

APPROVED
APRIL 15, 2015

Kitsap County Park Advisory Board
Minutes March 18, 2015

Meeting called to order at 6:02 PM by Chair Alvin Andrus

Introductions of Board and Staff – PRAB Members Present –Alvin Andrus, Joanne Clark, Jon Pearson, Larry Walker, Ani Gatz, Frank Stricklin and Keith Grellner.

Staff Present - Jim Dunwiddie, Dori Leckner, Billie Schmidt, Arno Bergstrom, Steven Starlund and Leigh Snyder.

4 members of the public were present

Motion:

Date: 3/18/15
Motion by: Frank Stricklin **Second by:** Jon Pearson
Motion: To approve the February 18, 2015 Minutes
Discussion: None
In Favor: Unanimous
Action: Minutes accepted

Correspondence & Communication – Reminder that the Volunteer Recognition event is being held on April 16th at 4:00 PM at the County Building.

Presentations:

Michelle Keeton - Kitsap County DCD – Michelle presented an update on the process the County is going through to gather information to update the Comprehensive Plan with information to the PRAB as to how citizens can let their opinions and voices be heard. The plan is a 20 year plan that needs to be updated every eight years. Land use really influences everything else. The vast majority of comments received thus far concern parks. Every comment is read and cataloged. You can comment by a phone call to Kitsap One or by going to the website at compplan.kitsapgov.com.

Jim Aho – presented information about public involvement through a collaborative effort and working relationship with the Illahee preserve Stewardship Committee, the Illahee Forest Preserve 501©(3) non profit, and the Parks Department. The group is committed to raising funds through grants and donations to purchase up to 35 acres from the current owner/developer. There is only a short window of opportunity to make this purchase. Applications have been submitted for available grant monies. They will now look toward the public for private donations.

Opportunity for Public to Address the Board: Nelson Lanchester -Kitsap Live Steamers will have the trains running during the Easter Egg Hunt event at South Kitsap Regional Park on April 4, 2015. Rides are free.

Frank Stricklin- read into the record a Resolution from the Newberry Hill Heritage Park Stewardship group in support of the Forestry Program of the Parks Department and in answer to the recent article in the Kitsap Sun (full resolution attached).

Date 3-18-15

Motion by: Jon Pearson **Second by:** Keith Grellner

Motion to accept the resolution as presented

Discussion: None

In Favor: Unanimous

Action: Resolution accepted

Directors Report – Mark Libby’s comments from last meeting regarding motorized trail representation has been followed up with an email and Jon Pearson will be our representative to that board. Monday night the interlocal agreement with Key-Pen Parks will be approved by the BOCC for maintenance at Horseshoe Lake Park. This is the fifth year of sharing cost and maintenance with Key-Pen allowing the Park to remain open 7 days per week during the season. We have no long range plans for the “Rude Road” property at this time. It’s now over 200 acres with 16.3 of those inaccessible. There will be a formal presentation by Forester Arno Bergstrom in April to both the BOCC and the PRAB regarding the Forest Stewardship Implementation Plan. This is a County initiative that started in 2011. This is a self sustaining program that began with a loan from our capital account of \$154,000 that will be repaid over four years from the VDT (variable density thinning) that will be happening. Keith Grellner suggested a 1 page laminated sheet for the public to read placed on the kiosks’ at the Parks where this activity takes place – Frank Stricklin thought this was a good idea and the NHHP Stewards will add it to their kiosk. Mr. Dunwiddie further reported he is not concerned with the revenues to date and that we are on track. This program is about improving and sustaining the health of the forest. Anderson Point Park update – safety fence is being installed and the contract has been signed by the vendor to complete the final corrections. There is a draft Memorandum of Agreement provided to the PRAB for review with the property owners along Millihanna road. Public Works will schedule the road work for July or August; once the road is widened we will install a second gate so the expanded width (20 feet total) will be covered. The current gate is 14 feet. The gate will be on a timer under county control.

County Forester – Forest Practices Application will be signed next week – it is good for three years. Since we are asking for “restorative harvesting” the application process is easier. The Forest Stewardship Plan draft for the NKHP is attached for your review and comment. Please call Arno with question or email me. We are right on track with the plan but it needs to be completed for the Forest Service to close the books on the grant. Still working to plant trees and still have some reporting left to do on the Forest Lands at Risk grant.

Superintendent of Operations – Update to written report provided the new Pavilion garage door sustained \$4,500 of damage during the Home Show event on either the move in or move out. We are working with Risk to get with the insurance company of the event sponsor. We still have “do” left for a limited amount of time– contact Iain Peterson if you are interested.

Resource Superintendent – Guillemot Cove – we are meeting on site tomorrow to see how we can improve the road and get this park back to full functionality as the beaver activity is no longer an issue. We are looking to improve the road in June. We are working to demolish the old restaurant at Norwegian Point Park with completion anticipated within the next 30 days. The decorative concrete work at the entrance to NPP and the sidewalk will finish this week – this was done by NW Labor Training Center in Kingston at no cost to KCP.

Park Planner – DCD has approved the permits and plans to demo part of the barn at Howe Farm and create a new wing. Port Gamble Update – park cleanup at the HWY 104 Trailhead (#2), the PSE power line right-of-way, and along both sides of HWY 104. One hundred volunteers showed up and logged in more than 500 hundred hours. Trailhead #2 cleared of blackberry and scotch broom by park staff and a WCC crew. This revealed a gravel landing. After some work it is now a lot that will accommodate 25-30 cars. The Stewardship Committee has developed draft Stewardship Goals and Guiding Principles and formed a subcommittee to look at re-routing a popular multi-use trail away from a beaver pond. Parks has contracted to collect and assess wildlife habitat values and map sensitive areas in this new property to aid us in classification of areas for preservation.

Subcommittee Reports – None

Stewardship Reports – Thanks from the NHHP Stewardship group to Dori Leckner and Lori Raymaker for help in chipping fire fuels and clean up. Pit run cover to the new culvert on Old Loop road and the west spot on Old Look added. Planted Red Alder trees in obliterated haul roads, planted Western Red Cedar with WSU Stream Stewards

in skid roads. Delineated unnamed Non Fish, seasonal stream in preparation of upcoming thinning operations later this year.

Old Business – Jon Pearson – will be taking over the lead of the Silverdale Dog Park Stewardship group and looking for interested volunteers. This park gets a fair amount of use. Jon also visited the Rude Road property and suggested some County Park signs be placed there.

New Business – None

Comments – None

Meeting adjourned by Chair Alvin Andrus at 7:57 PM.

FONHHP Resolution 2015-1

Whereas: It is the intent of the FONHHP Board of Directors to support Kitsap County Parks and to support the Newberry Hill Heritage Park stewardship group's implementation of the NHP Forest Management Plan and,

Whereas: Research has shown tree spacing and density at the stand level, is critical to:

- Forest resilience,
- Regeneration
- Habitat quality
- Habitat diversity
- Reduced wildfire intensity and more and,

Whereas: The NHP Forest Management Plan promotes restorative forestry and habitat diversification through implementation of methodologies intended to optimize tree spacing to create diverse wildlife habitat and,

Whereas: These ecological methodologies reduce revenues generated from timber sales by:

- leaving TPA (Trees Per Acre) at approximately 140 (optimized for wildlife)
- leaving the largest most marketable trees (to accelerate crown differentiation)
- using less profitable harvest techniques in favor of environmental concerns
- harvesting during the summer (when log supplies are high and mill prices are low) to reduce runoff and impact on wildlife
- reducing total harvestable acreage due to buffers more robust than state minimums to maximize riparian protection

Be it known that: The Friends of Newberry Hill Heritage Park support VDT as long as its focus remains on habitat improvement and the program can generate enough revenue to sustain itself.

Now therefore be it resolved that: We continue to support and laud the Kitsap County Forester's efforts at balancing the fiscal, cultural, social and political demands of this program with its stated purpose of restoring habitat diversity to disturbed forestlands.

Be it finally resolved that: Should the primary focus of the program become revenue generation, we will withdraw our support.



Kitsap County Community Forestry - Pilot Program Report

March 18, 2015

Forest Stewardship Plans and Plan Implementation for Individual Parks

Plans for the 2015 forest restoration thinning at Newberry Hill and North Kitsap Heritage Park are proceeding. Park stewards have completed wetland and riparian delineations and are assisting with the establishment of timber harvest boundaries. Tree marking has started. Forest Practice Applications for 2015 thinning at Newberry Hill and North Kitsap Heritage Parks will be submitted soon.

With a community meeting held, the forest stewardship plan for North Kitsap Heritage Park is completed.

Brush Harvesting

Brush harvesting is underway on the leased park property and will continue through spring into early summer. Both salal and evergreen huckleberry are being harvested.

Forest Lands at Risk Grant

The grant ends on March 31, 2015. Implementation of forest restoration activities continue at the new Port Gamble and North Kitsap Heritage Parks. Activities include invasive plant removal and tree planting and non-commercial thinning of extremely dense stands for fire risk reduction, forest health and wildlife habitat enhancement. Areas infested with Himalayan blackberry will be cleared and planted with western red cedar and grand fir.

The mapping of roads and culverts, wetland and riparian areas at Port Gamble and North Kitsap Heritage Park continues. Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAP) for both parks will be completed in the first quarter of 2015. It is planned that grant funds will be used for culvert replacement essential to the protection and restoration of wetland and stream function.

Urban Forest Restoration Projects

Two Urban Forest Restoration grants with the Washington State DNR Urban and Community Forestry program are being implemented. The first of two project sites has focused on invasive plant removal and reforestation of marine shoreline area at the new Port Gamble Forest Heritage Park.



The grant is nearly completed with only a commitment for a crew to help complete a project at Newberry Hill Heritage Park in May. Park Volunteer Stewards and other citizen volunteers have assisted with these projects.

Rotary and South Kitsap Regional Parks

Danger tree removal has been completed at Rotary Park with reforestation planting scheduled for the first week of March. Marked timber is be harvested in areas to be cleared for the planned Phase II project at South Kitsap Regional Park. Danger trees have also been located and additional clearing maybe deemed necessary to improve long term public safety.



NORTH KITSAP HERITAGE PARK FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

Restoring NKHP'S Forest for Fish & Wildlife and You

Revision D





FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

MANAGING NKHP FOREST ECOSYSTEMS FOR HEALTH AND DIVERSITY

KITSAP COUNTY PARKS

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Edited by Jessica Solie

November 2014





FORESTRY STEWARDSHIP PLAN

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Dori Leckner, Parks Superintendent

Lori Raymaker, Stewardship Coordinator

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Dylan Vaughn

Camden Kolb

Ron Cleveland

Bill Wasson

Ann Avery

Chris Butler-Minor

Kathy Howard

Lucretia Winkler

Jessica Solie

Paul Larson

Steve Weagant

Tom Doty

Carolina Veenstra

Jay Zischke

Ron Van Bianchi



Other Partners & Stakeholders

Washington DNR Forest Practices Forester – Aileen Nichols

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Biologist – Gina Piazza

Kitsap County Department of Community Development – Forest Practices Inspector – Jerry Connell

American Forest Management Forester – Rick Kuykendall

Suquamish Tribe Biologist – TBD

Squamish Tribe GIS Manager– Tom Curley

Washington Department of Ecology –

Wild Fish Conservancy - <http://wildfishconservancy.org/>



DESCRIPTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES STEWARDSHIP OBJECTIVES

VISION

North Kitsap Heritage Park (NKHP) currently has a range of forest types from simple monoculture tree farm to complex natural forest that supports a diverse community of animals, high productivity for plants, and a replenishment of the water cycle. This NKHP Forest Stewardship Plan (the “Plan”) emphasizes ecosystem management, a process that considers the environment as a complex system functioning as a whole. This Plan recognizes that this land is a Park that is regularly used by many people and that any plan must consider the health and social value of the human population. The approach to ecosystem management will rely heavily on partnerships with Park Stewards, as well as private, tribal, local, state, and federal government stakeholders. The ecosystem management will:

- Work *with* nature: Work with native plant species that have evolved and adapted to our temperate climate and are competitive and resistant to disease and insects.
- Provide forest wildlife habitat: Structurally diverse forests provide the best habitat for the greatest number of wildlife species.
- Diversify species: Forests comprised of mixed native tree species improve habitat, aesthetics, and the value of both timber and non-timber assets and better support diverse wildlife populations.
- Recognize the true value of forest ecosystems: The stewardship of the Park’s forests must not have a short-term view, but rather work as a dynamic and adaptive process that will benefit the county for centuries to come.
- Protect water as a vital resource: Healthy, vibrant forest ecosystems are the best and least costly option for maintaining high water quality and for the management of surface and storm water runoff.
- Consider that human Park users are part of the system and critical to the decision making about the future of their Park.

