTOR KALEEN COTTINGHAM

**Meeting Date:** October 26-27, 2016  
**Title:** Land and Water Conservation Fund:  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked List for 2017-19  
**Prepared By:** Marguerite Austin, Section Manager

#### Summary

Applicants submitted twenty-two project proposals for the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. This memo describes the program, review and evaluation process, and ranked list. Staff will present additional information about the projects at the October meeting. Staff will ask the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board to approve the preliminary ranked list, which becomes the basis for awarding grants following Congressional approval of funds and legislative approval of funding authority in the 2017-19 state capital budget.

#### Board Action Requested

This item will be a:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for Decision
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for Direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Briefing

**Resolution:** 2016-51

**Purpose of Resolution:** Approve the preliminary ranked list of projects as shown in Table 1.

### Background

The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides matching grants to states to preserve and develop outdoor recreation resources for current and future generations. Rules governing the program are in the [LWCF Federal Financial Assistance Manual](#).

A prerequisite for a state's participation in this program is the adoption of a State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and development of an open project selection process. The National Park Service approved Washington's current [SCORP](#), *Outdoor Recreation in Washington: The 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, in November 2013. The SCORP sets the priorities used to develop policies and the project evaluation criteria. The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) LWCF policies and adopted evaluation criteria are in Manual #15, *Land and Water Conservation Fund Program*.

#### Program Funding

Congress approves funding for the stateside LWCF grants program. The funds are from leases of offshore oil and gas resources, recreation fees, sale of surplus real property, and motorboat fuel taxes.

## Program Summary

<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	State agencies, local agencies (cities/towns, counties, park, port, school and special purpose districts), and federally recognized Native American tribes
<b>Eligible Project Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acquisition</li><li>• Development or renovation of existing facilities</li><li>• Combination projects involving both acquisition and development/renovation</li></ul>
<b>Funding Limits</b>	The minimum fund request is \$25,000 with a maximum request of \$500,000.
<b>Match Requirements</b>	A minimum 1:1 non-federal matching share is required for all applicants.
<b>Public Access</b>	Public access is required.
<b>Other Program Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Applicants must establish planning eligibility.</li><li>• Property acquired must be developed within three years.</li><li>• Property acquired, developed, or renovated must be retained for public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.</li></ul>

Before issuing a project agreement, the National Park Service requires applicants to also:

- Address any outstanding conversions or other non-compliance issues,
- Possess an approved Army Corp of Engineers permit, if required,
- Complete required environmental and public reviews of the project, and
- Establish adequate control and tenure of property to be developed.

## Analysis

### Evaluation Summary

Twenty-two LWCF project proposals, requesting \$8.8 million, were evaluated by members of the LWCF Advisory Committee on August 30-31, 2016 in Olympia. Advisory committee members, selected and appointed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) director, included the following representatives, all of whom are recognized for their expertise, experience, and knowledge about park and recreation resource management:

<b>Advisory Committee Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Rebecca Andrist, Omak	Citizen
Lisa Clausen, Seattle	Citizen
Justin Brooks, King County Noxious Weed Program	Local Agency
Steve Starlund, Kitsap County Parks and Recreation Department	Local Agency
Nikki Fields, State Parks and Recreation Commission	State Agency
John Gamon, Department of Natural Resources	State Agency

Six advisory committee members reviewed the proposals in an open public meeting and scored the projects using criteria adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board). The results of the evaluations, provided for board consideration, are in Table 1 – *Land and Water Conservation Fund, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

## Review of Process and Criteria Modifications

At the end of the evaluation meeting on August 31 and during the post-evaluation meeting on September 12, staff met with the LWCF Advisory Committee to debrief and assess the application materials provided, technical and evaluation meeting processes, and scoring results.

The advisory committee felt the process was organized, well-run, and fair. They appreciated removal of the bonus point from the *Cost Efficiencies* criterion, which helped minimize confusion and made the question easier to score. As expected there were a few surprises with some of the rankings; however, they were comfortable with the resulting ranked list.

## 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 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 supports the board's goal of making strategic investments in the protection, restoration, and development of recreation opportunities. Also, projects considered for LWCF grants support board adopted priorities in SCORP.

## Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the board approve *Table 1 – Land and Water Conservation Fund, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, via Resolution #2016-51.

## Next Steps

If approved by the board, the list will be available for funding consideration for the 2017-19 biennium. The Legislature will set the LWCF funding authority in the state capital budget pending Congressional approval of stateside funding. The board will approve the final list and make its funding decisions at its July 2017 meeting.

## Attachments

- A. Resolution #2016-51, including Table 1 – *Land and Water Conservation Fund. Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*
- B. State Map of LWCF Projects
- C. LWCF Evaluation Criteria Summary
- D. LWCF Evaluation Summary, 2017-19
- E. LWCF Project Descriptions

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-51  
Land and Water Conservation Fund  
2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, twenty-two Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) projects are being considered for funding; and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-two projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 15, *Land and Water Conservation Fund Program*; and

**WHEREAS**, these LWCF projects were evaluated by advisory committee members using the Open Project Selection Process approved and adopted by the National Park Service and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects acquisition development or renovation of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, thereby supporting the board priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities statewide;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 - Land and Water Conservation Fund, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

*Resolution moved by:*

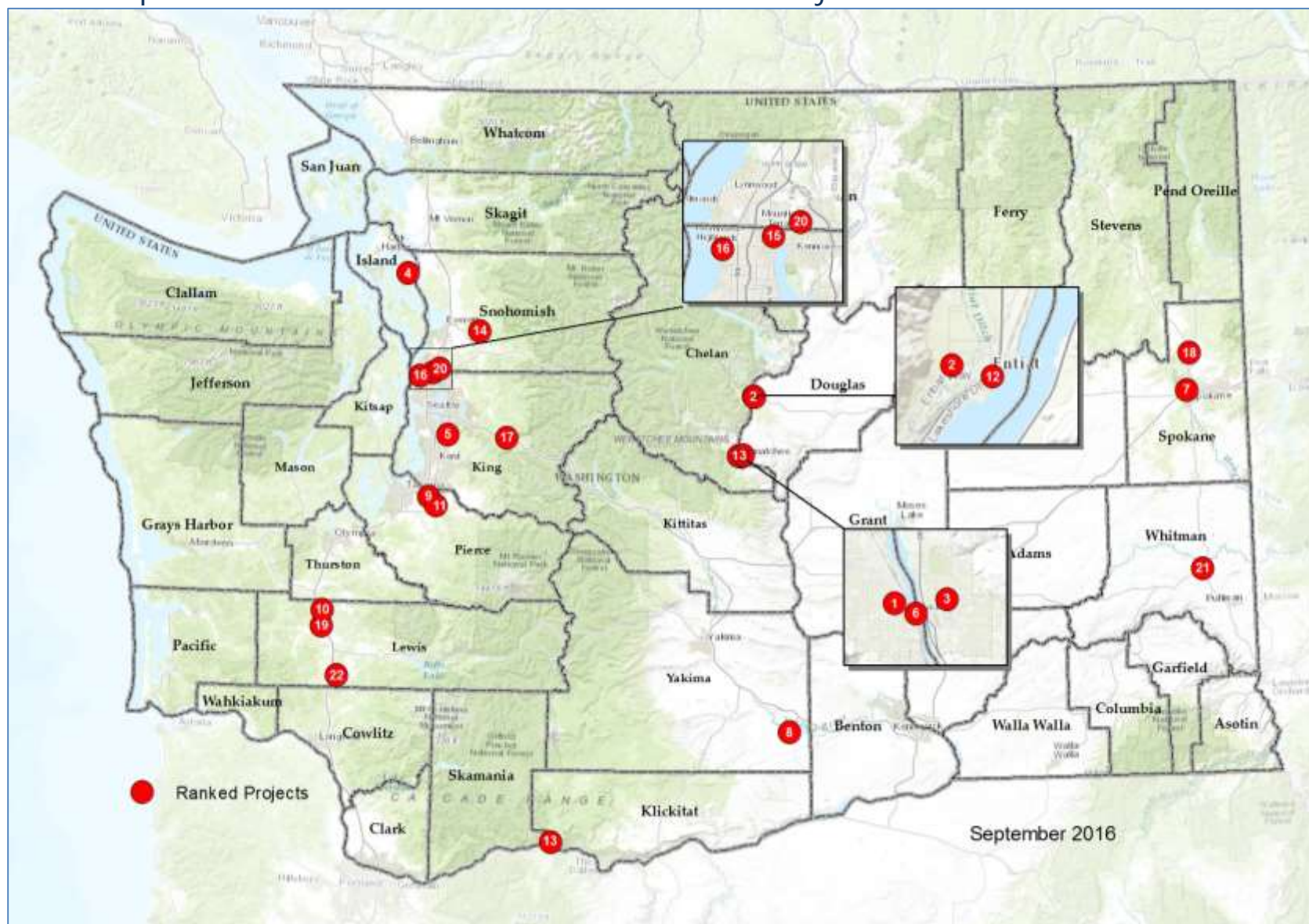
*Resolution seconded by:*

*Adopted/Defeated/Deferred (underline one)*

*Date:*



## State Map for Land and Water Conservation Fund Projects



\*Project numbers are in ranked order as shown in Table 1

## Land and Water Conservation Fund

### Evaluation Criteria Summary

#### Evaluation Criteria Summary Tables

Scored by	#	Title	Project Type Questions	Maximum Points	Priority In
Advisory Committee	1	Need	All projects	15	SCORP
Advisory Committee	2	Need satisfaction and diversity of recreation	All projects	10	SCORP
Advisory Committee	3	Immediacy of threat and viability	Acquisition	10	Board
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	4	Project design	Development	10	SCORP
			Combination	5	
Advisory Committee	5	Sustainability and environmental stewardship	All projects	10	SCORP
Advisory Committee	6	Federal grant program goals	All projects	10	National Park Service
Advisory Committee	7	Readiness	All projects	5	Board
Advisory Committee	8	Community support	All projects	5	Board
Advisory Committee	9	Cost efficiencies	All projects	5	Board
RCO Staff	10	Population proximity	All projects	3	State law
RCO Staff	11	Applicant compliance	All projects	0	National Park Service
<b>Total Points Possible = 73</b>					



## Scoring Criteria, Land and Water Conservation Fund

### Scored by the Advisory Committee

1. **Need.** Considering the availability of existing outdoor recreation facilities within the service area, what is the need for new or improved facilities?
2. **Need Satisfaction and Diversity of Recreation.** To what extent does this project fill the need described in Question 1 and provide or contribute to the diversity of outdoor recreation assets within the service area?
3. **Immediacy of Threat and Viability.** Why purchase this particular property at this time? How viable are the anticipated future uses and benefits of the site? (acquisition and combination projects only)
4. **Project Design.** Is the project well designed? (development and combination projects only)
5. **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship.** Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment?
6. **Federal Grant Program Priorities.** How well does the proposed project meet Department of the Interior and National Park Service goals for grant programs?
7. **Readiness.** Is the project ready to proceed?
8. **Community support.** To what extent has the community been provided with an adequate opportunity to become informed about the project and provide input? What is the level of community support for the project?
9. **Cost Efficiencies.** To what extent does this project demonstrate efficiencies or a reduction in government costs through documented use of donations or other resources?

### Scored by RCO Staff

10. **Population Proximity.** Is the project in a populated area?
11. **Applicant Compliance.** Is the sponsor in compliance with its RCO grant agreements?



## RECREATION AND CONSERVATION FUNDING BOARD SUMMARIZED AGENDA & ACTIONS

October 26-27, 2016

### Agenda Items

Item	Formal Action	Board Request for Follow-up
<b>1. Consent Agenda</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Board Meeting Minutes – July 13-14, 2016</li><li>B. Time Extension Requests<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>City of West Richland, Developing Yakima Rivershore and Trail (RCO #12-1566C)</li><li>Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Lake Sammamish Beach Renovation and Boardwalk (RCO #10-1383)</li></ul></li><li>C. Scope Change Request<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Anderson Island Park District, Jacobs Point Phase II (RCO #14-1240C)</li></ul></li></ul>	<b>Resolution 2016-31</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
<b>2. Recognition of Outgoing Board Members</b>	<b>Resolution 2016-32</b> Decision: Approved  <b>Resolution 2016-33</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.  No follow-up action requested.
<b>3. Director's Report</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Director's Report</li><li>Project Update: Saint Edwards Seminary</li><li>Legislative, Budget, &amp; Policy Update</li><li>Grant Management Report</li><li>Fiscal Report (<i>written only</i>)</li><li>Performance Report (<i>written only</i>)</li></ul>	Briefings	No follow-up action requested.
<b>4. State Agency Partner Reports</b>	Briefings	No follow-up action requested.
<b>General Public Comment</b>		RCO staff will work with Ms. Gipson to address the concerns regarding project #14-2101D and return to brief the board at the February 2017 meeting.
<b>5. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Policy Decisions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Funding Allocation in the State Parks Category</li></ul>	<b>Resolution 2016-34, as amended</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.

Item	Formal Action	Board Request for Follow-up
B. Funding Allocation in the Local Parks Category	<b>Resolution 2016-35, as amended</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
C. Funding Allocation in the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category	<b>Resolution 2016-36, as amended</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
D. Forestland Preservation Category Policies and Evaluation Criteria	<b>Resolution 2016-37, as amended</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
<b>6. Project Area Special Committee Final Recommendation</b>		Staff received board direction and will proceed with the rule-making process, soliciting public comment, and preparing amendments to the administrative rules. Staff will provide a briefing to the board at the February 2017.
<b>7. Youth Athletic Facilities Policies</b> A. Letter of Intent Process  B. Policy Changes for Supplemental Grant Round	Briefings	Staff will continue to refine the policy proposals based on board comments and return to provide a briefing at a May 2017 meeting, contingent upon the agency's budget outcomes.
<b>8. Merrill Lake Exemption Request from the Department of Fish and Wildlife</b>	Briefing & Decision <b>Motion:</b> Approved	The board moved to approve the one-time policy waiver. Staff will draft a letter documenting the decision for WDFW and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.
<b>9. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Framework</b> • Approach for presenting the ranked lists	Briefing	No follow-up action requested.
<b>10. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Farmland Preservation Category: Approval of Ranked List</b>	<b>Resolution 2016-38</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
<b>11. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Habitat Conservation Account: Approval of Ranked Lists</b>  A. Critical Habitat Category  B. Natural Areas Category	<b>Resolution 2016-39</b> Decision: Approved  <b>Resolution 2016-40</b> Decision: Withdrawn	No follow-up action requested.  No follow-up action requested.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Formal Action</b>	<b>Board Request for Follow-up</b>
C. Riparian Category	<b>Resolution 2016-41</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
D. State Lands Restoration Category	<b>Resolution 2016-42</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
E. Urban Wildlife Habitat Category	<b>Resolution 2016-43</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
<b>12. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Outdoor Recreation Account: Approval of Ranked Lists</b>		
A. Local Parks Category	<b>Resolution 2016-44</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
B. State Lands Development Category	<b>Resolution 2016-45</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
C. State Parks Category	<b>Resolution 2016-46</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
D. Trails Category	<b>Resolution 2016-47</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
E. Water Access Category	<b>Resolution 2016-48</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
<b>13. Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA): Approval of Ranked Lists</b>	<b>Resolution 2016-49</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
<b>14. Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF): Approval of Ranked Lists</b>	<b>Resolution 2016-50</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.
<b>15. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF): Approval of Ranked List</b>	<b>Resolution 2016-51</b> Decision: Approved	No follow-up action requested.

## RECREATION AND CONSERVATION FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES

**Date:** October 26, 2016

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

### Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Members:

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Ted Willhite, Chair	Seattle	Michael Shiosaki	Seattle
Betsy Bloomfield	Yakima	Brock Milliern	Designee, Department of Natural Resources
Pete Mayer	Renton	Peter Herzog	Designee, Washington State Parks
Mike Deller	Mukilteo	Joe Stohr	Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife

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**It is intended that this summary be used with the materials provided in advance of the meeting. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) retains a recording as the formal record of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) meeting.**

### Call to Order

Chair Willhite called the meeting to order at 9:03 a.m. Staff called roll and a quorum was determined. Chair Willhite introduced Brock Milliern to the board, replacing Jed Herman as the new designee from the Department of Natural Resources. The board members introduced themselves and welcomed Member Milliern.

Chair Willhite reviewed the protocol for providing public comment.

Member Shiosaki moved to approve the meeting agenda; Member Deller seconded. The motion carried.

### Item 1: Consent Agenda

The board reviewed Resolution 2016-31, Consent Agenda.

#### Resolution 2016-31

**Moved by:** Member Mike Deller

**Seconded by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Decision:** Approved

### Item 2: Recognition of Jed Herman and Betsy Bloomfield

The board recognized Jed Herman and Betsy Bloomfield and thanked them each for their years of service on the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.

#### Resolution 2016-32, Jed Herman

**Moved by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Seconded by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Decision:** Approved

#### Resolution 2016-33, Betsy Bloomfield

**Moved by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Seconded by:** Member Joe Stohr

**Decision:** Approved

### Item 3: Director's Report

**Director's Report:** Director Cottingham shared the agency's progress in recruiting a new board member to replace Member Bloomfield, as this is her last meeting.

Director Cottingham discussed the proposed 2017 calendar and plans for a joint tour meeting with the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB). Member Deller moved to adopt the 2017 meeting calendar, granting flexibility for certain dates based on member availability and the joint tour. Member Shiosaki seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Director Cottingham shared information about two recent ribbon cutting ceremonies, one at Ferry County Rail Trail and the Snohomish County Conservation Futures Program. Director Cottingham, Board members Willhite and Mayer, and numerous RCO staff attended the biennial Washington Trails Conference in the Tri-Cities. RCO assisted the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (WWRC) in planning and staffing the event, including presenting sessions. Director Cottingham thanked Darrell Jennings and acknowledged attendance of board members.

Director Cottingham expressed appreciation of staffs' efforts to date to bring all the grant proposals to the board. This meeting represents the culmination of over a year of work.

**Legislative, Budget, & Policy Update:** Wendy Brown, Policy Director, briefly discussed the agency budget requests submitted to the Governor for the 2017-19 biennium in September. Preparations are underway for the next legislative session, and RCO staff are garnering support for the 2017-19 agency budget requests. RCO's operating budget is essentially a carry-forward budget with two minor technical corrections related to the general agency operations. One additional capital budget request is a one-time project funding to modernize the Public Lands Inventory and implement the recommendation from a recent Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) study.

Ms. Brown provided an update on the progress of a stakeholder workgroup that will address the directive from the 2015 WWRP review process to allow match to be reduced or waived in some categories for projects that serve an "underserved population" or a "community in need." This work will be rolled into recommendations for a detailed match waiver/reduction policy. RCO staff began working with Washington State University's Social & Economic Sciences Research Center to understand what options exist to objectively determine local agency applicants in need, and for those projects that primarily address underserved populations. The end goal is to develop a policy for the board to consider by the end of 2017. The match waiver/reduction policy will be implemented beginning in 2018 for WWRP projects in the Outdoor Recreation Account (Trails, Local Parks, and Water Access grant categories).

**Grant Management Report:** Marguerite Austin, Recreation and Conservation Section Manager provided an update regarding the 2016 grant round. Applicants requested \$191 million in grant funds for over 200 outdoor recreation and conservation projects submitted by May 2, 2016. RCO started receiving grant applications for four board programs: Boating Facilities Program, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation, Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities, and the Recreational Trails Program. Applications are due November 1, 2016 with technical review meetings planned for mid-November. To date, there are 258 pre-applications for this second grant cycle.

### Item 4: State Agency Partner Reports

**Governor's Outdoor Recreation Advisor:** Jon Snyder provided an update on his recent activities, attending recreation-related conferences, visiting project sites across the state, and discussions at regional and national events with organizations that collaborate on recreation issues. He detailed upcoming legislation that addresses a state trails database and described the local trails systems that are driving this

initiative. Chair Willhite and Member Mayer expressed appreciation for Mr. Snyder's attendance at the 2016 Washington State Trails Conference.

**Washington State Parks (State Parks):** Member Herzog provided an update on behalf of State Parks regarding the agency's budget requests for the 2017-19 biennium. Member Herzog summarized the recent planning and actions taken to rehabilitate the Saint Edward ball fields, including a small pilot project. The Legislature gave State Parks the authority for a longer term lease. Although there are no viable nonprofit alternatives at this time, Member Herzog believes the State Parks Commission will have a decision on the lease proposal by end of year. The next steps include submitting information to RCO and to the National Park Service (NPS) for compliance review and potential conversion issues.

Member Herzog briefed the board on a ballfield project sponsored by the City of Kenmore who has applied for two grants within the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks and Youth Athletic Facility categories. He summarized the recent concerns regarding public access and the agency's collaboration with the sponsor to ensure safety, parking availability, and public access as the park is developed.

**Washington State Fish and Wildlife (WDFW):** Member Stohr provided an update on behalf of WDFW regarding the agency's budget requests for the 2017-19 biennium. WDFW's revenue is primarily sourced from licensing fees and other permitting programs. He discussed some of the issues that the agency will address in the next legislative session such as revenue shortfalls, maintenance needs, and new ideas regarding fishing and hunting. Given recent security breaches in their licensing system, WDFW is working to improve tech security, including issuing a request for proposals (RFP) to strengthen systems that will protect their data and services.

**Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR):** Member Milliarn provided an update on behalf of DNR regarding the agency's role in the Washington State Trails Conference, a successful event that took place in mid-October. He shared information about the agency's budget requests for the 2017-19 biennium, including some of the largest budget asks in the history of the agency. Member Milliarn concluded with an update regarding recent news events involving target shooting and work with WDFW to hold public meetings and coordinate regulation. The next public lands commissioner will be selected in the next several weeks; to support this effort, DNR staff have prepared a transition plan and steps to brief the new commissioner once elected.

### **General Public Comment**

**Doug Levy**, Washington Recreation and Parks Association, addressed the board regarding the Saint Edwards Park ballfields project. He spoke to the condition of the site, potential investors, and the controversial opinions regarding the project. He advocated support for the grant proposals which includes renovation of the existing fields while maintaining riparian buffers and natural habitat opportunities.

**Michelle Gipson**, Issaquah Sportsmen's Club Manager of Operations, addressed the board regarding RCO project #14-2101D, which involved sound abatement at the project site. She spoke to the board regarding the requirements placed on the project and potential conflicts with the National Rifle Association, detailed in her letter submitted and included in the board correspondence. RCO staff will work with Ms. Gipson to address the concerns and return to brief the board.

**Hannah Clark**, Washington Association of Land Trusts' Executive Director, and **Tom Bugert**, The Nature Conservancy Legislative Director, provided an update on the policy on partnerships and transfers passed by the board in early 2016. She spoke to the unanticipated consequences of this policy as it affects land trusts, noting her continued work with RCO staff to address these issues as they arise. Issues involve the eligibility and match requirements of non-profit conservation organizations. One project will be brought before the



board today (see Item 8); however, at this time it is unknown how many projects these conflicting policies will affect. Mr. Bugert advocated support for the concerns expressed by WALT, urging timely resolution of the policy issues in order to continue a smooth grant round.

**Lou-Anne Daoust-Filiatrault**, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (WWRC) Policy Associate, also addressed the board regarding the policy on partnerships and transfers. Ms. Daoust-Filiatrault also advocated support for the concerns expressed by WALT, offering assistance as the board addresses these policy issues.

**Stephen Bernath**, DNR Deputy Supervisor of Forest Practices, addressed the board regarding the new WWRP Forestland Preservation category. He suggested that the evaluation criteria that addresses threat to the land be raised to encourage the category's goal of conservation and protection.

**Break 10:51 a.m. – 11:03 a.m.**

## **Board Business: Decisions**

### **Item 5: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Policy Decisions**

#### **Item 5A: Funding Allocation in the Local Parks Category**

Adam Cole, Policy Specialist, provided background on the proposed changes for allocating funds between acquisition and development projects costs to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Local Parks category. At the July 2016 meeting, the board directed staff to solicit public comments on options for a funding framework. RCO received seven public comments on the proposed funding framework options.

The majority of commenters supported Option #2: "Modified 40/60," leading staff to recommend the same option for board adoption. If adopted, the funding framework shall be applied to funding of the WWRP – Local Parks ranked list at the July 2017 meeting.

Mr. Cole responded to clarifying questions posed by the board regarding the policy differences between the Local Parks and State Parks categories.

#### **Public Comment**

Doug Levy, Washington Recreation and Parks Association (WRPA), addressed the board regarding the options presented for public comment. He shared that the WRPA supports the modified 40/60 option.

#### **Board Discussion**

Member Mayer proposed adding a timeframe for reviewing the decision for the purpose of monitoring how the option is implementing, measuring success or identifying issues as they arise. Member Bloomfield suggested modifying the resolution to state, "*...in its future funding decisions or as modified following periodic review for the WWRP-Local Parks category.*"

#### **Resolution 2016-34, as amended**

**Moved by:** Member Mike Deller

**Seconded by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Decision:** Approved

#### **Item 5B: Funding Allocation in the State Parks Category**

Adam Cole, Policy Specialist, provided background on the proposed changes for allocating funds between acquisition and development project costs to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, State Parks Category. At the July 2016 meeting, the board directed staff to solicit public comments on options for a funding framework. RCO received six public comments on the proposed funding framework options. The

majority of commenters supported Options 3 and 4 (to set acquisition costs at or near the statutory maximum of 50%). RCO staff did not provide a preferred recommendation for board consideration.

### **Public Comment**

**Lisa Lantz**, Washington State Parks' Stewardship Program Manager, and **Ken Bounds**, addressed the board in support of Option 4. Ms. Lantz provided background information on previous projects funded through the State Parks category, noting the value of acquisition funds to the state and the opportunities that may be lost with a reduced proportion of acquisition costs. In the face of frequent comments about maintaining existing properties, Ms. Lantz explained that further acquisitions often facilitate management.

Mr. Bounds thanked the board and seconded the comments provided by Ms. Lantz. At the State Parks Commission level, Mr. Bounds explained that population increases drive demand and interest, which also brings increased diversity and varied interests, and also that the geography of state-owned lands needs to meet the interests of citizens across the state. He advocated for flexibility to address these needs, supporting Option 4.

### **Board Discussion**

The board expressed concerns regarding engaging legislators and obtaining support for the adopted option. Member Deller encouraged the board to consider future generations by conserving as much parkland as possible given the policies; he supported option 4 as advocated by the commission. Member Herzog provided context for the decisions and actions that the commission takes with regards to acquisitions.

The board amended the resolution as follows: "...the board adopts Option 4 which limits acquisition to no more than 50% as a funding framework..."

#### **Resolution 2016-35, as amended**

**Moved by:** Member Peter Herzog

**Seconded by:** Member Mike Deller

**Decision:** Approved

### ***Item 5C: Funding Allocation in the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category***

Leslie Connelly, Policy Specialist summarized changes made to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, which affected the types of sponsors eligible for funding. At the July 2016 meeting, the board directed staff to solicit public comments on options for funding allocations based on the types of eligible sponsors. RCO announced an opportunity for the public to comment on August 5, 2016 and accepted comments through September 2, 2016. The public comments received showed support for all three options. Nearly a third of the commenters (28%) supported Option 1, to allocate funds competitively according to the ranked project list. However, the majority of commenters (67%) supported some kind of funding allocation between sponsors, 39% supported Option 2, and 22% supported Option 3.

Ms. Connelly shared the staff recommendation to adopt Option 2 which retains the current funding allocation policy and adds non-profit nature conservancies to the portion of funds awarded to local agencies and Native American tribes. Ms. Connelly further recommended the board consider conducting a programmatic review of the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category to determine whether the types of projects funded meet the legislative definition of the category to acquire "lands that provide habitat important to wildlife in proximity to a metropolitan area."

### **Public Comment**

**Laurence Reeves**, Capitol Land Trust Conservation Director, addressed the board regarding the funding allocation for the Urban Wildlife Habitat category. He advocated for an option that would maintain some

kind of funding allocation between sponsors. The match requirement disparity leads to skewed rankings where larger sponsors can submit high-profile projects and receive funding over smaller, locally important projects.

Doug Levy, WRPA, advocated for an option that would maintain some kind of funding allocation between sponsors as well as a periodic programmatic review. He suggested the periodic review of the funding allocation framework policy as well.

**Joe Kane**, Nisqually Land Trust Executive Director, and **Hannah Clark**, Washington Association of Land Trusts (WALT), advocated for keeping the 40/40/20 split currently in policy.

**Resolution 2016-36, as amended**

**Moved by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Seconded by:** Member Mike Deller

**Decision:** Approved

**Lunch 12:20 p.m. – 1:05 p.m.**

**Item 5D: Forestland Preservation Category Policies and Evaluation Criteria**

Leslie Connelly, Policy Specialist, provided background on the timeline and development of the new Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Forestland Preservation category, summarizing the purposes served by the new category and the types of forests eligible for funding. Ms. Connelly explained the changes made to the draft policies and evaluation criteria based on public comment and advisory committee feedback, responding to board questions regarding the program purpose, criteria points and scoring, and other clarifying details regarding the evaluation process. The board also requested information about incentives for trails, public access, species' needs, and what benefits the state may expect to see from this program.

Member Bloomfield suggested several policy alternatives that would encourage integrity of the program, management of state funds, and address concerns raised by landowners (e.g., no-term easements). The board discussed approving policies and criteria in such a way that implements the program but allows for refinement as more information is gathered to address concerns and program gaps.

**Public Comment**

**Joe Kane**, Nisqually Land Trust Executive Director, addressed the board regarding the *Threat to Land* criteria, noting that there are criteria outlined in the SCORP and the threat of conversion is included. He spoke to conflicts between local priorities and management practices to demonstrate that the threat criteria should be weighted higher; however, he did not advocate a change in the criteria. He shared the perspective that the capacity for easement management should be clearly demonstrated, and urged addressing the issues arising from permanent or perpetual versus no-term easements.

**Board Discussion**

The board suggested removing the reference: "Acquisition of rights for a term of less than 50 years." from the policies as written in Item 5D, Attachment B, page 4, and striking criterion number 6 from the evaluation criteria.

**Resolution 2016-37, as amended**

**Moved by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Seconded by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Decision:** Approved

## **Board Business: Request for Direction**

### **Item 6: Project Area Special Committee Final Recommendation**

Leslie Connelly, Policy Specialist, updated the board on the progress of the special committee charged with developing a recommendation on the definition of “project area.” Ms. Connelly requested the board’s direction on the special committee’s recommendation on the definition of “project area,” as well as whether to proceed with soliciting public comment and preparing amendments to the administrative rules. She outlined the timeline for rule-making and adopting the final recommendation.

The board responded to the proposed guidelines, asking questions about the project area in terms of negotiating boundaries, communication with sponsors, and interpreting impacts to nearby or related areas to a project area. Ms. Connelly also explained that the scope of the application would include clarification of the project area using these guidelines. Myra Barker, Compliance Specialist, responded to board questions regarding compliance and property rights issues.

## **Board Business: Briefings**

### **Item 8: Merrill Lake Exemption Request from the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)**

*\*This item presented out of order.*

The Department of Fish and Wildlife provided background for an urgent request to allow their partner, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF), to secure the approval of its Board of Directors to provide bridge funding necessary for the final acquisition of the Merrill Lake project in Cowlitz County. The request to the board involves a one-time limited waiver of board policy to relieve RMEF from the match requirement. Staff stated they are at a critical state in this project, as the landowners are adamant that the transaction should be concluded in 2016.

The board discussed conflicts that may arise due to new policies regarding non-profit conservation agencies and avoiding setting an undesirable precedent. Member Bloomfield provided further project context, urging the board to separate the new policy considerations from this request and approve the one-time waiver.

Member Bloomfield moved to approve the one-time waiver request; Member Herzog seconded. The motion was approved.

### **Item 7: Youth Athletic Facilities Policies**

*\*This item presented out of order.*

#### **Item 7A: Letter of Intent Process**

Adam Cole, Policy Specialist, outlined the Letters of Intent process triggered by the July 2016 Recreation and Conservation Board meeting, at which the board approved a YAF budget request of \$12 million in general obligation bonds for the 2017-19 biennium. If approved by the Governor and the Legislature, the YAF program will be undersubscribed by approximately \$8 million. Given the potential for appropriated, yet undersubscribed, YAF funds, RCO requested that potential project sponsors submit a Letter of Intent to measure the existing demand for YAF. The deadline for Letters of Intent to be submitted was October 25, 2016.

#### **Item 7B: Policy Changes for Supplemental Grant Round**

Adam Cole, Policy Specialist, explained that staff recommends waiting to adopt new YAF policies based on the budget outcomes in spring 2017. He provided a summary of existing policies, new policies to consider, and eligible projects. Mr. Cole reviewed grant limits and matching share and discussed matching share

waivers, reductions, and control of land with the board. RCO staff will further develop policy proposals and return in 2017 with direction on final proposals in preparing for next YAF grant cycle.

### **Closing: Day One**

The meeting was adjourned for the day at 4:03 p.m. by Chair Willhite as the board left to enter an executive session to address a personnel matter, the RCO Director's annual evaluation.

## **RECREATION AND CONSERVATION FUNDING BOARD SUMMARY MINUTES**

**Date:** October 27, 2016

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

### **Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Members:**

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Ted Willhite, Chair	Seattle	Michael Shiosaki	Seattle
Betsy Bloomfield	Yakima	Brock Milliern	Designee, Department of Natural Resources
Pete Mayer	Renton	Peter Herzog	Designee, Washington State Parks
Mike Deller	Mukilteo	Joe Stohr	Designee, Department of Fish and Wildlife

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### **Call to Order**

Chair Willhite called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. Staff called roll and a quorum was determined.

### **Item 9: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Framework**

Scott Robinson, RCO Deputy Director, shared information about the formation of the WWRP program, including background, purpose, and the timeline for the most recent grant cycle. He described the structure and current statistics of the program, and also provided an outline of program funding allocation for each account and their respective categories.

Mr. Robinson provided an overview of the 2016 grant cycle and noted that staff would present the projects and ranked lists. The grant process is intended to fund priority projects that meet local and state needs, and an overview of the policies behind phased projects was presented. A brief description of the applications received to date in each account over the past five biennia demonstrated the trends that show fluctuations in each respective category.

Deputy Robinson explained that during the staff presentations today, the board will be asked to approve the lists without funding lines, meaning lists of projects in ranked order without any funding allocations specified. Public comment is provided after each category, and then the board will vote on a resolution for each category. The lists are then submitted to the Governor for inclusion in the budget; the Governor or Legislature can remove projects from the ranked lists, but cannot add projects to the lists. Per RCW 79A.15 the board must submit these lists to the Governor by November 1, 2016.

The ArcGIS storymap can be accessed at:

<http://wa-rco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=e747b1c2633c4a2e8ef56e361de27b5c>

**Item 10: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Farmland Preservation Category:  
Approval of Ranked List**

Kim Sellers, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented an overview of the Farmland Preservation Account, including background and purpose. This category is one of the few for which non-profit organizations are eligible to apply, and public agencies are not required to submit matching funds. Ms. Sellers thanked the board for their work in supporting the new program criteria established in time for the most recent grant round. The new criteria included a smaller set of evaluation questions that improved the process for both evaluators and sponsors. Ms. Sellers shared information regarding the status and history of Washington farmland acres, with trends showing an overall decrease.

Ms. Sellers shared information about the twenty-four projects submitted and the breakout of the applications received across the state, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. She explained the unique features of the farms, how they support the communities and wildlife, and the variety of different farms and rangelands. She concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Penn Cove Farmland, located on the Vander Voet Farm on Whidbey Island, sponsored by the Whidbey Camano Land Trust (RCO Project [16-1660A](#)).

**Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

**Board Discussion**

Ms. Sellers explained the decrease in applications, stating that she believed this was a natural trend likely linked to the current state of the real estate market. In terms of project distribution, Ms. Sellers explained that there are historical gaps in certain counties that do not submit applications; outreach to these areas could be increased. Other reasons for these gaps could be that the program is relatively new, implemented in 2007, as well as the criteria that addresses threat of development. Ms. Austin explained that the farmland program is intended to support eastern Washington projects that do not have an established farmland program; RCO encourages farmers to participate. The board suggested sharing the project distribution maps and encouraging the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition and conservation districts and agencies to use the data in their targeted outreach efforts.

**Resolution 2016-38**

**Moved by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Seconded by:** Member Michael Shiosaki

**Decision:** Approved

**Item 11: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Habitat Conservation Account:  
Approval of Ranked List**

**Item 11A: Critical Habitat Category**

Scott Robinson, Deputy Director provided a brief outline of the Critical Habitat Category presented information about Critical Habitat category, including background and purpose, eligible applicants, and match requirements. The main focus of this category is the acquisition, protection, and management of critical habitat areas for sensitive, threatened, and endangered species; however, the category allows for areas designated for public use. An outline was provided that described the breakout of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. Applicants were asked to identify fish and wildlife species on proposed project sites, and describe why these areas are ecologically and biologically unique, as well as how they contribute to public benefit. Photos were shared that demonstrate the unique and varied habitat of the proposed project sites across the state.

Deputy Robinson concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, the South Fork Manastash project located in Kittitas County, submitted by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (RCO Project [16-1343](#)).

#### **Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

#### **Board Discussion**

The board discussed providing outreach to the new Commissioner of Public Lands (to be elected in the next few weeks) regarding the work of the board and issues with critical habitat on public lands.

#### **Resolution 2016-39**

**Moved by:** Member Mike Deller

**Seconded by:** Member Brock Milliern

**Decision:** Approved

#### ***Item 11B: Natural Areas Category***

Kim Sellers, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Natural Areas category, including background and purpose. The primary goal of this category is to protect high-quality lands that are representative of a unique landscape feature. An outline was provided that described the breakout of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. Five projects were received this grant round, all from the Department of Natural Resources and located in the western half of the state, totaling about \$10.3 in funding requests to protect approximately 1300 acres.

Ms. Sellers concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Crowberry Bog Natural Area Preserve, submitted by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (RCO Project [16-1416](#)). She shared details about the formation of bogs and the ecological services they provide.

#### **Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

#### **Resolution 2016-40**

**Moved by:** Member Michael Shiosaki

**Seconded by:** Member Joe Stohr

**Decision:** Approved

#### ***Item 11C: Riparian Protection Category***

Karen Edwards, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Riparian Protection Category, including background, purpose, eligible applicants, and match requirements. This category was previously managed through a unique account, but was recently integrated into the Habitat Conservation Account. The primary focus of the category is the acquisition of riparian habitat. An outline was provided that described the breakout of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. Geographically, the project applications received were located primarily in the western half of the state.

Ms. Edwards concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Wenatchee Sleepy Hollow Floodplain Protection located in central Washington, submitted by the Chelan-Douglas Land Trust (RCO Project [16-1871](#)).



**Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

**Resolution 2016-41**

**Moved by:** Member Mike Deller

**Seconded by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Decision:** Approved

***Item 11D: State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category***

Alison Greene, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, including background and purpose. The State Lands Restoration category is intended to provide funding to restore or enhance existing state owned lands. Applicants may enhance or create habitat, but most projects focus on removing non-native species and reintroducing native vegetation. Ms. Greene outlined the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. Sixteen applications were received from the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Wildlife, totaling over \$3.2 million in proposed restoration efforts.

Ms. Greene concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, South Puget Sound Grassland Restoration, submitted by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (RCO Project [16-1859](#)). The project includes five worksites scattered within the South Sound Area, just south of Olympia: Bald Hill, Scatter Creek, West Rocky Prairie, Mima Mounds, and Rocky Prairie.

**Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

**Resolution 2016-42**

**Moved by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Seconded by:** Member Peter Herzog

**Decision:** Approved

***Item 11E: Urban Wildlife Habitat Category***

Sarah Thirtyacre, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, including background and purpose. This category funds projects that protect habitat located near metropolitan areas and that provide educational, scientific and public access opportunities. Starting this year, eligible applicants were expanded from state and local agencies to include qualified nonprofit nature conservancy corporations or associations. An outline was provided that described the breakout of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round.

Ms. Thirtyacre concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area located in Thurston County, submitted by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (RCO Project [16-1442](#)).

**Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

**Board Discussion**

Member Deller commented on the lack of grant funding limit, which tends to limit applications from nonprofit conservation agencies.



**Resolution 2016-43****Moved by:** Member Mike Deller**Seconded by:** Member Michael Shiosaki**Decision:** Approved**Break: 10:45 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.****Item 12: Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Outdoor Recreation Account:  
Approval of Preliminary Ranked Lists****Item 12A: Local Parks Category**

Karen Edwards, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Local Parks Category, including background and purpose. The category allows for the acquisition, development, and renovation for both active and passive outdoor recreation. Eligible applicants include local governments, Native American tribes, and park, port, school, or other special purpose districts. Ms. Edwards described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round.

Ms. Edwards concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Phil Johnson Ballfield Renovation, submitted by the City of Everett Parks and Recreation Department (RCO Project [16-1310](#)). The project renovations will allow Everett Parks and Recreation to meet the demand for multipurpose, all-weather, year-round play of four distinct sports: youth baseball, fast pitch, youth soccer, and lacrosse.

**Public Comment**

**Richard Fried**, President of the North Lake Little League, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Fried shared that a letter of support was previously submitted. He spoke to the increased public use of Saint Edwards, and the deteriorating state of the ballfields. The poor conditions constitute a safety hazard and result in frequent game cancellations. Additionally, the renovations would support increased usability for child access needs.

**Phyllis Finley**, citizen, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Ms. Finley requested that the project be withdrawn due to lack of correct information submitted and reviewed during the application scoring process. She contested claims by the applicant regarding use by disadvantaged persons, persons with access needs, the volume of use, public outreach efforts, and attendance at public meetings regarding the project.

**Rob Karlinsey**, City of Kenmore City Manager, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Karlinsey spoke in favor of funding the project. He commented on the nearby access fields, owned by the City of Kirkland and prioritized for those citizens' use, limiting access for Kenmore residents. Mr. Karlinsey provided context regarding plans for the renovation of the ballfields, historic use, plans to address impacts and scheduling of public use, and the lack of State Parks' funding to address maintenance or renovation needs.

Chair Willhite requested Member Herzog to summarize the project and State Parks' role in the issue. Member Herzog shared that the agency is supportive of the proposal and has been working with the city to move the project forward. There will be continued opportunities for public involvement and discourse, as the State Parks and Recreation Commission intends to address the issue in January 2017.

In response to Member Mayer's questions, Mr. Karlinsey shared that all seven members are in support of the project and it is also included in the city's work plan.

**David Baker**, Mayor of the City of Kenmore, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Baker is also a member of the city council and also supports the project. He commented on the historic use of the ballfields, long-term plans for renovation, and the strong support for families and children with recreation interest and access needs. Mr. Baker shared that Kenmore has been recognized several times by the White House for their exemplary support in promoting healthy and active children.

**Lauri Anderson**, City of Kenmore Senior Planner, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Ms. Anderson is responsible for permitting necessary to the project. She stated that the project meets responsible land use permitting requirements and will not cause environmental harm. She described public comment received and the city's response, as well as described the continued collaboration with State Parks to mitigate negative impacts and plan accordingly (e.g., parking, traffic, etc.). She stated that funding is necessary to complete the project renovations.

Member Mayer and Chair Willhite requested information about the 1700 individuals contacted. Ms. Anderson explained that the public notice was sent via mail and email to a list provided by State Parks, as well as newspaper and other media announcements. She also confirmed that the public meeting notices were announced according to the required timeframes.

**Ann Stanton**, City of Kenmore Parks Project Manager, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Ms. Stanton commented on the public outreach efforts conducted, providing details on the methods and dates of various announcements made. She spoke to the historic use of the ballfields and cultural importance of the recreation activities that have taken place at the site. She provided information about the twenty-three individuals who have consistently opposed the project, responding to concerns raised about limited use or access and usability.

**Ann Hurst**, citizen, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Ms. Hurst shared that she has collected documentation since 2005 that contest the information provided by the City of Kenmore regarding the ballfields. She provided information about the current use of the ballfields, the need for a multi-use playfield, adjacent parks open for use, the condition and purpose of the ballfields, suitability of the ballfields, and the history of the site.

**Karen Prince**, citizen, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Ms. Prince contested information provided by the City of Kenmore, speaking primarily to the negative environmental impacts. She explained that the mitigation efforts will not sufficiently address riparian buffer needs and wetland area needs, and that the board should consider the needs and knowledge of other users of the park.

**Peter Lance**, Kenmore Little League, addressed the board regarding RCO projects #16-1609, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Lance stated that the application scoring is incorrect due to information submitted by the City of Kenmore. He explained that the public use claims are not accurate, documented through a letter from the cricket organization who will no longer be using the fields. He described another issue with the scoring, specifically the flawed score for the application requirement to demonstrate need.

Member Deller requested information about the use of the ballfields by the cricket organization. Mr. Lance explained that there are two kinds of cricket played, and the project would remove their ability to continue use as they do not use synthetic fields.

### **Board Discussion**

Member Deller thanked the members of the public for providing comment. Considering the extensive public comment received, Member Herzog clarified the purpose of the resolution brought to the board. Member

Herzog explained that via his vote, representing State Parks, the approval is for the Local Parks category's preliminary ranked list and evaluation process, and not specifically addressing approval of the Saint Edwards project which is part of the ranked list.

**Resolution 2016-44**

**Moved by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Seconded by:** Member Brock Milliern

**Decision:** Approved

***Item 12B: State Lands Development and Renovation Category***

Rory Calhoun, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the State Lands Development and Renovation Category, including background and purpose. This category funds development and renovation projects which occur on state recreation lands owned by the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Wildlife. Mr. Calhoun described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round.

Mr. Calhoun concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Raging River State Forest – Trail System Development Phase 2 located in King County, submitted by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (RCO Project [16-1827D](#)).

**Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

**Board Discussion**

Member Milliern shared his enthusiasm for this project which will greatly increase the trail mileage available for public use.

**Resolution 2016-45**

**Moved by:** Member Mike Deller

**Seconded by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Decision:** Approved

***Item 12C: State Parks Category***

Karl Jacobs, Senior Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the State Parks Category, including background and purpose. The category, only open to applications from the State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission), provides for the acquisition and development of active and passive outdoor recreation opportunities at Washington's state parks. Mr. Jacobs described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round.

Mr. Jacobs explained that a new scoring process was put in place this year in which the Commission has responsibility to score one question related to how well the projects implement the commission's priorities. In the last grant round, the Commission scored a question about the project's consistency with their mission and vision, but the scoring provided little variation; the new question does provide some variation, and is more meaningful. The board, however, holds the authority for final adoption of the ranked list.

Mr. Jacobs concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Lake Sammamish Picnic Area – Sunset Beach Phase 7, submitted by the State Parks and Recreation Commission (RCO Project [16-1975](#)).

**Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

**Board Discussion**

Member Herzog commented on the efforts to update the criteria and scoring in the category to better align with the Commission's mission and vision, noting success in these efforts as demonstrated by the evaluation summary and scoring of the ranked list.

**Resolution 2016-46**

**Moved by:** Member Michael Shiosaki

**Seconded by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Decision:** Approved

***Item 12D: Trails Category***

Darrell Jennings, Senior Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Trails Category, including background and purpose. The category directly supports the most popular form of recreation (walking/hiking) that was determined by the past several recreation participation surveys and State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), and funds projects that support a wide variety of non-motorized uses. Mr. Jennings described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round.

Mr. Jennings summarized the policy changes approved by the board in advance of the current grant round: additions and modifications to the evaluation criteria; allowing proposals with multiple worksites when the trail is in the same county, managed by the same jurisdiction, and results in a continuous trail experience (no gaps in service); and adopting design requirements to support grade-separated trail experiences and systems.

Mr. Jennings concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Arboretum Waterfront Trail Redevelopment, submitted by City of Seattle Parks and Recreation Department (RCO Project [16-1869D](#)).

**Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

**Resolution 2016-47**

**Moved by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Seconded by:** Member Mike Deller

**Decision:** Approved

***Item 12E: Water Access Category***

Kyle Guzlas, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Water Access Category, including background and purpose. The category funds projects that predominantly provide physical access to shorelines for non-motorized water-related recreation such as boating, fishing, swimming and beachcombing. Acquisition, development and renovation are all eligible project types.

Mr. Guzlas described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. The fifteen applications received this year were mainly acquisition projects, primarily located in the western half of the state. If the full ranked list were funded, 482 acres would be added to the state's portfolio of water based recreational access lands.

Mr. Guzlas concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Edmonds Waterfront

Development, located in and submitted by the City of Edmonds (RCO Project [16-2074D](#)). This project seeks to remove an aged creosote pier that juts out over the beach, and currently accommodates parking. With removal of this pier, the city will reconfigure the existing parking, connect the walkway, increase water access, add a hand boat launch, and add an accessible ramp to the beach. Additionally this project will rehabilitate the beachfront and improve wildlife and fish habitat.

#### **Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

#### **Board Discussion**

The board discussed the city's plan for maintaining parking and usage fees.

#### **Resolution 2016-48**

**Moved by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Seconded by:** Member Mike Deller

**Decision:** Approved

**Lunch: 12:45 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.**

#### ***Item 13: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA): Approval of Preliminary Ranked List***

Kyle Guzlas, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, including background and purpose. ALEA grants are awarded to projects that support one or more of the six program goals, which are all related to either habitat protection and enhancement, public recreational access, or public education. Preference is given toward projects that involve both access to aquatic lands and the enhancement, improvement, and protection of aquatic lands.

Mr. Guzlas described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round.

Mr. Guzlas concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Barnum Point Acquisition, submitted by Island County (RCO Project [16-1833A](#)). The project will fund the acquisition of 30 acres that will help to increase the total protected area at the site to 129 acres.

#### **Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

#### **Resolution 2016-49**

**Moved by:** Member Michael Shiosaki

**Seconded by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Decision:** Approved

#### ***Item 14: Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF): Approval of Ranked List***

Ben Donatelle, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) program, including background and purpose. The YAF program funds acquisitions and enhancements or renovations of outdoor athletic facilities that serve people through the age of 18 who participate in sports and athletics.

Mr. Donatelle described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. Eighteen applications received this grant round

resulted in over \$4 million in funding requests. Mr. Donatelle summarized the letter of intent process conducted by RCO for the purposes of measuring the existing demand for YAF projects, given the potential for appropriated yet undersubscribed YAF funds.

Mr. Donatelle concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category, Memorial Field Lighting Replacement at the Jefferson County Memorial Fields, submitted by the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Department (RCO Project [16-1845](#)). Grant funds will support replacement of the 48-year-old field lighting at Memorial Field, which is the only lighted, multi-purpose athletic field and stadium in Jefferson County.

#### **Public Comment**

**Richard Fried**, President of the North Lake Little League, addressed the board regarding RCO project #16-1643, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Fried responded to comments made regarding different users of the park, citing numbers of youth using the fields, restricted use to historical users at adjacent fields, lack of diversity of users to include minority or disabled youth, and the safety of the current fields due to poor conditions.

Mr. Fried clarified the cited accessibility of the adjacent field, Big Fenn, explaining that the intent to provide access encompasses not only ADA requirements, but also the surfacing that will support a wide range of users and needs.

**Lauri Anderson**, City of Kenmore Senior Planner, stated that she is available to answer questions of the board regarding RCO project #16-1643, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation.

**Ann Stanton**, City of Kenmore Parks Project Manager, addressed the board regarding RCO project #16-1643, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. She concluded her statements made earlier during Item 12C, providing further details about users of the ballfields and the currently prioritized uses.

**Cody Painter**, Northlake Little League, addressed the board regarding RCO project #16-1643, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Painter spoke in support of the ballfields renovations, citing community support and need. Mr. Painter explained that the local fields would enhance the surrounding economy, support parent participation, relieve travel and traffic issues from using distant fields, and providing recreation access for youth in Kenmore.

**Rob Karlinsey**, City of Kenmore City Manager, addressed the board regarding RCO project #16-1643, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Karlinsey spoke to the comments of Mr. Painter and Ms. Stanton, agreeing that the travel to distant fields constitutes a burden for parents and families. Kenmore does not provide a proportionate share of fields, and the Saint Edward ballfields would balance this need.

**David Baker**, Mayor of the City of Kenmore, addressed the board regarding RCO project #16-1643, Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation. Mr. Baker shared his enthusiasm behind supporting year-round use of the fields by diverse users, providing full community benefit.

#### **Resolution 2016-50**

**Moved by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Seconded by:** Member Mike Deller

**Decision:** Approved

#### ***Item 15: Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Approval of Ranked List***

Dan Haws, Outdoor Grants Manager, presented information about the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program, including background and purpose. A prerequisite for a state's participation in this

program is the adoption of a State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and development of an open project selection process. Washington State's current SCORP was approved by the National Park Service at the end of 2013 and places emphasis on projects that maximize sustainability, accessibility, and offer a diversity of recreational opportunities. The SCORP identified four priorities for Washington State which included: considering the changing demographics in the project area; continuing to offer diverse outdoor recreational opportunities; maximizing sustainability and environmental stewardship; and, placing more emphasis on improving accessibility for recreationists with disabilities. These priorities have been incorporated in the evaluation criteria questions for the program and this list of projects was evaluated against these priorities.

Mr. Haws described the geographic distribution of the applications received, applicants, and projects evaluated and ranked as part of the current grant round. This year's applications included 15 development projects, 6 proposed acquisitions, and 1 combination acquisition and development grant, totaling over \$8.8 million in requested LWCF funding.

Mr. Haws concluded by presenting the #1 ranked project in the category Kiwanis Methow Park Renovation Phase 1, submitted by the City of Wenatchee (RCO Project [16-1665D](#)). The city will develop the project site with a large Gazebo-styled pavilion, mini soccer field, half basketball court with skate elements around the perimeter, ADA walking paths throughout, community gardens, a restroom, and playground shading and expansion with natural play elements.

Director Cottingham explained that the LWCF ranked list is used for two years based on federal funding awarded through the program.

#### **Public Comment**

No public comment was received at this time.

#### **Resolution 2016-51**

**Moved by:** Member Betsy Bloomfield

**Seconded by:** Member Pete Mayer

**Decision:** Approved

#### **Closing: Day Two**

Approval of the ranked lists completes a full year of work; accordingly, Chair Willhite thanked RCO staff for their work and those who travelled to provide public comment. Member Mayer also thanked staff for their preparations and welcomed feedback on potential improvements to the process.

The meeting was adjourned for the day at 2:30 p.m. by Chair Willhite.

#### **Approved by:**

  
Ted Willhite, Chair

  
Date



**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board**  
**Resolution #2016-31**  
**October 26-27, 2016 Consent Agenda**

**BE IT RESOLVED**, that the following October 26-27, 2016 Consent Agenda items are approved:

- A. Board Meeting Minutes – July 13-14, 2016
- B. Time Extension Requests
  - City of West Richland, Developing Yakima Rivershore and Trail (RCO # [12-1566C](#))
  - Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Lake Sammamish Beach Renovation and Boardwalk (RCO # [10-1383](#))
- C. Scope Change Request
  - Anderson Island Park District, Jacobs Point Phase II (RCO # [14-1240C](#))

Resolution moved by: Mike Deller

Resolution seconded by: Betsy Bloomfield

Adopted Date: October 26, 2016





A Resolution to Recognize the Service of

*Jed Herman*

To the Residents of Washington State and the Recreation and Conservation Office

**WHEREAS**, from March 2013 to September 2016, Jed Herman has provided admirable service to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and the people of Washington; and

**WHEREAS**, during his time on the board, Mr. Herman helped guide the distribution of more than \$222 million in grants for 575 projects statewide, leveraging matching resources of more than \$134 million, for a combined investment of nearly \$357 million in Washington's great outdoors, making this state a great place to live, work, and play; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman is appreciated for his thoughtful and calm demeanor, for being diplomatic, smart, and articulate, and for being welcoming to staff and the public; and

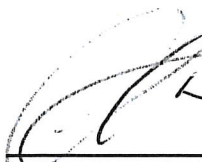
**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman represented well the concerns and desires of the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and ensured that his fellow board members understood his agency's goals and direction, all while being objective and weighing all sides of an issue before expressing an opinion; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman's help with the legislatively-mandated review of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program was invaluable, and his wise counsel helped make important changes to this preeminent grant program; and

**WHEREAS**, Mr. Herman is leaving the board to head to a new adventure and the members of the board wish to recognize his leadership and service;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that on behalf of the residents of Washington and in recognition of Mr. Herman's dedication and excellence in performing his responsibilities and duties as a member of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, his peers and staff from the Recreation and Conservation Office extend their sincere appreciation and compliments on a job well done.

Approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
in Olympia, Washington  
on October 26-27, 2016

  
Betsy Bloomfield  
Citizen Member


  
Mike Deller  
Citizen Member

  
Pete Mayer  
Citizen Member

  
Michael Shiosaki  
Citizen Member

  
Ted Willhite  
Citizen Member

  
Peter Herzog  
Washington State Parks  
and Recreation Commission

  
Brock Milliern  
Department of Natural Resources

  
Joe Stohr  
Department of Fish and Wildlife



Recreation and Conservation  
Funding Board

A Resolution to Recognize the Service of

*Betsy Bloomfield*

To the Residents of Washington State and the Recreation and Conservation Office

**WHEREAS**, from January 13, 2011 to December 31, 2016, Betsy Bloomfield has provided excellent service to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and the people of Washington; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield has guided the distribution of nearly \$293 million in grants for 876 projects statewide, leveraging matching resources of more than \$181 million, for a combined investment of nearly \$474 million, to make Washington a great place to live, work, and play; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield is appreciated for her thoughtful contributions, always being well-prepared for meetings; and being what one staffer called "a dream board member;" and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield is noted for her enthusiasm, passion for her work, friendliness to staff and fellow board members, and never being afraid to tackle difficult issues; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield's intelligence, knowledge of the issues, and her perspectives from eastern Washington all have made her a valuable board member; and

**WHEREAS**, Ms. Bloomfield is leaving the board at the end of her second term for new adventures;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that on behalf of the residents of Washington and in recognition of Ms. Bloomfield's dedication and excellence in performing her duties as a member of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, her peers and staff from the Recreation and Conservation Office extend their sincere appreciation and compliments on a job well done.

Approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
in Olympia, Washington  
on October 26-27, 2016

Mike Deller  
Citizen Member

Pete Mayer  
Citizen Member

Michael Shiosaki  
Citizen Member

Ted Willhite  
Citizen Member

Peter Herzog  
Washington State Parks  
and Recreation Commission

Brock Milliarn  
Department of Natural Resources

Joe Stohr  
Department of Fish and Wildlife

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-34, Amended  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Local Parks Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 79A.15.050(2)(b) authorizes the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to allocate between 40 and 50 percent of the appropriation to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) Local Parks category for acquisition costs; and

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), with board direction, drafted options on how the board shall use its discretion under RCW 79.A.15.050(2)(b); and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed options are consistent with state law and the board's administrative rules; and

**WHEREAS**, RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its Web site, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and made a recommendation for a preferred option in Item 5A;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board adopts Option 2 "Modified 40/60" as a funding framework as described in Item 5A in its future funding decisions or as modified following periodic review for the WWRP – Local Parks category.

*Resolution moved by:*                      Mike Deller

*Resolution seconded by:*                Pete Mayer

*Adopted Date:*                              October 26, 2016

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-35, Amended  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, State Parks Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 79A.15.050(2)(a) authorizes the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to allocate between 40 and 50 percent of the appropriation to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) State Parks category for acquisition costs; and

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), with board direction, drafted options on how the board shall use its discretion under RCW 79.A.15.050(2)(a); and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed options are consistent with state law and the board's administrative rules; and

**WHEREAS**, RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its Web site, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and present an analysis of the option in Item 5B;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board adopts Option 4 which limits acquisition to no more than 50% as a funding framework as described in Item 5B in its future funding decisions for the WWRP – State Parks category.

<i>Resolution moved by:</i>	<u>Peter Herzog</u>
<i>Resolution seconded by:</i>	<u>Mike Deller</u>
<i>Adopted Date:</i>	<u>October 26, 2016</u>

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-36, Amended\*  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Chapter 79A.15 Revised Code of Washington established the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) and authorized the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to adopt policies and rules for WWRP; and

**WHEREAS**, in 2008, the board determined there was inequity between the funds awarded to local agencies and state agencies in the Urban Wildlife Habitat category of the Habitat Conservation Account and adopted resolution 2008-06 to allocate funds by the type of sponsor to increase grant awards to local agencies; and

**WHEREAS**, the WWRP law changed in 2016 to include non-profit nature conservancies as eligible applicants in the Urban Wildlife Habitat category;

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), drafted options on how revise the policy adopted in 2008 to address nonprofit nature conservancies in the funding allocation policy and the board selected a preferred option at its meeting in July 2016 for the public to comment on; and

**WHEREAS**, the preferred option was made available to the public for review and comment from August 2 to September 2, 2016 and RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its website, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and made a recommendation for a preferred option in Item 5C.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the board adopts Option 2 as described in Item 5C to retain the current funding allocation policy and add non-profit nature conservancies to the portion of funds awarded to local agencies and Native American tribes;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the RCO is directed to take the necessary steps to implement this revision beginning with the 2016 grant cycle; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the RCO is directed to consider conducting a programmatic review of the Urban Wildlife Habitat category as part of its 2017-2019 work plan.

<i>Resolution moved by:</i>	Pete Mayer
<i>Resolution seconded by:</i>	Mike Deller
<i>Adopted Date:</i>	October 26, 2016

*\*Policy statement attached, page 2*

WWRP Urban Wildlife Habitat Category Funding Allocation  
Adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB)  
October 26, 2016 (Item 5C) (Olympia, WA)  
Resolution #2016-36

To increase the number of awards to local agencies for urban wildlife habitat, grants will be awarded as follows:

- 40% local agencies including Native American tribes and non-profit organizations
- 40% state agencies
- 20% fully fund partially funded local agency, Native American tribes, and non-profit organization projects, then fully fund partially funded state agency projects, and finally apply any remaining funds to the next highest ranked project(s), regardless of sponsor. Funds remaining, due to an insufficient number of applications by either local agency, Native American tribes, and non-profit organization or state agency sponsors, will be awarded to the next highest ranked project(s) regardless of sponsor.

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-37, Amended\*  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Forestland Preservation Category**

**WHEREAS**, the Chapter 79A.15 Revised Code of Washington established the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) and authorized the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) to adopt policies and rules for WWRP; and

**WHEREAS**, the WWRP law changed in 2016 to create a new Forestland Preservation category and requires the board to submit the first list of ranked projects to the Legislature by November 1, 2017;

**WHEREAS**, the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), drafted policies and evaluation criteria and presented them to the board at its meeting in July 2016 and the board directed staff to distributed them to the public for review and comment;

**WHEREAS**, the draft policies and evaluation criteria were made available to the public for review and comment from August 5 to September 2, 2016 and RCO solicited comments from over 2,100 members of the public and posted notice on its website, and

**WHEREAS**, staff reviewed the public comments and consulted with the WWRP Forestland Advisory Committee to develop final recommendations for the board's consideration.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the board adopts policies in Attachment B, as amended, and evaluation criteria in Attachment C, as amended, for the WWRP Forestland Preservation category; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the RCO is directed to take the necessary steps to implement this new grant category in 2017.

<i>Resolution moved by:</i>	<u>Betsy Bloomfield</u>
<i>Resolution seconded by:</i>	<u>Pete Mayer</u>
<i>Adopted Date:</i>	<u>October 26, 2016</u>

*\*Revised policy statement and evaluation criteria attached to this resolution.*

**WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Policies and Evaluation Criteria**  
**Adopted by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB)**  
**October 26, 2016 (Item 5D) (Olympia, WA)**  
**Resolution #2016-37**

## WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Policies

### Program History

The Forestland Preservation category was created by the Washington State Legislature in 2016 along with other changes to the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP).<sup>1</sup> The Legislature changed the WWRP in response to a program review conducted in 2015.<sup>2</sup> The program review recommended creating the Forestland Preservation category to support working forestlands that also provide connectivity, habitat enhancement, sustainable ecological benefits, and public access.

Funding is available for sponsors to purchase a conservation easement or lease to protect the forestland. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is a party to the easement or lease but the sponsor and property owner are responsible for upholding it.<sup>3</sup>

### Focus on Timber Production<sup>4</sup>

The primary purpose of the Forestland category is to acquire and preserve opportunities for timber production consistent with local comprehensive planning. Types of forests eligible for funding include industrial, private, community, tribal and publicly owned forests.<sup>5</sup> Regardless of the type of forest, the property must be devoted primarily to timber production.

A secondary purpose is to support other benefits of preserving forestland such as jobs, recreation, protection of water and soil resources, habitat for wildlife, and scenic beauty.

### Forests Must Be Designated as Timberland or Forestland by the County

Forests must be enrolled in a county's open space or forestland property tax program to be eligible for funding and must remain in the county program for the duration of the conservation easement or lease.<sup>6</sup> If the property owner fails to remain in the county program, it is a violation of the conservation easement and enforceable by the sponsor and RCO.

#### *Timberland Designation in the Open Space Program*

The open space property tax program designates timberlands for the production of forest crops to assure the use and enjoyment of natural resources and scenic beauty for the economic and social well-being of the state and its citizens.<sup>7</sup> "Timberland" is defined as any parcel of land that is five or more acres or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total five or more acres which is or are devoted primarily to the growth and harvest of timber for commercial purposes. Timberland means the land only and does

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<sup>1</sup> [Chapter 149, Laws of 2016](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program Review, 2015, Recreation and Conservation Office](#)

<sup>3</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>4</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>5</sup> Property owned by an eligible sponsor is not eligible for grant funding. See Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-13, as amended.

<sup>6</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>7</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.34.010



not include a residential homesite. The term includes land used for incidental uses that are compatible with the growing and harvesting of timber but no more than ten percent of the land may be used for such incidental uses. It also includes the land on which appurtenances necessary for the production, preparation, or sale of the timber products exist in conjunction with land producing these products.<sup>8</sup>

### *Forestland Designation*

The forestland property tax program designates lands to enhance water supply; minimize soil erosion, storm and flood damage to persons or property; provide habitat for wild game; provide scenic and recreational spaces; contribute to the natural ecological equilibrium; contribute to employment and profits; and contribute raw materials for products needed by everyone.<sup>9</sup> "Forestland", or "designated forestland", is defined as any parcel of land that is five or more acres or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total five or more acres that is or are devoted primarily to growing and harvesting timber. Designated forestland means the land only and does not include a residential homesite. The term includes land used for incidental uses that are compatible with the growing and harvesting of timber but no more than ten percent of the land may be used for such incidental uses. It also includes the land on which appurtenances necessary for the production, preparation, or sale of the timber products exist in conjunction with land producing these products.<sup>10</sup>

### **Required Documentation for Property Designation<sup>11</sup>**

Applicants must provide documentation that each parcel in a grant application is designated as timberland or forestland by the application due date, except as noted in the following paragraph. Acceptable documentation is a written notice from the county assessor, a current property tax notice, or a recent title report.

If a parcel is not designated as timberland or forestland by the application due date, an applicant must seek an informal or preliminary determination from the county assessor that the parcel could be designated as timberland or forestland. Acceptable documentation is a letter from the county assessor or the county assessor's approval of an application for designation. The property owner must enroll their property as timberland or forestland before the RCO releases funds for the acquisition of the easement or lease.

Applicants must also submit to RCO the county approved timber management plan, if the plan is a requirement of the county's tax program.

The director may extend the deadline for documentation up to one calendar month before the meeting of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board meeting when it approves the ranked list of projects for submittal to the Governor and Legislature.

### **Grant Limits<sup>12</sup>**

The maximum grant request amount is \$350,000. There is no minimum grant amount.

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<sup>8</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.34.020(3)

<sup>9</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.33.010

<sup>10</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.33.035(5)

<sup>11</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>12</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

## Matching Share<sup>13</sup>

Cities, counties, and nonprofit nature conservancies must provide a one-to-one matching share. There is no match requirement for the Washington State Conservation Commission.

## Eligible Applicants<sup>14</sup>

- Cities and counties
- Nonprofit nature conservancies<sup>15</sup>
- Washington State Conservation Commission

## Qualified Nonprofits<sup>16</sup>

Nonprofit nature conservancies must meet the following eligibility requirements:

- Be registered in the State of Washington as a nonprofit corporation as defined by Chapter 24.03 Revised Code of Washington AND meet the definition for a nonprofit nature conservancy in Revised Code of Washington 84.34.250; and
- Demonstrate at least 3 years actively managing projects relevant to the types of projects eligible for funding in the Forestland category. "Actively managing projects" means performing the tasks necessary to manage on-the-ground forestland management functions, such as negotiating for acquisition of property rights, closing on an acquisition, developing and implementing management plans, designing and implementing projects, securing and managing the necessary funds regardless of fund source, and other tasks.
- Demonstrate a proven ability to draft, acquire, monitor, enforce, and defend conservation easements.

## Compliance with the Forest Practice Act<sup>17</sup>

Property owners must comply with the Forest Practices Act.<sup>18</sup> RCO will consult with the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to determine compliance after an application is submitted. If a parcel in the application is not in compliance, the property owner must correct the violation before RCO issues the project agreement. If the property owner fails to comply with the Forest Practices Act after a conservation easement or lease is acquired, it is a violation of the conservation easement and enforceable by the sponsor and RCO as well as DNR.

For more information on compliance with the Forest Practices Act, contact the Washington State Department of Natural Resources at (360) 902-1400, [fpd@dnr.wa.gov](mailto:fpd@dnr.wa.gov), or <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/forest-practices/rule-implementation>.

## Eligible Project Types

### *Acquisition Projects*

Grant funds are available to buy development rights and other less than fee title real property rights through a conservation easement and lease.<sup>19</sup> Less than fee interests include access, water, air, carbon,

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<sup>13</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(9)

<sup>14</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(4)

<sup>15</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.010(7)

<sup>16</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>17</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>18</sup> Chapter 76.09 Revised Code of Washington

<sup>19</sup> Revised Code of Washington 70A.15.130(3)

mineral and other rights that aid in preservation of the forest for secondary benefits supported by the category.

Acquisition must include purchase and extinguishment of all development rights. Acquisition of must be in perpetuity. Acquisitions must be recorded at the county auditor's office where the land is located.<sup>20</sup>

Incidental and administrative costs related to acquisitions are eligible including a baseline inventory and a forest stewardship plan as described below. Additional policies for property acquisition are in *Manual 3, Acquisition Projects*.

#### *Multiple Parcels<sup>21</sup>*

Applications may include one or more parcels.

- All parcels proposed for acquisition must be identified in the grant application by the technical completion deadline.
- Each parcel must be identified on a map in the application and with a county parcel number.
- All parcels must be contiguous or within the same ownership.<sup>22</sup> Ownership means the individual, individuals, or businesses that hold title to a parcel of land. Contiguous means two or more parcels that physically touch one another along a boundary or a point. Land divided by a public road, but otherwise an integral part of a forestry operation, is considered contiguous.

#### *Ineligible Acquisition Projects<sup>23</sup>*

The following projects are ineligible:

- Acquisition of rights for a term of less than 50 years.
- Land already owned by an applicant or sponsor described in RCW 79A.15.130(4) except as allowed by other board policy.
- Properties acquired by a condemnation action of any kind.<sup>24</sup> The value of parcels acquired by condemnation may not be used as part of the required matching share.
- Transfer of development rights. Development rights acquired under this program may not be transferred to other property or for other uses.
- Protection of land for the purposes of satisfying a Habitat Conservation Plan under the Endangered Species Act.

#### *Combination Projects*

Combination projects involve acquisition and habitat enhancement or restoration. Habitat enhancement and restoration activities must occur within the area acquired.<sup>25</sup> Additional policies for enhancement and restoration activities are in *Manual 5, Restoration Projects*.

Habitat enhancement or restoration activities must be less than 50 percent of the acquisition cost of the project including any in-kind contribution by any party.<sup>26</sup> For example, if the total acquisition cost is

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<sup>20</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>21</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>22</sup> Revised Code of Washington 84.34.020(6)(b)(i) and (ii)

<sup>23</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>24</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.090

<sup>25</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>26</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15130(13)

\$200,000, restoration costs may not exceed \$100,000, for a total project cost of \$300,000. Total project cost includes the grant amount and sponsor's matching share.

Habitat enhancement or restoration activities within a project must further the ecological functions of the forestland. Projects should enhance the viability of the preserved forestland to provide timber production while conforming to any legal requirements for habitat protection. Examples of eligible activities include fencing, bridging watercourses, replanting native vegetation, and replacing culverts. Restoration activities should be based on accepted methods of achieving beneficial enhancement or restoration results.<sup>27</sup>

#### *Fish Passage Barriers*<sup>28</sup>

Projects must include correcting all fish passage barriers on property owned by a private, small forest landowner. A private, small forest landowner harvests less than 2 million board feet of timber each year from land they own in Washington. Funding from other RCO administered programs, except for WWRP, are eligible sources of match for this restoration activity. Fish passage barriers on other forestland are not eligible for grant funding because property owners must correct barriers in their Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan as required by the Forest Practices Act.