GOALS

A successfully implemented Forest Stewardship Plan for NKHP will meet four basic goals, established by Resolution 169, which are closely related and not mutually exclusive. A successful Plan will:

- Enhance natural forest ecosystem complexity and health
- Protect and enhance soil, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat
- Be biologically and economically self-sustaining
- Provide safe, reasonable and appropriate public access to County forestlands

Through this Forest Stewardship Plan, Kitsap County will realize the full range of benefits and values of the NKHP in a manner consistent with the County’s overarching goal of a growing community where natural resources and systems are sustained for the benefit of current and future generations.

OBJECTIVES

The NKHP Forest Stewardship Plan is designed to improve the NKHP’s ecosystem health over a ten year period beginning in 2015. The Plan is intended to be a living document that will change as the needs of the Park change. It is anticipated that the Park Stewards will make periodic updates and extend the Plan



beyond 2024. Some timber stands in the Park, most of which were planted by the previous landowner, Pope and Talbot Lumber Company as commercial forest, currently lack the vegetative diversity of a naturally grown forest in Western Washington. Some areas of the Park are devoid of understory vegetation because of commercial forestry practices which created a dense monoculture by eliminating competing species.

Park Stewards desire to increase wildlife habitat and forest health by rectifying some of these past practices. This can be accomplished best by:

- Managing areas with diseased and dangerous trees
- Thinning stands that are over-stocked with one tree species.
- Planting a variety of tree species to promote a diverse forest habitat
- Controlling invasive species and noxious weeds

Kitsap County plans to conduct restoration thinning on approximately 200 acres County-wide of Park land each year. NKHP will benefit from thinning because it will improve the health and habitat of the forest. NKHP contains a high percentage of Douglas fir plantations in the early stem exclusion development stage (20-50 years). This is a critical growth period during which these trees are under extreme stress and are vulnerable to root rot and catastrophic fire. Restoration thinning operations will preserve the largest trees, reduce stand density, and improve habitat diversity, tree health, girth, and longevity.

Park Stewards, in collaboration with the Forestry Stewardship Advisory Committee and the Kitsap County Parks – Forest Stewardship Program, will establish priorities for areas to be thinned over a ten year period beginning in 2015 (See Appendix 7 –Yearly Harvest & Net Revenue Projection).

In addition, the County Forester will submit a Forest Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) and other required permits and paperwork to state authorities as needed (See Appendix 5 for RMAP and Culvert Inventory).



GENERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

HISTORY

North Kitsap Heritage Park is comprised of approximately 820 acres in the Grover's Creek Watershed in Kitsap County. Kitsap County purchased the first 430 acres in 2005 from Olympic Property Group (OPG), the real estate arm of Pope Resources, a limited partnership which was spun off from Pope & Talbot in 1985. The land was owned by Pope and Talbot since the 1870's and logged for the last 150 years. At the time of this purchase, OPG granted Kitsap County an option to buy an additional 325 acres east of the Park (Expansion Block) and a perpetual easement for trail development on these acres.

The purchase of the Park was precipitated by the 2000 Kitsap Parks and Open Space Plan that indicated wide public support for the purchase of large tracts of timber land for preservation and recreation at a time when Kitsap County was experiencing suburban growth. The purchase of the original 430 acres was funded by a grant from the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Office.

In 2006, Kitsap County purchased additional 18.9 acres at the northwest corner of the Park to provide access to Miller Bay Forest Road. In May of 2006, Kitsap County created a master plan for the Park and, at this time, created turn lanes on Miller Bay Forest Road and a parking apron. Financial considerations prevented execution of the master plan since these initial improvements.

Beginning in late 2008, a group of individuals contacted Kitsap County to recognize recreational use that was occurring in the Park. In 2009, North Kitsap Heritage Park Stewardship Group (NKHPSG) was sanctioned by Kitsap County to work with the Parks Department to help maintain the Park and guide plans for the future of the Park. Since then, NKHPSG created, maintained, marked and mapped trails, improved accesses and parking areas and managed invasive species in the Park. As a result of the partnership with NKHPSG, the Park was officially opened for use in January 2010.

In May of 1998 the Board of County Commissioners (the "Commissioners") adopted the 1998 Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan ("Comprehensive Plan"). Adoption of the Comprehensive Plan satisfied the requirements set forth in the Growth Management Act including parks and open spaces elements. As part of the Comprehensive Plan, the Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan is updated every six years and adopted by the Commissioners, which occurred in 2000, 2006, and 2012. In September of 2012, Kitsap County Parks & Recreation Advisory Board recommended to the Commissioners the adoption of the Kitsap County Forest Stewardship Policy ("Policy"). On October 8, 2012 a public hearing was held and public testimony was taken and comments were incorporated into the Policy. On October 22, 2012 the Commissioners adopted the Policy by Resolution Number 169. The Policy resulted in a Forest Stewardship Plan for each participating County park which is a four-year pilot program that is evaluated annually to determine its continuance beyond 2016. This NKHP Plan is a result of this process. Park Stewardship volunteers will be primary to the planning and implementation of the Plan. North Kitsap Heritage Park stewards have been working with Kitsap County Forester Arno Bergstrom since January 2014 to learn about the proposed variable Diversity thinning and to tailor the general Kitsap County Forest Stewardship plan to particular requirements of the NKHP.

Diversity

NKHP FOREST ROADS

Access for the removal of old growth timber in the late part of the 1800's and early 1900's was accomplished using narrow gauge rail road lines. In the late 1930's early 1940's rail gave way to a network of haul Forest Roads when trucking became the most economical way to move harvesting equipment and haul timber. The park has approximately 12 miles of service Forest Roads that were built between 1940 and 1970. This means the Forest Roads in the Park are between 45 and 80 years old. The service (forest), Forest Roads, in the park are an important asset and have provided access for the public for generations (Pope has always allowed non-motorized access).

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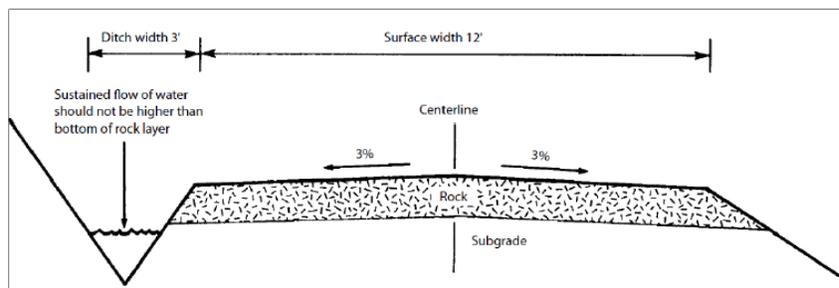


Labeled as trails on NKHP maps, these Forest Roads have had a history of transporting forest products harvested by the previous landowner, Pope Resources and its predecessors. Some of these Forest Roads have been designated as trails within the Park and will continue to be used as trails. Some portions of Forest Roads will continue to see use for hauling forest products or for service vehicles. Others have fallen into disuse and will be abandoned.

The State of Washington has rules affecting Forest Road construction and maintenance, and these rules require Kitsap County to maintain Park Forest Roads to minimize damage to public resources, such as water quality and fish habitat. Since North Kitsap Heritage Park was established, only minimal maintenance of these Forest Roads has occurred. An approved Forest Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) consisting of a Forest Road inventory and schedule for any needed Forest Road work will be created. The RMAP will need to be reviewed and approved by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) not later than 2016. If there is a Forest Road problem, the DNR will provide advice for correction. Forest Road maintenance requires a permit from the WDNR. Currently WDNR has on file a Forest Road inventory for NKHP based on the previous owners Forest Road system used for Commercial Logging. Through the RMAP process, Kitsap County will be updating the Forest Road system to accommodate the current needs, Appendix 12: NKHP Forest Road Plan. Forest Roads will be incrementally build/upgraded between 2015 and 2024 to support Restoration Thinning operations. Ultimately, WDNR's Forest Road map will be updated to reflect the current Forest Road plan. After restoration thinning is completed some Forest Roads will remain for service access, some will be maintained as trails and others will be abandoned to the forest as prescribed by WDNR.

The Forest Road surface will be 12 feet wide with a 3 foot drainage ditch on one or both sides depending on the topography for a maximum Forest Road width of 18 feet to the tree line which will be marked with boundary tap during logging operation, see chart below. Short sections of Forest Roads may be used as landing area and will need to be wider to allow traffic to pass. The tree line along the Forest Road will be cut back not further than 9 feet from the centerline of the Forest Road bed. The Forest Road network in NKHP is designed to facilitate the tree thinning operations. Ideally, the Forest Road network will be designed in such a way that logging equipment will not have to travel more than 1,000 feet from where a tree is felled to the point where the log can loaded onto the log truck. The trees along the Forest Road will be pruned vertically to be consistent with the maximum Road width, if necessary, but in no event higher than 16 feet from the base of the tree.

Table 1 – Forest Road Bed Cross Section



Forest Road abandonment is required of all Forest Roads that will no longer be used or maintained. To abandon a Forest Road many factors must be considered. The most important factor is the Forest Road's location and potential impacts to public resources. Abandonment will involve blocking the Forest Road to four-wheel vehicle access, the removal of stream crossing structures (culverts, bridges, and fords) and unstable Forest Road fill, installing water bars, and re-vegetating exposed soils. It may be less expensive to abandon a Forest Road than maintain it. The DNR must approve the Forest Roadwork before the Forest Road can be considered abandoned. Several Forest Road spurs in the Park are candidates for abandonment and will be included in the RMAP. Well



maintained service Forest Roads are a valuable asset that will provide access to Park patrons for generations. Abandoned Forest Roads may also see future use as hiking, biking and horseback trails.

The following table lists the existing Forest Roads and trails in NKHP and the proposed uses during and following restoration thinning activity. Refer to Appendixes 10, NKHP Trail Map and 12, Proposed NKHP Forest Road Plan for locations of Forest Roads, trails, and signposts.

Table 2 – Forest Road & Trail Use Plan

Forest Road or Trail Name and Length (miles)	Condition During Commercial Thinning	Condition Following Commercial Thinning
Arbutus (0.5)	No Entry	Maintained as trail
Bay Ridge (0.9)	Haul Forest Road	Signpost 13 to Miller Bay Estates: maintained as trail Signpost 13 to 14: maintained as Forest Road
Boundary (1.0)	Haul Forest Road from Signpost 14 to approximately 0.1 mile north of Signpost 15, including West Spur	Signpost 14 to 15: maintained as Forest Road North of Signpost 1: maintained as trail West Spur: abandoned
Forked Tongue (0.9)	Abandoned	Maintained as trail
Four Streams (0.7)	No Entry	Abandoned
Middle Ridge North (0.2)	No Entry	Abandoned
Middle Ridge South (0.6)	No Entry	Abandoned as trail
Power Line (1.0)	Signpost 11 to 13: Haul Forest Road	Maintained as Forest Road
Ravine Run (0.6)	Limited entry from Signpost 7 to approximately 0.1 mile north	Maintained as trail
Salal (0.2)	No Entry	Maintained as trail
Short Cut (0.2)	Haul Forest Road	Maintained as trail
Spine Line (2.9)	Signpost 1 to 4: No Entry Signpost 4 to 8: Haul Forest Road Signpost 8 to 9: No Entry Signpost 9 to 10: Haul Forest Road	Maintained as trail Maintained as trail Maintained as trail Maintained as trail
Unmapped spur Forest Road into Area 12 between Signposts 9 & 10	Haul Forest Road	Maintained as trail
White Horse (0.4)	Signpost 8 to 11: No Entry	Maintained as trail



VEGETATION

The forest in North Kitsap Heritage Park has been impacted by human activities in many ways. The most evident is the commercial timber production which has resulted in a lack of habitat Diversity. About 90% of the Park’s land was actively managed by Pope Resources and some areas were replanted with Douglas fir monoculture after each harvest. Between harvests, competing species were suppressed or eliminated, creating dense, even-aged plantations of Douglas fir. Some areas were not replanted or replanting failed resulting in stands dominated by red alder or big leaf maple.

Some clear-cut areas were overtaken by Scotch Broom that NKHP volunteers have been steadily working to remove and manage. Natural processes have also impacted the Park. Beaver, bear, wind and disease pockets have created openings in the forest that have promoted Crown differentiation. The fertile forest soil, with a Site Index above 120 that exists in 80 percent of the Park, contributes significantly to tree vigor and longevity (see Appendix 6: Soil Types).

Fifteen tree stands have been identified within the Park based on their age, species composition and/or vigor. Walking through the forest, the changes in forest structure are subtle and are found where soils change or where human or natural disturbances have occurred. Each stand has been mapped, documented, inventoried and given an ecological classification listed in the following chart:

Table 3 – Diversity Ecological Classification

Simple	Trees of uniform age, spacing, height with a single canopy and lacking tree species diversity. Often single species plantations.
Complex	Trees of different height, age, species and spacing. Canopy stratification to some extent, some mature trees (70-200 years old)
Old Growth	Defined as trees 200 years and older. Mix of shade tolerant understory trees and shrubs, decadent trees, snags, logs on the forest floor and canopy stratification
Meadow	Existing open areas, sometimes artificially maintained, as an ecotone for raptors and bats. Size often limited to 1-2 acres.
Hardwood Patch	Clumps of hardwood trees species including red alder, big leaf maple, birch, Madrona, cascara, aspen and willow. Patches are small (1/4 to 1 acre) where conifers are removed to benefit wildlife.
Wetlands	TYPE A An area of 1/4 th acre or more covered by open water seven consecutive days between April 1 and October 1 st TYPE B An open area of 1/4 th acre or more that is vegetated with water tolerant plants and or shrubs
Riparian	Those areas that interface land to streams. There are multiple unnamed tributaries to Grovers Creek in the Park.

The dominant species in NKHP is Douglas fir, as described above. Many of the tree and shrub species growing in the Park produce berries and support insect populations and thus provide important food sources for resident and migrating birds. Leaf litter from trees is essential to macro-invertebrate populations, which in turn form a food web that supports anadromous fish.



There are hazards associated with standing dead timber, such as snags and uprooted trees that are leaning against other trees and precariously perched. These potentially hazardous trees require attention when people are at risk of injury. However, logs on the forest floor and snags provide important food, protective cover, and nesting sites for wildlife and are essential components of a forest ecosystem.



RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The North Kitsap Heritage Park is managed by a stewardship group whose mission is to implement the guidelines below:

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Celebrate the natural beauty and protect the health of plant/wildlife communities and watershed headwaters
- Offer safe, inviting, and clear access points, as well as way-finding throughout the Park through a system of well-marked trails
- Maximize the Park's educational potential for students and the larger community in safe and engaging ways
- Connect to nearby regional trail systems
- Offer a variety of non-motorized recreational uses appropriate to the environmental characteristics of the land and within the County's ability to build and maintain them
- Contribute to the Park's role as a good neighbor to surrounding communities

In their efforts to protect the natural beauty, wildlife diversity, and overall health of the Park, volunteers have conducted forest ecosystem analyses using the latest accepted forms of scientific measurement. Sampled sections of forest stands were subjected to standardized plot analyses, measuring such data and variables as tree height, diameter, and condition. Also, trees were counted by species; shade tolerant trees and seedling/saplings (replacement trees) were recorded. These studies have raised serious concerns about the health of the forest.

Because NKHP was formerly maintained by a commercial forest owner, typical use involved an intensely commercial style logging and replacement regimen. Stands would be densely planted, sometimes thinned, and then clear-cut at age 50. The resulting stands of timber are far less conducive to wildlife habitat and forest health than naturally regenerated stands and will take hundreds of years to develop into a more diverse old growth forest ecosystem. Past logging practices resulted in uniform height stands dominated by a single species, typically Douglas fir.

Close planting and irregular thinning schedules often result in trees that are too near one another, encouraging disease and increasing fire risk. Trees compete for nutrients and sunlight, and an entire stand of trees grows at a less than optimal rate, into a potentially unhealthy environment.

In addition, wildlife Diversity is greatly diminished because of the uniform habitat. Animals, understory plants, and fungi, as well as microscopic organisms, adapt to specific ecosystems and are more likely to absent in such a monoculture.

This Forestry Stewardship Plan seeks, over time, to create an environment at NKHP that is more like that of a healthy, old growth forest. Multiple canopy heights will be established naturally and by planting various species of native evergreens and hardwoods.

In all its endeavors, this plan's authors will refer to and reflect the Integrated Forestry Stewardship Policy guidelines set down by the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners in October 2012. The policy established the following resource categories:



RESOURCE CATEGORY I: FOREST HEALTH

- a) Existing resource condition: As indicated, managed logging in the Park has greatly diminished overall habitat and species diversity. In addition, laminated root rot, pine blister rust, bark beetle infestation, armillaria root rot, and heart rot can be found in many areas of the Park. Some invasive species, notably Scotch Broom, blackberry, English Ivy and holly, infect many areas of the Park.
- b) Resources protection measures: Plot analyses have identified areas that need prophylactic care and/or diseased tree removal. Fire risk will also be addressed, see Appendix 9: Fire Risk Reduction.
- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: Measurement and identification of root rot pockets is ongoing. Park stewards, with the help of the Kitsap County Noxious Weed Control Program, are managing invasive species. Refer to Appendix 4: Forest Stand Conditions/Prescriptions for detailed information about the health of individual mapping units (stands) in the Park.

RESOURCE CATEGORY II: FOREST TREE INVENTORY

- a) Existing resource condition: **Every section of the Park has been sampled using inventory plots.** Some minor tree species that were not noted in the inventory do occur in small patches and in riparian areas. Refer to Appendix 7 Yearly Harvest & Net Revenue Projection for a complete tree inventory. Some mapping unit inventory data was also provided by Olympic Resource Management.
- b) Resources protection measures: Replanting will occur in areas where it is deemed appropriate. For instance, in a root rot pocket, after diseased trees are removed, resistant species would be planted. Where restoration thinning is done shade tolerant trees will be planted to increase tree diversity. If a meadow is desired, little replanting of trees would occur. Appendix 3, Tree Planting Schedule, shows a time line of when tree planting will occur.
- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: Some restoration thinning will be required in most areas of the park due to the nature of the Douglas fir plantations. The ultimate goal of this thinning is to achieve more diverse forests. There are currently seven forest habitat conditions are in the Park:

1. COMPLEX OR DIFFERENTIATED CANOPY

The first forest habitat is a complex of differentiated canopy. This habitat needs no attention because the forest already possess the desired attributes of a healthy forest, i.e. diversified canopy heights, varied density, and a multi-age mix of various tree species and a healthy understory. Map Unit 2 is the only forest stand in NKHP that has a complex canopy.

2. SIMPLE CANOPY

Young even-aged Douglas fir forests with simple canopies suffering from weakened trees with weak Crowns and lack of understory shrubs and plants are the dominant habitat in the Park. These habitats would benefit from restoration thinning. Variable density thinning, or thinning from below, leaving the biggest individual trees and small clumps of the large trees, along with skips (areas without any thinning) that protect environmental features, and gaps that are small forest openings, will create a rich, diverse habitat for wildlife. Park map units with Douglas fir trees 30-50 years old are prime candidates for restoration thinning.



3. OLD GROWTH LEGACY

A third habitat type involves old growth, legacy trees (200+ years old). This habitat doesn't currently exist in NKHP but is the ultimate goal for many areas in the Park. The goal is to assess the surrounding timber and decide how best to protect these legacy trees. For instance, if a root rot pocket is located nearby, it would be a priority to remove diseased trees creating a safe perimeter, then plant disease-resistant tree species as a buffer around the old growth.

4. FOREST INITIATION – YOUNG FOREST HABITAT

This is the beginning stage of a new forest and has the greatest abundance of wildlife species. As the young trees grow and their branches begin to touch, the transition to closed canopy begins. Park map unit 6 is the only young open forest that is still in this habitat stage. Because the previous landowner overplanted this unit, to account for anticipated high mortality the unit would benefit from a non-commercial thinning.

5. **HARDWOOD PATCH** (Needs write-up???)

6. **WETLAND** (Needs write-up???)

7. **RIPARIAN FOREST** (Needs write-up???)

CURRENT CONDITION AND PRESCRIPTION DATA

These forest habitat types are described in one or more of the Park's Mapping Units. Mapping units (stands) are distinguished from each other by age of planting/harvest, soil type, growing conditions, and features such as wetlands, streams or steep terrain. See Appendix 1: Mapping Units for detailed information about these discrete stands. Each Mapping Unit was extensively cruised to establish specific stand conditions and prescriptions. The data based on these field studies can be found in Appendix 4: Forest Stand Condition/Prescriptions

RESOURCE CATEGORY III: SOILS

- a) Existing resource condition: Soils vary greatly throughout the Park. Refer to Appendix 6: Soil Types for specific stand maps and information. This inventory shows that many areas of the Park have some of the best known soils for growing large conifers (up to 160 feet of growth in 100 years).
- b) Resources protection measures: Minimal forest floor impact and soil compaction during thinning is the highest priority. Minimal impact felling and other low-impact equipment can be used to remove trees to mitigate damage to forest soil. Modern mechanical tree removal is preferred over horse logging because it caused less damage to the forest floor.
- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: Stewards recognize that some damage to the forest floor and surrounding trees is inevitable during forest thinning. But all care will be taken to minimize these occurrences by utilizing a preexisting service Forest Road and skid trails. Harvest contractors will be required to use low impact felling and forwarding methods to minimize damage to forest soils.