#### *Ineligible Enhancement and Restoration Costs*<sup>29</sup>

The following items are not eligible:

- Restoration work required under the Forest Practices Act or other regulatory mitigation requirement, except as described under the *Fish Passage Barriers* section.
- "Consumable" supplies such as fuel, fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides, except as a one-time applications if they are necessary parts of eligible acquisition or restoration activities.
- Elements that cannot be defined as fixtures or capital items.
- Environmental cleanup of illegal activities (i.e. meth labs).
- Indoor facilities.
- Purchase of maintenance equipment, tools, or supplies.
- Restoration work done before a project agreement is signed between the applicant and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. This work also cannot be used as match.
- Routine operation and maintenance costs.
- Utility payments such as monthly water or electric bills.

#### **Baseline Inventory**<sup>30</sup>

A baseline inventory is required. A baseline inventory records and characterizes the condition of the property at the time acquisition. The inventory provides the basis for future easement or lease monitoring and, if necessary, enforcement. See *Manual 3, Appendix F* for baseline inventory requirements.

The baseline inventory must be prepared before closing and signed by the property owner and sponsor at closing. In the event of poor seasonal conditions for documenting all conservation values, an interim baseline with a completion schedule must be signed at closing. If the baseline has been completed and a

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<sup>27</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15130(13)

<sup>28</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>29</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>30</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

significant amount of time has elapsed before the easement is transferred, it should be reviewed and possibly updated before closing.

### **Forest Management Plans<sup>31</sup>**

A forest management plan is required and must follow the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines produced by the Washington State Departments of Natural Resources and Revenue, United States Natural Resources Conservation Service and Forest Service, and American Tree Farm System. For more information, see [http://file.dnr.wa.gov/publications/fp\\_sflo\\_fs\\_intfmgmtgdlns.pdf](http://file.dnr.wa.gov/publications/fp_sflo_fs_intfmgmtgdlns.pdf). One of the cooperating agencies listed above that developed the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines approves the plan. Sponsors are strongly encouraged to include the county assessor in review and approval of any forest management plan.

The maximum allowable cost for development of a forest management plan is \$10,000. If a forest management plan already exists on the property, an update to the plan is an allowable cost not to exceed \$10,000.

EXCEPTION: When another funding agency provides matching funds to a WWRP Forestland Preservation project, the director may approve an alternative plan as long as it meets the intent of the Integrated Forest Management Plan Guidelines.

### **Public Access<sup>32</sup>**

By state law, the acquisition of a property interest does not provide a right of access to the property by the public unless explicitly permitted by the landowner in the conservation easement or other form of deed restriction.<sup>33</sup>

If a willing property owner, or future property owner, and the sponsor agree to allow public access in the conservation area, such use shall be identified as a permitted use and included in the forestland conservation easement or lease or amended into the easement or lease at a later date. Examples of public access may include walking, public trails, water access sites, and areas for wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing.

By state law, acquisition priorities for the WWRP Forestland Preservation Category shall consider whether a forestland conservation easement is consistent with a regional or statewide recreation plan.<sup>34</sup> Evaluators shall give higher consideration to applications that are consistent with such plans when scoring the other benefits in the "Community Values" evaluation question.

### **Permitted Uses<sup>35</sup>**

The area subject to a conservation easement or lease may contain the following permitted uses as long as they are not inconsistent with the primary and secondary purposes of the forestland program and the designated tax program status as described above. Any foreseen uses that would be inconsistent with the program must be excluded from the conservation easement or lease area.

- Fire defense and other emergencies.
- Forest research.

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<sup>31</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>32</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2015-23 and 2016-37

<sup>33</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(6)

<sup>34</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12(d))

<sup>35</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

- Habitat enhancement and restoration.
- Limited building rights for forest management purposes and ranching facilities.
- Limited utilities consistent with forest management purposes.
- Non-timber forest harvest and collection.
- Recreational or educational uses.
- Ranching activities consistent with an approved forest management plan.
- Sale of carbon credits for the purposes of prolonging the life of the timber stand.
- Timber harvest and forest management in accordance with a forest management plan and the Forest Practices Act.
- Use of chemicals for forest management purposes.

### **Prohibited Uses<sup>36</sup>**

The following uses are inconsistent with the primary or secondary purposes of the forestland program and are prohibited within the conservation easement or lease area.

- Agriculture.
- Alteration of watercourses, except those required to comply with the Forest Practices Act.
- Commercial feed lots.
- Commercial mining or excavation.
- Commercial signs or billboards unrelated to the forest management purposes of the property.
- Construction of new buildings, structures or improvements, except as permitted above.
- Game farming or game farm animals.
- Hazardous materials disposal.
- Industrial, commercial or residential activities.
- Intentional introduction of nonnative and invasive species.
- Subdivision of the property to smaller parcels.
- Surface or subsurface mineral extraction, except for forest management purposes.
- Third-party compensatory mitigation, including wetlands, and other habitat mitigation activities purchased by a third-party to off-set regulatory requirements.
- Topographic modifications, except for forest management purposes.
- Unregulated use or activity that causes significant erosion or pollution.
- Waste disposal.
- Wireless communication facilities.

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<sup>36</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

## Administrative Rule Exceptions<sup>37</sup>

The following administrative rules do not apply to projects funded in the Forestland Preservation category:

WAC 286-13-110	Income, use of income.
WAC 286-13-120	Permanent project signs.
WAC 286-27-040	Does the program have planning eligibility requirements?

## Evaluation Process<sup>38</sup>

The process to evaluate applications is:

- The director establishes a forestland preservation advisory committee to recommend policies and procedures to RCO for administering grant funds and to review, evaluate, and score grant applications. The advisory committee is comprised of external people with expertise in forestland preservation and management. RCO staff do not participate on the committee as members but do staff the committee and moderate application evaluations.
- The advisory committee evaluates all complete grant applications that meet the required deadlines. Applicants present their proposed project to the committee in person by responding to the evaluation criteria, in order, in a PowerPoint presentation format. During the presentation, the advisory committee scores applications using the evaluation criteria adopted by the board. Scoring is by confidential ballot.
- After the presentations, the office calculates the average total score of each application and generates a ranked list of applications.
- The director provides the preliminary ranked list of applications to the board in the fall of even numbered years.<sup>39</sup> The board approves the preliminary ranked list in an open public meeting and instructs RCO provide the list to the Governor and Legislature as part of RCO's budget request. After the Legislature approves funding, the board approves funding to the ranked project list in an open public meeting.

## Other Policies That Apply

In addition to policies in *Manual 3, Acquisition Projects* and *Manual 5, Restoration Projects*, the following policies in *Manual 10f, WWRP Farmland Preservation* also apply to the WWRP Forestland Preservation category.

- Administration, Architecture, Engineering Costs
- Building Envelopes
- Combination Projects
- Cost Increases
- Cultural Resources Review
- Easement Compliance

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<sup>37</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>38</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

<sup>39</sup> A prioritized list of applications is due to the Legislature by November 1, 2017, for the first year of the program as required in Section 12 of Chapter 149, Laws of 2016. Thereafter, the list will be provided by November 1st of even numbered years as required in Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(14).

- Invasive Species
- Landowner Acknowledgement of Application
- Legal Opinion for First Time Applicants
- Local Review of Acquisition Projects
- Match Availability and Certification
- Matching Shares
- Match Requirements
- Phased Projects
- Pre-agreement Costs
- Preference for Community Priorities
- Project Area Stewardship and Ongoing Obligations
- Public Disclosure
- Records Retention
- Reimbursement
- Sustainability
- Types of Match
- Waiver of Retroactivity



## WWRP Forestland Preservation Category Evaluation Criteria<sup>40</sup>

### Evaluation Criteria Summary

Scored By	Number	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Score	Percent of Total
Advisory Committee	1	<b>Viability of the Site</b> What is the viability of the site for commercial timber production?	15	38%
Advisory Committee	2	<b>Forestland Stewardship</b> What stewardship practices beyond the Forest Practices Act are in place that support timber production or provide ecological benefits?  What is the experience of the applicant to monitor the conservation easement to ensure the forest stewardship activities proposed are realized?	10	25%
Advisory Committee	3	<b>Threat of the Land</b> What is the likelihood the land will be converted to some other use than forestland if it is not protected?	8	20%
Advisory Committee	4	<b>Community Values</b> How will protecting the land for timber production provide benefits to the community?  Does the community and area Native American tribes support the project?	6	15%
RCO Staff	5	<b>Match</b>	2	5%
<b>Total Points</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>100%</b>

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCORED QUESTIONS

#### 1. **Viability of the Site** – What is the viability of the site for commercial timber production?

- What are the major tree species and their size, age, and condition?
- What is the long-term forest management strategy? Will it result in on-going commercial timber production?
- Is there enough income generated on the property to sustain the long-term forest management strategy goals?
- How many acres is the area proposed for conservation? Evaluators provide a preference for larger areas.

Maximum Points = 15 points

Score 0 – 15 points based on the viability of the site for commercial timber production.

<sup>40</sup> Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-37

**2. Forestland Stewardship** – What stewardship practices beyond the Forest Practices Act are in place that support timber production or provide ecological benefits?<sup>41</sup> What is the experience of the applicant to monitor the conservation easement to ensure the forest stewardship activities proposed are realized?

Examples of stewardship that achieve sustainable forest management include practices in accordance with an:

- Integrated Forest Management Plan,
- Forest Stewardship Plan (DNR approved),
- Conservation Activity Plan (NRCS), or
- Tree Farm Management Plan (Washington Tree Farm Program).

Ecological benefits include clean air, clean water, storm water management, wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration, and other benefits. Examples of stewardship that achieve ecological benefits include:

- Managing for wildfire,
- Managing the spread of invasive species,
- Managing for forest health and climate change,
- Obtaining a third party certification (e.g., Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Forest Stewardship Council, American Tree Farm System),
- Demonstrating an estimate of the amount of biological carbon stored in trees and understory plants,
- Efforts to protect state priority plant and animal species and ecosystems,
- Flood reduction and floodplain connections,
- Removal or correction of fish passage barriers, or
- Dedication of stream and wetland riparian areas larger than the minimum requirements in the Forest Practices Act.

Maximum Points = 10 points. Score as follows:

- There are no specific stewardship practices in place and the applicant has minimal experience managing easements or leases. (0 points)
- There are one or more stewardship practices planned for the future and the applicant has moderate experience managing easements or leases. (1 – 4 points)
- There are one or more stewardship practices in place and the applicant has strong experience managing easements or leases. (5 - 8 points)
- BONUS POINTS: Voluntary stewardship practices described will be included in the terms of the conservation easement or lease if the project is funded. (Add 1 – 2 points to the score.)

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<sup>41</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12)(f).

**3. Threat of the Land** – What is the likelihood the land will be converted to some other use than forestland if it is not protected?<sup>42</sup>

Score the question based on the severity of the threat that the property will be converted to some use other than forestland within the next five years. Threat may include lack of protection of the land, landowner circumstances, adjacent land uses, zoning supports ability to develop the land, or other conditions.

Maximum Points = 8 points. Score as follows:

- Low likelihood it will be converted to another use (0 point)
- Medium likelihood it will be converted to another use (1 - 4 points)
- High likelihood it will be converted to another use (5 - 8 points)

**4. Community Values** – How will protecting the land for timber production provide benefits to the community? Does the community and area Native American tribes support the project?<sup>43</sup>

- Preference is provided to projects that are identified in community planning efforts in one or more of the following ways.
- Is the project recommended in a limiting factors analysis or critical pathways analysis?
- Is the project recommended in a watershed plan developed under Revised Code of Washington 90.82 or other planning effort?
- Is the project recommended in a conservation plan (other than a habitat conservation plan required under the Endangered Species Act)?
- Is the project recommended in a coordinated region-wide prioritization effort?
- Is the project consistent with a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan and provides public recreational access?
- Is the project consistent with the local comprehensive plan as forestland of long-term significance or other local planning effort?
- Does the project assists in the implementation of a local shoreline master plan updated according to RCW 90.58.080?
- Benefits to the community may also include:
  - Creation or protection of jobs,
  - Support for local mills,
  - Viewshed and scenic beauty, and
  - Research and educational opportunities.
- Support from the community and Native American tribes may be demonstrated by letters of support or donations to assist with implementing the project.

Maximum Points = 6 points. Score as follows:

- The project will provide few additional benefits to the community. (0 – 2 points)

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<sup>42</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12)(c)

<sup>43</sup> Revised Code of Washington 79A.15.130(12)(a), (b) and (d)

- The project will provide many additional benefits to the community. (3 - 4 points)
- There are one or more letters of support in the application that demonstrate community or Native American tribe support for the project. (2 additional points)

#### **OBJECTIVE SCORED QUESTIONS BY RCO**

**5. Match** - Is the applicant providing additional match above the minimum requirement?

Maximum Points = 2 points

- 0 points - The applicant is not providing additional match above the minimum requirements.
- 2 points - The applicant is providing 5 percent or more additional match above the minimum requirements.

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-38  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Farmland Preservation Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, twenty-four Farmland Preservation category projects are being considered for funding from the Farm and Forest Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-four Farmland Preservation category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10f, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Farmland Preservation*, including criteria regarding viability for continued agricultural production and community benefits; and

**WHEREAS**, these Farmland Preservation category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state agency representatives using criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, 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 of the farmland projects 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 supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Farmland Preservation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Farmland Preservation category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Betsy Bloomfield

*Resolution seconded by:* Michael Shiosaki

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016

## Farmland Preservation Projects

### Preliminary Ranking

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program

2017-2019

Attachment A

Resolution 2016-38

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total
1	54.56	16-1660A	Penn Cove Farmland	Whidbey Camano Land Trust	\$755,370	\$923,230	\$1,678,600
2	52.89	16-1908A	Smith Family Farms Phase 1	North Olympic Land Trust	\$523,800	\$683,200	\$1,207,000
3	51.56	16-1765A	Trout Lake Valley Phase 3	Columbia Land Trust	\$844,987	\$844,988	\$1,689,975
4	48.78	16-1360A	Bailey Farm	PCC Farmland Trust	\$569,511	\$582,000	\$1,151,511
5	48.11	16-1924A	Schuster Hereford Ranch	Conservation Commission	\$881,000		\$881,000
6	47.89	16-1319A	Mountain View Dairy	PCC Farmland Trust	\$778,861	\$778,862	\$1,557,723
7	47.78	16-1358A	Reiner Farm	PCC Farmland Trust	\$814,010	\$814,010	\$1,628,020
8	46.44	16-1637A	Serendipity Farm	Jefferson Land Trust	\$106,600	\$106,600	\$213,200
9	46.33	16-1923A	Lazy Cross Ranch	Conservation Commission	\$1,803,656		\$1,803,656
10	45.33	16-1942A	Anderson Creek Area Acquisitions	Whatcom County	\$377,120	\$447,120	\$824,240
11	44.67	16-1939A	Cougar Creek Ranch Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$316,000	\$355,500	\$671,500
12	44.56	16-1922A	Blain Ranches	Conservation Commission	\$776,825		\$776,825
12	44.56	16-2009A	Seachris Farm Easement	Blue Mountain Land Trust	\$169,500	\$169,500	\$339,000
14	44.33	16-1634A	Rader Road Ranch	Forterra	\$937,500	\$937,500	\$1,875,000
15	44.22	16-1938A	Brar Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$157,200	\$181,700	\$338,900
16	44.00	16-1989A	Pierson Farm	Skagit County	\$713,375	\$713,375	\$1,426,750
16	44.00	16-1866A	Anders Orchard Methow Valley Acquisition	Methow Conservancy	\$108,750	\$108,750	\$217,500
18	43.89	16-1941A	Jacoby Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$201,000	\$229,000	\$430,000
19	42.89	16-1937A	Williams Acquisitions	Whatcom County	\$211,000	\$265,500	\$476,500
20	42.22	16-1943A	Squalicum Ranch Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$173,500	\$199,800	\$373,300
21	38.33	16-1990A	Nelson Ploeg Farm	Skagit County	\$80,750	\$80,750	\$161,500
22	37.89	16-1987A	Sakuma Brothers Farm	Skagit County	\$263,250	\$263,250	\$526,500
23	37.33	16-1963A	Hayton Farm	Skagit County	\$263,250	\$263,250	\$526,500
24	36.11	16-1944A	Matheson Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$113,500	\$132,700	\$246,200
					<b>\$11,940,315</b>	<b>\$9,080,585</b>	<b>\$21,020,900</b>

\*Project Type: A=Acquisition

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-39  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Critical Habitat Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, seven Critical Habitat category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all seven Critical Habitat category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these Critical Habitat category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-04-065, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects address a variety of critical habitat needs and their evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitat and the demonstrated need to protect it for fish and/or wildlife, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Critical Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-2019*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Critical Habitat category projects for further consideration.

<i>Resolution moved by:</i>	<u>Mike Deller</u>
<i>Resolution seconded by:</i>	<u>Brock Milliern</u>
<i>Adopted Date:</i>	<u>October 27, 2016</u>

**Resolution: 2016-39**

Table 1: Critical Habitat Category  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects  
2017-2019

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	41.90	16-1343A	South Fork Manastash	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
2	39.60	16-1333A	Mid Columbia Grand Coulee	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$4,500,000
3	38.10	16-1915A	Mount Adams Klickitat Canyon Phase 2	Columbia Land Trust	\$2,440,525	\$2,440,525	\$4,881,050	\$6,940,525
4	36.20	16-1344A	Cowiche Watershed	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$9,940,525
5	35.00	16-1346A	Simcoe	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000	\$13,940,525
6	33.70	16-1699A	Lehman Uplands Conservation Easement	Methow Conservancy	\$1,134,050	\$1,570,450	\$2,704,500	\$15,074,575
7	29.70	16-1325A	Hoffstadt Hills	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$18,074,575
					<b>\$18,074,575</b>	<b>\$4,010,975</b>	<b>\$22,085,550</b>	

\*Project Type: A=Acquisition



**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-40  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Natural Areas Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, five Natural Areas category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all five Natural Areas category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these Natural Areas category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects address a variety of critical habitat needs and their evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitats and the demonstrated need to protect it, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species; and maintain fully functioning ecosystems,

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Natural Areas Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Natural Areas category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Michael Shiosaki

*Resolution seconded by:* Joe Stohr

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016

Resolution: 2016-40

**Table 1: Natural Area Category  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects  
2017-2019**

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	40.78	16-1416A	Crowberry Bog Natural Area Preserve	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$1,571,929	\$1,571,929	\$1,571,929
2	39.78	16-1419A	Lacamas Prairie Natural Area	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$2,601,715	\$2,601,715	\$4,173,644
3	37.33	16-1441A	Washougal Oaks Natural Area	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$1,338,073	\$1,338,073	\$5,511,717
4	36.78	16-1412A	Bone River and Niawiakum River Natural Area Preserves	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$2,211,803	\$2,211,803	\$7,723,520
5	33.44	16-1417A	Cypress Island Natural Area	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$2,552,271	\$2,552,271	\$10,275,791
					<b>\$10,275,791</b>	<b>\$10,275,791</b>	

\*Project Type: A=Acquisition

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-41  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Riparian Protection Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, eleven Riparian Protection category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all eleven Riparian Protection category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10b, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these Riparian Protection category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) that considers the riparian habitat benefits and relationship to existing plans, thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

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

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Riparian Protection Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Riparian Protection category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Mike Deller

*Resolution seconded by:* Betsy Bloomfield

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016

**Table 1: WWRP - Riparian Protection**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
 2017-2019

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-41

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	106.22	16-1871A	Wenatchee Sleepy Hollow Floodplain Protection	Chelan Douglas Land Trust	\$319,600	\$330,400	\$650,000	\$319,600
2	99.56	16-1957A	Clearwater Riparian Protection Phase 3	The Nature Conservancy	\$877,000	\$879,300	\$1,756,300	\$1,196,600
3	99.11	16-1413A	Chehalis River Surge Plain Natural Area Preserve	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$2,321,124		\$2,321,124	\$3,517,724
4	96.89	16-1418A	Kennedy Creek	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$4,312,549		\$4,312,549	\$7,830,273
5	96.56	16-1342A	Teanaway Valley Riparian	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$10,330,273
6	94.78	16-1878A	Nisqually Shoreline Wilcox Reach Protection	Nisqually Land Trust	\$705,000	\$711,000	\$1,416,000	\$11,035,273
7	93.67	16-1348A	Merrill Lake Riparian Protection	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$2,300,000		\$2,300,000	\$13,335,273
8	86.89	16-1654A	Wayne Sammamish Riverfront Community	King County	\$1,000,000	\$4,057,000	\$5,057,000	\$14,335,273
9	85.00	16-1816A	Skookum Riparian Protection	Squaxin Island Tribe	\$660,055	\$660,320	\$1,320,375	\$14,995,328
10	72.56	16-2003A	Graylands Acquisition	Ducks Unlimited Vancouver	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$15,995,328
11	70.78	16-1379C	Upper Sweetwater Creek Riparian Protection	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group	\$438,547	\$453,547	\$892,094	\$16,433,875
					<b>\$16,433,875</b>	<b>\$10,091,567</b>	<b>\$26,525,442</b>	

Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-42  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, 2017-19,  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, sixteen State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all sixteen State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10b, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process approved by the board as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby, supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects restore existing state lands to self-sustaining functionality, and their evaluation included the quality and function of the habitat, longer-term viability, and demonstrated need, thereby supporting the board's objectives to help sponsors maximize the useful life of board-funded projects and to fund projects that maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of State Lands Restoration and Enhancement category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Betsy Bloomfield

*Resolution seconded by:* Peter Herzog

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016

**Table 1: State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
**2017-2019**

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-42

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	49.00	16-1859R	South Puget Sound Grassland Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$390,750	\$390,750	\$390,750
2	48.70	16-1949R	Big Bend Shrub Steppe Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$165,695	\$165,695	\$556,445
3	48.60	16-1636R	Camas Meadows Forest and Rare Plant Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$669,445
4	47.10	16-1674R	Trout Lake Meadow Restoration Phase 3	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$80,300	\$80,300	\$749,745
5	46.70	16-1611R	Rock Creek Tieton Forest Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$354,750	\$354,750	\$1,104,495
6	46.30	16-1461R	Methow Forest Restoration Phase 2	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$603,875	\$603,875	\$1,708,370
7	46.10	16-1811R	Skagit River Delta Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$1,958,370
7	46.10	16-2011R	Admiralty Inlet Natural Area Preserve Rare Native Prairies Expansion	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$2,013,370
7	46.10	16-2072R	Phantom Butte Grassland Restoration	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$2,078,370
10	45.80	16-1678R	Post Fire Shrub Steppe Habitat Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$98,100	\$98,100	\$2,176,470

**Table 1: State Lands Restoration and Enhancement Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
 2017-2019

Resolution: 2016-42

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
11	45.00	16-1715R	Klickitat Canyon Natural Resources Conservation Area Habitat Restoration South	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$2,301,470
12	44.70	16-1586R	Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area Nearshore Wetland Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$316,200	\$316,200	\$2,617,670
13	43.30	16-1585R	Pinecroft Natural Area Aridland Forest Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$83,000	\$83,000	\$2,700,670
14	42.60	16-1580R	Dabob Bay Natural Area Lowland Forest Restoration	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$99,150	\$99,150	\$2,799,820
15	42.30	16-1953R	Coastal Forest Restoration Phase 2	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$176,000	\$176,000	\$2,975,820
16	40.90	16-1881R	Colockum Forest Health	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$254,000	\$254,000	\$3,229,820
					<b>\$3,229,820</b>	<b>\$3,229,820</b>	

\*Project Type: R=Restoration

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-43  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, nine Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects are being considered for funding from the Habitat Conservation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all nine Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10b, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program: Habitat Conservation Account*, including criteria regarding public benefit and relationship to established plans; and

**WHEREAS**, these Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects address a variety of habitat needs, and the evaluation included information about the quality and function of the habitat and the demonstrated need to protect it for fish and/or wildlife, thereby supporting the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for projects that help sustain Washington's biodiversity, protect "listed" species, and maintain fully functioning ecosystems;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Urban Wildlife Habitat Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Urban Wildlife Habitat category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Mike Deller

*Resolution seconded by:* Michael Shiosaki

*Date:* October 27, 2016



**Table 1: WWRP - Urban Wildlife Habitat**

Attachment A

**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

Resolution: 2016-43

2017-2019

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	63.50	16-1442A	Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$3,232,991		\$3,232,991	\$3,232,991
2	59.50	16-1440A	Stavis Natural Resources Conservation Area and Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$3,569,499		\$3,569,499	\$6,802,490
3	59.30	16-1439A	Mount Si and Middle Fork Natural Resources Conservation Areas Rattlesnake Mountain	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$3,431,186		\$3,431,186	\$10,233,676
4	57.90	16-1916A	Lower Henderson Inlet Habitat Protection	Capitol Land Trust	\$610,000	\$610,000	\$1,220,000	\$10,843,676
5	55.80	16-1350A	West Rocky Prairie	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$2,200,000		\$2,200,000	\$13,043,676
6	53.70	16-1352A	Scatter Creek Addition	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$14,043,676
7	53.30	16-1920C	Middle Ohop Protection Phase 3	Nisqually Land Trust	\$215,818	\$215,819	\$431,637	\$14,259,494
8	52.10	16-1380A	Castle Rock Acquisition Phase 2	Chelan-Douglas Land Trust	\$400,000	\$418,250	\$818,250	\$14,659,494
9	47.20	16-1620A	West Bay Woods Acquisition	Olympia	\$164,927	\$164,928	\$329,855	\$14,824,421
					<b>\$14,824,421</b>	<b>\$1,408,997</b>	<b>\$16,233,418</b>	

Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination, D=Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-44  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Local Parks Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, seventy-seven Local Parks category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all seventy-seven Local Parks category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10a, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*, and

**WHEREAS**, these Local Parks category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and local agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve acquisition, development, and/or renovation of properties for recreation, thereby supporting board priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Local Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19* and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Local Parks category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Pete Mayer

*Resolution seconded by:* Brock Milliern

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016

**Table 1: Local Parks Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
 2017-2019

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-44

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	69.83	16-1310D	Phil Johnson Ball Fields Renovation	Everett	\$500,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$500,000
2	68.50	16-1518D	Kiwanis Methow Park Revitalization Phase 1	Wenatchee	\$500,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,860,000	\$1,000,000
3	67.67	16-1500D	Wilkeson's Roosevelt Park	Wilkeson	\$43,122	\$43,122	\$86,244	\$1,043,122
4	64.50	16-1826D	Edgewood Community Park Phase 1	Edgewood	\$500,000	\$2,660,380	\$3,160,380	\$1,543,122
5	63.83	16-1363D	Cougar Mountain Precipice Trailhead Development	King County	\$500,000	\$634,600	\$1,134,600	\$2,043,122
6	62.50	16-1973D	Selah Skate Park	Selah	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$90,000	\$2,088,122
7	62.33	16-1666D	Hale Park Construction Phase 2	Wenatchee	\$500,000	\$635,000	\$1,135,000	\$2,588,122
8	62.17	16-1382D	Woodruff Park Sprayground and Picnic Shelter	Olympia	\$446,380	\$446,380	\$892,760	\$3,034,502
9	62.00	16-1312D	Manette Park Renovation	Bremerton	\$500,000	\$505,600	\$1,005,600	\$3,534,502
10	61.83	16-1918D	Bidwell Park Development	Spokane County	\$500,000	\$781,000	\$1,281,000	\$4,034,502
11	61.50	16-1513A	Clark Lake Park Expansion Walla Acquisition	Kent	\$716,876	\$716,877	\$1,433,753	\$4,751,378
12	61.33	16-1359A	LBA Woods Morse Merryman Parcel Acquisition	Olympia	\$1,000,000	\$3,881,500	\$4,881,500	\$5,751,378

**Table 1: Local Parks Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
2017-2019

Attachment A  
Resolution: 2016-44

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
13	60.00	16-1308D	Haller Park Spray Park Development	Arlington	\$500,000	\$872,600	\$1,372,600	\$6,251,378
14	59.83	16-1740D	Preston Mill Park Phase 2 Development	King County	\$202,000	\$202,400	\$404,400	\$6,453,378
15	59.67	16-2084D	Twisp Sports Complex Renovation Phase 1	Twisp	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$6,703,378
16	59.00	16-1609D	Saint Edward Park Ball Fields Renovation	Kenmore	\$500,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,203,378
17	58.83	16-1843D	Olympic View Park Development	Marysville	\$500,000	\$835,912	\$1,335,912	\$7,703,378
18	58.50	16-1903D	Southeast Youth Sports Complex Neighborhood Park	Spokane	\$500,000	\$550,000	\$1,050,000	\$8,203,378
19	58.17	16-1612D	Conklin Landing Park Expansion Phase 3	Bridgeport	\$273,144	\$273,146	\$546,290	\$8,476,522
19	58.17	16-2076D	Pearl Street Memorial Pool Renovation	Centralia	\$500,000	\$1,077,413	\$1,577,413	\$8,976,522
21	58.00	16-1802D	Ilwaco Community Park Softball Field Renovation	Ilwaco	\$158,350	\$160,151	\$318,501	\$9,134,872
22	57.83	16-1411D	Orchard Park Development	Liberty Lake	\$500,000	\$1,979,656	\$2,479,656	\$9,634,872
23	56.83	16-1821D	Spokane Riverfront Park Great Floods Play Area	Spokane	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$10,134,872
24	56.50	16-1467D	Airway Heights Recreation Complex Phase 1	Airway Heights	\$500,000	\$1,312,169	\$1,812,169	\$10,634,872

**Table 1: Local Parks Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
**2017-2019**

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-44

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
25	55.83	16-1316D	Mabton Spray Pad	Mabton	\$298,500	\$298,500	\$597,000	\$10,933,372
26	55.67	16-1614D	Eastmont Community Park Playground Replacement	Eastmont Metropolitan Park District	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$11,433,372
27	55.33	16-1617D	Memorial Park Revitalization	Sedro Woolley	\$384,450	\$384,450	\$768,900	\$11,817,822
28	54.67	16-1613A	Mount Grant Preserve	San Juan County	\$1,000,000	\$2,037,750	\$3,037,750	\$12,817,822
29	54.17	16-1391D	Gratzer Park Athletic Field	Orting	\$271,596	\$271,597	\$543,193	\$13,089,418
30	54.00	16-1688D	Keller Community Park	Confederated Tribes of the Colville	\$115,500	\$115,500	\$231,000	\$13,204,918
30	54.00	16-1961D	North Alder Street Splash Pad	Ellensburg	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$13,279,918
32	53.83	16-1854D	Entiat Fire Station Park	Entiat	\$283,500	\$346,500	\$630,000	\$13,563,418
33	53.33	16-1618D	Flowing Lake Park Camping and Access Improvements	Snohomish County	\$500,000	\$709,407	\$1,209,407	\$14,063,418
34	53.08	16-1884C	South Whidbey Campground Project Phase 1	South Whidbey Parks and Recreation District	\$520,975	\$520,975	\$1,041,950	\$14,584,393
35	52.67	16-1616A	East Wenatchee 9th Street Property Acquisition	Eastmont Metropolitan Park District	\$247,900	\$247,900	\$495,800	\$14,832,293
35	52.67	16-1680A	Covington SoCo Park Phase 2	Covington	\$592,362	\$592,363	\$1,184,725	\$15,424,655

**Table 1: Local Parks Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
**2017-2019**

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-44

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
37	52.50	16-1384A	Kaiser Woods Acquisition	Olympia	\$516,170	\$516,171	\$1,032,341	\$15,940,825
38	52.00	16-1835A	Barnum Point	Island County	\$893,000	\$893,875	\$1,786,875	\$16,833,825
39	50.83	16-1992A	Central Park	Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District	\$1,000,000	\$4,122,900	\$5,122,900	\$17,833,825
40	50.67	16-1879D	Brighton Renovation and Turf Conversion	Seattle	\$500,000	\$3,329,613	\$3,829,613	\$18,333,825
41	50.17	16-1865D	Thea Foss Waterway Central Park	Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma	\$500,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,750,000	\$18,833,825
42	50.08	16-1547C	Morrow Manor Neighborhood Park	Poulsbo	\$282,000	\$286,421	\$568,421	\$19,115,825
43	49.17	16-1959D	Cedar Grove Park Athletic Field Drainage	Bothell	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$19,365,825
44	49.00	16-1770D	Gateway Park Splash Pad Amphitheater and Shelter	Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park District	\$500,000	\$532,000	\$1,032,000	\$19,865,825
44	49.00	16-1771A	Sunset Neighborhood Park	Renton	\$1,000,000	\$1,262,579	\$2,262,579	\$20,865,825
46	48.83	16-1503D	Washougal Bike Park Phase 2	Washougal	\$97,116	\$97,117	\$194,233	\$20,962,941
47	48.00	16-2040D	Howard Amon Park Riverfront Trail Improvements	Richland	\$85,400	\$100,000	\$185,400	\$21,048,341
48	47.83	16-2047D	Carrie Blake Community Park	Sequim	\$474,600	\$474,600	\$949,200	\$21,522,941

**Table 1: Local Parks Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
 2017-2019

Attachment A  
 Resolution: 2016-44

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
49	47.67	16-1720A	Ilahee Preserve Acquisition Public Access Homestead Park	Kitsap County	\$785,000	\$790,690	\$1,575,690	\$22,307,941
50	47.33	16-1641D	Wapato Sports Park Facility Improvements	Wapato	\$100,660	\$100,660	\$201,320	\$22,408,601
51	47.17	16-1754D	Friends Landing Trail and Playground Renovation	Port of Grays Harbor	\$120,000	\$121,000	\$241,000	\$22,528,601
51	47.17	16-2021D	Recreation Park Renovations and Upgrades	Chehalis	\$500,000	\$1,096,495	\$1,596,495	\$23,028,601
53	47.00	16-1357D	Willow Grove Park West End Access	Port of Longview	\$500,000	\$989,020	\$1,489,020	\$23,528,601
54	46.83	16-2082D	Totem Lake Park Development Phase 1	Kirkland	\$500,000	\$1,088,800	\$1,588,800	\$24,028,601
55	46.50	16-1433A	North Bothell Park Acquisition Shelton View Woods	Bothell	\$1,000,000	\$2,562,500	\$3,562,500	\$25,028,601
56	46.17	16-1995D	Fischer Pocket Park Redevelopment	Snohomish	\$38,200	\$38,200	\$76,400	\$25,066,801
56	46.17	16-2034D	Hood Canal Track and Field Improvements	Mason County	\$457,775	\$457,775	\$915,550	\$25,524,576
58	45.83	16-1848D	Pioneer Park Renovation	Toppenish	\$143,275	\$143,275	\$286,550	\$25,667,851
59	45.42	16-1706C	Sunset Neighborhood Park Phase 2W	Renton	\$745,449	\$1,836,861	\$2,582,310	\$26,413,300
60	45.33	16-2065D	South Fork Park Trail Development	Whatcom County	\$329,000	\$369,000	\$698,000	\$26,742,300

**Table 1: Local Parks Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
**2017-2019**

Attachment A  
 Resolution: 2016-44

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
61	45.17	16-1880D	Smith Cove Park Playfield Renovation	Seattle	\$500,000	\$500,570	\$1,000,570	\$27,242,300
62	45.00	16-1673D	Mary Rogers Pioneer Park	South Bend	\$109,000	\$110,089	\$219,089	\$27,351,300
63	44.08	16-1932C	Ridgefield Outdoor Recreational Complex Phase 2	Ridgefield	\$1,000,000	\$3,890,198	\$4,890,198	\$28,351,300
64	43.50	16-1867D	Eastside Campus Playground and Nature Trails	Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$28,851,300
65	43.17	16-1968D	Cavalero Park Development	Snohomish County	\$500,000	\$650,000	\$1,150,000	\$29,351,300
66	42.83	16-1353A	Schmid Family Park Acquisition	Washougal	\$313,431	\$313,432	\$626,863	\$29,664,731
67	42.67	16-1700D	Rainier Gateway Splash Park	Buckley	\$164,450	\$164,450	\$328,900	\$29,829,181
68	42.33	16-1819A	Big Tree Park	Lake Forest Park	\$270,075	\$274,075	\$544,150	\$30,099,256
69	41.33	16-2022D	Miller Neighborhood Park	Buckley	\$202,233	\$202,233	\$404,466	\$30,301,489
70	39.33	16-1415D	Park at Bothell Landing Development	Bothell	\$500,000	\$1,445,000	\$1,945,000	\$30,801,489
71	38.00	16-1962D	Mill Creek Park Footbridge Replacement	Cosmopolis	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$300,000	\$30,951,489
72	37.50	16-1806D	Van Lierop Park Development Phase 1	Puyallup	\$500,000	\$637,739	\$1,137,739	\$31,451,489



**Table 1: Local Parks Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
 2017-2019

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-44

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
73	30.83	16-1927D	Discover! Park	Chehalis	\$91,227	\$91,227	\$182,454	\$31,542,716
74	30.50	16-1831A	Cordata Commons Park Acquisition	Bellingham	\$700,000	\$3,135,530	\$3,835,530	\$32,242,716
75	28.50	16-2026D	Silverdale Waterfront Day Use Improvements	Kitsap County	\$175,000	\$180,000	\$355,000	\$32,417,716
75	28.50	16-2029D	McPherson Howe Farm Park Improvements	Kitsap County	\$123,000	\$127,000	\$250,000	\$32,540,716
77	26.67	16-2028D	South Kitsap Regional Park Facility Improvements	Kitsap County	\$250,000	\$250,417	\$500,417	\$32,790,716
					<b>\$32,790,716</b>	<b>\$66,654,360</b>	<b>\$99,445,076</b>	

\*Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination, D=Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-45  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
State Lands Development and Renovation Category, 2017-19,  
Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, sixteen State Lands Development and Renovation category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all sixteen State Lands Development and Renovation category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in *Manual 10a, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program-Outdoor Recreation Account*, and

**WHEREAS**, these State Lands Development and Renovation category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and local and state agency representatives using criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred through a written evaluation process as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve development and renovation of public access sites on state lands, 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Lands Development and Renovation Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of State Lands Development and Renovation category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Mike Deller

*Resolution seconded by:* Betsy Bloomfield

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016

**Table 1: State Lands Development and Renovation Category**

Attachment A

**Ranked List of Projects**

Resolution: 2016-45

2017-2019

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	55.30	16-1827D	Raging River State Forest Trail System Development Phase 2	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$316,800	\$247,700	\$564,500	\$316,800
2	52.40	16-1967D	Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area Green Mountain Trail and Civilian Conservation Corps Trail Bridges	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$325,000	\$134,500	\$459,500	\$641,800
3	49.70	16-1900D	Teanaway Campground Renovation	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$325,000	\$35,000	\$360,000	\$966,800
4	49.50	16-1707D	Sinlahekin Wildlife Area Campground Renovations	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$245,000		\$245,000	\$1,211,800
5	49.40	16-1684D	Beverly Dunes ORV Park Renovation	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$308,800	\$51,200	\$360,000	\$1,520,600
6	48.70	16-2008D	McLane Creek Nature Trails Renovation	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$219,000	\$37,000	\$256,000	\$1,739,600
7	48.40	16-1931D	Leland Lake Public Access Renovation	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$324,500		\$324,500	\$2,064,100
7	48.40	16-1541D	Morning Star Trails and Campground Renovation	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$146,200	\$41,000	\$187,200	\$2,210,300
9	46.90	16-1469D	Samish River Unit Parking and Recreation	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$182,300		\$182,300	\$2,392,600
10	46.70	16-1823D	Wells Recreation Site Development	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$258,000		\$258,000	\$2,650,600
11	46.50	16-1820D	Cypress Island and Blanchard Trail Development	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$69,394	\$60,606	\$130,000	\$2,719,994
12	46.00	16-1662D	Point Doughty Campground Renovation	Washington Department of Natural Resources	\$111,000	\$43,000	\$154,000	\$2,830,994

**Table 1: State Lands Development and Renovation Category**  
**Ranked List of Projects**  
 2017-2019

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-45

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
13	45.70	16-1847D	South Tennant Lake Boardwalk Trail Development	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$315,000		\$315,000	\$3,145,994
14	45.30	16-1846D	Lake Tahuya Public Access	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$285,000		\$285,000	\$3,430,994
15	45.20	16-1738D	Roses Lake Public Access	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$325,000		\$325,000	\$3,755,994
16	42.20	16-2018D	Shumaker Snyder Bar Access Improvements	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$271,000		\$271,000	\$4,026,994
					<b>\$4,026,994</b>	<b>\$650,006</b>	<b>\$4,677,000</b>	

\*Project Type: D = Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-46  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
State Parks Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, sixteen State Parks category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all sixteen State Parks category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10a, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these State Parks category projects were evaluated by a team comprised of State Parks staff, local agency representatives, and a citizen volunteer using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve acquisition and development of properties for public outdoor recreation, thereby supporting priorities in the *2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* and 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 of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, State Parks Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*, and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor this ranked list of State Parks category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:*                      Michael Shiosaki

*Resolution seconded by:*                Betsy Bloomfield

*Adopted Date:*                              October 27, 2016

**Table 1: WWRP - State Parks**

Attachment A

## Ranked List of Projects

Resolution: 2016-46

2017-2019

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	74.93	16-1975D	Lake Sammamish Picnic Area Sunset Beach Phase 7	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$2,739,500	\$2,760,250	\$5,499,750	\$2,739,500
2	70.20	16-1320D	Iron Horse Tekoa Trestle Decking and Railing	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,450,612	\$83,775	\$1,534,387	\$4,190,112
3	70.08	16-1974A	Inholdings and Adjacent Properties 2016	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,000,000	\$350,000	\$1,350,000	\$5,190,112
4	68.98	16-1886D	Iron Horse Renslow Trestle Decking and Railing	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,235,663	\$10,600	\$1,246,263	\$6,425,775
5	67.73	16-1930D	Iron Horse Malden to Rosalia Trail Development	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,664,947	\$80,000	\$1,744,947	\$8,090,722
6	67.35	16-1887D	The Klickitat Trail Bridging the Final Gap	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,522,500	\$87,500	\$1,610,000	\$9,613,222
7	66.10	16-1925D	Lake Sylvia State Park Pavilion	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$646,350	\$200,000	\$846,350	\$10,259,572
8	65.10	16-1812D	Dosewallips Campsite Relocation	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,411,137	\$244,951	\$1,656,088	\$11,670,709
9	64.33	16-1994D	Kopachuck State Park Beach Area Improvements	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,224,000		\$1,224,000	\$12,894,709
10	64.20	16-1985A	Moran Lawrence Point Acquisition	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$2,874,520		\$2,874,520	\$15,769,229
11	64.13	16-2068D	North Head Lighthouse Access Improvements	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$406,920		\$406,920	\$16,176,149
12	62.35	16-1950A	Jones Property Acquisition Moran State Park	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$2,182,300		\$2,182,300	\$18,358,449
13	57.18	16-1728A	San Juan Area Harndon Island Acquisition	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$888,760	\$1,100	\$889,860	\$19,247,209

# Table 1: WWRP - State Parks

## Ranked List of Projects

2017-2019

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-46

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
14	55.45	16-1926A	Willapa Hills Trail Marwood Farms Acquisition	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$676,871	\$40,000	\$716,871	\$19,924,080
15	54.23	16-1933A	Miller Peninsula Jones Trust	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$1,040,998	\$1,000	\$1,041,998	\$20,965,078
16	42.88	16-1624A	Brooks Memorial State Park	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$434,746		\$434,746	\$21,399,824
					<b>\$21,399,824</b>	<b>\$3,859,176</b>	<b>\$25,259,000</b>	

\*Project Types: A=Acquisition, D=Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-47  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Trails Category, 2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, twenty-two Trails category project proposals are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-two Trails category project proposals meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10a, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program - Outdoor Recreation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these Trails category project proposals were evaluated by an independent team of evaluators representing state and local agency agencies and citizens-at-large using evaluation criteria approved by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-04-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects acquire, construct or renovate non-motorized recreational trails, thereby supporting priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for recreation opportunities statewide;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Trails Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Trails category projects for funding consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Pete Mayer

*Resolution seconded by:* Mike Deller

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016



**Table 1: Trails Category**

Attachment A

**Ranked List of Projects**

Resolution: 2016-47

**2017-2019**

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	72.08	16-1869D	Arboretum Waterfront Trail Redevelopment	Seattle	\$475,000	\$475,000	\$950,000	\$475,000
2	70.04	16-1362D	Foothills Trail and Bridge Development	King County	\$2,800,000	\$7,325,000	\$10,125,000	\$3,275,000
3	68.13	16-1739D	Lake to Sound Trail Development	King County	\$500,000	\$1,691,586	\$2,191,586	\$3,775,000
4	67.88	16-1813D	Whitehorse Trail Development Phase 2	Snohomish County	\$1,090,000	\$1,096,000	\$2,186,000	\$4,865,000
5	67.46	16-2027D	North Creek Regional Trail	Snohomish County	\$1,000,000	\$3,600,000	\$4,600,000	\$5,865,000
6	67.33	16-1936D	Ferry County Rail Trail Phase 4	Ferry County	\$82,000	\$83,000	\$165,000	\$5,947,000
7	65.67	16-1390D	Spruce Railroad Trail and Daley Rankin Tunnel Restoration	Clallam County	\$649,000	\$651,000	\$1,300,000	\$6,596,000
8	65.04	16-1471D	South Gorge Trail	Spokane	\$1,100,000	\$1,175,500	\$2,275,500	\$7,696,000
9	63.42	16-1649D	Smokiam Trail Development	Soap Lake	\$666,350	\$666,350	\$1,332,700	\$8,362,350
10	62.79	16-1830C	Winthrop River Walk Trail Phase 2	Winthrop	\$308,500	\$308,500	\$617,000	\$8,670,850
11	60.92	16-1414D	Park at Bothell Landing Trail Bridge Replacement	Bothell	\$965,000	\$1,325,000	\$2,290,000	\$9,635,850
12	60.83	16-1383D	Grass Lake Nature Park Trail Development	Olympia	\$975,000	\$1,630,371	\$2,605,371	\$10,610,850
13	60.04	16-1387D	Columbia River Trail in Washougal	Washougal	\$874,791	\$874,791	\$1,749,582	\$11,485,641
14	59.08	16-1633D	Clover Island Riverwalk Northshore Trail	Port of Kennewick	\$430,000	\$768,253	\$1,198,253	\$11,915,641
15	57.71	16-1773D	Lakeshore Drive Trail Development	Entiat	\$42,121	\$51,483	\$93,604	\$11,957,762
16	55.67	16-1870D	Swan Creek Park Trails	Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma	\$2,250,000	\$2,970,323	\$5,220,323	\$14,207,762
17	54.75	16-1443D	Chelatchie Railroad Trail Phase 2	Clark County	\$454,147	\$454,147	\$908,294	\$14,661,909
18	54.46	16-2019C	Jim Kaemingk Senior Trail Development	Lynden	\$1,088,682	\$1,088,683	\$2,177,365	\$15,750,591
19	54.33	16-1576D	River Front Trail Development: Huntington Avenue North Segment	Castle Rock	\$243,125	\$244,175	\$487,300	\$15,993,716
20	51.25	16-1818D	Skagit County Centennial Trail Development Phase 1	Skagit County	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$16,243,716
21	50.75	16-2005A	Roslyn to Teanaway Regional Trail System Acquisition	Roslyn	\$356,737	\$356,738	\$713,475	\$16,600,453

**Table 1: Trails Category**  
**Ranked List of Projects**  
**2017-2019**

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-47

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
22	48.83	16-1737D	May Creek Trail Bridge Development	Newcastle	\$477,500	\$477,500	\$955,000	\$17,077,953
					<b>\$17,077,953</b>	<b>\$27,563,400</b>	<b>\$44,641,353</b>	

\*Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination, D=Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-48  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program  
Water Access Category, 2017-2019, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-2019 biennium, fifteen Water Access category projects are being considered for funding from the Outdoor Recreation Account of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); and

**WHEREAS**, all fifteen Water Access category projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 10a, *Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program – Outdoor Recreation Account*; and

**WHEREAS**, these Water Access category projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in an open public meeting as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects involve acquisition, development, and/or renovation of properties for recreational access to water, thereby supporting priorities in the *2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* and 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – WWRP, Water Access Category, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of Water Access category projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:* Betsy Bloomfield

*Resolution seconded by:* Mike Deller

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016

**Table 1: Water Access Category**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
2017-2019

Attachment A

Resolution: 2016-48

Rank	Score	Project Number and Types*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	66.50	16-2074D	Edmonds Waterfront Development	Edmonds	\$500,000	\$915,743	\$1,415,743	\$500,000
2	62.38	16-1527A	Three Islands Spokane River Waterfront Access	Spokane	\$1,000,000	\$1,947,500	\$2,947,500	\$1,500,000
3	62.25	16-1824D	Harry Todd Waterfront Improvements	Lakewood	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,200,000	\$2,100,000
4	61.13	16-1627A	Zylstra Lake	San Juan County	\$1,067,225	\$1,226,900	\$2,294,125	\$3,167,225
5	58.50	16-2006A	West Poulbso Waterfront Park	Poulsbo	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$800,000	\$3,567,225
6	58.25	16-1834A	Barnum Point Water Access	Island County	\$1,575,000	\$2,105,000	\$3,680,000	\$5,142,225
7	57.75	16-1510D	Ballinger Park Water Access Development	Mountlake Terrace	\$500,000	\$623,400	\$1,123,400	\$5,642,225
8	55.63	16-1692D	Rhododendron Park Float and Boardwalk	Kenmore	\$400,000	\$545,000	\$945,000	\$6,042,225
9	54.88	16-1603D	Squire's Landing Float Replacement	Kenmore	\$82,000	\$83,000	\$165,000	\$6,124,225
10	54.81	16-1979C	Stanwood Hamilton Landing Park	Stanwood	\$1,251,242	\$1,251,242	\$2,502,484	\$7,375,467
11	54.25	16-1435A	Wayne Sammamish Riverfront Regional Park	Bothell	\$1,000,000	\$2,230,000	\$3,230,000	\$8,375,467
12	54.13	16-1921A	Pressentin Park Parking and Day Use Acquisition	Skagit County	\$101,400	\$122,400	\$223,800	\$8,476,867
13	53.50	16-1993A	Birch Bay Beach Park Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$1,217,175	\$1,246,353	\$2,463,528	\$9,694,042
14	53.00	16-1838A	Pearson Shoreline Water Access	Island County	\$750,000	\$1,289,875	\$2,039,875	\$10,444,042
15	49.63	16-1351C	Middle Wynochee River	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$10,944,042
					<b>\$10,944,042</b>	<b>\$14,586,413</b>	<b>\$25,530,455</b>	

Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination, D=Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-49  
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account  
2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, twenty-three Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) program projects are being considered for funding; and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-three ALEA projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 21, *Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account Grant Program*; and

**WHEREAS**, these ALEA projects were evaluated by a team of citizens and state and local agency representatives using evaluation criteria approved by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's goal to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as party of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects enhance, improve, or protect aquatic lands and provide public access to such lands and associated waters, thereby supporting policies in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the board's strategy to provide partners with funding for both conservation and recreation opportunities statewide;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the board hereby recommends to the Governor the ranked list of ALEA projects for further consideration.

*Resolution moved by:*                      Michael Shiosaki

*Resolution seconded by:*                Pete Mayer

*Adopted Date:*                              October 27, 2016

**Table 1: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account**  
 Ranked List of Projects  
 2017-2019

Rank	Score	Number	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	65.90	16-1833A	Barnum Point	Island County	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$1,000,000
2	61.60	16-1468A	Three Islands Spokane River Acquisition	Spokane	\$1,000,000	\$1,947,500	\$2,947,500	\$2,000,000
3	60.60	16-1837A	Pearson Shoreline	Island County	\$750,000	\$1,289,875	\$2,039,875	\$2,750,000
4	58.50	16-1730C	Pressentin Park Trails, Bike Camp, and Off Channel	Skagit County	\$603,400	\$663,600	\$1,267,000	\$3,353,400
5	56.40	16-1470C	Clover Island Northshore Restoration and Riverwalk	Port of Kennewick	\$500,000	\$3,502,806	\$4,002,806	\$3,853,400
6	55.30	16-1868D	Arboretum Waterfront Trail Renovation	Seattle	\$475,000	\$475,000	\$950,000	\$4,328,400
7	54.80	16-1956A	Wayne Sammamish Riverfront	King County	\$1,000,000	\$4,057,000	\$5,057,000	\$5,328,400
8	54.50	16-1769C	Edmonds Waterfront Development and Restoration	Edmonds	\$500,000	\$915,743	\$1,415,743	\$5,828,400
9	54.20	16-1863C	Stanwood Riverfront Parks Hamilton Landing Phase 1	Stanwood	\$500,000	\$2,002,484	\$2,502,484	\$6,328,400
10	53.10	16-1976D	Harry Todd Waterfront Improvements	Lakewood	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$1,200,000	\$6,828,400
11	51.60	16-2071C	Luther Burbank South Shoreline Restoration	Mercer Island	\$380,000	\$399,147	\$779,147	\$7,208,400
12	50.90	16-1964D	South Gorge Trail Development	Spokane	\$495,000	\$1,853,800	\$2,348,800	\$7,703,400
13	49.85	16-1546C	Poulsbo's Fish Park Pedestrian Link	Poulsbo	\$460,000	\$475,552	\$935,552	\$8,163,400
14	48.75	16-1996C	Lower Daybreak Acquisition and Development	Clark County	\$603,666	\$1,537,279	\$2,140,945	\$8,767,066
15	48.50	16-2020A	Birch Bay Park Acquisition	Whatcom County	\$1,000,000	\$1,463,528	\$2,463,528	\$9,767,066

Resolution: 2016-49

**Table 1: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account**  
 Ranked List of Projects  
 2017-2019

Rank	Score	Number	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
16	48.20	16-1693D	Rhododendron Park Float and Boardwalk	Kenmore	\$400,000	\$545,000	\$945,000	\$10,167,066
16	48.20	16-1685D	Willow Grove Park West End Access	Port of Longview	\$500,000	\$989,020	\$1,489,020	\$10,667,066
18	46.70	16-2007D	Hawley Cove Trails and Beach Access	Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District	\$180,050	\$180,050	\$360,100	\$10,847,116
19	46.50	16-1764C	Cowlitz River Public Access Point	Lewis County	\$227,750	\$227,750	\$455,500	\$11,074,866
20	46.20	16-2067D	Ballinger Regional Park Water Access Development	Mountlake Terrace	\$500,000	\$623,400	\$1,123,400	\$11,574,866
21	43.40	16-1690C	Sandy Cove Park Acquisition and Expansion	Snoqualmie	\$560,000	\$962,750	\$1,522,750	\$12,134,866
22	39.80	16-1393D	Meydenbauer Bay Park Ravine and Swim Area	Bellevue	\$500,000	\$512,696	\$1,012,696	\$12,634,866
23	37.30	16-1313D	Port of Indianola Dock Redevelopment	Port of Indianola	\$30,686	\$30,686	\$61,372	\$12,665,552
					<b>\$12,665,552</b>	<b>\$27,854,666</b>	<b>\$40,520,218</b>	

Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination, D=Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution 2016-50  
Youth Athletic Facilities  
Approval of the Preliminary Ranked List of Projects for the 2017-19 Biennium**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, eighteen Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) program projects are being considered for funding; and

**WHEREAS**, all eighteen YAF projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 17, *Youth Athletic Facilities*; and

**WHEREAS**, these YAF projects were evaluated by a team of local agency representatives and citizens using Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board) approved and adopted evaluation criteria thereby supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, the results of these evaluations are being considered in an open 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**, the projects develop and renovate public outdoor recreation facilities, thereby supporting board priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and 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 preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 – Youth Athletic Facilities, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

*Resolution moved by:* Pete Mayer

*Resolution seconded by:* Mike Deller

*Adopted Date:* October 27, 2016



**Table 1: Youth Athletic Facilities**

Attachment A

Preliminary Ranked List of Projects

Resolution: 2016-50

2017-2019

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	63.89	16-1845	Memorial Field Lighting Replacement	Jefferson County	\$112,500	\$137,500	\$250,000	\$112,500
2	59.22	16-1851	Brighton Playfield Renovation and Turf Conversion	Seattle	\$250,000	\$3,579,613	\$3,829,613	\$362,500
3	56.50	16-1505	Manette Youth Playfield and Sport Court Renovation	Bremerton	\$250,000	\$484,187	\$734,187	\$612,500
4	53.67	16-1643	Saint Edward Park Ball Fields Renovation	Kenmore	\$250,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,950,000	\$862,500
5	53.33	16-1530	Larson Playfield Lighting Renovation	Moses Lake	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$1,112,500
6	51.33	16-1971	Mill Creek Sports Park	Mill Creek	\$250,000	\$515,112	\$765,112	\$1,362,500
7	50.72	16-1951	Big Rock Sports Park Improvements	Duvall	\$250,000	\$511,504	\$761,504	\$1,612,500
8	49.00	16-1311	Phil Johnson Ball Fields Renovation	Everett	\$250,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,500,000	\$1,862,500
9	48.83	16-2023	Twisp Sports Complex Renovation Phase 1	Twisp	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$2,112,500
10	48.78	16-1929	Hood Canal Multipurpose Field Improvements	Mason County	\$250,000	\$665,550	\$915,550	\$2,362,500
11	48.17	16-1850	Smith Cove Youth Playfield Renovation	Seattle	\$250,000	\$705,570	\$955,570	\$2,612,500
12	48.11	16-1432	Cedar Grove Park Athletic Field Drainage	Bothell	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$2,862,500
13	47.72	16-2038	North and East Field Improvements	King's Way Christian Schools	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$480,000	\$3,102,500
13	47.72	16-1902	Southeast Youth Sports Complex Renovation	Spokane	\$250,000	\$255,000	\$505,000	\$3,352,500
15	47.22	16-2010	Teen Complex Sports Court	Boys and Girls Clubs of Bellevue	\$30,000	\$32,238	\$62,238	\$3,382,500
16	47.11	16-2033	Chief Tonasket Park Ball Field Complex Renovation	Tonasket Junior Baseball	\$250,000		\$250,000	\$3,632,500
17	46.83	16-1999	Field Lights at Columbia Playfield	Richland	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$450,000	\$3,857,500
18	45.89	16-1809	Brannan Park Synthetic Infield	Auburn	\$219,850	\$219,851	\$439,701	\$4,077,350
					<b>\$4,077,350</b>	<b>\$13,271,125</b>	<b>\$17,348,475</b>	

Project Types: D=Development

**Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Resolution #2016-51  
Land and Water Conservation Fund  
2017-19, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**

**WHEREAS**, for the 2017-19 biennium, twenty-two Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) projects are being considered for funding; and

**WHEREAS**, all twenty-two projects meet program eligibility requirements as stipulated in Manual 15, *Land and Water Conservation Fund Program*; and

**WHEREAS**, these LWCF projects were evaluated by advisory committee members using the Open Project Selection Process approved and adopted by the National Park Service and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (board), thereby supporting the board's strategy to fund the best projects as determined by the evaluation process; and

**WHEREAS**, these evaluations occurred in open public meetings as part of the competitive selection process outlined in Washington Administrative Code 286-13-020, thereby supporting the board's strategy to ensure that its work is conducted with integrity and in a fair and open manner; and

**WHEREAS**, the projects acquisition development or renovation of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, thereby supporting the board priorities in the 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the board's strategy to provide partners with funding to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities statewide;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the board hereby approves the preliminary ranked list of projects depicted in *Table 1 - Land and Water Conservation Fund, Preliminary Ranked List of Projects, 2017-19*.

<i>Resolution moved by:</i>	Betsy Bloomfield
<i>Resolution seconded by:</i>	Pete Mayer
<i>Adopted Date:</i>	October 27, 2016

**Table 1: Land and Water Conservation Fund**  
**Preliminary Ranked List of Projects**  
**2017-2019**

Rank	Score	Project Number and Type*	Project Name	Grant Applicant	Grant Request	Applicant Match	Total	Cumulative Grant Request
1	59.83	16-1665D	Kiwanis Methow Park Renovation Phase 1	Wenatchee	\$500,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,860,000	\$1,860,000
2	59.50	16-1858D	Entiat Way Park	Entiat	\$283,500	\$346,500	\$630,000	\$2,490,000
3	58.33	16-1778A	East Wenatchee 9th Street Acquisition	Eastmont Parks and Recreation District	\$212,350	\$212,350	\$424,700	\$2,914,700
4	57.83	16-1984A	Barnum Point	Island County	\$500,000	\$1,190,000	\$1,690,000	\$4,604,700
5	55.67	16-1772C	Sunset Neighborhood Park Phase 2	Renton	\$500,000	\$2,029,861	\$2,529,861	\$7,134,561
6	55.33	16-1584D	Hale Park Development Phase 2	Wenatchee	\$414,500	\$702,500	\$1,117,000	\$8,251,561
7	54.17	16-1829D	Riverfront Park Great Floods Play Area	Spokane	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$9,751,561
8	53.83	16-1364D	Mabton Spray Pad	Mabton	\$298,500	\$298,500	\$597,000	\$10,348,561
9	53.17	16-1991D	Edgewood Community Park Phase 1	Edgewood	\$500,000	\$2,660,380	\$3,160,380	\$13,508,941
10	52.83	16-2059D	Pearl Street Memorial Outdoor Pool	Centralia	\$500,000	\$1,077,413	\$1,577,413	\$15,086,354
11	51.67	16-1712A	Van Lierop Park Land Acquisition	Puyallup	\$500,000	\$608,000	\$1,108,000	\$16,194,354
12	51.33	16-1856D	Entiat Lakeshore Trail	Entiat	\$42,120	\$51,484	\$93,604	\$16,287,958
13	50.00	16-2004D	White Salmon New Pool Complex	White Salmon	\$500,000	\$2,318,320	\$2,818,320	\$19,106,278
14	49.83	16-2161D	Flowing Lake Park Renovation	Snohomish County	\$500,000	\$709,407	\$1,209,407	\$20,315,685
15	49.00	16-1430A	Five Acre Woods Community Park	Lake Forest Park	\$500,000	\$759,482	\$1,259,482	\$21,575,167
16	47.50	16-1621D	Shoreview Park Trail and Creek Improvement	Shoreline	\$448,000	\$547,500	\$995,500	\$22,570,667
17	46.83	16-1814A	North Bend Partnering for a Park	North Bend	\$300,040	\$1,750,000	\$2,050,040	\$24,620,707
18	46.00	16-2024D	Bidwell Community Park Development	Spokane County	\$500,000	\$781,000	\$1,281,000	\$25,901,707
19	45.00	16-1978D	Recreation Park Renovation and Upgrades	Chehalis	\$500,000	\$1,096,485	\$1,596,485	\$27,498,192
20	42.50	16-1836A	North Bothell Park Acquisition Shelton View Woods	Bothell	\$500,000	\$3,027,500	\$3,527,500	\$31,025,692
21	39.83	16-1804D	Lake Street Greenway Phase 1	Colfax	\$280,025	\$280,025	\$560,050	\$31,585,742
22	30.50	16-1896D	City Park Improvements	Toledo	\$55,375	\$55,375	\$110,750	\$31,696,492
					<b>\$8,834,410</b>	<b>\$22,862,082</b>	<b>\$31,696,492</b>	

\*Project Types: A=Acquisition, C=Combination, D=Development

July 2016

Memorandum For Record

To: Dep. Dir. Joe Stohr, WDFW, Dir. Mark Clark, Wa. Conservation Comm.  
& Chair, Ted Willhite, RCO  
Subject: Issues With the WDFW/Conservation Comm. MOU (Cent. Cons.  
Klickitat Conserv. Dist., Klickitat Co. Wa and the Simcoe Property  
Acquisition For 3,613 acs. for \$1,982,000.00 Klickitat Co. Wa.  
with Funding Provided by the R&C Office.

From: Rob Kavanaugh

BACKGROUND

These inclusive issues, facts, and conclusions are based on interviews with Wa. Conservation Commission staff, Klickitat Co. staff, Co. Cons. Dist. staff, WDFW staff and local residents. Legislative staff, and private citizens and members of the press. Further information is awaiting public records requests from the Wa. Conservation Comm., WDFW, RCO, and the Conserv. Dist. This information is a part of a long term investigation and will be used in a series of "Conflict Resolution" sessions with the Dir. WDFW and the F.W. Commission over the damage that exotic livestock grazing causing on WDFW Wildlife Mgt. Areas across cent. and eastern Wa. We seek to hunt out corruption and encourage the use of "best science" within the WDFW, Wa. Cons. Comm. and RCO. The WDFW has experienced a series of law suits in recent years by the Western Watershed Project with new litigation in the "discovery phase". Key concerns are damage to fish, wildlife and ecological integrity being damaged by WDFW grazing permits. The recent trend of the WDFW "politicizing and corrupting the entire livestock permit process is especially discouraging.

ISSUES

The Dir. WDFW has entered into a MOU, subject above, that we believe to be unlawful. The MOU allows the Cons. Dist. to control and manage livestock grazing in violation of title 77, WDFW Pol. 6003, BB1309 Standards, and SEPA, or the Klickitat WMA. (Simcoe)

Budget Detail, June 10th 11th, 2016

Fish and Wildlife Commission

Land Transaction Agenda Item

Item 1	Acres	Purchase Price		
Simcoe Project	3613 +/-	\$ 1,982,000.00		
Project or Grant Name	Fund Source	Original Grant Amount	Pre Action Balance	Post Action Balance
12-1137 Rock Creek/Simcoe	WWRP	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 918,572.09	\$ 430,572.09
14-1086 Simcoe 2014	WWRP	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 2,998,260.86	\$ 1,504,260.86



#### ✓ FINDINGS OF FACTS

- The WDFW mission, goals and objectives mandate that WMAs be managed exclusively by the WDFW, employing WDFW employees who meet the qualifications and standards to be hired to accomplish all of the functions listed in the job description including education, experience, and knowledge of WDFW rules and regulations pertaining to the protocols for selecting livestock grazing permittees. This is accomplished with the approval of the WDFW WMA Mgr., Dist. Program Mgr., Reg. Mgr., and the Director with final approval coming only from the WDFW Comm. The MOU abdicates these long practiced policy requirements.
- The WDFW must insure and provide for permitting conditions and a livestock grazing mgt. plan that is unique from and different from those standards provided by the Conservation Comm. and Co. Cons. Dists. The MOU fails this test.
- The WDFW are required to enforce all of the requirements of Title 77. The MOU does not.
- The WDFW is required to issue permits that benefit wildlife, fish, ecological integrity and public recreation. The MOU does not meet these four tests. Further, the MOU is highly vague and ambiguous and not enforceable by WMA staff.
- The grazing standards provided by the Cons. Comm. do not equal or exceed those mandated by the WDFW. The Comm. uses NRCS grazing standards that are inferior to those required of the WDFW permits and mgt. plans. They fail to provide the protection required of HB1309 by the Cons. Dist who lack any training in range mgt. science. Therefore these standards are inferior to those required by Pol. 6003 and not supported by title 77. NRCS stds allow 50% forage removal by cattle. Wildlife take 27% so 77% total loss.
- The Cons. comm./Dists. rely upon the Coordinated Resource Mgt. procedure for livestock using state, federal, tribal, private lands. These agreements are totally voluntary and unenforceable. Therefore the CRMS do not measurably protect watersheds, fish, wildlife, ecological integrity or public recreation. Therefore the CRM fails to accomplish the originating legislative intent: nor does the WDFW or the Cons. Comm./Dist have the staff to enforce.
- The WDFW grazing permit procedures state that "Dept. grazing permit can not be subleased to any other person other than the WDFW designated permit holder. The MOU violates this requirement.
- The MOU does not specify what criteria is to be used by the Cons. Comm./Dist to select the non WDFW designated permit holder. Nor does it provide for "open competition": the award of the grazing permit as required by state law. The Western Pk. permit stds do not meet WDFW permit stds.
- The MOU fails to specify what livestock grazing standards are to be used by the WDFW, the Conservation Dist. and the permittees and required to follow or what the consequences will be if these undefined standards are not followed. The MOU fails to insure the state laws on open competition contract awards are mandated by the WDFW and state contracting laws. The previous owner (permits) Western Pacific Timber are now moot and no longer apply on a WDFW Wildlife Mgt. Area. These existing permits have not been provided by anyone, thus the WDFW is violation of SEPA.

Meeting date: June 11, 2018 COMMISSION MEETING  
Agenda item: PROPOSED LAND TRANSACTIONS  
Presenters: John Sandberg, Real Estate Services Section Manager

#### Background summary:

ITEM 1: This proposal is to acquire the first parcel of the Sunset project which includes 3,613 +/- acres in Klickitat County from Western Pacific Timber LLC. The Sunset project supports crucial habitat for Western gray squirrel and winter range for both Mule deer and Black-tail deer in the Klickitat area.

The approach to acquiring and managing this property is through a long-term partnership between WDFW and the Eastern and Central Knappton Conservation Districts (EKCDC/CKCD) within a working land framework of compatible grazing and forestry.

The proposed acquisition concerns lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Yakima Nation, The Nature Conservancy, WADSWA, Pacific and Recreation Commission, and other large private forest and health lands. Long-term habitat connectivity from the Columbia River to the Cascade Mountains would be enhanced with this acquisition.

ITEM 2: This transaction in Cowlitz County grants a perpetual 10' wide, 90' deep underground utility

- State laws/rules/permits must not be vague/ambiguous.
- We are informed by the Klickitat Co. Comm. that the Comm. will influence and provide to the Cons. Comm. who the Co. wants to have the "Simcoe" grazing permits.

Political influence in the award of a grazing permit is unethical.

- We find that the Co. . . Comm./WDFW ignores any Treaty consultation with the YIN with respect who gets the grazing permit and how treaty rights resources are to be appropriated under the Wa. Mgt. Gvt. To Gvt Policy. Nor does the MOU provide for protection of the YINs cultural resources and thematic sites. Therefore the MOU fails this requirement.

- Under the MOU minorities and others are not allowed to compete for these grazing permits. This violates Wa. law.

- The Rec. and Cons. Comm. livestock grazing provisions are ignored and therefore the RCO funding grant is contaminated.

- The MOU sets a trend that renders all future WDFW grazing permits at risk to political favoritism and the loss of scientific mgt. by organizations lacking the authority of the Dir. WDFW and the WDFW Comm. That authority can not be abridged, without legislative authority and rewriting Title 77 and Pol 6003 which would result in failure to protect fish, wildlife, ecological integrity.

- The Wa. Cons. Comm. is not mandated by the Legislature to take management controls of a WMA. Therefore the MOU reaches beyond those mission, goals, and objectives specified by the Wa. Legislature and therefore certainly unlawful and unenforceable.

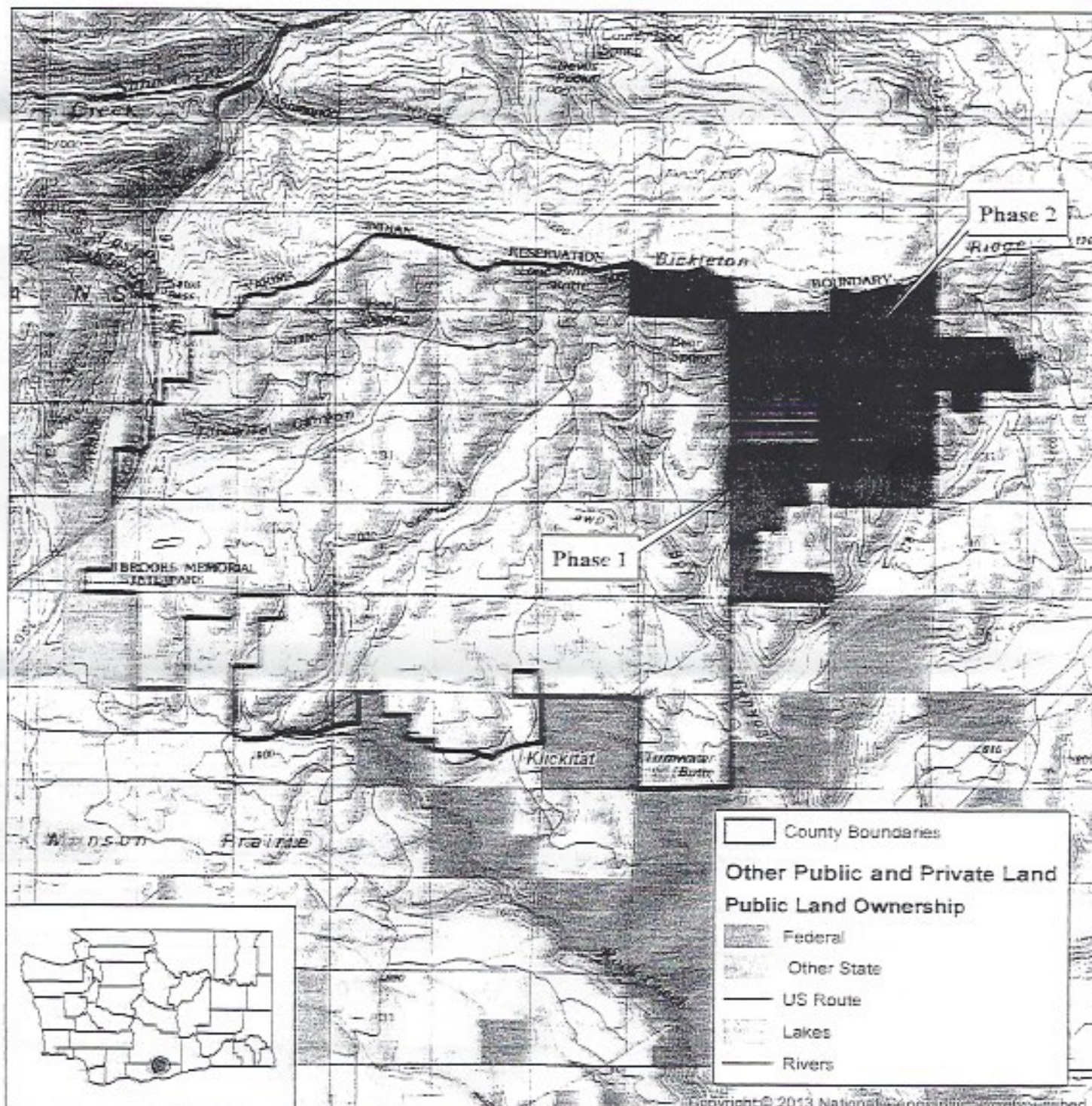
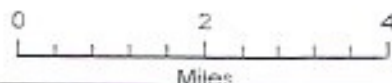
CONCLUSIONS

Therefore we conclude that the WDFW and the . . . Comm./Dist. have consummated a MOU. (see atch) that violated Title 77. It violate WDFW Pol. 6003. It ignores the WDFW mission to protect fish, wildlife, and ecological integrity. The use of the CRM is unenforceable. The MOU does not benefit fish, wildlife and HB1309. The Cons. Comm. has no authority to manage a state WMA. The Cons. Dist. grazing standards are inferior to those of the WDFW. The MOU is vague and ambiguous. The requirements of the RCO grant are violated. The MOU allows for political local favoritism. The Wa. Conservation Comm./Dist lack the staff and the authority to manage the WDFW lands within the Klickitat WMA or any other WMA. Thus the Director WDFW abdicates his responsibility under Title 77.