RESOURCE CATEGORY IV: WATER QUALITY, RIPARIAN, AND WETLAND AREAS

- a) Existing resource condition: Heritage Park includes many streams. Appendix 11 contains a map of these features.

STREAMS

Several tributaries of Grovers Creek flow through North Kitsap Heritage Park. Some portions of these streams are type “F” (Fish bearing) and some are type “N” (non-fish bearing) using the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) stream typing. The estimated total length of type F streams in the Park is 1.2 miles; and between one and two miles of type N streams. Assessments are currently underway to update both the stream locations, and exact stream typing by Park stewards and the Wild Fish Conservancy.

Resources protection measures: Buffer zones around streams are required by the State of Washington’s Forest Practices Act (FPA) to protect sensitive soils and riparian habitat. Specifically, the FPA restricts activities in the core and inner zones of wetlands in commercial timber lands. Stewards recommend these measures be expanded upon within Heritage Park. Both the FPA core and inner-zone distances will be doubled (Table 4), and there will be no log extraction from the core, inner, or outer riparian zones of the streams within the Park.

Table 4 - Buffer widths for water features located

Water Feature	Type	Buffer Width
Stream	F	200 feet
Stream	Np	100 feet
Stream	Ns	60 feet
Spring or seep	(not applicable)	100 feet

Some of the Park’s existing Haul Forest Roads, that cross riparian zones, will be improved before thinning activities begins, and maintained as Forest Roads or trails following the completion of logging activities (Table 5). There will be no construction of new Forest Roads.



Table 5. Heritage Park Forest Roads that enter riparian zones, and the impacts of the proposed commercial thinning activity.

Forest Road Name and Length (miles)	Condition During Commercial Thinning	Riparian Zone Impact*
Boundary (1.0)	Haul Forest Road from Signpost 14 to approximately 0.1 mile north of Signpost 15, including West Spur	Forest Road crossings
Four Streams (0.7)	No Entry	None
Middle Ridge South (0.6)	No Entry	None
Ravine Run (0.6)	Limited entry from Signpost 7 to approximately 0.1 mile north	None
Spine Line (2.9)	Signpost 1 to 4: No Entry Signpost 4 to 8: Haul Forest Road Signpost 8 to 9: No Entry Signpost 9 to 10: Haul Forest Road	None Forest Road crossings None Forest Road crossings
Unmapped spur Forest Road into Area 12 between Signposts 9 & 10	Haul Forest Road	Forest Road crossing
White Horse (0.4)	Signpost 8 to 11: No Entry	None

*Forest Road crossings are based on culvert locations mapped November 2014 by KCDCD

WETLANDS

- a) Existing resource condition. There are many wetlands associated with stream channels, groundwater seeps, and enclosed landscape depressions within Heritage Park. Although most are rated Type B under forest practices law of Washington State, there is at least one large wetland categorized as Type A. A forested wetland that is annually flooded from October through May and composed of mature western red cedar and Sitka spruce trees also exists within the Park. Wetland assessments are currently underway to map and type all the wetlands within the area proposed for commercial thinning.
- b) Resource protection measures. Buffers required by the State of Washington’s Forest Practices Act to protect sensitive soils and habitat. These are called wetland management zones (WMZ). The FPA



restricts logging activities within and near wetlands due to their sensitivity to disturbance. Stewards feel that these measures should be more broadly applied in Heritage Park to protect the existing biological communities and minimize the need for restoration in areas disturbed by unavoidable impacts.

c) Stewardship practice recommendations:

All wetlands within the areas identified for commercial thinning will be delineated and classified using the FPA classification system. The FPA Wetland Management Zone (WMZ) distances will be doubled to create wider buffers from thinning activities. Although FPA regulations do not require a WMZ for forested wetlands and Type B wetlands less than 0.5 acre, wetlands in these categories will also receive buffers. Table 3 provides the minimum buffer widths that Park Stewards will mark in the field before commercial thinning activities begin. There will be no log extraction from wetlands or their buffers. Park stewards may complete limited non-commercial thinning using hand tools within wetland buffers; no non-commercial thinning will occur within wetlands.

Table 6 - Buffer Widths for Wetlands

Wetland Type	Wetland Size	Buffer Width
Type A Type B Forested	Greater than 5 acres	200 feet
	0.5 - 5 acres	100 feet
	Less than 0.5 acre	50 feet

RESOURCE CATEGORY V: FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

- a) Existing resource condition: Only Mapping Units 2 and 3 have large diameter conifers (>20 inches) and are considered priority habitats by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife as well as streams and wetlands.
- b) Resources protection measures: These priority habitats will be undisturbed. Extended buffers will be excluded from log extraction operations.
- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: The science behind the state’s and county’s protection of sensitive areas is adequate in most locations; however, we have the luxury of exceeding minimum requirements in the Park. Stewards believe it is better to err on the side of caution when sensitive fish and wildlife habitat is at risk.

Refer to Appendix 8 for NKHP Lists of Birds, Mammals and Amphibians.

RESOURCE CATEGORY VI: THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

- a) Existing resource condition: No endangered species have been noted in the Park at this time. However, there are small areas that have been designated by the state as potential marbled murrelet habitat. Coho salmon, a threatened species, exist in the Park.
- b) Resources protection measures: Restoring the health of the Park forests may provide scarce habitat for endangered or threatened species. Culvert replacement can provide viable, healthy salmon habitat within the Park that is under-utilized due to blocking or perched culverts.



- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: Stewards recommend restoration thinning, removal of diseased trees, under planting with diverse tree species and removal of invasive species to improve forest health and to create habitat for endangered or threatened species. Stewards have developed an RMAPS with a plan to maintain some Forest Roads and replace and repair culverts. Other existing forest Roads in the Park will be abandoned with culverts being removed to restore natural stream flows. This will require extensive resources and inter-agency cooperation.

RESOURCE CATEGORY VII: HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

- a) Existing resource condition: The first humans to enjoy the beauty and natural resources of the North Kitsap Heritage Park were Native Americans, who arrived sometime between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago. While no evidence of Native American habitation has been found, it can be assumed that the Suquamish tribe used the area for fishing and hunting.

Certainly the watersheds would have been crucial to salmonid rearing thousands of years ago. Salmon have been located by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) in the wetlands that are crossed by Miller Bay Forest Road, but inadequate culverts and other obstructions currently block access to the park's beaver ponds, which are part of the headwaters of Grovers Creek. Ancient Suquamish tribal members would have certainly enjoyed the abundance of fish that used to migrate to these streams.

The next groups of humans to use the Park were early pioneers in the 1850's in Kitsap County, taking advantage of homesteading acts to create farms. The only evidence in the Park that may point to early settlers are the remains of a barn, farm ponds and a residence at the Park entrance off Miller Bay Forest Road. Several local residents remember fishing in the farm ponds, and the more recent logging activity by Pope and Talbot (Pope Resources).

Hunters, trappers, and local outdoors enthusiasts have taken advantage of the service Forest Roads and yarding areas to access what is now a public Park. Residents in the area relate using the Pope land for various recreational purposes for multiple generations of their families.

- b) Resources protection measures: No evidence of sensitive historical or cultural use has been found in the Park.
- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: Stewards have found metal debris and disturbed land harkening back to the early days of logging in the Park. If the debris is innocuous, it is usually left in place as a reminder to visitors of the working forest that once echoed to the sounds of misery whips and double-bit axes. Other debris including abandoned car bodies will eventual be remove by Park volunteers.

RESOURCE CATEGORY VIII: AESTHETICS AND RECREATION

- a) Existing resource condition: Besides being a sanctuary for wildlife, a valuable aquifer regenerator, and a protected place to grow late seral stage forests, NKHP provides various opportunities for citizens to enjoy the Park. It fills the county's need to provide a more rural setting than those found in some of the smaller, urban parks. While the Park is closed to motorized vehicles, many people enjoy riding horses, hiking, and mountain biking. The Park is also used by geocachers, mushroom hunters, long-distance runners, and dog walkers. Access to the Park is currently somewhat limited due to the number of parking spaces available at the main Miller Bay parking lot, the Norman Forest Road gate, and the parking lot at the White Horse Golf Course. There is only one kiosk marking the trailhead at Miller Bay Forest Road. Approximately 12 miles of Forest Roads were built within NKHP boundaries (see Appendix 5 – Forest Road Maintenance & Abandonment Plan (RMAP)). Some of these old Forest Road beds have been incorporated into a trail system for use by Park visitors. Additionally, several other



foot/horseback/biking trails have been built by Park volunteers led by the Park stewards (see Appendix 10 – NKHP Trail Map). Most are multi-use trails, but some are limited to foot traffic or prohibit use by horses. Trails within and in close proximity to wetland areas are limited to foot traffic only. A trail plan created by the North Kitsap Trails Association shows regional trails that will link NKHP to the regional Seattle to Olympics trail system. Information is available on the group’s website at: <http://www.northkitsaptrails.org/>.

- b) Resources protection measures: Additional kiosks are planned for the Norman Forest Road and White Horse trail heads. An additional parking area is planned for the Norman Forest Road entrance. Forest Roads must be maintained or abandoned according to state standards including culvert replacement or removal for abandoned sections. Since some of the trails are Forest Roads, maintaining the integrity of the Forest Roads is critical to make sure culverts, water bars and ditches are functioning properly. Trails that have been built are subject to the same standard of public resource protection. Trails need to be built and maintained to established trail standards.
- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: Continue to develop public access and parking at entry points to the Park. Some of these old Forest Roads will be maintained for use during forest thinning projects and for fire safety (see Appendix 12, shaded sections). Some portions of the old forest Roads will be abandoned for use by vehicles and maintained as Park trails (Appendix 10). Other portions will be abandoned as required and allowed to return to natural processes. Efforts to control invasive and noxious weeds along Park Forest Roads/trails will continue. Stewards will guard against un-authorized trail construction.

RESOURCE CATEGORY IX: SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

- a) Existing resource condition: Brush harvesting of salal and evergreen huckleberry provide a source of revenue for Kitsap County Parks, specifically Park Stewardship projects. Kitsap County maintains a contract with a brush harvesting company, which is up for bid every three years. Citizens can also harvest mushrooms in the Park for personal use.
- b) Resources protection measures: Activities of illegal, non-permitted brush pickers have occasionally caused problems in the Park. Litter and debris from pickers has to be managed through the enforcement of guidelines and rules by lease holder and Kitsap County Forester.
- c) Stewardship practice recommendations: One of the best safeguards against illegal brush picking is to have an active contract with a legitimate brush harvesting company. After all, legitimate pickers only make money if the resource their company has paid for is not abused, which often happens in the case of illegal picking. Contractor activities will be monitored for impact on the Park environment.

STEWARDSHIP TIMELINE

In the short-term, Stewards expect to conduct plot surveys of areas requiring restoration thinning. While large-scale timber harvesting on state and federal land focuses on generating revenue, the NKHP Stewards are exclusively interested in diverse and healthy forest, and the wildlife that depend on them. As the restoration needs of each mapping unit are addressed, this priority will guide the “feet-on-the-ground” assessments of the areas to be thinned.



A longer-term goal is to treat the entire Park over a ten year period. Much of the Park is in urgent need of restoration thinning with the exception of map units 2, 3, and 14 which needs only to be monitored and left unaided. These long-term priorities are reflected in Appendix 7 Yearly Harvest & Net Revenue Projection.