*Rob Kavanaugh*  
Rob Kavanaugh  
cc. Western Watershed Project  
Sr. AG Joe Shroin  
Sen. Nat. Res. Comm.



ACRES: 3,613 (+/-)





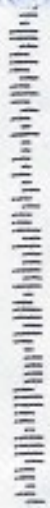
VPB Hawaiian  
6819 41st Ave SE  
Oly. WA  
98503

Ted Wellite, RCO Board  
2637. W. Vermont Way  
Seattle, WA  
98199

TACOMA WA 983  
OLYMPIA WA  
12 JUL 2016 PM 4 L



98199301837







September 15, 2016

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB)  
Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)  
P.O. Box 40917  
Olympia WA 98504-0917

Re: Issaquah Sportsmen's Club (ISC) Sound Abatement, RCO #14-2101D  
Appendix C and Appendix D

Board of Directors,

To benefit members, guests, and neighbors of our surrounding community, ISC applied for a FARR grant from RCO during the application year of 2014. ISC was informed in October of 2014 that we were on the list to receive a grant.

We proceeded in meeting with sound engineers, design engineers, and obtaining quotes and permits until the agreement was received from RCO to proceed with material purchases and construction.

ISC received the project agreement in July 2016. Two original copies were signed and returned to RCO. ISC received back a signed copy in August 2016 from RCO. On August 23, 2016, RCO informed ISC that our project is active and can proceed to purchase materials and begin construction.

Subsequently, ISC was informed on June 27, 2016 about an additional requirement to meet before reimbursement will occur by RCO. This requirement is Appendix C and D. The organizations listed in Appendix C and D, Range and Course Safety Policy will not certify our project based on the verbiage in Appendix C and D, Guidance for Certification regarding, "...containment means that projectiles do not leave property..." In spite of all safety measures incorporated at ranges, human error could cause a projectile to leave a range. As it is currently written, individuals could be held liable if they certify a range based on RCO's verbiage in the above.

ISC is requesting the following:

- Exemption from completing Appendix C and D, or
- Allow an ISC Board Member to self-certify, or
- Revise Appendix C and D to ensure no individuals will be held liable.

Once more, nothing in our Sound Abatement project's design and construction removes, alters or affects the existing safety infrastructure of the range. All hardware preventing projectiles from exiting the range will remain in place and unmodified.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michelle Gipson".

Michelle Gipson  
Manager of Operations  
Issaquah Sportsmen's Club

---

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 88 • Issaquah, WA 98027 USA  
Range: 23605 SE Evans Street • Club House: 23600 SE Evans Street • Issaquah, WA 98027 USA  
Phone: 425-392-3311 • Website: [www.issaquahsportsmensclub.com](http://www.issaquahsportsmensclub.com)

ADAM SMITH  
9TH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON  
2264 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-8901  
  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES  
RANKING MEMBER

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, DC 20515-4709

DISTRICT OFFICE  
15 SOUTH GRADY WAY, SUITE 101  
RENTON, WA 98057  
(425) 793-5180  
TOLL FREE 1-888-SMITH09  
<http://adamsmith.house.gov>  
[http://twitter.com/Rep\\_Adam\\_Smith](http://twitter.com/Rep_Adam_Smith)  
<https://www.facebook.com/RepAdamSmith>

May 4, 2016

Ms. Kaleen Cottingham  
Legislative Liaison  
Recreation & Conservation Office  
PO Box 40917  
Olympia, Washington 98504

**RE: CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE (CFDA) NUMBER: 15.916**

Dear Ms. Cottingham,

I write in support of King County Parks' application for the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program* grant from the National Park Service (NPS).

If awarded this grant, it is my understanding that this grant would renovate Skyway Park, an underutilized 23 acre park in the Skyway-West Hill community, just south of the city of Seattle between the cities of Renton and Tukwila. The project will make multiple improvements in the park by installing a new modular outdoor mini soccer arena, upgrading park infrastructure (fencing, lighting, and ADA access), replacing an aging play area, repurposing poorly draining ballfields to a grassy meadow, restoring native habitat in the park's natural areas, and creating a new pedestrian entryway into the park along a vacated street right-of-way. Planning for these improvements is underway and results from multiple communitywide planning and engagement efforts carried out by various King County agencies and community-based groups over the past two years. Ultimately, this project seeks to inspire revitalization of the community by creating a vibrant and safe community asset in Skyway Park.

Thank you for your attention to this grant request. I urge you to give their application full and fair consideration, following all applicable rules and regulations. If you have questions regarding this request, please contact Shakisha Ross, Grants Coordinator, at (425) 793-5180.

Sincerely,



Adam Smith  
Member of Congress



Washington  
**Wildlife &  
Recreation**  
COALITION

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Gov. Mike Lowry

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Rep. Steve Tharinger

Jim Unsworth

Rep. Hans Zeiger

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Andrea McNamara Doyle

September 9, 2016

Sent via email only

Governor Jay Inslee  
Office of the Governor  
PO Box 40002  
Olympia, WA 98504

**SUBJECT: SUPPORT FOR \$120 MILLION CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST FOR WASHINGTON WILDLIFE  
& RECREATION PROGRAM AS RECOMMENDED BY THE RCO AND THE WWRC**

Dear Governor Inslee:

The Washington Wildlife & Recreation Coalition sincerely appreciates your long-standing and steadfast support for the Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program (WWRP). As the first governor since Governor Lowry to propose a higher funding level for WWRP than the legislature, you are in standing with the program founders. Your recognition of the unique role this program plays in Washington's quality of life for generations to come is a clear testament to your values.

Like you, we believe preserving Washington's natural resources and investing in public recreational opportunities are essential to the long-term health and wellbeing of our residents, our diverse ecosystems, and our state and local economies. Because of the importance of the WWRP and because of the recent updates you signed into law last session in SSB 6627, the Coalition's Board of Directors has voted unanimously to support a \$120 million funding level for the WWRP in the 2017-19 biennium. We were very pleased to see the Recreation & Conservation Office's (RCO) capital budget request for the WWRP is also \$120 million.

This year, 218 applications were submitted by local, state, tribal, and non-profit groups for funding in the next biennium. Collectively, they seek to leverage \$300 million (comprised of \$161 million in requested state WWRP grant funds and \$139 million in local and private matches) to advance their communities' highest priority conservation and recreation needs.

Our state's continued population growth brings with it a relentless demand for more recreational opportunities, while also bringing a range of threats to our unparalleled quality of life. Even with a \$120 million appropriation for the next biennium, the Coalition is concerned we will be merely "running in place." Since the WWRP was founded in 1989, the state's population has increased by over 2.3 million people. Population increases have accelerated in recent years, adding over 215,000 residents during the last two years alone. Unfortunately, the state's investment in our natural heritage has not kept pace. Using a per capita approach, at least \$142 million would be needed in the WWRP next biennium to maintain comparable service levels that our growing population expects and deserves.

While there are innumerable justifications for the \$120 million funding request, we would like to highlight why WWRP is an exceptionally cost-effective strategy for advancing several of your *Results Washington* goals and outcome indicators. Investing in outdoor recreation and conservation through the WWRP contributes to success in four of the five major goals contained in your statewide strategy, including:

*Unifying voices for Washington's great outdoors*

[WildlifeRecreation.org](http://WildlifeRecreation.org)

## Goal 2: Prosperous Economy

### *Quality jobs*

Outdoor recreation supports over 200,000 jobs in our state and generates \$22.5 billion dollars in consumer spending annually. Washington's outdoor recreational lands are also responsible for generating \$1.6 billion in state revenue and over \$3.44 billion in economic impact from out-of-state visitors. Earth Economics' recently published independent economic analysis of outdoor recreation in Washington found that rural counties, in particular, benefit from the outdoor recreation economy and tourism supported by programs like WWRP.

### *Attracting employers*

Quality of life, driven by our beautiful surroundings and opportunities for outdoor recreation, is ranked by the business community among the top benefits of being located in our region. Notably, your Blue Ribbon Task Force on Parks & Outdoor Recreation concluded that investment in our outdoor spaces helps attract new businesses and the talented workforce needed to build every business sector.

### *Sector-specific employment*

Roughly half of WWRP projects are development projects, creating local construction jobs. The WWRP Farmland Preservation category has also played an important role in preserving valuable farmland while helping support the more than 82,000 jobs in our state's agricultural industry. Washington's 36,000 farms sell more than \$9 billion in goods each year, including a growing share by smaller-scale family and community-based farms, such as those which benefit most from the WWRP farmland grants.

## Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

### *Healthy Fish and Wildlife*

Throughout the history of the WWRP, the program has funded over 200 projects and acquired over 6,900 miles of stream bank benefitting salmon, steelhead, and shellfish populations in Washington. In the last biennium alone, the program protected 22 miles of stream habitat through its Urban Wildlife and Riparian categories. But so much more needs to be done. Today, only 38 percent of our salmon stocks are reported healthy. This year, more than 30 proposed WWRP projects seek to aid these iconic fish populations and to protect an additional 200 miles of stream bank.

### *Habitat Protection*

The WWRP is the state's primary tool for conserving native ecosystems, important wildlife habitat, and rare geological features. The program is particularly important for protecting large landscape-scale projects. For example, among the 75 completed projects in the Critical Habitat category, well over half (42) have preserved more than 1,000 acres each, including nine projects protecting large corridors and ranges of more than 5,000 to 12,000 acres. The WWRP has also helped protect and restore over 16,000 acres of riparian habitats throughout the state, including sensitive marine and freshwater ecosystems and estuaries. Additionally, the WWRP has funded more than 65 projects with components supporting the health and wellbeing of endangered species.

### *Working Lands*

In 2006, the legislature added a highly successful Farmland Preservation category to the WWRP. This year, the legislature expanded the program to include forest preservation that also accomplishes a conservation or recreation purpose as a targeted goal within a new Working Lands category. When fully implemented, grant criteria will include long-term stewardship requirements to improve forest health and fire-risk reduction. Given the long tradition and economic prowess of timbering in Washington, it is important to support WWRP working forest projects that exemplify wise use.

## Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities

### *Healthy Youth and Adults*

The WWRP creates countless opportunities for outdoor exercise and relaxation that contribute to physical health



and mental wellbeing of children and adults alike. Surveys have shown that more than 90 percent of Americans consider outdoor recreation the best way to be active. Healthcare and recreation professionals increasingly realize they must make physical activity fun, safe, and accessible to address the alarming health trends in childhood obesity and diabetes.

The number of parks and playgrounds in a community and the physical area devoted to them are positively related to physical activity levels. Counties with more land and facilities devoted to recreation have a lower proportion of the population reporting insufficient physical activity. Studies of the impact of parks and recreation on the physical activity of young children show that even a one percent increase in park and recreation areas is associated with a 12 percent to 14 percent increase in physical activity.

#### *Underserved Communities*

Unfortunately, children of color and low-income children often do not have access to parks and schoolyards in their communities. WWRP is uniquely suited to help bridge some of the disparities between more and less affluent areas of the state by being a key tool for small or historically underserved communities to secure funding for parks and recreation facilities. Recent updates to the WWRP program will allow even more low-income communities to apply and receive funding through the Local Parks category. These changes will bring greater equity to the distribution of funds and the health benefits that flow from them.

The WWRP's Local Parks category is the largest source of funding for parks in Washington. The WWRP has helped fund 410 projects to create new parks and improve existing facilities throughout the state. This year, 77 proposed local park applications are seeking to invest nearly \$100 million in local park acquisition and development projects (\$33 million in WWRP grants and \$66 million in local matching funds).

#### Goal 5: Efficient, Effective and Accountable Government

As you know from your years on the Coalition Board, the WWRP is considered a model around the nation—largely due to its design as a competitive program that ensures transparency by objectively ranking projects based on predetermined criteria. This process, overseen by expert review panels, helps ensure only the best projects are chosen for funding.

The Coalition deeply appreciates your efforts to support the WWRP and its role in protecting our quality of life and preserving our natural heritage for future generations. With long-term and rapid population growth continuing, expanding employment and economic opportunities related to the outdoor economy, and ever-increasing pressures to convert open spaces, adequate funding for the WWRP is more important than ever. We respectfully request that you include \$120 million for the WWRP in your 2017-19 Capital Budget.

Sincerely,



Joe Mentor, Board Chair



Tom Bugert, Chair of State Policy Committee

Cc: Kaleen Cottingham, RCO Director  
Ted Willhite, RCFB Chair  
Nona Snell, Sr Budget Assistant for Capital Budget

-----Original Message-----

From: Carol [mailto:catkinson\_65@msn.com]

Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2016 4:15 PM

To: Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

Subject: Proposed ball field at St. Edward Park

Dear Ms. Loosle,

Please consider the following concerns about this project and the use of artificial turf: This project was based on inaccurate, undocumented and/or misleading information provided by the applicant, the City of Kenmore. Therefore the scoring of the grant applications should be considered flawed and the application withdrawn from funding consideration.

Thank you for taking my input on this project.

Sincerely,  
Carol F. Atkinson,  
Resident of Kenmore

Sent from my iPhone

-----Original Message-----

From: Karen McFadden [mailto:karenandallan@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2016 2:08 PM

To: Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

Subject: Saint Edward playfields

October 18, 2016

Dear Mr. Willhite and Board Members,

I am writing to oppose the funding of the ballfields at St. Edward State Park in Kenmore. The park was set aside as a natural area when it was originally funded and has served beautifully in that capacity.

It is a regional magnate for the enjoyment and appreciation of nature. In this era when population is growing and open space is minimal and Parks funding is waning, it is not the time to spend millions in such an area for ball fields that will impinge upon the area. Synthetic ballfields are certainly not consistent with this nor are they necessary.

Please do not fund this project, but use available funds to protect this wonderful asset.

Judy Bevington

[gbeving@eskimo.com](mailto:gbeving@eskimo.com)

(206) 363-2973

**From:** Eric Carlson [mailto:eric@e2c2inc.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 11:36 AM  
**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)  
**Subject:** Opposing Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation

Dear Ms. Loosle,

Please forward the following to:

**Mr. Ted Willhite**  
**Chair, Recreation and Conservation Funding Board**  
**Project Name: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation**  
**Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) ; 16-1643**  
**– Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)**

Dear Recreation and Conservation Funding Board:

As a neighbor of St. Edward Park, residing immediately to the South of St. Edward Park in Kirkland's Holmes Point neighborhood, I write to voice my disapproval of the proposed ball fields and the expenditure of State funds on the referenced projects.

#### **Lack of Public Involvement**

I am among many who regularly visit Saint Edward and who have not been informed about this project. The city of Kenmore has avoided outreach efforts to members of the public outside of Kenmore.

There was only one public meeting (February 23, 2016) held with only seven days' notice to Kenmore residents only. It was highly orchestrated so that attendance was primarily by youth sports league leaders and supporters. Attendance was used by the city to claim overwhelming community support to develop the ballfields.

This project has very narrow support by a relatively small group of users compared to the vast majority of the public which use Saint Edward. Visitorship at Saint Edward is upwards of 750,000 per year. Population of Kenmore is 22,000. There has been no coordination with State Parks to inform park users beyond Kenmore about the proposed development.

A State Park should seek input from all users not just those who participate in youth sports leagues.

This project should be scored very low for public participation.

#### **Public Need & Project Scope**

Considering the availability of existing outdoor recreation facilities within the service area, what is the need for new or improved facilities? The City of Kenmore should establish the recreation need by inventorying all available outdoor recreation opportunities (quality/quantity- within the service area. Has the City gone through a public process to reveal deficient numbers or quality of available facilities? I am not at all convinced there is a deficit of ballfield facilities in the service area. The field "shortage" claimed by the city has not been proven. The city failed to provide an inventory of all outdoor facilities required in the WWRP and YAF process to establish lack of availability in the Northshore School District, King County Parks, Snohomish County Parks and Bothell City Parks, all of which operate facilities in



the Kenmore service area.

The grass fields at Saint Edward are not “unplayable” as asserted by the City. They are actively and passively used for cricket play, outdoor environmental education in addition to informal play and games.

Recreation needs must be balanced between “active” and “passive”. Saint Edward serves the passive outdoor recreation needs of the larger community as well as statewide visitors. Other communities in the area do not have a State Park. The “proportionate share” formula used by the city is not a valid way to establish recreational needs.

The city failed to consider the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) which states that the need for passive, nature-based outdoor recreation is on the increase while participation in team-based sports is on the decline. [http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec\\_trends/2013-2018SCORP-FullRpt.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec_trends/2013-2018SCORP-FullRpt.pdf)

### **Project Design**

Does the project make the best use of the site? Is the proposed project well suited for intended uses? Are materials aesthetically suited to the site? How will the design affect the recreational experience?

The project will block the historic view of the fields from the entry road by installing a screen of trees along the periphery. Artificial turf, stadium style lighting and a score board are inconsistent with the historic landscape and the park’s pastoral character. The aesthetic character of the proposal is more akin to a shopping center parking lot paved with artificial turf, than a State Park, housing an historic building. The application failed to disclose plans to obstruct the historic view by installing a screen of cedar trees along the periphery of the entry road. No other parks on the National Historic Register in the state parks system have sports fields with artificial turf and stadium-style lighting.

### **Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship**

Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment? If there are wetlands onsite, describe the size, quality and classification and explain how the design considers the wetland functions.

The existing grass field is currently maintained without fertilizers. The field supports a variety of uses including international-style cricket which is played only on grass, environmental education classes and informal, unscheduled use by parks users. Health risks associated with the new generation of artificial turf have not been resolved especially when wetlands are present.

In closing, for the aforementioned reasons, I recommend that Board not support State funding of the referenced projects.

Sincerely,

Eric E. Carlson, Architect

13468 64th Terrace N.E.  
Kirkland, WA 98034

Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
Ted Willhite, Chair  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Regarding: Saint Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation

Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) ;  
16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Dear Mr. Willhite,

My name is Susan Carlson. I recently moved to Finn Hill from Washington, DC where I for The Wilderness Society, National Audubon Society, US Fish and Wildlife Service and most recently served as Executive Director for EnvironMentors, and environmental college advancement program for diverse high school students which I ran locally in DC for 6 years and subsequently scaled nationally as a university chapter based program with chapters now hosted by fourteen universities nationwide.

I visit the park on average two or three time a week, each visit results in the restorative and inspirational benefits of the Park's natural, cultural and historic landscape. The natural, cultural and historic assets that make up Saint Edward *State* Park, including the natural ball fields, are entrusted to the State of Washington as a State Park and therefore should benefit *All* Washingtonians from all across the state and from all age, socioeconomic, cultural and ethnic groups. With these attributes inherent to the Parks purchase agreement through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in mind, I oppose the Ballfields Improvement Project at Saint Edward State Park (SESP) and strongly recommend that the WWRP and YAF not approve these proposals for the reason's outlined below.

**Public Support for the Project** - Has the public (statewide, community and/or user groups) been provided with an adequate opportunity to become informed? Does support for the project seems apparent? Broadly interpret the term "Project Support" to include but not be limited to: extent of efforts by the applicant [city of Kenmore] to identify and contact all parties, i.e. an outreach program too local, regional and statewide entities?

The City of Kenmore has not conducted anything close to a comprehensive outreach program to individual park users living in local communities in the greater Puget Sound region beyond the City of Kenmore itself, other local, regional and statewide entities, and/or existing user groups which have historically and currently make use of the ball fields for a variety of activities.

We live just off Holmes Point Road, the southern boundary of SESP. I had no knowledge of the one Public Hearing held for the City of Kenmore, held February 23, 2016 because no information was sent to our address. By virtue of our address, our residence is just over to the Kenmore-Kirkland border, therefore we are officially residents of the recently annexed Kirkland township. That we did not receive notice of the hearing, suggests that no other Kirkland residents received notice as well. However, much of Kirkland is in just as close proximity to the Park as Kenmore and Kirkland residents are just as frequent users of the Park as Kenmore residents. Indeed, I

frequently walk into the Park from our house, in other words, live in much closer proximity to the park than many Kenmore residents.

SESP is a State Park not a City of Kenmore Park. As currently designed, the Ball Fields Improvement project will benefit only City of Kenmore residents, yet citizens of WA from throughout the state, to whom the Park is entrusted will be gain nothing from the project and only stand to lose the multiuse natural, cultural and historic assets that are currently embraced by the ball fields. Why was public outreach limited to the City of Kenmore only, when the Park is owned by the state, for citizens from throughout the state? Why was there no coordinated outreach and public input process directed for the many municipalities located in the Puget Sound region whose residents make frequent use of the State Park and are just as entitled to input as Kenmore residents?

Further, on frequent visits to visits of the park, I often see groups from the Wilderness Awareness School running their nature-based programs and activities in the ball fields. On more than one occasion, I have asked instructors whether they are aware of the ball fields development project. On each occasion, Wilderness Awareness School instructors have been entirely unaware of the ball fields project and have been shocked to learn of its specifics including artificial turf, stadium lighting, dug out, bleachers, etc. all of which would categorically eliminate their ability to conduct their programs at the ball fields.

The first Wilderness Awareness school administrators, including its Executive Director and Summer Programs Director, learned about the project was through correspondence from Citizens for Saint Edward State Park. The Wilderness Awareness School provides hundreds of youth, many from low income diverse backgrounds, with immersive connections to nature and environmental learning experiences. These experiences are essential to helping to cultivate our next generation of environmental stewards who will be essential to maintaining natural areas including state parks and environmental sustainability of our region. Providing environmental education experiences that help to cultivate environmental awareness and stewardship is foundational to State Parks mission and consistent with its mission for passive outdoor recreation.

That the City of Kenmore did not inform the Wilderness Awareness School, a long time existing provider and rental revenue generator in SESP, of the project and the time frame for input is simply wrong as does not reflect a comprehensive outreach program to gather input.

Finally, while many people, including myself wrote in support of keeping the ball fields in their natural state as part of the WWFP and YEF proposal submission process, none of these letters were even read, much less considered as part of the proposal review process. I fail to understand why the views of the many citizens who advocate for maintaining the ball fields in their natural state for use by all Washingtonians for generations to come are viewed as any less valid as compared to those who support a sports complex for the park. Why is my opinion, and that held by many others, any less important than those of sports complex proponents?

That the City of Kenmore only conducted outreach for its own residents, to the exclusion of all other Puget Sound region and state of Washington residents, did not inform existing users of the ball fields including Wilderness Awareness School and the Olympic Cricket Club, and only accepted and considered the views of those who support the improvement project to the exclusion of those who support the maintaining the fields for future

generation, does not represent a compressive public outreach and input process. The improvement project must be awarded low scores for this category.

**Public Need & Project Scope** – Considering the availability of existing outdoor recreation facilities within the service area, what is the need for new or improved facilities? Establish the recreation need by inventorying all available outdoor recreation opportunities (quality/quantity- within the service area. Has the community gone through a public process to reveal deficient numbers or quality of available facilities?

I have asked on numerous occasions to review a current inventory of existing LL fields in the North Shore School District and none has been provided. The field "shortage" claimed by the city has not been proven. To the best of my knowledge, the city failed to provide an inventory of all outdoor facilities required in the WWRP and YAF process and proposal submission criteria to establish lack of availability in the Northshore School District, King County Parks, Snohomish County Parks and Bothell City Parks, all of which operate facilities in the Kenmore service area.

To state that the grass fields at Saint Edward are not "unplayable" is patently false. The ball fields at Peter Kirk Park, Juanita Beach Park, Finn Hill Park, and Finn Hill Middle School are all in natural grass treatment and all support heavy play during the entire Little League season. If this is the case, why do the fields at SESP require artificial turf while the above noted Parks with natural grass fields do not. If the answer is that the fields at SESP encompass wetlands which therefore need to be supplanted with artificial turf, surely this is not an appropriate site for ball fields that require artificial treatment to render them playable. They are currently actively and passively used for cricket play, outdoor environmental education in addition to informal play and games. Indeed, the Olympic Cricket Club was in full gear, playing their regularly scheduled matches, Sunday 10/16/16, the day after three straight days of heavy rains. If the Cricket Club can play in full gear the day after severe and prolonged heavy rain, why would the fields not be suitable for Little League and soccer players following heavy rain?

Saint Edward serves the passive and active outdoor recreation needs of the larger community as well as statewide visitors. Saint Edward is a State Park, not a City of Kenmore Park. Other communities in the area do not have a State Park. Indeed, the "proportionate share" formula used by the city is not a valid way to establish recreational needs. Kenmore ignored the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) which states that the need for passive, nature-based outdoor recreation is on the increase while participation in team-based sports is on the decline. [http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec\\_trends/2013-2018SCORP-FullRpt.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec_trends/2013-2018SCORP-FullRpt.pdf).

**Project Design** – Does the project make the best use of the site? Is the proposed project well suited for intended uses? Are materials aesthetically suited to the site? How will the design affect the recreational experience?

SESP is a State Park, established to serve all Washingtonians including residents from all age, ethnic and socioeconomic groups. The ball fields improvement project is flawed in its design and inappropriate for a state park as it serves only a hyper-local audience of a very narrow age group. As such, the project removes the ball fields from enjoyment and use by all other age, ethnic and socioeconomic groups from throughout the state. This is particularly troubling and inappropriate given the push for equity, diversity and inclusion across our society including within State Parks as an agency and at all park units.

People from lessor income strata are frequently most heavily impacted by poor air and water quality, have far fewer opportunities for recreating in natural settings. The hundreds of thousands of residents from across WA state in lessor income brackets have as much right to the ball fields at SESP as Kenmore Little League and soccer. Why is this hyper local audience suddenly somehow more important and given priority for a narrowing focused use over the thousands of WA residents from across the state who enjoy the ball fields for its natural, cultural, and historic amenities.

**Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship** – Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment? If there are wetlands onsite, describe the size, quality and classification and explain how the design considers the wetland functions.

Artificial turf creates an ecological dead zone in areas in which it is applied. It kills soil microbes, which therefore eliminates worms and insects to survive, which thus significantly compromises birds and other wildlife populations in the general area of the artificial turf application.

Thank you for considering my comments and prompting questions. I hope they help to challenge assumptions and think more broadly about the natural, cultural, and historic values of the ball fields at SESP to their rightful owners, all Washingtonians from all age groups and backgrounds.

Sincerely,

Susan Carlson

To: Ted Willhite, Chair  
Board Members  
Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
1111 Washington ST SE  
Olympia, WA 98501

From: Geraldine Ebel  
4105 Dayton Avenue N  
Seattle, WA 98103

Date: October 19, 2016

RE: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects  
Preliminary Rankings  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) 16-1609  
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) 16-1643

I am requesting that the above mentioned grant applications be either not approved or withdrawn from consideration. The scoring of these grant applications was based on flawed, inaccurate, undocumented, and/or misleading information provided by the City of Kenmore (some examples follow), therefore the scores given are arbitrary, meaningless, and capricious.

I will use the term "application" (singular), but am referring to both applications referenced above.

### **PUBLIC NEED/SUPPORT**

This score given to this criteria is not warranted.

The applications do not address the needs of the 750,000 current annual park visitors. Instead, it focused narrowly on the needs of a very small group – Little League.

The applicant claimed a shortage of youth athletic fields. NO INVENTORY WAS PROVIDED to prove this claim. There is no substantiation of this shortage, nor did the WWRP Advisory Committee ask for substantiation during their committee session.

Substantiation of this claim would have required contacts and data collected from all jurisdictions within the service area including King County Parks, Northshore School District, City of Bothell Parks, and Snohomish County Parks. This was not attempted or accomplished.

The application requires the applicant to consider "facilities within the service area" as a basis for establishing need. The City of Kenmore is inconsistent with its service area references and uses ALL of the following as service area references:

- City of Kenmore (6.15 square miles; population 22,000)
- Northlake Little League catchment area (13 square miles; population 35,000)
- A five-mile radius (population 200,000)
- Northshore School District (60 square miles; population 99,000)

Under this variety of service area "definitions", it is impossible to establish need, as required by the application.

In addition, the City of Kenmore has been reluctant to work cooperatively with the Northshore School District in completely grant applications for renovations of existing school athletic fields.

## **PROJECT DESIGN**

The City of Kenmore makes three assertions that are misleading and/or false. The high score in this category was based on this misleading/false information and should be invalidated.

1. Kenmore statement: "Ballfields are not an unusual feature of state parks."  
The **FACT** is that NO parks that have been acquired under a Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) agreement have been developed with ballfields. Lake Sammamish State Park should not be used as a comparable to St. Edward State Park, as it was not acquired in the same way under a LWCF agreement.
2. Kenmore statement: "The fields are on the 'back' side (east) of the historic seminary building...Historic aesthetic values will be protected.:  
The **FACT** is that the field is an INTEGRAL, PLANNED, feature of the historic landscape. It is, in fact, the FIRST feature that is presented to a park visitor when one emerges from the canopied entry road. (The juxtaposition of enclosed and open space is part of the planned and historic element). The introduction of artificial turf, stadium lighting, dugouts, and other developed field features destroy the historic aesthetic and intent of the current landscape.
3. Kenmore statement: "Saint Edward's 100,521 square feet of fields make up less than one percent of Saint Edward's total area. Overall, the park has ten acres of lawn, six acres of parking and over an acre of buildings."  
The **FACT** is, that while the numbers are correct, it gives the misleading impression that the area to be developed is so small as to be inconsequential. The majority of the park is forested. The current field represents precious little open space in the park and should be preserved for enjoyment of all state citizens who do not or cannot use the trail system within the park.

## **SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP**

The high score given to this criteria is unwarranted and based on false, misleading, and missing information.

The size, quality, classification of the site's wetlands is not described, although it is a requirement of the application.

None of the City of Kenmore's 28 PowerPoint slides show photographs of the actual site. Why is there a photo of a rain garden? There is not presently a rain garden on the site, nor is one planned.

The City of Kenmore asserts: "Artificial turf offers increased environmental sustainability over grass in its reduced need for water, over one million gallons annually perfield in this region, and 11,000 pounds of fertilizer." WHY IS THIS MISLEADING FACT PRESENTED? The field is NOT WATERED OR FERTILIZED. The **only** maintenance that the park provides is mowing (during the growing season). In addition, it is

estimated that artificial turf needs to be removed, disposed of in a landfill, and replace approximately every 10 years.

In addition, a wetland will be drained to accommodate the artificial turf, and the artificial turf then creates a biological "dead zone" beneath it.

The City of Kenmore asserts: "No trees will be removed." This is in contradiction to the Planning & Bid Specifications posted on July 1, 2016.

### **AVAILABILITY**

The defined goal of the Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) and the goal of this project is to give proprietary use to private youth sports leagues. This limits, in some cases EXCLUDES, parks users who use the field for activities not suitable for artificial turf.

The Northwest Cricket League and Wilderness Awareness School, longstanding renters of the field will be excluded. (This cricket league uses a type of ball that must be used on natural turf. How many hours do you think students of the Wilderness Awareness School will spend delighting in the antics of bugs, amphibians, deer and small mammals on artificial turf?)

This exemplifies a conflict of interest between the State Parks mission and the jurisdiction of the City of Kenmore. State Parks are to be open and inclusive to ALL residents of the state and its visitors, not restricted to city limits or demographics, or an affiliated population. In this case, for example, the predominantly white Little League will be displacing the current East Indian cricket teams.

### **PROJECT SUPPORT & PARTNERSHIPS**

#### Park Usage:

There was a flagrant misrepresentation by the City of Kenmore regarding this criteria. Because of this, the score should be considered useless.

At the WWRP Advisory Committee meeting on August 11, 2016, the City of Kenmore informed the AC that "No one uses the fields." It may not be politically correct to say that this statement was a lie, but it is categorically false and incorrect. The impression was given that the fields are abandoned and unusable. (Interestingly, the Cricket League was playing in full force this past weekend, while we were having storms of historic proportions. The wet fields were not a deterrent.)

When the project was in its initial stages, the City of Kenmore was negligent in failing to gather information from the Park Ranger about the field's current and historical uses.

The Wilderness Awareness School has been an established user of the field for the past 15 years; Northwest Cricket League and Olympic Cricket Club have been established users for over a decade.

The field is currently meeting the recreational uses and needs of these two organizations as well as by park users for informal play, kite flying, Cross Country Meet staging and other spontaneous enjoyment. To award points to this project AS IF it were currently useless is wrong.



That the City of Kenmore was not forthright with the Advisory Committee can only be interpreted as deliberate and this alone should disqualify the project from consideration.

#### Public Outreach:

There is NO SUBSTANTIATION for the City of Kenmore's statement on the YAF application that "the city reached out to local, regional and state entities...in an effort to contact all parties." This statement is false and misleading.

Efforts by the City of Kenmore to "reach out" were very narrowly targeted to youth sports leagues and their supporters. Kenmore residents were given only seven days' notice of a "public meeting and open house" (held February 23, 2016). This effectively excluded ALL other users of this STATE park. There was no notice of the open house posted in the park for non-Kenmore residents to view.

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In addition, the public was not notified before the Kenmore City Council voted to pass a Public Agency or Utility Exception (PAUE) – March 28, 2016 - to the critical areas rules that this vote was directly related to the ballfields renovation project. (The Growth Management Hearing Board recently heard an appeal challenging passage of Ordinance #16-0418. The decision is expected at the end of November 2016).

#### **IN SUMMARY**

The number of egregious, false, misleading, misrepresented, and undocumented statements made by the City of Kenmore on these two applications renders them invalid. Please remove them from consideration.

To: Ted Willhite, Chair  
Board Members  
Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
1111 Washington ST SE  
Olympia, WA 98501

From: Phyllis Finley  
5962 NE Arrowhead DR  
Kenmore, WA 98028

Date: October 19, 2016

RE: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects  
Preliminary Rankings  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) 16-1609  
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) 16-1643

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**IN SUMMARY**

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Oct 20, 2016  
6476 NE 153<sup>rd</sup> St  
Kenmore, WA 98028  
[t-cfitz2@comcast.net](mailto:t-cfitz2@comcast.net)

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Ted Willhite, Chair  
PO Box 40917  
Olympia, Washington 98504-0917  
Attention: Wendy Loosle, Board Liaison

Regarding: Saint Edwards State Park Ballfields Renovation  
Project Nos. 16-1609 and 16-1643

Via E-mail

Dear Chairman Willhite:

I am writing to oppose this project. I've been a frequent visitor to Saint Edward State Park starting when I was a resident of Seattle more than 20 years ago, and an even more frequent visitor, with children and grandchildren, since moving to Kenmore 13 years ago. I served on the citizens' advisory committee that worked with State Parks to draft the Saint Edward State Park Classification and Management Plan (CAMP) adopted by the WA State Parks and Recreation Commission in 2007, which supposedly provides policy guidance for all future land use decisions within the park.

I also served two terms on the NRTP advisory committee to rank grant-supported projects back when your agency was the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and appreciate all the work that goes into your deliberations. As a member of the AC I remember being very distressed that the process didn't allow for taking into account inaccurate, false or misleading statements by applicants or other parties when scoring the projects. I feel strongly that this case is an extreme example of bad information leading to incorrect high scoring of a project that should not be funded by the RCO.

Looking the agenda for the Board's October 26-27 meeting, I can only guess which action(s) include(s) this project. Is it Item 12-B or -C (Resolutions 2016-45 or -46) or possibly Item 14 (Resolution 2016-50)? Wherever this project is included, it should be broken out as a separate item so the Board can make a more accountable decision and re-rank competing projects should it decide to disapprove or defer action on this project.

The following comments address the criteria used by the RCO to score this project:

### **1. Public Support for the Project**

*In its proposal the City of Kenmore states: "Over 90 people turned out to the City's Open House in February 2016 to review the proposed design and provide comment. The great majority of speakers were in support of the project. Opponents to projects such as this typically cite concerns about traffic, noise, parking, environmental changes and impact to the historical landscape. These have been addressed in a lengthy design process. Projects like this predictably turn out to be both beneficial and highly successful."*

This statement is misleading at best. There was only one public meeting (February 23, 2016) held with only seven days' notice to Kenmore residents only. It was highly orchestrated so that attendance was primarily by youth sports league leaders and supporters. Attendance was used by the city to claim overwhelming support by the community at large to develop the ballfields. The city sought support from a local cricket league without

disclosing the crucial fact that the new field would be artificial turf; the cricket league's initial letter of support was withdrawn when this fact was disclosed to them.

This project has very narrow support by a relatively small group of users compared to the vast majority of the public which use Saint Edward. Visitorship at Saint Edward is upwards of 750,000 per year. Population of Kenmore is 22,000.

There has been no coordination with State Parks to inform park users beyond Kenmore about the proposed development.

This project should be scored very low (if it should receive any credit at all) for public participation.

## **2. Public Need & Project Scope**

The City of Kenmore states: *"The City of Kenmore will use this grant to renovate two 85-year old grass ballfields at Saint Edward State Park into two multi-purpose [synthetic] turf fields. The primary recreational opportunity provided by this project is year-around multi-use sports."*

*"Game-quality fields and accessible facilities are particularly lacking in Kenmore. School fields are becoming increasingly unavailable and teams are traveling further outside the service area to find facilities. These two fields [at Saint Edward] will meet youth soccer and baseball facility needs and upgrade an original element of the signature park in Kenmore."*

*"The overall goal is to upgrade a well-loved park's currently-unplayable facility."*

The field "shortage" claimed by the city is not proven. The city failed to provide an inventory of all outdoor facilities required in the WWRP and YAF process to establish lack of availability in the Northshore School District, King County Parks, Snohomish County Parks and Bothell City Parks, all of which operate facilities in the Kenmore service area, some of which are located close (and in two cases adjacent) to Saint Edward State Park.

The grass fields at Saint Edward are not "unplayable". The fields were created by filling a wetland, and are not used much during the winter. However they are actively and passively used three seasons out of four, for cricket and outdoor environmental education in addition to baseball, informal play and games. The city proposes to replace a versatile field (which is used for overflow parking for large public events as well as a diverse array of recreational activities) with a single-use artificial turf field which can only be used for a couple of organized team sports (a similar artificial turf field recently installed just next door to Saint Edward State Park is posted with signs prohibiting casual use typically seen at Saint Edward State Park).

Recreation needs must be balanced between "active" and "passive". Saint Edward serves the passive outdoor recreation needs of the larger community as well as statewide visitors. Other communities in the area do not have a State Park. The "proportionate share" formula used by the city is not a valid way to establish recreational needs. The proponents are using misleading statements to establish "need" for these fields within a State Park. Kenmore is looking for an easy answer to the problem of acquiring two new ballfields, which is not even a mandated responsibility of the city.

The city failed to consider the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) which states that the need for passive, nature-based outdoor recreation is on the increase while participation in team-based sports is on the decline. [http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec\\_trends/2013-2018SCORP-FullRpt.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rec_trends/2013-2018SCORP-FullRpt.pdf)

## **3. Project Design**

The City of Kenmore states: *"Saint Edward's 100,521 square feet of fields make up less than one percent of Saint Edward's total area. Overall the park has ten acres of lawn, six acres of parking and over an acre of buildings."*

*Historic aesthetic values will be protected. The fields are on the ""back side"" (east) of the historic seminary building..."*

*"The renovated fields will provide significant improvements to the sports experience, from aesthetics to access and function. All-green [synthetic] turf set against the forested backdrop will maintain an inviting entry to the park's other facilities."*

*"Ballfields are not an unusual feature of state parks. Thirteen state parks currently provide ballfield facilities. Lake Sammamish State Park is the nearest example..."*

*"The proximity to Bastyr University's two fields adds to existing assets by offering the opportunity to support tournament play..."*

The City of Kenmore's statement is very misleading at best. The project will block the historic view of the fields from the entry road by installing a screen of trees along the periphery. Artificial turf, stadium style lighting and a score board are inconsistent with the historic landscape and the park's pastoral character and would be a major discordant change in the character of the park especially as experienced by visitors using the entrance road.

The application failed to disclose plans to obstruct the historic view by installing a screen of cedar trees along the periphery of the entry road.

No other parks on the National Historic Register in the state parks system have sports fields with artificial turf and stadium-style lighting.

#### **4. Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship**

The City of Kenmore states: *"Artificial turf offers increased environmental sustainability over grass in its reduced needs for water, over one million gallons annually per field in this region, and 11,000 pounds of fertilizer."*

*"The portion of the outfield's location within a wetland buffer will be mitigated within the existing wetland buffer. The water discharging to the existing wetland will be clean and the flow rate controlled, as opposed to existing uncontrolled runoff from field and parking."*

*"Sustainability: No impact to wetland, no trees removed, enhance wetland buffer...eliminate fertilizer run-off into wetland."*

The city's statement is directly false and misleading with respect to the existing field. The existing grass field is currently maintained without any irrigation or fertilizer (note my comment above re its location on a filled wetland). The field supports a variety of uses including international-style cricket which is played only on grass, environmental education classes and informal, unscheduled use by parks users.

Health risks associated with the new generation of artificial turf have not been resolved especially when wetlands are present.

In short, funding for this project should be rejected. The RCO also should consider changes to its grant application review process to address the potential for misleading statements by project proponents and other parties.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
Tom Fitzpatrick



October 18, 2016

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Ted Willhite, Chair  
PO Box 40917  
Olympia, Washington 98504-0917  
Attention: Wendy Loosle, Board Liaison  
Regarding: Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation  
Project Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643

Dear Mr. Willhite,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program's funding of these projects.

I am a resident of Lake Forest Park in north King County and I utilize Saint Edwards State Park weekly for hiking and birdwatching. Strangely not mentioned in this proposal is the current proposals for the Seminary and seven acres of the park for a destination hotel that would also greatly expand the people and car traffic and need for parking in the area. During the hearings for that proposal in Kenmore, many local residents of the area opposed the project as they all wanted to retain the natural atmosphere of the State Park and opposed its commercialization. The sentiment was to retain a sanctuary place where people can experience nature, forests, wildlife and birds away from the pressures of this increasingly densely populated and commercialized area.

Comments by categories:

**Public Need/Support**

There was no notice put out to the general public about the Ballfields Renovation proposal and only those in support turned out at the hearing. So you have no idea what the level of public need or support is at this point. Saint Edwards State Park has 750,000 visitors a year and the park accommodates many activities which would be impacted by the take over of the natural ballfields used by many groups by the Little League project which would convert the grass to artificial turf, stadium style lighting, a dugout, bleachers, a scoreboard and fencing. Visitors to Saint Edwards State Park come from a much wider area than the city of Kenmore. This project would exclude all others who use these fields now. Others that would be negatively impacted have not been notified or provided with an opportunity to express their views.

**Project Design:** I can't access the project design on the link offered.

**Environmental Stewardship:**

This would be a very environmentally destructive project to a cherished State Park which serves as a passive, nature based recreation and environmental education facility. This project is inappropriate in this State Park and removes more acreage from general use. I don't see where the cumulative effects of the destination hotel and the sports field is considered. Also, stadium lighting negatively impacts bird activity and has been a serious issue in the siting of sports complexes. The increased people, cars, noise, lighting and diminished natural land all negatively impact our declining wildlife who find refuge in this park. I urge you to not fund the Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation projects.

Raelene Gold  
4028 NE 196th St.  
Lake Forest Park, Washington 98155

**From:** lichen@sprynet.com [mailto:lichen@sprynet.com]

**Sent:** Tuesday, October 18, 2016 11:26 PM

**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

**Subject:** Comment on Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects: WWRP 16-1609 Funding Application Preliminary Rankings: Please Forward to RCFB

Hi Wendy,

This is the first of 2 e-mails that I am sending concerning the Saint Edward Ballfield Renovation Funding Applications. The comments below are in response to the WWRP 16-1609 Funding Application. Please forward each of my messages to Ted Willhite and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, and please confirm your receipt of this letter. Thank you.

**Re: Comment on Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects: WWRP 16-1609 Funding Application Preliminary Rankings after viewing the City of Kenmore's Power Point Presentation**

I live in Kirkland and have visited Saint Edward State Park 2-3x/week for 18 years. I appreciate the natural and historic landscape and wildlife viewing in the park. I am one of many people who frequently visit this 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular state park for hiking, walking, running, bicycling, education and passive use, who did not hear about this proposed ballfield renovation from the City of Kenmore or State Parks. We feel it is critical that WWRP carefully consider our comments and take a closer look at the scores which were based on strong bias, misleading information and omissions by the City of Kenmore in the funding application below.

Public comment was excluded from the City of Kenmore's information gathering process. Some of us who have viewed the application see the following problems:

Very important is the presence of wetlands and wetlands boundaries well inside the borders of the proposed ball field, the displacement of 2 Eastern Indian cricket teams that bring diversity to the park, the displacement of wilderness education groups, the lack of review and inventory of underutilized local fields more appropriate for synthetic turf and night lighting, the disruption of wildlife and the historical landscape the field renovation would bring, and the almost nonexistent outreach to and involvement of the current majority of park in the process. The vast majority of current park users are hikers, bikers, runners, cricket players, educational groups, playground users, and people doing passive recreation. The proposed state-funded project would be highly inappropriate for this setting and would displace too many current park users with mostly a single use field. It would not serve the greater population.

**Please read the following for more detailed comments:**

**Criteria: Public need:**

I don't see an inventory of all available outdoor recreation opportunity sites within the service area. The map provided does not substantiate or explain well a deficiency of field availability. "Independent review of available sites by residents in the area reveals numerous sites are not fully utilized and are likely more appropriate for proposed changes of grass/synthetic turf and lighting." Maps provided do not show stream, wetland buffers and related restricted boundaries contained in the site of the proposed project. Missing critical elements on the PowerPoint slides and lack of inventory by the City of Kenmore and State Parks does not seem to substantiate the inflated 11.00 score.

**Criteria: Project scope:**

Per the PowerPoint slide, fields will supply needs for baseball, but not other uses. The field is currently regularly used by the Northwest Cricket League, the Olympic Cricket Club, the Wilderness Awareness School, and park users, who will not be able to use the field when covered by artificial turf and will therefore be displaced from the field which is currently adequate for their recreational needs. This does not seem to substantiate the 12.00 score.

**Criteria: SCORP**

Regarding diversity of recreation opportunities. The current field supports an Eastern Indian population of cricket players who will be displaced by the proposed changes to the field. It also supports children from Wilderness Awareness School, who will also be displaced. The proposed field supports a narrow singular focus of Little League.

While numbers of individuals increase who play baseball, so do the numbers increase who hike, run, bike and walk at our state park. In fact, numbers of hikers and runners are on the increase in our nation. The parking lot at Saint Edward State Park is full on many weekend days due to the demand for walking, hiking and cricket play. This demand shows that we need more natural park space for the growing population in the Kenmore area. Baseball use would bring the state park past its limit for parking spaces, even with the expansion of the parking, and it would displace too many current park users.

The field will not increase physical activities among people of all ages and abilities due to its singular focus on baseball. The field needs to be preserved in its current state to support active and passive sports that currently take place on the field. This important element has been left out of the proposal.

Regarding the Washington Department of Health: As a physical therapist, there is the question of injury on artificial turf. The subject remains highly debated. There is also potential toxicity to be discovered in future studies, as has happened with the widespread approval and use of crumb rubber. Some turfs have been found to contain lead. Alternatives to crumb rubber have yet unstudied potential dangers. Of note is that the current grass field is utilized as is without fertilizers or any care other than mowing and has been used by the cricket team even the day after 2 consecutive days of record rainfall.

**Criteria: Project design:**

Because of the effect on adjacent wetlands, the wetland buffer, on-site wildlife and natural wilderness nature of St. Edward State Park, the proposed field's rating of 11.50 is highly questionable. Introduction of artificial turf and night-lighting will have significant critical effects on this park setting. Foul home run balls may enter the wooded area and result in players frequently entering the wooded area where wildlife dwells.

Wildlife has been seen on the field including deer. Various species of birds have been seen eating worms in the field. Infill brought onto the site can be contaminated with trash. Mitigation of wetlands encroachment and the effects on wildlife of the covered soil, night lighting, increase in pavement and cars and noise will not be adequate.

Soil conditions are wet due to adjacent wetlands which makes it a poor location for this project.

The aesthetics of artificial turf, lighting and new asphalt are grossly contrasting to the current wilderness setting and historic landscape. The structures and vegetation listed to occupy the field will obscure the

historic view of the fields from the entry road and parking lot. Of note is that fact that no other parks on the National Historic Register in State Parks has a field with artificial turf and field lighting.

**Criteria: Project Support:**

Most current park users are unaware of the proposed ball field with Notice of Proposed Land Use sign away from most parking for viewing by users. Personally, I find most people I talk to completely unaware of the proposed ballfield changes. Public comment was clearly not a part of the scoring.

Extent of efforts by the applicant to identify and contact all parties: outreach:

Missing are a majority of park users: Cricket teams, Wilderness Awareness Schools, walkers, runners, hikers, bikers.

The public has not been informed of this proposal and has not received ample and varied opportunities to provide meaningful input to the project. There is no evidence of overwhelming support by a majority of park users. The score of 6.67 does not seem to be based on good evidence and outreach.

In my review of the Funding Applications and Power Point, evidence or lack thereof provided by the City of Kenmore to support the high scores seems contrived, unsubstantiated, arbitrary and strongly biased in a misleading manner to support ball field development in our state's 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular State Park. This puts in strong question their ranking in relation to more deserving projects.

Sincerely,

Tracy Hendershott

1314 4<sup>th</sup> Place

Kirkland, WA 98033

**From:** lichen@sprynet.com [mailto:lichen@sprynet.com]

**Sent:** Tuesday, October 18, 2016 11:27 PM

**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

**Subject:** Comment on Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects: YAF 16-1643 Funding Application  
Preliminary Rankings: Please forward to RCFB

Hi Wendy,

This is the second of 2 e-mails that I am sending concerning the Saint Edward Ballfield Renovation Funding Applications. The comments below are in response to the YAF 16-1643 Funding Application. Please forward each of my messages to Ted Willhite and the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, and please confirm your receipt of this letter. Thank you.

**Re: Comment on Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects: YAF 16-1643 Funding Application  
Preliminary Rankings after viewing the City of Kenmore's Power Point Presentation**

I live in Kirkland and have visited Saint Edward State Park 2-3x/week for 18 years. I appreciate the natural and historic landscape and wildlife viewing in the park. I am one of many people who frequently visit this 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular state park for hiking, walking, running, bicycling, education and passive use, who did not hear about this proposed ballfield renovation from the City of Kenmore or State Parks. We feel it is critical that WWRP carefully consider our comments and take a closer look at the scores which were based on strong bias, misleading information and omissions by the City of Kenmore in the funding application below.

Public comment was excluded from the City of Kenmore's information gathering process. Some of us who have viewed the application see the following problems:

Very important is the presence of wetlands and wetlands boundaries well inside the borders of the proposed ball field, the displacement of 2 Eastern Indian cricket teams that bring diversity to the park, the displacement of wilderness education groups, the lack of review and inventory of underutilized local fields more appropriate for synthetic turf and night lighting, the disruption of wildlife and the historical landscape the field renovation would bring, and the almost nonexistent outreach to and involvement of the current majority of park in the process. The vast majority of current park users are hikers, bikers, runners, cricket players, educational groups, playground users, and people doing passive recreation. The proposed state-funded project would be highly inappropriate for this setting and would displace too many current park users with mostly a single use field. It would not serve the greater population.

**Please read the following for more detailed comments:**

**Criteria: Need and Need and Satisfaction**

Regarding the extent that the project will satisfy the needs in the service area:

The field will mostly meet needs for baseball while the vast majority of the park is presently used by walkers, hikers, bicyclists, runners, cricket players, educational groups, high school track, and a variety of active and passive use. In fact, this population is on the increase and needs more natural park space like that of St. Edward. The ballfield would actually displace users from the park.

Regarding whether the community has gone through a public process to reveal deficient numbers or quality of available facilities:

I don't see an inventory of all available outdoor recreation opportunity sites within the service area. The map provided does not substantiate or explain well a deficiency of field availability. "Independent review

of available sites by residents in the area reveals numerous sites are not fully utilized and are likely more appropriate for proposed changes of grass/synthetic turf and lighting." Maps provided do not show stream, wetland buffers and related restricted boundaries contained in the site of the proposed project. Missing critical elements on the PowerPoint slides and lack of inventory by the City of Kenmore and State Parks does not seem to substantiate the inflated 11.75 score.

### **Criteria: Design & Cost Estimates**

Ballfields are an unusual site in a state park with wetlands and historic landscape. St. Ed. State Park is our state's 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular park as it is.

A perfect score of 9.00 is not warranted due to issues listed below:

#### **Site Suitability:**

Soil conditions are wet due to adjacent wetlands which makes it a poor location for this project. Because of the effect on adjacent wetlands, the wetland buffer, on-site wildlife and natural wilderness nature of St. Edward State Park, the proposed field's rating of 9.00 is highly questionable. Introduction of artificial turf and night-lighting will have significant critical effects on this park setting. Wildlife has been seen on the field including deer. Various species of birds have been seen eating worms in the field. While there may not be family homes in 1000 feet, animal homes are all around the field.

#### **Aesthetics:**

The statement that the fields are in the "back side of the historic seminary building" is misleading. The part of the building most seen by park users as they enter the park is indeed facing the proposed field.

The aesthetics of artificial turf, lighting and new asphalt are grossly contrasting to the current wilderness setting and historic landscape. The structures and vegetation listed to occupy the field will obscure the historic view of the fields from the entry road and parking lot. Of note is that fact that no other parks on the National Historic Register in State Parks has a field with artificial turf and field lighting.

#### **Materials:**

Infill brought onto the site can be contaminated with trash

The statement "Research has shown that well-maintained parks with greater diversity of activities are safer and better in terms of appropriate utilization, overall exercise levels and user satisfaction" seems to be in opposition to the strong baseball focus of this field.

### **Criteria: Sustainability & Environmental Stewardship**

This is where the value of 2.42 should be near the low end of the range. Sustainability values are very weak. Currently, the field is used by the cricket teams, even right after record rainfall, proving its adequacy "as is". There is no need for fertilizers presently, so there is no sustainability value for sparing their use with synthetic turf.

The clean water discharge to wetlands is unlikely, considering the breakdown of synthetic materials over time. Mitigation of wetlands encroachment and the effects on wildlife of the covered soil, night lighting, increase in pavement and cars, and noise will not be adequate. Foul home run balls may enter the wooded area and result in players frequently entering the wooded area where wildlife dwells.

The infill they speak of can contain garbage as I have seen in other infill from questionable sources.

#### **Criteria: Availability:**

There will be a gross reduction in availability of the field to cricket teams, Wilderness Awareness and other educational programs, and open play. Cricket teams currently play every weekend. Of great importance is that the field, if converted to artificial turf, will be unusable by cricket teams and current educational programs. The explanation that "A schedule will need to be developed which uses as fully and fairly as possible" lacks a quantifiable way to judge. The 4.25 score is unwarranted.

**Criteria: Support & Partnerships:**

A score of 8.67 has no real merit, considering the general public has not been informed of this project outside of a recently posted Land Use Action board location near the proposed field. A majority of park users will and have not seen this sign. I frequent the park and no one I have talked to knew about the project. There has been no real outreach by the City of Kenmore or through State Parks to inform about this proposal, therefore, public support by a majority of current park users is not there. To allow Letters of Support, limits opposition by the public. "Public involvement in a comprehensive planning" is grossly lacking.

In my review of the Funding Applications and Power Point, evidence or lack thereof provided by the City of Kenmore to support the scores seems contrived, unsubstantiated, arbitrary and strongly biased in a misleading manner to support ball field development in our state's 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular State Park. This puts in strong question their ranking in relation to more deserving projects.

Sincerely,

Tracy Hendershott

1314 4<sup>th</sup> Place

Kirkland, WA 98033

**From:** frances hill [mailto:franceslhill@hotmail.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 4:37 PM  
**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)  
**Subject:** RCFB Regarding St. Edwards State Park ball fields

Dear Ms. Loosle:

Please forward the following email to Ted Willhite and all board members.  
Please send confirmation that this has been done.

Ted Willhite, Chair  
Board Members  
Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
1111 Washington ST SE  
Olympia, WA 98501

Dear Mr. Willhite and Board Members:

The scoring of the above referenced grants was based on flawed, inaccurate, undocumented and/or misleading information provided by the applicant (City of Kenmore).

It must be alarming to discover such glaring inaccuracies and blatant distortion of facts seemingly with the intent to deceive, presented to this board by Kenmore City Council. In the interest of the integrity of this board and the scoring process, I wonder how this grant can possibly be considered.

For this reason, the scoring of the grant applications should be considered flawed and the applications withdrawn from funding consideration.

Sincerely,

Frances L. Hill

Sent from my iPhone



October 24, 2016

Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
Ted Willhite, Chair  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Attn: Wendy Loosle, Board Liaison  
RE: St. Edward Ballfields Renovation, Project Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643

Dear Mr. Willhite and Board Members,

Please excuse the lateness of this letter. I am recovering from surgery and am just now able to sit and write to you.

I am writing in objection to scores given in the WWRP and YAF evaluations of the "Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Project" because of erroneous and incomplete information in the City of Kenmore's application. I raised a number of concerns in this regard in a letter to your office on July 15, 2016, that was not considered in the evaluation process. I was appalled that only comments supporting this project were considered by the Advisory Committees that scored the project. By ignoring my letter at that stage in the process, there was no knowledge of the false statements in the City of Kenmore's application when the Advisory Committees scored the projects. There appears to be little accountability to ensure that information provided by City of Kenmore to establish Project Need, Need & Need Satisfaction, Project Scope, Project Design, Sustainability & Environmental Stewardship, Project Support, and Support and Partnerships as outlined in your program manuals is accurate and reliable. Many of these "program eligibility requirements" were not met. Subsequently, it has become of particular concern that the city was:

- Not forthcoming in statements made to the WWRP Advisory Committee and on the YAF written application about current uses of the fields;
- Made questionable statements about the lack of youth sports facilities in the "service area";
- Used an arbitrary method to determine the service area;
- Misrepresented outreach efforts to contact "all parties" to determine the extent of public support.

My concerns have been inadequately addressed.

City of Kenmore Staff has stated both in writing and verbally that the field at Saint Edward State Park is not used. This is absolutely **false**; as you now know through information you have received from the Wilderness Awareness School and the Cricket

Club. This project will evict the Cricket Club without providing a natural grass field alternative. This is a big loss in a league that has less than 10 fields in the State of Washington. For far less money, Little League could have one grassy field added to their inventory (what they say they actually need) and Cricket gets to stay. There is no reason Little League cannot work with State Parks to provide a usable field that **all** can use. For \$3M Little League gets a second field, covered bleachers, a dugout and things not required for youth softball/baseball and Cricket and others who use the field are evicted. I find it interesting that the most time for “public use” of the Ballfields in a State Park would be in December and January, the dark rainy months of the year.

Personally, I have trouble with spending \$750,000 of state taxes to fund oversized ballfields when funding needs to be found to meet the Washington State Supreme Court mandate to fully fund Education in Washington. I know this is a responsibility of the Legislature, not your responsibility but it is an issue that all entities involved in state spending need to consider.

Resolutions you are being asked to sign, #2016-44 and 2016-50, refer to “program eligibility requirements” and goals to “fund the best projects.” I have been an elected Hospital Commissioner at EvergreenHealth (King County Public Hospital District #2) for 33 years and abide by the Open Public Meeting Act in all we do. I disagree that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board has a strategy to ensure the Board’s work “is conducted with integrity in a fair and open manner.” The Saint Edward project fails in all respects to meet these standards and does not merit further consideration. Please remove this project from the preliminary ranked list and do not recommend it for funding.

Rebecca Hirt  
12952 74<sup>th</sup> Ave. NE  
Kirkland, WA 98034

**From:** Ann Hurst [mailto:annmhurst@msn.com]

**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 3:39 PM

**To:** Cottingham, Kaleen (RCO); Loosle, Wendy (RCO); Houser, Michael (DAHP)

**Subject:** Ballfield Proposal at Saint Edward State Park: New Information and past research, Re: Follow-up to your email about the athletic fields at St. Edwards State Park

**Importance:** High

Ms. Cottingham and Ms. Loosle, Please forward the below to the Board for their consideration:  
Honorable Board,

During the summer I researched the proposed change from one play field to two regulation fields that replace natural drainage with highly engineered drainage directly into Stream #0226. The proposal also adds artificial turf, lights, a dugout, etc., bells and whistles never seen at Saint Edward State Park.

While I agree with the below email from Ms. Cottingham that the Board does not consider land use issues, the letters I and others wrote this summer to the Committee that ranked the project, should be forwarded to you by now.

**In addition**, while the City of Kenmore is in error on several points, enumerated below, **most egregious is that the RCO should never have considered this proposal in direct violation of WRIA 8 rankings of restoration importance.** The outlet of Stream #0226 is according to the WRIA 8 February Summit of 2016, in the Tier 1 category for restoration.

This proposal should have been Dead on Arrival after the February Summit. In addition the City misrepresented several facts which I documented this summer:

1. This is not a renovation, nor has there been two fields in that location, ever. With the help of the DAHP and several volunteers, I wrote the nomination to the National Register of Historic Sites for the entire park, that nomination included the ONE play field based on historic data. You can check with Michael Hauser, cc'd here.

**Thus, this is not restoration but development and your development handbook should apply; please see Page 45 in that handbook.**

2. WRIA 8 is important and you are required to protect its tenets and goals. If you look at the WRIA 8 Summit reports, you will find that the 2005, Chapter 11 tenets are the Bible for future actions in North Lake Washington regarding treatment of Tier 1 priorities. This includes restoring outlets for Chinook spawning, preventing warming, preventing lighting, preventing scouring, study of consequences of actions, saving the trees (at least two cottonwoods that absorb wetland waters and aspirate in summer, cooling the Stream #0226 will need to be removed); the City of Kenmore is following none of the WRIA 8 tenets, in fact, quite the opposite.

3. **Kenmore Little League is no longer an entity because it had so few members in its six square miles. It joined with Northshore Little League and now has a selection of nearby sites in the Northshore School District, at least twenty elementary schools, most with two, beautiful, grassy fields. One of the Boards criteria is need.** Kenmore Little League is not in need, but it would like the beautiful, breathtaking location on the plateau of the former Seminary. I documented this and other facts in my July emails to the RCO Office, which should be forwarded to you, not the least of which is just

over the border in Kirkland, adjoining Saint Ed according to the Big Finn Hill map I forwarded, are four baseball fields reserved by Kirkland Little League but rarely used.

4. City of Kenmore, long term contracted employee, contradicted its 2005 report in 2008 and 2016, moving the headwaters of Stream #0226, altering a King County map, which shows the headwaters at the SE corner of the playfield and eliminating one of the Stream's headwater wetlands which is within the current, mowed field. **If the argument should develop that the study by long term contracted company with Kenmore, Adolfson, negates the concern for Stream #0226,** Ecology and Department of Commerce COA voiced concerns about the City of Kenmore not obtaining independent review when mapping the Stream #0226 and its headwater wetlands and/or the City of Kenmore using Public Agency Utility Exemption for such incredible habitat. Thus, **saving a priority in WRIA 8 should concern you and the Department of Ecology needs to be part of the conversation, as well as WDFW.**

5. The Cricket Club withdrew its support of this development; the Wilderness Awareness School which uses the field during the summer for nature play, objected to the development.

Regarding what I learned about WRIA 8 priorities, please see:

<http://kingcounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=9ae2ed02e5aa4fda95c19ffccae94034>; and [Progress in Implementing the Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan](#), by Jason Wilkinson, WRIA 8 Actions & Funding Coordinator, and Polly Freeman, WRIA 8 Communications Coordinator (Adobe 3.51 MB):

**"A unique characteristic of the watershed is the presence of two large lakes (Sammamish and Washington), which are used as migratory pathways for Chinook salmon. Especially important are small stream mouths along the lakeshores, which juvenile salmon use for rearing on their journey to the ocean."**

#### **During the Summit:**

**The above shoreline Stream #0226 area was identified within Tier 1 (high priority) with the following actions to be implemented:**

- Protect forest cover
  - Protect best remaining habitat
  - Protect and restore riparian vegetation
  - Protect water quality
  - Limit floodplain development
  - Protect stream flows
  - Improve lakeshore conditions
  - Protect groundwater
  - Reduce high water temperatures
  - Improve watershed literacy
- ( From Page 23)

What are some of the key recovery strategies in WRIA 8?

- Protect and restore floodplain connectivity
- Protect and restore riparian vegetation and forest cover
- Restore lake shorelines
- Reconnect and enhance small creek mouths (lakeshore and nearshore)

Jurisdictions reported a high rate of implementation for:

- Enforcing Critical Areas Ordinances and Shoreline Master Plans
  - Promoting and protecting trees
  - Educating about streamside restoration and natural landscaping
  - Minimizing stormwater runoff through permitting and regulations
  - Promoting rain gardens, LID, Natural Yard Care
  - Water quality education to businesses and individuals
  - Involving citizens in restoration and stewardship
  - Encouraging soft shoreline techniques and protecting shoreline vegetation
- Page 30

### **Improving Freshwater Migratory Habitat**

A unique characteristic of the watershed is the presence of two large lakes (Sammamish and Washington), which are used as migratory pathways for Chinook salmon. Especially important are small stream mouths along the lakeshores, which juvenile salmon use for rearing on their journey to the ocean.

### **Improving Freshwater Migratory Habitat**

A unique characteristic of the watershed is the presence of two large lakes (Sammamish and Washington), which are used as migratory pathways for Chinook salmon. Especially important are small stream mouths along the lakeshores, which juvenile salmon use for rearing on their journey to the ocean.

### **Improving Freshwater Migratory Habitat**

A unique characteristic of the watershed is the presence of two large lakes (Sammamish and Washington), which are used as migratory pathways for Chinook salmon. Especially important are small stream mouths along the lakeshores, which juvenile salmon use for rearing on their journey to the ocean.



[Story Map Journal](http://kingcounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=9ae2ed02e5aa4fda95c19ffccae94034)

kingcounty.maps.arcgis.com

This story map was created with the Story Map Journal application in ArcGIS Online.

<http://kingcounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=9ae2ed02e5aa4fda95c19ffccae94034>

Thank you. I am just back from international travel and have documented the above with attachments. I am so sorry for the last minute nature of this particular letter. I apologize to your staff.

Best,  
Ann Hurst  
6302 NE 151st Street  
Kenmore, WA 98028  
Phone: 206-920-2024

## **CHAPTER 11: COMPREHENSIVE ACTION LISTS FOR NORTH LAKE WASHINGTON TRIBUTARIES**

<b>LAND USE, PLANNING, AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACTIONS FOR NORTH LAKE WASHINGTON POPULATION (Tier 1 Subareas)</b>	
<b>POLICY/INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Jurisdictions:</i></b> Redmond, Sammamish, Woodinville, Bothell, Kenmore, Mill Creek, Everett, King County, Snohomish County  <b><i>Growth pressures (inside UGA):</i></b> Redmond, Sammamish, Woodinville, Bothell, <b>Kenmore</b> , Mill Creek, Redmond Ridge Urban Planned Development (UPD), unincorporated King Co (including Bothell PAAs, Redmond PAAs), and unincorporated Snohomish Co. (including Maltby UGA, Bothell Municipal Urban Growth Area (MUGA), Mill Creek MUGA, Everett MUGA).  <b><i>Percent of basin inside UGA:</i></b> UGA runs through reach 6 of Bear Creek (in Lower Bear Subarea); 16% of all three Tier 1 subareas combined is inside UGA.  <b><i>Program/mitigation opportunities:</i></b> Brightwater mitigation, I-405 mitigation, Bear Creek Basin Plan (adopted by King Co. Council in 1992, resulted in stormwater changes, and adoption of 150 ft. stream buffers and 35% clearing limit in 1995)	<b>SCIENCE CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Watershed evaluation rating:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Lower Bear</i> Subarea: Tier 1 - <b>Core</b> Chinook use; <b>Moderate</b> watershed function</li> <li>• <i>Upper Bear</i> Subarea: Tier 1 - <b>Core</b> Chinook use; <b>High</b> watershed function</li> <li>• <i>Cottage Lake</i> Subarea: Tier 1 - <b>Core</b> Chinook use; <b>High</b> watershed function</li> </ul> <b><i>Watershed evaluation summary:</i></b> <u><i>Lower Bear</i> Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – flow volume</li> <li>• Moderate – total impervious area, % of high gradient streams</li> <li>• Low - road crossings</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High - % of low gradient streams, wetland area</li> <li>• Moderate – riparian forest cover</li> <li>• Low – forest cover</li> </ul> <u><i>Upper Bear</i> Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate – flow volume, % of high gradient streams</li> <li>• Low - road crossings, total impervious area</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – forest cover, riparian forest cover, wetland area</li> <li>• Moderate – % of low gradient streams</li> </ul> <u><i>Cottage Lake</i> Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate – flow volume</li> <li>• Low - road crossings, total impervious area, % of high gradient streams</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – wetland area, % of low gradient streams</li> <li>• Moderate – forest cover, riparian forest cover</li> </ul>

**LAND USE ACTIONS FOR BEAR/COTTAGE LAKE CREEKS (NLW TRIBUTARIES)  
BASED ON TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN  
WRIA 8 CONSERVATION STRATEGY**

Notes:

- 1) Technical priorities from the WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy are listed in bold; recommended land use actions are listed for each technical area. Most technical recommendations are interrelated; many land use actions address multiple technical priorities.
- 2) Note that local jurisdictions in these subareas are doing or planning to do many of these actions.
- 3) See also Appendix D for a menu of land use actions described by criteria, and references on low impact development, critical areas and other land use topics.

**Identify and protect headwater areas, wetlands, and sources of groundwater (e.g., seeps and springs) to maintain natural hydrologic processes and temperatures that support Chinook. Sources of groundwater inflow to Cold Creek should be identified and protected.**

- There is considerable growth pressure on the Bear/Cottage Lake Creek headwater areas; jurisdictions should hold firm and not move the Urban Growth Boundary. See detail on this action described below under *protect forest cover*.
- N1 Protect headwater wetlands, seeps, and groundwater recharge areas through critical areas ordinances, critical aquifer recharge area protections (CARAs), incentives, and acquisition. Support these approaches with appropriate public outreach to convey reasons behind regulations and other programs to protect groundwater sources. Jurisdictions should coordinate with appropriate entities to nominate high quality headwaters and spawning habitat as Outstanding Resource Waters (through Wash. Department of Ecology guidelines) to increase protection of these areas under the Clean Water Act.
- N2 In Upper Bear, better mapping is needed in the headwaters to determine critical groundwater recharge areas to protect.
- N3 Planning and implementation of SR 522 expansion should try to minimize impacts on Bear and Cottage Lake Creek headwaters, e.g., locate as far away as possible from headwaters, minimize road width, and minimize stream crossings.
- N4 Determine sources and flow paths of the Cold Creek groundwater springs in Cottage Lake Creek and develop measures to adequately protect them. Cold Creek headwaters cross the Urban Growth Boundary; growth within Woodinville should be managed to minimize impacts. Critical aquifer recharge area protections (CARAs) should be used to protect groundwater sources for preserving salmon habitat, as well as for water quality for domestic water supplies.