LOGGING OPERATIONS

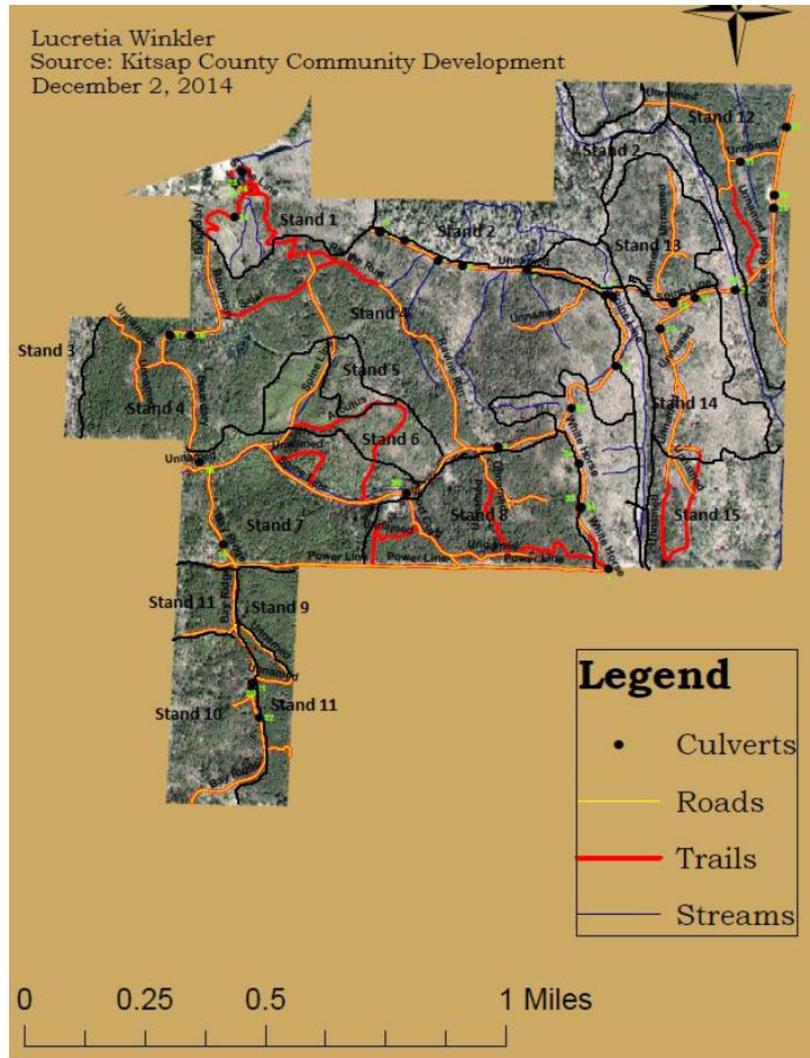
The Kitsap County and its consultant, America Forest Management, work closely together to manage all aspects of the logging operation including estimating yield projections, selecting subcontractors and marketing the logs. The logging contractors working in the Park will be selected based on several criteria including their ability to extract the logs with the least amount of disturbance to forest and existing Forest Road system. The loggers will use state-of-art harvest machinery which will tread lightly on the forest floor. Logs will be harvested using the cut-to-length method which leaves tree Slash evenly spread on the forest floor to decay. The Slash also serves as a “carpet” for the machinery to drive on thus protecting against soil disturbance. The cut-to-length method also means shorter logs so the Forest Road system will not have to be as wide to accommodate longer wheel base of the log trucks.

The Park Stewards will be involved in establishing the areas in the Park the loggers will have access to and protecting special and sensitive areas such as Park trails and wetlands. Boundary tape and blue paint will be used to create Buffers, no entry areas and the trees for harvest. Park Stewards will mark 100% of the take trees with the goal of leaving the best and strongest trees which will improve the overall health and habitat of the forest.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MAPPING UNITS





APPENDIX 2: PERCENTAGE OF TREES PER ACRE BY SPECIES

Mapping Unit	Avg. TPA	% Douglas Fir	% Western Hemlock	% Red Cedar	% White Pine	% Red Alder
1	361	25%	0%	5%	0%	67%
2	140	0%	36%	36%	0%	21%
3	60	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
4	305	75%	1%	4%	0%	12%
5	300	80%	0%	0%	20%	0%
6	260	70%	0%	0%	30%	0%
7	300	90%	0%	2%	8%	0%
8	305	92%	0%	0%	0%	8%
9	388	85%	0%	0%	0%	15%
10	300	70%	2%	4%	0%	24%
11	300	90%	2%	8%	0%	0%
12	360	90%	2%	8%	0%	0%
13	349	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
14	150	2%	5%	10%	0%	83%
15	337	60%	5%	5%	0%	30%



APPENDIX 3: TREE PLANTING SCHEDULE

To promote forest Diversity and to create understory shade tolerant seedling trees will be planted after restoration thinning is completed. Seedling will also be planted Red Alder groves where Douglas fir planting have failed. The planting record and schedule is provided below.

Map Unit	Harvest Year	Planting Year	Total Planted	Red Cedar	Sitka Spruce
1		2014	500	500	
		2014	2,000	2,000	
12	2015	2016	0		
11	2016	2017	0		
13	2016	2017	0		
4A	2016	2017	0		
4B	2017	2018	0		
8	2018	2019	0		
9	2018	2019	0		
1	2021	2022	0		
5	2021	2022	0		
7A	2022	2023	0		
7B	2023	2024	0		
6	2024	2025	0		
10	2024	2025	0		
15	2024	2025	0		
2			0		
3			0		
14			0		
Total			2,500	2,500	0



APPENDIX 4: FOREST STAND CONDITIONS/PRESCRIPTIONS

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
1	Douglas Fir	29	47	300/100

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100+	140	22	Red cedar	110

Unit Description Simple Canopy

This stand is dominated by fed alder, yet legacy trees and stumps indicate that it was largely Douglas fir and western red cedar. Clear-cut and reforested into Douglas fir, approximately 30 years ago, this unit was quickly colonized by native red alder. Single canopy with red alder and Douglas fir fighting for dominance, Red Alder is winning!

Unit Prescription

With the amount of wetland and stream flow, leave it to develop over the next 100 years. Western red cedar has been under-planted and should help form a more diversified canopy structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
2	RA/WRC/Sitka	75+	54	50 to 150

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
80 to 100	80 to 126	40 to 100	WRC/WH/Sitka	20 to 50

Unit Description Complex Canopy

Largely a lowland area that is ecologically sensitive. Residual cut stumps the age of the red alder and Sitka spruce suggest that the last harvesting that occurred in this unit 70+ years ago.

Unit Prescription

No restoration is necessary with the possible exception of monitor and manage invasive plants and under planting shade tolerant conifers when the Red Alder declines.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
3	W Hemlock	95	8	60

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
80 to 100	115	70	W Hemlock	20

Unit Description Simple Canopy

This eight acre unit borders private residential property on the western most side of the park. It is dominated by reasonably healthy, old, western hemlock estimate to be 95 years old.

Unit Prescription

Monitor the health and vigor of this unit for potential hazard tree risks. In an effort to Diversity this unit, under plant western red cedar to create a new canopy cohort.



Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
4	D fir	35	180	350
% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100+	120 to140	19 to 21	RC/WH/W Pine	47

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 4 represents the typical Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Unit provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

Unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 125 and 160 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 14 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species diversity and vertical canopy structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
5	D fir	20	16	300
% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100+	126	12	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 5 is the typical Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Unit provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

Unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 150 and 190 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 12 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and horizontal structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
6	D fir/W pine	17	30	260
% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100	115	10	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 6 is the youngest Douglas fir plantation in NKHP. It is overstocked due to the naturally seeded western white pine. Invasive plants, Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom are thriving in small open areas and adjacent access Forest Roads/tails. Established trees are healthy and vigorous. This unit, still in a young stand development stage, hasn't yet achieved full Crown closure thus providing some of the best upland wildlife habitat in the park.

Unit Prescription

Monitor and manage invasive plant species. Non-commercially thin the stand to a spacing of 200 TPA, selecting the best Douglas Fir and white pine for leave trees.



Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
7	D fir	29	106	300+

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100+	115 to 123	21	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 7 is the typical Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Units provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

Unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 150 and 190 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 12 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy adding much needed species Diversity and vertical stand structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
8	D fir	34	42	300

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100	146	25	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 8, again, the typical Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Units provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

This unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 125 and 160 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 14 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and vertical canopy structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
9	D fir	34	12	300

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100	121	24	RC/WH	42

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 9, similar to 8 it is the typical Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Units provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

Unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 125 and 160 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 14 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and vertical canopy structure.



Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
10	D fir	28	45	300+

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100	115 to 121	21	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

A10 has steep slopes, yet is the typical Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Unit provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

Steep slopes maybe a limitation. The unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 150 and 190 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 14 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and vertical canopy structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
11	D fir	35	18	300+

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100	115	19	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 11 has steep slopes, yet is the dense Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Unit provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

The unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 125 and 160 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 14 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and vertical canopy structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
12	D fir	37	53	360

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100+	125	19	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 12 has riparian/wetland areas. On upland slopes there are dense Douglas fir plantation found throughout NKHP. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Unit provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

Except fo riparian and wetland areas, the unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 125 and 160 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 14 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and vertical canopy structure.



Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
13	D fir	30	34	349

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100+	126	18	0	0

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 13 has steep slopes, yet is the densely stocked Douglas fir plantation. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Unit provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

The unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 150 and 190 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 12 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and vertical canopy structure.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
14	R alder/BLM	26	79	150

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100	115 to 128	10	-	-

Unit Description Simple Canopy

14 is a failed Douglas fir plantation that is dominated by Red Alder and Big Leaf Maple. There are some small pockets of Douglas fir, and of the few remaining individual fir, all are suppressed and will eventually dropout of the canopy. Unit has extensive slopes and contains the only annual stream and the largest wetland/pond in the park.

Unit Prescription

Given the sloped drainage that makes up the entire unit, no restoration thinning is prescribed. Setbacks and slope restrictions limit almost all forest restoration activities. Under planting shade tolerant conifers, specifically western red cedar, will add complexity and enhance wildlife habitat by providing a conifer component in the canopy and recruitment wood for the stream.

Map Unit #	Species	Age	Acres	Trees/Acre
15	D fir	30	58	337

% Stocking	Site Index Soil Type	Volume MBF Per Acre	Replacement Trees	Replacement Trees / Acres
100+	110 to 124	9	-	-

Unit Description Simple Canopy

Unit 15 has steep slopes, and is a densely stocked Douglas fir plantation. Overstocked, this unit has vast areas where there is little or no understory vegetation and the competition for light, moisture and nutrients causes the entire plantation to be stressed and increasingly vulnerable to attack by diseases, insects and fire. Unit provides below average wildlife habitat.

Unit Prescription

The unit needs to be thinned (VDT) to between 150 and 190 trees per acre. The average diameter of leave trees would be approximately 12 inches. This spacing would reduce competition, improve tree vigor and allow light to reach the forest floor; stimulate the reestablishment of understory vegetation; begin providing enhanced wildlife habitat. Under plant of cedar and hemlock to create 2nd canopy would add much needed species Diversity and vertical canopy structure.



APPENDIX 5: FOREST ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN (RMAP) & CULVER INVENTORY



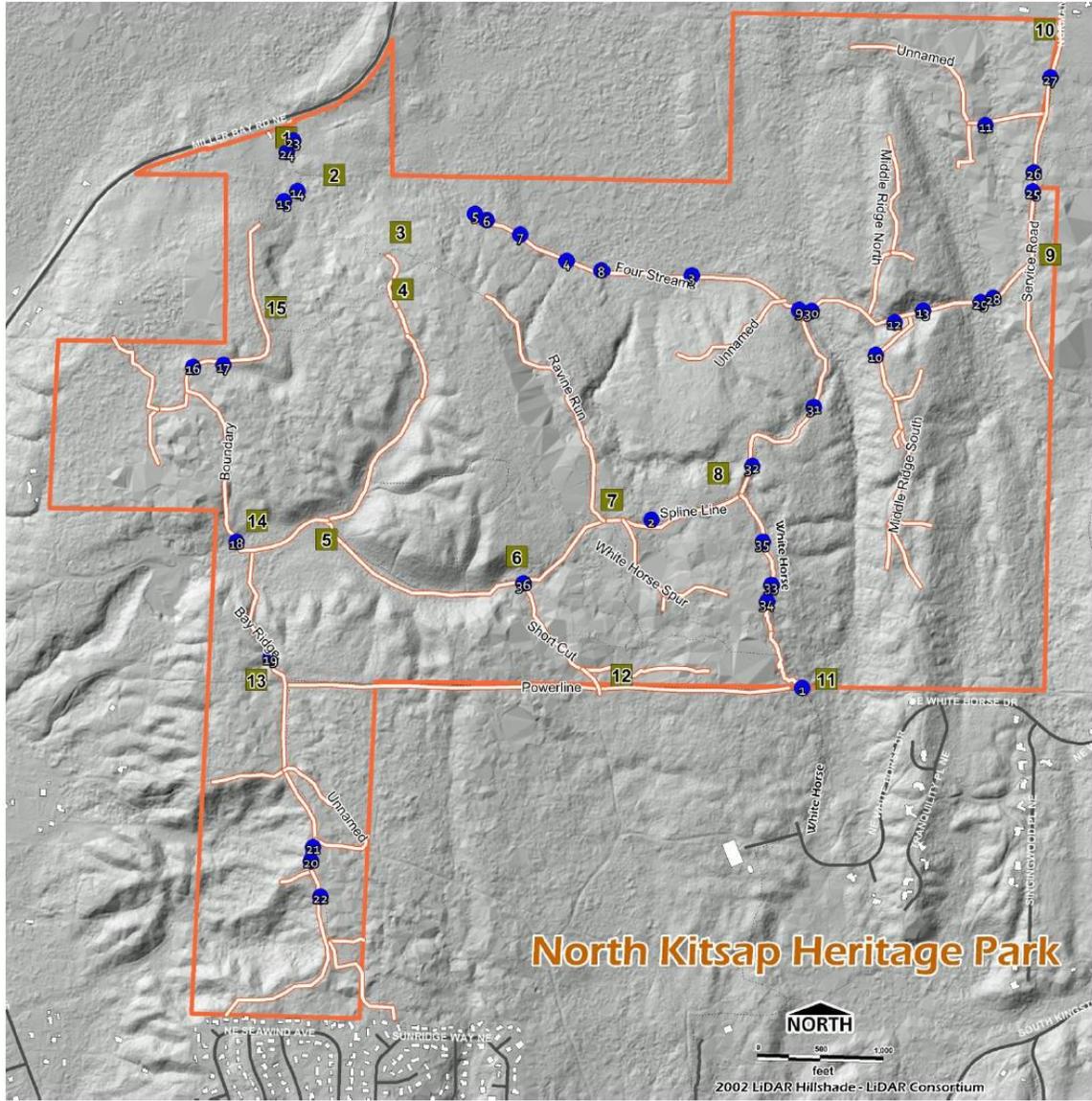
Is it a trail or is it a Forest Road? Is it a Park or is it a forest? In order to conduct restoration thinning in the Park, these decisions must be made. All forestland owners are responsible for properly constructing and maintaining Forest Roads to protect fish habitat and water quality.

Kitsap County has inherited Forest Roads in the NKHP that were constructed by Pope Resources for timber operations when this land was managed for commercial timber production. In order to keep these Forest Roads, some of which are now trails, we must comply with state law. The Forest and Fish law is part of the Forest Practices Regulations of Washington State. The intent of the law is reduction of silt pollution and runoff into streams and rivers. Forest Road Prisms are hard on streams when forgotten culverts become plugged, wash out Forest Roadbeds, and deposit tons of silt in streams.

Our goal is to keep some of the existing Forest Road Prisms in the Park to use as: family friendly trails, access for people with disabilities, running trails for cross country track, football, wrestling and soccer teams and access routes for maintenance equipment, forest thinning projects, and ingress/egress during emergencies. In order to do this we must comply with the law by having approved RMAPs check list that complies with the small landowner rules. The accompanying map and table show locations of existing historical Forest Roads and culverts, their size and condition.



Forest Road and Culvert Location





Culvert Inventor and Condition

ID #	Type	Dia. (inches)	Length (feet)	2014 Condition	Location Ref.
1	Corrugated Plastic	6	20.5	Functioning	White Horse Trail
2	Corrugated Metal	6	10	Clogged	Spine Line Trail
3	Corrugated Metal	12	12.6	Clogged	North Central
4	Corrugated Metal	18	4.6	Functioning	North Central
5	Corrugated Metal	14	9.5	Crushed	North Central
6	Corrugated Metal	14	31.5	Functioning	North Central
7	Corrugated Metal	12	30	Clogged	North Central
8	Corrugated Metal	12	27	Clogged	North Central
9	Corrugated Metal	12	36	Crushed	North Central
10	Corrugated Metal	12	30	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
11	Corrugated Metal	12	30	Clogged	North East
12	Corrugated Metal	12	22	Crushed	Spine Line Trail
13	Corrugated Metal	14	30	Clogged	Spine Line Trail
14	Round Concrete	12	11	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
15	Round Plastic	4	8	Functioning	Boundary Trail
16	Corrugated Metal	12	20	Crushed	Boundary Trail
17	Corrugated Metal	12	20	Functioning	Boundary Trail
18	Corrugated Metal	12	31	Functioning	Boundary Trail
19	Corrugated Metal	12	30	Clogged	Bay Ridge Trail
20	Corrugated Metal	6	10	Functioning	Bay Ridge Trail
21	Corrugated Metal	12	20	Crushed	Bay Ridge Trail
22	Corrugated Metal	12	20	Crushed	Bay Ridge Trail
23	Round Concrete	12	16.6	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
24	Other	5	7.5	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
25	Corrugated Plastic	18	61.5	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
26	Corrugated Plastic	18	24	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
27	Round Concrete	14	23	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
28	Other	6	10	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
29	Corrugated Metal	66	30.8	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
30	Corrugated Metal	16	40	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
31	Corrugated Metal	14	59.5	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
32	Corrugated Metal	14	31	Clogged	Spine Line Trail
33	Corrugated Metal	12	21	Functioning	White Horse Trail
34	Corrugated Metal	12	21	Functioning	White Horse Trail
35	Corrugated Metal	12	20	Functioning	White Horse Trail
36	Other	5	10.5	Functioning	Spine Line Trail
37	Corrugated Metal			Functioning	North East

Culverts rated *Ephemeral* have flow during heavy rains.

Culverts designated *Intermittent* have flow approximately six months of each year.

Culverts with *RIW* designation are those where wetland water levels are augmented by Forest Road impoundment.

Bank Full Width (BFW) will be measured in the winter of 2015 at outfall of culverts.

BEAVER FLOODING

We recognize the beaver as a stakeholder and vital part of the Park's ecosystem. During heavy winter rain periods, culvert (#29) on Spine Line Forest Road crossing the pond is being plugged by beaver, and water has been topping the Forest Road Prism. During dry season (August) when the wetland is dryer, the culvert will be unplugged. The north end of the culvert has already been fenced to prevent beaver from plugging the culvert,



flooding, as well as keep the water below the Forest Road Prism during heavy rainfall. This culvert is scheduled for replacement in summer of 2017 when Kitsap Public Work is schedule to install a paved trail through the Park from the White Horse Gulf Course to Norman Road.

FOREST ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN

There are 12 miles of Forest Roads within the Park that need to be maintained or formally abandoned. Public use of motorized vehicles is not allowed in the Park. The only motorized traffic on the Park Forest Roads will be authorized maintenance vehicles (tractors, graders etc.), contractor vehicles (brush pickers, and harvest contractors for example) and emergency vehicles. Where possible, runoff will be quickly returned to the forest floor as sheet flow by emphasizing out-sloping.

The following activities are necessary under DNR RMAPs rules.

1. An inventory of all Park culverts will be maintained. This inventory has been completed.
2. GPS coordinates will be noted for each culvert. This has been completed
3. Culvert location monuments/markers will be placed at each culvert crossing be tall enough to be visible from the Forest Road Prism and be inscribed with a unique NKHP ID #.
4. Forest Road Prism Culvert inspection will occur each August/September to prepare for winter rains.
5. Ditches along all maintained Park Forest Roads shall be freed from obstructions that impede water flow.
6. Moss, duff, and grasses in ditches should remain undisturbed: for added water energy distribution, water absorption, and head cut reduction.
7. Forest Roads shall be sloped so that water is directed to the forest floor. See WAC 222-24
8. Where beaver activity is present, frequent checks must be made to prevent washouts.
9. As Forest Roads are needed for scheduled forest thinning projects, they will be prepared to withstand use by trucks or other equipment.
10. When Forest Road segments are no longer needed will be abandoned as prescribed under FPA rules.

CULVERTS TO BE REPLACED

Culverts that block fish passage must be removed or replaced with bridges or arched culverts by July 1st, 2016. The goal is to ensure stream crossings allow fish passage for all life stages of fish. Culverts block juvenile fish by creating a strong laminar flow that prevents upstream migration of Coho and Steelhead smolt. Culverts block returning adult salmon when they are perched higher than the fish can jump.

Replacement culverts must be a minimum of 18" in diameter. Many culverts have deteriorated to the point they will need replacement. All but a few have been in use for more than 50 years.

Currently, anadromous fish are present in the southern end of the Park, and the potential exists for them to utilize the Park's wetland habitat. There are likely chum, sea run cutthroat, steelhead and Coho in the watershed of Grovers Creek that borders the Park. The large Category 1 wetland is prime rearing habitat for juvenile Coho, and potential spawning habitat is available south of Spine Line Forest Road in the wetland on the Parks eastside.

The only one culvert that is a candidate for possible replacement with an arched culvert or bridge is the one on Spine Line Forest Road on the eastside. Flow through this culvert is a type "F" (Fish Bearing) by WDNR, and flows into the Grovers Creek System. Replacing this culvert with a bridge or arched culvert should restore natural stream processes improving Salmonid habitat.