**Protect and restore forest cover, soil infiltrative capacity and wetlands, and minimize increases in impervious surfaces, to maintain watershed function and hydrologic integrity (especially maintenance of sufficient baseflows).**

- N5 Continue to absorb majority of growth inside the Urban Growth Area (UGA), while protecting and restoring forest and promoting low impact development, to maintain and improve water quality and flows in urban areas.
- N6 Outside the UGA, there is considerable growth pressure in Bear/Cottage Lake Creeks as urban-type development and related infrastructure, such as roads and sewer/water lines, continue to expand. Examples include Maltby UGA, Redmond Ridge UPD, and city parks. Jurisdictions should not move the Urban Growth Area boundary, unless such change is beneficial to salmon, and they should discourage urban densities and the extension of sewer lines outside the UGA. Jurisdictions should encourage low impact development, clustering, and other approaches to protect environmental functions in rural areas. The Snohomish County Reduced Drainage Discharge Demonstration Program and the Snohomish Sustainable Development Task Force provide opportunities for public and private stakeholders to work together to plan and implement low impact development techniques. King Co. should continue to provide technical assistance to small forest landowners to encourage improved forest management through forest stewardship plans. It may be necessary to acquire high quality rural properties in the vicinity of urban areas to insure their long-term protection.
- N7 Continue the approach taken in King County during the past decade to protect forest cover and riparian buffers, including: adoption of stronger regulations, providing a range of incentives to protect habitat (e.g., acquisition, current use taxation, conservation easements), offering a basin steward to do targeted outreach to streamside landowners, and providing forest stewardship plans. Evaluate which element(s) were most effective in protecting and restoring habitat and try to replicate these again in Bear and in other watersheds; this could be an element of adaptive management. Strong enforcement, and prohibiting exemptions and variances from clearing/grading and buffer regulations are key to effectiveness of any regulatory approach taken.
- N8 Jurisdictions should develop a policy on lands acquired for habitat purposes to manage the types and level of human use to ensure that habitat goals are not threatened by overuse or competing interests. Different partnerships among local jurisdictions, developers, and non-governmental organizations should be tried to maintain these lands, including stewardship and monitoring for adaptive management over the long term.



- N9 Protect wetland function to attenuate peak flows wherever possible in the basin, through adoption and enforcement of adequate wetland buffers through critical areas ordinances.
- N10 The Upper Bear subarea is in relatively good shape and is a regionally significant resource area. King and Snohomish Counties should adopt and strictly enforce stream and wetland buffers and forest cover protections through their critical areas ordinance updates. King County completed their CAO update in 2004. Snohomish County's transferable development rights (TDR) program for farmland could be extended to protect high quality salmon habitat areas. Forest cover protections should account for site geology, soils, topography, and vegetation to maximize retention and infiltration.
- N11 Protect spawning areas throughout Cottage Creek, through buffer protections, prohibiting floodplain development, forest protection, minimizing impervious area, livestock BMPs and cost share, etc.

**Protect and restore riparian vegetation to improve channel stability, provide sources of large woody debris that can contribute to creation of pools, and reduce peak water temperatures that favor non-native species.**

- See recommendation above under *protect forest cover*, to continue approach taken during past decade to protect forest and riparian areas through stewardship, incentives, and regulation.
- N12 Adopt and enforce regulations to protect existing riparian buffers, including implementation of livestock ordinances. Jurisdictions need to limit impacts of trails and other facilities in buffers. Redmond is currently doing their Shoreline Master Program and critical area ordinance updates; support the city's effort to be more proactive about protecting buffers through these regulatory updates, and the continued use of incentives (e.g., fee simple purchase and conservation easements) to protect riparian corridors.
- N13 Encourage reforestation in upland and riparian areas, e.g., through streamlined permit process, tax breaks, mitigation banking and other flexible tools and incentives. Conifer underplantings in buffers should be encouraged. Properties where there are already conservation easements or that are in the King County PBRS program are potential locations for restoration (from site specific basinwide recommendations). Support King County's Urban Forestry Program to increase forest cover and forest health on public lands in urban areas.
- N14 Jurisdictions should address encroachments into Native Growth Protection Easements; this has been identified as a particular problem in reach 3 of Cottage Lake Creek.

**Protect and restore floodplain connectivity and increase off-channel habitat by minimizing road crossings, reducing channel confinement, and removing floodplain structures. Protect and increase channel complexity, including large, woody debris, which contribute to channel stability and development of pools, trap sediment, and reduce water temperature.**

- N15 Limit new development in floodplains; develop and apply standards which minimize impacts to salmon. The number and width of new roads should be minimized to maintain floodplain connectivity, through transportation planning and implementation.
- N16 In Lower Bear and in Cottage Lake Creek, where property owners have ditched and armored the creek, use education and incentives to encourage restoration of channel complexity and riparian condition.
- N17 Where wetland mitigation banking is being considered along Lower Bear, adopt a policy that wetland banking needs to consider salmon habitat needs first. Some wetland banks have precluded flooding and restoration of floodplain functions, which limits opportunities for salmon habitat restoration.

**Protect and restore water quality from fine sediments, metals, high temperatures, and bed-scouring high flows. Adverse impacts from non-point source pollution (particularly road runoff) should be prevented through stormwater BMPs and minimization of number and width of roads.**

- N18 Identify sources and adopt source control of fine sediments and metals in mainstems and tributaries through stormwater management erosion and sediment controls, clearing and grading ordinances, and livestock management programs. Likely sources of sediment include new construction during clearing and grading, sand on roads, horse farms and over pasturing. Adopt and enforce regulations and best management practices consistent with Washington Department of Ecology's 2001 Stormwater Management Manual (or beyond), as part of the NPDES Phase 1 and Phase 2 permit requirements.
- N19 Outside UGA, jurisdictions should enforce livestock ordinances, making highest priority those areas that are most susceptible due to fine soils. Work with farmers to adopt and implement farm plans to

address water quality (e.g., to reduce fine sediment inputs) and habitat management (e.g., to restore riparian areas). Coordinate with other stewardship and education programs (e.g., Horses for Clean Water).

- N20 Adopt stormwater provisions to address high flows, flashiness, and protection of base flows, including forest retention, and low impact development (LID) BMPs. Low impact development should be encouraged through incentives, training, demonstration projects, and regulations to increase stormwater infiltration wherever possible.
- N21 Adverse impacts from road runoff should be prevented through stormwater BMPs and by minimizing number and width of roads. Road widening projects should be designed to minimize impacts, and can provide mitigation opportunities. State/local transportation departments should address runoff from all roads and retrofit existing roads as part of major maintenance, expansion or upgrade projects. Stormwater impacts from major transportation projects (for new and expanded roadways proposed during the next ten years) should be addressed.
- N22 In Lower Bear, there's limited water quality treatment for road runoff; work with Wash. DOT and local jurisdictions (e.g., King Co. Roads) to pursue opportunities to retrofit existing roadways with stormwater BMPs, particularly on SR 520 and Avondale Road.
- N23 In Lower Bear, commercial/industrial development areas should be investigated for water quality and runoff issues and potential stormwater facilities planned and built.

**Provide adequate stream flow to allow upstream migration and spawning. Impact of surface water and groundwater withdrawals on flow conditions should be investigated and addressed.**

- N24 Address maintenance and restoration of instream flows at all levels of government, recognizing that different aspects of the problem are controlled by different government agencies, e.g., water withdrawals are regulated by State Dept. of Ecology, low impact development techniques are affected by local development standards and practices.
- N25 Investigate and address impact of municipal and other water withdrawals (including Class A water utilities, Class B systems, irrigation pumps, and private wells) on flow conditions throughout basin. As population increases, demand on municipal systems will grow. As water rates increase, incidence of illegal withdrawals and exempt wells may increase. Work closely with Dept. of Ecology, local health departments, and water suppliers on regulations, enforcement, incentives, and education related to these withdrawals and maintaining baseflows.
- N26 Certain groundwater withdrawals are exempt from Ecology regulation; these exempt wells include wells serving residences not exceeding 5000 gallons a day (also referred to as 6-packs, or not more than 6 homes on one well), watering of a lawn or garden not exceeding ½ acre. Work with local departments of health to improve enforcement related to exempt wells. Policies prohibiting or discouraging multiple exempt wells may be necessary.
- N27 Adopt/enforce stormwater regulations and BMPs to address high and low flows, including forest retention, low impact development, and infiltration standards. Explore opportunities during redevelopment to improve management of flows and water quality by redesigning and retrofitting stormwater facilities. Identify opportunities to retrofit stormwater retention/detention facilities to better retain, release, treat, and infiltrate stormwater at public and private facilities.
- N28 Promote availability of water conservation education and incentive programs to decrease household, commercial, landscaping, and agricultural water consumption throughout the watershed.

LAND USE, PLANNING, AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACTIONS FOR SAMMAMISH RIVER (Migratory Tier 1)	
<b>POLICY/INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Jurisdictions:</i></b> Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville, Redmond, King County  <b><i>Growth pressures (inside UGA):</i></b> Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville, Redmond, King County (including Planned Annexation Areas - PAAs)  <b><i>Percent of basin inside UGA:</i></b> All except portion of reach 4 is within UGA [need to calculate %?]  <b><i>Program/mitigation opportunities:</i></b> Brightwater mitigation, I-405 mitigation, mitigation banks, Sammamish River Action Plan	<b>SCIENCE CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Watershed evaluation rating:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Lower Sammamish Valley</i> Subarea: Tier 1 – <b>Migratory area; Moderate</b> watershed function</li> <li>• <i>Upper Sammamish Valley</i> Subarea: Tier 1 – <b>Migratory area; Moderate</b> watershed function</li> </ul> <b><i>Watershed evaluation summary:</i></b> [to be completed if applicable] <u><i>Lower Sammamish Valley Subarea:</i></u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul> <u><i>Upper Sammamish Valley Subarea:</i></u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

### LAND USE ACTIONS FOR SAMMAMISH RIVER BASED ON TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN WRIA 8 CONSERVATION STRATEGY

#### Notes:

- 1) Technical priorities from the WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy are listed in bold; recommended land use actions are listed for each technical area. Most technical recommendations are interrelated; many land use actions address multiple technical priorities.
- 2) Note that local jurisdictions in these subareas are doing or planning to do many of these actions.
- 3) See also Appendix D for a menu of land use actions described by criteria, and references on low impact development, critical areas and other land use topics.

**Protect and restore cool clean water sources and inflows to the Sammamish River by protecting and restoring large and small tributaries to the Sammamish River, and protecting sources of groundwater. Impact of surface and groundwater withdrawals on flow conditions should be investigated and addressed. Protect and restore water quality.**

- N29 Reduce unauthorized water withdrawals. According to Sammamish River Action Plan, there are a significant number of unauthorized water withdrawals that adversely effect base flow and temperature. These include: un-permitted withdrawals, permitted withdrawals that may exceed their authorized volumes, and exempt wells. Specific actions include:
- Highest priority should be enforcement against illegal withdrawals.
  - Determine extent of illegal withdrawals in all sectors, e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural.
  - Work with WA Department of Ecology to ensure that issuance of new water rights will not adversely affect flows or water quality in the Sammamish River.
  - Work with the WA Department of Ecology and the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health to develop mechanisms for metering water withdrawals at locations where there is significant potential for adverse impacts to the river from excessive or cumulative water withdrawals.
  - Use regional salmon funds to fund a position at Dept. of Ecology to educate about and enforce illegal withdrawals in Bear Creek basin.
  - Exempt wells (also referred to as 6-packs) are subject to Seattle-King Co. Dept. of Public Health site review. WRIA jurisdictions should work with Seattle-King Co. Dept. of Public Health, King County DDES, and state Dept. of Ecology to more effectively monitor and enforce the limit to ½

acre of irrigated land per exempt well. Could also encourage King County to place more restrictions on use of exempt wells. Note that proposed revisions to KC Comprehensive Plan include policies that would limit 6 packs (e.g., no more than one exempt well per development), and encourage users to hookup to existing water systems.

N30 Research potential for reclaimed water facilities. King County is constructing a demonstration reclaimed water production facility near NE 116<sup>th</sup> St. by 2007. Need to investigate grey water usage, and related legal and regulatory issues?

N31 Continue to investigate presence and quality of groundwater in Sammamish River corridor. King Co. has conducted some initial studies.

N32 Research groundwater sources in vicinity of Norway Hills, Bothell. Protect cold groundwater sources as necessary. (Near Term Action Agenda (NTAA) project P3)

N33 Increase water conservation in Sammamish watershed to increase and maintain summer base flows and reduce summer water temperatures. Reduction of groundwater and surface water withdrawals is needed. Reduction of groundwater withdrawals in Bear Creek basin is particularly important since Bear confluence is in vicinity of where river experiences its warmest temperatures (Sammamish River Action Plan, p.70). Specific tools include:

- ☞ Adopt more residential and commercial water conservation programs, such as those administered by Seattle Public Utilities.
- ☞ Provide education, incentives, and local code provisions to encourage use of drought tolerant landscaping in all sectors.
- ☞ Adopt conservation-based rate structures to encourage decreased water use.
- ☞ Shift water supply sources to maximize summer flows in Sammamish R. and tributaries. For example, could City of Redmond use more Tolt River water between June and October, and therefore less water from local wells during those months when flows are greatest issue in Sammamish? Use BAS (including normative flows study) to consider ecological consequences of any shift in withdrawals and flows.
- ☞ Work with Central Puget Sound Water Suppliers Forum to identify alternative water supply sources, maximize interties, and regulate timing of withdrawals to maximize summer flows in Sammamish watershed.
- ☞ Use regional salmon funding to cover extra costs to local jurisdictions if they shift sources and timing of water supply purchases to benefit salmon.

N34 Protect and restore water quality and flows in tributaries through critical areas ordinances (e.g., forest retention standards and aquatic buffers), stormwater management programs, groundwater protection (through King County's Groundwater Protection Program and the Redmond-Bear Creek Valley Groundwater Protection Committee), and other regulations and incentives.

N35 Address stormwater impacts from residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural uses, through NPDES permit updates. Note that details on stormwater standards, including Dept. of Ecology's 2001 Stormwater Management Manual and Tri-County guidance, are included in AppendixD. General stormwater recommendations include:

- ☞ Promote low impact/sustainable development along shoreline and throughout sub-areas (e.g., develop guidelines, offer simpler permit review, reduce requirements for capital projects). Infiltration of stormwater, e.g., as a result of LID practices, is critical in Sammamish River as it affects flows as well as water quality.
- ☞ Address high stormwater runoff in urban creeks (which drain into the river), through low impact development, on-site stormwater detention for new and redeveloped projects.
- ☞ Enhancement of tributary mouths is high priority for restoration projects. Better control of urban runoff into these tributaries is needed to control water quality impacts.

N36 Address water quality issues, including pesticides and herbicides, through stormwater regulations, best management practices, education, and incentives. Effort should be targeted at agricultural, commercial (including golf courses), industrial, and residential landowners.

N37 Encourage agricultural practices which benefit salmon through a variety of means:


- ☞ Maintain agricultural uses in the Sammamish Valley with improved practices for water quality and riparian habitat. Encourage King County to work with farmers in Sammamish Agricultural Production District (APD) to adopt and implement farm plans, which address water quality (including sediments, excess nutrients), livestock management and horticultural practices, and fish and wildlife habitat management and restoration. Note that majority of agriculture in Sammamish APD is horticulture; horticultural farm plans are voluntary unless there has been a water quality violation.

- 🦋 Use King County's Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP), Cost Share Program, and farm plans to encourage riparian plantings where temperature is a problem.
- 🦋 Assess potential impact of water temperature in small lateral tributaries on Sammamish River temperature. Determine change in temperature in the lateral tributaries as they traverse the valley, depending on degree of shading from riparian vegetation (or lack thereof), and relative temperature of the water when it enters the river. This research will help determine priorities for public monies (e.g., shading the small lateral tributaries versus revegetating at mouths where tributaries enter the river). Note that tall riparian plantings can create shading problems for horticulture.
- 🦋 Involve agricultural owners in developing and implementing conservation actions. Clarify what is needed for salmon habitat restoration and protection and involve agricultural owners in figuring out how to get there. Recognize constraints on properties, especially those under the Farmlands Preservation Program.
- 🦋 Use all available tools to bring all farms into compliance with water quality standards. Continue to work with agricultural landowners (using regulatory and incentive tools) to minimize erosion and pesticide runoff.
- 🦋 Look into alternatives forms of agriculture that would be more compatible with the Sammamish River ecosystem (e.g., blueberries which grow in wetland setting).

N38 Work with Dept. of Ecology on water quality issues listed in TMDLs. Sammamish River is on 303(d) list for temperature, elevated fecal coliform bacteria levels, low dissolved oxygen, and pH.

**Protect and restore riparian vegetation along the mainstem and tributaries to the Sammamish River to provide shade and reduce water temperatures as well as provide future sources of large woody debris. In reaches 3 through 6, restore floodplain connections and increase meandering of river by regrading river banks, creating flood benches at or below ordinary high water mark.**

- N39 When implementing revegetation requirements and incentives, consider needs and opportunities for regrading banks to create shallow juvenile rearing habitat. Regrading should occur first (prior to revegetation), to avoid wasted effort and to make revegetation part of a larger restoration of the river channel.
- N40 Adopt and enforce adequate riparian and wetland buffers on mainstem and tributaries. While some jurisdictions already have strong protections in place, consistent and effective enforcement is important. Where riparian buffers, wetlands, or stream mouths have been restored, protect them from any further degradation through critical areas ordinances and Shoreline Master Programs.
- N41 Many structures along the river and tributaries are nonconforming with development regulations. The degree of nonconformity will become even greater as buffers and other riparian protections become more restrictive. In order to decrease the level of nonconformity over the long term (e.g., 50 years), jurisdictions should encourage or require that development come into conformity, depending on the degree of redevelopment. A sliding scale could be applied (e.g., based on redevelopment thresholds), where the greater the degree of redevelopment, the greater the expectation that the development come into compliance.
- N42 Encourage bank regrading and revegetation of riparian buffers during new construction and redevelopment in exchange for regulatory flexibility. Analysis of site-specific tradeoffs – including upland land use impacts to the river - would be necessary to insure a net benefit to salmon. Examples of regulatory flexibility include:
- 🦋 Reductions in building setbacks, modest increases in lot coverage or impervious area (or increased density for multi-family) could be allowed if applicant regrades bank and/or restores a degraded riparian buffer.
  - 🦋 Reduce prescriptive buffer widths if buffers are planted with appropriate native vegetation and a science-based evaluation determines that no negative impact results and a reduction is appropriate.
  - 🦋 Allow or encourage variances from front yard setbacks to avoid allowing variances from back yard setbacks that would cause development to encroach further toward the river or a tributary.
- N43 Offer incentives to encourage voluntary bank regrading and revegetation of riparian buffers. Incentives include:
- 🦋 Provide expertise (e.g., provide templates for riparian planting plan, bank design)
  - 🦋 Expedite permit process at local, state and federal levels (e.g., allow more restoration activities as shoreline exemptions to make permitting faster and less costly)

 Provide and streamline applications for tax breaks through programs such as the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRs), if landowner commits to stewardship activities (above and beyond regulatory protection requirements) through permit process. PBRs would likely provide most benefit to/be most appropriate for larger, suburban lots within urban areas or in rural areas.

- See agricultural recommendations above under *cool water sources*, for agricultural actions to improve riparian buffers.

N44 Regulatory flexibility and incentives for bank regrading and revegetation should also address maintenance responsibilities for these riparian buffers.

N45 Support private actions by developers to restore and/or improve shorelines as part of redevelopment projects. As an example, the LakePointe project in Kenmore will complete a significant site cleanup and restore its Sammamish River shoreline as part of the project.

N46 Support education and demonstration programs, for shoreline property owners and landscape and development contractors, to show real world examples of river bank restoration and revegetation.

N47 Local jurisdictions should share information among themselves about ordinance language, templates and specifications.

N48 Work with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to revise maintenance practices on Sammamish R. banks and levees in order to improve and restore salmon habitat functions. (NTAA project P6) Modeling for Sammamish R. Transition Zone project may provide useful information on restoration projects and flood management.

LAND USE, PLANNING, AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACTIONS FOR NORTHERN LAKE WASHINGTON (Migratory Tier 1)	
<b>POLICY/INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Jurisdictions:</i></b> Seattle, Lake Forest Park, Kenmore, Kirkland, King County  <b><i>Growth pressures (inside UGA):</i></b> Seattle, Lake Forest Park, Kenmore, Kirkland Planned Annexation Area (PAA in King Co.), Kirkland  <b><i>Percent of basin inside UGA:</i></b> 100%  <b><i>Program/mitigation opportunities:</i></b>	<b>SCIENCE CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Watershed evaluation rating:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>West Lake Wash.</i> Subarea: Tier 1 – <b><i>Migratory area</i></b>; <b><i>Lower</i></b> watershed function</li> <li>• <i>East Lake Wash.</i> Subarea: Tier 1 – <b><i>Migratory area</i></b>; <b><i>Lower</i></b> watershed function</li> </ul> <b><i>Watershed evaluation summary:</i></b> Not applicable

**LAND USE ACTIONS FOR NORTH LAKE WASHINGTON  
MIGRATORY AREA BASED ON TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS  
IN WRIA 8 CONSERVATION STRATEGY**

Notes:

- 1) Technical priorities from the WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy are listed in bold; recommended land use actions are listed for each technical area. Most technical recommendations are interrelated; many land use actions address multiple technical priorities.
- 2) Note that local jurisdictions in these subareas are doing or planning to do many of these actions.
- 3) See also Appendix D for a menu of land use actions described by criteria, and references on low impact development, critical areas and other land use topics.

**Reduce predation to outmigrating juvenile Chinook by: reducing bank hardening, restoring overhanging riparian vegetation, replacing bulkheads and rip-rap with sandy beaches with gentle slopes, and use of mesh dock surfaces and/or community docks.**

N49 Use WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy as one of the “best available science” resources during current critical areas ordinance (CAO) revisions and Shoreline Master Program (SMP) revisions. Recognize that softening or removal of bulkheads is the most important action to improve shoreline habitat. In addition, riparian/shoreline buffers should be increased to the extent practicable.

N50 This area is mostly developed, with little undisturbed landscape left to protect, and much of the shoreline is privately owned. Many structures in the lake shore area are nonconforming with development and environmental regulations; the degree of nonconformity will become even greater as buffers and other shoreline protections become more restrictive. In order to decrease the level of nonconformity over the long term (50-100 years), jurisdictions should encourage or require that development come into conformity, depending on the degree of redevelopment. A sliding scale could be applied, where the greater the degree of redevelopment, the greater the expectation that the development come into compliance.

N51 Discourage construction of new bulkheads. Develop guidelines to better assess need for bulkheads and restrict height to that necessary to protect the structure; height increases would be allowable only after appropriate analysis based on fetch, waves, wind velocity and direction, etc. Guidelines should take into account tradeoffs with other environmental impacts (e.g., presence of contaminated soils) and public safety hazards.

N52 Encourage salmon friendly shoreline design during new construction and redevelopment of shoreline properties, and properties that border tributaries, by offering regulatory flexibility. However, analysis of these tradeoffs – including upland land use impacts to the lake - would be necessary to insure a net benefit to salmon. Examples of regulatory flexibility include:






- 🌿 Reductions in building setbacks, modest increases in lot coverage or impervious area (or increased density for multi-family) could be allowed if applicant removes, sets back or softens bulkhead and restores shoreline “vegetative management area” (riparian/lakeshore buffer).
- 🌿 Reduce prescriptive buffer widths if buffers are planted with appropriate native vegetation and a science-based evaluation determines that no negative impact results.
- 🌿 Allow or encourage variances from front yard setbacks to avoid allowing variances from back yard setbacks and/or riparian buffers that would cause development to encroach further toward the lake.

- N53 Offer incentives to shoreline property owners to voluntarily remove bulkheads, revegetate shoreline, improve habitat at creek mouths, change dock design. Incentives include:
- 🌿 Provide expertise (e.g., provide templates for shoreline planting plan, bulkhead design)
  - 🌿 Expedite permit process at local, state and federal levels (e.g., allow more restoration activities as shoreline exemptions to make permitting faster and less costly)
  - 🌿 Provide and streamline applications for tax breaks through programs such as Public Benefit Rating System (PBRs) if landowner commits to stewardship activities (above and beyond regulatory protection requirements) through permit process. PBRs would likely provide most benefit to/be most appropriate for larger, suburban lots within urban areas.
  - 🌿 Provide incentives for establishment of community docks or mooring buoys, rather than individual lot docks.
- N54 Address disincentive in Shoreline Management Act that can discourage shoreline restoration because ordinary high water mark (OHWM) can be moved landward as a result of removal of a bulkhead, resulting in additional use restrictions placed on adjacent or applicant’s property. Local jurisdictions have some ability to limit impact of setback from OHWM, but cannot move the 200-foot shoreline jurisdiction. May require change at state level.
- N55 Support joint effort by NOAA Fisheries, WDFW, USACOE, USFWS to develop specifications for new and expanded piers. Goal of this effort is for streamlined federal/state permitting for piers that meet these specifications (affects Corps Section 404, Section 401 water quality certification, HPA). COE is developing Regional General Permit for new and expanded overwater structures in Lake Washington. NOAA Fisheries hopes to work with local jurisdictions to adopt similar permit requirements at local level; they will meet with lakeshore jurisdictions throughout spring ’04.
- N56 Support development of federal/state/local specifications and streamlined permitting for salmon friendly bulkheads.
- N57 Explore need for regulation and/or education related to impacts of power boat speed near shorelines on bulkheads, shoreline vegetation. Power boats are getting bigger; determine if there is a need to set guidance for boat speed within a certain distance of shoreline, depending on the location in the lake.
- N58 Research pros and cons of allowing fill at edge of lake, as a way of providing a vegetated buffer. This could balance desire by property owners to maintain usable yard area and need to increase shoreline buffer for salmon habitat. Look into scientific validity and legal/institutional issues. Will need to evaluate such projects on a site-by-site basis.
- N59 Offer landscape, bulkhead, or dock contractor training and certification programs.
- N60 Support education and demonstration programs so that shoreline property owners can see examples of how salmon friendly bulkheads, docks, etc. actually work, and will therefore better understand and accept regulations/incentives about these docks and bulkheads.
- N61 Local jurisdictions should share information among themselves about ordinance language, templates and specifications.
- N62 Jurisdictions should continue to apply shoreline restoration, appropriate use of pesticides, native landscaping, etc. in parks, street ends, and other publicly owned property.

**Protect and restore water quality in tributaries and along shoreline. Restore coho runs in smaller tributaries as control mechanism to reduce the cutthroat population. Reconnect and enhance small creek mouths as juvenile rearing areas.**

- N63 Protect and restore water quality and other ecological functions in tributaries to reduce effects of urbanization and reduce conditions which encourage cutthroat. Protect and restore forest cover, riparian buffers, wetlands, and creek mouths by revising and enforcing critical areas ordinances and Shoreline Master Programs, incentives, and flexible development tools.



- N64 Address stormwater impacts from residential, commercial, industrial uses, through NPDES permit updates, consistent with Dept. of Ecology's 2001 Stormwater Management Manual (or beyond, e.g. to Tri-County guidance - see Appendix D). General stormwater recommendations include:
-  Promote low impact/sustainable development along shoreline and throughout sub-areas through regulations, education, and incentives (e.g., develop guidelines, offer simpler permit review, reduce requirements for capital projects).
  -  Adopt policies on pesticide use consistent with the January 2004 federal ruling banning certain pesticide use along salmon-bearing streams in the northwest. Application of pesticides should be in accordance with source control best management practices (BMPs) in Ecology's 2001 Stormwater Management Manual.
  -  Address high stormwater runoff in urban creeks (which drain into Lake Washington), through low impact development, on-site stormwater detention for new and redeveloped projects.
  -  Address point sources that discharge directly into the lake.
  -  Address stormwater impacts from major transportation projects (for new and expanded roadways proposed during the next ten years). Address stormwater impacts from State Route 520 Bridge.
- N65 Address water quality associated with marinas; note that marinas are regulated directly by Dept. of Ecology.
- N66 Reevaluate government policies toward aquatic weed control to minimize impacts to salmon habitat; coordinate with relevant agencies.

<b>LAND USE, PLANNING, AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACTIONS FOR NORTH LAKE WASHINGTON POPULATION (Tier 2 subareas)</b> [Note: Kelsey Creek is addressed separately]	
<b>POLICY/INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Jurisdictions:</i></b> Redmond, Sammamish, Woodinville, Bothell, Mill Creek, Everett, King County, Snohomish County  <b><i>Growth pressures (inside UGA):</i></b> Redmond, Sammamish, Woodinville, Bothell, Mill Creek, Redmond Ridge Urban Planned Development (UPD), unincorporated King Co. and unincorporated Snohomish Co. (including Maltby UGA, Bothell Municipal Urban Growth Area (MUGA), Mill Creek MUGA, Everett MUGA).  <b><i>Percent of basin inside UGA:</i></b> North Creek is almost entirely within the UGA (incorporated areas or MUGAs for Everett, Mill Creek, and Bothell); a small part of Little Bear is inside UGA (Woodinville, Maltby UGA, and Silver Firs area), while majority is outside UGA; Evans Creek is divided between inside UGA (Sammamish, Redmond, Redmond Ridge UPD) and outside.  <b><i>Program/mitigation opportunities:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I-405 watershed characterization</li> <li>• Brightwater wastewater treatment facility mitigation plan and funding</li> <li>• North Creek Fecal Coliform Total Maximum Daily Load, Submittal Report, June 2002, Ecology Publication No. 02-10-020</li> <li>• North Creek Fecal Coliform Total Maximum Daily Load, Detailed Implementation Plan, September 2003, Ecology Publication No. 03-10-047</li> <li>• Basin plans including: North Creek Watershed Management Plan, September 6, 1994, Snohomish County Public Works Surface Water Management</li> <li>• Snohomish County Drainage Needs Reports for North Creek [and others?]</li> <li>• Little Bear Creek Corridor Habitat Assessment, prepared for City of Woodinville by David Evans and Associates, July 2002</li> </ul>	<b>SCIENCE CONTEXT:</b>  <b><i>Watershed evaluation rating:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Lower North</i> Subarea: Tier 2 - <b>Satellite</b> Chinook use; <b>Moderate</b> watershed function</li> <li>• <i>Upper North</i> Subarea: Tier 2 - <b>Satellite</b> Chinook use; <b>Moderate</b> watershed function</li> <li>• <i>Little Bear</i> Subarea: Tier 2 - <b>Satellite</b> Chinook use; <b>Moderate</b> watershed function</li> <li>• <i>Evans</i> Subarea: Tier 2 - <b>Satellite</b> Chinook use; <b>High</b> watershed function</li> </ul> <b><i>Watershed evaluation summary:</i></b> <u><i>Lower North</i> Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – flow volume</li> <li>• Moderate - total impervious area, road crossings</li> <li>• Low - % of high gradient streams</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High - % of low gradient streams, wetland area</li> <li>• Low – forest cover, riparian forest cover</li> </ul> <u><i>Upper North</i> Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – flow volume, total impervious area</li> <li>• Moderate – road crossings</li> <li>• Low - % of high gradient streams</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High - % of low gradient streams, wetland area</li> <li>• Moderate – riparian forest cover</li> <li>• Low – forest cover</li> </ul> <u><i>Little Bear</i> Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – flow volume</li> <li>• Moderate - % of high gradient streams, road crossings, total impervious area</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High - % of low gradient streams, wetland area [rating changed per recent Snohomish Co. data]</li> <li>• Moderate - forest cover, riparian forest cover</li> </ul> <u><i>Evans</i> Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate – flow volume, total impervious area, % of low gradient streams</li> <li>• Low – road crossings</li> </ul> Relative mitigative factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High - % of low gradient streams, wetland area</li> <li>• Moderate – forest cover, riparian forest cover</li> </ul>

## LAND USE ACTIONS FOR NORTH, LITTLE BEAR, EVANS CREEKS BASED ON TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN WRIA 8 CONSERVATION STRATEGY

**Notes:**

- 1) Technical priorities from the WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy are listed in bold; recommended land use actions are listed for each technical area. Most technical recommendations are interrelated; many land use actions address multiple technical priorities.
- 2) Note that local jurisdictions are doing or planning to do many of these actions.
- 3) See also Appendix D for a menu of land use actions described by criteria, and references on low impact development, critical areas and other land use topics.

**Protect forest cover and soil infiltrative capacity, wetland areas, and minimize impervious areas, to maintain watershed function and hydrologic integrity (especially maintenance of sufficient base flows) and protect water quality. North is largest of Tier 2 subareas and most likely to have historically supported Chinook; restoration and enhancement will likely increase productivity/abundance. Little Bear is least altered of Tier 2 subareas and may support productivity/abundance in short and long term; protection of ecosystem processes is therefore important.**

N67 North, Little Bear, and Evans subareas are facing intense growth pressure. Therefore, the following actions are essential:

- ☞ Jurisdictions should not move the UGA boundary, unless such change is beneficial to salmon. Jurisdictions should accommodate most new growth inside the UGA within existing incorporated areas, MUGAs, and PAAs. When considering a change to the Urban Growth Boundary, a jurisdiction should be required to evaluate and mitigate for the cumulative impacts to the salmon resource of changing that line.
- ☞ Manage new residential, commercial, and industrial development in urban or rural areas to minimize impacts on forest cover, aquatic buffers, water quality, and instream flows, by emphasizing low impact development (see specific recommendations on low impact development below under *water quality*).
- ☞ Where regulations and incentives are not effective, acquire key habitat as current opportunities for protection will be lost forever.
- ☞ Public education and outreach related to impacts of growth/development on salmon habitat are necessary to support effective implementation of land use actions discussed below. Work with existing organizations (e.g., Adopt-A-Stream Foundation, Little Bear Creek Protective Association) on education and outreach.


N68 Brightwater wastewater treatment plant will affect watershed function both on and off site. The following actions should be implemented:

- ☞ In terms of onsite features, support King County's plans to incorporate reforestation, wetland restoration, and low impact development features as part of its stormwater management system.
- ☞ Brightwater mitigation will fund a number of offsite mitigation projects. Selection of mitigation projects should be based on WRIA 8 action lists and priorities. Mitigation projects should include support for local jurisdiction planning to encourage low impact development, projects that protect watershed function, and stream restoration and water quality improvements in Little Bear Creek.
- ☞ Brightwater should be used as a growth management tool, e.g., to limit sewer service in rural areas and to encourage it for redevelopment of urban villages and other high density, mixed use areas within the UGA.

N69 In rural areas, adopt and enforce regulations and incentives to protect majority of existing forest cover and to minimize impervious areas. Development practices in rural areas are promoting sewer hookups, allowing additional urban type development; this practice should be discouraged.

Applications of rural standards should consider:

- ☞ Where 65-10 is adopted, forest protection standards should take into account soils, substrate, topography, and vegetation to maximize retention and infiltration of precipitation.
- ☞ Where 65% forest protection standard is not applied, consider modifying rural cluster development standards so they include LID features, they preserve large contiguous natural areas, and they are limited in size (e.g., to 14 houses per development) in order to achieve overall goal of 65% forest retention.



 Incentives are also necessary to encourage reforestation of cleared land; see tools below under *riparian function*.

- N70 In urban areas, protect and restore forest cover through tree retention and tree replacement programs, landscaping guidelines, street tree programs, and urban reforestation programs (e.g., King County's Urban Forestry Program). Could require that new development over a certain size use clustering to preserve a certain portion of open space (e.g., 50% of site). If developer protects more open space, could offer incentives, such as density bonuses.
- N71 In North Creek subarea, there are serious flooding and peak flow issues. Protect remaining forest cover and wetlands, and reduce impervious surfaces, through critical areas ordinances, stormwater regulations and best management practices, incentives (e.g., tax breaks, expedited permitting), and acquisition where regulation and incentives are not sufficient protection. Support update of 1993 North Creek Watershed Plan and 2002 Drainage Needs Report to address groundwater detention and recharge issues. See also recommendations about North Creek under *adequate stream flows* below.
- N72 Use flexible development tools, such as transferable development rights (TDRs) or environmental mitigation banking, to shift development to areas which are less environmentally sensitive and/or to mitigate impacts by restoring areas with highest ecological functions. In Snohomish County, encourage use of TDRs to protect farmland in the near-term and forests and wetlands in the future. In King County, encourage use of mitigation reserve areas; this program matches mitigation needs with habitat restoration and preservation needs on a subbasin or basin level.
- N73 Continue to acquire parcels or conservation easements along creeks and upland that are not sufficiently protected by regulations (e.g., NTAA mentions Evans Cr. Greenway program, Snohomish County's ESA Priority Land Acquisition Program). See discussion of maintenance of protected lands below under *riparian function*.
- N74 Identify and protect headwater areas, including seeps, springs, wetlands in all three subareas. Do additional mapping and field monitoring to determine critical groundwater recharge areas to protect. Consider using critical aquifer recharge area (CARA) protections more broadly to protect groundwater recharge for maintaining cold temperatures in fish bearing streams, rather than solely for groundwater quality protection for potable water supply. Work to avoid possible road construction in Evans Creek headwater wetlands as part of development of Redmond Ridge East, an Urban Planned Development/Fully Contained Community (UPD/FCC), which is the final phase of Redmond Ridge UPD east of the City of Redmond.
- N75 Protect wetlands and their buffers through critical area ordinance (CAO) revisions. Where wetland protection regulations are weakened, seek alternative means through incentives or acquisition to maintain equal level of wetland function.
- N76 Recognize importance of enforcement for these and all regulatory recommendations included below. Note that public education about why regulations exist is key part of making enforcement more effective. Effective enforcement must also include monitoring and adaptive management, so that effectiveness of regulations (and related mitigation projects) is measured, and adjustments are made over time.

**Protect and restore riparian function, including revegetation, to provide sources of large woody debris to improve channel stability, contribute to pool creation, to reduce peak water temperatures.**

- N77 Continue to tighten regulations affecting riparian buffers, including larger stream buffers, more restricted application of buffer averaging, fewer allowable uses in buffers (e.g., not allowing trails and stormwater facilities). Could approve administrative variances of development standards (on case-by-case basis) in order to avoid encroaching into a sensitive area buffer.
- N78 Nonconforming uses are significant challenge in developed areas. Many existing structures along creeks encroach into required stream buffers and are nonconforming with development and environmental regulations. The degree of nonconformity could become even greater as buffers and other riparian protections become more restrictive. In order to decrease the level of nonconformity over the long term (e.g., 50 years), local jurisdictions should encourage or require that development come into conformity, depending on the degree of redevelopment. A sliding scale could be applied (e.g., based on redevelopment thresholds), where the greater the degree of redevelopment, the greater the expectation that the development come into compliance.
- N79 Encourage or require revegetation and enhancement of riparian buffers where existing buffer vegetation is inadequate (i.e. lacking in tree/shrub vegetation or dominated by non-native invasive species) to restore wetland or stream functions. Restoration should include underplanting of conifers

in riparian buffers. Consider flexibility in prescriptive buffer width standards in exchange for stream habitat and buffer enhancement, particularly for redevelopment. However, any granting of regulatory flexibility needs to analyze site-specific tradeoffs – including upland land use impacts to the creek - to insure a net benefit to salmon.

- N80 Offer existing and new incentives to continue to protect and restore riparian and upland parcels beyond those that are protected through regulations. Incentives include current use taxation (e.g., Public Benefit Rating system – PBRs), Native Growth Protection Area programs, transfer of development rights programs.
- N81 Protection programs should include a stewardship element to ensure management and maintenance of these natural areas over the long term. Maintenance can be handed over to a local jurisdiction for public management, or if areas are managed privately or by non-profit organizations, standards for review and enforcement should be established. Regardless of what type of organization manages the area, long term stewardship and maintenance is a real cost and should be planned and accounted for. One approach in NLW Tier 2 combines resources of public, private, and non-profit organizations: In Evans subarea at Redmond Ridge UPD, Cascade Land Conservancy (CLC) is working with King County and Quadrant to secure funding so that CLC will both maintain recreational facilities and provide hands-on monitoring, adaptive management, and stewardship at a protected wetland site, as well as work with the homeowners association and nearby schools to make them more aware of wetlands/watershed issues.
- N82 Specific areas should be targeted for incentives to restore degraded riparian buffers; these areas include Lower Evans, Little Bear below Maltby Rd., North Creek south of SE 164<sup>th</sup> St. (as noted in NTAA). Technical Committee discussed lack of buffer in lowest reaches of Evans (Redmond's industrial area); should offer incentives to improve stream corridor in Reach 2 through redevelopment and/or through stormwater retrofit. Incentives to encourage voluntary revegetation of riparian buffers and/or reconnection of floodplains include:
  -  Provide expertise (e.g., provide templates for riparian planting plan, assist private landowners with applications for grants to restore habitat)
  -  Expedite permit process at local, state and federal levels (e.g., allow more restoration activities as shoreline exemptions to make permitting faster and less costly)
- N83 In order for incentive and technical assistance programs to be effective, they must receive adequate funding and be supported by technically trained staff.

**Protect and improve water quality to prevent adverse impacts from fine sediments, metals (both in sediments and in water), and high temperatures to key Chinook life stages.**

**Adverse impacts from road runoff should be prevented through stormwater BMPs and the minimization of the number and width of roads in the basin.**

- N84 Washington Dept. of Ecology is updating the Phase 1 NPDES permit now and anticipates new permits will be issued to Snohomish and King Counties in spring 2005. In the long term, stormwater management programs should try to return more rainwater into the ground and keep it out of stormwater ponds with controlled discharge structures. Local and state government should use the NPDES permits to address these strategies in conjunction with salmon protection under ESA. King County's stormwater manual update places greater emphasis on low impact development BMPs; other jurisdictions should follow this approach.
- N85 All cities in NLW Tier 2 subareas are scheduled to be issued NPDES Phase 2 permits in the next year. As with Phase 1, these permits should address water quality and flow issues that affect salmon habitat, as detailed in the actions listed below.
- N86 **Adopt stormwater BMPs to reduce sediment inputs from bank-scouring high flows.**
- N87 Adopt stormwater BMPs to address heavy metals and pollutants.
- N88 Adopt source control BMPs to reduce fine sediment inputs to system (e.g., from new construction, erosion, and sedimentation from livestock access to streams). Enforcement is currently reactive (i.e., complaint driven); it should be more proactive (e.g., targeting construction sites, problem farms). Enforcement of stormwater regulations, as well as of critical areas requirements, could be strengthened through a "green" inspector group that would share expertise about various environmental incentives and regulations. Adequate enforcement staff should be made available in all jurisdictions.
- N89 Work with businesses in Evans Reach 2 on BMPs; explore options for getting businesses off septic systems and wells, and onto sewer and public water.

- N90 Work with livestock owners on BMPs in Little Bear and Evans. Address institutional barriers to stream restoration in agricultural use areas in Evans, Reaches 4 and 5.
- N91 Jurisdictions should control new development to minimize impacts on water quality, instream flows, and aquatic buffers, through low impact development. Jurisdictions should consider a moratorium on development until a specific low impact development standard is adopted. Low impact development (LID) in new and existing development can be encouraged through regulations, incentives, and education/training; examples include:
- Develop, adopt, and update as needed, local regulations and ordinances that improve the ability of builders to design LID projects, and for local government staff to review and approve those projects. For example, local staff from fire, surface water management, building, and public works departments have different responsibilities related to public and private development, and need to find solutions which can support LID. Local staff should coordinate with Department of Ecology, Puget Sound Action Team, and Washington State Cooperative Extensive Service staff working on LID issues. Snohomish County has adopted a Reduced Drainage Discharge Demonstration Programs; participation in the program is voluntary and incentive driven.
  - Analyze local road standards so that they promote, and don't discourage LID, in public and private roads; see details below.
  - Requirements for engineered stormwater facilities should be decreased for low-impact developments, since they should produce less runoff.
  - Encourage low impact development by providing technical assistance, incentives (e.g., PBRS-type tax break), and demonstration projects so that other planners and developers can see hands-on examples.
  - Benefits and tradeoffs (in terms of stormwater management, cost, marketability) need to be illustrated based on real life examples. Existing examples include Maltby Joint Ventures-Chinook Homes, King County's three LID demonstration projects, Seattle's natural drainage program for retrofitting existing neighborhoods, Issaquah Highlands.
  - Monitor existing facilities (e.g., green roofs, permeable pavements, etc.) to improve understanding of and quantify benefits of LID techniques.
  - Investigate and implement low-cost stormwater control retrofit projects in key groundwater infiltration areas to reduce stormwater runoff; this includes retrofitting existing properties with amended soils, rain gardens, rain barrels, and other low cost tools that can be installed without purchase of new land or development of new stormwater facilities.
  - Mitigation for development impacts should increasingly include partnering with owners of large parking lots (e.g., big box stores, churches, schools) to replace impervious surfaces with pervious concrete and other pervious pavements. Such public/private partnerships will provide multiple benefits of pervious pavements (e.g., water quality treatment, reduced temperature, high flow attenuation, low flow recharge).
  - Support task forces (e.g., Snohomish Co. Sustainable Development Task Force) and citizen organizations which are working to promote sustainable and low impact development.
- N92 Jurisdictions should invest in high performance street sweepers. These sweepers can be cost-effective if shared among jurisdictions. They are recommended for cleaning pervious pavements.
- N93 Through planning for new roads or road widening projects, assess and recommend ways to minimize impacts on water quality, instream flows and sensitive areas. Low impact development includes BMPs for narrower roads, more pervious surfaces, reduced parking areas, maximized infiltration of stormwater, etc. Road widening should incorporate fish friendly culverts and drainage away from direct discharge of road runoff.**
- N94 Adopt and implement Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act (ESA) Program Guidelines for maintaining existing roads and drainage systems.
- N95 Retrofit existing roads to improve water quality treatment and flow control with an emphasis on infiltrating stormwater wherever it is feasible. Need BMPs for herbicides and pesticides along roads and power lines.
- N96 A Water Cleanup Plan (i.e., TMDL) for bacteria in North Creek was approved by EPA in August 2002, and a Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) was completed September 2003. The North Creek Fecal Coliform DIP calls for local governments to develop "Bacterial Pollution Remediation Plans." Local jurisdictions should develop and implement these plans through their General Municipal Stormwater Phase I and II permits. While the TMDL did not specifically analyze low-flow trends in North Creek, it does take a conservative approach to protecting stream flows and recommends infiltration of stormwater wherever feasible. This not only prevents the introduction of polluted stormwater, but also will help ensure that adequate long-term groundwater resources might be protected. The TMDL

recommends that all entities examine their stormwater pathways and assess the feasibility of infiltrating stormwater onsite. Ecology should support TMDL implementation through the Centennial Clean Water Fund, along with other funding mechanisms.

N97 Ecology has also initiated a Water Cleanup Plan (TMDL) for bacteria on Little Bear Creek (August 2004). Ecology should work with Snohomish County and groups such as Little Bear Creek Protective Association, to develop the initial water cleanup plan for submission to EPA. Little Bear Creek Water Cleanup implementation might include resources from the Brightwater mitigation funding.

N98 Recognize and support the state Dept. of Ecology in adding three stormwater staff at NWRO to oversee compliance with industrial and construction general permits in the winter of 2004-5. Ecology also anticipates adding two additional stormwater staff to inspect stormwater at industrial and construction facilities in July 2005, and up to 3 staff to oversee compliance with the Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit in July 2005, pending legislative approval.

**Maintain and restore floodplain connectivity and channel complexity. Road crossings should be minimized to maintain floodplain connectivity.**

N99 Limit new development (including roads) in floodplains; develop and apply standards which minimize impacts to salmon.

N100 Continue to buyout structures in floodplains, for future restoration projects.

N101 Offer incentives and regulatory flexibility to encourage removal of bank armoring; see detailed examples described above under *riparian function* and *water quality*.

**Provide adequate stream flow to allow upstream migration and spawning by establishing in-stream flow levels, enforcing water rights compliance, and providing for hydrologic continuity.**

N102 Address maintenance and restoration of instream flows at all levels of government, recognizing that different aspects of the problem are controlled by different government agencies, e.g., water withdrawals are regulated by State Dept. of Ecology, low impact development techniques are affected by local development standards and practices.


N103 Determine extent of unauthorized withdrawals in all sectors (residential, commercial, industrial). Develop and/or use existing database on extent of surface and groundwater withdrawals.


N104 Work with Dept. of Ecology on education about and enforcement of unauthorized water withdrawals (e.g., un-permitted withdrawals, permitted withdrawals that exceed authorized volumes). Note that the Greater Lake Washington basin is currently closed to new surface water withdrawals.

N105 Certain groundwater withdrawals are exempt from Ecology regulation; these exempt wells include wells serving residences not exceeding 5000 gallons a day (also referred to as 6-packs, or not more than 6 homes on one well), watering of a lawn or garden not exceeding ½ acre. WRIA jurisdictions should work with Dept. of Ecology, local departments of health, and local planning and building departments (e.g. KC DDES) to more effectively monitor and enforce restrictions related to exempt wells. Jurisdictions should consider addition restrictions on exempt wells, e.g., KC Comprehensive Plan proposed revisions include policies that would limit 6 packs – i.e., no more than one exempt well per development - and encourage users to hookup to existing water systems.

N106 Adopt/enforce stormwater regulations and BMPs to address high and low flows, including forest retention, low impact development, and infiltration standards. Explore opportunities during redevelopment to improve management of flows and water quality by redesigning and retrofitting stormwater facilities. Identify opportunities to retrofit stormwater retention/detention facilities to better retain, release, treat, and infiltrate stormwater at public and private facilities. See additional stormwater management recommendations above under *protecting water quality*.

N107 Inadequate base flows, flooding, and flashy hydrology pose serious problems in North Creek (see additional actions above under *forest protection*). Address these through stormwater management (e.g., improved retention of high flows and increased infiltration), improved information about and enforcement of surface and groundwater withdrawals, TMDL implementation, more aggressive water conservation, etc. Analyze feasibility of restoring base flows in North Creek by:

 Studying where retrofitting stormwater facilities could have greatest benefit in restoring base flows and implement results (in part through redevelopment opportunities).

 Exploring augmentation of flows, potentially by pumping or injecting treated water into shallow or deeper aquifers to the infiltrative layer, during extreme dry season low flow conditions.

- N108 Reduce inflow and infiltration (I&I), which captures and diverts ground and surface water into storm or wastewater pipe systems and removes it from the basin's water budget.
- N109 Aggressive water conservation measures should be promoted by all jurisdictions and water purveyors to reduce impacts of water withdrawals throughout WRIA 8. Water conservation measures could include leak detection and repair, pricing structures that encourage more efficient water use and **eliminate subsidies to large water users**, water efficiency audits, and rebates for commercial and residential water-efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances. Water re-use should also be considered as a way to reduce demand.
- N110 Look into other water resource allocation processes that could suggest potential actions for this basin (e.g., 2514 processes elsewhere, state law on water conservation – 1338).



LAND USE, PLANNING, AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACTIONS FOR NLW POPULATION (Kelsey Creek, Tier 2 subarea)	
<b>POLICY/INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT:</b>	<b>SCIENCE CONTEXT:</b>
<p><b>Jurisdictions:</b> City of Bellevue</p> <p><b>Growth pressures (inside UGA):</b> City of Bellevue and Bellevue Potential Annexation Areas (PAAs).</p> <p><b>Percent of basin inside UGA:</b> 100% within the UGA</p> <p><b>Program/mitigation opportunities:</b></p>	<p><b>Watershed evaluation rating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower Kelsey Subarea: Tier 2 - <b>Satellite</b> Chinook use; <b>Low</b> watershed function</li> <li>• Upper Kelsey Subarea: Tier 2 - <b>Satellite</b> Chinook use; <b>Low</b> watershed function</li> </ul> <p><b>Watershed evaluation summary:</b></p> <p><u>Lower Kelsey Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – flow volume, total impervious area, road crossings</li> <li>• Low - % of high gradient streams</li> </ul> <p>Relative mitigative factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High - % of low gradient streams, wetland area</li> <li>• Low – forest cover, riparian forest cover</li> </ul> <p><u>Upper Kelsey Subarea:</u> Relative impact factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High – flow volume, total impervious area, road crossings</li> <li>• Low - % of high gradient streams</li> </ul> <p>Relative mitigative factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High - % of low gradient streams</li> <li>• Low – forest cover, riparian forest cover, wetland area</li> </ul>

### LAND USE ACTIONS FOR KELSEY CREEK BASED ON TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN WRIA 8 CONSERVATION STRATEGY

**Notes:**

- 1) Technical priorities from the WRIA 8 Conservation Strategy (and the 1/21/04 WRIA 8 Technical Committee meeting) are listed in bold; recommended land use actions are listed for each technical area. Most technical recommendations are interrelated; many land use actions address multiple technical priorities.
- 2) Note that City of Bellevue is doing or planning to do many of these actions.
- 3) See also Appendix D for a menu of land use actions described by criteria, and references on low impact development, critical areas and other land use topics.



#### **Protect existing levels of forest cover, soil infiltrative capacity and wetland areas, and minimize impervious areas, to maintain watershed function and hydrologic integrity (especially maintenance of sufficient base flows) and protect water quality.**

- N111 Consistent with Growth Management Act, Bellevue should continue to absorb much new residential, commercial, industrial growth. Regulate new development to minimize impacts on water quality, instream flows, and aquatic buffers consistent with City's critical areas regulations. See specific recommendations for low impact development below under *water quality*.
- N112 Protect and restore forest cover through tree retention and tree replacement programs (especially in large parking lot areas), landscaping guidelines, street tree programs, and urban reforestation programs. Establish impervious surface limits within all zoning districts except Downtown. Work with Transportation Dept. on landscaping guidelines and give credit for stormwater BMPs and low impact development techniques.
- N113 Consider stricter protections for Kelsey Creek subareas, given their importance to Chinook population. Such protections could be achieved through overlay zones, or through the application of an "off ramp" (or biological evaluation) mechanism.






- N114 Encourage clustering for those sites that are two acres or more in size and that are significantly constrained by critical areas (more than 20% of gross site area), or where large amounts of open space can be effectively set aside for conservation or other open space purposes. Such a provision will: result in better management of critical areas by consolidating them in separate tracks not lots, ensure efficient compact communities, and result in reduced demand for point discharge stormwater facilities, further relieving impacts on critical areas downstream.
- N115 Use flexible development tools, such as transferable development rights or environmental mitigation banking, to shift development to areas which are less environmentally sensitive and/or to mitigate impacts by restoring areas with highest ecological functions.
- N116 Review City policy regarding land acquisition and restoration of critical habitat (including floodplains, wetlands and wildlife habitat) to ensure that all departments have acquisition of open space as a high priority.
- N117 Recognize that existing public open space serves multiple functions ranging from critical habitat to recreational use. Tailor regulation to ensure those areas most suited to habitat protection are insulated from impacts and wildlife is protected from harassment (e.g., could limit board walks in wetlands). Other open space areas are more appropriate for multiple uses, including education and recreation. Where multiple uses are allowed, urban infrastructure including utilities, roads and passive recreational amenities such as trails, boardwalks, and bridges should be planned and designed to prevent impact to the environmental values and benefits of the site.
- N118 Acquire parcels or conservation easements along Kelsey Cr, as identified in Greenways Program, that are not protected by regulations (NTAA, P2).
- N119 Maintain or increase Bellevue's Native Growth Protection Area Program to acquire lands.
- N120 Identify and protect headwater areas, including seeps, springs, wetlands in Upper Kelsey subarea. Do additional mapping and field monitoring to determine critical groundwater recharge areas to protect. Consider using critical aquifer recharge area (CARA) protections more broadly to protect groundwater recharge for maintaining cold temperatures in fish bearing streams, rather than solely for groundwater quality protection for potable water supply.
- N121 Wetlands in Kelsey subareas are in relatively good shape; protect wetlands and their buffers through science –based CAO revisions.
- N122 Where impacts to wetlands are unavoidable, mitigation shall occur on site first and then within the basin if no feasible alternative exists on site.
- N123 Recognize importance of enforcement for these and all regulatory recommendations included below. Note that public education about why regulations exist is key part of making enforcement more effective. Effective enforcement must also include monitoring and adaptive management, so that effectiveness of regulations (and related mitigation projects) is measured, and adjustments are made.

**Protect and restore riparian function, including revegetation, to provide sources of large woody debris to improve channel stability, contribute to pool creation, to reduce peak water temperatures.**

- N124 Offer existing and new incentives to continue to protect and restore riparian and upland parcels beyond those that are protected through regulations. Incentives include current use taxation (e.g., Public Benefit Rating system – PBRs), Native Growth Protection Area program, transferable development rights programs. Protection programs need a stewardship element to ensure management and maintenance of these areas over the long term. Maintenance can be handed over to the city for public management, or if areas are managed privately, standards for review and enforcement must be established. If areas are privately managed, may be necessary to provide an inducement (e.g., additional tax break) in addition to education about value of properties and importance of maintenance.
- N125 Adopt special use guidelines to allow public access in some riparian buffers, where public use would increase education about riparian buffer functions. Recognize tradeoff between potential environmental impacts and benefits of public education.
- N126 Require where feasible the use of bioengineering techniques to stabilize channel and streambank conditions including, the use of large woody debris and underplanting of conifers in riparian buffers.
- N127 With new development and redevelopment, require the removal of invasive species and prohibit the planting of inappropriate (invasive) non-native vegetation adjacent to riparian corridors and throughout the basin.

- N128** Continue to tighten regulations affecting riparian buffers, including more restricted application of buffer averaging, fewer allowable uses in buffers (e.g., not allowing stormwater facilities). Could approve administrative variances of development standards (on case-by-case basis) in order to avoid encroaching into a sensitive area buffer.
- N129** Nonconforming uses are significant challenge. Many existing structures along creeks encroach into required stream buffers and are nonconforming with development and environmental regulations. The degree of nonconformity could become even greater as buffers and other riparian protections become more restrictive. In order to decrease the level of nonconformity over the long term (e.g., 50 years), Bellevue should encourage or require that development come into conformity, depending on the degree of redevelopment. A sliding scale could be applied (e.g., based on redevelopment thresholds), where the greater the degree of redevelopment, the greater the expectation that the development come into compliance.
- N130** Encourage revegetation and enhancement of riparian buffers where existing buffer vegetation is inadequate (i.e. lacking in tree/shrub vegetation or dominated by non-native invasive species) to protect wetland or stream functions. Restoration should include underplanting of conifers in riparian buffers. Consider flexibility in prescriptive buffer width standards in exchange for stream habitat and buffer enhancement, particularly for redevelopment. However, any significant regulatory flexibility needs to be accompanied by site specific analysis to identify site-specific tradeoffs – including upland land use impacts to the creek - to insure a net benefit to salmon. This can be achieved through programmatic review as part of a detailed mitigation “template” or through individual site review.
- N131** Offer incentives to encourage voluntary revegetation of riparian buffers and/or reconnection of floodplains. Incentives include:
-  Provide expertise (e.g., provide templates for riparian planting plan, assist private landowners with applications for grants to restore habitat)
  -  Expedite permit process at local, state and federal levels (e.g., allow more restoration activities as shoreline exemptions to make permitting faster and less costly)
- N132** Remove regulatory barriers that limit work within floodplains and riparian corridors to allow for fish habitat enhancement projects.
- N133** Ensure that mitigation and restoration projects associated with new development and redevelopment specify appropriate monitoring, and require financial assurance security to ensure the success of the proposed mitigation.

**Protect and improve water quality to prevent adverse impacts from fine sediments, metals (both in sediments and in water), and high temperatures to key Chinook life stages.**

- N134** Adopt NPDES Phase 2 permit, consistent with anticipated Dept. of Ecology guidance.
- N135** Stormwater regulations need to adopt a standard definition of “existing conditions” so that stormwater management will be improved during redevelopment. There is currently a lot of redevelopment being done without stormwater mitigation. WRIA 8 could facilitate a discussion across jurisdictions to develop a common definition. If stricter definition is adopted, public should help pay for stormwater improvements.
- N136** Control new development to minimize impacts on water quality, instream flows, and aquatic buffers. Encourage low impact development (LID) through regulations, incentives, and education/training. Examples include:
-  Encourage low impact development by providing technical information to developers about on-the-ground examples of what does and does not work in LID approaches; promoting demonstration projects through incentives and technical assistance, so that other planners and developers can see hands-on examples.
  -  Existing examples to show developers and planners include King County’s three LID demonstration projects currently underway, Seattle’s natural drainage program for retrofitting existing neighborhoods. Bellevue’s development manual will provide technical examples for developers and homebuilders about LID techniques.
  -  Promotion of LID techniques in Bellevue will require interdepartmental coordination, i.e., between PCD, Transportation, Utilities and Fire departments.
  -  Bellevue has hired a consultant to evaluate applicability of various LID techniques given geology, soil types, slope, etc. to more realistically assess LID opportunities throughout the city.
  -  Monitor existing facilities (e.g., green roofs, permeable pavements, etc.) to improve understanding of benefits of LID techniques (NTAA, R4 and R5).
- N137** Identify sources and adopt source control BMPs to reduce fine sediment inputs to system.

- N138 Adopt stormwater BMPs to reduce sediment inputs from bed scouring high flows.
- N139 Adopt stormwater BMPs to address heavy metals and pollutants. Note various research actions regarding water quality (NTAA, R7-11).
- N140 Enforcement is currently reactive (i.e., complaint driven); it should be more proactive as it relates to protection of critical areas. Enforcement of stormwater, as well as of critical areas requirements, could be strengthened through a “green” inspector group that would share expertise about various environmental incentives and regulations.
- N141 Note that in addition to enforcement of stormwater standards by local jurisdictions to comply with their NPDES permits, the state Dept. of Ecology is adding three stormwater staff at NWRO to oversee compliance with industrial and construction general permits in winter 2004-5.

**Adverse impacts from road runoff should be prevented through stormwater best management practices and minimization of number and width of roads in the basin. Opportunities to retrofit existing roadways with stormwater treatment BMPs should be pursued. Road crossings should be minimized to maintain floodplain connectivity.**

- N142 Through planning for new roads or road widening projects, assess and recommend ways to minimize impacts on water quality, instream flows and sensitive areas. Low impact development includes BMPs for narrower roads, more pervious surfaces, etc.
- N143 Adopt and implement Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act (ESA) Program Guidelines for maintaining existing roads and drainage systems.
- N144 Retrofit existing roads to improve water quality treatment. Need BMPs for herbicides and pesticides along roads and power lines.
- N145 Limit new development (including roads) in floodplains, except in accordance with critical area regulations.
- N146 Continue to buyout structures in floodplains.

**Provide adequate stream flow to allow upstream migration and spawning by establishing in-stream flow levels, enforcing water rights compliance, and providing for hydrologic continuity.**

- N147 Address maintenance and restoration of instream flows at all levels of government, recognizing that different aspects of the problem are controlled by different government agencies, e.g., water withdrawals are regulated by State Dept. of Ecology, low impact development techniques are affected by local development standards.
- N148 Determine extent of unauthorized withdrawals in all sectors (residential, commercial, industrial). Develop and/or use existing database on extent of surface and groundwater withdrawals.
- N149 Evaluate various flow data, stormwater facility operations, etc. to better understand stream flows and impacts on stream stability (NTAA, R1,2,3,5).
- N150 Adopt/enforce stormwater regulations and BMPs to address high and low flows, including forest retention, low impact development, infiltration standards.
- N151 Identify opportunities to retrofit stormwater retention/detention facilities to better retain, release, treat, and infiltrate stormwater at public and private facilities (NTAA, AA4).
- N152 The limitations of available riparian land to help mitigate stormwater along urban watercourses are contributing to destabilizing flows for fish. Bellevue should identify opportunities to plan new or retrofit existing facilities on publicly-owned riparian land to help stabilize urban stormwater flows and temperatures (i.e. there are opportunities to use public parks and sports fields as multifunction stormwater facilities). Some parks and open space lands could be used to develop in-stream facilities (e.g., pond storage) for flow amelioration.
- N153 Water conservation measures to encourage the efficient use of water should be promoted by City of Bellevue to reduce impacts of water withdrawals throughout WRIA 8. Water conservation measures could include leak detection and repair, pricing structures that encourage more efficient water use, water efficiency audits, and rebates for commercial and residential water-efficient plumbing fixtures and appliances.
- N154 Look into other water resource allocation processes that could suggest potential actions for this basin (e.g., 2514 processes elsewhere, state law on water conservation – 1338).

**PROTECTION: Prioritization of Lower Bear Creek Site-Specific Protection Projects**

Please note: Prioritization of site-specific projection potential projects is based on both reach priority (using EDT model) and whether or not the potential project is a priority in an existing science-base protection program (such as Waterways). Existing priorities in the Bear Creek Waterways Program are shaded in following chart.

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 7: Cottage Lake Creek confl. to 133 <sup>rd</sup> St.	N222	Continue Bear Creek Waterways program in reach. In particular, protect forested area near Classic Nursery.	H	M/L
	N223	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N224	Protect contiguous forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N225	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 6: Trailer park to Cottage Lake Creek confl.	N216	Protect forested areas in reach, particularly south of Puget Power Trail & at 116th and Avondale Rd.	H	H
	N217	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N218	Protect undeveloped properties in reach.	H	M/L
Reach 5: Evans confl. to trailer park	N213	Protect floodplain and wetland areas adjacent to Keller Farm property (spans Reaches 4 and 5).	H	M
Reach 3: RR tracks to Avondale Rd.	N207	Protect property owned by WA Department of Transportation off NE Redmond Way.	M	M
Reach 4: Avondale Rd. to Evans confl.	N210	Protect floodplain and wetland areas adjacent to Keller Farm property (spans Reaches 4 and 5).	H	M

**PROTECTION: Prioritization of Upper Bear Creek Site-Specific Protection Projects**

Please note: Reaches 15/16 were unranked by EDT Model because reaches are above Chinook distribution for Bear Creek. However, the WRIA 8 Technical Committee placed reaches 15/16 as top priority for protection because the headwater area affects all reaches downstream.

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 15/16: .5 miles above Woodinville- Duvall Rd. to Paradise Lake	N277	Protect forested headwaters of Cottage Lake Creek and Bear Creek (700 acres) (spans Reaches 15, 16).	H	H
	N279	Ensure that Paradise Valley is used consistently with habitat protection.	H	M/H
	N272	Bear Creek Waterways Reach A, particularly Stevens & Dolittle properties.	H	M/L
	N273	Protect forested headwaters of Cottage Lake Creek and Bear Creek (700 acres) (spans Reaches 15, 16).	H	M/L
	N274	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N275	Protect instream flows in Reach 15.	H	L
	N278	Protect instream flows in Reach 16.	H	L
Reach 14: Top end of beaver dam complex to .5 miles above Woodinville- Duvall Rd.	N268	Bear Creek Waterways Reaches A and B.	H	M/L
	N269	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N270	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N271	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 13: 160 <sup>th</sup> to top end of beaver dam complex	N263	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N264	Bear Creek Waterways Reach B.	H	M/L
	N265	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N266	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 9: 141 <sup>st</sup> to top of beaver dam complex	N238	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N239	Bear Creek Waterways Reach D, particularly, Grandstan property.	H	M/L
	N240	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N241	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 10: Top of beaver dam complex to Struve Creek confluence	N245	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N246	Bear Creek Waterways Reach B, particularly contiguous, forested riparian parcels in reach.	H	M/L
	N247	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N248	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 8: 133 <sup>rd</sup> St. to 141 <sup>st</sup> crossing	N232	Bear Creek Waterways Reach D, particularly, forested riparian parcels contiguous to already protected areas and Swanson Horse Farm.	H+	M
	N231	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N233	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N234	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 11: Struve Creek to 158 <sup>th</sup> crossing	N252	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	M253	Bear Creek Waterways Reach B.	H	M/L
	N254	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N255	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 12: Bear Cr. from 158 <sup>th</sup> to 160 <sup>th</sup>	N256	Protect forest cover on Granston property.	H	M/L
	N257	Bear Creek Waterways Reach B.	H	M/L
	N258	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L

### PROTECTION: Prioritization of Cottage Lake/Cold Creeks Site-Specific Protection Projects

Please note: Reaches Cold Creek Reaches 1/2 were unranked by EDT Model because reaches are above Chinook distribution for Cottage Lake/Cold Creeks. However, the WRIA 8 Technical Committee placed Cold Creek Reaches 1/2 as top priority for protection because the headwater area affects all reaches downstream.

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Cold Creek Reaches 1,2	N328	Protect Cold Creek Headwaters/Recharge Area.	H	H
	N326	Determine the source of and protect the aquifer for Cold Creek groundwater.	H	M
	N327	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N329	Bear Creek Waterways Reach C, particularly forested parcels south of NE Woodinville Rd.	H	M/L
	N330	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N331	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 3: Good habitat to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avondale Way	N304	Protect buffers from encroachment into Native Growth Protection Easements.	H	M
	N302	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
crossing	N303	Bear Creek Waterways Reach E.	H	M/L
	N305	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 2: 1 <sup>st</sup> Avondale Way crossing to good habitat	N292	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N293	Protect 40-acre parcel on Cottage Lake Creek (Nickels Farm).	H	M/L
	N294	Bear Creek Waterways Reach E.	H	M/L
	N295	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N296	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
<b>Reaches 1, 4 &amp; 5/6 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 4: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avondale crossing to wetland below lake	N310	Protect Cold Creek Headwaters & Recharge Area.	H	H
Reach 5/6: Head-waters of Cottage Lake Creek	N319	Protect Cold Creek Headwaters & Recharge Area.	H	H
Reach 1: Mouth to 1 <sup>st</sup> Avondale Way crossing	N284	Protect Forest Cover.	H	M/L
	N285	Protect riparian forested buffers.	H	M/L
	N286	Bear Creek Waterways Reach E.	H	M/L
Reach 4: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avondale Way crossing to wetland below lake	N309	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N311	Bear Creek Waterways Reach C.	H	M/L
	N312	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
Reach 5/6: Head-waters of Cottage Lake Creek	N318	Protect forest cover in reach.	H	M/L
	N320	Bear Creek Waterways Reach C.	H	M/L
	N321	Protect riparian forested buffers in reach.	H	M/L
Reach 1: Mouth to 1 <sup>st</sup> Avondale crossing	N287	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 4: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avondale crossing to wetland below lake	N313	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L
Reach 5/6: Head-waters of Cottage Lake Creek	N322	Protect instream flows in reach.	H	L

**RESTORATION: Priority of Lower Bear Creek Restoration Projects**

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
<b>A Reaches</b>				
Reach 5: Evans Creek confluence to	N211	Evans/Bear Creek Restoration - In-channel restoration through the former dairy farm (spans reaches 4 and 5).	H+	H
	N212	Install buffer strips to reduce fine sediments (spans	H	M

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
trailer park		Reaches 4 and 5).		
Reach 4: Avondale Rd. to Evans Creek confluence	N208	Evans/Bear Creek Restoration - In-channel restoration through the former dairy farm (spans Reaches 4 and 5).	H+	H
	N209	Install buffer strips to reduce fine sediments (spans Reaches 4 and 5).	H	M
Reach 1: Mouth to bottom of restoration area	N201	Lower Bear Creek channel restoration.	H+	H
	N202	Add water quality treatment for stormwater runoff from freeway.	H	M
Reach 3 – RR tracks to Avondale Rd.	N206	Riparian restoration on publicly owned land in reach.	H	H
	N205	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	M
Reach 6: Trailer park to Cottage Lake Creek confl.	N214	Riparian restoration in Friendly Village development & equestrian center.	M	L
	N215	Reduce bank armoring & restore riparian vegetation, NE 116th & Avondale Pl.	M/L	H
Reach 7: Cottage Lake Creek confl. to 133 <sup>rd</sup> St.	N219	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	H
	N221	Work with private property owners to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N220	Reforest cleared areas in reach.	M	H
<b>B Reaches</b>				
Reach 2: Restoration area to RR tracks	N203	Restore 300 ft. of creek downstream of railroad bridge.	M	H
	N204	Remove constriction of channel caused by remnant of railroad bridge.	L	M

**RESTORATION: Priority of Upper Bear Creek Restoration Projects**

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description Note: Shaded Projects are an existing priority in the Bear Creek Waterways Program.	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
<b>A Reaches</b>				
Reach 10: Top of beaver dam complex to Struve Creek confluence	N242	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	H
	N243	Continue to work with private property owners in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add large woody debris.	H	M/L
	N244	Underplant alders with conifers on publicly owned properties in reach.	M	H
Reach 9: 141 <sup>st</sup> to top of beaver dam complex	N235	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	M/L
	N236	Work with private property owners to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N237	Replant cleared, former pasture area in reach.	H	M/L
Reach 8: 133 <sup>rd</sup> St. to 141 <sup>st</sup> crossing	N226	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	H
	N228	Riparian restoration and reduction of fine sediments on Swanson Horse Farm property.	H	M
	N229	Plant southside of golf course ponds to shade them, if found to influence temperatures on Bear Creek.	H	M
	N230	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	M/L



Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description Note: Shaded Projects are an existing priority in the Bear Creek Waterways Program.	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
	N227	Reforest 10-acre wetland area on golf course in reach.	M	M
Reach 14: Top of beaver dam complex to .5 miles above Woodinville- Duvall Rd.	N267	Riparian planting in wetland area south of Woodinville Duvall Rd.	H/M	H
<b>B Reaches</b>				
Reach 13: 160 <sup>th</sup> to top end of beaver dam complex	N260	Add large woody debris in reach.		
	N262	Work with private property owners to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N261	Work with private property owners in reach to reduce water quality impacts.	M	M
Reach 11: Struve Creek to 158 <sup>th</sup> crossing	N249	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	M/L
	N250	Work with private property owners to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N251	Remove bank hardening and restore riparian area at Tolt Pipeline crossing.	M	H
Reach 16: .5 miles above Woodinville- Duvall Rd. to Paradise Lake	N276	Riparian restoration in Paradise Valley Conservation Area.	H	M/L

**RESTORATION: Priority of Cottage Lake/Cold Creeks Restoration Projects**

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 4: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avondale Way crossing to wetland below lake	N307	Work with private property owners in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N308	Work with private property owners in reach to reduce water quality impacts.	M	M
	N306	Add large woody debris to this reach.	M	L
Reach 3: Good habitat to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avondale Way crossing	N298	Work with private property owners to restore riparian buffers in reach.	H	M/L
	N300	Work with private property owners in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N299	Reforest cleared properties in reach, particularly in open space tracts.	M	M
	N301	Work with private property owners in reach to reduce water quality impacts.	M	M
	N297	Add large woody debris to this reach.	M	L
Reach 1: Mouth to 1 <sup>st</sup> Avondale Way crossing	N280	Add large woody debris to this reach.	H	M/L
	N281	Work with private property owners in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N282	Improve floodplain connection in reach by removing riprap or artificial constrictions.	H	M/L
	N283	Work with private property owners in reach to reduce water quality impacts.	M	M
Reach 2: 1 <sup>st</sup> Avondale Way	N290	Work with private property owners in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
crossing to good habitat	N288	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	M/L
	N289	Restore riparian conditions on Nickels Farm and reduce inputs of fine sediments.	H	M/L
	N291	Work with private property owners in reach to reduce water quality impacts.	M	M
Reach 5/6: Head-waters of Cottage Lake Creek	N314	Add large woody debris to reach.	H	H
	N316	Work with private property owners in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
	N317	Work with private property owners in reach to reduce water quality impacts.	M	M
Cold Creek 1/2	N324	Work with private property owners in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity.	H	M/L
Reach 5/6: Head-waters of Cottage Lake Creek	N315	Restore altered bog in Cold Creek Natural Area (Spans 5/6 Cottage Lake Creek and 1/2 Cold).	M	H
Cold Creek 1/2	N323	Restore altered bog in Cold Creek Natural Area (Spans 5/6 Cottage Lake Creek and 1/2 Cold).	M	H
Cold Creek 1/2	N325	Work with private property owners in reach to reduce water quality impacts.	M	M

### **PROTECTION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Protection Projects for the Sammamish River**

Please note: The Sammamish River reaches were not prioritized using the EDT Model, so prioritization based on expert opinion of Benefits to Chinook and Feasibility.