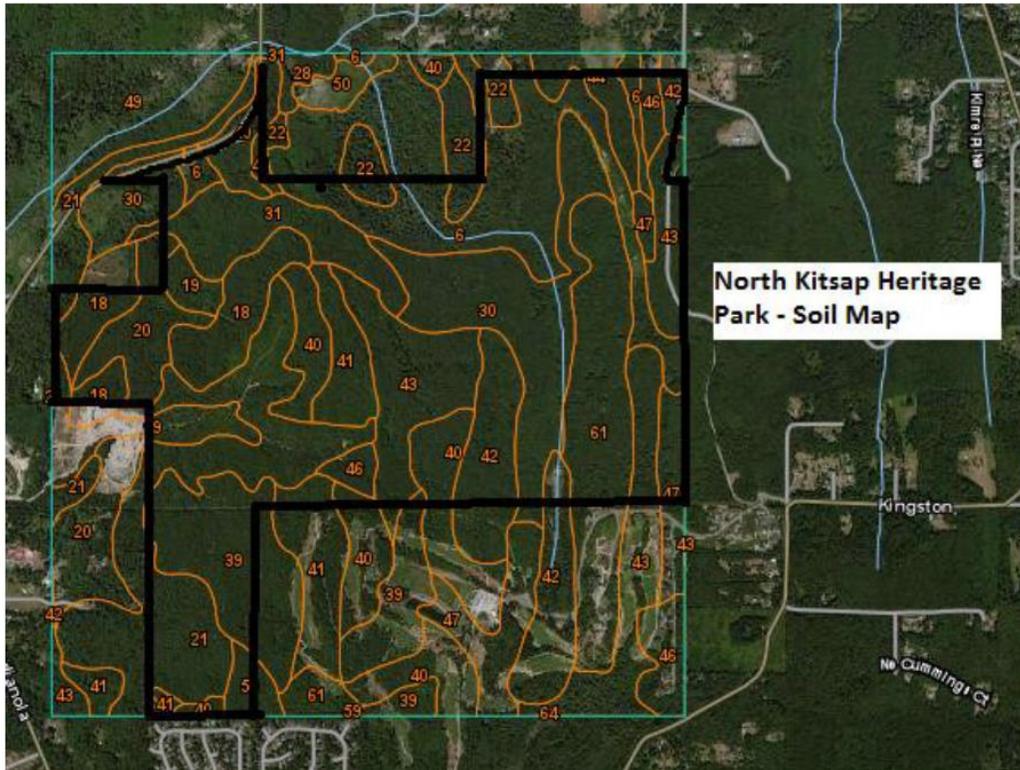
All Park Forest Roads and culverts need annual maintenance. Maintenance typically consists of clearing and cleaning culverts and ditches of debris and vegetative growth. Graded Forest Road surfaces restore the proper movement of water off the Forest Road surface and to prevent rutting and head cuts. Forest Roads and culverts should be inspected before the fall rainy season and after any periods or record rainfall. A spring inspection will help identify problems that need attention during summer dry season.



There are 14 NKHP culverts that are not functioning. These culverts need to be inspected to determine fo they are needed. If so, they will need immediate attention by cleaning to restore proper function or by replacement. Culverts 3, 8, 9, and 11 are conveying seasonal stream flows and are a priority. The remaining 10 non-functioning culverts may also be important to the management and control of storm and ditch water. Some culverts transfer storm and ditch water under the Forest Road and onto the forest floor.



APPENDIX 6: SOIL TYPES



North Kitsap Heritage Park – Soil Map Unit Symbols **

6 Bellingham silty clay loam: Deep, poorly drained soil is located on the flood plain of the Park. This soil is formed in alluvium with mapped areas of between 5 and 20 acres. Vegetation is primarily grass and sedge with some conifers and hardwoods.

18, 19 & 20 Indianola loamy sand: 0 to 6, 6 to 15, and 15 to 30 percent slope respectively. This deep, somewhat excessively drained soil is found on the Forest Road uplands of the Park. Formed in sandy glacial outwash, the primary vegetation is conifers. Some of the most fertile areas in the Park, these soils have a site index* of 131 for Douglas fir and 95 for red alder.

21 Indianola-Kitsap Complex: 45 to 70 percent slope, this soil is located in the southwest corner of the Park off Bay Ridge. Formed in glacial outwash and glacial lake sediment, the primary vegetation is conifers and hardwoods. Very productive soil and suited to Douglas fir and red alder. Site index* is 131 for Douglas fir and 99 for red alder. Due to the steepness of slope, this area of the Park will be “skipped” in terms of restoration thinning.

22 Kapowsin gravely ashy loam: 0 to 6 percent slopes, this is a moderately deep moderately well drained soil on Forest Road uplands and terraces. Formed in glacial till, are found in relatively small amounts, with less than 5 acres in the Park. Native vegetation found on this soil is conifers and hardwoods. A very productive soil, Douglas fir has a site index* of 159.



30 & 31 Kitsap silt loam: 14 to 30, and 30 to 45, percent slope respectively. This is a deep, moderately well drained soil on terraces in the central area of the Park. This very fertile soil formed in glacial lake sediment on the side slopes of terraces. Vegetation is conifers and hardwoods with a Douglas fir site index of 164 and site index* for red alder of 102.

39, 40 & 41 Poulsbo gravelly sandy loam: 0 to 6, 6 to 15, and 15 to 30 percent slope respectively. This moderately deep, moderately well drained soil is on Forest Road uplands and is formed in glacial till. Native vegetation is conifers and hardwoods. Well suited to Douglas fir and has a site index* of 161.

42 & 43 Poulsbo-Ragnar complex: 0 to 6, and 6 to 15 percent slope respectively, these soils are on Forest Road uplands and terraces in the Park. The formed in glacial till and glacial outwash this soil supports native vegetation consisting of mixed stands of conifers and hardwoods. Well suited to Douglas fir, Poulsbo soil has a site index* of 171 for Douglas fir.

44 & 46 Ragnar fine sandy loam: 0 to 6 and 15 to 30 percent slope respectively. This is a deep, well-drained soil on terraces and uplands and was formed in glacial outwash. Native vegetation is conifers and hardwoods with a site index* for Douglas fir of 167.

47 Ragnar-Poulsbo complex: 15 to 30 percent slope. The soils of this complex are on bForest Road uplands and are formed in glacial till and glacial outwash. Native vegetation is a mixed stand of conifer and hardwoods. Ragnar soils are well suited to Douglas fir, western red cedar, hemlock and red alder. Douglas fir has a site index* of 139; The Poulsbo portion of the soil complex has a site index of 161 for Douglas fir.

61 Sinclair very gravely sandy loam: 15 to 30 percent slope. This moderately deep, moderately well drained soil is on till plains on the east side of the Park. Formed in glacial till this soils support mainly conifers. Well suited to Douglas fir, hemlock and red alder, this soil has a site index* of 136 for Douglas fir.

* Site index is the height of a dominant example of the titled tree species in 100 years.

** USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service – Online Web Soil Survey.



APPENDIX 7: YEARLY HARVEST & NET REVENUE PROJECTION

Restoration Thinning will be applied to all but Mapping Units 2, 3 and 14. Mapping Units 2 and 3 have the oldest trees in NKHP. Mapping unit 2 is a mixed stand of Sitka spruce, red alder and western red cedar that can't be accessed due to current Washington Forest Practices Rules covering riparian and wetland areas. Mapping Unit 3 is a stand of western hemlock that borders a residential development adjacent to the Park. Mapping unit 14 has steep slopes, is bisected by a year round stream and dominated by red alder and big leaf maple.

An average of 58 acres per year will be thinned on 72 percent of the Park acreage for a total of 578 acres over a ten year period. Riparian and Wetland management areas will be delineated and the creation of no harvest zones designed to maximize protection for water and wildlife resources. The table below is the ten year timeline with projected harvest volumes and net revenues. Net revenues are income less all direct cost to harvest the logs e.g. loggers cost, American Forest Management cost. The net revenues do not include the Kitsap County forester's time.

Year	Map Unit	Acres	Tree Age	Avg. DBH	TPA	MBF	Net \$/MBF Est.	Est. Net Revenue	Actual Net Revenue	Difference
2015	12	50	34	10	321	323	\$150	\$48,450		
2016	11	20	36	11	300+	186	\$150	\$27,900		
2016	13	30	31	9.5	349	181	\$150	\$27,150		
2016	4A	80	32	10	303	525	\$150	\$78,750		
2017	4B	80	32	10	303	552	\$150	\$82,800		
2018	8	40	35	10	305	129	\$150	\$19,350		
2018	9	12	35	10	388	124	\$150	\$18,600		
2021	1	30	30	9	361	401	\$150	\$60,150		
2021	5	15	30	10	300+	175	\$0	\$0		
2022	7A	53	31	9	300+	494	\$150	\$74,100		
2023	7B	53	31	9	300+	511	\$150	\$76,650		
2024	6	30	20	8	335	120	\$0	\$0		
2024	10	45	31	9	300+	347	\$150	\$52,050		
2024	15	40	31	9.5	377	258	\$150	\$38,700		
	2		76	26	140	0	\$0	\$0		
	3		96		300+	0	\$0	\$0		
	14		100		385	0	\$0	\$0		
Total		578				4,326		\$604,650	\$0	\$0

Notes:

- 1) Income based on conservative estimate from the Kitsap County Forester
- 2) Thinning will occur 10 Years between 2015 and 2024
- 3) Avg. Thinning Acres Per/Yr. 57.8
- 4) There are 800 acres in NKHP. Approx. acreage thinned 72.3%
- 5) Units 2, 3 and 14 will not be thinned
- 6) Units 5 and 6 will be hand thinned by the Park Stewards.



APPENDIX 8: LIST OF BIRDS, MAMMALS, AND AMPHIBIANS

Birds observed at North Kitsap Heritage Park (by TL Doty and RK Bishop). Birds, of course, can fly and so other species may be expected as visitors to NKHP. Contact Kitsap Audubon Society for a complete list of birds of Kitsap County.

Northern Flicker	Townsend Warbler
Red Breasted Sapsucker	Spotted Towhee
Downy Woodpecker	Evening Grosbeak
Hairy Woodpecker	Song Sparrow
Pileated Woodpecker	Red-Winged Blackbird
Barn Swallow	American Goldfinch
Blue Jay	House Finch
Stellar's Jay	Bald Eagle
American Crow	Cooper's Hawk
Common Raven	Red-Tailed Hawk
Black-Capped Chickadee	Sharp-Shinned Hawk
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	Osprey
Red-Breasted Nuthatch	Barred Owl
Winter Wren	Turkey Vulture
Golden Crowned Kinglet	Rufous Hummingbird
Varied Thrush	Anna's Hummingbird
Cedar Waxwing	Mew
Yellow-Rumped Warbler	

Mammals resident/visiting NKHP

Coyote	Eastern Cottontail
Red Fox	Douglas Squirrel
Cougar	N. Flying Squirrel
Black-Tailed Deer	Opossum
Black Bear	Bobcat
Beaver	Snowshoe Hare
Mountain Beaver	Raccoon
Little Brown Bat	Big Brown Bat
Various species of moles, voles, mice and shrews	

Amphibians at NKHP

Northwestern Salamander
Long-Toed Salamander
Rough-Skinned Newt
Ensatina
Western Red-Backed Salamander
Western Toad
Pacific Treefrog
Northern Red-Legged Frog
Bullfrog



The following is a list of observed list of native plant species (trees, shrubs and herbs) at NKHP:

TREES

big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*)
black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)
cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*)
Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) grand fir (*Abies grandis*)
madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*)
pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*)
pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*)
paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*)
red alder (*Alnus rubra*)
scouler willow (*Salix scouleriana*)
Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*)
Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*)
western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)
western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*)
western white pine (*Pinus monticola*)
willow (*salix sp.*)

SHRUBS

baldhip rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*)
blackcap (*Rubus leucodermis*)
buckbrush (*Ceanothus velutinus*)
evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)
hardhack (*Spiraea douglasii*)
ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*)
orange honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*)
Oregon boxwood (*Pachistima myrsinites*)
Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*)
osoberry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*)
red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parviflorum*)
red currant (*Rubus sanguineum*)
red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)
salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
swamp gooseberry (*Ribes lacustre*)
tall Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*)
thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)
trailing blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*)
twinberry (*Lonicera involucrate*)
vine maple (*Acer circinatum*)