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 4B: Willow Golf Course to NE 116th St.	N354	Acquire 20-acre parcel Across from Willows Run Golf Course for restoration.	H	M
Reach 1B: 96th St Bridge to 68th St. Bridge	N336	Acquire property near mouth of Swamp Creek for inclusion Swamp Creek Park Restoration.	H/M	H/M
Reach 6B: Lake Sammamish to Weir	N364	Protect existing high quality riparian vegetation in Marymoor dogwalk and Lake Sammamish Rowing areas.	H/M	H

### **RESTORATION: Prioritization of Restoration Projects for the Sammamish River**

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 2: North Creek Confluence (RM 4.5) to 96th St Bridge (RM 2.5)	N339	Explore restoration of minor tributaries and enhance confluences.	H/M	H
	N338	Enhance and reconnect wetlands and remnant side channels adjacent to 102nd Avenue bridge on left bank.	H/M	H/M
	N337	Wetland restoration downstream of 102nd Avenue bridge on right bank.	H/M	M
	N340	Evaluate creation of pools in the Norway Hill area.	M	M

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 1: 96th St Bridge to Sammamish Mouth	N333	LakePointe property riparian and aquatic restoration.	H	H
	N332	Sammamish River Mouth wetland restoration.	H	H/M
	N334	Enhance and reconnect riparian wetlands at Wildcliff Shores.	H/M	H
	N335	Swamp Creek Park wetland and stream restoration.	H/M	M
Reach 5: Willow Golf Course to Bear Creek Confluence	N355	Lower Bear Creek restoration and pool creation.	H+	M
	N356	Regrade banks, create shallow rearing habitat, and restore riparian vegetation in reach.	H	M
	N357	Enhance tributary confluences at Willows Creek and Peters Creek.	H/M	M
Reach 3: NE 145th to North Creek Confluence	N343	Regrade banks, create shallow rearing habitat, and restore riparian vegetation in reach.	H	M
	N342	Enhance tributary confluences of Derby, Gold and Woodin Creeks.	H/M	H/M
	N344	Enhance and reconnect riparian wetlands near Gold Creek.	H/M	L
	N341	Restore and reconnect riparian wetlands adjacent to I-405/SR 522 Interchange.	M	L
Reach 4: Willow Golf Course to NE 145th St.	N346	Enhance tributary confluences in reach.	H	M
	N347	Reconnect Wetland 38 to river.	H	M
	N350	Wetland and side channel restoration across from Willows Run Golf Course.	H	M/L
	N348	Restore full meander in Reach 4A.	H	L
	N351	Riparian restoration between Willows Golf Course and NE 116 <sup>th</sup> .	H/M	H/M
	N349	Restore small meanders in Reach 4A.	H/M	M
	N345	Restore historic channel habitat on left bank between 116th and 124th.	H/M	M/L
	N352	Enhance Tributary 0101 confluence.	M	M
	N353	Wetland restoration in Willows Run Golf.	M/L	L
Reach 6: Lake Sammamish to Bear Creek Confluence  Unranked because primarily used by Issaquah population. Projects in Reach 6 that influence ecosystem processes (such as temperature) versus more localized benefit could benefit NLW Chinook as well and would be a higher priority.	N363	Enhance mouths of two unnamed tributaries in reach.	H	H
	N358	Sammamish River Transition Zone Restoration.	H	H/M
	N360	Enhance existing pools and create new pools in reach.	H	H/M
	N359	Regrade banks, create flood benches and restore riparian vegetation in reach.	H	M
	N362	Riparian revegetation between Lake Sammamish and weir.	H/M	H
	N361	Riparian revegetation between weir and confluence of Bear Creek.	M	H

## North Lake Washington Tributaries Tier 2: Prioritization of Site Specific Projects for North Creek, Little Bear Creek, Evans Creek and Kelsey Creek

### PROTECTION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Protection Projects for Lower North Creek

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 5: 208 <sup>th</sup> St culvert to 196 <sup>th</sup> St culvert	N380	Pursue conservation easement on property adjacent to Twin Creeks Restoration Project.	H	?
Reach 4: 228 <sup>th</sup> SE Canyon Park Rd crossing to 208 <sup>th</sup> St culvert	N376	Protect forested wetland south of Malby Road.	H/M	M/L
Reach 3: Upstream end of business park to 2228 <sup>th</sup> SE Canyon Park Rd crossing	N372	Protect forested property north of 240 <sup>th</sup> .	H	M/L
Reach 2: From Cascadia Restoration project to upstream end of business park	N370	Protect Boy Scouts property.	H+	L
	N371	Protect forested property to east of Reach 2.	H+	L

### PROTECTION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Protection Projects for Upper North Creek

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 10+: Downstream of McCollum Park to headwaters	N397	Acquire 5-acre parcel for future retention/detention.	H	L
	N396	Protect North Creek headwaters: Acquire 10 acre parcel.	H	?
Reach 9: Mill Ck development area to downstream of McCollum Park	N393	Protect forested wetlands in reach.	H	M
Reach 6: 196 <sup>th</sup> St culvert to confluence Nickel Ck and North Ck Regional Park boundary	N385	Protect large forested parcels in Reach 6.	H	M
Reach 7: Confluence Nickel Ck to confluence Penny Ck	N389	Acquire 53 acres of forest/wetlands adjacent to North Creek Regional Park.	H	M
Reach Silver 1: Mouth to 196 <sup>th</sup> culvert	N398	Acquisition of parcel including frontage on both Silver and North Creeks.	M/L	?

### RESTORATION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Restoration Projects for Lower North Creek

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 2: From Cascadia Restoration project to upstream	N367	Floodplain restoration in Reach 2.	H	M
	N369	Restore riparian wetland south of North Creek	M	L

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
end of business park		Parkway N.		
	N368	Restore riparian wetland north of 195th.	M/L	H
<b>Reaches 4 &amp; 5 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 4: 228 <sup>th</sup> SE Canyon Park Rd crossing to 208 <sup>th</sup> St culvert	N375	Enhance North Creek in Thrashers Corner area.	H	H
Reach 5: 208 <sup>th</sup> St culvert to 196 <sup>th</sup> St culvert	N377	Expand Twin Creeks restoration.	H	H
	N378	Continue to work with school in Reach 5 restore creek on their property.	H	H
	N379	Work with Landowners in Reach 5 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements.	H	H
Reach 4: 228 <sup>th</sup> SE Canyon Park Rd crossing to 208 <sup>th</sup> St culvert	N373	Floodplain restoration north of 228 <sup>th</sup> .	H	H/M
	N374	Enhance mouth and lower reaches of Palm Creek.	M	H
Reach 1: Mouth to Cascadia Restoration project	N365	Add conifers to Cascadia Project.	M	H
	N366	Restore lowest reach of North Creek.	M/L	M/L

**RESTORATION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Restoration Projects for Upper North Creek**

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 8: Confluence Penny Ck to Mill Creek development area	N390	Restoration within city-owned reach of North Creek.	H	H
<b>Reaches 7 &amp; 6 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 7: Confluence Nickel Ck to confluence Penny Ck	N386	North Creek Regional Park stream channel enhancement.	H	H
	N388	Work with landowners in Reach 7 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements.	H	H
Reach 6: 196 <sup>th</sup> St culvert to confluence Nickel Ck and North Ck Regional Park boundary	N381	Buyout frequently flooded home and restore floodplain.	H	H
	N382	Add large woody debris in reach.	H	H
	N384	Work with landowners in Reach 6 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements.	H	H
Reach 7: Confluence Nickel Ck to confluence Penny Ck	N387	Acquire property north of the North Creek Regional Park and remove dike, reconnect creek to floodplain and wetlands.	H	H/M
Reach 6: 196 <sup>th</sup> St culvert to confluence Nickel Ck and North Ck Regional Park boundary	N383	Replanting cleared parcel north of 192nd and East of Waxon Road.	H/M	?
<b>Reaches 9, 10 &amp; Penny 1 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 9: Mill Ck development area to downstream of	N391	Work with landowners in Reach 9 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements.	H	H

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
McCollum Park				
Reach 10+: Downstream of McCollum Park to headwaters	N394	Work with landowners in Reach 10 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements.	H	H
	N395	Install grade control structures (very large logs) from Northwest Stream Center to 128th in McCollum Park.	H	H
Reach 9: Mill Ck development area to downstream of McCollum Park	N392	Riparian and instream restoration in creek below McCollum Park designated as Native Growth Protection Area.	M	H
Reach Penny 1: Mouth to retention pool	N399	Improve fish passage at two culverts along Mill Creek Community Trail.	L	H

### PROTECTION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Protection Projects for Little Bear Creek

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 10: Little Bear Rd culvert to 51 <sup>st</sup> St culvert	N424	Protect undeveloped, forested wetlands in reach covering approximately 110 acres.	H	H
Reach 11: 51 <sup>st</sup> St culvert to 181 <sup>st</sup> SE culvert	N427	Protect 88 acres of mature second-growth forest on right bank of Little Bear Creek in Reach 11.	H	H
Reach 12: 180th SE Culvert to upper extent coho potential (near Silver Firs Subdivision)	N429	Protect forested, headwater wetlands North of 180th to 156th, an ~2-mile stretch of Little Bear Creek.	H+	H/M
Reach 9: Confluence with Great Dane to Little Bear Rd culvert	N422	Protect ~100 acre, undeveloped forested wetland on both Little Bear and Great Dane Creeks. (Also under Great Dane Creek Reach 1).	H	H
Reach GD1: Mouth to SR 524 crossing	N430	Protect ~100 acre, undeveloped forested wetland on both Little Bear and Great Dane Creeks. (Also listed under Reach 9).	H	H
Reach 9: Confluence with Great Dane Ck to Little Bear Rd culvert	N421	Maltby Road property, five parcels totaling 35 acres of mature second-growth upland forest.	?	?
Reach 7: Canyon Park culvert to confluence with Cutthroat Ck	N417	Protect forested, undeveloped parcels in Reach 7 west of Little Bear Creek.	H	M
Reach 2: 132 <sup>nd</sup> Ave NE to Hwy 522 crossing	N406	Protect riparian area in Reach 2 that is partially in public ownership.	H	H
Reach 8: Confluence with Cutthroat Ck to confluence with Great Dane Ck	N419	Seek conservation easements on undeveloped forested parcels in Reach 8.	H	M/L

### RESTORATION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Restoration for Little Bear Creek

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
<b>Reaches 1 &amp; 2 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 2: 132 <sup>nd</sup> Ave NE to Hwy 522 crossing	N402	Improve Fish Passage at 134th Avenue NE at RM 0.5.	H	H
	N401	Improve Fish Passage at 132nd Avenue NE at RM .45.	H	H
	N403	Restore riparian vegetation up to SR 522 and add LWD.	H	H
	N404	Construct water quality treatment and retention/detention stormwater facilities for SR 522 at 195 <sup>th</sup> .	H	H
	N405	Add Large Woody Debris at downstream end of Reach 2 as alternative to bank armoring.	M	H
Reach 1: Mouth to 132 <sup>nd</sup> Ave NE crossing	N400	Plant riparian vegetation where possible in Reach 1.	M	H
<b>Reaches 3, 4, 5 &amp; 6 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 5: Begin industrial reach to confluence Howell Ck	N411	Continue Creek Restoration at Alphine Rockeries.	H	H
	N412	Snohomish Co. to continue to work with business owners in Reach 5 and Howell Creek to improve water quality.	H	H
Reach 3: Hwy 522 crossing to confluence with Rowllins Ck	N408	Add large woody debris in Reach 3 particularly in publicly-owned section from 195th to house.	H	H
	N407	Improve fish passage at NE 195th Street at RM 1.8.	H	H/M
Reach 6: Confluence Howell Ck to Canyon Park culvert	N413	Buyout frequently flooded home, add large woody debris and restore riparian vegetation.	H	M
Reach 4: Confluence with Rowllins Ck to begin industrial reach	N409	Add large woody debris in Reach 4.	H	L
<b>Reaches 7 &amp; 8 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 7: Canyon Park culvert to confluence with Cutthroat Ck	N415	Restore floodplain to remainder creek where creek is currently constrained by Route 9.	H	H/M
	N414	Work with landowners in Reach 7 to restore riparian vegetation and add large woody debris.	H	M
Reach 8: Confluence with Cutthroat Ck to confluence with Great Dane Ck	N418	Work with private property owners to add large woody debris and restore riparian vegetation in Reach 8.	H	M/L
Reach 7: Canyon Park culvert to confluence with Cutthroat Ck	N416	Improve fish passage at privately owned barrier in lower reach of Cutthroat Creek.	M/L	L
<b>Reaches 9 &amp; 10 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 10: Little Bear Rd culvert to 51 <sup>st</sup> St culvert	N423	Improve fish passage at 51st Ave. NE, RM 6.5.	M/L	H
Reach 9: Confluence with Great Dane Ck to Little Bear Rd culvert	N420	Replace failing culvert of creosote logs under SR 524.	M/L	M
<b>Reaches 11 &amp; 12 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 11: 51 <sup>st</sup> St culvert to 181 <sup>st</sup> SE culvert	N425	Enhance large woody debris recruitment and frequency between 180th St. SE and Maltby Road.	H	H/M

<b>Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)</b>	<b>Proj. #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Benefits to Chinook</b>	<b>Ease of Implem.</b>
Reach 12: 180th SE Culvert to upper extent coho potential (near Silver Firs Subdivision)	N428	Retrofit retention/detention facilities and Silver Fir development stormwater system to cool water and augment base flows at 156 <sup>th</sup> Street SE.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
Reach 11: 51 <sup>st</sup> St culvert to 181 <sup>st</sup> SE culvert	N426	Improve fish passage at 180th Street SE at RM 7.2.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>H</b>



**PROTECTION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Protection Projects for Evans Creek**

<b>Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)</b>	<b>Proj. #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Benefits to Chinook</b>	<b>Ease of Implem.</b>
Headwaters	N440	Protect and maintain 700 acre wetland that drains to Evans & Bear Creeks and the Snoqualmie River (is designated open space as part of Redmond Ridge).	H	H
Reach 1: Confluence with Bear Ck to 188 <sup>th</sup> St	N431	Consider increasing buffer in Reach 1.	M	L
Reach 3: 196 <sup>th</sup> St crossing	N436	Protect existing habitat in undeveloped Johnson Park.	H/M	H
Reach 4: 196 <sup>th</sup> St crossing to 196 <sup>th</sup> St crossing and Redmond-Fall City Rd	N438	Work with private property owners in reach to protect existing wetlands.	L	L

**RESTORATION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Restoration Projects for Evans Creek**

<b>Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)</b>	<b>Proj. #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Benefits to Chinook</b>	<b>Ease of Implem.</b>
Reach 3: Union Hill Rd crossing to 196 <sup>th</sup> St crossing	N435	Work with private property owners in Reach 3 to improve riparian and instream conditions.	H/M	M
	N434	Restoration of Evans Creek within Johnson.	M	H
Reach 5: 196 <sup>th</sup> St crossing and Redmond-Fall City Rd to Redmond-Fall City Rd crossing	N439	Move Evans Creek away from Redmond Fall City Road, re-meander, increase buffer and channel complexity and restore riparian vegetation.	M/L	M
Reach 2: 188 <sup>th</sup> Street to Union Hill Rd crossing	N433	Restore Evans Creek In-Place - If creek is not relocated away from industrial area, enhance stream conditions in existing location.	M	L
	N432	Evans Creek Relocation Study - Study feasibility of relocating Evans Creek to the North, away from industrial area and restoring.	?	M
Reach 4: 196 <sup>th</sup> St crossing to 196 <sup>th</sup> St crossing and Redmond-Fall City Rd	N437	Conduct pilot project to address high sedimentation, invasive reed canary grass, and to restore riparian vegetation.	M	L

**PROTECTION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Protection Projects in Kelsey Creek**

Please note: Kelsey Creek reaches were not prioritized for protection using EDT Model. Therefore these potential projects are prioritized based on expert opinion of Benefits to Chinook and Ease of Implementation only.

<b>Reach # (Not Listed in Priority Order)</b>	<b>Proj. #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Benefits to Chinook</b>	<b>Ease of Implem.</b>
Reach 6: Main Street to headwaters	N495	Maintain headwater wetlands.	H	H
Reach 2: Lake Hills	N465	Acquire parcels just south of SE 7 along wetland	H	H

Reach # (Not Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
connector to lower end of Glenndale Golf Course		buffer.		
Reach 4: Olympic pipeline structure to confluence with Valley Ck	N482	Protect existing riparian habitat, especially in larger parcels where stream could meander and buffers could be wider.	H	H
Reach 5: Confluence with Valley Creek to Main Street	N492	Protect wetlands along 148 <sup>th</sup> .	H	H
Reach 7: Richards Creek – mouth to SE 32 <sup>nd</sup> St	N504	Acquire undeveloped properties or easements along reach 77-02 & 78-01.	H	H
Reach 9: West Tributary – mouth to Bellevue-Redmond Road	N514	Acquire parcels just south of SE 7 along wetland buffer.	H	H
Reach 2: Lake Hills connector to lower end of Glenndale Golf Course	N466	Implement farm management BMPs.	H	M
	N467	Investigate and remove illegal water withdrawals in reach.	H	M
	N468	Investigate opportunities to utilize alternative water sources for legal water withdrawals in reach.	H	M
Reach 4: Olympic pipeline structure to confluence with Valley Ck	N483	Investigate options for more natural stream channel during Bel-Red commercial redevelopment process.	H	M
Reach 5: Confluence with Valley Creek to Main Street	N491	Protect existing coniferous riparian habitat along Kelsey Creek upstream of Ilahee Apt to 148th Ave NE.	H	M
Reach 10: Goff Creek – mouth to Bellevue- Redmond Road	N515	Purchase riparian forested buffers or conservation easements in stream segment 81-01 of Goff Creek.	H	M
Reach 3: Grade control passage obstruction at golf course to Olympic pipeline structure	N476	Continue to Implement Golf Course BMPs.	M	H
Reach 7: Richards Creek – mouth to SE 32 <sup>nd</sup> St	N503	Purchase 2 parcels to protect hillside springs/seeps and forest.	M	H

**RESTORATION: Prioritization of Site-Specific Restoration Projects for Kelsey Creek**

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
Reach 3: Grade control passage obstruction at golf course to Olympic pipeline structure	N473	Improve fish passage at concrete weirs.	H	H
	N469	Install large woody debris in stream segments 76- 03a through 76-08.	H	M
	N470	Restoration of riparian areas in reach.	H	M
	N472	Improve fish passage at NE 8th St.	H	L
	N474		H	L

Remove riprap, setback banks, and bioengineer

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
		banks.		
	N475	Restore stream channel & off-channel habitat upstream of NE 8th.	H	L
	N471	Work with streamside property owners north of NE 8th to establish native riparian buffers.	M	M
Reach 4: Olympic pipeline structure to confluence with Valley Creek	N477	Install large woody debris in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08.	H	M
	N478	Restoration of riparian areas in reach.	H	M
	N480	Improve fish passage at Olympic Pipeline weirs.	H	M
	N479	Use bioengineering and bank slope setbacks to remove severely eroding gabion walls and stabilize stream banks.	H	L
	N481	Re-establish more natural channel through Bel-Red area.	H	L
Reach 2: Lake Hills connector to lower end of Glendale Golf Course	N454	Install large woody debris in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08.	H	H
	N457	Restoration of riparian areas in reach.	H	H
	N459	Remove invasive non-native plants and restore native vegetation in reach.	H	H
	N462	In lower Glendale, establish wetland along mainstem Kelsey, allow floodplain connectivity.	H	H
	N458	Install large woody debris in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08.	H	M
	N460	Set back or remove berm on reach 76-05 and expand buffer and channel migration zone.	H	M
	N463	Allow natural channel migration to occur in lower Glendale reaches and Kelsey Creek Farm.	H	M
	N464	Enlarge Riparian Buffer through Glendale Country Club.	H	M
	N461	If berm on reach 76-05 cannot be moved, then explore opportunities to utilize man-made tributary through pastures as secondary channel.	H/M	M
	N456	Restore stream channel through segments 76-03 through 76-05.	M	H
	N455	Enhance wetlands to restore off-channel and riparian wetland habitats along stream segment 76-05.	M	M
	N453	Improve fish passage at Lake Hills Connector.	M	L
Reach 9: West Tributary – mouth to Bellevue-Redmond Road	N510	Install large woody debris in stream segments 80-01 through 80-02 in the West Tributary.	H	H
	N511	Restore original stream channel of the West Tributary through Kelsey Creek Farm.	H	H
	N512	Reduce invasive non-native plants in high Chinook usage reaches of West Tributary.	H	H
	N513	Place large woody debris in floodplain near channel and spanning logs.	H	H
	N509	Improve fish passage at NE First Street on West Tributary.	H	M
Reach 1: Mouth to confluence with Richards Creek and Lake Hills culvert	N442	Riparian restoration in Mercer Slough.	H	H
	N449	Improve fish passage at 121st Avenue SE.	H	H
	N452	Above I-405, reach 76-03: install large woody debris; restore riparian vegetation.	H	H
	N443	Enhance Mercer Slough cool water refuges.	H	M

Reach # (Listed in Priority Order)	Proj. #	Description	Benefits to Chinook	Ease of Implem.
	N446	Replace culverts beneath I-405 with bridge and restore stream habitat.	H	M
	N448	Above I-405, reach 76-03: remove riprap in stream channel bottom, install large woody debris, and restore habitat.	H	M
	N451	Above I-405, reach 76-03: improve connections with cold water seeps/springs off Woodridge Hill for refugia.	H	M
	N445	Remove creosote wall near I-90.	H	M/L
	N441	Mercer Slough floodplain restoration.	M	H
	N444	Reduce pesticide use and protect water quality in the Mercer Slough Blueberry Farm.	M	H
	N447	Above I-405, reach 76-03: check sewage pump station/force mains for potential problems.	M	H
	N450	Above I-405, reach 76-03: investigate opportunities to connect wetlands on north side of SE 8 <sup>th</sup> .	M	M
Reach 8: Valley Creek – mouth to Bellevue Municipal Golf Course	N505	Daylight Valley Creek through Bellevue Golf Course.	H	H
	N508	Install large woody debris in stream segment 83-01 of Sears Creek.	H	H
	N506	Improve fish passage at culverts beneath SR 520.	H	M
	N507	Install large woody debris in stream segments 82_01 through 82-05 of Valley Creek.	H	L
<b>Reaches 5 &amp; 7 Tied in Priority</b>				
Reach 5: Confluence with Valley Creek to Main Street	N490	Improve fish passage at 148th Ave NE.	H	H
Reach 7: Richards Creek – mouth to SE 32 <sup>nd</sup> St	N498	Improve fish passage at Lake Hills Connector.	H	H
	N499	Install large woody debris in stream segment 77-02 through 77-03 of Richards Creek.	H	H
	N502	Reduce invasive non-native plants in high Chinook usage reaches of Richards Creek.	H	H
Reach 5: Confluence with Valley Creek to Main Street	N485	Install large woody debris in stream segment 76-03a through 76-08 of Kelsey Creek.	H	M
	N486	Purchase riparian forested buffers or conservation easements in stream segments 76-08 and 76-09.	H	M
	N489	Improve fish passage private culverts that limit passage and flow.	H	M
	N484	Channel restoration through apartment complex.	H	L
	N488	Reduce bank armoring, lay back banks, and use bioengineering to restore banks and riparian area.	H	L
Reach 7: Richards Creek – mouth to SE 32 <sup>nd</sup> St	N500	Install large woody debris in stream segment 79-01 of Sunset Creek.	H	L
	N496	Improve fish passage at SE 26th Street on East Creek.	M	H
	N497	Improve fish passage at SE 30 <sup>th</sup> Street on Richards Creek.	M	H
	N501	Purchase riparian forested buffers or conservation easements in stream segments 77-01 through 77-03 of Richards Creek.	?	?

## Preliminary DRAFT North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier I - Initial Habitat Project List

### Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.

### Bear Creek Lower Reaches 1-7

#### Ranking Notes:

LWD feasibility determined by ownership (H for public and M/L for private).

Many non-specific restoration and protection projects received H Benefit Rankings and M/L feasibility until specific projects are identified.

#### Basinwide Recommendations:

Project #	Description
N601	Study is needed to determine where LWD is most needed. Adding LWD most feasible on PBRs and conservation easement properties.
N602	Landowner outreach and education is needed about the habitat values provided by beavers and beaver dams.
N603	Need to policy to manage both the types and level of human use on lands acquired for habitat purposes to ensure that habitat goals are not threatened.

#### Reach 1: Bear Creek from mouth to bottom of restoration reach

##### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N201	1	3 of 7	4	<b>Lower Bear Creek Restoration:</b> Provide an enhanced channel alternative to the ditched and leveed lower 3,000 feet of Bear Creek, including a new refuge confluence with the Sammamish River. Add LWD, restore riparian conditions.		Currently proposed Corps/City of Redmond project only covers 2,000 feet of reach. Restoration is needed for full reach. Lots of community support for project. Project also listed in Sammamish.	<b>H+</b>	<b>H</b>
N202	1	3 of 7	new	<b>Add water quality treatment for stormwater</b> runoff from freeway in this reach.		Explore stormwater retention in this reach that does not conflict with maintaining current buffer on creek.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

##### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
	1	7 of 7		9	No projects identified at this time.				

**Reach 2: Bear Creek from bottom of restoration reach to RR tracks (WDFW trap)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N203	2	7 of 7	3	<b>Restore 300 foot section of creek</b> downstream of railroad bridge that was not part of past restoration efforts in this reach. Plant riparian buffer and add LWD.		Not much riparian vegetation currently exists in this section.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N204	2	7 of 7	new	<b>Remove constriction of channel</b> caused by remnant of railroad bridge.		Causes erosion downstream of bridge. Expensive project for the area effected. Not sure about ownership and railroad/trail rights.	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
	2	1 of 7			No projects identified at this time.				

**Reach 3: Bear Creek from RR tracks (WDFW trap) to Avondale Rd Crossing (potential restoration reach)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N205	3	4 of 7	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to reach.		Lots of public land in reach. Adding LWD in urban areas may be more difficult.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N206	3	4 of 7	9	<b>Riparian restoration in reach.</b> Most of the reach is publicly owned, but need to remove invasive plants and replant with native vegetation.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N207	3	5 of 7		9	The Washington Department of Transportation owns property off NE Redmond Way in this reach. If the Department sells this property, should be protected from development.		Could City of Redmond secure first right of refusal for property? There is not much available land in this part of the watershed and therefore anything available should be considered a valuable opportunity. May be possible to convince WSDOT to use this as a mitigation site. Development on this site should really not be a concern anyway given that it is in the floodplain.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 4: Bear Creek from Avondale Rd Crossing (potential restoration reach) to Evan Cr confluence****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N208	4	2 of 7	5	<b>Evans/Bear Creek Restoration:</b> In-channel restoration is needed in Bear Creek and Evans Creek through the former dairy farm at the confluence; RM 1.25 to RM 2.5 on Bear Creek and RM 1.2 to RM 4.6 on Evans Creek (Same as Keller Farm). Reconfigure channel where it has been widened due to past farm practices, enhance riparian area, add LWD, replant.		Feasibility study needed to determine scope of project. Seen by local experts as one of the largest opportunities for habitat restoration in Bear Creek. Creation of a wetland mitigation bank is an option here if can be done in a way that meet both wetland and stream restoration needs. Owner may have some interest in selling property to the right buyer.	<b>H+</b>	<b>H</b>
N209	4	2 of 7	new	<b>Install buffer strips</b> to reduce inputs of fine sediments into the creek from farm land (has been tilled in recent years).		Landowner would have to be willing to cooperate. Perhaps Adopt-A-Stream could approach landowner.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N210	4	6 of 7		new	<b>Protect floodplain and wetland areas</b> adjacent to Keller Farm property in this reach.		Possible opportunity for protection in this reach is acquisition for the Bear and Evans Creeks Greenway Program. However, if trail comes through this area, need to minimize impacts to creek. This area has also been identified as a possible wetland mitigation bank site. Stream and wetland restoration actions in this reach need to be compatible and coordinated.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 5: Bear Creek from Evans Cr confluence to Trailer Park (Keller Farm reach)****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N211	5	1 of 7	5	<b>Evans/Bear Creek Restoration:</b> In-channel restoration is needed in Bear Creek and Evans Creek through the former dairy farm at the confluence; RM 1.25 to RM 2.5 on Bear Creek and RM 1.2 to RM 4.6 on Evans Creek (Same as Keller Farm). Enhance riparian area, add LWD, replant, add pools, increase off-channel complexity (oxbows, backwater areas).		Feasibility study needed to determine scope of project. Seen by local experts as one of the largest opportunities for habitat restoration in Bear Creek. Creation of a wetland mitigation bank is an option here if can be done in a way that meet both wetland and stream restoration needs. Owner may have some interest in selling property to the right buyer. Son of owner approached Muckelshoots about selling land. Trust for Public Lands contacted them with no success. Should continue to follow up on this.	<b>H+</b>	<b>H</b>
N212	5	1 of 7	new	<b>Install buffer strips</b> to reduce inputs of fine sediments into the creek from farm land (has been used tilled in recent years).		Landowner would have to be willing to cooperate. Perhaps Adopt-A-Stream could approach landowner.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>



**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N213	5	4 of 7		new	<b>Protect floodplain and wetland areas</b> adjacent to Keller Farm property in this reach.		Possible opportunity for protection in this reach is acquisition for the Bear and Evans Creeks Greenway Program. However, if trail comes through this area, need to minimize impacts to creek. This area has also been identified as a possible wetland mitigation bank site. Stream and wetland restoration actions in this reach need to be compatible and coordinated.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 6: Bear Creek from Trailer Park (top Keller Farm reach) to Cottage Lake Creek****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N214	6	5 of 7	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects. In particular, restoration needed throughout Friendly Village development in downstream end of reach and equestrian center near middle of the reach.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued. There are a lot of private landowners in this reach.	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
N215	6	5 of 7	new	<b>Reduce or remove bank armoring</b> and restore riparian vegetation at NE 116th and Avondale Place.		Proposed for King County acquisition. Adjacent to Redmond proposed acquisition. Feasibility H if acquired, but L otherwise.	<b>M/L</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N216	6	3 of 7		7	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments. Particularly forested area south of Puget Power Trail and at corner of 116th and Avondale Road.		One parcel being considered by King County, 2 acres. Funding in process for this site. Feasibility H for King County parcel, M for rest of the reach.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N217	6	3 of 7		8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek, Cottage Lake Creek, and other salmonid tributaries.		Not many protection opportunities remain in this reach.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N218	6	3 of 7		new	<b>Protect undeveloped properties</b> in reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Reach 7: Bear Creek from Cottage Lake Creek to 133rd St (King County gage site)****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N219	7	6 of 7	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris to Bear Creek:</b> Particularly in already protected area with intact riparian forest. Good opportunity in this reach in large properties that are in public ownership.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N220	7	6 of 7	new	<b>Explore opportunities to reforest cleared areas</b> in this reach in order to increase forest cover.			<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N221	7	6 of 7	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibil. H, M, L
N222	7	2 of 7	Y	8c	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways</b> program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach includes "Reach D". In particular, there may be opportunities to protect forested area near Classic Nursery.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N223	7	2 of 7		8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N224	7	2 of 7		7	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments. Good opportunities in reach to protect contiguous forest cover.		This reach begins the rural zoning the Bear Creek basin.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N225	7	2 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows in reach:</b> Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Preliminary DRAFT North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier I - Initial Habitat Project List**  
**Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.**  
**Bear Creek Upper Reaches 8-16**

**Ranking Notes:**

LWD Feasibility determined by ownership (H for public and M/L for private)

Many non-specific restoration and protection projects received H Benefit Rankings and M/L feasibility until specific projects are identified.

**Reach 8: Bear Creek from 133rd St (King County gage site) to 141st crossing**  
**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N226	8	3 of 7	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Bear Creek, particularly in areas that are already publicly owned in reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N227	8	3 of 7		<b>Reforest 10-acre wetland</b> area on golf course in reach that is part of dedicated open space for property.		Not sure if wetlands are hydraulically connected to creek.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>
N228	8	3 of 7	new	<b>Restoration needed on Swanson Horse Farm</b> property on NE 140th St. Reduce fine sediments, restore riparian areas. Pursue farm plan to address impacts to Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N229	8	3 of 7	new	<b>Determine whether or not ponds on golf course are hydrologically connected to Bear Creek</b> and source of warm water. If found to add to temperature problems on the creek, recommend planting south side of ponds to shade them.		Rating assumes that the ponds are hydraulically connected to creek and access to land is granted.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N230	8	3 of 7	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N231	8	5 of 7		new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N232	8	5 of 7	Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach includes "Reach D". In particular, forested riparian parcels contiguous to already protected properties. Also protect undeveloped properties that can be restored like the Swanson Horse Farm.		Property currently for sale on the north side of 133rd St includes five parcels but all owned by same owner.	<b>H+</b>	<b>M</b>
N233	8	5 of 7		new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N234	8	5 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 9: Bear Creek from 141 St crossing to top end of beaver pond complex****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N235	9	2 of 7	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Bear Creek as opportunities arise in this reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N236	9	2 of 7	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N237	9	2 of 7	new	<b>Replant cleared, former pasture area</b> in reach. Area is wetland so plant with appropriate trees for wetland environment (eg black cottonwood).		Unsure how many parcels/landowners this project would involve.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N238	9	3 of 7		new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N239	9	3 of 7	Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach includes "Reach D". In particular, pursue protection of the Grandstan property at the upstream end of this reach and undeveloped properties that could be restored.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N240	9	3 of 7		new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N241	9	3 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 10: Bear Creek from top end of beaver pond complex to confluence with Struve Creek****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N242	10	1 of 7	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Bear Creek, particularly in areas that are already publicly owned in reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N243	10	1 of 7	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N244	10	1 of 7	new	On already protected properties in reach, <b>underplant existing alder stands with conifers.</b>		In process on King County land (planting fall 2004)	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N245	10	4 of 7		new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N246	10	4 of 7	Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach includes "Reach B". There are blocks of contiguous forested riparian area that should be protected.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N247	10	4 of 7		new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N248	10	4 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 11: Bear Creek from confluence with Struve Creek to 158th Crossing**  
**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N249	11	7 of 7	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Bear Creek as opportunities arise in this reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N250	11	7 of 7	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N251	11	7 of 7	new	<b>Remove bank hardening and restore riparian area</b> at Tolt Pipeline crossing.		This site is used for public fish viewing so the primary benefit of this project would be an opportunity to educate the public about what good fish habitat looks like. King County is planning to do some vegetation planting work here this fall. Not sure about bank hardening. Also looking into options for fencing and restricting equestrian access to the creek.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N252	11	6 of 7		new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
M253	11	6 of 7	Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach includes "Reach B".		There are many one-acre parcels in this reach so high potential for impacts from development.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N254	11	6 of 7		new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N255	11	6 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 12: Bear Creek from 158th Crossing to 160th crossing (lower end beaver pond complex)****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	12	4 of 7	new	No projects identified at this time.				

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N256	12	7 of 7		new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments. Particularly protect forest cover on the Granston property.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N257	12	7 of 7	Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach "			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>



N258	12	7 of 7		new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N259	12	7 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

### Reach 13: Bear Creek from 160th crossing (lower end beaver pond complex) to top of beaver pond complex

#### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N260	13	6 of 7	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris to Bear Creek</b> , particularly in areas that are already publicly owned in reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N261	13	6 of 7	new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> in reach to reduce water quality impacts of their landscaping practices.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>
N262	13	6 of 7	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

#### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N263	13	2 of 7		new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N264	13	2 of 7	Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach B".			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N265	13	2 of 7		new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N266	13	2 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 14:** Bear Creek from top of beaver pond complex to upper extent chinook in Bear Creek (0.5 miles upstream of Woodinville-Duvall Rd)**Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N267	14	5 of 7	new	<b>Riparian planting in wetland</b> area on the south side of Woodinville Duvall Road.		Site is publicly owned. King County project is in process.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N268	14	1 of 7	Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach A and B".			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N269	14	1 of 7		new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N270	14	1 of 7		new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N271	14	1 of 7		new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 15:** Bear Creek from upper extent chinook (0.5 miles upstream of Woodinville-Duvall Rd) to Paradise Lk (presumed upper extent coho)**Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	15		new	No project identified at this time.				

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N272	15		Y	new	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways program</b> to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach A". In particular, protect Stevens and Dolittle properties.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N273	15			new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments. In particular, acquire fee interests or conservation easements in Snohomish County on forested headwaters of Cottage Lake Creek and Bear Creek (700 acres in four ownerships). Zoning is rural, 5-acre.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N274	15			new	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Bear Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N275	15			new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 16:****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N276	16		new	<b>Remove invasive plants</b> and plant riparian buffer along Bear Creek through out Paradise Valley Conservation Area.		Currently no money is available to do this project.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning habitat.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Protect. Benefit Rank	Existing Protect. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N277	16			new	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments. In particular, acquire fee interests or conservation easements in Snohomish County on forested headwaters of Cottage Lake Creek and Bear Creek (700 acres in four ownerships). Zoning is rural, 5-acre.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N278	16			new	<b>Protect instream flows</b> in reach. Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N279	16		Y	new	<b>Protect Paradise Valley</b> , headwaters for Bear Creek. Ensure that protected property is used consistently with habitat protection.		Site is already in public ownership. There is an issue with bike trails on the site.	<b>H</b>	<b>H/M</b>

**Preliminary DRAFT North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier I - Initial Habitat Project List**  
**Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.**  
**Cottage Lake Reaches 1-6 & Cold Creeks Reaches 1-2**

**Ranking Notes:**

LWD Feasibility determined by ownership (H for public and M/L for private)

Many non-specific restoration and protection projects received H Benefit Rankings and M/L feasibility until specific projects are identified.

**NOTE: It may be valuable to prioritize protection projects in Cottage/Cold Creeks over those in Bear given the highly productive nature of this system**

**Reach 1: Cottage Creek from mouth to Avondale Way crossing**

**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restoration Benefit	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N280	1	3 of 4	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Cottage Lake Creek as opportunities arise in this reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N281	1	3 of 4	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N282	1	3 of 4	new	<b>Explore opportunities to improve floodplain connection</b> in reach by removing riprap or artificial constrictions.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N283	1	3 of 4	new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> in reach to reduce water quality impacts of their landscaping practices.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning areas.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N284	1	3 of 5		7	<b>Forest Cover Protection</b> - Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N285	1	3 of 5		8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Cottage Lake Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N286	1	3 of 5	Y	8c	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways</b> program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach E."			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N287	1	3 of 5		new	<b>Protect instream flows in reach.</b> Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals. Instream flows are critical in Cottage/Cold Creeks because flows are so low.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 2: Cottage Creek from Avondale Way to beginning of good quality habitat****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restoration Benefit	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N288	2	4 of 4	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Cottage Lake Creek as opportunities arise in this reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N289	2	4 of 4	new	<b>Restore riparian conditions</b> along Cottage Lake Creek on Nickels Farm. Reduce fine sediment inputs from equestrian area.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N290	2	4 of 4	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N291	2	4 of 4	new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> in reach to reduce water quality impacts of their landscaping practices.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning areas.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N292	2	2 of 5		7	<b>Forest Cover Protection</b> - Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N293	2	2 of 5		8a	<b>Protect 40-acre parcel</b> on Cottage Lake Creek (Nickels Farm).			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N294	2	2 of 5	Y	8c	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways</b> program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach E."			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N295	2	2 of 5		8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Cottage Lake Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N296	2	2 of 5		new	<b>Protect instream flows in reach.</b> Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals. Instream flows are critical in Cottage/Cold Creeks because flows are so low.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 3: Cottage Creek from beginning of good quality habitat to 2nd Avondale Way crossing****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restoration Benefit	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N297	3	2 of 4	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Cottage Lake Creek as opportunities arise in this reach. There are a few wide spots through Cross Roads development where LWD could be added.		LWD not as important here. Not much opportunity for channel movement in this reach.	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
N298	3	2 of 4	new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> upstream of Native Growth Protection Easements in reach to restore riparian buffers.		Invasives (nightshade) are a problem in this reach.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N299	3	2 of 4	new	<b>Explore opportunities to reforest cleared properties</b> in reach, particularly in open space tracts.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

N300	3	2 of 4	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N301	3	2 of 4	new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> in reach to reduce water quality impacts of their landscaping practices.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

## Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning and spawning areas.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N302	3	1 of 5		7	<b>Forest Cover Protection</b> - Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N303	3	1 of 5	Y	8c	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways</b> program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach E."			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N304	3	1 of 5		8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Cottage Lake Creek. In particular, stop encroachment into riparian buffers that are part of Native Growth Protection Easements in reach.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N305	3	1 of 5		new	<b>Protect instream flows in reach.</b> Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Explore whether or not withdrawals at nursery site in reach is a problem. Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals. Instream flows are critical in Cottage because flows are so low.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>



**Reach 4: Cottage Creek from 2nd Avondale Way crossing to begin wetland below lake****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restoration Benefit	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N306	4	1 of 4	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Cottage Lake Creek as opportunities arise in this reach.		Opportunities are limited in this reach - lots of houses close to the creek. Not much wood present.	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
N307	4	1 of 4	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued. Look for and remove invasive nightshade.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N308	4	1 of 4	new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> in reach to reduce water quality impacts of their landscaping practices.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning areas.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N309	4	3 of 5		7	<b>Forest Cover Protection</b> - Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N310	4	3 of 5		8b	<b>Protect Cold Creek Headwaters/Recharge Area.</b>		There are three springs near this reach.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N311	4	3 of 5	Y	8c	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways</b> program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach C."			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N312	4	3 of 5		8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Cottage Lake Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N313	4	3 of 5		new	<b>Protect instream flows in reach.</b> Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals. Instream flows are critical in Cottage/Cold Creeks because flows are so low.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 5 & 6:****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restoration Benefit	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N314	5,6	5 of 6	3	<b>Add Large Woody Debris</b> to Cottage Lake Creek, particularly in areas that are already publicly owned.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N315	5,6	5 of 6	new	Portion of <b>Cold Creek Natural Area</b> is an altered bog in need of restoration.		Will need to study restoration needs of bog. Possibly fill cross channels and ditches in bog. Remove spirea.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N316	5,6	5 of 6	new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N317	5,6	5 of 6	new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> in reach to reduce water quality impacts of their landscaping practices.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning areas.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N318	5,6	3 of 5		7	<b>Forest Cover Protection</b> - Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N319	5,6	3 of 5		8b	<b>Protect Cold Creek Headwaters/Recharge Area.</b>		There are three springs near reach.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N320	5,6	3 of 5	Y	8c	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways</b> program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach C."			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N321	5,6	3 of 5		8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Cottage Lake Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

N322	5,6	3 of 5		new	<b>Protect instream flows in reach.</b> Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals. Instream flows are critical in Cottage/Cold Creeks because flows are so low.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
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**Cold Creek Reach 1-2:****Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restoration Benefit	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N323	1,2		new	<b>Portion of Cold Creek Natural Area</b> is an altered bog in need of restoration.		Will need to study restoration needs of bog. Possibly fill cross channels and ditches in bog. Remove spirea.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N324	1,2		new	<b>Continue to work with private property owners</b> in reach to restore riparian areas, increase in-channel complexity and add LWD. Use King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects report to identify specific potential projects.		In King County's 1994 Bear Creek and Evans Creek Capital Improvement Program Projects habitat problems were identified, prioritized and solutions identified. Report covers LWD, in-channel restoration as well as riparian restoration. Information is still relevant and identified projects that have not yet been done should be pursued.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N325	1,2		new	<b>Work with private property owners</b> in reach to reduce water quality impacts of their landscaping practices.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect pool habitat and the habitat features that support the creation of pools (lwd, riparian function, and channel connectivity), and spawning areas. Protect cold water temperatures by protecting headwaters and sources of groundwater.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N326	1,2			6	<b>Cold Creek Protection</b> - Determine the source of and properly protect the aquifer for the Cold Creek groundwater springs in Cottage Lake Creek. (Note: groundwater flows from incorporated Woodinville and possibly parts of Little Bear subarea and Lake Leota.)			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N327	1,2			7	<b>Forest Cover Protection</b> - Acquire forest property, development rights/conservation easements, and provide enhanced incentives to retain and plant forest area environments.			<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N328	1,2			8b	<b>Protect Cold Creek Headwaters/Recharge Area.</b>			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

N329	1,2		Y	8c	<b>Continue Bear Creek Waterways</b> program to protect best remaining habitat. This reach is part of Waterways "Reach C." In particular, large forested parcels south of NE Woodinville Road.			H	M/L
N330	1,2			8e	<b>Protect riparian forested buffers</b> along Cold Creek.			H	M/L
N331	1,2			new	<b>Protect instream flows in reach.</b> Begin by identifying legal and illegal water withdrawals.		Several strategies could be used to deal with illegal water withdrawals. Education, incentives and enforcement could all be used to achieve goals. Instream flows are critical in Cottage/Cold Creeks because flows are so low.	H	L

## Preliminary DRAFT North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier I - Initial Habitat Project List

### Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.

### Sammamish River Reaches 1-6B

#### Reach 1A-1B: Mouth to 68th St. Bridge; upper extent template delta (68th St. Bridge) to 96th St Bridge (RM 2.5)

Sammamish Action Plan Reach 1 = EDT Reach 1A-B

#### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Add big LWD and jams (larger than attempted in past), Set back levees, Restore riparian vegetation along the Mainstem Sammamish and its tributaries. Focus on addition of backwater pool areas, restoration of side channels, and the use of LWD as cover, to restore functions and processes.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N332	1A	2 of 5	new - Sammamish Action Plan	<b>Sammamish River Mouth Wetland Restoration:</b> Restore wetlands on King County property near mouth and on island.		The wetlands are publically owned.	H	H/M
N333	1A	2 of 5	new - Sammamish Action Plan	<b>Lake Pointe Property Riparian and Aquatic Restoration:</b> 45 acre property on Lake Washington at right bank of Sammamish River mouth is targeted for cleanup of hydrocarbons and other pollutants. Restore shoreline as part of redevelopment.			H	H
N334	1B	2 of 5	Sammamish River #14a	<b>Enhance and Reconnect Riparian Wetlands at Wildcliff Shores:</b> Enhance and reconnect riparian wetlands to river, as described in the Sammamish River Corridor Action Plan, at Wildcliff Shores, across from Swamp Creek. Restore riparian vegetation.		Riparian revegetation in progress in 2004. City of Kenmore secured Community Salmon Fund grant. Property is privately owned but community supports work. Project includes some funding to study feasibility of reconnecting wetlands on site.	H/M	H
N335	1B	2 of 5	Sammamish River #15	<b>Swamp Creek Regional Park Wetland and Stream Restoration:</b> As identified in the Sammamish River Corridor Action Plan, restore large, publicly owned wetland complex at the confluence of Swamp Creek and the Sammamish River, creating a diversity of wetland elevations and habitats in the floodplain.		In Corps G.I. Historically an area of many wetlands that are now degraded. Has been identified as a potential mitigation banking site. King County park may go to City of Kenmore.	H/M	M

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Areas of relatively high-quality habitat forming features (LWD, riparian function, and channel connectivity) and those providing cover and cold water refuge for critical life stages should be protected and maintained.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N336	1B	not ranked		Sam. River #9	<b>Acquire Undeveloped Property at Mouth of Swamp Creek:</b> Purchase parcel to the east of Swamp Creek Regional Park for inclusion in N335 Swamp Creek Regional Park Wetland and Stream Restoration (described above).			<b>H/M</b>	<b>H/M</b>

**Reach 2: 96th St Bridge (RM 2.5) to North Creek Confluence (RM 4.5)**

Sammamish Action Plan Reach 2 = EDT Reach 2

**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Add big LWD and jams (larger than attempted in past), Set back levees, Restore riparian vegetation along the Mainstem Sammamish and its tributaries. Focus on addition of backwater pool areas, restoration of side channels, and the use of LWD as cover, to restore functions and processes.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N337	2	1 of 5	Sammamish River Action Plan	<b>Wetland Restoration on Right Bank in Bothell:</b> Restore historic wetlands on right bank downstream of 102nd Avenue bridge to be seasonally inundated wetlands with small channels connecting them to the river.			<b>H/M</b>	<b>M</b>
N338	2	1 of 5	Sammamish River 14b	<b>Enhance and Reconnect Riparian Wetlands</b> and remnant side channels adjacent to 102nd Avenue bridge on left bank.		Property is in public ownership.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N339	2	1 of 5	Sammamish Action Plan and Samm River #13a	<b>Explore Restoration Opportunities at Minor Tributaries (Tributaries 0057A, 0068, and 0069) and Enhance Tributary Confluences:</b> Projects should include as appropriate correction of fish passage barriers, riparian restoration, placement of large woody debris, and creation of cool-water refuge pools. Some restoration work has been done already on Tributary 0057(Horse Creek) but additional measures may be warranted to create a cool-water refuge.		Concern with cutthroat predation. Cold water not as important here. Trail in this reach too. Reach is forested with high banks.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>H</b>
N340	2	1 of 5	Sammamish River #3	<b>Norway Hills Enhancement:</b> Evaluate creation of pools in the Norway Hill area of the river where some groundwater sources are piped to the river as part of the stormwater system. Determine if groundwater inflows at Norway Hill are in need of special protection or mitigation.		Some restoration has been done. River goes underground for a long distance and then daylighted, then underground again.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Areas of relatively high-quality habitat forming features (LWD, riparian function, and channel connectivity) and those providing cover and cold water refuge for critical life stages should be protected and maintained.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	2			new	No projects identified at this time				

**Reach 3A-3B: North Creek Confluence (RM 4.5) to NE 175; NE 175th St (downstream end of agriculture area) to NE 145th (RM 7.5 - agriculture area)**

Sammamish Action Plan Reach 3 = EDT Reach 3 A-B

**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Add big LWD and jams, Set back levees, Restore riparian vegetation along the Mainstem Sammamish and the Sammamish River tributaries. Focus on restoring floodplain connections and promote meandering as a way to increase connections with cool groundwater sources.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N341	3A	4 of 5	Sammamish River #14c	<b>Restore and Reconnect Riparian Wetlands Adjacent to I-405/SR 522 Interchange</b> at the publicly owned historic wetland area, as described in the Sammamish River Corridor Action Plan.		Historically very large wetland near Cascadia Campus. Feasibility effected by WDOT concerns, wetland degradation, trail and levees block connection, and expensive.	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
N342	3B	4 of 5	Sammamish River #13e, 13f, 13g	<b>Enhance Tributary Confluences of Derby, Gold and Woodin Creeks:</b> Enhance tributary confluence of Derby Creek with Sammamish River. Project should include as appropriate correction of fish passage barriers, riparian restoration, placement of large woody debris, and creation of cool-water refuge pool. Fish passage improvements and riparian restoration has already been done on Gold and Woodin Creeks, create pools at mouths for cool water refuge.		Creation of pools at tributary mouths in Corps GI.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N343	3B	4 of 5	Sammamish River #5,11,12	<b>Regrade Banks, Create Shallow Rearing Habitat, and Restore Riparian Vegetation:</b> Regrade banks, create flood benches at or below high-water mark, and plant banks and benches with native vegetation. Particular focus should be given to the upper river (RM 11 to RM 13.6) and downstream of the major tributaries. An "emerging" bench/ wetland would provide juvenile salmonid shallow rearing habitat.		Right bank is in Agricultural District. Left bank is business park.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N344	3B	4 of 5	Sammamish River #14d	<b>Enhance and Reconnect Riparian Wetlands Near Gold Creek:</b> Enhance and reconnect riparian wetlands to river, as described in the Sammamish River Corridor Action Plan, at the historic wetland and meander area near Gold Creek.		Private ownership. Similar example is Cascadia Campus North Creek.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>L</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Areas of relatively high-quality habitat forming features (LWD, riparian function, and channel connectivity) and those providing cover and cold water refuge for critical life stages should be protected and maintained.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	3B			new	No projects identified at this time				

**Reach 4A-4B: NE 145th St. to NE 116th St.;NE 116th St. to Lower end of City of Redmond urban area (Willow Golf Course)**

Sammamish Action Plan Reach 4 = EDT Reach 4 A-B

**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Add big LWD and jams, Set back levees, Restore riparian vegetation along the Mainstem Sammamish and the Sammamish River tributaries. Focus on restoring floodplain connections and promote meandering as a way to increase connections with cool groundwater sources. The impact of surface water and groundwater withdrawals on flow conditions should also be investigated

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N345	4A	5 of 5	new	<b>Explore Restoration of Historic Channel Habitat:</b> Reconnect historic side channel to river on left bank between 116th and 124th and restore riparian vegetation.		King County may acquire portion of property. There is community support for project. Kirkland High School wilderness group conducted survey of old meander. Interest in soccer field at site. Part of area is within agricultural district and part in City of Remond.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N346	4A	5 of 5	Sammamish River #13b and #4	<b>Enhance Tributary Confluences with Sammamish River at Tributary 0095 A, Left bank Tributary 0095 (misnamed), and Tributary 0096:</b> Restore riparian vegetation, improve connection of tributary to the river, enhance the mouths and create cool water refuge pools. Trib 0095B has had substantial work done as part of the 124th Street mitigation.		Work will be more difficult in upstream part because this area is an agricultural district. Restoration at mouth should be feasible. Care should be taken to not drain groundwater.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N347	4A	5 of 5	new	<b>Reconnect Wetland 38:</b> Reconnect wetland 38 to the Sammamish River. King County Wetland 38 is located at the south end of the City of Woodinville on the Redhook Brewery site.		Would need to evaluate whether reconnecting wetland to the river would drain the wetland. Land owned by Red Hook Brewery.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N348	4A	5 of 5	new	<b>Restore Full Meander in Reach</b> with a connection to alluvial fan. Restore riparian vegetation.		In agricultural district which would make it more difficult to do. Benefit would be cooling water. Uncertainty due to how much river has been lowered, expense, and need for property acquisition.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N349	4A	5 of 5	new - Sammamish Action Plan and Sammamish River #5/11	<b>Restore Small Meanders and Riparian Restoration:</b> This reach is the most straightened reach of the river. Explore restoration of small meanders (similar in scale to Redmond RiverWalk Project) and regrade. Then restore riparian vegetation.		Restoration would need to be consistent with Farmland Preservation Program. Lower benefits than full meanders for funds spent.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>M</b>



N350	4B	5 of 5	Sammamish River #14e; Sammamish Action Plan	<b>Wetland Restoration and Side Channel Restoration on Right Bank across from Willows Run Golf Course:</b> Restoration elements could include removal of non-native vegetation, excavation of side channel, and placement of LWD in channel. Enhance and reconnect riparian wetlands to river. Explore remeandering river at this location. See N354 as well.		Significant benefit if cold water from creeks is restored to area. Potential significant constraint at site is location of King County sewer line under the trail, which will make construction of an open channel for reconnection more difficult depending on pipe elevation. Need an easement for restoration. Project is identified in Corps G.I.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N351	4B	5 of 5	Sammamish River #5/11	<b>Riparian Restoration between Willows Golf Course and NE 116th:</b> Restore riparian vegetation in remainder of reach 4B and remove invasives. One-third to one-half of vegetation already restored on left bank.		Good candidate for revegetation because no regrading to be done in reach. Area is blackberry infested, hot and without shade. KC Parks long-term plan is to soft-surface equestrian trail on left bank.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N352	4B	5 of 5	Sammamish River #13c	<b>Enhance Tributary 0101 Confluence:</b> Replace culvert with bridge. Explore adding LWD, pool, and riparian vegetation to create cool-water refuge areas at Tributary 0101.		Is one of the few tributaries without roads, very cold, good gravel source. Concern expressed that the tributary is working well the way it is - high fish use. Maybe should do not be restored to avoid disturbing it. Constraints include steep entrance under trail and presence of sewer line.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>
N353	4B	5 of 5	new - Sammamish Action Plan	<b>Wetland Restoration in Willows Run Golf Course:</b> Explore opportunities for reconnection of wetlands/ponds with river.		Landowner willingness unknown. May be water quality issues with proposal. Golf courses is potential user of King County wastewater reclaimed water pilot project; need to coordinate. Also need to consider hydrology - don't drain area. Project is not in Corps G.I.	<b>M/L</b>	<b>L</b>

### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Areas of relatively high-quality habitat forming features (LWD, riparian function, and channel connectivity) and those providing cover and cold water refuge for critical life stages should be protected and maintained.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N354	4B	not ranked	Y	Sam River 10	<b>Acquire Property Across from Willows Run Golf Course:</b> Acquire 20-acre parcel on right bank across from Willows Run Golf Course for floodplain and wetland restoration.		There are some KCD and Redmond Funds for project.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 5: Lower end of City of Redmond urban area (top of Willow Golf Course) to Bear Creek Confluence.**

Sammamish Action Plan Reach 5 = EDT Reach 5

**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Add big LWD and jams, Set back levees, Restore riparian vegetation along the Mainstem Sammamish and the Sammamish River tributaries. Focus on restoring floodplain connections and promote meandering as a way to increase connections with cool groundwater sources.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N355	5	3 of 5	Sammamish River #2	<b>Lower Bear Creek Restoration and Pool Creation:</b> As identified in Sammamish River Corridor Action Plan, restore lower 2/3 mile of Bear Creek to its confluence with the river. This process will include placement of large woody debris in the river upstream of the confluence to create a cold-water refuge pool and delay mixing of warm river water with much cooler water from Bear Creek.		The scope of the proposed Corps 1135 project on this site does not include the creation of a pool at the mouth. The difficulty in implementing this project in the past (has been in negotiation between Corps, Redmond, and WDOT) is a barrier to feasibility. There is scientific and technical support behind it because there are very high benefits, including critical refuge area for Chinook.	<b>H+</b>	<b>M</b>
N356	5	3 of 5	Sammamish River #5,11,12	<b>Regrade Banks, Create Shallow Rearing Habitat, and Restore Riparian Vegetation:</b> Regrade banks, create flood benches at or below high-water mark, and plant banks and benches with native vegetation. Particular focus should be given to the upper river (RM 11 to RM 13.6) and downstream of the major tributaries. An "emerging" bench/ wetland would provide juvenile salmonid shallow rearing habitat. Explore lowering benches from earlier restoration projects (eg. Mammoth Sammamish north of Willows Creek on west side and Willows Creek outfall). Include riparian revegetation for entire reach but only regrading from NE 90th to NE 100th.		Sammamish Action Plan identifies reaches 5 & 6 as especially important for riparian restoration. Feasibility limited by high cost, existing width of banks and not all properties in public ownership.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N357	5	3 of 5	Sammamish River #13d	<b>Enhance Tributary Confluences at Willows and Peters Creeks:</b> Enhance tributary confluences with Sammamish River at Willows Creek (# 0102) and Peters Creek (#0104). At Willows Creek: enhance pool at mouth to be more natural, control invasive vegetation, and lower floodplain bench. At Peters Creek: improve fish passage at weir, create pool at mouth and add LWD to create a cool-water refuge pool area.		Project to be done summer 2004 upstream in Peters Creek.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Areas of relatively high-quality habitat forming features (LWD, riparian function, and channel connectivity) and those providing cover and cold water refuge for critical life stages should be protected and maintained.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	5	not ranked		new	No projects identified at this time				

**Reach 6A-B: Bear Creek Confluence (RM 12.5) to Weir (bottom of Lake Sammamish affected section); Weir to Lake Sammamish (RM 13.6) Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** Add big LWD and jams, Set back levees, Restore riparian vegetation along the Mainstem Sammamish and the Sammamish River tributaries.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N358	6A	not ranked	Sammamish River #7; Sammamish Action Plan	<b>Restore Transition Zone:</b> Restoration of the left meander (Marymoor meander) below the weir as either the main channel or a seasonal channel with wetlands is recommended. Reroute tributary 0141 into wetland. Enhance or create pools at small tributary outlets, at meander bends downstream of the transition zone, and just downstream of the weir. Restoration elements could include excavation of new channel, creation of pools, and an overflow bench with wetland vegetation; removal of non-native vegetation; placement of gravel substrate in new channel; connection to capture hyporehic flows; and revegetation of riparian and wetland areas with native plants.		This Sammamish River Action Plan considers this reach (EDT Reach A-B) the highest priority for pool enhancement and creation. There are only two deeper areas or pools in reach and they are critically important due to high temperatures. Restoration will need to meet U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requirements for channel conveyance to minimize flood risks to lakeshore properties. Potential archeological site may add difficulty. Need modeling for feasibility - SRFB grant paying for hydrologic model; look at effect of willows on backwater flows, weir ratings for model; important information for future negotiations between Corps and KC. Important for future restoration; good habitat for juveniles, but high temperatures a problem for adults. No sediment bedload so created pools will not be filled.	<b>H</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N359	6A	not ranked	Sammamish River #12	<b>Regrade Banks and Create Flood Benches:</b> Opportunities in this reach to regrade banks, create flood benches at or below high-water mark, and plant banks and benches with native vegetation are near the Marymoor Park entrance. It is very shallow at bridge. Additional pools should be created downstream of the Marymoor Park entrance road on the outside of the meander bend.		Grading should occur prior to expansion of revegetation projects at Marymoor entrance. Left bank should be setback as Metro trunk is on right bank. Other concerns are roads, utilities, and architecture. There is enough flood conveyance with the regrading.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N360	6A	not ranked	new - Sammamish River Action Plan	<b>Enhance Existing Pools and Create New Pools:</b> Create new pools at mouth of recently rerouted tributary on the south side of Marymoor Way and just upstream of the entrance bridge.			<b>H</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N361	6A	not ranked	Sammamish River # 5/11; Sammamish Action Plan	<b>Riparian Revegetation between Weir and Confluence of Bear Creek:</b> A lot of riparian restoration has been done by King County and the City of Redmond in reach 6A. Continue to enhance, maintain, and expand areas of revegetation to provide shade. Control invasive vegetation.		Coordinate with bank regrading projects so that revegetation occurs second or revegetation work is done in a way that does not conflict with future regrading work.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

N362	6B	not ranked	Sammamish River # 5/11; Sammamish Action Plan	<b>Riparian Revegetation Between Lake Sammamish and Weir:</b> Continue and expand projects such as Sammamish Re-Leaf and Redmond Riverwalk to plant early successional riparian vegetation to provide shade. Property is all under public ownership, and future plans for a second trail near this reach of river would provide good opportunities for riparian restoration.		Area needs trees. Explore options to reduce temperatures.	H/M	H
N363	6B	not ranked	new	<b>Enhance mouths of two unnamed tributaries</b> in reach. Add LWD to create a pool at mouths and encourage emergent vegetation. Explore restoration of tributaries to reduce urban runoff into Sammamish River and induce cooler temperatures.		One tributary has the highest flows in Redmond - good source of cool water. One tributary has high sediment. Chinook in reach are mostly Issaquah fish, but some North Lake Washington fish.	H	H

### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Areas of relatively high-quality habitat forming features (LWD, riparian function, and channel connectivity) and those providing cover and cold water refuge for critical life stages should be protected and maintained.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N364	6B	not ranked		new	<b>Protect existing high quality riparian vegetation</b> in reach 6B. Includes Marymoor dogwalk and Lake Sammish Rowing areas. Do not encourage recreational use of left bank.		Possible trail system to be added in reach.	H/M	H

**Preliminary DRAFT North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier 2 - Initial Habitat Project List**  
**Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.**  
**North Creek Subarea Reaches 1-10 (plus Silver and Penny Creeks)**

**Basinwide Recommendations:**

Project #	Description
N604	Study where retrofitting stormwater facilities would have greatest benefit in restoring baseflows & implement. H benefit;H feasibility to study, L to construct.

**Lower North: Reaches 1-5**

**Reach 1: North Creek from mouth to top of Cascadia Restoration project**

**Restoration**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N365	1	4	new	<b>Add Conifers to Cascadia Project:</b> Add additional conifers to the previously done Cascadia restoration project for future LWD recruitment.	Y		Beavers may affect what areas conifers can be planted; should be taken into consideration during planting plan. Property is 59 acres and owned by the University of Washington.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N366	1	4		<b>Restore Lowest Reach of North Creek:</b> Explore improving North Creek corridor from mouth to start of Cascadia Project.	Y		Creek is very constrained in this reach by roads and a new interchange is planned in area. Land is owned by King County and WDOT. Potential WDOT mitigation. Reach is 624 linear feet.	<b>M/L</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Protection**

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
	1	1			No projects identified at this time.					

**Reach 2: North Creek from top of Cascadia Restoration project to upstream end of business park****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N367	2	1	new	<b>Floodplain Restoration in Reach 2:</b> Explore possible floodplain restoration on unused baseball diamond north of 195th and privately owned property between 195th and I-405. Setback levee, increase flood storage, restore off-channel habitat and add large woody debris.	Y		Possible WDOT mitigation.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N368	2	1	new	<b>Restore Riparian Wetland North of 195th:</b> Add large woody debris, and remove invasive plant species and plant native vegetation.	Y		Site experiences high peak flows, well connected with North Creek. Property is 1.46 acres and is in Bothell Business Park.	<b>M/L</b>	<b>H</b>
N369	2	1	new	<b>Restore Riparian Wetland South of North Creek Parkway N:</b> Increase flood storage, setback levee, add large woody debris, remove invasive plant species and plant native vegetation.	Y		Likely to be FEMA issues with project due to high peak floods in reach. Past project done on site to breach levee - may need maintenance. Property owner willingness unknown. 11 acre site within Bothell Business Park	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N370	2	5		new	<b>Protect Forested Property to East of Reach 2:</b> Protect forested, steep sloped property to east of business park in reach. Includes wetlands and groundwater recharge areas.	Y		Development proposal in permitting for site. Feasibility would increase if funds were available in near future. Site is 98 acres.	<b>H+</b>	<b>L</b>
N371	2	5		new	<b>Protect Boy Scouts Property:</b> Protect forested, steep sloped property to west of business park in reach. Includes wetlands and groundwater recharge areas.	Y		Potential development proposal for site. Feasibility would increase if funds were available in near future. Property is 31.35 acres.	<b>H+</b>	<b>L</b>

**Reach 3: North Creek from upstream end of business park to 228th SE Canyon Park Rd Crossing****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	3	3		No projects identified at this time.					

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N372	3	4		new	<b>Protect Forested Property North of 240th:</b> Protect forested, undeveloped property North of 240th through conservation easement or acquisition.	Y		Reach has highest spawning area on North Creek. Last undeveloped portion of North Creek within City of Bothell. Potential upzoning being considered. Feasibility would increase if funds were available in near future.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Reach 4: North Creek from 228th SE Canyon Park Rd Crossing to 208th St Culvert****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N373	4	2	new	<b>Floodplain Restoration North of 228th:</b> Acquire 16 acre property North of 228th, return creek to natural channel by removing berm that redirected it. Restore riparian vegetation and side channels, add large woody debris. Increase flood storage and flood refuge habitat.	Y		Property is undevelopable.	<b>H</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N374	4	2	new	<b>Enhance Mouth of Palm Creek:</b> Enhance mouth and lower 100 yards of Palm Creek as cold water refuge for juvenile Chinook.	Y		Barriers for coho have been identified in Palm Creek by the Adopt-a-Stream Foundation.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N375	4	2	new	<b>Enhance Creek in Thrashers Corner Area:</b> Enhance incised stream channel within Thrashers Corner area (owned by the City of Bothell), restore riparian vegetation, plant conifers and add large woody debris.	Y		Beaver on the site will be an issue for riparian restoration.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N376	4	3		new	<b>Protect Forested Wetland South of Malby Road:</b> Protect forested, 10.5 acre wetland South of Malby Road, including unnamed tributary.	Y		Property has development potential.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>M/L</b>

**Reach 5: North Creek from 208th St Culvert to 196th St culvert****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N377	5	2	new	<b>Expand Twin Creeks Project:</b> Expand existing restoration project upstream and downstream of existing area just upstream of 208th. Restore riparian vegetation, add large woody debris, enhance side channel habitat.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N378	5	2	new	<b>Continue North Creek School Project:</b> Work with school to do additional riparian restoration, large woody debris addition and side channel enhancements on their property.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N379	5	2	new	<b>Riparian Restoration and Stream Enhancements:</b> Work with Landowners in Reach 5 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements. Adopt-a-Stream Project in Snohomish County portion of North Creek.	Y		Adopt-a-Stream's program could be expanded to Bothell portion of creek. Project is funded.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N380	5	2		new	<b>Pursue Conservation Easement on Property Adjacent to Twin Creeks Project:</b> Acquire easement for future stream enhancement work on Asia First property adjacent to Twin Creek project.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>?</b>

**Upper North: Reaches 6-10, Silver and Penny Creeks****Reach 6: North Creek from 196th St culvert to confluence Nickel Creek and North Creek Regional Park boundary (John Bailey Rd)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N381	6	2	new	<b>Buyout Frequently Flooded Home:</b> Buyout frequently flooded home at end of Waxon Road and restore floodplain and add large woody debris.	Y		If not done will impede further restoration in reach such as adding large woody debris.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>



N382	6	2	new	<b>Add Large Woody Debris:</b> Add large woody debris to Reach 6.	Y		Ability to add large woody debris to reach partially depends on whether not flood buyout occurs at end of Waxon Road.	H	H
N383	6	2	new	<b>Reforest Cleared Parcel:</b> Explore replanting cleared parcel north of 192nd and East of Waxon Road.	Y		Property is privately owned.	H/M	?
N384	6	2	new	<b>Riparian Restoration and Stream Enhancements:</b> Work with Landowners in Reach 6 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements. Adopt-a-Stream Project in Snohomish County portion of North Creek.	Y		Adopt-a-Stream's program could be expanded to Bothell portion of creek. Project is funded.	H	H

### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N385	6	3			<b>Protect Large Forested Parcels:</b> There are several large forested parcels in reach 6 that should be protected through acquisition or conservation easements.	Y		Access limited to sites. No known development proposals. If funding available soon, feasibility increases.	H	M

### Reach 7: North Creek from confluence Nickel Creek (in North Creek Regional Park) to confluence Penny Creek (begin Mill Creek development area) Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N386	7	2	new	<b>North Creek Regional Park Stream Channel Enhancement:</b> Enhance North Creek stream channel within North Creek Regional Park, add large woody debris, encourage meandering of channel and restore riparian vegetation.	Y			H	H
N387	7	2	new	<b>Floodplain Restoration North of Park:</b> Acquire property west of 9th Ave. and north of the North Creek Regional Park and remove dike, reconnect North Creek to floodplain and wetlands.	Y		Enforcement action occurred recently due to illegal ditching on property. Feasibility higher if funds are available sooner. Possible willing seller. Wetlands undevelopable - protected by regulations.	H	H/M
N388	7	2	new	<b>Riparian Restoration and Stream Enhancements:</b> Work with Landowners in Reach 7 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements. Adopt-a-Stream Project in Snohomish County portion of North Creek.	Y		Adopt-a-Stream's program could be expanded to Bothell portion of creek. Project is funded.	H	H

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N389	7	5		3a	<b>Upland Forest Cover Protection:</b> Acquire North Creek Hillslope Forest Site, 53 acres of mature second-growth forest/wetlands on right bank of North Creek adjacent to North Creek Regional Park. Includes minor tributaries and groundwater sources.	Y		Developable.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 8: North Creek from confluence Penny Creek (begin Mill Creek development area ~164th) to top end of Mill Creek development area (appro Restoration**
**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N390	8	1	new	<b>Restoration within City-Owned Reach of North Creek:</b> Reach 8 is owned by the City of Mill Creek. Implement restoration recommendations from study done by the Watershed Company including riparian restoration, adding large woody debris and using bioengineering techniques to reduce bank erosion.	Y		Partially funded and being pursued by City of Mill Creek.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
	8	4			No projects identified at this time.					

**Reach 9: North Creek from upper end of Mill Creek development area (approx 156th) to just downstream of McCollum Park****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N391	9	3	new	<b>Riparian Restoration and Stream Enhancements:</b> Work with Landowners in Reach 9 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements. Adopt-a-Stream Project in Snohomish County portion of North Creek.	Y		Adopt-a-Stream's program could be expanded to Bothell portion of creek. Project is funded.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N392	9	3	new	<b>Restoration in Native Growth Protection Area:</b> Area below McCollum Park in Native Growth Protection Easement. Study restoration opportunities and implement such as adding LWD, riparian restoration and conifer underplanting.	Y			<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N393	9	2		new	<b>Protect Forested Wetland:</b> Protect forested wetland in Reach 9 between I-5 and mainstem of North Creek. Includes unnamed tributary and groundwater sources.	Y		May not be developable.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 10+: North Creek from just downstream of McCollum Park to Headwaters****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N394	10	3	new	<b>Riparian Restoration and Stream Enhancements:</b> Work with Landowners in Reach 10 to restore riparian vegetation and to do stream enhancements. Adopt-a-Stream Project in Snohomish County portion of North Creek.	Y		Adopt-a-Stream's program could be expanded to Bothell portion of creek. Project is funded.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

N395	10	3	new	<b>McCollum Park Restoration:</b> Install grade control structures (very large logs) from Northwest Stream Center to 128th to reduce peak flows and erosion; restore riparian vegetation.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
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**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N396	10	1		new	<b>Protect North Creek Headwaters:</b> Acquire 10 acre parcel South of Everitt Mall on 3rd Ave SE.	Y		Might have willing seller.	<b>H</b>	<b>?</b>
N397	10	1		new	<b>Acquire 5-acre Parcel for Future Retention/Detention Facility:</b> Acquire 5 acre parcel immediately east of 7.5-acre parcel already owned by City of Everitt (being used for low flow augmentation). Undeveloped, forested. Potential site for future retention/detention facilities.	Y		Land owner unwilling. Very expensive (1.5 million). Possible mitigation project. High benefit if used for retention/detention.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Silver Creek****Reach 1: Silver Creek from mouth to 196th Culvert****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
	Silver 1	4		No projects identified at this time.					

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
N398	Silver 1	7		new	<b>Acquisition of Parcel Including Frontage on Both Silver and North Creeks:</b> Abandoned house for sale with parcel that includes frontage on both Silver Creek and North Creek. Once acquired restore riparian vegetation.	Y			<b>M/L</b>	<b>?</b>

**Penny Creek****Reach 1: Penny Creek from mouth to Retention pond****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, remove bank armoring, increase channel connectivity, add LWD and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N399	Penny 1	3	1b	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Two culverts along Mill Creek Community Trail, RM 1.00, are degrading and represent fish passage barriers due to slope conditions or imminent failure.	Y		Project started; willing landowner; needs money. Greater benefit to coho than Chinook.	<b>L</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasibility H, M, L
	Penny 1	6		8	No projects identified at this time.					

## Preliminary DRAFT North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier 2 - Initial Habitat Project List

Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.

### Little Bear Creek Subarea Reaches 1-12 Plus Great Dane Creek Reaches 1-2

#### Reach 1: Little Bear from mouth to 132nd Avenue NE Crossing (City of Woodinville)

##### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Mouth to 522 has greatest potential for restoration. Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N400	1	1	new	<b>Plant Riparian Vegetation:</b> Plant riparian vegetation where possible in Reach 1, particularly in area where there is some existing vegetation; consider options for artificial shading of reach given how constrained opportunities are in reach.	Y		Reach 1 is heavily armored, very constrained with vertical walls and very little room for riparian vegetation.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

##### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect forest cover and wetlands.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	1	7			No projects are identified at this time.					

#### Reach 2: Little Bear from 132nd Avenue NE (City of Woodinville) to Hwy 522 Crossing

##### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Mouth to 522 has greatest potential for restoration. Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N401	2	1	1a	<b>Fish Passage Benefiting Chinook:</b> 132nd Avenue NE, RM .45, City of Woodinville; is a low flow blockage.	Y	\$100,000	Permits obtained. Was funded, but Woodinville unable to reach agreement with private landowner so funding reallocated to 134th Ave NE culvert. However there is a new, willing property owner, so the feasibility has greatly increased.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N402	2	1	1b	<b>Fish Passage Benefiting Chinook:</b> 134th Avenue NE (three cement pipes, broken), RM 0.5, City of Woodinville; low flow blockage.	Y	\$200,000	Project funded. Construction expected 2005.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N403	2	1	new	<b>Restore Riparian Area in Reach 2:</b> Restore riparian vegetation up to 522 and add LWD.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

N404	2	1	new	<b>Add Water Quality and Retention/Detention Facilities:</b> Construct water quality treatment and retention/detention stormwater facilities for 522 at 195th as part of road widening project. Do in way that protects the creek corridor.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N405	2	1	new	<b>Add Large Woody Debris at Downstream End Reach 2:</b> Use bioengineering techniques using large woody debris to stabilize bank near existing restaurant as alternative to bank armoring.	Y		Restaurant owner concerned about bank erosion and willing to use bioengineering techniques. There is a concern about not having lwd block downstream culvert. Will need to considered in design.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N406	2	5			<b>Protect Riparian Area in Reach 2:</b> Area is partially in public ownership.	Y		Parcel No. 9517100250 just east of 134th Avenue NE is owned by the City and Parcel No. 9517100220 just west of 134th Avenue NE is owned by the WSDOT. LBC also meanders in and out of WSDOT right of way near the SR 522/NE 195th Street ramps.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Reach 3: Little Bear from Hwy 522 Crossing to confluence with Rowllins Creek****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N407	3	2	1c	<b>Fish Passage Benefiting Chinook:</b> NE 195th Street, degraded vortex weir, RM 1.8, City of Woodinville; low flow barrier.	Y	\$80,000		<b>H</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N408	3	2	new	<b>Add Large Woody Debris in Reach 3:</b> From 195th to house, reach is publically owned. Add large woody debris, remove invasive plants and underplant with conifers.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	3	2			No projects are identified at this time.					

**Reach 4: Little Bear from confluence with Rowllins Creek to begin industrial reach****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N409	4	2	new	<b>Add Large Woody Debris in Reach 4:</b> Add large woody debris in this privately owned reach.	Y		Reach is forested, mostly glide habitat. Culvert at 205th could be an obstruction. Need to address in project design.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N410	4	3		new	<b>Protect Riparian Wetland adjacent to Industrial Park:</b> Protect riparian wetland adjacent to industrial park, east of 58th, through conservation easement or acquisition.	Y		Area proposed for development/possible rezone.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 5: Little Bear from begin industrial reach (Alpine Rocky Industrial) to confluence Howell Creek (top of industrial area)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N411	5	2	new	<b>Creek Restoration at Alpine Rockeries:</b> Snohomish County project to work with Alpine Rockeries to restore riparian vegetation, add large woody debris and potentially reconfigure stream channel on 800 ft. of stream.	Y		Construction to start in 2005. Partially funded. Concern about low IBI scores in this reach.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>



N412	5	2	new	<b>Improve Water Quality in Reach 5:</b> Snohomish County to continue to work with business owners in reach 5 of Little Bear Creek and on Howell Creek to use BMPs to improve water quality.	Y		Concern about low IBI scores in this reach.	H	H
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**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	5	5			No projects are identified at this time.					

**Reach 6: Little Bear from confluence Howell Creek (top of industrial area) to Canyon Park Culvert (228th) (Brightwater site)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N413	6	2	new	<b>Flood Buyout and Restoration:</b> At downstream end of Reach 6, buyout frequently flooded home, add large woody debris and restore riparian vegetation.	Y		Willing landowner.	H	M

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	6	6			No projects are identified at this time.					

**Reach 7: Little Bear from Canyon Park Culvert (228th) (upstream end of potential Brightwater site) to confluence with Cutthroat Creek (RB trib)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N414	7	3	new	<b>Work with Landowners to Restore Riparian Area:</b> most of Reach 7 is privately owned, work with landowners to restore riparian vegetation and add large woody debris.	Y			H	M

N415	7	3	new	<b>Floodplain Restoration Adjacent to Route 9:</b> Acquire conservation easements on property where Little Bear Creek is close to Route 9 and conduct floodplain restoration to remeander creek in its natural floodplain.	Y		Maybe could be done as part of Route 9 widdening.	H	H/M
N416	7	3	2b	<b>Fish Passage Barrier Low in Cutthroat Creek:</b> Improve fish passage at privately owned barrier in lower reach of Cutthroat Creek. May benefit juvenile Chinook (not documented).	Y			M/L	L

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N417	7	4		new	<b>Protect Undeveloped Forested Parcels:</b> Protect forested, undeveloped parcels in Reach 7 west of Little Bear Creek. Includes large wetland complex and groundwater sources.	Y		Issue with sediment source on property and possible clearing and grading violations.	H	M

**Reach 8: Little Bear from confluence with Cutthroat Creek (LB trib) to confluence with Great Dane Creek (LB trib)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N418	8	3	new	<b>Restore Riparian Area in Reach 8:</b> Work with private property owners to add large woody debris and restore riparian vegetation in Reach 8.	Y		May have unwilling land owner.	H	M/L

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N419	8	4		new	<b>Protect Forest Cover in Reach 8:</b> Seek conservation easements on undeveloped forested parcels in reach to protect existing forest cover.	Y			H	M/L

**Reach 9: Little Bear from confluence with Great Dane Creek (LB trib) to Little Bear Rd culvert****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N420	9	4	new	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Replace failing culvert of creosote logs under SR 524. Is a water quality problem.	Y			<b>M/L</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N421	9	3		3c	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Maltby Road property, five parcels totaling 35 acres of mature second-growth upland forest, without critical areas protection.	Y				
N422	9	3		new	<b>Forest Cover, Wetland Protection:</b> Protect large, undeveloped forested wetland on both Little Bear and Great Dane Creeks. Approximately 100 acres including 10 parcels. Also listed under Great Dane Creek Reach 1.	Y		For sale. Potential WDOT mitigation funds.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Reach 10: Little Bear from Little Bear Rd culvert to 51st St culvert****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N423	10	4	1e	<b>Fish Passage:</b> 51st Ave. NE, RM 6.5, Snohomish County Public Works; two partial fish barriers at high flows.	Y			<b>M/L</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N424	10	1		new	<b>Protect Riparian Wetland in Reach 10:</b> Protect undeveloped, forested wetlands (second growth forest) in reach covering approximately 110 acres and 10 parcels owned by two landowners. Enhance with large woody debris.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Reach 11: Little Bear from 51st St culvert to 180th SE Culvert****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits with Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N425	11	6	8a	<b>Increase Channel Complexity and Floodplain Connectivity</b> - Enhance large woody debris recruitment and frequency between 180th St. SE and Maltby Road - a stream segment dominated by mixed forest riparian conditions and high canopy cover but lacking an instream abundance of large woody debris.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>H/M</b>
N426	11	6	1f	<b>Fish Passage Benefiting Chinook:</b> 180th Street SE, RM 7.2, Snohomish County Public Works.	Y			<b>H/M</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N427	11	1		3a	<b>Little Bear Creek Headwater Forest:</b> protect 88 acres of mature second-growth forest on right bank of Little Bear Creek. Largest contiguous forested property remaining in Little Bear watershed. Includes 5 parcels.	Y		Near urban growth line. Expensive.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

## Reach 12: Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N428	12	6	9	<b>Stormwater Improvements at 156th Street SE:</b> Mitigate heated stormwater effluent at 156th Street SE. Retrofit retention/detention facilities and Silver Fir development stormwater system to cool water and augment base stream flows.	Y			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

## Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits with Tech. Hypoth.	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N429	12	2		3b, 3e, 3f	<b>Forest Cover Protection:</b> Protect forested, headwater wetlands from corner of 51st and 180th upstream approximately 2 miles along Little Bear Creek through conservation easements and acquisition. Includes three wetland complexes totaling over 200 acres: 4 parcels along 180th St. on mainstem; ~7 parcels along Trout Stream from 180th to Interurban Blvd.; and 5 parcels north of 164th Street to 156th Street.	Y		Benefits all of Little Bear Creek reaches for flow and cool temperatures. More feasible if funds available soon.	<b>H+</b>	<b>H/M</b>

## Great Dane Creek

### Great Dane 1: Great Dane Creek from mouth to SR 524 crossing

## Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	GD1	5		No projects are identified at this time.					

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N430	GD1	3		new	<b>Forest Cover, Wetland Protection:</b> Protect large, undeveloped forested wetland on both Little Bear and Great Dane Creeks. Approximately 100 acres including 10 parcels. Also listed under Reach 9.	Y		For sale. Potential WDOT mitigation funds.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Great Dane Creek SR 524 crossing****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	GDane R 1	5	1h	No projects are identified at this time.	Y				

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	GDane R 1				No projects are identified at this time.					

**Great Dane 2: Great Dane Creek from SR 524 crossing to upper extent coho potential (0.25 miles)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, increase pools, add LWD, increase channel connectivity, reduce bank armoring and restore riparian vegetation.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Restor. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	GD2	5		No projects are identified at this time.					

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover and wetlands.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Fits w/Tech. Hypoth. (Y/N)	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	GD2				No projects are identified at this time.					

# North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier 2 - Initial Habitat Project List

## Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.

### Evans Creek Subarea Reaches 1-7

#### Reach 1: Confluence with Bear Creek to 188th Street

##### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	1	6 of 7		No projects identified at this time.				

##### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N431	1	1		new	<b>Increase Buffer:</b> Consider increasing buffer in reach 1. Extensive restoration done in reach as part of Millennium project. Buffer is now 135 feet. Continue to monitor site and maintain vegetation for maximum growth especially on the southside of the creek.			<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>

#### Reach 2: 188th Street to Union Hill Rd Crossing (leave UGA)

##### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N432	2	3 of 7	new	<b>Evans Creek Relocation Study:</b> Study feasibility of relocating Evans Creek to the North, away from industrial area. Potential project elements would include: increasing buffer, connecting wetlands to creek, adding stormwater facilities to improve water quality, adding LWD to increase channel complexity. Some of the property that creek would be relocated to is owned by the City of Redmond.		Need to study hydrology of area and groundwater. Concern about not increasing flooding, keeping existing wetlands viable. Property owner willingness is unknown. Has potential benefits for chinook rearing, but primary benefit might be to other salmon species. Benefit cannot be determined until more is known about geology of area.	<b>?</b>	<b>M</b>



N433	2	3 of 7	new	<b>Restore Evans Creek In-Place:</b> If creek is not relocated, enhance stream conditions in existing location. Project elements include: adding stormwater facilities to improve water quality, increasing buffer, add LWD, increase channel complexity and pools, reduce road crossings and armoring of banks, connect wetlands to creek and restore riparian vegetation.		Would need to work with businesses in reach for restoration to occur. If area is redeveloped would be an opportunity to improve creek conditions.	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
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## Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	2	3 (tied with R 3, 4)			No projects identified at this time.				

## Reach 3: Union Hill Rd Crossing to 196th St Crossing

### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N434	3	1 of 7	new	<b>Restoration of Johnson Park:</b> Control invasive, non-native vegetation within park and enhance existing riparian vegetation and enhance channel complexity of Evans Creek through the park.			<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N435	3	1 of 7	new	<b>Riparian Restoration in Reach 3:</b> Work with private property owners in Reach 3 to improve riparian conditions, increase buffer, add large woody debris and increase channel complexity.			<b>H/M</b>	<b>M</b>

## Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N436	3	3 (tied with R 3, 4)		new	<b>Protect Johnson Park:</b> Protect existing habitat in undeveloped Johnson Park. There are plans for adding a trail through the park. Should be done in a way that does not harm Evans Creek.			<b>H/M</b>	<b>H</b>

#### Reach 4: 196th St Crossing to 196th St Crossing - Redmond Fall City Rd

##### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N437	4	4 of 7	1	<b>Pilot Project to Address Sedimentation, Reed Canary Grass and High Temperatures:</b> Conduct pilot project to address high sedimentation in Evans Creek, invasive reed canary grass that blocks fish passage and to restore riparian vegetation in order to reduce high temperatures in the creek. If successful, expand project to other reaches of Evans Creek.		There is a lot of sedimentation in Evans Creek from past farming practices and development in valley. Sources of sediment have been dealt with. Need to study sediment transport in creek. Potential Corps GI project. Can use lessons learned from Whatcom and Skagit Counties and from Kelsey Creek efforts to control reed canary grass. Will be expensive.	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>

##### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N438	4	3 (tied with R 2, 4)		new	<b>Protect Wetlands:</b> Work with private property owners in reach to protect existing wetlands.		Area is designated as farmed wetlands. Landowners mow wetlands in order to keep agricultural designation. There is flooding from beaver activity and high temperatures in reach.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>

#### Reach 5: 196th St Crossing & Redmond Fall City Rd to Redmond-Fall City Rd Crossing (downstream of 208th)

##### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N439	5	2 of 7	new	<b>Evans Creek Restoration in Reach 5:</b> Creek is constrained by Redmond Fall City Road in Reach 5 and in agricultural use. Move Evans Creek away from Redmond Fall City Road, reduce channelization and increase buffer. Restore riparian vegetation and increase channel complexity.		Redmond Fall City Road (Rt. 202) is being widened. Maybe too late to identify this work as potential mitigation for widening project. Note: Meeting participants said Reach 6 is the upper extent of chinook in Evans Creek.	<b>M/L</b>	<b>M</b>

##### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	5	4			No projects identified at this time.				

**Reach 6: Redmond-Fall City Rd Crossing (downstream of 208th) to Redmond-Fall City Rd Crossing (upstream of 208th)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	6	7 of 7		No projects identified at this time.				

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	6	2 of 7 (tied with R7)			No projects identified at this time.				

**Reach 7: Redmond-Fall City Rd Crossing (upstream of 208th) to 224th St Rd Crossing; Upper extent of Chinook****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** *Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	7	5 of 7		No projects identified at this time.				

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:** *Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.*

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	7	2 of 7 (tied with R 6)			No projects identified at this time.				

## Evans Creek Headwaters

### Restoration

**Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce sedimentation, add LWD, restore riparian conditions and increase channel complexity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	head-waters	not ranked		No projects identified at this time.				

### Protection

**Technical Hypothesis:** Protect forest cover, wetlands, flows, riparian function, LWD and channel connectivity.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N440	head-waters	not ranked		new	<b>Protect Headwaters of Evans Creek:</b> Protect and maintain 700 acre wetland complex that drains to Evans Creek, Bear Creek and the Snoqualmie River. The wetland has been set aside as open space as part of the Redmond Ridge development. This wetland needs long-term stewardship to prevent encroachment, incompatible uses of the site, and invasive vegetation. A new urban planned development has been proposed, Redmond Ridge East, that could further alter this headwater wetland.		There is a proposal to have the Cascade Land Conservancy work with the homeowners association to oversee long-term stewardship of this wetland, similar to what has been done on the Hazel Wolf Wetlands Preserve. There are also public outreach and education opportunities with this proposed approach.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

## Preliminary DRAFT North Lake Washington Chinook Population - Tier 2 - Initial Habitat Project List

Includes Potential Restoration and Protection Projects by Reach.

### Kelsey Creek Subarea Reaches 1-10

#### Basinwide Recommendations:

Project #	Description
N605	Protect Existing Hydrology.
N606	Continue Bellevue's Native Growth Protection Area Program to acquire lands and actively manage areas to maintain ecosystem functions.

### Reach 1: Lower Kelsey - Kelsey Creek from mouth to confluence with Richards Creek and Lake Hills culvert (76\_01 - 76\_03)

#### Restoration

#### Technical Hypothesis:

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N441	1	6	new	<b>Mercer Slough Floodplain Restoration:</b> Place LWD along edges and create off-channel habitat (where soils permit).		New concept, no plans/designs/conceptual drawings.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N442	1	6	new	<b>Riparian Restoration in Mercer Slough:</b> Remove invasive non-native plants and plant successional forests - such as cottonwood, dogwood and willow in wetter areas, and possibly cedar, spruce, etc. where soils and hydrology permit.		Implement in large disturbed areas and work with Bellefields Office Park to create and increase buffers. Include large trees where not safety hazard to buildings or other structures.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N443	1	6	new	<b>Enhance Mercer Slough Cool Water Refuges:</b> Restore mouth of seeps and springs at Mercer Slough to provide cool refugia areas.		Two spring fed streams are known on East side of Mercer Slough, about mid-way to fish ladder.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N444	1	6	new	<b>Mercer Slough Blueberry Farm:</b> Implement improved Integrated Pest Management controls and cultural practices to reduce pesticide use and protect water quality in the Mercer Slough Blueberry Farm. Possibly consider organic certification as possible alternative in the future.		Farm currently uses very little chemicals and is analyzing the effects of increased organic cultural techniques on crop yields.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N445	1	6	new	<b>Mercer Slough Creosote Wall Removal:</b> Remove creosote wall near I-90.		We don't know why wall was built so don't know problems with removal.	<b>H</b>	<b>M/L</b>
N446	1	6	1d	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Replace Washington State Department of Transportation culverts beneath I-405 with bridge and restore stream habitat.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N447	1	6	new	<b>Above I-405, Reach 76-03:</b> Check sewage pump station/force mains for concerns about sewage smells that have been periodically noted.			<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

N448	1	6	new	<b>Above I-405, Reach 76-03:</b> Remove riprap in stream channel bottom, install LWD, and restore habitat.		Need to consider Wilburton Trestle stability in restoration actions. Should be done in concert with I-405 bridge.	H	M
N449	1	6	1h	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Modify existing culverts that are partial barriers by placing low-flow deflectors on multichannel box culverts to increase depth of low-flow channel at 121st Avenue SE.			H	H
N450	1	6	new	<b>Above I-405, Reach 76-03:</b> Investigate opportunities to connect wetlands on north side of SE 8th near firestation with Kelsey creek for off-channel habitat.			M	M
N451	1	6	new	<b>Above I-405, Reach 76-03:</b> Improve connections with cold water seeps/springs off Woodridge Hill for refugia in Kelsey Creek.			H	M
N452	1	6	new	<b>Above I-405, Reach 76-03:</b> Install LWD; remove invasive non-native plants, restore native vegetation using successional forest concepts.			H	H

## Protection

### Technical Hypothesis:

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	1			new	No projects identified at this time.				

## Reach 2: Kelsey Park - Kelsey Creek from Lake Hills connector culvert to lower end of Glendale Golf Course (76\_04 - 76\_05)

### Restoration

### Technical Hypothesis:

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N453	2	3	new	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Replace culverts at Lake Hills Connector with bridge.			M	L
N454	2	3	3a	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08 of Kelsey Creek.			H	H

N455	2	3	4	<b>Wetland Restoration:</b> Restore and enhance degraded wetlands to restore off-channel and riparian wetland habitats along stream segment 76-05 of Kelsey Creek, which experienced the impact of a landslide as a result of the Nisqually earthquake.		Riparian corridor completed. Some beaver damage.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>
N456	2	3	6b	<b>Stream Channel Improvements:</b> Restore stream channel through Kelsey Creek segments 76-03 through 76-05.		Segment 76-04 complete. Funding from KCD and Waterworks.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N457	2	3	8a	<b>Restoration of Riparian Areas:</b> Identify and implement opportunities to plant native vegetation to increase cover, including coniferous trees where soils and hydrology permits, in the riparian zones throughout the subarea. First priority should be the mainstem of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N458	2	3	3a	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08 of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N459	2	3	8b	<b>Restoration of Riparian Areas:</b> Remove invasive non-native plants and restore native vegetation. Use successional plantings in areas of high disturbance and limited canopy. Underplant conifers in areas of deciduous buffers.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N460	2	3	new	<b>Stream Channel Improvements:</b> Explore opportunities to set back or remove berm on reach 76-05 and expand buffer and channel migration zone.		Moving the berm may conflict with the historical, cultural and recreational uses of the farm. Lack of alternative pasture areas for the livestock could increase resource degradation.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N461	2	3	new	<b>Stream Channel Improvements:</b> If berm on reach 76-05 cannot be moved, then explore opportunities to utilize man-made tributary through pastures as secondary channel. Improve buffers around tributary with native vegetation and fencing.		Tributary has been fenced and a limited vegetated buffer been restored.	<b>H/M</b>	<b>M</b>
N462	2	3	new	<b>Riparian Wetland Creation/Floodplain Reconnection:</b> In lower Glendale, establish wetland along mainstem Kelsey, allow floodplain connectivity.		Glendale Country Club is willing to alter their course to allow this.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N463	2	3	new	<b>Channel Migration:</b> Allow natural channel migration to occur in lower Glendale reaches and Kelsey Creek Farm.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N464	2	3	new	<b>Enlarge Riparian Buffer:</b> Where possible increase native riparian buffer along mainstem Kelsey through Glendale Country Club.		Glendale Country Club is willing to enlarge buffers as long as the greens/course does not have to be modified.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N465	2			new	<b>Acquisition:</b> Acquire parcels just south of SE 7th along wetland buffer.		Parcels are mostly undeveloped and currently excellent wetland buffer for mainstem Kelsey and West Tributary.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N466	2			new	<b>Farm Management BMPs:</b> Update Farm Renovation and Master Plan and continue to implement Environmental Management Plan BMPs to protect stream from water quality and physical impacts and to enhance and improve fish and wildlife habitat.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N467	2			new	<b>Illegal Water Withdrawals:</b> Investigate and remove illegal water withdrawals.		DOE has been notified of specific water withdrawals in reach.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N468	2			new	<b>Water Rights:</b> Investigate opportunities to utilize alternative water sources for legal water withdrawals.		Glendale Country Club has water rights for Kelsey Creek for irrigation. They typically use a stormwater pond for irrigation and use the water right only to maintain their rights.	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 3: Kelsey Golf Course - Kelsey Creek from grade control passage obstruction at golf course to Olympic pipeline structure (76\_06 - 76\_07)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N469	3	1	3a	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08 of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N470	3	1	8a	<b>Restoration of Riparian Areas:</b> Identify and implement opportunities to plant native coniferous trees in the riparian zones throughout the subarea. First priority should be the mainstem of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N471	3	1	new	<b>Riparian Education/Incentives:</b> Work with streamside property owners south of NE 8th to establish native riparian buffers.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>



N472	3	1	new	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Replace NE 8th St. culvert with bridge.			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N473	3	1	new	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Reduce jump height at concrete weirs using artificial riffle or other "softer" engineering.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N474	3	1	new	<b>Remove Bank Armoring:</b> Remove riprap, setback banks, and bioengineer banks.			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N475	3	1	new	<b>Restore stream channel</b> and use wildlife pond for off-channel habitat upstream of NE 8th.			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>

## Protection

### Technical Hypothesis:

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N476	3			new	<b>Golf Course BMPs:</b> Have Glendale Country Club maintain National Audubon Environmental Certification and employ BMPs to avoid water quality, temperature, or other impacts to Kelsey Creek.		Glendale currently maintains all levels of environmental certification from Audubon. Work with Glendale should continue and care taken to assure that sand and physical impacts are not an issue.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>

## Reach 4: Kelsey Below Valley Creek - Kelsey Creek from Olympic pipeline structure to confluence with Valley Creek (76\_07)

### Restoration

### Technical Hypothesis:

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N477	4	2	3a	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08 of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N478	4	2	8a	<b>Restoration of Riparian Areas:</b> Identify and implement opportunities to plant native coniferous trees in the riparian zones throughout the subarea. First priority should be the mainstem of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N479	4	2	new	<b>Bank Restoration:</b> Use bioengineering and bank slope setbacks to remove severely eroding gabion walls and stabilize stream banks.		This area is completely in private ownership. Implementation is uncertain.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N480	4	2	new	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Improve fish passage at Olympic Pipeline weirs.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

N481	4	2	new	<b>Bel-Red Channel Constraints:</b> Re-establish more natural channel through Bel-Red area, use weirs for grade control at sheet pile wall until stream can be restored.			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
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**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N482	4			new	<b>Acquire/Easements:</b> Protect existing riparian habitat, especially in larger parcels where stream could meander and buffers could be wider.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N483	4			new	<b>Sensitive Development:</b> Investigate and adopt options for more natural stream channel during Bel-Red commercial redevelopment process.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Reach 5: Kelsey Above Valley Creek - Kelsey Creek from confluence with Valley Creek to Main street (76\_08 - 76\_09)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:** Reduce fine sediment inputs, add LWD, restore riparian conditions, reduce channel confinement.

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N484	5	8 (tied with Reach 7: Richards Creek)	new	<b>Channel Restoration:</b> Enlarge channel cross-section, reconnect floodplain, install large woody debris through apartment complex.			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N485	5	8 (tied with Reach 7: Richards Creek)	3a	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 76-03a through 76-08 of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N486	5	8 (tied with Reach 7: Richards Creek)	7a	<b>Protection of Forested Buffers:</b> Purchase riparian forested buffers or conservation easements in stream segments 76-08 and 76-09 of Kelsey Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N487	5	8 (tied with Reach 7: Richards Creek)	8a	<b>Restoration of Riparian Areas:</b> Identify and implement opportunities to plant native coniferous trees in the riparian zones throughout the subarea. First priority should be the mainstem of Kelsey Creek.			<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>

N488	5	8 (tied with Reach 7: Richards Creek)	new	<b>Reduce bank armoring</b> , lay back banks, and use bioengineering to restore banks and riparian area.			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N489	5	8 (tied with Reach 7: Richards Creek)	new	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Replace private culverts that limit passage and flow.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N490	5	8 (tied with Reach 7: Richards Creek)	new	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Replace culvert at 148th Ave NE with fish friendly culvert or bridge.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

## Protection

### Technical Hypothesis:

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N491	5			new	<b>Acquisition/Easements:</b> Protect existing coniferous riparian habitat along Kelsey Creek upstream of Ilahee Apt to 148th Ave NE.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N492	5			new	<b>Acquisition:</b> Protect wetlands along 148th.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

## Reach 6: Kelsey Creek Headwaters - Kelsey Creek from Main Street to headwaters (76\_10 - 76\_12)

### Restoration

### Technical Hypothesis:

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N493	6	9	new	<b>Remove culvert and restore stream channel</b> upstream of Main St.			<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
N494	6	9	new	<b>Replant riparian vegetation</b> through Lake Hills Greenbelt to reduce reed canary grass impacts and keep temperatures lower.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N495	6			new	<b>Maintain headwater wetlands to protect summer base flows and aquatic ecosystem.</b>			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Reach 7: Richards Creek - Richards Creek from mouth to SE 32nd St.****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N496	7	8 (tied with Reach 5: Kelsey)	1c	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Obtain permits and build new culvert at SE 26th Street on East Creek.			<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N497	7	8 (tied with Reach 5: Kelsey)	1e	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Design, obtain permits, and build new culvert at SE 30 <sup>th</sup> Street on Richards Creek.		Design work began 2003.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N498	7	8 (tied with Reach 5: Kelsey)	1j	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Modify existing culverts that are partial barriers by placing low-flow deflectors on multichannel box culverts to increase depth of low-flow channel at Lake Hills Connector.		Design work began 2003.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N499	7	8 (tied with Reach 5: Kelsey)	3b	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 77-02 through 77-03 of Richards Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N500	7	8 (tied with Reach 5: Kelsey)	3c	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segment 79-01 of Sunset Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N501	7	8 (tied with Reach 5: Kelsey)	7c	<b>Protection of Forested Buffers:</b> Purchase riparian forested buffers or conservation easements in stream segments 77-01 through 77-03 of Richards Creek.			<b>?</b>	<b>?</b>
N502	7	8 (tied with Reach 5: Kelsey)	8b	<b>Restoration of Riparian Areas:</b> Reduce invasive non-native plants in high Chinook usage reaches (reed canarygrass and purple loosestrife in segments 77-01 through 77-02 in Richards Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N503	7			new	<b>Acquisition:</b> Purchase two parcels to protect hillside springs/seeps and forest.		Parcels are isolated from stream by Lake Hills Connector and Richards Road, but impacts from development could still impact stream. Includes parcels #0424059002 and	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>
N504	7			new	<b>Acquisition:</b> Acquire undeveloped properties or easements along reach 77-02 & 78-01.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Reach 8: Valley Creek - Valley Creek from mouth to Bellevue Municipal Golf Course****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N505	8	7	new	<b>Daylight Creek</b> - Daylight Valley Creek through Bellevue Golf Course.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N506	8	7	1d	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Improve fish passage at Washington State Department of Transportation culverts beneath SR 520.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N507	8	7	3e	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 82-01 through 82-05 of Valley Creek.		Segment 82-01 complete 2003.	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
N508	8	7	3f	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segment 83-01 of Sears Creek.		In permitting 2003.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	8			new	No projects identified at this time.				

**Reach 9: West Tributary - West Trib from mouth to Bellevue-Redmond Road (upper extent coho potential)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N509	9	4	1f	<b>Fish Passage:</b> Design, obtain permits, and build new culvert at NE First Street on West Tributary.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
N510	9	4	3d	<b>Installation of Large Woody Debris:</b> Until peak hydrology can be restored to more natural conditions, design and install large woody debris to provide hydraulic refuge areas during peak flows in stream segments 80-01 through 80-02 in the West Tributary.			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N511	9	4	6a	<b>Stream Channel Improvements:</b> Restore original stream channel of the West Tributary through Kelsey Creek Farm, segment 80-01.		Kelsey Creek Project , P-AD-65. Consultant hired 2003. Project in design.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N512	9	4	8b	<b>Restoration of Riparian Areas:</b> Reduce invasive non-native plants in high Chinook usage reaches (reed canarygrass and purple loosestrife in segments 80-01 through 80-02 in the West Tributary).			<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
N513	9	4	new	<b>Stream Channel Improvements:</b> Place LWD in floodplain near channel and spanning logs, to help maintain channels, increase pool formation, and increase upland habitat diversity.		Do not recommend placing LWD in stream due to instability of channel and sediment deposition.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N514	9			new	<b>Acquisition:</b> Purchase parcels just south of SE 7th along wetland buffer.		Parcels are mostly undeveloped and currently excellent wetland buffer for mainstem Kelsey and West Tributary.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>

**Reach 10: Goff Creek - Goff Creek from mouth (West Trib) to Bellevue-Redmond Road (upper extent coho potential)****Restoration****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Rest. Benefit Rank	NTAA #	Project Name & description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
	10	5		No projects identified at this time.				

**Protection****Technical Hypothesis:**

Project #	Reach #	Reach Prot. Benefit Rank	Existing Prot. Priority (Y/N)	NTAA #	NTAA Name & Description	Approx. Cost	Notes, Key Uncertainties	Benefits to Chinook H, M, L	Feasib. H, M, L
N515	10			7b	<b>Protection of Forested Buffers:</b> Purchase riparian forested buffers or conservation easements in stream segment 81-01 of Goff Creek.			<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>

**Draft Proposed Outreach & Education Actions for the North Lake Washington Population (Tier 1 and 2 Subareas)  
(by WRIA 8 Public Outreach Committee)**

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
N701	Prime salmon habitat -- or critical areas that influence salmon habitat -- in threat of development or degradation	Identify and protect best remaining habitat	Shoreline property owners	Continue WaterWays program--identify and protect best remaining habitat in watershed through acquisition, conservation easements, and tax incentives. Expand incentive programs to include smaller properties not currently eligible under existing program.	High	Public Benefits Rating System, Open Space Current Use Tax (CUT)	High
N702	Prime salmon habitat -- or critical areas that influence salmon habitat -- in threat of development or degradation	Help to restore degraded or protect prime salmon from development or further degradation	Property owners	Work with land trusts to help with acquisition and/or restoration of prime or severely degraded habitat. Draw upon their skill at working with property owners who otherwise might be apprehensive about negotiating with Government. Provide information regard Stewardship Endowments and resources to alleviate the financial burden for those wishing to donate streamside habitat easements.	High	Cascade Land Conservancy, Trust for Public Lands, The Nature Conservancy	High
N703	Lack of riparian vegetation; water quality compromised by landscape practices; higher water use at times when flows lowest.	Protect & restore riparian vegetation to provide sources of refuge and terrestrial food; protect & restore water quality, maintain instream flows	Shoreline property owners	Offer shoreline property owners workshops on "salmon friendly" streamside design. Includes topics: the value of riparian vegetation, invasives, erosion control, value of large woody debris for salmon habitat and potential flood control, preventing channel scour, natural yard care,  Include as presenters landscape designers and contractors who have both experience and recognition in such design.	High	Yes, Snohomish County Streamside Courses, Creekside Living, Issaquah	Low
N704	Salmon habitat in need of restoration or protection	Protect and restore forest cover or critical areas such as wetlands and shallow water habitat. Promote watershed health through grassroots messaging.	Shoreline property owners	Identify and encourage shoreline neighborhood and community stewardship associations to foster the ethic of voluntary stewardship, set examples for other neighbors to follow, enlist community support to acquire and restore habitat. Use these groups to build a bridge between property owners, agencies, and locals governments.  Increased potential for media coverage when efforts initiated at community level.	High	Lake Forest Park Stewardship Foundation, WaterTenders, Friends of Denny Creek, Friends of Rock Creek Valley	Low
N705	Channel	Soften shorelines,	Shoreline	Reduce permit fees for shoreline stabilization if design is	High		Low



Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
	confinement; loss of riparian vegetation	restore floodplain connectivity and channel complexity	property owners	salmon friendly (employing alternatives to dikes, levees, revetments, and vertical wall bulkheads). Also reduce permit fees (where applicable) for streamside restoration and removal & replacement of non-native vegetation			
N706	Loss of riparian vegetation; water quality compromised by landscape practices; higher water use at times when flows lowest	Restore riparian vegetation and subsequent source shelter producing habitat features and terrestrial food supply; reduce soil erosion and sedimentation	Shoreline property owners	Reduce permit fees (where applicable) for streamside restoration & removal and replacement of non-native vegetation.	High		Low
N707	Riparian vegetation displaced by lawn, invasives, or exotics, providing little food value, source of large woody debris, or soil stability. Water quality compromised by garden chemicals, metals, sediment. Higher water use at times when flows lowest.	Protect & restore riparian vegetation to provide sources of large woody debris/pools/riffles and terrestrial food; protect & restore water quality, maintain instream flows	Shoreline property owners and general public	<p>Update (where necessary) and distribute salmon educational materials such as <i>Salmon Friendly Gardening Practices</i>, <i>Streamside Savvy</i>, and <i>Going Native</i> booklet to shoreline property owners in order to provide household and landscape best management practices, as well as information about opportunities for involvement in community stewardship projects.</p> <p>Also make available at City Hall, libraries, and retail establishments such as nurseries and home improvement centers</p> <p>Continue distribution of this outreach material through Streamside Welcome Wagon organized by Water Tenders for new streamside residents.</p> <p>.</p>	Medium	Brochures distributed through existing creekside stewardship programs (Seattle, Snohomish County, Issaquah) Similar outreach efforts by Save Lake Sammamish and Puget Sound Action Team.	Low-Medium
N708	Lack of large woody debris	Overcome public fear and resistance to providing and maintaining woody debris along shorelines	Shoreline property owners and general public	Increase public awareness about the value of large woody debris and native vegetation for flood protection, salmon habitat, and healthy streams. Convey through media (local newspapers, community newsletters); signage along publicly accessible "model" shoreline; and brochures such as <i>King County's Large Woody Debris and River Safety</i> and <i>US Forest Service Large Woody</i>	Medium	Existing King County and US Forest Service brochures	Low

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
		and subsequent source of cover, pools, riffles		<i>Material: The Backbone of a Stream.</i> Distribute to all shoreline property owners and to more of general public, especially recreational boaters.			
N709	Homeowners trying to remove beavers, their dams and woody debris from the riparian ecosystem; increased runoff and decreased wetland function after beavers removed.	Increase understanding of roles beavers play in streamside ecology and concept of sharing streams with native residents	Shoreline property owners	Provide outreach concerning beavers and their benefit to watershed health (improved wetland function; creation of new habitat for plants, fish, and wildlife; slowing storm water runoff; trapping sediment; and maintaining summer base flows)  Provide information on how to co-exist with beavers.	Medium/ Low	King County website, Salmon Watchers, PAWS, Seattle Public Utilities Beaver Workshops, Snohomish Co Watershed Stewardship programs	Low
N710	Channel confinement, loss of riparian buffer and sources of large woody debris, pools, riffles, and terrestrial food source; reduced channel complexity,	Inspire shoreline property owners to make changes on their own property by providing good examples; increase public support for land acquisition and restoration efforts, as well as landuse policies	Shoreline property owners	Increase interpretation at restoration sites (include signs, tours, and other methods.) When appropriate use restoration sites for demonstration purposes.  Due to high visibility, restore streamside habitat at Tolt Pipeline Trail and Bear Creek crossing as a demonstration site.	Medium	Redmond River Walk, Junita Beach, Classic Nursery, Lake Forest Park Stewardship Projects	Medium
N711	Channel confinement, loss of riparian buffer: sources of large woody debris, pools, riffles; reduced channel complexity,	Inspire shoreline property owners to make changes on their own property by providing good examples; increase public support for land acquisition, restoration, and landuse policies.	Shoreline property owners and general public	Use government cable channels to follow progress of specific restoration projects. Use video to document projects before, during, and after restoration. In addition to airing on cable TV, distribute programs to libraries, schools, and communities groups.	Low	Salmon Information TV	Variable
N712	All conditions listed	Protect and	Shoreline	Work with Real Estate industry to help ensure that	Medium	King County	Medium

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
	above.	restore riparian vegetation, channel complexity and connectivity; reduce channel confinement; protect and restore water quality	property owners	potential shoreline buyers are supplied with sufficient information concerning sensitive areas and environmental stewardship of streamside properties.  Explore possibility of adding a disclosure to Real Estate Sales Agreement, describing shorelines as sensitive areas, subject to rules and regulations of City and County. Look to model set by King County.		Department of Development and Environmental Services (DDES) puts notice on title concerning sensitive areas.	
N713	Water quality degraded by excessive nutrient inputs (and subsequent decrease in oxygen), erosion and sedimentation, grasses clogging channels	Protect and restore riparian vegetation, protect and restore water quality	Livestock owners (Horse farms)	Provide classes, tours, and assistance in implementing livestock operation best management practices. Gear classes to both larger scale horse farms, and to small "hobby farmers."	High in rural areas	Horses for Clean Water and King Conservation District Programs	Low
N714	Riparian vegetation displaced by lawn, invasives, or exotics; water quality compromised by landscape practices. Higher water use at times when flows lowest.	Protect & restore riparian vegetation; protect& restore water quality, maintain instream flows, Increase likelihood of achieving these goals by bringing on board industry with large influence over the landscapes within watershed.	Landscape Contractors	Offer education to landscape designers/contractors on riparian design, naturescaping, and invasive species. Include topics such as riparian design, plant selection, installation techniques, and use of compost to build healthy soils, efficient watering techniques, control erosion and reduce need for supplemental irrigation. Consider training for non-English speaking participants.	Medium	Washington Assoc. of Landscape Professionals (WALP) trainings	Low – Medium
N715	All conditions listed.	Increase awareness about effects of habitat on salmon and watershed health;	General public, but in particular Shoreline property	Create local informational TV spots that could run on the government cable channels. Focus on those habitat conditions threatening salmon that are affected by our daily personal practices, landscape design, and management practices. Showcase good designs to	Low	Yes, Salmon Information TV, C-TV,	Variable

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
		increase support for land acquisition and restoration efforts as well as landuse policies.	owners	provide models to emulate.  Inspire shoreline property owners to make changes on their own property.			
N716	All conditions listed.	Protect and restore salmon habitat.	Community	Increase citizen involvement in voluntary stewardship programs, focusing on restoration projects to meet the needs of the conservation plan through restoration, education, monitoring and restoration site maintenance.  Increase number of development sites where native plant salvages occur. Integrate salvage opportunities with naturescaping classes.	High	Cedar River Naturalists, Sammamish ReLeaf, Stream Team; Watertender; Salmon Watchers	Medium
N717	All conditions listed	Cultivate ethic of environmental stewardship; increase watershed awareness and links between manmade habitat and environmental health.	Youth	Link education and community service stewardship projects, e.g. high school community service requirements and Senior Projects. Expand outreach to community/technical colleges & universities.	Medium	Environmental Portal Seattle, Mercer Slough Interns Program, North Shore Utility Tour, Water Tenders.	Low
N718	All conditions listed here.	Improve watershed awareness, possibly prevent future habitat degradation by instilling a better understanding of interrelationship between habitat, daily actions, and watershed health.	Youth	Focus environmental/science curricula on local watershed issues, with particular emphasis on key factors limiting the North Lake Tributaries subpopulation.	Low-Medium	Yes	Medium
N719	Loss of forest cover, decreased infiltration and	Protect forest cover, reduce erosion and	General public, but property	Increase outreach concerning the benefits of trees and basin-wide forest coverage to protect water quality and maintain instream flows. Include information that links	High in rural areas;	Sammamish ReLeaf; Mountains-to-	Variable - Medium

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
	ground water recharge, increased run-off and subsequent flashiness of floods	source of sedimentation, increase infiltration and ground water recharge, decrease flashiness of run off and potential for bed scour; protect and restore	owners in particular	<p>canopy cover to storm water issues.</p> <p>Clarify hazardous tree issues. Suggest hazardous trees be replaced with new plantings.</p> <p>In urban areas, protect remaining trees and encourage reforestation through street tree programs, tree protection regulations, landscaping incentives, and redevelopment.</p> <p>Consider developing a marketing campaign with nurseries and arborists, promoting the benefit of trees to salmon and watershed health.</p>	Medium in urban/s uburban areas.	Sound Greenway; City tree ordinances.	
N720	Reduced forest cover, increased impervious areas, decreased infiltration and groundwater recharge	Mimic natural hydrology more closely; reduce flashiness of run-off with smaller yet more localized storage capacity.	Developers, Architects, Engineers Building Professionals	<p>Provide education to architects, landscape architects, engineers, and developers on sustainable building/design and stormwater management practices. Work with professional associations to highlight building practices that –maintain watershed health. Include Low Impact Development, importance of maintaining canopy cover and limiting impervious surfaces.</p> <p>Provide incentives to builders that demonstrate a use ecologically sensitive designs and/or techniques.</p> <p>Create a campaign that tracks demand among community residents for purchasing green homes and remodeling with green building strategies.</p>	High	High Point Development, Port Blakely Communities and Talus development, Issaquah, Sea Streets	Medium
N721	Reduced forest cover, increased impervious areas, decreased infiltration and groundwater recharge	Control stormwater runoff to more closely mimic natural hydrology, reduce paving and impervious areas, increase infiltration, protect forest cover	Design & Building Professionals	<p>Use recognition as a means to encourage more salmon sustainable designs and construction. In addition to professional association awards, expand recognition to include merit awards celebrated by popular magazines read by a broader sector of the general public.</p> <p>Promote through design competitions and media coverage the use of “rain gardens” and other low impact development practices that mimic natural hydrology. Combine a home/garden tour or “Street of Dreams” type event featuring these landscape /engineering</p>	Medium	American Institute of Archtiects, American Society of Landscape Architects, Sunset Magazine, and Seattle Times Home and Garden awards,	Low

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
				treatments.		King County EnviroStars.	
N722	Lack of groundwater recharge; Insufficient instream Flows	Reduce groundwater withdrawals to maintain source of cold water; decrease household and commercial water consumption to protect and restore flows.	High-end water users that draw from wells.	Increase outreach about illegal water withdrawals, including information about exempt wells (who and what purposes qualify), and maximum quantities that may be withdrawn per day. Clarify distinction between withdrawals taken from wells and diversions taken from the river without a water rights permit. Create citizen-based watchdog groups to watch for people drawing directly from creeks and streams.	High		Low
N723	Insufficient instream Flows	Decrease household and commercial water consumption to protect and restore instream flows.	High-end water users, general Public	Promote availability of water conservation education and incentive programs (e.g., rebates for efficient toilets, free landscape irrigation audits) to decrease household, commercial, and landscaping irrigation water consumption throughout WRIA 8. Support conservation efforts within the Cascade Water Alliance.	High	Smart & Healthy Landscapes (seattle), Water Cents (City of Redmond & Woodinville Water District)	Low
N724	Water quality degraded by leaks from septic systems, increased organics, hormones, toxics	Protect and restore water quality	Shoreline property owners	Increase outreach regarding siting, maintenance of septic systems, and the disposal of hazardous waste into septic systems.	Low - Medium	King County Dept of Public & Environmental Health septic outreach program, Hood Canal	Medium
N725	Water quality compromised by garden chemicals, metals, sediment. Higher water use at times when flows lowest.	Protect water quality from degradation by pesticides and soil erosion, maintain instream flows by reducing water use, increase organic content in soils to increase water holding capacity	General public and shoreline Property Owners	Target Natural Yardcare Neighborhoods Program to include more communities in the North Lake Washington Tributaries sub-basin. Expand curricula to offer more landscaping guidelines specific to shoreline residences.	Medium	Yes, ongoing program since 2000	Low
N726	Water quality	Protect and	General	Coordinate with local business community to encourage	High-	Puget Sound	Variable –

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
	degraded by toxics, metals, pesticides, nutrient overload	restore water quality	Public	the use of commercial car washes. Offer car kits or alternative funding sources to volunteer fundraisers.  Reprint and more actively distribute – poster series developed by the Water Quality Consortium, (cooperative venture between the Puget Sound Action Team, Dept. of Ecology, King County, and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle, and Tacoma).	Medium	Car Wash Association, Businesses for Clean Water, Water Quality Consortium	Low
N727	Water quality degraded by toxics, metals, pesticides, nutrient overload	Protect and restore water quality	General Public	Create a program that addresses impact of car maintenance and offers alternatives that help protect watershed health and water quality.	Medium	Yes. Water Quality Consortium	Low
N728	Water quality degraded by toxics and metal fines.	Reinforce to students and the community the relationship between what goes down storm drain and watershed health via an affordable and easily implemented program.	General Public	Expand storm-drain stenciling program locally and basin-wide. Track locations and dates in a North Lake Washington sub-basin database.	Medium - Low	Yes	Low
N729	Water quality degraded by toxics and metals	Protect and restore water quality	General Public	Build partnerships and seek outreach opportunities with commute trip reduction programs to convey the impacts of automobiles on water quality and salmon habitat. Encourage alternative transportation choices.  Work with auto parts retailers and gas stations to increase potential for collection of used motor oil/transmission fluids.  Increase outreach about availability and locations of Hazardous Waste Collection sites and special collection events. Make outreach material available to non-English speakers.	Medium - Low	Commute Trip Reduction Programs	Low-Medium
N730	Competition	Ensure that local Chinook habitat	Youth General	Increase outreach on the relationship of hatcheries to wild Chinook populations. Coordinate with teachers to	High		Low

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/ Model	Level of Financial Commit.
	between naturally spawning and hatchery origin fish.	needs and hatchery management practices are compatible	Public Sport Fishermen	encourage alternatives to "Salmon in the Classroom" curricula.  Work with local fishing organizations to encourage better hatchery management practices.			
N731	Water quality degraded by toxics, pesticides, metals, increased nutrient loads, sediment; loss of riparian vegetation	Protect and restore water quality	General Public	Publicize emergency call numbers for public to report water quality and quantity problems, non-permitted vegetation clearing, and non-permitted in-stream grading, and wood removal incidents.	High	King County Water & Land Division, Seattle Public Utilities Hotlines	Medium
N732	All conditions listed above.	Reaffirm integrated conservation planning approach by extending outreach to various staff members that can and might be involved in salmon conservation.	Jurisdictional Staff	Expand outreach to City staff concerning salmon recovery issues, Low Impact Development, and BMP's. Encourage communication among City Departments and Divisions to increase coordination	High	Redmond and King County "Brown Bag" series; Redmond Environmental Committee	Low



**Draft Proposed Outreach & Education Actions for the Sammamish River  
(by WRIA 8 Public Outreach Committee)**

<b>Proj #</b>	<b>Habitat Condition</b>	<b>Desired Outcome</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Proven Track Record/Model</b>	<b>Level of Financial Commit.</b>
N733	High water temperatures	Protect ground water sources that can provide upwelling of cooler water  Maintain flows in Tier two tributaries which feed main stem	General public, but high water users in particular, especially those on wells or using aquifer water	Increase water conservation outreach efforts through incentive programs such as rebates for more efficient toilets and appliances, free indoor conservation kits, or free landscape irrigation audits. These should all be designed to decrease household, commercial, agricultural, and industrial water consumption.  Encourage gray-water capturing for reuse in landscape irrigation through demonstration projects, workshops, and educational materials.  Bring together all the key water policy makers that control the water and the way the water utilities are managed.	High	Smart & Healthy Landscapes, Water Cents, utility incentive programs	Low-Medium
N734	High water temps and reduced flows	Protect both ground water resources and maintain base flows in river and tributaries	Homeowners and landscape industry	Increase the availability of water-wise (drought tolerant) landscape classes to both homeowners and landscape industry professionals. Work with nurseries, growers, garden centers to promote these classes, especially the large retailers and chain stores.  Offer rebates on water bill or financial incentives for installation of Waterwise landscape. Verification can be coupled with reading of water meter (better suited for customers on metered water service)	High	Saving Water Partnership, Natural Yard Care Program, Seattle Green Gardening Program, King Conservation District RGA	Medium
N735	High water temps and reduced flows	Increase infiltration to enhance ground water recharge	Basin wide property owners	Increase outreach concerning the benefits of trees and basin-wide forest coverage to protect water quality and maintain instream flows.  Include information that links canopy cover to storm water issues.  Clarify hazardous tree issues and encourage any removed trees to be replaced with new plantings.  Coordinate with nurseries, home improvement centers, and arborists to develop a marketing campaign	High	Yes, King County Forestry Program, Green Tree System, National Arbor Day Foundation	

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/Model	Level of Financial Commit.
				promoting the benefit of trees to salmon and watershed health.			
N736	Reduced flows, water quality degraded by pollutants, metals	Maintain base flows; protect water quality	General public, but car owners in particular	<p>Coordinate with local schools and business community to encourage use of commercial car washes over those done in parking lots or at home. Require non-profits that use car washes as fund-raisers to use car wash kits or sell carwash coupons instead.</p> <p>Expand coordinating businesses to include car dealerships which could offer car wash coupons as sales promotions or bonuses.</p>	Medium – High	Puget Sound & WA Car Wash Associations	Low
N737	Water quality degraded by toxics, sediments, pesticides, & excess nutrients	Protect & Improve water Quality	General public	Reprint and more actively distribute – poster series developed by the Water Quality Consortium, (cooperative venture between the Puget Sound Action Team, Dept. of Ecology, King County, and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle, and Tacoma). Series focuses on repercussions of common practices such as car washing, improper disposal of pet waste, use of garden chemicals, car maintenance (or lack there of).	High		Low
N738	Water quality degraded by toxics, sediments, pesticides, & excess nutrients	Protect & Improve water Quality	Agricultural community	Work with farmers to adopt and implement farm plans which address water quality, in particular nutrients, sediments, and pesticide runoff; livestock management; and fish and wildlife habitat management and restoration	High	King Co farm program, Kin Conservation District programs	Low
N739	Lack of riparian vegetation; high water temperatures, lack of shade, cover from predators, and terrestrial food sources	Reduce temperatures to those that can better support cold water fish, provide cover and shade	Private shoreline property owners, especially those downstream of Bothell Landing	<p>Expand the Natural Yard Care program to further promote mutual value of native/riparian vegetation to stream and salmon health, as well as benefits to homeowner (increased landscape color, variety; pest resistance, backyard wildlife; decreased maintenance and erosion).</p> <p>Coordinate with wholesale and retail nursery trades to be sure that native/riparian stock is readily available <u>and</u> promoted.</p>	High – Medium (lower value due mostly to smaller number of private land owners)	City Stream Teams programs, Natural Yard Care programs, NW Natural Yard Days, WRIA 8 Lakeside Living Workshops, King Conservation District's Resource Growers Assoc.	Medium
N740	High water	Reduce	Landscape	Increase outreach about the value of riparian vegetation.	Medium	Washington	Low

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/Model	Level of Financial Commit.
	temperatures, lack of shade, cover from predators, terrestrial food sources	temperatures to those that can better support cold water fish, provide cover and refugia	designers and contractors	Offer design workshops to industry professionals highlighting design solutions, relatively low maintenance (such as lower water requirements and increased pest resistance), and increased potential for erosion control and backyard wildlife attraction. Add incentives for participation such as design competitions and recognition within design & construction fields, as well as within greater business community (EnviroStars and Daily Journal of Commerce featured businesses)		Assoc of Landscape Professionals (WALP) training on IPM by King Co LHWMP	(industry supported)
N741	Loss of riparian veg	Restore riparian vegetation. Increase cover and thereby reduce predation	Youth – and their parents	<p>Create a “hide &amp; seek” game to increase knowledge about places that young salmon can hide. Make available to daycares, pre-schools, and elementary school systems.</p> <p>Send advice to local parenting publications (which are free and available at libraries, bus stops, and many retail outlets).</p>	Medium	Yes, King County Schools program	Variable. Since pre-schools/daycares privately funded, they may pay for outreach, more self supporting
N742	<p>Loss of riparian veg</p> <p>Lack of pools for returning adults to rest and cool down</p>	<p>Increase cover and thereby reduce predation</p> <p>Increase number of cool water pools for adult migrating fish</p>	Shoreline property owners	<p>Create a marketing campaign about young fish trying to hide. Some possibilities are: <i>Somewhere to run, Nowhere to Hide, Salmon are Shady Characters, Keep Cool</i>, or continue to promote Bellevue's <i>Cold fish need love too</i>.</p> <p>Create a humorous ad campaign about how tiring the mating/dating game can be. Show a poor over-heated tuckered out returning salmon with a plea for Help to provide them places to rest and “Chill out.”</p> <p>Alternatively, play on presently popular water park themes. Guess who else needs water parks and pools?</p> <p>Employ use of focus groups and surveys to measure the effectiveness of marketing campaigns in bringing about change in public attitude, perception, and behavior.</p>	Low	Yes, Bert the Salmon Series, Bellevue Utilities (Cold fish buttons), Saving Water Partnership for follow-up surveys	Variable, Ad campaigns done for free as in Campaign for Drug Free America

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/Model	Level of Financial Commit.
N743	Reduced flows instreams and lack of cool ground water reserves to provide source of upwelling.	Maintain sufficient ground water flows by reducing illegal water withdrawals	Well owners	Increase outreach about illegal water withdrawals. Include information about exempt wells (who and what purposes qualify) and maximum quantities which may be withdrawn per day. Clarify distinction between withdrawals taken from wells and diversions taken from the river without a water rights permit. Create citizen based watchdog groups to watch for people drawing directly from creeks and streams.	Medium	WaterTenders	Low
N744	High Water temps caused by reduced flows	Protect ground water resources and maintain base flows in main stem and tributaries	Homeowners and landscape industry	Offer rebates on water bill or financial incentives for installation of waterwise landscape. Verification can be coupled with reading of water meter (better suited for customers on metered water service)	Medium	Requires coord with water utility. Incentives limited to those on metered systems	Low - Medium
N745	Water quality degraded by sediments, pesticides, & excess nutrients	Protect and improve water quality	All property owners/property managers that drain directly into river, or indirectly through storm sewers	Encourage all Sammamish River communities to participate in the Natural Yard Care Neighborhoods Program. Training includes: natural lawn care, pesticide reduction/IPM, building healthy soil, proper watering techniques, right plant right place.  Foster cooperation from local golf courses located on river to be used as demonstration sites or place to hold class. Encourage them to practice Integrated Pest Management and natural lawn care techniques by having to set a good example for the community.	Medium – High	Yes, Natural Yard Care Program  Bellevue Stream Team Natural Lawn Care classes/demos.	Medium
N746	Water quality degraded by sewage/excess nutrients, decreased Dissolved Oxygen, and toxics	Prevent septic tank failure and improper disposal of toxic chemicals	Shoreline property owners	Increase outreach regarding siting and maintenance of septic systems. Offer incentives to participate in King County's pilot program classes designed for homeowners and real estate professionals. Heighten message that new high tech systems need more maintenance than old-fashioned gravity flow systems.  Discourage disposal of hazardous waste into septic systems. Seek funding to offer site inspections and technical assistance.	Medium – High	King County Environmental Health; Hood Canal Coordinating Council, Chesapeake Bay Cleanup Program	Variable
N747	Degraded water quality	Improve and protect	General public	Publicize 24 hour emergency call numbers for community members to report water quality and quantity problems, forest and stream clearing, and in-stream wood removal incidents	Medium	Seattle Public Utilities Surface Water Pollution Prevention	Low

Proj #	Habitat Condition	Desired Outcome	Target Audience	Proposed Action	Priority	Proven Track Record/Model	Level of Financial Commit.
						Hotline & website	
N748	All conditions listed above	Restore those degraded and protect those cherished	Riverfront and forested property owners	Create and distribute "Streamside / Forest Living Welcome Wagon" packages focused on shoreline and forested area stewardship.	Medium	Watertenders	Low-Medium
N749	All conditions listed above	Restore those degraded and protect those cherished	General public, and riverfront prop owners through peer pressure	Use interpretive signs, events, restoration projects, stewardship groups to reinforce messages about value of riparian vegetation, water conservation, water quality, and river meanders	Medium - Low	Many examples throughout WRIA	Low
N750	Lack of meanders in river course	Restore them to create source of groundwater interception to cool river	Riverfront property owners and the general public	Create a marketing campaign about the virtue of curves. Possible ideas to draw from: <i>Put some sex-appeal back in the landscape; The river's too straight-laced, We all want curves</i> , or <i>Curves, not just for women anymore</i> General public will need to understand value of river meanders in order to support land purchases that would be necessary to put meanders back in river system.	Low		Variable

BEFORE THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT HEARINGS BOARD  
CENTRAL PUGET SOUND - STATE OF WASHINGTON

JOHN HENDRICKSON; REBECCA HIRT; ) No. 16-3-0002  
JUDITH FINN; ANN ANDERSON; ELIZABETH )  
MOONEY; ANN HURST; AND JANET HAYS; ) MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT INDEX OF RECORD  
Petitioners, )  
vs. )  
CITY OF KENMORE, )  
Respondent. )

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Petitioners are challenging the Respondent's adoption of Ordinance No. 16-0418 that amended the Public Utility Exception in their Critical Areas ordinance on March 28<sup>th</sup> 2016.

While the Ordinance met the timely filing requirements with the Department of Ecology, the DOE was unable to review the Ordinance, consult with the City of Kenmore, and respond to it until July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016.

In an email dated July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Paul Anderson of the Washington Department of Ecology recommended that Kenmore's Ordinance No. 16-0418 "not be adopted" and raised concerns that the City did not comply with the Growth Management Acts' Best Available Science review requirements and did not demonstrate how that review was consistent with wetland protection standards.

The City did not inform us of DOE's opinion, and the Petitioners first learned of the recommendation yesterday, Monday August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016.

II. STATEMENT OF ISSUES

- 1) Does the DOE recommendation provide additional evidence that would be necessary or of substantial assistance to the board in reaching its decision according to [RCW 36.70A.290(4)?]
- 2) Does the DOE recommendation (which arose subsequent to the adoption of the challenged legislation) meet the requirement of [WAC 242-03-565] that such evidence is necessary to the board's decision concerning invalidity?

III. ARGUMENT

The State Department of Ecology provides a critical role in maintaining Washington's Critical Area Standards for both scientific review and policy guidance.

It is unfortunate that reductions in funding and staffing at the Department of Ecology resulted in a review and recommendation that came after the Ordinance was adopted.

However, we also must keep in mind that the City of Kenmore has been on a fast track to push this Ordinance through and move forward with a controversial ball field development project that impacts both wetlands and buffers.

The DOE recommendation is critical to the Board's decision making process for the following reasons:

The requirement of the wise use of our lands, the cooperation between communities and governments in comprehensive land use planning is necessary to offset environmental threats. [RCW 36.70A.010]

Under [RCW 36.70A.172] Cities are required to use best available science in developing policies and developmental regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas.

Under [RCW 36.70A.020(11)] the development and adoption of development regulations should include a process that encourages the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensures coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.

If the City had included the DOE in the public process, we likely would not have had to file this petition.

The City made no effort to reach out to the DOE for their recommendations. Moving this process forward without DOE's participation and authoritative recommendations results in the failure to comply with the above legal authority.

In the Petitioner's original challenge we questioned if the Board should invalidate the Ordinance for the lack of best available science. The DOE recommendation is authoritative and should be found "necessary or of a substantial assistance" to the Board in reaching its decision.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Petitioner's respectfully request the Board add the attached letter from Paul Anderson of the DOE, dated July 12<sup>th</sup> 2016 to the supplemental record as number S-79.

Dated this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of August, 2016

  
John Hendrickson

**From:** Anderson, Paul S. (ECY)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 12, 2016 9:29 AM  
**To:** 'landerson@kenmorewa.gov' <landerson@kenmorewa.gov>  
**Cc:** Buntin, Donna (ECY) <DBUN461@ECY.WA.GOV>; 'astanton@kenmorewa.gov' <astanton@kenmorewa.gov>  
**Subject:** Work in wetlands and CAO amendment

Lauri:

I am the acting Ecology Wetland Specialist for King County and I understand that the City passed a CAO amendment last winter that excepted local agencies and utilities from critical areas permitting. Unfortunately, we were not able to provide comments last winter when the City was contemplating this amendment. Had we commented, we would have raised two concerns with the proposed amendment and recommended that it not be adopted. Those concerns are these:

1. The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that local jurisdictions designate and protect critical areas, including wetlands, and that regulatory standards should be based on best available science (BAS; see RCW 36.70A.172). To be consistent with the GMA BAS requirement, the City should include a review of the scientific literature as part of any critical areas ordinance revisions. Can you please provide the BAS review that the City conducted in developing the public agency or private utility exception and how that review is consistent with wetland protection standards?
2. There are no state or federal exemptions for utility work in wetlands or regulated waters and the amendment may give the false impression that public agencies or private utilities are exempt from all permitting. This will create an awkward situation for the City if staff begin working in a regulated water without all of the required approvals.

Could you please call me to discuss the amendment and how the City is implementing it? I understand that the City is planning on work in areas that appear to be wetlands this summer and that some City staff may believe that this work is now exempt from permitting. State and federal approval is required before beginning work in wetlands and I would like to assist the City in understanding all of the permitting requirements to ensure that the work is compliant with all the regulations.

I look forward to hearing back from you.

Paul

Paul S. Anderson, PWS  
Wetlands/401 Unit Supervisor  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
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Bellevue, WA 98008  
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Cell: (425) 765-4691  
Fax: (425) 649-7098  
Email: [Paul.S.Anderson@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Paul.S.Anderson@ecy.wa.gov)



# **Manual 4**

## Development Projects

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March 2016

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# Section 1: Introduction

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## In this section, you will learn about:

- ✓ This manual
- ✓ The Recreation and Conservation Office
- ✓ The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

## About this Manual

This manual provides basic information and policies for development projects funded by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. Development projects are those that result in the construction of or work resulting in new elements, including but not limited to structures, facilities, and/or materials to enhance outdoor recreation resources.

The board adopted the policies in this manual in a public meeting.

Use this manual, along with the individual policy manuals, for construction projects in the following programs:

- *Manual 9, Boating Facilities Program,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_9-BFP.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_9-BFP.pdf)
- *Manuals 10a and 10b, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/doc\\_pages/manuals\\_by\\_number.shtml](http://www.rco.wa.gov/doc_pages/manuals_by_number.shtml)
- *Manual 11, Firearms and Archery Range Recreation,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_11-FARR.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_11-FARR.pdf)
- *Manual 12, Boating Infrastructure Grant,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_12-BIG.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_12-BIG.pdf)
- *Manual 14, Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_14-NOVA.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_14-NOVA.pdf)
- *Manual 15, Land and Water Conservation Fund,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_15-LWCF.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_15-LWCF.pdf)

- *Manual 16, Recreational Trails Program,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_16-RTP.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_16-RTP.pdf)
- *Manual 17, Youth Athletic Facilities,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_17.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_17.pdf)
- *Manual 21, Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account,*  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual\\_21.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/Manual_21.pdf)

## Manual Authority

Authority for the information in this manual is found in several statutes and rules: Revised Codes of Washington 46.09.530, 77.85.120, 79A.15.060(1), 79A.15.070(5), 79A.15.120(4), 79A.25.080(1)(b), 79A.25.210, and 79A.25.820, and Title 286 and 420 Washington Administrative Code. The *Land and Water Conservation Fund Federal Financial Assistance Manual* (U.S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service), the *Recreational Trails Program Guidance* (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration), and *50 Code of Federal Regulations Part 86, Boating Infrastructure Grant Program; Final Rule* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) provide additional guidance for federal grants.

## Definitions

For definitions of terms used in this manual, see the project agreement. A sample agreement is on the RCO Web site at  
[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/SampleProjAgreement.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/SampleProjAgreement.pdf).

## About the Recreation and Conservation Office

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) supports the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. RCO is a state agency that manages multiple grant programs to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect the best of the state's wildlife habitat and farmland, and help return salmon from near extinction.

## Where to Get Information

Recreation and Conservation Office  
Natural Resources Building  
1111 Washington Street  
Olympia, WA 98501  
E-mail: [info@rco.wa.gov](mailto:info@rco.wa.gov)

Telephone: (360) 902-3000  
FAX: (360) 902-3026  
TTY: (360) 902-1996  
Web site: [www.rco.wa.gov](http://www.rco.wa.gov)

*Mailing Address*  
PO Box 40917  
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

RCO outdoor grants managers are available to assist by answering questions concerning the information contained in this manual. Please feel free to call.

## **Successful Applicant Workshops**

Of particular importance to those awarded funding are RCO's Successful Applicant Workshops, conducted soon after grants are announced. At these workshops, participants receive important information on the following:

- Project sponsor responsibilities including compliance with the project agreement.
- Amendments to the agreement — including project changes, time extensions, and cost increases.
- Land acquisition procedures — including appraisals, appraisal reviews, deed of right, offer to purchase, land donations, title insurance, etc.
- Development and restoration projects — including construction plans, accessibility requirements, bid procedures, donations, specifications, etc.
- Planning, education and enforcement, and maintenance and operation projects — including reporting requirements, eligible costs, etc.
- Project implementation — including billings, milestones, progress reports, inspections, long term compliance, etc.

## **Other Information You May Need**

RCO's Web site at [www.rco.wa.gov](http://www.rco.wa.gov) provides more information about RCO and its grant programs, including:

- Summary brochures and fact sheets that describes each program's goals and funding.
- Grant schedules.
- Grant policy manuals.
- Technical assistance guides.
- State plans that give broad policy background.

Contact RCO for more information about these and other free publications or online resource tools. Each can be made available in an alternate format for people with disabilities.

Project sponsors are encouraged to review the Washington State Office of Financial Management capital budget instructions. If your grant or sponsor match includes federal funds, you are asked to review the Office of Management and Budget's Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards found in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### **About the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board**

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board was created in 1964 by a vote of the citizens of the state of Washington. The board is a governor-appointed board composed of five citizens and the directors (or designees) of three state agencies – Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) supports the board. RCO is a state agency that manages multiple grant programs to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect the best of the state's wildlife habitat and farmland, and help return salmon from near extinction.

### **Not a Hearings Board**

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's role is to award grants and not to act as a hearings board that rules on land use issues. The board's intent is that all proposals, to the extent possible:

- Are the outcomes of a public process in which all interests have had an opportunity to be heard.
- Have resulted from a community supported decision to submit the application.
- Are ready for implementation.
- Will ensure that maximum benefit is gained from the grant.

The board's grant allocation meeting must not be the first public meeting in which interested parties have a chance to express views on a project.

### **Who Makes Decisions**

The board makes the final decisions although some decisions it has delegated to the agency director.

## Board Decisions

The following list summarizes many project decisions that are made by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board in a public meeting or by a subcommittee of the board. Each is in accord with statutes, rules, and board policies.

- Initial grant approval.
- A project cost increase of more than 10 percent of the project total in the project agreement for board-funded projects. Cost increases are allowed only in certain grant programs. Review the cost increase information in this manual for more details.
- A "conversion" that changes the project site or how the site is used from that described in the project agreement and Deed of Right or Assignment of Rights. See *Manual 7, Long-Term Obligations* for more information about conversions.
- A significant reduction in the project's scope after receiving a grant. Typically, the board will make decisions about scope reductions if the RCO director thinks the project's evaluation score would have been different with the reduced scope. Not included are changes that do not modify significantly the way the public uses a facility, the intended opportunity, or restoration objective funded.
- Changes in policy; for example, establishing new grant limits or eligible expenditures.
- Time extensions beyond 4 years of the initial grant award.

## Director Decisions

The RCO director, or designee, makes many project decisions based on rules and board policies. The range of decisions includes authorizing payments to approving cost increases to terminating projects.

A project sponsor may request that the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board reconsider a decision made by the director. To request reconsideration, the project sponsor must send a letter to the board chair at least 60 calendar days before a board meeting. The request is added to the board's meeting agenda and the project sponsor then may address the board at the meeting. The board's decision is final.

# Section 2:

## Eligible Development Projects

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### In this section, you'll learn about

- ✓ Eligible projects
- ✓ Eligible costs
- ✓ Ineligible projects
- ✓ Ineligible costs
- ✓ Other types of projects

### Eligible Development Projects

This section describes the types of development projects that are eligible for Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grants. Because the listing is not all inclusive, applicants must consult the specific grant program manual for more detailed information.

Although rules vary by grant program, typical eligible facilities and areas include:

- **Aquatic and swimming facilities.** Outdoor swimming areas such as improved beaches, pools, wave-making pools, wading pools, spray parks, lazy-rivers, lifeguard towers, and support buildings such as bathhouses and filtration and treatment structures. Pools should be designed for maximum multipurpose use.
- **Boating facilities.** Facilities related to recreational boating. These facilities may include, but are not limited to docks, berths, floating berths secured by buoys, launching ramps, breakwaters, mechanical launching devices, boat lifts, sewage pump-out facilities, water and sewer hookups, and support facilities such as restrooms, showers, and parking.
- **Community gardens.** Land preparation, planting beds, perimeter fencing, irrigation systems, walkways, parking, and restrooms related to a community garden. The garden must be managed as an outdoor recreation activity and be accessible to the general public in an equitable manner. Gardens planned as commercial enterprises are not eligible.



- **Fishing and hunting facilities.** Fishing piers, fish cleaning stations, hunting blinds, paths and walkways, access points, and other facilities for public fishing or hunting.
- **Interpretive, observation, and sightseeing areas.** Certain interpretive facilities, including signs and viewpoints. Interpretation is limited to the project site and its immediate area, and may only contain basic devices, not elaborate, museum-type collections, displays, or paraphernalia.
- **Overnight facilities.** Tent and recreational vehicle camping areas and stand-alone, overnight, recreational facility structures (such as cabins, yurts, and bunkhouses) of simple, basic design are eligible for reimbursement in some grant programs if they are used to support outdoor recreation and are available to the general public in an equitable manner. A simple, basic design can include a toilet, sinks, and general utilities described below in "Eligible Support Elements." 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.<sup>1</sup>
- **Picnic facilities.** Tables, fireplaces, shelters, and other facilities related to family or group picnic sites.
- **Play areas.** Playgrounds, play areas, tot lots, and open areas for physical activity.
- **Shooting facilities.** Archery and firearm ranges, clubhouses, trap and skeet fields, safety baffles, and bullet traps, etc. for public, recreational shooting and training.
- **Sports or athletic facilities.** Fields, courts, and other outdoor spaces used for competitive and individual sports such as baseball, softball, soccer, football, and tennis; golf courses; rodeo arenas; hockey rinks; skate parks; running tracks; and other similar facilities.
- **Trails.** Designated routes for walking, hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, exercising, mountain biking, riding off-road motorized vehicles, and participating in other trail activities.
- **Winter sports facilities.** Ski trails, outdoor ice skating and hockey rinks, and warming huts.

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<sup>1</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2011-17

## **Eligible Renovation Projects**

In some programs, development projects may include extensive renovation or redevelopment. Such projects must involve facilities that are outmoded or that have deteriorated to the point where usefulness is impaired. The deterioration must not be due to the lack of proper maintenance during the facility's reasonable life.

## **Eligible Support Elements**

Although rules vary by program, typical support elements eligible for reimbursement may include:

- **Employee housing.** Construction of residences for employees directly involved in operation and maintenance of a Recreation and Conservation Funding Board-assisted project may be eligible when this occurs:
  - The residence must help assure increased public service and protection of park facilities.
  - Employees that will use the residence normally must be available onsite on a 24-hour basis during the season the area is open.
  - The residence must be one component of a comprehensive park development.
  - The residence must be permanent and not portable.

Only the cost of the dwelling and some amenities, such as landscaping of the immediate area and directly related paving, are eligible. Furniture, furnishings, or appliances are not eligible.

- **Fences, signs** (permanent and temporary), **and erosion control devices** are eligible in all programs.
- **Parking.** Parking lots that serve the conservation or recreation project area.
- **Restrooms and sewer systems.** Restrooms, vault toilets, onsite sewer systems, and related utilities that meet applicable local and state health requirements.
- **Roads.** Interior project area roadways including traffic control devices, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. Improvements to external project area roads (acceleration and deceleration lanes, traffic control signals) may be allowed if the improvements are to serve the project area.

- **Structures for administration and maintenance.** Site-specific administrative buildings, maintenance sheds, equipment storage, and pay or entry stations. First aid stations sometimes may be included when used to administer, protect, and maintain a recreation area for the health, safety, and welfare of users.
- **Utilities.** Water, natural gas, propane, electrical, communication, storm and surface water, and other underground utility services. The amount eligible for reimbursement will not exceed the cost of the physical hook-up needed to make the facility operational. Only costs directly associated with the assisted project will be allowed.
- **Walkways.** Continuous, unobstructed paths designated for pedestrian use that connects pedestrian elements within a public access site, such as a picnic area, camping area, or trailhead.

## **Eligible Costs**

This section describes the types of costs that are eligible. Because the listing is not all-inclusive, consult RCO manuals for more detailed information. Only costs reasonable and directly necessary to complete the scope identified in the project agreement are eligible for reimbursement or as match.

### **Eligible Administrative Costs<sup>2</sup>**

Administrative costs are necessary to prepare a project for construction, but do not involve direct construction activities. These activities may occur before and during actual project construction. Note: In RCO's online PRISM system, these activities are categorized as "architectural and engineering (A&E)" costs.

Administrative charges are limited to no more than 20 percent of the total construction amount. The director may approve requests for increases up to 35 percent and the board may approve increases above 35 percent. See "Cost Increases" in Section 3 for information on how to request an increase.

Costs may include:

- **Architectural and engineering**
  - Architectural and engineering services and consultants to prepare documents for obtaining bids and awarding and preparing contracts for construction, including:

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<sup>2</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 1997-16

- Preparation of site plans, from schematic to final drawings, including master plans.
  - Design. Services that include normal architectural, structural, civil, mechanical, and electrical design work.
  - Consultant services, including studies and data collection surveys.
  - Specialty consultant services used in addition to basic architectural and engineering, such as expertise required to meet a special permitting requirement.
- **Bidding.** Services consisting of participation in pre-bid conferences, response to questions from bidders, clarification of bidding documents, attendance at bid openings, documentation and distribution of bidding results, and bid award.
- **Construction supervision,** which is the supervision and inspection services associated with a project under construction. Direct costs for the execution and construction of the project through construction contract, force-account, or volunteer services are allowed, including allowable mileage and per diem for related travel.
- **Environmental site planning,** including environmental impact statement costs.
- **Project administration.** Services consisting of consultation, meetings, correspondence, progress reports, design review conferences, administrative functions, and reimbursements.
- **Project closeout.** Services to close out a project once the contractor gives notice that facilities are ready for its intended use. Service may include an inspection to ensure the work complied with the contract, issuance of a list of remaining work required (punch list), final inspections, and issuance of final certificate for payment.
- **Record documents** (as-builts). Receive and review the contractors' marked-up field records. Supply the record documents to user agency.
- **Surveys** needed for architectural design, including boundary surveys, wetland delineation, geo-tech surveys, etc.

## **Eligible Development Costs**

Development costs are for actual construction activities. These activities include costs for labor, materials, and equipment use. They start with site preparation and end with completion of the final punch list. Development costs are eligible for reimbursement only after execution of a project agreement. See “Pre-Agreement Costs” below for exceptions.

- **Construction.** The direct costs associated with developing or renovating a site or facility.
- **Cultural resources.** Direct costs and activities necessary to investigate and evaluate a project’s possible effect on archeological and cultural resources pursuant to Governor’s Executive Order 05-05 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Includes survey, consultation, and reporting.
- **Demolition and site preparation,** including costs to remove structures and prepare for construction.
- **Fixed equipment,** including such typical costs as fixed, physically attached, and permanent improvements that without the site or building will not function. Fixed equipment normally is capitalized. Equipment may include items such as playgrounds, backstops, basketball standards, soccer and football goals, gangways, moveable access ramps, etc.
- **Materials testing,** if required to ensure that the components included in the project can withstand the stress and will give the structure the needed strength, toughness, flexibility, and suitability the structure likely will experience when used for its intended purpose. General testing is not allowed.
- **Mobilization and demobilization.** The costs associated with transportation of contractors’ equipment and operating supplies to and from the site.
- **Permanent and temporary project signs,** including the purchase and installation of project signs.
- **Permits,** as a construction cost, including staff time to obtain permits to meet such requirements as the National Environmental Policy and State Environmental Policy Acts.
- **Project mitigation,** limited to mitigation required as a result of the approved RCO project (see eligible mitigation cost information below).

## **Eligible Pre-Agreement Costs**

Pre-agreement costs are project costs incurred up to three years before the start date of the project agreement.

The following activities are considered eligible, pre-agreement costs and can be performed in advance of an executed project agreement without forfeiting project or reimbursement eligibility. Upon execution of a project agreement, these costs become eligible:

- Administrative costs
- Permits

Any construction costs, except permits and surveys, incurred before execution of a project agreement are not eligible for reimbursement or use as match. Also, for projects receiving federal funding, pre-agreement costs incurred before the federal agreement's effective date are not eligible unless otherwise stated. See grant program manuals for additional information.

## **Eligible Mitigation Costs**

Mitigation costs may be eligible if the mitigation is required as a result of the grant-funded project's development impacts. Whenever possible, project sponsors are urged to mitigate in a manner that results in, or enhances, public outdoor recreation opportunities.

The maximum amount eligible for mitigation is 25 percent of the cost of the project for which mitigation is required.

Such mitigation may:

- Occur on a site separate from the assisted project.
- Involve habitat enhancement with no public recreation or access component.
- Involve the creation, enhancement, renovation, or replacement of wetlands, either on or off site.
- Involve transportation or right-of-way improvements.
- Involve landscape buffers.

- Involve the creation or inclusion of a work of art, if required by adopted policy, local ordinance, or law. The amount is limited to no more than 1 percent of the total construction cost.

Mitigation also may include acquisition of property for mitigation.<sup>3</sup> When mitigation is required for development of an RCO funded project, a portion of the RCO grant may be used to buy and develop the mitigation land. The maximum amount of the grant allowed for the mitigation (including purchase of the land and construction costs) is 25 percent of the total construction costs of the RCO funded project and associated administrative and engineering costs in the project agreement.

RCO encourages the purchase and development of mitigation land that serves multiple functions such as providing habitat and recreation. Any mitigation property acquired must be included in the project agreement and included within the legal description of the recorded Deed of Right or Assignment of Rights, whichever is appropriate.

Acquisitions specifically for mitigation purposes related to impacts from other projects are not eligible for funding.

### **Ineligible Projects**

With few exceptions, developments that do not contribute directly to outdoor recreation or habitat conservation are ineligible for Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grants.

Ineligible projects include:

- Permanent structures designed primarily for the pursuit of indoor recreation activities. This does not include indoor shooting ranges. Examples of ineligible structures include community, environmental learning, and performing arts centers.
- Temporary or portable buildings and facilities (such as portable restrooms, warming huts, etc.)
- Areas and facilities primarily for semi-professional and professional activities, such as arts and athletics.
- Athletic facilities primarily used for varsity sports between schools.
- Any facility that is being constructed or renovated to meet a school district facility requirement.

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<sup>3</sup>Manual 3, Acquisition Projects

- Amusement park facilities (such as merry-go-rounds, Ferris wheels, children's railroads, pioneer towns, and exhibits that are not primarily for outdoor recreation and nature study, etc.), petting zoos and farms, convention facilities, and commemorative exhibits.
- Areas and facilities solely for hatchery style, fish production purposes.
- Areas and facilities that will lease *exclusive* use privileges, such as hunting rights, permanent boat moorage and storage, or membership golf courses.
- Development on property to be acquired with a conditional sales contract, *unless* the sponsor holds the deed to the property *or* can demonstrate adequate control and tenure.
- Development on property with conflicting deed reversionary clauses, or with clauses that significantly diminish habitat conservation or public recreation.
- Development to mitigate a non-RCO assisted project, element, or action of the project sponsor. Development above and beyond required mitigation may be eligible.
- Flood mitigation work, and public works projects such as sewer treatment facilities, surface and storm water management systems, and water supply systems.
- Space or buildings for subsidiary activities such as refreshment concessions or restaurants.
- Projects that occur at more than one worksite<sup>4</sup>.
- Project submitted to more than one grant program, except Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grants used as match (Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policy only).

### **Ineligible Costs**

The following costs are ineligible:

- Appliances, office equipment, furniture, utensils, public address systems (see RCO's Manual 13 and Manual 14 for Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities exceptions).

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<sup>4</sup>Except as allowed by board policy in the Boating Facilities Program and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program State Lands Development and Renovation category.



- Bonus payments.
- Ceremonial or entertainment expenses.
- Charges in excess of the lowest acceptable bid when competitive bidding is required, unless the RCO director authorizes the higher costs, in writing, before the award of a contract.
- Charges incurred contrary to the policies and practices of the organization involved or the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.
- Contributed materials if their value cannot be substantiated.
- Costs associated with fundraising activities.
- Costs of preparing any grant application.
- Cost of procuring documentation to establish or demonstrate control and tenure.
- Costs not directly related to implementing the project such as indirect and overhead charges.
- Damage judgments arising out of acquisition, construction, or equipping of a facility, whether determined by judicial decision, arbitration, or otherwise.
- Deficit and overdraft charges, fines, penalties, interest expenses.
- Donations or contributions made by the sponsor, such as to a charitable organization or for organizational memberships and professional affiliations.
- Equipment such as mowers, tractors, excavators, vehicles, etc. See RCO Manual 13 and Manual 14 for Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities and *Manual 16, Recreational Trails Program*, for exceptions. Equipment for construction may be leased or rented. See "Equipment Use" Section in RCO's *Manual 8, Reimbursements* for information about valuation.
- Feasibility costs or studies.
- Liability insurance premiums (except in the Firearms and Archery Range Recreation program and Recreational Trails Program).
- Lobbying or legislative activities.
- Losses arising from uncollectible accounts, other claims, and related costs.

- Maintenance and operation activities (see RCO's Manual 13 and Manual 14 for Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities and *Manual 16, Recreational Trails Program*, for exceptions).
- Monitoring costs related to long-term compliance (i.e., conservation easements).
- Operation and maintenance apparatus, including supplies and equipment (basketballs, tennis rackets, horseshoe sets, tether balls, automotive and construction tools, expendable shooting supplies, etc.)
- Projects identified as mitigation as part of a habitat conservation plan approved by the federal government for incidental take of endangered or threatened species.
- Publicity expenses (except legal requirements for public notices related to bids, etc.)
- Retroactive costs incurred before execution of the project agreement. See pre-agreement cost information for exceptions.
- Spare or replacement parts for apparatus and equipment.
- Taxes for which the organization involved would not have been liable to pay.
- Value of discounts not taken.
- Value of personal properties, unless specifically approved in advance by Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.

Applicants must review the applicable program policy manuals for additional information about eligible and ineligible project activities and costs. Also review, *Manual 3, Acquisition Projects* and *Manual 4, Development Projects* for other ineligible costs.

## **Other Types of Projects**

### **Combination Projects**

Combination projects involve acquisition and facility development or renovation. To help ensure timely completion of these projects, at least one month before the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board considers approving funding; applicants must secure the property by one of the following methods:

- Acquisition under the Waiver of Retroactivity policies and procedures (*Manual 3, Acquisition Projects*).

- Have property in escrow pending grant approval. Closing must occur within 90 days after the funding meeting.
- Obtain an option on the property that extends past the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board funding meeting. Execution of the option must occur within 90 days after this meeting.

If the acquisition is for less than fee interest, and if not acquired already via a Waiver of Retroactivity, applicants also must provide draft copies of all leases or easements to RCO for review. Execution of the leases or easements must occur within 90 days after the funding meeting.

For the acquisitions to remain eligible, sponsors must follow all of the requirements and procedures outlined in *Manual 3, Acquisition Projects*.

## **Phased Projects**

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board recommends that applicants discuss phasing very expensive or complex projects with RCO staff. Phased projects are subject to the following parameters:

- Approval of any single phase is limited to that phase. No approval or endorsement is given or implied toward future phases.
- Each phase must stand on its merits as a viable or complete recreation experience and is not dependent on the completion of future phases or work.
- Each phase must be submitted as a separate application.

Progress and sponsor performance on other grants may be considered by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board when making decisions on current project proposals.

If two or more projects are ranked as equal through the evaluation process, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board will give preference to a project that has had a previous phase funded by the board.<sup>5</sup>

## **Joint and Cooperative (Partnership) Projects**

Some projects may have two or more sponsors. For example, a joint project could be where one agency owns the property to be developed by another, or where two or more agencies team up to provide financial support for a project. The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board encourages such cooperation. In such cases, depending on

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<sup>5</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2007-27, Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program only.

control and tenure, public use, or other issues, RCO may ask the applicant's co-sponsor to do the following:

- Sign the RCO application and project agreement. All parties must meet eligibility requirements to be co-sponsors on the application and project agreement.

And

- Comply with the Interlocal Cooperative Act<sup>6</sup> or execute an agreement, policy statement, or resolution. All must certify the following:
  - Which of the parties is the primary sponsor. The primary sponsor must be the fiscal agent for the project.
  - If the grant program requires planning eligibility, all parties must have RCO planning eligibility.
  - The roles and responsibilities of each party.
  - Local community officials were involved in planning the joint use of all facilities.
  - The project will provide for community-wide, public, outdoor recreation or habitat conservation on at least an equal basis with other needs.
  - The project will be available at times when normally it would be most in demand by the public for recreation.
  - Signs will clearly identify the site's availability for general public recreational use.
  - Facility scheduling is through either the community's established recreation entity or a joint committee composed of representatives of the recreation entity and other appropriate parties to the agreement. This is intended to assure adequate availability to the public during appropriate times of the year.
  - Maintenance and operation or monitoring responsibilities of each agency or organization.

A draft of any agreement, policy statement, or resolution prepared must be submitted to RCO by the technical completion deadline. A signed agreement is required before RCO will execute a project agreement.

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<sup>6</sup>Revised Code of Washington 39.34

## **Projects at Public Schools**

Public outdoor recreation areas and facilities for coordinated use by the public and by public schools are eligible provided such facilities are not part of the normal and usual program responsibilities of the school administration. This does not preclude exclusive school use of certain facilities such as athletic fields, tennis courts, and playgrounds during school hours or at certain times for instruction or competition provided the public outdoor recreation use remains primary, and there is adequate public access at other times.

Include in the grant application a schedule of the time the facility will be available to the public. Additionally, adequate signs must be installed at the site, before final payment on the project, indicating when the outdoor recreation facilities are available to the public.

# Section 3:

## Project Preparation and Design Policies

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### In this section, you'll learn about:

- ✓ Policies to consider when planning your project
- ✓ Project approval and authorization to proceed
- ✓ Control of the land
- ✓ Cultural resources
- ✓ Grant time limits and extensions
- ✓ Other policies to know
- ✓ Design considerations

### Policies to Consider When Planning Your Project

Planning development projects can be complicated. Below are some of the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policies you should know.

### Project Approval and Authorization to Proceed

A project sponsor<sup>7</sup> may not proceed with a Recreation and Conservation Funding Board-approved project before executing a project agreement with the board. To do so may render the project or project elements ineligible for reimbursement. Review this manual's information on eligible pre-agreement and retroactive costs.

The project agreement will be prepared in accord with the components contained in the sponsor's application as approved by RCO and forwarded for execution. See an example of the project agreement on RCO's Web site at

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<sup>7</sup>An applicant becomes a sponsor on execution of an RCO project agreement, after funding has been approved.

[www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/SampleProjAgreement.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/SampleProjAgreement.pdf). Applicants should review carefully the terms and conditions.

## Control of the Land<sup>8</sup>

### Control and Tenure

To protect investments made by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board and to assure public access to those investments, sponsors must have adequate control of project sites to construct, operate, and maintain the project areas for the term required by the grant program and project agreements. Control and tenure may be documented in several ways, including by showing fee title land ownership, a lease, use agreement,<sup>9</sup> or easement.

Before executing a project agreement, the applicant must provide RCO with documentation as described below:

- **Applicant owns property.** Current title information for property owned by the applicant. This information must include:
  - Legal description
  - Documentation of deed restrictions and encumbrances
  - Documentation of current owner
  - Documentation of easements
  - Explanation of the immediate or potential impacts of any restriction, encumbrance, or easement

If the property was acquired with RCO assistance, simply provide the project name and timeframe to RCO and a list of any deed restrictions, encumbrances, or easements that may have been added after acquisition.

- **Applicant does not own property.** Copies of applicable leases, easements, or use agreements on the property to be developed including state aquatic lands managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources. Under this option the lease or easement or use agreement:

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<sup>8</sup>RCO Project Agreement's Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 22B, Provisions Applying to Development, Maintenance, Renovation, and Restoration Projects: Control and Tenure

<sup>9</sup>In general, RCO allows use agreements between public agencies on public properties. RCO requires a lease or easement for development on other lands. Contact your RCO grants manager for more information.

- Must extend for the “minimum interest length” shown in the table below from the date RCO releases the final reimbursement and accepts the project as complete.
- Must not be revocable at will.
- Must ensure the right of continuous public access.
- Allow RCO or designee the right of entry to inspect without notice.
- Incorporate RCO’s sign requirements.

Evidence must be provided by the sponsor that the proposed development and its intended uses are consistent with and legally permissible under the conditions of the lease, easement, or agreement.

Completed project elements may not be transferred to the landowner upon completion of the RCO project.

Minimum Control and Tenure Length for Property Not Owned by the Applicant	
Grant Program	Interest Length
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account	25 years
Boating Facilities Program	25 years
Boating Infrastructure Grant	Useful Life <sup>10</sup>
Firearms and Archery Range Recreation	10 years
Land and Water Conservation Fund (Easements only, leases are not eligible.)	Perpetuity
Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities	25 years
Recreational Trails Program	25 years
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program	25 years
Youth Athletic Facilities	20 years

## Projects on State-Owned Aquatic Lands

Aquatic restoration projects should follow the Washington State Aquatic Habitat Guidelines Program (<http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/ahg/>) for road culverts, stream restoration, and stream bank protection.

<sup>10</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2016-11



If your project is on state-owned aquatic lands, you must obtain an aquatic lease from the Washington Department of Natural Resources as control and tenure for your project. Control and tenure is required to be in place before RCO may issue a project agreement.

The following online resources may be helpful to review:

- *Grant Projects on State-owned Aquatic Lands*,  
[www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em\\_fs11\\_018.pdf](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_fs11_018.pdf)
- *Leasing State-owned Aquatic Lands*,  
[www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em\\_fs11\\_019\\_leasing\\_soal.pdf](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_fs11_019_leasing_soal.pdf)
- *Boundaries of State-owned Aquatic Lands*,  
[www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/aqr\\_aquatic\\_land\\_boundaries.pdf](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/aqr_aquatic_land_boundaries.pdf)
- *Caring for Washington's Nearshore Environments*,  
[www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em\\_fs10\\_001.pdf](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/em_fs10_001.pdf)

## Map Requirements

RCO will require you to set a boundary and map it for long-term compliance. The sponsor and RCO will establish and concur on a map depicting the extent of the site covered by the grant agreement. The map is used by RCO to ensure sponsor compliance with provisions in the project agreement. Factors to consider when establishing boundary maps include the following:

- Project scope.
- Project agreement amount.
- Complete recreation or public access experience.
- Site management unit or area.
- Past board grant assistance at the site.

### Minimum Boundary Map Requirements

The boundary map must include the following:

- RCO project number and name.
- Project sponsor name and signature.
- Date of the map preparation.
- Adjoining streets and roads.

- Boundary line of land protected by the grant agreement.
- North arrow and scale.
- Sponsor signature and date.

Project sponsors also may submit, for the project file, more detailed maps to document other features of the property. Other information that helps identify the property includes adjoining ownerships, adjoining water bodies, natural landmarks, geographic coordinates at the site entrance or corners of the property, survey information, and other measurements. A professional survey is not required; however, if a survey has been completed with RCO funding, the survey must be recorded with the county auditor and a copy provided to RCO.

### **Electronic Submissions**

RCO encourages project sponsors to submit electronic maps of the property boundaries. RCO accepts polygons files formatted in an ArcGIS Geodatabase (.GDB), ArcGIS Layer Package (.LPK), Shapefile (.SHP), AutoCAD Drawing (.DWG), or GPS Exchange Format (.GPX) in Washington State Plane Coordinate System in NAD83 or HARN datum, or geographic coordinates WGS84.

## **Cultural Resources**

Governor's Executive Order 05-05

([www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/exe\\_order/eo\\_05-05.pdf](http://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/exe_order/eo_05-05.pdf)), Archaeological and Cultural Resources, directs state agencies to review certain acquisition and construction projects for potential impacts to cultural resources<sup>11</sup> to ensure that reasonable action is taken to avoid adverse impacts to these resources. The federal government, through Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, requires the same compliance for federally-funded projects and projects with other federal involvement, for example, projects on federal lands or those that require a federal Army Corps of Engineers permit.

RCO facilitates review under the Governor's executive order. The appropriate lead federal agency facilitates review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If the federal review covers the entire RCO project area, there is no additional review required to meet state requirements. Both processes require review, analysis, and consultation with the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and affected Native American tribes for archaeological and cultural resources.

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<sup>11</sup>Cultural resources means archeological and historical sites and artifacts, and traditional areas or items of religious, ceremonial, and social uses to affected tribes.

## 05-05 Review Process

Using materials from the grant application, RCO consults with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and affected Native American tribes. The materials provided include the Area of Potential Effect Map, which shows the geographic areas where a project may change directly or indirectly the character or use of historic properties or archaeological resources.



**Important Note:** Grant recipients may not disturb the ground within the project area until after receiving a notice to proceed from RCO, which sometimes might be in the project agreement with RCO.

All consultation through Executive Order 05-05 will be initiated by RCO and will involve the applicant, Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and affected tribes. The outcome of the consultation may require an applicant to complete a cultural resources survey and a continuation of the consultation to determine next steps. The consultation must be completed before any ground-disturbing activities may occur.

The costs for cultural resources review and survey are eligible for reimbursement and may be included in the grant agreement.

## If Cultural Resources are Discovered during Construction

If archaeological or historic materials are discovered after ground disturbing activities have started, work in the location of discovery and immediate vicinity must stop instantly, the area must be secured, and notification must be provided to the following groups:

- Concerned Native American tribes' cultural resources staff and cultural committees
- RCO
- Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

If human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the location of discovery and immediate vicinity must stop instantly, the area must be secured, and notification must be provided to the groups listed below in the most expeditious manner possible, in compliance with state law.<sup>12</sup>

- Concerned Native American tribes' cultural resources staff and cultural committees

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<sup>12</sup>Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains on Non-Federal and Non-Tribal Land in the State of Washington (Revised Codes of Washington 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055)

- RCO
- Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- County coroner
- Local law enforcement

## State Agencies

State agency sponsors have the authority to act as lead for ensuring compliance with archaeological, historic, and cultural resource requirements. RCO will not initiate review or consultation for projects sponsored by another state agency. Before initiating any ground-disturbing activities, the state agency sponsor must submit to RCO evidence of completion of the appropriate cultural resource review process and receive from RCO a notice to proceed. RCO will withhold reimbursement of grant funds for any development or restoration (including demolition, fencing, and noxious weed control) expenditures until this requirement is met.

## Grant Time Limits and Extensions

Sponsors must complete funded projects promptly. For this reason RCO staff, with applicant assistance, establishes a timetable for project completion, including enforceable milestones and a project completion date. To avoid the risk of the funding board or director withdrawing the grant, and to help ensure reasonable but timely project completion, accountability, and the proper use of public funds, the following must be accomplished:

## Application Phase

- Applicants submit only projects likely to be completed within 4 years.
- Applicants must provide reasonable assurance that the project can be completed within a reasonable timeframe that meets milestones and does not exceed the board-approved implementation period. Reasonable assurance may include such evidence as:
  - Appraisals and review are completed.
  - Bid documents are prepared.
  - Environmental assessment is completed.
  - Hazardous substances review is completed.
  - Option agreements are signed.

- Permits are in-hand.
  - Property is in escrow.
  - Waiver of Retroactivity is in-hand and signed.
- At least 30 days before the funding meeting, when requested by RCO staff, applicants must provide written certification of matching fund availability.

### Pre-Agreement Phase

- Applicants must submit the pre-agreement materials requested by RCO within 2 calendar months of funding approval.
- With RCO staff assistance, applicants must develop milestones, to be included in the project agreement, and a timeline that does not exceed 2-3 years.

### Implementation Phase

- RCO staff monitors critical project milestones (for example, ordering appraisals and reviews, starting construction, etc.). Unsatisfactory progress may be cause for project termination or other remedies (See the project agreement section on termination and other remedies). Any RCO director decision may be appealed to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.
- The project agreement end date will be written into the project agreement. It is the date that is the end of the period of performance and all project work must be complete and may be extended only when authorized by the board or director. The director may approve projects up to 4 four years. Requests for extensions that would exceed 4 years may be referred to Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for action.

Extension requests must be in writing and provided to RCO not less than 60 days before expiration of the project's completion date. The request must (a) justify the need and (b) commit to a new set of specified milestones.

- When one Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grant is used to match another, RCO staff will use the earliest grant to determine the 4-year window.

### Other Policies to Know

#### Project Agreement Amendments

The project agreement may be amended by execution of a project agreement amendment. Amendments for minor changes in scope and extensions to the project

period may be authorized by RCO. Major changes in scope for acquisition, development, restoration, and non-capital projects may be authorized only by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board. All amendment requests shall be made in writing and must include detailed justification.

## **Cost Increases**

On occasion, the cost of completing a project exceeds the amount written into the agreement. Such overruns are the responsibility of the project sponsor. If funds are available, however, and on written request, the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board may consider a cost increase in some grant programs. The director may approve cost increase requests that do not exceed 10 percent of the total project cost. The funding board will consider approval of other amounts.

The project's total approved cost is the basis for such cost increases which must meet the following criteria:

- The sponsor must have fully explored all practical alternatives to completing the intent of the agreement.
- The sponsor must have had little control over the conditions causing the overrun.
- Any increase must only be used for elements in the project agreement.

A sponsor must obtain Recreation and Conservation Funding Board or director approval for any significant change in project scope and/or design that results a cost increase request. This approval must be granted before or simultaneously to the cost increase.

## **Administrative Cost Increases**

Administrative charges are limited to no more than 20 percent of the total construction amount. The director may approve requests for increases up to 35 percent and the board may approve increases above 35 percent. To request an increase, the project sponsor must submit a written request to RCO addressing the following:

- What amount of administrative cost is requested?
- Why is the additional cost needed?
- What has been accomplished to date? Provide specific information about the scope of work completed.
- How will the additional administrative expenses impact the project scope? Will the original scope of work still be completed?
- What is the updated project completion timeline?

Also, include information on the project's complexity and any efficiency measures taken.

## **Reporting**

In addition to annual billings, sponsors must submit electronic status reports summarizing the progress to date on all active projects. Due dates for progress and final reports are outlined in the project agreement milestones. In addition, sponsors of completed projects are required to report on specific matters whenever requested to do so by RCO.

## **Inspections**

RCO staff conducts four types of project site visits:

- **Pre-award.** Made during the application phase, normally with the applicant to assess the project area and scope of work for eligibility concerns and compatibility with the grant program.
- **Interim.** This inspection, normally coordinated with the sponsor, is made sometime during project implementation to help resolve any apparent or anticipated problems and to monitor project progress.
- **Final.** This site review takes place after the sponsor requests a final payment or final inspection. This request must be made only after the project is complete, architects and/or engineers have made their inspection, and defects have been corrected. It should be scheduled near project completion but still within the performance period of the contractor. The project must be constructed and functional as described in the project agreement. When RCO staff's final inspection verifies that the project is complete as described in the agreement, the final payment, including retainage, will be made.
- **Post Completion Compliance.** After verification of project completion (see previous paragraph), RCO staff will periodically (usually every 5 years) check the site to ensure that it is being used and maintained according to the terms of the Project Agreement. After making special arrangements with RCO staff, the sponsor's staff also may perform these inspections.

After project funding, the sponsor shall provide the right of access to the project area to RCO, or any of its officers, or to any other authorized agent or official of the State of Washington or the federal government, at all reasonable times, in order to monitor and evaluate performance, compliance, and/or quality assurance.

## Grant Program Acknowledgement and Signs<sup>13</sup>

Sponsors must acknowledge Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grants, by program if possible, at all development project facility locations. Funding acknowledgement must be posted before the project agreement end date and final reimbursement. Project sponsors must provide proof of the funding acknowledgement by attaching photographs or other evidence to PRISM.

Acknowledgement includes the following:

- Permanent project signs placed prominently at entrances and other locations unless exempted by board policy or waived by the RCO director. The sponsor may build such signs to harmonize with an existing design standard or request a standard acknowledgement sign from RCO.

For sponsor's developing their own signs, below are suggestions for how to incorporate appropriate acknowledgement:

- Funding provided by [insert grant program name].
- Grant funding from [insert grant program name] made available from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Funding Board.
- Recognition for the grant program in any news release or publication developed or modified for the funded project.
- Recognition in comments shared at all ground-breaking and dedication ceremonies. Sponsors must notify RCO at least 2 weeks before any project celebration event. Notify RCO 30 days in advance if you wish to have a representative or speaker from RCO at the ceremony.

## Public Disclosure Rules

RCO records and files, including those related to developments, are public records that are subject to the Public Records Act<sup>14</sup>. More information about the RCO's disclosure practices is available on the Web site at [www.rco.wa.gov/about/public\\_records.shtml](http://www.rco.wa.gov/about/public_records.shtml).

## Additional Rules and Instructions

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board may issue additional or modified rules, instructions, interpretations and guides from time to time as it believes necessary for the

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<sup>13</sup>Washington Administrative Code 286-13-120

<sup>14</sup>Revised Code of Washington 42.56



effective conduct of the grant program. Such changes will apply to all projects. Whenever possible, sufficient lead time will be given between the announcement and the effective date to minimize impacts to projects already in process at the time of announcement.

### **Design Considerations**

Development plans should be based on the needs of the public, expected use, and the type and character of the area. While RCO does not require or recommend specific architectural design, sponsors should keep the following considerations in mind when planning and building projects that will receive RCO grants:

- Facilities should be attractive for public use and generally be consistent with the environment;
- Plans and specifications should be in accord with established and generally accepted engineering and architectural practices; and
- Emphasis should be given to the health and safety of users, accessibility to the public, and the protection of the recreation and natural values of the area.

### **Sustainability<sup>15</sup>**

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board encourages greater use of sustainable design, practices, and elements in grant-funded projects. To the board, “sustainability” means to help fund a recreation or conservation project that minimizes impact to the natural environment while maximizing the project’s service life.

Sponsors are encouraged to incorporate sustainable design, practices, and elements into the scopes of projects. Examples may include use of recycled materials; native plants in landscaping; pervious surfacing material for pathways, trails, and parking areas; energy efficient fixtures; onsite recycling stations; and composting.

### **Accessibility**

Sponsors must ensure that all facilities paid for with Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grants meet current accessibility standards. Several laws and codes provide construction designs that meet these standards. These include, but are not limited to:

- Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines

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<sup>15</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolutions 2011-22, 2014-06

- Washington State Building Code
- Local building codes
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Americans With Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design of 2010
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

Facilities not covered by these laws and codes are not exempt from access requirements. Sponsors must, to the highest degree reasonable, make project elements accessible. Plans, project applications, cost estimates, and construction drawings must reflect compliance with facility access and signing requirements. See the RCO Web site for more information.

In the absence of any applicable local, state, or federal laws, sponsors should consult the most current federal Access Board report, proposed rule, or final rule. Industry best practices also may be considered if it provides more accessibility. In the case of conflicts between the codes or guidelines, sponsors must follow the one providing the most access. Sponsors also must consider their agencies' "Program Access" requirement under Title II of the American with Disabilities Act. Please keep in mind the following:

Sponsors may need to modify some of the basic service facilities (parking, bathrooms, drinking water, routes of travel, etc.) to ensure they are convenient and accessible at any site receiving grant funds. Parking lots are required to provide accessible spaces that meet "van accessible" dimensions and are located on a level, hard surface. It must be served by the proper size access aisle and have the proper signs. Each type of parking provided must provide accessible spaces meeting the requirements. Constructed features and elements of development or renovation projects always must be constructed using current accessibility guidelines to ensure the highest, most reasonable level of accessibility possible. For example uneven or soft surfaces, steep running slopes or cross slopes, as well as other human-constructed barriers always must be eliminated. Most constructed features, at a minimum, need an accessible route of travel that is firm, stable and slip-resistant, and need proper reach range and clear space for use.

Nothing in the 2010 standards requires accessible designs to be implemented when it would alter the primary experience such as paving an equestrian trail or paving a baseball field to make it more accessible. The requirement for access stops at the edge of the playing surface or the out of bounds line on open playfields. However, public use facility improvements supporting the use at the trailhead or baseball field such as but not limited to parking, picnic shelters, or restrooms need to be accessible.

Environmental factors also may influence access requirements. Not all environments are required to provide accommodations. For example, access points into sensitive lands set aside for fish and wildlife habitats that might be negatively affected by human intrusion. In these cases, the level of development and structures need to be evaluated for applicable accessibility requirements.

Developed features in backcountry or wilderness locations may be exempt from certain provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Trails for example may have very steep topography issues but that doesn't exempt those other technical provisions that can be addressed such as cross slope, width, surfacing, and rest stops to meet other disabilities. Sponsors should review the *Outdoor Developed Areas Accessibility Guidelines* from the United States Access Board before making a determination about possible exemptions. When certain types of developed facilities (i.e., trailheads, etc.) are constructed for general public access, they also must be made accessible unless there is an exception in the Americans with Disabilities Act.

### Exceptions

There are a few exceptions to the requirements for accessibility in developed or renovated projects.

- In cases where unacceptable environmental damage would occur or the construction would require alteration or construction techniques that are not feasible.
- When use of mechanized equipment or techniques are prohibited by a state or federal statute.
- And finally, if the specific development would cause substantial harm to historic, cultural, or significant natural features.

Generally these are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, so consult with the RCO accessibility specialist and your grants manager about any questions you may have.

### Overhead Utility Lines<sup>16</sup>

Sponsors must take reasonable steps to lessen the impact of overhead lines, including communication, power, or other wires. This policy is not meant to discourage projects; rather, it is intended to lessen any impact that the lines might have on area safety, activities, and aesthetics<sup>17</sup>. Unless otherwise authorized by the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board or director, this means:

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<sup>16</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board, August 26, 1974

<sup>17</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 1996-10

- Bury, screen, or relocate existing lines (except existing electrical wires over 15 kilovolts)
- Put all new electric wires underground (except existing electrical wires over 15 kilovolts)
- Put all new communication wires underground.

Recreation sites where people gather in large numbers (for example swimming pools, high density picnic areas, spectator seating, field sports, etc.) may not be located under utility wires. Installation of such wires over an area that has received Recreation and Conservation Funding Board assistance constitutes a conversion. See *Manual 7, Long-Term Obligations*, for information about conversions.

# Section 4: Implementing Construction Projects

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## In this section, you'll learn about:

- ✓ Construction policies
- ✓ Public works
- ✓ Prevailing wage requirements
- ✓ Nondiscrimination
- ✓ RCO review of construction plans
- ✓ Notice to proceed
- ✓ Competitive procurement requirements
- ✓ Change orders

## Construction Policies

Following are some Recreation and Conservation Funding Board policies related to construction.

### Public Works

Projects financed with RCO grants are public works projects. Public works projects are all work, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement that is executed at the cost of the state or any other local public agency. The following provisions will apply to public works contracts:

## **Prevailing Wage Requirements<sup>18</sup>**

Prevailing wages must be paid on all projects using contracted labor and financed with state monies. Prevailing wages are established, by the Department of Labor and Industries for each trade and occupation employed in the performance of the work. Applicants and sponsors should contact the Department of Labor and Industries for specific information about correct wages.

If federal funding is part of the project match, the Davis/Bacon Act must be followed unless the federal funding source is identified specifically as exempt from the requirement in the federal agreement.

If a project is funded by both state and federal sources, the higher of the two wages must be paid.

Where a private, non-profit organization uses state or municipal funds to execute a project, the prevailing wage provisions of Revised Code of Washington 39.12 and 39.04 apply to that project.

Please see the links below for more information.

- Davis Bacon information, [www.access.gpo.gov/davisbacon/allstates.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/davisbacon/allstates.html)
- State prevailing wages on the Department of Labor and Industries Web site at <http://lni.wa.gov/TradesLicensing/PrevWage/Basics/default.asp>

## **Nondiscrimination<sup>19</sup>**

Except where a nondiscrimination clause required by a federal funding agency is used, the sponsor shall insert the following nondiscrimination clause in each contract for construction:

*"During the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with all federal and state nondiscrimination laws, regulations, and policies."*

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<sup>18</sup>RCO's Project Agreement Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 8, Compliance With Applicable Law: Wages and Job Safety

<sup>19</sup>RCO's Project Agreement Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 8, Compliance With Applicable Law: Nondiscrimination Laws and Section 22, Provisions Applying to Development, Maintenance, Renovation, and Restoration Projects: Nondiscrimination

## **RCO Review of Construction Plans<sup>20</sup>**

Project sponsors must provide RCO with draft construction plans and specifications for review and approval. RCO reviews them to ensure the design is consistent with the list of eligible work types in the project agreement. In addition, there may be special conditions in the project agreement that require RCO review of specific elements of the project based upon the grant application evaluation or other concerns.

RCO recommends submitting development, renovation, restoration, or construction plans and specifications at 60 percent complete. Give at least 2 weeks for review.

In addition, RCO requires submitting construction-ready plans and bid specifications for review at least 2 weeks before advertising for bids.

RCO will review the plans and specifications, determine conformance with the project agreement, and issue a Notice to Proceed.

## **Notice to Proceed**

After RCO reviews the plans and specifications and the cultural resources review requirements are complete, RCO will issue a notice to proceed. This notice authorizes the sponsor to proceed with construction. However, the notice is contingent on compliance with all applicable laws, permitting requirements, and the terms of the project agreement.

## **Competitive Procurement Requirements<sup>21</sup>**

Sponsors shall establish and follow written procurement procedures or follow current state procurement procedures. All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. Be aware of organizational conflicts of interest. Contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids, or requests for proposals shall be excluded from competition for such procurements.

Procurements under \$25,000 do not require competition.

Sponsors receiving funds from federal sources must also follow applicable federal laws and regulation.

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<sup>20</sup>RCO's Project Agreement Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 22, Provisions Applying to Development, Maintenance, Renovation, and Restoration Projects: Document Review and Approval

<sup>21</sup>RCO's Project Agreement Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 16, Procurement Requirements

## **Change Orders<sup>22</sup>**

Construction change orders that impact the amount of funding or change the scope of the project as approved by the board or RCO need prior written approval from RCO. For Family Forest Fish Passage Program projects, approval is needed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Department of Fish and Wildlife. For Land and Water Conservation Fund projects, change orders must be approved by the National Park Service before reimbursement of costs.

When requested, the sponsor must provide justification such as an explanation of the situation necessitating the change, the effects of the change, and the alternatives considered. RCO cannot authorize payments for work performed that is not included in the project agreement scope of work.

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<sup>22</sup>RCO's Project Agreement Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 22, Provisions Applying to Development, Maintenance, Renovation, and Restoration Projects: Document Review and Approval



# Section 5:

## Completing a Project

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### In this section, you'll learn about:

- ✓ Closing a project
- ✓ Project area stewardship and ongoing obligations
- ✓ Granting of utility permits
- ✓ Tree removal
- ✓ Allowable uses framework
- ✓ Income and income use

### Closing a Project

RCO will close out a project when it determines that all applicable administrative and programmatic requirements of the agreement have been met, or when the project has been terminated. Close out does not affect:

- RCO's right to disallow costs and recover funds on the basis of a later audit or other review or failure to complete the project.
- The sponsor's obligation to return any funds due as a result of later refunds, corrections, or other transactions.
- Records retention and access as required.
- Future audit requirements.

### Retainage

RCO generally holds a portion of the grant funds, usually the final 10 percent, until the project has been completed and inspected and all required documentation is approved. The amount of funds withheld (retainage) and the timing varies, based on sponsor's performance and compliance with the terms of the agreement.

## **Final Inspection**

Before accepting a project as complete, the sponsor shall ask RCO for a final inspection. The inspection should be requested soon enough so that it may be performed after substantial completion and while the contractor is still within the performance period. The final inspection will review:

- Completion of project scope of work as described in the agreement.
- Compliance with requirements in the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Site appearance and construction quality.
- General health and safety considerations.
- Grant program acknowledgement signs.
- Availability of the project area for public use.

## **Administrative Close-out**

Within 90 days after the project agreement expiration date, the sponsor must provide RCO with all financial, performance, and other reports required by the project agreement. These may include but are not limited to the following:

- Final request for reimbursement.
- Final report.
- As-built, record-drawings or conformed set drawings.
- Any cultural resources reporting requirements.
- Project boundary and final map acceptance.
- All other required documents, including amendments, are complete and submitted to RCO.

After the project has been completed and the sponsor has completed all administrative steps to close the project, the grants manager will determine whether the project was completed to the satisfaction of RCO.

If the project was not completed to the satisfaction of RCO, the sponsor will be notified of the actions necessary to bring it into compliance or the amount of money to be returned to RCO.

## **Final Payment**

Within 30 days of receiving all deliverables, including administrative close out documents, RCO will make final payment to the sponsor. The final payment will include any retainage and reflect any necessary adjustments to the eligible costs.

## **Project Area Stewardship and Ongoing Obligations<sup>23</sup>**

An RCO grant comes with long-term obligations to maintain and protect the project area<sup>24</sup> after a project is complete. The long-term obligations are in RCO's project agreement standard terms and conditions, the project agreement, and *Manual 7, Long-Term Obligations*. See a template of the project agreement on RCO's Web site at [www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/SampleProjAgreement.pdf](http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/manuals&forms/SampleProjAgreement.pdf).

RCO recognizes that changes occur over time and that some facilities may become obsolete or the land needed for something else. The law discourages casual discards of land and facilities by ensuring that grant recipients replace the lost value when changes or conversions of use take place.

In general, the project area funded with an RCO grant must remain dedicated to the use as originally funded, such as outdoor recreation, habitat protection, farmland preservation, or salmon recovery purposes, for as long as defined in the project agreement. For development and restoration projects, the period is determined by the type of control and tenure provided for the project.

A conversion occurs when the project area acquired, developed, or restored with RCO grant funding is used for purposes other than what it was funded for originally. See RCO *Manual 7, Long-Term Obligations* for a discussion of conversions and the process required for replacement of the public investment. Non-compliance with the long-term obligations for an RCO grant may jeopardize an organization's ability to obtain future RCO grants.

After a project is complete (that is, after RCO's final reimbursement and acceptance of the project), RCO documents that were signed by the sponsor continue to govern the project area described in the boundary map for which funds have been granted.

Changes may be made only with the prior approval of the funding board or director. If a compliance issue arises, RCO staff works with sponsors to resolve the issue. Unresolved, identified issues could result in restrictions on applying for or receiving future grants.

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<sup>23</sup>Revised Code of Washington 79A.25, Washington Administrative Code 286, RCO's project agreement standard terms and conditions, and *Manual 7, Funded Projects*.

<sup>24</sup>Project area is the defined geographic area where the project occurs and is described in the project's boundary map.

## Construction, Operation, Use, and Maintenance of Projects<sup>25</sup>

Except for habitat conservation<sup>26</sup> areas, sponsors must ensure that properties or facilities assisted with Recreation and Conservation Funding Board funds, including undeveloped sites, are built, operated, used, and maintained in accord with the project agreement:

- According to applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including public health standards and building codes.
- In a reasonably safe condition for the project's intended use.
- Throughout its estimated life so as to prevent undue deterioration.
- In compliance with all federal and state nondiscrimination laws, regulations, and policies.
- In compliance with all state and federal accessibility guidelines.

Facilities open to the general public must:

- Be constructed and maintained to meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the most current local or state building codes and federal guidelines or rules, including but not limited to the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Architectural Barriers Act, as updated.
- Appear attractive and inviting to the public except for brief installation, construction, or maintenance periods.
- Be available for use at reasonable hours and times of the year, according to the type of area or facility.

## Recreation Structures and Facilities<sup>27</sup>

The board recognizes a difference between projects that acquire interest in real property (land) and projects that fund structures or facilities. Compliance with project agreements involving structures or facilities for outdoor recreation will be tied to a reasonable, agreed-upon service life for the structure or facility, with the further provision that the

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<sup>25</sup>RCO's Project Agreement Standard Terms and Conditions, Section 25, Construction, Operation, Use and Maintenance of Assisted Projects

<sup>26</sup>In this context, the words habitat conservation refers to the programs in Recreation and Conservation Funding Board's Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program's Habitat Conservation and Riparian Protection Accounts.

<sup>27</sup>Recreation and Conservation Funding Board Resolution 2007-14, and *Manual 7, Long-Term Obligations*, the "Policy on Recreation Structures and Facilities" information in Section 2.

development of the structure or facility constitutes the sponsor's agreement to provide outdoor recreation opportunity on the development site (worksite<sup>28</sup>) in perpetuity.

## **Concessions and Leases**

A project sponsor may provide for the operation of a Recreation and Conservation Funding Board-assisted facility by granting a concession agreement or lease to a private organization or individual under certain conditions. The project sponsor is responsible for assuring compliance with all applicable state and federal requirements. Delegation or transfer of certain management or operational responsibilities to concessionaires or lessees does not relieve the project sponsor of any board agreement compliance obligations, including those relating to conversion of a Recreation and Conservation Funding Board-assisted property.

All concession or lease documents for the operation of board-assisted projects by private organizations or individuals must address the following:

- In order to protect the public interest, the project sponsor must have clear ability to periodically review the performance of the lessee or concessionaire and terminate the lease or agreement if its terms and the provisions of the grant agreement, including standards of maintenance, public use, and accessibility are not met.
- The document shall clearly indicate that the leased/concession area is to be operated by the lessee/concessionaire for public purposes in compliance with the provisions of the project agreement and/or the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and implementing guidelines.
- The document shall require that the area be identified as being publicly owned and operated for public outdoor recreation and/or habitat conservation purposes on all signs, literature, and advertising and that the lessee/concessionaire be identified as such so as not to mislead the public into believing that the area is private. Signs also should be posted identifying the facility as being open to the public (See RCO's Terms and Conditions).
- The document shall require that all fees charged by the lessee/concessionaire to the public must be competitive with similar facilities.

Before execution of the lease/agreement between the sponsor and the lessee/concessionaire, the proposed lease/agreement must be reviewed and approved by RCO staff.

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<sup>28</sup>Worksite is the defined geographic area where project activities occur.

### **Granting of Utility Permits**

After determining that a pipe or power line will have no adverse effect on present and future public recreation or habitat use of a project site, any permit issued must:

- Not be an easement giving property rights to a third party.
- State that the pipe or power line will be underground.
- Require that the third party give prior notice to and receive approval from the sponsor to enter the site for construction or maintenance. Regularly scheduled periodic maintenance checks and the method(s) of performance (which must not involve disruption of any recreation or habitat conservation function), must have prior approval on the basis of a schedule. Emergency maintenance would not normally require prior notification and approval. Adequate assurance of surface restoration is also necessary.
- State a duration for construction and include language that allows setting a duration for reconstruction.

### **Tree Removal**

Tree removal is allowed on funded project sites provided it does not diminish the essential purposes of the grant and:

- Tree removal is included in the project agreement and project evaluation materials, or
- Trees are removed to prevent potential risk to public safety, or
- Trees are removed in accordance with a state parks tree assessment or an approved site-specific stewardship plan, including a park master plan, to protect or enhance forest health or the health of species targeted by the grant.

Tree removal must be managed consistently with International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) guidelines and in compliance with the Washington Forest Practices Act (Revised Code of Washington 76.09) and Forest Practices Rules (Title 222 Washington Administrative Code). While revenue may be derived from tree removal, revenue generation must not be its primary purpose.

Income generated on the project site must be managed in accordance with RCO policies on income and income use in this manual.

Requests for tree removal that do not meet the criteria in this policy must be reviewed under the allowable uses framework in *Manual 7, Long-Term Obligations*.

## **Allowable Uses Framework**

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.

To be in compliance with the grant, uses of grant-assisted project sites must be either:

- A. Identified in the project agreement; OR
- B. Allowed by RCO policy; OR
- C. Approved by RCO or the funding board.

For the use to be approved by RCO or the funding board (Option C, above) it must meet all of the following criteria:

- The use must be consistent with the essential purposes of the grant (i.e., consistent with the grant agreement and grant program)
- All practical alternatives to the use, including the option of no action, must have been considered and rejected on a sound basis
- The use must achieve its intended purpose with the least possible impact to the habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat resource
  - If the use impacts the type of resource the grant is designed to protect (habitat, outdoor recreation, or salmon habitat), it also must provide at least equivalent benefits to that type of resource so there is no overall impairment.

An approved use of a project site must continue in the way it was approved to remain in compliance with the grant. This policy does not modify other RCO policies, such as cultural resource policies.

Income generated on the project site must be managed in accordance with RCO policies on income and income use.

## **Income and Income Use**

### **User Fees<sup>29</sup>**

User and other fees may be charged in connection with land acquired or facilities developed with Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grants if the fees are consistent with the:

- Value of any services furnished;
- Value of any opportunities furnished; and
- Prevailing range of public fees in the state for the activity involved.

Excepted are Firearms and Archery Range Recreation Program safety classes (firearm and/or hunter education) for which a facility or range fee must not be charged.<sup>30</sup>

### **Fees Based on Residence<sup>31</sup>**

If different fees are charged for residents and nonresidents, the non-resident fee must not exceed twice that imposed on residents. If no resident fee is charged, then a non-resident fee must not be charged.

### **Use of Income<sup>32</sup>**

Regardless of whether income or fees from a project work site (including entrance, utility corridor permit, cattle grazing, timber harvesting, farming, etc.), are gained during or after the reimbursement period cited in the project agreement (unless precluded by state or federal law), they may be used only to offset:

- The sponsor's matching funds;
- The project's total cost;
- The expense of operation, maintenance, stewardship, monitoring, and/or repair of the facility or program assisted by the funding board grant or of other similar units in the sponsor's system; and/or
- Capital expenses for similar acquisition and/or development and renovation.

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<sup>29</sup>Washington Administrative Code 286-13-110 (b)

<sup>30</sup>Revised Code of Washington 79A.25.210

<sup>31</sup>Washington Administrative Code 286-13-115

<sup>32</sup>Washington Administrative Code 286-13-110



If the revenue exceeds the system's operation, maintenance, or monitoring costs, it must be deposited in a capital reserve fund.

This fund must:

- Be identified in the sponsor's official annual budget for acquisition and/or development of lands or facilities.
- Only be used to further the capital goals and objectives identified in the sponsor's park and recreation, habitat conservation, or salmon recovery plan.
- Only be applied to other of the sponsor's Recreation and Conservation Funding Board projects in the same category (for example, revenue raised from an RCO Boating Facilities Program grant only may be used to assist other motorized boating projects).
- Reference the grant agreement.



*Environmental Solutions*

January 20, 2005

Bill Evans  
City of Kenmore  
6700 NE 181st Street  
PO Box 82607  
Kenmore, WA 98028

**SUBJECT: Wetland Delineation, Saint Edward State Park Ballfield Area, Kenmore, WA**

Dear Bill:

This letter presents the results of a wetland delineation conducted at the ballfield site in Saint Edward State Park in the City of Kenmore, Washington. The ballfield is located east of the Saint Edward seminary buildings and northwest of Bastyr University. This letter discusses study methods; existing conditions at the site including wetlands, wildlife habitat, and sensitive species; regulatory considerations; and a summary of recommendations.

We understand that the City of Kenmore, in cooperation with Kenmore Little League, is considering improvements to this ballfield site as a way to replace ballfields at Bastyr University that will be lost in the next few years as a result of the university's Master Plan. Should the City decide to pursue ballfield improvements at this site, several local, state, and federal regulations would apply and are discussed in this letter report to assist in preliminary planning.

**Study Area and Methods**

Adolfson biologists Sara Noland and Adam Merrill performed the wetland delineation on November 23, 2004. The study area for the wetland delineation focused on the perimeters of the mowed portion of the ballfield, plus an additional area extending outward approximately 100 feet in each direction from the edges of the mowed area. Wetland boundaries up to approximately 50 feet from the edge of the mowed area were delineated (flagged) on the ground. Areas between 50 and 100 feet from the edge of the mowed area were examined for the presence of wetlands and other general conditions but were not delineated.

Methods defined in the *Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual* (Ecology, 1997), a manual consistent with the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987), were used to determine the presence and extent of wetlands on the property. The methodology outlined in the manual is based upon three essential characteristics of wetlands: (1) hydrophytic vegetation; (2) hydric soils; and (3) wetland hydrology. Field indicators of these three characteristics must all be present in order to determine that an area is a wetland (unless problem areas or atypical situations are encountered). Formal data plots were established in areas of relatively homogeneous vegetation in both wetland and upland areas. For each data plot, information regarding each of the three wetland characteristics (vegetation, soils, and hydrology) was recorded on data forms (Attachment A). The flagged wetland boundaries were surveyed by Group 4 and are shown on Figure 1. Representative photographs are included in Attachment B.

## Existing Site Conditions

The existing ballfield is surrounded by a paved path and access road (to the north), mature forest (to the south and east), and a strip of mature trees along a gravel parking lot (to the west) (Figure 1). Vegetation within the ballfield consists of mowed grasses (Photos 1 and 2). Immediately east of the ballfield there is a steep, forested slope. Three wetlands were delineated. They are located along the eastern, western, and southern sides of the ballfield (Figure 1). Additional wetland may also be present within the mowed portion of the ballfield but was not delineated as part of this study. Wetlands, wildlife habitat, and sensitive species are described below.

**Wetland A.** Wetland A is a palustrine emergent wetland located near the base of the slope that runs along the eastern side of the ballfield (Figure 1). A ditch approximately 2 feet wide runs through the wetland, along the bottom of the slope. Based on site observations and discussions with the City, the ditch is an artificial drainage feature that was excavated at some time in the past. The northern portion of Wetland A extends partway up the slope east of the ditch (Photo 3). The middle and southern portions of the wetland extend west of the ditch into the ballfield area (Photo 4). The soil was saturated to the surface in the wetland at the time of the delineation, with standing water present in the soil pit at a depth of 10 inches. Vegetation in this wetland is dominated by emergent species such as red fescue, soft rush, bluegrass, creeping buttercup, bulrush, and sedge. A small amount of shrub vegetation such as Himalayan blackberry, willow, and red alder saplings is growing along the ditch banks. Data points DP-1 and DP-2 were taken within and adjacent to Wetland A (see data forms in Attachment A). Wetland A merges with Wetland B just south of the mowed ballfield area (Photo 5), and Wetland B continues south beyond the 100-foot study area boundary (Figure 1).

**Wetland B.** Wetland B is a palustrine forested wetland located south of the mowed ballfield area (Figure 1). Dominant vegetation in Wetland B includes red alder and black cottonwood with an understory of salmonberry; upland species such as Indian plum and trailing blackberry are growing on hummocks within the wetland. Soils within the wetland were saturated to the surface at the time of the delineation, standing water was present in the soil pit at a depth of 12 inches, and areas of surface ponding were present. Photo 6 provides a representative view of Wetland B. Data points DP-3, DP-4, and DP-5 were taken within and adjacent to Wetland B (see data forms in Attachment A).

Wetland B continues south of the ballfield for an unknown distance beyond the 100-foot study area limit. Aerial photography indicates Wetland B is part of a continuous area of forest extending for approximately one-half mile south of the ballfield. It is unknown how much of this forested area is wetland. King County streams mapping shows a stream running south from the approximate location of Wetlands A and B, through the forested area shown on the aerial photograph, then west to Lake Washington. This stream appears to be Stream #0226 in the *Washington Catalog of Streams and Salmon Utilization* (Williams et al., 1975). A stream survey by Shannon & Wilson in June 2004 (City of Kenmore, 2004) indicated Stream #0226 is seasonally flowing, and the upper portion of the stream is unlikely to support salmonids because of downstream barriers.

**Wetland C.** Wetland C is a palustrine emergent wetland located along the western side of the mowed ballfield area (Figure 1). The wetland consists of a mowed swale approximately 2 feet wide and appears to be a man-made feature. Dominant vegetation in Wetland C includes mowed grasses such as bluegrass and bentgrass, along with soft rush and creeping buttercup. The soil in Wetland C was saturated to the surface at the time of the delineation, with standing water in the soil pit at 12 inches depth. Photo 7 provides a representative view of Wetland C. Data Point DP-6 was taken within Wetland C (see data form in Attachment A). Wetland C drains into upland forest just south of the ballfield.

Additional potential wetland area within ballfield. Because of time constraints on the day of the delineation, we were unable to thoroughly examine the central portion of the mowed ballfield area for the presence of wetland indicators. We did observe saturated soils and standing water within parts of the mowed ballfield area that are not currently included within the delineated wetland boundaries. However, these areas may also be related to compaction of soils within the ballfield. Therefore, additional portions of the mowed area, outside of those currently delineated as wetland, may meet wetland criteria. The ballfield itself should be evaluated in the growing season (spring) prior to proceeding with detailed planning for activities at this site.

Other wetlands in vicinity. Shannon & Wilson delineated wetlands on the Bastyr University property in 2002 through 2004 (City of Kenmore, 2004). They observed five wetlands on or adjacent to the university site. The closest of these to the ballfield site is a palustrine emergent/forested wetland located east of the ballfield, adjacent to the intersection of NE 145th Street and the Saint Edward State Park entrance road.

Wildlife habitat. Saint Edward State Park provides a large, intact area of forested wildlife habitat within the City of Kenmore. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) database (WDFW, 2004) maps Saint Edward State Park as part of an "urban natural open space" area. Urban natural open spaces are areas used by priority species for breeding or feeding, corridors that connect other priority habitats, and remnants of natural habitat surrounded by urban development (WDFW, 1999). WDFW data indicate this urban natural open space contains mature second-growth and remnant old-growth forest. Adolphson staff observed mature upland forest dominated by Douglas-fir, big-leaf maple, western red cedar, and salal located to the north of the ballfield (north of the access road) and on the hillside east of the ballfield. Large evergreen trees are located on the mowed slope between the western side of the ballfield and the gravel parking lot. Mature cottonwood trees and big-leaf maple trees are present in the upland area between the southern edge of the ballfield and Wetland B.

Wetland B is forested and provides high-quality wildlife habitat. We observed numerous snags with pileated woodpecker excavations within this wetland (Photo 8). Other onsite wildlife observations included hearing calls of ravens and Douglas squirrels. Forested uplands and wetlands in the park are likely to provide habitat for numerous species of birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates. While we did not observe abundant wildlife during our November site visit, wildlife species may be more abundant or observable at other times of year, or more active at other times of day.

Threatened or endangered species in project vicinity. The WDFW PHS database (WDFW, 2004) maps a bald eagle nest within the northwestern portion of Saint Edward State Park, more than 1,000 feet from the ballfield site. The bald eagle is a federally and state listed threatened species. A bald eagle nesting territory encompasses the western side of the park, extending inland approximately 1,000 feet from the shore of Lake Washington. The mapped nesting territory does not include the ballfield site (WDFW, 2004). No bald eagle nests or active roosts were observed within the study area during the wetland delineation. However, it is possible bald eagles may use large trees within the forested area south of the ballfield, particularly trees near the lake shoreline. Bald eagles are protected under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and other state and federal laws.

Other sensitive species in project area. The ballfield site lies within a mapped pileated woodpecker breeding habitat (WDFW, 2004). This species is a state candidate species. We observed pileated woodpecker excavations in numerous snags within Wetland B during the wetland delineation.



The Draft EIS for the Bastyr University Master Plan (City of Kenmore, 2004) indicates that several other state or federally listed sensitive species could be present in forest or wetland habitats in the vicinity. These include western toad, Vaux's swift, olive-sided flycatcher, several species of bats, and mink.

The Washington Natural Heritage Program (WDNR, 2004) maps a historic occurrence area of Canadian St. John's wort (*Hypericum majus*) approximately 2,000 feet south of the ballfield. This species is a state sensitive species. It was last observed in this mapped area in 1891. Canadian St. John's wort is a wetland species with scattered distribution in Washington. It is possible but unlikely that this species could occur within wetland habitats in Saint Edward State Park. No individuals of this species were observed during the wetland delineation.

### Regulatory Considerations

Wetland classification and buffer width requirements. Under the Kenmore Municipal Code (KMC), Wetland B meets the criteria for a Class 2 wetland because it is a forested wetland that is at least 2,500 square feet in size (KMC 18.20.3280(B)). This classification is based on the assumption that Wetland B does not contain nests for bald eagles or other federal or state threatened or endangered species; if this were the case it could change the wetland classification to Class 1 under the current KMC. Wetland A is hydrologically connected to Wetland B and would therefore also be considered a Class 2 wetland (KMC 18.20.3280). The current buffer requirement for Class 2 wetlands is 50 feet, plus a 15-foot building setback (KMC 18.55.210 and 18.55.320). The City's wetland regulations are currently being updated. Proposed code revisions include 100-foot buffers for Class 2 wetlands.

Although it is a man-made feature, Wetland C meets the City's criteria for a Class 3 wetland because it is less than 1 acre in size with two or fewer classes of vegetation (KMC 18.20.3280). It does not appear to be hydrologically connected to Wetland B. The current buffer requirement for Class 3 wetlands is 25 feet, plus a 15-foot building setback (KMC 18.55.210 and 18.55.320). Proposed code revisions include 50-foot buffers for Class 3 wetlands.

City of Kenmore wetland requirements. The major City requirements that would apply to activities within wetlands at the ballfield site include:

- **Sensitive Area Study.** The City requires preparation of a formal Sensitive Area Study that discusses onsite sensitive areas, wetland functions, project impacts, proposed mitigation, maintenance, monitoring, and contingency plans (KMC 18.55.130). The study would need to address and mitigate both direct impacts to wetlands and buffers, as well as indirect impacts to wetland hydrology or wildlife. The City requires mitigation projects to be maintained and monitored, typically for a period of three to five years.
- **Wetland mitigation.** As part of the City's requirements for permitted alterations to wetlands, any wetland impacts would need to be mitigated. For Class 2 wetlands, the current city code requires a 2:1 ratio of replacement wetland to impacted wetland area, and a 1:1 ratio for Class 3 wetlands (KMC 18.55.340). The mitigation ratio for Class 2 wetlands would be the same (2:1) under proposed code revisions. Proposed code revisions include a slightly higher mitigation requirement for Class 3 wetlands (1.5:1). Enhancement (such as plantings within an existing wetland) currently may be allowed if a wetland's biologic and/or hydrologic functions will be improved. Replacement or enhancement must occur on the project site or within the same drainage basin as the impacts. Offsite mitigation must be in

the same drainage subbasin as the original wetland and must demonstrate that greater biologic and hydrologic functions will be achieved.

One possibility for providing mitigation at the ballfield site would be to widen the southern portion of the ditch within Wetland A, just north of where the ditch enters Wetland B. The banks of the ditch could be graded to create a wider wetland area that could be planted with native wetland herbs and shrubs. A similar process might be possible at the southern extent of Wetland C. The existing area of Wetland C could also be enhanced with native plantings. These plantings would also help to slow runoff and absorb contaminants before they enter the forest south of the ballfield. Please note these preliminary suggestions may not provide enough onsite wetland mitigation area, particularly if additional portions of the mowed ballfield area are determined to be wetland in the future.

- **Buffer mitigation.** The City of Kenmore requires mitigation for buffer impacts (KMC 18.55.340). The City allows buffer width averaging (making the buffer narrow along one part of the wetland and wider along another part of the wetland) if this will provide additional protection to wetlands, as long as the overall area of buffer on the site does not decrease (KMC 18.55.320(B)). As part of the requirements for permitted alterations to buffers, the buffer impact would need to be mitigated through enhancement of the remaining onsite buffer areas (e.g., plantings). Preliminary suggestions for buffer mitigation at the ballfield site include expanding the buffer of Wetland C to the west and enhancing the buffer with native shrub plantings among the existing trees. The buffer around the northern portion of Wetland A, near the park access road, could be enhanced with native plantings. Buffer areas are typically fenced with split-rail fence and marked with sensitive area signs.
- **Building setback.** A 15-foot building setback is required from the edge of wetland buffers (KMC 18.55.210). Certain ballfield improvements may be allowed inside the building setback. This would need to be confirmed with the City at the time detailed project designs and mitigation plans are being prepared.

**Federal and state wetland requirements.** At the federal level, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates wetland fill under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. "Fill" generally includes any unconsolidated material, such as sand, gravel, soil, etc. The Corps has established two types of permit programs under Section 404: nationwide and individual. Nationwide permits are issued when a proposed activity will have minimal adverse impacts to wetlands (generally less than a tenth of an acre depending on the type of activity involved). Projects with greater impacts are evaluated under the individual permitting process, which takes a longer time and usually involves more expense. The Corps determines which permitting process is used for a proposed project. The Corps will require that wetland impacts be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable, and mitigation will likely be required for unavoidable wetland impacts.

Because a Corps permit is a federal action, it triggers Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation. The ESA requires consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and preparation of an ESA document such as a biological assessment (BA). Other state permit requirements such as a Section 401 permit from the Washington State Department of Ecology and Coastal Zone Management compliance are also usually required when obtaining a Corps permit.

The specifics of what a federal or state agency requires for wetland permitting may be different than what is required at the local level for a given project. Therefore it is important to be aware of permitting

requirements at all levels (federal, state, and local) during project planning. The Corps and Ecology have recently indicated the following order of preference for types of wetland mitigation: (1) restoration (restoring functions to an area that was formerly wetland but no longer provides wetland functions, or repairing the performance of functions in a highly degraded wetland); (2) creation (creating new wetland in an upland area); (3) enhancement (improving the functions of a wetland, for example through plantings or removal of invasive species); and (4) preservation (protecting a high quality wetland through purchase of land or other actions). These agencies will not consider compensatory mitigation until all appropriate and practical actions have been taken to avoid and minimize wetland impacts (Ecology et al., 2004).

Additional requirements. Other related requirements that would apply to activities at the ballfield site include:

- Grading and removal of mature trees is regulated by the City of Kenmore. Impacts to trees may also be regulated by Washington State Parks.
- Measures such as construction timing restrictions, site design features, or wildlife management plans could be required by federal agencies, WDFW, and/or Washington State Parks to minimize impacts on sensitive species such as bald eagle.

### Conclusions

In conclusion, the following tasks would need to be completed in order to address wetland and wildlife issues should the City decide to pursue ballfield improvements at this site:

- Complete the delineation of wetlands within the entire mowed portion of the ballfield. This should be done during the early part of the growing season (March or April).
- Perform a general functions assessment for all onsite wetlands (could be done during wetland delineation).
- Prepare a formal Sensitive Area Study and mitigation plan meeting City requirements. The mitigation plan will need to address both wetland and buffer impacts, and include plant species lists and planting plans (drawings).
- Revisit all City of Kenmore code requirements at the time of permit application to determine if any requirements have changed due to code revisions.
- If wetland impacts are proposed, complete a Corps permit application and other associated federal and state permits (ESA biological assessment, Section 401 certification, Coastal Zone Management).
- Prepare a SEPA checklist.
- Perform a wildlife study in support of SEPA review.
- Coordinate closely with Washington State Parks decision makers to determine how their guidelines or regulations apply to ballfield improvements.

### Limitations

This letter report is suitable for preliminary planning purposes only. It does not meet all of the requirements for a Sensitive Area Study as per Kenmore Municipal Code (KMC) 18.55.130, and it does not fulfill all other local, state, and federal permit requirements that could apply to activities proposed at this site. This letter focuses on wetland and wildlife issues, and does not address other types of sensitive areas that may be present onsite (geologic hazard areas, etc.).

It should be recognized that the delineation of wetland boundaries and assessments of wetland functions and values are inexact sciences; wetland professionals may disagree on the precise location of wetland boundaries or the functions or values of a wetland. The final determination of wetland boundaries is the responsibility of the resource agencies that regulate activities in and around wetlands. Accordingly, all wetland delineations performed for this study, as well as the conclusions drawn in this report, should be reviewed by the appropriate regulatory agencies prior to any detailed site planning or construction activities. Further, wetlands are by definition transition areas; wetland boundaries may change with time. We therefore recommend that this wetlands study be verified with the appropriate regulatory agencies as soon as practical.

Within the limitations of schedule, budget, and scope-of-work, we warrant that this study was conducted in accordance with generally accepted environmental science practices, including the technical guidelines and criteria in effect at the time this study was performed, as outlined in the Methods section. The results and conclusions of this report represent the authors' best professional judgment, based upon information provided by the project proponent in addition to that obtained during the course of this study. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you with this project. Please call me or Lizzie Zemke at (206) 789-9658 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Sara Noland  
Project Scientist



## REFERENCES

- City of Kenmore. 2004. *Bastyr University Campus Master Plan EIS. Draft Environmental Impact Statement*. October 2004. Kenmore, WA.
- Ecology (Washington State Department of Ecology). 1997. *Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual*. Publication No. 96-94. Olympia, Washington.
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- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. Technical Report Y-87-1. U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Massachusetts.
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- WNHP (Washington Natural Heritage Program). 2004. *Natural heritage database*. Information downloaded from GIS files, January 2005.

**From:** Ramu Kalluri [mailto:kalluriramu@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 1:15 PM  
**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)  
**Cc:** officers@olympiccricketclub.org; YRK (yrk.pcc@gmail.com); Kameshwar Jayaraman  
**Subject:** Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation support Withdrawal

Wendy,

I am representing Olympic Cricket club and we are part of North west Cricket League. We are withdrawing our support for St. Edwards park ball fields renovation and attached is our withdraw letter. Initially we were supporting the renovation not knowing that turf would replace the grass fields, there was lot of information miss represented from cricket perspective by Ann Stanton in the city webpage document. I have mentioned all the information about the cricket usage at the St. Edwards filed in the letter and request to update this in the webpage document.

**Project Name: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation**

**Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)**

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Regards,  
Ramu Kalluri  
[972-983-8822](tel:972-983-8822)





## **OLYMPIC CRICKET CLUB**

10836 Muirwood Way NE, Redmond, WA 98053 <http://www.olympiccricketclub.org>

With reference to "Saint Edward Park Ballfields Renovation - Project File Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643"

Kim Sellers, Project Manager  
Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office  
P.O. Box 40917  
Olympia WA 98504-0917

(Date: 7/7/2016)

Subject: Withdraw Letter of Support for St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation RCO Grant Application

Dear Kim Sellers:

We, Olympic Cricket Club wrote in support of St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation RCO Grant Application on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2016 before we were aware that grass fields would be replaced with artificial turf. We do not play cricket on artificial turf. The Olympic Cricket Club will no longer be able to use this field if it is converted to artificial turf. This will be a significant playing field loss for our league.

We would have not written in Support of the St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation if all the renovation information which replaces the existing grass fields with artificial turf was communicated to us initially by Ann Stanton as she was the City of Kenmore point of contact for us to Support this renovation. We also noticed in one of the documents on the project website that no of hours of usage by Cricket is also miss represented. We use an average of close to 200 hrs. per Month from May to Oct every year on Saturdays and Sundays for Cricket games. Based on the increase in no of cricket clubs lately we are even planning to book long weekends from next year. The Northwest Cricket League has used the fields at St. Edward since 2001. St. Edward has been the Olympic Cricket Club's home ground since the club was formed in 2011.

Our support for renovation of Ballfield was to improve the far end corners of the field which gets wet and water logged very often, even in slight rain during May to early June. We NO LONGER SUPPORT the St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation RCO Grant Application and will withdraw our support application which we submitted on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2016 and would want to replace it with this letter in the project file and on the project website: and also ask the project Evaluation Template be corrected accordingly. Thank you.

Best Regards,

Ramu Kalluri  
Ground Co-Coordinator  
Olympic Cricket Club.



October 19, 2016

Peter Lance  
6501 NE 151 Street  
Kenmore, WA 98028  
Ph 206-948-8922

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board  
Ted Willhite, Chair  
PO Box 40917  
Olympia, Washington 98504-0917  
Attention: Wendy Loosle, Board Liaison

Regarding: Saint Edwards Ballfields Renovation

Dear Mr. Willhite,

There are problems with the following applications that cause me to suggest the Kenmore application should be discarded. Please reference the following application.

**Project Name: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation**  
**Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)**

The application by the city of Kenmore should not be funded. The applications are deficient and misleading. The scoring board was not given an accurate view of the proposed project. Letters trying to correct the city of Kenmore application that were sent to the RCO were not presented to thus not read by the scoring boards. So much for public outreach.

Following is a brief overview of some of the many problems with the city of Kenmore's application. This critique goes through the **Youth Athletic Facilities Evaluation Template** 16-1643 in order. Bold and numbered questions with point scores are the actual sections under which Pages and item numbers are all referenced in this application.

1. The city of Kenmore visually misrepresented the service by about showing a 5-mile radius circle. 2/3 of the circle shows areas that are not part of the little league and soccer clubs that would use these fields. MISLEADING Page 3
2. Existing photos show a baseball backstop and modestly overgrown infield that could be brought up to standards very cheaply. This opportunity should be discussed as a possible rehabilitation of the existing baseball diamond. The sad thing is our spoiled little league so desperate for fields turns its nose up at this field. A truly desperate league would rehab this field. This would reduce the need for new fields need. MISLEADING Page 5.

**1. Need and Need Satisfaction.** What is the community's need for the proposed renovated youth athletic facility? To what extent will the project satisfy the service area needs? (15 points) YAF question

1. Kenmore states: "The Olympic Cricket Club identifies Saint Edward as their home field. Maintaining the 2016 level of cricket use at Saint Edward's fields (May-October 7) will reduce their availability for youth sports during season overlaps." Reality ..... The Olympic Cricket Club will no longer use this field. The multi-cultural Olympic Cricket Club will be effectively run out of St. Edward State Park when the field is converted to artificial turf. The style of cricket they play is not played on artificial turf. See letter exhibit A. The style of cricket they play is not played on artificial turf. MISLEADING INCORRECT MISS-SCORED Page 8
2. Kenmore States: "Conclusion: Even with accommodating other public uses, the proposed St. Edward Ballfields Renovation project will substantially meet Kenmore's current deficiency in game-quality baseball and soccer fields for youth sports. The renovated fields will provide higher quality game experiences for players, reduce rain-outs, and provide the only accessible non-school facilities within city limits." The most important other use is the Cricket Club that Kenmore is essentially evicting and damaging by installing artificial turf and not providing another grass field. These cricket players are in general minority athletes. The cricket club has very few fields, less than 10 in the state, the loss of 1 field is a terrible blow to the cricket league. There is no accommodation of the cricket club. FALSE MISS-SCORED Page 8
3. Kenmore Shows: Site Development Plan\_ Installs landscape screening (a line of tall trees) of the "Historic Landscape". This violates the sentiment of the historic registry. The magnificent entry and ball field vista should be preserved and enjoyed by future generations. Page 9.

## 2. Design and Cost Estimate. How well is the project designed? Does the cost estimate accurately reflect the scope of work? (10 points)

1. Kenmore States: "Visitor parking is on a first-come, first-served basis. The hotel would provide additional, separate parking for its use." Kenmore does not disclose that parking is already maxed out on Saturday's and Sundays in the spring. Parking is an unresolved issue. There will be parking problems unless parking can be reserved for field users and spectators. Public users are already hovering in the parking lots waiting for spaces on nice days. Little league users will need to have secured parking not available to the general public to be certain players and spectators can get to the new fields. MISLEADING MISS-SCORED Page 11.
2. Kenmore States: "Ballfields are not an unusual feature of state parks.... In view of State Parks' current \$500 million deferred maintenance backlog, the Parks Commission is seeking partnerships in various parks statewide as a way to better preserve its facilities and serve the public." This project does not qualify as deferred maintenance and is not in any way a needed facility to better serve patrons of this Park. It is disingenuous to suggest that this project will help with the \$500M backlog. MISLEADING MISS-SCORED Page 11
3. Kenmore States: "Overall, the park has ten acres of lawn, six acres of parking and over an acre of buildings." Take away the 3.5 acres of what is now grass field for this artificial turf project and the number of acres of lawn is reduced to 6.5. This is a big hit for lawn. MISLEADING MISS-SCORED Page 11
4. Kenmore States: "Historic aesthetic values will be protected." This grass field is part of the historic designation and it will become a modern artificial turf field. MISLEADING MISS-SCORED Page 11.

5. Kenmore States: "The renovated fields will provide significant improvements to the sports experience, from aesthetics to access and function." The Olympic Cricket club is being driven from their home field. MISLEADING MISS-SCORED Page 11

**3. Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship.** Will the project result in a quality, sustainable, recreational opportunity while protecting the integrity of the environment? (3 points)

1. Kenmore States: "The design meets the latest standards for water quality, field safety, durability and sustainability, including recyclable materials used for the turf and sand, not rubber, infill." Kenmore does not discuss the regular replacement schedule and decay of artificial turf fields. Artificial turf fields require rehabilitation at great cost. OMISSION MISS-SCORED Page 13
2. Kenmore States: "Artificial turf offers increased environmental sustainability over grass in its reduced needs for water, over one million gallons annually per field in this region, and 11,000 pounds of fertilizer." The field being replaced is fertilized with deer and rabbit droppings and receives no irrigation. MISLEADING MISS-SCORED Page 13

**5. Availability.** When the project is complete, how often will it be available for competitive youth sports in a calendar year? (5 points)

1. Kenmore States: "Olympic Cricket Club currently utilizes the facility for close to 1,000 hours a year from May through the first week of October. A schedule will need to be developed which accommodates competing uses as fully and fairly as possible. The Olympic Cricket Club's 2016 game and practice schedule can be maintained and still provide times for soccer and Little League." The Olympic Cricket club will be gone!! MISLEADING. FALSE MISS-SCORED Page 14
2. Kenmore Shows: Item 5 calendar showing Olympic Cricket Club using the field is incorrect. FALSE MISLEADING MISS-SCORED Page 15

**7. Project Support and Partnerships.** To what extent do users and the public support the project? (10 points)

1. Kenmore states: "The city has reached out to local, regional and state entities including sports leagues, field providers, and local volunteer organizations in an effort to contact all parties." The city has been selective as to who it approaches and how they are approached. The cricket club was approached and deceived as to the extent new artificial surfaces by the Kenmore representative. Upon better understanding the proposal the cricket club rescinded support and now opposes the project. The Cricket Club wrote to RCO Kaleen Cottingham to correct the record. The letter was not shown to the scoring committee because it was a letter opposed to the project. This was a best intended effort to correct the record, for no explicable reason it was not presented to the scoring body. This is a very serious error in evaluation. MISLEADING MISS-SCORED page 17

2. Kenmore states: “The city has reached out to local, regional and state entities including sports leagues, field providers, and local volunteer organizations in an effort to contact all parties.” Citizens for St. Edward State Park was never approached by the city for comment like the Little League by the city of Kenmore. Citizens for St. Edward State Park openly opposes development of this passive park. Citizens for St. Edward State Park input was never sought. Citizens is not hiding from the city. Project support in the community is far from universal. MISS-SCORED

In summary the city of Kenmore received scores based on incorrect information. The application was believed to be true and accurate when scored by the board. The application has obvious flaws that will change the scoring in negative ways that are not now possible to calculate. In fairness other agencies with more accurate applications should be considered over the St. Edward applications. The clearly flawed scoring requires the board to deny funding for Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF).

Thank you,

Peter Lance

## Exhibit A



### OLYMPIC CRICKET CLUB

10836 Muirwood Way NE, Redmond, WA 98053    <http://www.olympiccricketclub.org>

With reference to "Saint Edward Park Ballfields Renovation - Project File Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643"

Kaleen Cottingham, Director  
Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office  
P.O. Box 40917  
Olympia WA 98504-0917

(Date: 7/7/2016)

Subject: Withdraw Letter of Support for St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation RCO Grant Application

Dear Ms. Cottingham:

We, Olympic Cricket Club, wrote in support of the St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation RCO Grant Application on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2016 before we were aware that grass fields would be replaced with artificial turf. We do not play cricket on artificial turf. The Olympic Cricket Club will no longer be able to use this field if it is converted to artificial turf. This will be a significant playing field loss of for our league.

We would have not written in support of the St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation if all the renovation information which replaces the existing grass fields with artificial turf was communicated to us initially by Anni Stanton as she was the City of Kenmore point of contact for us to support this renovation. We also noticed in one of the documents on the project website the number of hours of usage by Cricket is also misrepresented. We use the field for cricket play by rental agreement with State Parks from May to October on Saturdays and Sundays for a total of 200 hours per year. Based on the increase in the number of cricket clubs lately we are planning to book longer weekends next year. The Northwest Cricket League has used the fields at St. Edward since 2001. St. Edward has been the Olympic Cricket Club's home ground since the club was formed in 2011.

Our support for renovation of the Ballfield was to improve the far end corners of the field which gets wet and water logged very often, even in slight rain during May to early June. We NO LONGER SUPPORT the St. Edward State Park Ballfields Renovation RCO Grant Application and withdraw our support submitted on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2016 and would want to replace it with this letter in the project file and on the project website; and also ask that the project Evaluation Template be corrected accordingly. Thank you.

Best Regards,

Ramu Kalluri  
Ground Co-Coordinator  
Olympic Cricket Club



-----Original Message-----

From: Karen McFadden [mailto:karenandallan@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2016 1:48 PM

To: Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

Subject: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation, Project Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643

October 18, 2016

Recreation and Conservation Funding Board

Ted Willhite, Chair

P.O. Box 40917

Olympia, Washington 98504-0917

Attn: Wendy Loosle, Board Liaison

RE: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation, Project Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643

Dear Mr. Willhite and Board Members,

I question the reliability of these scores and feel inadequate study and public awareness (only 1 public meeting with only 1 weeks' notice) have resulted in scores not warranted.

Just two examples: from Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship section, is "eliminates fertilizer runoff" and "High fertilizer use." FACT: No fertilizer is used on these fields. Also, "Unusable when muddy or wet" FACT: the playfields are used now during all seasons.

To change natural turf fields which are functioning just fine and to finance a \$3 million dollar project with state tax dollars to satisfy a small interest group and destroy the aesthetics of natural turf field in a beautiful serene, quiet visually and auditorily, seems unwarranted in the correctness of your scoring.

I hope your Board can eliminate this undesired project.

Additional comments by category of Public Need/Support:

1. Does not address the regional value of Saint Edward State Park and its 750,000/year visitors as to their needs. Instead, a very small group of Little League want to change the existing playfields to artificial turf, stadium style lighting, a dugout, bleachers, scoreboard, fencing and tree planting to block the public's view from the entering driveway.
2. The "rough" guess (where is the data to support this figure?) is that 20 games need to be played on Saturday. Easy solution would be to schedule these games also on Friday and Sunday.
3. The public supports the original purpose of SESP as it was designed as a park for passive outdoor recreation in an historical landscape to enhance animal/nature studies and observation. The public does NOT need offensive noise, destruction of land for additional parking, and a field surface which discourages family use and limits public participation and may also prove to be a health risk.
4. Synthetic turf will prohibit some current uses of different sports and use by small children who fall down. International Style Cricket must be played on grass, so you would be eliminating an

important diversity team who have played there 15 years. They were unaware that the proposal involved a switch to synthetic turf.

Summary:

To score an undesirable project with insufficient public input and change grass fields which are meeting current needs within a functioning wetlands to an expensive 3 million tax payer dollars project is not right.

I hope this project can be eliminated by your board. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Karen McFadden

19604 66th AVE NE

Kenmore, WA 98028

-----Original Message-----

From: Karen McFadden [mailto:karenandallan@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2016 1:48 PM

To: Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

Subject: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation, Project Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643

October 18, 2016

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Summary:

To score an undesirable project with insufficient public input and change grass fields which are meeting current needs within a functioning wetlands to an expensive 3 million tax payer dollars project is not right.

I hope this project can be eliminated by your board. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Karen McFadden

19604 66th AVE NE

Kenmore, WA 98028

**From:** Amy McKendry [mailto:amymckendry9@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 1:10 PM  
**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)  
**Subject:** St. Edward State Park Ball Field Renovation

Amy McKendry  
15809 63<sup>rd</sup> Ave. NE  
Kenmore, WA 98028

October 20, 2016

Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
Ted Willhite, Chair  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
Olympia, Washington 98501

RE: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation, Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Dear Mr. Willhite and RCO Board Members:

I am writing to express my concerns about the flawed application process on the part of the City of Kenmore for its proposed development of a sports complex at St. Edward State Park.

In July of 2016 I wrote to Kaleen Cottingham to express my concerns, but I understand that my letters and those of others were withheld from the Advisory Committee when the project proposals were scored; thus, our concerns were not considered and the resulting scores do not reflect the flaws in the proposals.

I am asking you to refuse to fund the grant requests for the City of Kenmore ball field project. The City's evaluations included incomplete and incorrect information. Specifically, the applications withheld information about the current uses of the field: They claimed that the field is unused, when in fact there are two user groups, the Olympic Cricket Club and the Wilderness Awareness School, who have leased and used these fields for fifteen and at least ten years respectively. The City of Kenmore stated in its grant applications that the field is "unplayable" when in fact the cricket club and Wilderness Awareness School groups are happy to use the fields in their current condition. During the recent spate of rainy October days, cricket teams have continued to play their league games on the St. Edward ball field.

The cricket teams are made up of immigrant Indians and reflect the growing cultural diversity that is a reality on greater Seattle's Eastside neighborhoods. The Wilderness Awareness School (WAS) draws on the Seattle metropolitan region to provide a unique opportunity for local children to learn about nature in ways that are at once experiential and science based. Every summer my son attended WAS day camps as he was growing up, as did many of his friends. More recently he has had the opportunity to work as a WAS counselor. My son is just one of many young people I know whose lives have been changed for the better by the Wilderness Awareness School programs at St. Edward State Park.

These current user groups add to the living cultural value of St. Edward State Park. The City of Kenmore's applications did not accurately or adequately represent these current user groups, and cannot be said to have been conducted with the integrity that is expected. I urge you to deny Kenmore's request for these funds.

Sincerely,

Amy McKendry

**From:** Danielle Prince [mailto:danielle.prince@gmail.com]

**Sent:** Tuesday, October 25, 2016 9:46 AM

**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

**Subject:** Project Name: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) ; 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Dear Ms. Loosle & Board Members,

I'm writing to share my deep concern about the proposed ball-field development at St. Edwards State Park. It is incomprehensible to me that this proposal is being seriously considered, given the sheer amount of urban development occurring everywhere in King County.

Ball parks would benefit the few, while St. Edwards currently benefits everyone (including the diversity of animals that live in the park). Having had the privilege of growing up close to St. Edwards, I am deeply troubled that this unique, beautiful, rare piece of land has become so contested over the years for development. It brought me endless hours of solace when I ran or biked the trails, listened deeply to the silence of the trees, and truly was able to feel closer to nature (so healing) before jumping back into the whizzing, busy world just outside of its borders. Why can't we agree that it is worth preserving *as is*?

I recognize the difficult decision you must make about the future of the park, and as such I appreciate your thoughtful consideration to decline the ballpark project, surely to the disappointment of the few, but for the future benefit of the many.

Respectfully,  
Danielle Prince

**From:** Eric Prince [mailto:[eprince@gmail.com](mailto:eprince@gmail.com)]

**Sent:** Monday, October 24, 2016 8:51 PM

**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

**Subject:** RE: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation: Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) ; 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Project Name: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation

Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) ; 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Dear Ms. Loosle and Board Members,

I am a resident of Kenmore, WA and grew up next to St. Edward Park. I am writing to communicate my concern for the proposed ball-field development at this public institution. This has been a park that has served as a refuge for me and countless others - a place where nature and a lack of urbanization is purposely present. In the midst of our ever growing and developing greater Seattle area, St. Edward Park serves as a place of peace, nature and respite. I myself have frequently jogged and biked its trails, appreciating their quiet presence in an otherwise suburban sprawl.

While the thought to provide further youth activities with baseball fields is a noble one, there are many other locations & schools where these games may be able to be played. There are not many, and increasingly few, natural areas. Please consider preserving this rare and valuable location as is, notable for its lack of development, for the current and future residents of Seattle, Kenmore, Bothell and surrounding areas.

Sincerely,

Eric Prince

15122 65th Ave. NE

Kenmore, WA 98028



**From:** Richard Prince [mailto:rdprince57@hotmail.com]

**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 9:02 AM

**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

**Subject:** Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation: Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) ; 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

October 20, 2016

Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
Ted Willhite, Chair  
1111 Washington Street S.E.  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Attn: Wendy Loosle, Board Liaison

RE: St. Edward Ballfields Renovation, Project Numbers 16-1609 and 16-1643

Dear Mr. Willhite and Board Members,

We have lived near St. Edward State Park for 31 years and deeply value its presence. I am very concerned about the ball field proposal and how it would change the park experience if allowed to proceed.

I am writing because I believe the high scores you have given these applications are not justified. Several of us wrote letters in July to the RCO pointing out misleading, untrue or surely arguable, statements in these applications. For reasons I do not understand, those letters were not considered before deciding the rankings. A pity. Kenmore is presenting this proposal all dressed in fine language and glossy photos. But, beware. It is a slick sales package wrapped in an attractive environmental bow. When unwrapped, I believe we will all have buyers' remorse.

**I. Public Need and Support. (Ranked at #15 on both applications)**

To my knowledge Kenmore has not provided the required inventory for "all available outdoor recreation opportunities (quality/quantity) within the service area." That would include Northshore School District, King County Parks, Snohomish County Parks and Bothell City Parks, all of which operate playable facilities in the Kenmore service area. For instance, Big Finn Hill Park, very close to St. Edward State Park, has 4 baseball fields and 1 turf soccer field. Where is the documentation that shows the "public process which reveals deficient numbers or quality of available facilities?"

Kenmore's statement that, *"Game-quality fields and accessible facilities are particularly lacking in Kenmore. School fields are becoming increasingly unavailable..."* is simply a statement.

Kenmore wants these conveniently located ballfields for a relatively small constituency compared to the 750,000 annual visitors to the park. Certainly, it is important for Little League and Soccer players to have playable fields; yet, these are available within reasonable driving distance.

Kenmore says it has reached out to "local, regional and state entities". It does not seem so. People I, and others who are concerned, have asked, say they have not heard a thing about it. A "Public Notice" board was erected only recently. Often the flyer box is empty. The one public meeting in February 2016 (with

one week's notice), was attended by 90 people, most of whom were sport league leaders and supporters. The youth were wearing their uniforms. To imply from this one meeting where "the great majority of speakers were in support of the project," that there is overall great public support is wrong. Where are the voices of the 750,000 yearly visitors? Studies show that the public overwhelmingly values the open, unfenced and natural spaces that State Parks provide.

Other misleading statements: *"The overall goal is to upgrade a well-loved park's currently-unplayable facility."* It is not an unplayable facility. The ball field is frequently used, even after rains.

## **2. Project Design. Ranked at #10 (YAF application) and #15 (WWRP application)**

Kenmore states, *"Ballfields are not an unusual feature of state parks,"* citing thirteen state parks with ballfield facilities. This has to be misleading. Not mentioned is the fact that none, except for Lake Sammamish State Park, has anything like the developed fields proposed for St. Edward –fields that would disrupt an adjacent wetland/riparian area, fields that would change natural grass to artificial turf, fields that would take out trees necessary for the health of the web of life surrounding them, fields abutted by a maintenance shed, chain-linked fences and spectator seating, more cars, more traffic, more noise. And later, stadium night lights too.

Kenmore states, *"Historic aesthetic values will be protected."* Continuing, *"... the fields are on the 'back' side of the historic seminary building, not visible from the seminary's primary west elevation overlooking Lake Washington...are completely screened from Bastyr University's residence halls,..and the closest single family homes are over 1,000 feet away."*

Further, that an *"all-green turf set against the forested backdrop will maintain an inviting entry to the park's other facilities."*

These sentences show that the ballfield proponents are talking only about, aesthetic values relating to the historic seminary building. There is no mention of the current ballfield and entry drive being included on the Historical Register as one of the culturally significant landscapes of the park. The proposed additions plus a planned wall of new cedar trees along the entry road would irrevocably alter the passive, contemplative quality of the park and the scenic historic entryway.

## **3. Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship. Maximum ranks on both applications - #3 (YAF) and #10 (WWRP)**

The idea that synthetic turf would replace the lovely natural grass is quite upsetting. Chewing up that entire field? It seems like bulldozing your grandmother's rose garden. Where is the data from biologists and wildlife experts that can confirm Kenmore's claims that artificial turf "offers increased environmental sustainability over grass?" There are environmental issues for the surrounding wetland and health issues for the children who play on it. Every ten years the field would need replacing.

Think of all that trash added to our landfills forever. Plastic never disappears. The tools of science should weigh in heavily on this discussion. In contrast, the current natural grass field requires mowing and that is all. No fertilizers are used. Further, Cricket teams would not be able to play on synthetic turf. They have withdrawn their support for the proposal because of this.

We come – at least 750,000 of us – many times every year to this park seeking “time out” and renewal which it now offers in so many ways: hiking or biking the trails, orienteering, environmental classes, picnics, a playground for children, Wilderness Awareness School, and the rare chance of seeing eagles or other wildlife.

Approval of these grants will pave the way toward an irrevocable change in the very center of St. Edward State Park which is an oasis of peace and tranquility within the clanging noise of our ever increasing urban environment. As our population grows, it is ever more important to preserve these rare enclaves of nature.

I urge you to think how you would feel about the loss of something very dear to you as you consider your vote on this.

**Please, deny funding for the ball fields renovation project. This state park is not the right place for these developed ball fields.**

With respect and appreciation for our parks,

Karen Prince  
15122 65<sup>th</sup> Ave. NE  
Kenmore, WA 98028

**From:** Mike Prince [mailto:mikep@wildernessawareness.org]

**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 4:25 PM

**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)

**Cc:** Warren Moon

**Subject:** Wilderness Awareness School Comment on Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation

Recreation & Conservation Funding Board

Ted Willhite, Chair

1111 Washington Street S.E.

Olympia, Washington 98501

RE: Project Name: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation

Project Numbers: 16-1609 – Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP); 16-1643 – Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Dear RCFB:

My name is Mike Prince and I am the Summer Program Director for **Wilderness Awareness School**, a non-profit nature education school based in Duvall. Wilderness Awareness School has been using the ballfield area at Saint Edward State Park as the base camp area for our Summer Nature Day Camps for more than 10 years. We stand in opposition to the Ballfield Renovation project.

Each summer, we run Nature Day Camps at Saint Edward that use this field and the surrounding edges and trees for our base of operations for camps that serve over 500 local youth each summer. Our camps provide over \$4500 in revenue to the park each summer. **We highly value the open and natural grass meadow playing field.** We often discover wildlife using the edges of the field and start and end each day with games and activities on the field. An artificial turf field complex will not serve our needs.

I urge you to maintain the current all-purpose natural grass meadow which we use for games, group circles and nature mentoring all summer and on weekends throughout the school year. Please feel free to contact me if I can provide more information.

Below are additional comments on specific topics being considered as part of the approval process:

#### **Public Support**

Wilderness Awareness School was not contacted or informed by the City of Kenmore or Saint Edward State Park about the proposed project. We heard about this project from a concerned parent who sends her kids to our camps each summer. I do not feel we were consulted properly or our long time use of this space in the park was even considered at all.

#### **Public Need & Project Scope**

Our state parks should serve a wide audience. Local athletic fields are the responsibility of the city and local schools. Saint Edward is a natural gem and this valuable open space surrounded by beautiful woods should be maintained as a place for nature connection and truly multi-use outdoor recreation. There are many other disturbed or urbanized places where athletic fields can be built.

### **Project Design**

The current field is open to kids to run and play and wildlife to visit and feed. It is truly multi-use for everything from family picnics to running games for our kids to sports practice space. The design calls for extensive new artificial turf fields with increased paved spaces that are fenced off from the natural environment. This is the kind of thing I see in downtown Woodinville and downtown Redmond - areas already urbanized.

I do not support this kind of artificial structure and design in our natural state park. It would make this key space near the bathrooms and parking unusable by our Nature Summer Camps, families coming to play and picnic and any other park users who aren't sports teams.

### **Sustainability & Environmental Stewardship**

This project is harmful to Environmental Stewardship of the State Park. This project would create an environmental dead zone in the middle of Saint Edward State Park and increase traffic from people coming in only for their sports game. This project would likely create additional run off and impact the wet lands surrounding the current fields. I have seen deer, raccoons, eagles, great blue heron and many other species of wildlife and birds feeding in and on the edges of the current meadow-like fields. Please protect this wild place from development that serves a few narrow needs of the City of Kenmore.

Thank you for your consideration and stewardship of our state parks.

Mike Prince  
Wilderness Awareness School  
Duvall, WA

--

Mike Prince  
*Operations Director*  
*Summer Program Director*  
Wilderness Awareness School  
[mikep@wildernessawareness.org](mailto:mikep@wildernessawareness.org)  
Office: 425-788-1301

To: Ted Willhite, Chair  
Board Members  
Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
1111 Washington ST SE  
Olympia, WA 98501

From: Christopher Ryen  
19414 Aurora Ave N  
Shoreline, WA 98133

Date: October 21, 2016

RE: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects  
Preliminary Rankings  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) 16-1609  
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) 16-1643

I am requesting that the above mentioned grant applications be either not approved or withdrawn from consideration. The scoring of these grant applications was based on flawed, inaccurate, undocumented, and/or misleading information provided by the City of Kenmore (some examples follow), therefore the scores given are arbitrary, meaningless, and capricious.

I will use the term "application" (singular), but am referring to both applications referenced above.

### **PUBLIC NEED/SUPPORT**

This score given to this criteria is not warranted.

The applications do not address the needs of the 750,000 current annual park visitors. Instead, it focused narrowly on the needs of a very small group – Little League.

The applicant claimed a shortage of youth athletic fields. NO INVENTORY WAS PROVIDED to prove this claim. There is no substantiation of this shortage, nor did the WWRP Advisory Committee ask for substantiation during their committee session.

Substantiation of this claim would have required contacts and data collected from all jurisdictions within the service area including King County Parks, Northshore School District, City of Bothell Parks, and Snohomish County Parks. This was not attempted or accomplished.

The application requires the applicant to consider "facilities within the service area" as a basis for establishing need. The City of Kenmore is inconsistent with its service area references and uses ALL of the following as service area references:

- City of Kenmore (6.15 square miles; population 22,000)
- Northlake Little League catchment area (13 square miles; population 35,000)
- A five-mile radius (population 200,000)
- Northshore School District (60 square miles; population 99,000)

Under this variety of service area "definitions", it is impossible to establish need, as required by the application.

In addition, the City of Kenmore has been reluctant to work cooperatively with the Northshore School District in completely grant applications for renovations of existing school athletic fields.

## **PROJECT DESIGN**

The City of Kenmore makes three assertions that are misleading and/or false. The high score in this category was based on this misleading/false information and should be invalidated.

1. Kenmore statement: "Ballfields are not an unusual feature of state parks."  
The **FACT** is that NO parks that have been acquired under a Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) agreement have been developed with ballfields. Lake Sammamish State Park should not be used as a comparable to St. Edward State Park, as it was not acquired in the same way under a LWCF agreement.
2. Kenmore statement: "The fields are on the 'back' side (east) of the historic seminary building...Historic aesthetic values will be protected.:  
The **FACT** is that the field is an INTEGRAL, PLANNED, feature of the historic landscape. It is, in fact, the FIRST feature that is presented to a park visitor when one emerges from the canopied entry road. (The juxtaposition of enclosed and open space is part of the planned and historic element). The introduction of artificial turf, stadium lighting, dugouts, and other developed field features destroy the historic aesthetic and intent of the current landscape.
3. Kenmore statement: "Saint Edward's 100,521 square feet of fields make up less than one percent of Saint Edward's total area. Overall, the park has ten acres of lawn, six acres of parking and over an acre of buildings."  
The **FACT** is, that while the numbers are correct, it gives the misleading impression that the area to be developed is so small as to be inconsequential. The majority of the park is forested. The current field represents precious little open space in the park and should be preserved for enjoyment of all state citizens who do not or cannot use the trail system within the park.

## **SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP**

The high score given to this criteria is unwarranted and based on false, misleading, and missing information.

The size, quality, classification of the site's wetlands is not described, although it is a requirement of the application.

None of the City of Kenmore's 28 PowerPoint slides show photographs of the actual site. Why is there a photo of a rain garden? There is not presently a rain garden on the site, nor is one planned.

The City of Kenmore asserts: "Artificial turf offers increased environmental sustainability over grass in its reduced need for water, over one million gallons annually per field in this region, and 11,000 pounds of fertilizer." WHY IS THIS MISLEADING FACT PRESENTED? The field is NOT WATERED OR FERTILIZED. The **only** maintenance that the park provides is mowing (during the growing season). In addition, it is

estimated that artificial turf needs to be removed, disposed of in a landfill, and replace approximately every 10 years.

In addition, a wetland will be drained to accommodate the artificial turf, and the artificial turf then creates a biological "dead zone" beneath it.

The City of Kenmore asserts: "No trees will be removed." This is in contradiction to the Planning & Bid Specifications posted on July 1, 2016.

### **AVAILABILITY**

The defined goal of the Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) and the goal of this project is to give proprietary use to private youth sports leagues. This limits, in some cases EXCLUDES, parks users who use the field for activities not suitable for artificial turf.

The Northwest Cricket League and Wilderness Awareness School, longstanding renters of the field will be excluded.

(This cricket league uses a type of ball that must be used on natural turf. How many hours do you think students of the Wilderness Awareness School will spend delighting in the antics of bugs, amphibians, deer and small mammals on artificial turf?)

This exemplifies a conflict of interest between the State Parks mission and the jurisdiction of the City of Kenmore.

State Parks are to be open and inclusive to ALL residents of the state and its visitors, not restricted to city limits or demographics, or an affiliated population. In this case, for example, the predominantly white Little League will be displacing the current East Indian cricket teams.

### **PROJECT SUPPORT & PARTNERSHIPS**

#### **Park Usage:**

There was a flagrant misrepresentation by the City of Kenmore regarding this criteria. Because of this, the score should be considered useless.

At the WWRP Advisory Committee meeting on August 11, 2016, the City of Kenmore informed the AC that "No one uses the fields." It may not be politically correct to say that this statement was a lie, but it is categorically false and incorrect.

The impression was given that the fields are abandoned and unusable. (Interestingly, the Cricket League was playing in full force this past weekend, while we were having storms of historic proportions. The wet fields were not a deterrent.)

When the project was in its initial stages, the City of Kenmore was negligent in failing to gather information from the Park Ranger about the field's current and historical uses.

The Wilderness Awareness School has been an established user of the field for the past 15 years; Northwest Cricket League and Olympic Cricket Club have been established users for over a decade.



The field is currently meeting the recreational uses and needs of these two organizations as well as by park users for informal play, kite flying, Cross Country Meet staging and other spontaneous enjoyment. To award points to this project AS IF it were currently useless is wrong.

That the City of Kenmore was not forthright with the Advisory Committee can only be interpreted as deliberate and this alone should disqualify the project from consideration.

Public Outreach:

There is NO SUBSTANTIATION for the City of Kenmore's statement on the YAF application that "the city reached out to local, regional and state entities...in an effort to contact all parties." This statement is false and misleading.

Efforts by the City of Kenmore to "reach out" were very narrowly targeted to youth sports leagues and their supporters. Kenmore residents were given only seven days' notice of a "public meeting and open house" (held February 23, 2016). This effectively excluded ALL other users of this STATE park. There was no notice of the open house posted in the park for non-Kenmore residents to view.

The Wilderness Awareness School was not contacted or notified by the City of Kenmore (or State Parks). The City of Kenmore states that they contacted all parties. THEY DID NOT.

The Northwest Cricket League and Olympic Cricket Club, were asked by the City of Kenmore to write a letter to support the project but THEY WERE NOT TOLD the grass would be replaced by artificial turf. This fact displaces the team who requires natural turf. This displacement is not properly reported on the application by the City of Kenmore.

In addition, the public was not notified before the Kenmore City Council voted to pass a Public Agency or Utility Exception (PAUE) – March 28, 2016 - to the critical areas rules that this vote was directly related to the ballfields renovation project. (The Growth Management Hearing Board recently heard an appeal challenging passage of Ordinance #16-0418. The decision is expected at the end of November 2016).

**IN SUMMARY**

The number of egregious, false, misleading, misrepresented, and undocumented statements made by the City of Kenmore on these two applications renders them invalid. Please remove them from consideration.

Thank you for your time and I hope that this information is taken into consideration.

Sincerely,  
Christopher Ryen

To: Ted Willhite, Chair  
Board Members  
Recreation & Conservation Funding Board  
1111 Washington ST SE  
Olympia, WA 98501

From: Lillian Ryen  
13008 4<sup>th</sup> Ave NW  
Seattle, WA 98177  
Date: October 19, 2016

RE: Saint Edward Ballfields Renovation Projects

Preliminary Rankings  
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) 16-1609  
Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) 16-1643

I am requesting that the above-mentioned grant applications be either not approved or withdrawn from consideration.

I am not going to reiterate all the talking points concerning St. Edwards. It is hoped that as board members you have a "greater good" mentality that sees beyond dollars, cents and individual egos. We need to keep our wetlands. We need to keep natural green space and habitats. At a time when great strides are being made by multiple agencies to clean up Puget Sound, at a time when we can see record breaking devastation because of unchecked development, it appears foolish to create an area that would contribute waste to the environment without adding balancing, protective influences. Plastic grass does not oxygenate, nor does it have a root system to hold moisture. Do you really want the domino effect of destroying St. Edwards, to be your legacy?

Please be good stewards of our corner of the earth.  
Thank you.

**From:** Greg Slayden [mailto:gregslayden@hotmail.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 20, 2016 3:22 PM  
**To:** Loosle, Wendy (RCO)  
**Subject:** Saint Edward State Park Ballfields Grants

Hi, Wendy,

I am writing to express concerns about the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board grants for ballfields at Saint Edward State Park, currently being considered under the Washington Wildlife Recreation and the Youth Athletic Facilities programs. I understand that you forward these comments to the members of the board, thanks.

My main comment is that the City of Kenmore, which submitted the grant applications for the new ballfields and their supporting materials, is obviously very biased in favor of the ballfield proposal, and it was in their best interest to provide information that would help their cause. I don't know if the advisory panel that assigns ratings to the various criteria takes this lack of neutrality into account or not. I believe that there are serious issues concerning the suitability of the entire proposal that may not have been taken into account and might affect the scoring of the project.

I feel that the principal factor that is being overlooked is the overall wilderness value of the park. Saint Edward State Park is the largest single tract of forest in the entire Northshore/Eastside/North Seattle area and possesses unique wilderness character. Nowhere else nearby can citizens escape from the ordered urban landscape that dominates the region.

The grassy fields of the park are not formally maintained for any sports and are used for casual recreation, and this is in keeping with the unstructured wilderness aesthetic. To my mind, adding infrastructure-rich sports facilities, such as what is being proposed, is not compatible with the values of being with the natural environment.

Additionally, a major redevelopment of the old seminary building into a resort hotel is being planned for the near future. Both the hotel and ball field proposals should be considered in light of each other, since both of them put more people, more facilities, more construction, and more of the hallmarks of urban civilization into a fundamentally wilderness park.

Thank you for considering my comments.

--Greg Slayden  
Kirkland, WA  
425-703-4389

Don Hoch  
Director



STATE OF WASHINGTON

## WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

1111 Israel Road S.W. • P.O. Box 42650 • Olympia, WA 98504-2650 • (360) 902-8500

TDD Telecommunications Device for the Deaf: 800-833-6388

[www.parks.wa.gov](http://www.parks.wa.gov)

### **A Resolution of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission regarding support of \$120 million in the 2017-2019 Capital Budget for the Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program**

WHEREAS, the Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program (WWRP) is one of the key funding sources for state park acquisition and development therefore contributing to the long-term future of the State Park system; and

WHEREAS, an analysis of the rising costs of real estate prices, construction cost indicators, per capita spending on the outdoors, and the total 2017- 19 project requests for the WWRP is \$162 million; and

WHEREAS, population growth continues in Washington state necessitating the need for further park acquisition and development to ensure per capita access to state and local parks; and

WHEREAS, there is a direct link to children's health and general human health by the amount of time spent outdoors recreating such as parks provide; and

WHEREAS, current WWRP capital state projects such as the construction of the Lake Sylvia State Park Pavilion and the North head Lighthouse Access improvements help sell additional Discover Passes and entice new visitors to our State Parks system; and

WHEREAS, WWRP grants often provide funding to alleviate inholdings within our State Parks system; and

WHEREAS, the WWRP directly aids the Commission in its goals for environmental education, cultural appreciation and recreational benefits;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission support \$120 million for the Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program in the capital budget for the 2017-2019 biennium.

Adopted this 22nd day of September, 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don Hoch", written over a horizontal line.

Chair  
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission



October 17, 2016

To: RCFB

From: Fred Wert

Re: WWRP Trails Category

I would like comment on the current policies related to the WWRP Trails Category program that could be improved.

As a founding member of the WWRC I proposed this category and have been watching its performance since the inception. The purpose of the category was to fund the acquisition of land and development of trails. This category seems to have slowly drifted away from its intended purpose.

### **Match Requirement**

As you know, the trails category requires a 50% match for local agencies. This is a significant burden for small communities, but not apparently for larger ones. Evidence of this is the numerous phases to projects in small communities which are not seen as much in the larger communities. Further evidence is the larger community projects where the match is much larger than the request. In addition, while there is no specific criterion that quantitatively credits a dollar match, the dollar match information is available to the evaluation committee and no doubt is included in their scoring of the "project support" criterion.

Currently RCO is conducting an effort to look at how to adjust the match requirement for "underserved communities". It will be interesting to see how this new criterion is developed. One which may not be considered but should be in the context of the grant program is the ability of the community to actually afford the match. In many small communities or poor counties, cash for recreation projects is well down on the list of required public services such as fire, police, courthouses, water, sewer, and roads. The result is that there is just no reasonable way for elected officials to take the very scarce resources and allocate them to some considered "nice". And often those communities do not have an easy source of donations, either of cash or in-kind material or services. This lack of matching funds is hidden and the WWRP process does not show it. Instead of a community submitting what match they can afford, the requirement for application is a minimum of a 50% match. If instead the sponsor just put in the amount they could afford then the RCO staff or evaluation committee could easily make an assessment as if that match lined up with the sponsor's economic situation. An application from Redmond is different from that from Asotin, and it does not take much to understand the difference in ability to provide a match.

2016 Trails Category - % match				
		Grant	Applicant	% match
Project Name	Applicant	Request	Match	
Arboretum	Seattle	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	50%
Foothills Trail	King county	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 7,325,000	131%
Lake to Sound Trail	King county	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,691,586	169%
Whitehorse Trail	Snohomish County	\$ 1,090,000	\$ 1,096,000	50%
North Creek Regional Trail	Snohomish County	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,600,000	180%
Ferry County Rail Trail Phase	Ferry County	\$ 82,000	\$ 83,000	51%
Spruce Railroad Trail	Clallam County	\$ 649,000	\$ 651,000	50%
South Gorge Trail	Spokane	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,175,500	53%
Smokiam Trail	Soap Lake	\$ 666,350	\$ 666,350	50%
Winthrop River Walk Trail Phase	Winthrop	\$ 308,500	\$ 308,500	50%
Park at Bothell	Bothell	\$ 965,000	\$ 1,325,000	69%
Grass Lake Nature Park	Olympia	\$ 975,000	\$ 1,630,371	84%
Columbia River Trail	Washougal	\$ 874,791	\$ 874,791	50%
Clover Island Riverwalk	Port of Kennewick	\$ 430,000	\$ 768,253	89%
Lakeshore Drive Trail	Entiat	\$ 42,121	\$ 51,483	61%
Swan Creek Park Trails	Metro Tacoma	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 2,970,323	66%
Chelatchie Railroad Trail Phase	Clark County	\$ 454,147	\$ 454,147	50%
Jim Kaemingk Senior Trail	Lynden	\$ 1,088,682	\$ 1,088,683	50%
River Front Trail Development	Castle Rock	\$ 243,125	\$ 244,175	50%
Skagit County Centennial Trail	Skagit County	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	50%
Roslyn to Teanaway Regional	Roslyn	\$ 356,737	\$ 356,738	50%
May Creek Trail Bridge Development	Newcastle	\$ 477,500	\$ 477,500	50%

What this list does not show those agencies that have plans for trails but there is no method for them to come up the match requirement. If the match requirement was in some way modified depending upon the economic status of the community then there would be many more project applicants and therefore many more success stories.

### Cap on Grant Amount

Currently in the Trails Category of the WWRP there is **no limit** to the sponsor's request for funding. This policy has unintended consequence of greatly favoring larger agencies and reducing the number of projects that receive funding each biennium. In 2016 it would even have been possible for King County to request \$7,325,000 for their Foothills Trail project as they have a match for that amount. The following is the 2016 preliminary ranked list of Trails Category projects.

<b>2016 Trails Category required WWRP total funding</b>				
		<b>Grant</b>	<b>Accumulated</b>	<b>required</b>
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>WWRP *</b>
Arboretum	Seattle	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 5,514,919
Foothills Trail	King county	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 3,275,000	\$ 38,023,917
Lake to Sound Trail	King county	\$ 500,000	\$ 3,775,000	\$ 43,829,096
Whitehorse Trail	Snohomish County	\$ 1,090,000	\$ 4,865,000	\$ 56,484,384
North Creek Regional Trail	Snohomish County	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 68,094,741
Ferry County Rail Trail Phase	Ferry County	\$ 82,000	\$ 5,947,000	\$ 69,046,790
Spruce Railroad Trail	Clallam County	\$ 649,000	\$ 6,596,000	\$ 76,581,911
South Gorge Trail	Spokane	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 7,696,000	\$ 89,353,303
Smokiam Trail	Soap Lake	\$ 666,350	\$ 8,362,350	\$ 97,089,864
Winthrop River Walk Trail Phase	Winthrop	\$ 308,500	\$ 8,670,850	\$ 100,671,659
Park at Bothell	Bothell	\$ 965,000	\$ 9,635,850	\$ 111,875,653
Grass Lake Nature Park	Olympia	\$ 975,000	\$ 10,610,850	\$ 123,195,751
Columbia River Trail	Washougal	\$ 874,791	\$ 11,485,641	\$ 133,352,386
Clover Island Riverwalk	Port of Kennewick	\$ 430,000	\$ 11,915,641	\$ 138,344,839
Lakeshore Drive Trail	Entiat	\$ 42,121	\$ 11,957,762	\$ 138,833,879
Swan Creek Park Trails	Metro Tacoma	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 14,207,762	\$ 164,957,181
Chelatchie Railroad Trail Phase	Clark County	\$ 454,147	\$ 14,661,909	\$ 170,229,990
Jim Kaemingk Senior Trail	Lynden	\$ 1,088,682	\$ 15,750,591	\$ 182,869,976
River Front Trail Development	Castle Rock	\$ 243,125	\$ 15,993,716	\$ 185,692,744
Skagit County Centennial Trail	Skagit County	\$ 250,000	\$ 16,243,716	\$ 188,595,333
Roslyn to Teanaway Regional	Roslyn	\$ 356,737	\$ 16,600,453	\$ 192,737,176
May Creek Trail Bridge Development	Newcastle	\$ 477,500	\$ 17,077,953	\$ 198,281,122
<b>* Trails Category receives 9% of WWRP appropriation less the 4.3% administrative cost</b>				

You can make your own assumptions as to what the 2017-2019 appropriation will be, but clearly allowing unlimited dollar amounts greatly reduces the number of trail projects likely to be funded. At the 2015 appropriation level the 2016 approved list would be just three projects.

Almost all of the sponsor applicants for the Trails Category are now local agencies as State Parks has found this to be a very competitive category, and of course they have no matching funds to reduce their requests. However, the Local Parks Category has a \$500,000 funding limit. The result is that a great many more local parks projects get funded than trails projects. **Why is there a limit for the Local Parks Category but not for the Trails Category?**

Look what happens when the same \$500,000 cap is placed on the Trails Category as exists for the Local Parks Category.



<b>Trails Category capped at \$500,000</b>				
		<b>Grant</b>	<b>Accumulated</b>	<b>required</b>
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>WWRP *</b>
Arboretum	Seattle	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 5,514,919
<b>Foothills Trail</b>	<b>King county</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 975,000	\$ 11,320,098
<b>Lake to Sound Trail</b>	<b>King county</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 1,475,000	\$ 17,125,276
<b>Whitehorse Trail</b>	<b>Snohomish County</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 1,975,000	\$ 22,930,454
<b>North Creek Regional Trail</b>	<b>Snohomish County</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 2,475,000	\$ 28,735,632
Ferry County Rail Trail Phase	Ferry County	\$ 82,000	\$ 2,557,000	\$ 29,687,681
<b>Spruce Railroad Trail</b>	<b>Clallam County</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 3,057,000	\$ 35,492,860
<b>South Gorge Trail</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 3,557,000	\$ 41,298,038
<b>Smokiam Trail</b>	<b>Soap Lake</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 4,057,000	\$ 47,103,216
Winthrop River Walk Trail Phase	Winthrop	\$ 308,500	\$ 4,365,500	\$ 50,685,011
<b>Park at Bothell</b>	<b>Bothell</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 4,865,500	\$ 56,490,189
<b>Grass Lake Nature Park</b>	<b>Olympia</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 5,365,500	\$ 62,295,367
<b>Columbia River Trail</b>	<b>Washougal</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 5,865,500	\$ 68,100,546
Clover Island Riverwalk	Port of Kennewick	\$ 430,000	\$ 6,295,500	\$ 73,092,999
Lakeshore Drive Trail	Entiat	\$ 42,121	\$ 6,337,621	\$ 73,582,039
<b>Swan Creek Park Trails</b>	<b>Metro Tacoma</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 6,837,621	\$ 79,387,217
Chelatchie Railroad Trail Phase	Clark County	\$ 454,147	\$ 7,291,768	\$ 84,660,026
<b>Jim Kaemingk Senior Trail</b>	<b>Lynden</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	\$ 7,791,768	\$ 90,465,204
River Front Trail Development	Castle Rock	\$ 243,125	\$ 8,034,893	\$ 93,287,972
Skagit County Centennial Trail	Skagit County	\$ 250,000	\$ 8,284,893	\$ 96,190,561
Roslyn to Teanaway Regional	Roslyn	\$ 356,737	\$ 8,641,630	\$ 100,332,405
May Creek Trail Bridge Development	Newcastle	\$ 477,500	\$ 9,119,130	\$ 105,876,350
<b>* Trails Category receives 9% of WWRP appropriation less the 4.3% administrative cost</b>				

It is quite possible that almost all of the projects could be funded this year with a number of projects similar to that in the Local Parks Category. And this is not just something that happened this year. In the last cycle one request was \$2.8 million and another \$3.3 million.

The argument is made that only the best projects should be funded. That would still be true. What has changed in the past three cycles is that the number of applicants to the Trails Category is down. It used to have one of the highest ratios of requests to available funds. Certainly if there was a cap there would likely be a lot more projects. And if the goal of the WWRP is to help all types and sizes of projects throughout the state, then I suggest some dollar cap on this category would be beneficial.

## Trail miles

The trails category was created to build trails. Yet there is no criterion that addresses the actual total miles being proposed to be constructed. This is a table of the 2016 projects sorted by miles to be constructed of new trail.

2016 WWRP Trails Category Miles per project				
			Project	Cost/
Project Name	Applicant	Miles	Cost	Mile
Whitehorse Trail	Snohomish County	12.50	\$ 2,186,000	\$ 174,880
Ferry County Rail Trail Phase 4	Ferry County	7.24	\$ 165,000	\$ 22,790
Swan Creek Park Trails	Metro Tacoma	2.00	\$ 5,220,323	\$ 2,610,162
Lake to Sound Trail	King county	1.20	\$ 2,191,586	\$ 1,826,322
North Creek Regional Trail	Snohomish County	1.14	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 4,035,088
Foothills Trail	King county	1.10	\$ 10,125,000	\$ 9,204,545
Spruce Railroad Trail	Clallam County	1.10	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,181,818
Grass Lake Nature Park	Olympia	1.06	\$ 2,605,371	\$ 2,457,897
Jim Kaemingk Senior Trail	Lynden	1.00	\$ 2,177,365	\$ 2,177,365
Skagit County Centennial Trail	Skagit County	1.00	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
South Gorge Trail	Spokane	0.92	\$ 2,275,500	\$ 2,473,370
Smokiam Trail	Soap Lake	0.87	\$ 1,332,700	\$ 1,531,839
Columbia River Trail	Washougal	0.67	\$ 1,749,582	\$ 2,611,316
Chelatchie Railroad Trail Phase	Clark County	0.60	\$ 908,294	\$ 1,513,823
Clover Island Riverwalk	Port of Kennewick	0.31	\$ 1,198,253	\$ 3,865,332
Arboretum	Seattle	0.24	\$ 950,000	\$ 3,958,333
Lakeshore Drive Trail	Entiat	0.21	\$ 93,604	\$ 445,733
River Front Trail Development	Castle Rock	0.20	\$ 487,300	\$ 2,436,500
Winthrop River Walk Trail Phase	Winthrop	0.19	\$ 617,000	\$ 3,247,368
May Creek Trail Bridge Develop	Newcastle	0.10	\$ 955,000	\$ 9,550,000
Park at Bothell	Bothell	-	\$ 2,290,000	N/A
Roslyn to Teanaway Regional	Roslyn	-	\$ 713,475	N/A

And yes, some projects are bridges or tunnels. But there are only two projects that plan on building more than 2 miles of trail. If you look carefully at the development metrics in many cases there are many things being built that are not trails or even close to necessary trail amenities. Because there is no limit on the funds for this category this may be a way for agencies to obtain a lot more money for a “park” with a “trail” as part of it that applying in the local parks category. While I am not proposing a cost/mile is a good metric, it certainly is eye opening and perhaps should be included as information for scoring the “efficiencies” criterion. Most importantly some consideration should be made to evaluating the project for it actually creating new miles of trail.

## North Lake Little League: 2014 Local League Report

(1) The condition of the Local League, to be presented by the President or his/her designate; For the 2014 year, North Lake Little League fielded 39 teams across 9 divisions, with a total of 439 players participating, an increase of 37 players from last year. The league remains financially sound, and the young core promises continued future growth. Complete demographics, along with 2015 areas of focus, are listed at the end.

### 2014 Highlights:

- The opening day Jamboree survived the rain, thanks to creativity and flexibility all around. Our teams played over 50 shortened games on the day.
- Family Fun Day was a huge success, with great participation and results. Pictures and events for the younger kids took place while our Majors played, with great excitement all around.
- We fielded 5 North Lake All Stars teams, and co-leagued with Woodinville for a Juniors Softball team – every team had some successful games
  - o We finished with District championships in 10/11 and Juniors softball, and made it to the finals in both Majors baseball and Majors softball.
  - o North Lake successfully hosted the 9-10 Baseball District Tournament.
- Overall, we saw a huge growth in Softball this year, with teams in both 89ers and Juniors, 3 teams in Minors, and 1 in Majors. Farm baseball grew to over 100 players on 9 teams.

(2) A general summary of funds received and expended by the local league for the previous year, the amount of funds currently in possession of the local league, and the name of the financial institution in which such funds are maintained;

Detailed financial records are kept on file with the Treasurer. To summarize:

- Received a total of \$106,796, the bulk of which was through program fees, corporate match, and Family Fun Day contributions.
- Expended \$97,234, the bulk of which was spent on Fields, equipment, and League charter.
- North Lake currently maintains \$117,527 on account at Chase bank in Kenmore, WA.
- 501c(3) and corporate tax returns paperwork has been properly filed for the year.

(3) The whole amount of real and personal property owned by the Local League, where located, and where and how invested;

North Lake owns \$5737 worth of property, in the form of a Shed, Fencing, and Mounds located at the Bastyr University fields. Various hard goods and soft goods are maintained at Kenmore Self Storage.

(4) For the year immediately preceding, the amount and nature of the property acquired, with the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition, the amount applied, appropriated or expended, and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made;

North Lake constructed a 2<sup>nd</sup> batting cage at Bastyr, but acquired no property during the 2014 season.

(5) The names of the persons who have been admitted to regular membership in the Local League during such year. This report shall be filed with the records of the Local League and entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting. A copy of such report shall be forwarded to Little League Headquarters.

The complete list of 439 players is managed by our Players Agents, and has been submitted to Little League Headquarters.

## 2015 Areas of Focus:

As North Lake grows in numbers, our 2015 emphasis will be in growing, integrating, and developing the young core. We will focus on maintaining our momentum with Softball, and retaining and training our younger Baseball players. Key areas:

- Continue integrating Softball with traditional Baseball structure
- Address competitive balance and create additional instruction for Farm. Refocus Farm as a developmental, rather than competitive, league.
- Provide additional training opportunities for all players
- Provide additional training for all coaches
- Balance young 2015 demographics with age-appropriate play for kids.

## 2014 Demographic information:

Baseball	
Count of Age	
Row Labels	Total
Majors Baseball	48
9	1
10	5
11	20
12	22
Minors Baseball	45
8	2
9	12
10	24
11	7
Farm Baseball	102
7	8
8	61
9	27
10	6
Rookie (boys and girls)	97
5	3
6	41
7	47
8	5
9	1
T ball (boys and girls)	80
4	13
5	39
6	28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>372</b>

Softball	
Count of Age	
Row Labels	Total
89ers Softball	11
7	4
8	6
9	1
Juniors Softball	13
12	2
13	9
14	2
Majors Softball	13
11	5
12	8
Minors Softball	30
10	19
11	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67</b>

Totals	
Age	Count
4	13
5	42
6	69
7	59
8	74
9	42
10	54
11	43
12	32
13	9
14	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>

## North Lake Little League: 2015 Local League Report

(1) The condition of the Local League, to be presented by the President or his/her designate; For the 2015 year, North Lake Little League fielded 39 teams across 9 divisions, with a total of 435 players participating, which is roughly the same as last year. The league remains financially sound, and the young core promises continued future growth. Complete demographics, along with 2016 areas of focus, are listed at the end.

### 2015 Highlights:

- Opening Jamboree and Family Fun Day were held, with similar success to last year.
- We fielded 6 All Stars teams – 3 for baseball, and 3 co-leagued teams for softball.
  - o We finished with District championships in Majors and Juniors softball
- Overall, we saw a continued growth in Softball this year, with 6 total teams – 2 in 89ers, 1 Minors, 2 Majors, and 1 in Juniors.
- Farm baseball grew again, to 105 players on 9 teams.
- We increased training, with both preseason indoor sessions, and additional coaching sessions.

(2) A general summary of funds received and expended by the local league for the previous year, the amount of funds currently in possession of the local league, and the name of the financial institution in which such funds are maintained;

Detailed financial records are kept on file with the Treasurer. To summarize:

- Received a total of \$142,435, the bulk of which was through program fees, corporate match, and Family Fun Day contributions.
- Expended \$134,225, the bulk of which was spent on Fields, equipment, and League charter.
- North Lake currently maintains \$126,308 on account at Chase bank in Kenmore, WA.
- 501c(3) and corporate tax returns paperwork has been properly filed for the year.

(3) The whole amount of real and personal property owned by the Local League, where located, and where and how invested;

North Lake owns \$4393 worth of property, in the form of a Shed, Fencing, and Mounds located at the Bastyr University fields. Various hard goods and soft goods are maintained at Kenmore Self Storage.

(4) For the year immediately preceding, the amount and nature of the property acquired, with the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition, the amount applied, appropriated or expended, and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made;

North Lake acquired no property during the 2015 season. North Lake donated our old, unused metal bleachers to the Rat City Rollergirls, in exchange for future fundraising opportunities.

(5) The names of the persons who have been admitted to regular membership in the Local League during such year. This report shall be filed with the records of the Local League and entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting. A copy of such report shall be forwarded to Little League Headquarters.

The complete list of 435 players is managed by our Players Agents, and has been submitted to Little League Headquarters.

**2016 Areas of Focus:** Proposed emphasis will be in growing, integrating, and developing the young core. We will focus on maintaining our momentum with Softball, and retaining and training our younger Baseball players. Key areas:

- Continue integrating Softball with traditional Baseball structure
- Restructure the Board organization into silos to streamline operations.
- Create additional instruction for Farm, emphasizing instructional focus.
- Create a new developmental division in between Rookie and Farm.
- Continue additional training for all players, coaches and umpires

**2015 Demographic information:**

Baseball	
Count of Age	
Row Labels	Total
Farm Baseball	105
7	1
8	31
9	47
10	26
Majors Baseball	39
10	2
11	17
12	20
Minors Baseball	59
9	21
10	25
11	13
Rookie (boys and girls)	103
5	2
6	19
7	64
8	18
T ball (boys and girls)	58
5	20
6	31
7	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>364</b>

Softball	
Count of Age	
Row Labels	Total
89ers Softball	25
7	4
8	11
9	10
Juniors Softball	11
12	2
13	6
14	3
Majors Softball	21
11	9
12	12
Minors Softball	14
9	2
10	1
11	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71</b>

Totals	
Count of Age	
Row Labels	Total
5	22
6	50
7	76
8	60
9	80
10	54
11	50
12	34
13	6
14	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>435</b>

## **North Lake Little League: 2016 Local League Report**

*(1) The condition of the Local League, to be presented by the President or his/her designate;*

For the 2016 year, North Lake Little League fielded 45 teams across 10 divisions, with a total of 475 players participating, which is roughly a 10% increase from last year. The league remains financially sound, and the young core promises continued future growth. Complete demographics, along with 2017 proposed areas of focus, are listed at the end.

### **2016 Highlights:**

- North Lake showed tremendous support for the St. Edwards ballfield renovation project.
  - o We submitted signatures, pledged financial support, shared over 20 letters of support, and had over a hundred families and players at a city council meeting for the project.
  - o St. Edwards ballpark is on track for approval, looks to begin construction in 2018!
- Implemented the first year of the developmental Sluggers division
  - o We had strong initial participation, with 83 players on 8 teams
  - o Player focus on learning and intro to competitive games received great feedback
- We fielded 4 All Stars teams
  - o 3 for baseball, and 1 co-leagued team for softball. 46 total players.
  - o We played in the 8/9/10 district final for softball, and had several wins in baseball
- We saw continued growth in our younger divisions
  - o We had 318 players in Farm and below.
  - o We fielded two 89ers softball teams for the first time in league history
- We continued training, with both preseason indoor sessions, and additional coaching sessions.

### **2016 Challenges:**

- Increase of teams from 39 to 45 put extensive strain on our resources
  - o Result is needing more fields, more coaches, more umpires, all at the same time.
- League-wide volunteering remains limited to a small core of individuals. The same coaches, umpires, help for family fun day, etc. How do we emphasize the need for more help?
- We continue to struggle finding sufficient fields for our teams.
  - o Limited access to turf means frequent early-season rainouts
  - o Shared field time with other organizations means limited slots in the geographic area where most of our players live (south).
  - o Looking ahead, Moorlands 2017 closure will exacerbate the situation

*(2) A general summary of funds received and expended by the local league for the previous year, the amount of funds currently in possession of the local league, and the name of the financial institution in which such funds are maintained;*

Detailed financial records are kept on file with the Treasurer. To summarize:

- Received a total of \$141,607, the bulk of which was through program fees, corporate match, and Family Fun Day contributions.
- Expended \$129,800, the bulk of which was spent on field rentals, equipment, and LL Charter.
- North Lake currently maintains \$136,903 on account at Chase bank in Kenmore, WA.
- 501c(3) and corporate tax returns paperwork has been properly filed for the year.

*(3) The whole amount of real and personal property owned by the Local League, where located, and where and how invested;*

North Lake owns \$2846 worth of property, in the form of a shed, fencing, and mounds located at the Bastyr University fields. Various hard goods and soft goods are maintained at Kenmore Self Storage.

*(4) For the year immediately preceding, the amount and nature of the property acquired, with the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition, the amount applied, appropriated or expended, and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made;*

North Lake acquired no property during the 2016 season.

*(5) The names of the persons who have been admitted to regular membership in the Local League during such year. This report shall be filed with the records of the Local League and entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting. A copy of such report shall be forwarded to Little League Headquarters.*

The complete list of 475 players is managed by our Players Agents, and has been submitted to Little League Headquarters.

**2017 Areas of Focus:** Proposed emphasis will be in growing, integrating, and developing the young core. We will focus on maintaining our training our younger players, and providing playing opportunities for all ages. Key areas:

- North Lake will field a Juniors baseball team to enable continued participation past 12. This is our first Juniors baseball team as a league.
- Continue integrating Softball with traditional Baseball structure
- Continue restructured Board functional areas to streamline operations.
- Create additional instruction for Farm, emphasizing instructional focus.
- Continue additional training for all players, coaches and umpires
- Continue transition from family fun day fundraising to sponsorships and a focused fundraising drive.



## 2016 Demographics:

Baseball	
Division/Age	Count
Farm	76
7	2
8	27
9	28
10	19
Majors	49
10	6
11	19
12	24
Minors	77
8	1
9	17
10	46
11	12
12	1
Rookie (bi-gender)	74
5	6
6	36
7	28
8	4
Sluggers (bi-gender)	83
6	2
7	43
8	35
9	3
T ball (bi-gender)	62
4	6
5	33
6	20
7	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>421</b>

### Count by School

School	Count
Arrowhead	80
Canyon Park JH	2
Frank Love	57
Homeschool	1
Kenmore	68
Kenmore JH	12
Lockwood	80
Moorlands	125
Northshore JS	4
Shelton View	40
Woodmoor	1
(blank)	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>475</b>

Softball	
Division/Age	Count
89ers SB	23
7	2
8	7
9	10
10	4
Juniors SB	7
13	6
14	1
Majors SB	12
10	2
12	10
Minors SB	12
9	3
10	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54</b>

### Count by Gender

Row Labels	Count
Female	82
Male	393
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>475</b>

### Totals by Age

League Age	Count
4	6
5	39
6	58
7	78
8	74
9	61
10	86
11	31
12	35
13	6
14	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>475</b>

## 2015 Demographic information:

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8	60
9	80
10	54
11	50
12	34
13	6
14	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>435</b>

**From:** Bryan O'Donnell robinandbryan@odonnellfam.net  
**Subject:** Re: Quick NYSA question  
**Date:** October 27, 2016 at 9:28 AM  
**To:** North Lake Little League president@northlakell.org

BO

Rich

I am not sure if anyone from NYSA will be able to attend the meeting. Below is some information for you:

- NYSA has 5,000 players in Premier, Select, and Recreational soccer
- Recreational soccer (no cut) makes up our largest group of players with 4,000
- This weekend (Sat and Sun) we will have 203 games played on NYSA fields with 94 on turf and 109 on grass
- With all these games only 4 will be played on fields inside the city of Kenmore (one on Bastyr grass and 3 on Inglemoor Turf). With a turf field at Bastyr we would be able to add 8-10 games to our schedule within Kenmore
- Inglemoor Club serves 5-12 year old players in the Kenmore Area with 800 players (this number does not reflect select, premier, or older teams that are made up of players from our entire service area)
- This time of year we get a squeeze on grass fields with weather. Example: two weekends ago we had 80 games cancelled due to grass fields being unplayable because of the amount of rain we had
- we have zero turf fields available for our Inglemoor club to practice on during the season, 85% of these players practice on dirt fields
- Throughout all of NYSA, our teams that do get to practice on turf we are putting 6-9 teams on a field due to grass practice fields being closed for practice (this has to be done so they are playable on weekends for games)

Let me know if you need anything else.

Thanks  
Bryan

Sent from my iPhone

On Oct 26, 2016, at 10:23 PM, North Lake Little League <president@northlakell.org> wrote:


Assuming Bryan can't make it down tomorrow...

How many kids currently play in NYSA? How many more in NSC? Just a rough number would be great.

Also, if you have stats on how many games on a grass field versus a turf field, that would help. (i.e., 5 games per week on grass, 20 games per week on turf, etc.)

Meetings are at 11 and 1:50, so send me anything you have that would support an argument for turf rather than grass.

Thanks,  
-r

**From:** Scheduling, Regional Regional.Scheduling@kingcounty.gov   
**Subject:** RE: Scheduling fields at Big Finn Hill Park  
**Date:** July 14, 2016 at 8:34 AM  
**To:** North Lake Little League president@northlakell.org

SR

At the end of December we send out permits to our current users. All of our current users get their historical use back. They have to have all their paperwork back to us by the third week in January.

New groups can fill out an application for field use. About the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of February we see if we have any time that we can give the new groups.

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**From:** North Lake Little League [mailto:president@northlakell.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:53 PM  
**To:** Scheduling, Regional  
**Subject:** Scheduling fields at Big Finn Hill Park

Hello, King County Parks -

North Lake Little League is based in Kenmore/Bothell. Many of our players come from the south Kenmore area, near Moorlands Elementary and Saint Edwards State Park.

In the past, we have not rented fields at Big Finn Hill, but we are interested in any available time for next year. Can you tell me what the process is for scheduling youth baseball/softball fields for March-June of 2017? Is there a prioritization?

I know some resources (North Creek fields in City of Bothell, for instance) will allocate time "slots" to various organizations - I looked at the online booklet for King County Parks, but didn't see anything about how time is divided between the various requestors.

I know it is the slow season now, and we wouldn't be scheduling until next January, but can you tell me if time is generally available? What days could we get, etc? How do we get involved with the decision of who gets what time?

Thanks,  
-Rich Fried  
president, North Lake Little League  
[www.northlakell.org](http://www.northlakell.org)





**From:** Doug Levy [levy4@msn.com]

**Sent:** Thursday, October 27, 2016 7:24 AM

**To:** [tedwillhite@gmail.com](mailto:tedwillhite@gmail.com); [deller1951@gmail.com](mailto:deller1951@gmail.com); Mayer, Peter (DOHi); [Bloomfieldrco@gmail.com](mailto:Bloomfieldrco@gmail.com); 'Shiosaki, Michael'

**Cc:** Cottingham, Kaleen (RCO); [dbaker@kenmorewa.gov](mailto:dbaker@kenmorewa.gov); 'Rob Karlinsey'; 'Nancy Ousley'

**Subject:** Addition for the written record to my testimony in support of WWRP/YAF grant funding for Saint Edward State Park ballfields

**Mr. Chair & Board Members – cc KALEEN:**

Pursuant to my conversation with the Board Chair during a break in Wednesday's meeting, I am submitting for the written record an addition to my written and verbal testimony provided Wednesday in **strong support** of the ballfields renovation proposal for Saint Edward State Park and the combined \$750,000 in WWRP and YAF funding that is being recommended for the project via the RCO grant process.

The addition to the written record is a support letter from Mr. Kevin Daniels – who is working to renovate the historic Seminary Building at Saint Edward State Park. See below my contact information.

Finally, I omitted in my verbal testimony something I want to emphasize from my written e-mail to all of you: Notwithstanding a couple of handfuls of letters from those who have opposed the ballfields and Seminary Building and all other partnership proposals for Saint Ed's, the public is in strong support of the ballfields proposal. Please see my e-mail for a reference to the overwhelming support for this proposal at a public meeting conducted by the City of Kenmore and attended by Michael Hankinson of State Parks.

Thanks to all of you for your time and consideration.

Doug Levy, Owner

Outcomes By Levy, LLC

(425)922-3999 – office/cell

[Levy4@msn.com](mailto:Levy4@msn.com)

Kenmore Address – 15619 62<sup>nd</sup> Place NE; Kenmore, WA 98028

**From:** Kevin Daniels <[Kevin.Daniels@Danielsre.com](mailto:Kevin.Daniels@Danielsre.com)>

**Sent:** Saturday, August 27, 2016 9:49 AM

**To:** [steve.milner@parks.wa.gov](mailto:steve.milner@parks.wa.gov); [steve.s.milner@gmail.com](mailto:steve.s.milner@gmail.com); 'Mark Brown'; [Ken.Bounds@parks.wa.gov](mailto:Ken.Bounds@parks.wa.gov); [lsw@winstoncashatt.com](mailto:lsw@winstoncashatt.com); [dougmarjpeters@charter.net](mailto:dougmarjpeters@charter.net); [Rodger.Schmitt@parks.wa.gov](mailto:Rodger.Schmitt@parks.wa.gov); [Patricia.Lantz@parks.wa.gov](mailto:Patricia.Lantz@parks.wa.gov); 'Pat Lantz'

**Cc:** [don.hoch@parks.wa.gov](mailto:don.hoch@parks.wa.gov); [michael.hankinson@parks.wa.gov](mailto:michael.hankinson@parks.wa.gov); David Baker; Milton Curtis; Stacey Denuski; Nigel Herbig; Brent Smith; Laurie Sperry; Allan Van Ness; Rob Karlinsey; Nancy Ousley

**Subject:** Ballfields at St Edward Park

I wanted to go on the record and state that we support the ballfield improvement alternative currently under consideration by the Board of Commissioners. Any concerns we would have would revolve around night time activity, parking and lighting; and we understand that there will be safeguards to assure the lights are properly hooded, that additional parking improvements will be provided, and that all activity will

cease upon the nightly closure of the park. This use seems to fit perfectly with the original reasons the park land was purchased- outdoor recreation. We don't believe the use is in conflict with our planned use of the seminary buildings, but rather see having more visitors to the park as a plus.

During our various public meetings on the seminary project proposal I have been approached on numerous occasions by many residents who have told me how important having more ballfields in Kenmore would be. Like our project, I believe this alternative will bring more of the public into the park to enjoy this amazing oasis in the middle of the urban Seattle area.

As further confirmation of our support, we have included the possible ballfield project within our project's EIS (that is currently ongoing) to make sure both projects have been considered in that important document.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Kevin Daniels  
President  
Daniels Real Estate  
[www.danielsre.com](http://www.danielsre.com)