HERBS

bleeding hearts (*Dicentra formosa*)
bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*)



candyflower (*Montia sibirica*)
deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*)
Dewey's sedge (*Carex deweyana*)
chickweed (*Stellaria media*)
common bedstraw (*Galium aparine*)
common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*)
common vetch (*Vicia sativa* var. *angustifolia*)
goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)
false miterwort (*Tiarella trifoliata*)
false Solomon's seal (*Smilacina racemosa*)
fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*)
fringe cups (*Tellima grandiflora*)
foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)
giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*)
enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea alpina*)
hedge nettle (*Stachys cooleyae*)
lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
large avens (*Geum macrophyllum*)
leafy mitrewort (*Mitella caulescens*)
licorice fern (*Polypodium vulgare*)
Merten's sedge (*Carex mertensiana*)
mugwort (*Artemisia* sp.)
orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)
pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)
self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*)
spotted coral root (*Corallorhiza maculata*)
skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*)
slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*)
starflower (*Trientalis latifolia*)
soft rush (*Juncus effuses*)
small bedstraw (*Galium trifidum* var. *pacificum*)
stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*)
sweet cicely (*Osmorhiza chilensis*)
sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*)
tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
trillium (*Trillium ovatum*)
twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*)
yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
yellow violet (*Viola glabella*)
youth-on-age (*Tolmiea menziesii*)
wall lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*)
small-flowered nemophila (*Nemophila parviflora*)
wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum*)
wild lily of the valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*)
wood fern (*Dryopteris austriaca*)
wood rush (*Luzula campestris*)



INVASIVE SPECIES

ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*)
bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)
English daisy (*Bellis perennis*)
dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
English ivy (*Hedera helix*)
English hawthorn (*Crateagus monogyna*)
Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*)
English holly (*Ilex europea*)
English laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)

nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*)
reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)
Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
stinky bob (*Geranium robertianum*)
tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
yellow archangel (*Lamiaestrum galeobdolon*)
yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)



APPENDIX 9: FIRE RISK REDUCTION

Fire Risk Reduction Strategies for NKHP

The objective of fire risk mitigation in the Park is to reduce the potential for a Crown Fire. There is no way we can control the weather or change the topography of the Park. This leaves us with control and distribution of fire fuels as our only viable option for reducing the intensity of a fire. If successful, this strategy would not prevent fire, which is a natural part of the environment, but reduce the fires intensity by limiting it to a Ground Fire or Surface Fire. Reducing the potential for a fire to occur and creating a defensible space are other options that are compatible with long range goals and objectives for this Park.

Ground fires: least damaging and limited to duff with no visible flames (smoldering)

Surface fires: produce a flame front and can be destructive

Crown fires: most destructive with flames spreading from tree Crown to tree Crown

Recognition of the role of fire in maintaining natural ecosystems¹

Historical records show that wildfires have been a part of the natural environment for many centuries before the arrival of Europeans. A single fire that occurred on the Olympic Peninsula circa 1700, burned from near the Elwha southerly to the Hood Canal as far south as Belfair. Wildfires create new forests and contribute to the Diversity of plants and habitats.

Integrating Fire Management with Ecosystem Management

In addition to increasing plant and habitat Diversity, employing Variable Density Thinning (thinning from below) reduces the potential for a Crown fire by increasing the spacing between tree Crowns. Thinning from below canopy retains larger more vigorous and fire resistant trees and raises the base of tree Crowns reducing ladder fuels.

“The common denominator is fuel⁽²⁾

- Reduce surface fuels.
- Increase the height to the base of tree Crowns.
- Increase spacing between tree Crowns.
- Keep larger trees of more fire-resistant species.
- Promote more fire-resistant forests at the landscape level by reducing fuels both vertically and horizontally.”

Following these principles accomplishes three goals:

1. Reduces the intensity of a fire, making it easier for firefighters to suppress.

¹ Fire Management for the 21st Century, James K Agee. Creating a Forestry for the 21st Century Kohm/Franklin

² PNW 618 A Pacific Northwest Extension Publication
Oregon State University, University of Idaho, Washington State University



2. Increases the odds that the forest will survive a fire. Small trees, shrubs, and other understory vegetation may be injured or killed, but larger trees in the stand will only be scorched, and soil damage also will be reduced.
3. Reduces the extent of restoration activities needed, such as replanting or erosion control measures.

Specifics:

1. Access.

Maintain portions of Bay Ridge, Boundary Line and Power Line Trails as access for firefighting personnel and equipment.

2. Fuel Reduction Zones

Reduce fuel loading along trails by chipping or scattering.
Control Scotch broom along existing service Forest Roads and the power line right-of-way.

3. Shaded Fuel Breaks

Take advantage of topography and enhance moist areas by removing dead wood and ladder fuels while leaving groundcover to increase moisture retention reducing the potential for a fire.

4. Mineral Soil Firebreaks

Maintain a minimum of 30 foot Crown separation across existing Forest Roads, (See RMAPS supplement) reduce fuels (noxious weeds and dead wood) reduce fuel load within 60 feet of firebreak and maintain as mineral soil firebreaks.



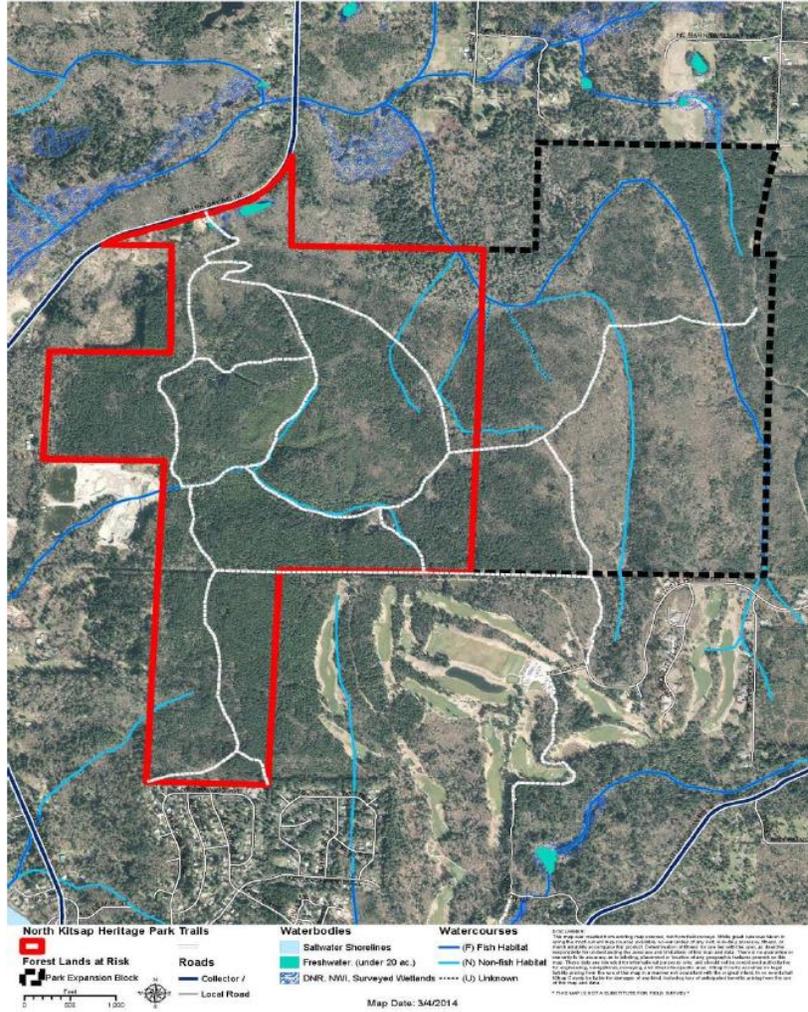
APPENDIX 10: NKHP TRAIL MAP





APPENDIX 11: STREAMS AND WETLANDS

Forest Lands at Risk
North Kitsap Heritage Park and the Park Expansion Block





APPENDIX 13 – MASTER SCHEDULE

No.	Start Date	Stop Date	Event
1	9/1/2014	2/28/2015	Create NKHP Forest Stewardship Plan
2	11/25/2014	2/1/2015	Map streams with Lucretia Winkler
3	12/10/2014	12/10/2014	NKHP Expansion acquisition closes
4	1/1/2015	12/15/2015	Invasive/Noxious weed control
5	1/15/2015	1/15/2015	Place restoration thinning literature at NKHP entry points
6	1/28/2015	1/28/2015	Meeting - Present Forest Stewardship Plan to park Stewards
7	2/1/2015	2/28/2015	Mark harvest boundaries, park boundaries, riparian and wetland buffers
8	2/1/2015	3/15/2015	Plant shade tolerant plants
9	2/25/2015	2/25/2015	Pre-Application Informational Conference team site visit for Forest Practices Application (FPA)
10	2/26/2015	2/26/2015	Meeting with general public to present NKHP Stewardship Plan
11	3/1/2015	3/1/2015	Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) application submitted
12	3/1/2015	5/31/2015	Mark trees to be removed in Unit 12
13	3/1/2015	3/1/2015	Forest Practices Application (FPA) & RMAP Checklist submitted to DNR
14	3/1/2015	3/1/2015	Submit State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Form
15	3/1/2015	4/15/2020	Replace culverts to restore stream function and facilitate Coho passage
16	4/1/2015	4/1/2015	FPA Notice of Decision issued by DNR
17	5/1/2015	7/31/2015	Harvest contract finalized, restoration thinning scheduled to begin on Unit 12
18	8/1/2015	8/1/2015	Post thinning road and site clean up as necessary
19	9/1/2015	1/15/2016	Compile monitoring results and update Forest Stewardship Plan
20	1/1/2016	6/1/2016	Develop parking lot design for Norman Road access



APPENDIX 14: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acre - A land area of 43,560 square feet. An acre can be any shape. If square, it would measure approximately 209 feet per side. 640 acres = one square mile.

Anadromous Fish - Fish (salmon) that migrate up rivers from the sea to spawn

BFW - Bank Full Width. A measurement between the stream banks, the total length of the stream bank.

Biomass - Biological material from living, or recently living plants or plant-based materials

Buffer - A protective strip of land or timber adjacent to an area requiring attention or protection; for example, a protective strip of un-harvested timber along a stream.

Commercial Forestry or Logging – Forestry practice design to maximize timber production and profitability.

Culvert - A tunnel transporting water under a Forest Road

Crown - The upper portion of a tree that has live branches and foliage.

Crown Stratification - Creating three or more Crown canopy layers, leading to a diverse habitat for various mammals, amphibians, and birds.

DBH - Diameter Breast Height. A tree's diameter measured at four and half feet from the ground surface.

Diversity - The variety and abundance of life forms, processes, functions, and structures of plants, animals, and other living organisms, including the relative complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecosystems at spatial scales that range from local through regional to global.

DOE - Department of Ecology

Forestry - The profession embracing the science, art, and practice of creating, managing, using, and conserving forests and associated resources for human benefit and in a sustainable manner to meet desired goals, needs, and values.

Forest Road(s) – Forest Roads are identified by DNR in the Forest Practices Application Review System. The Forest Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) will be used to manage the Forest Road system in the Park. Forest Roads are suitable for pedestrian and motorized vehicles such as emergency vehicles, maintenance vehicles, logging trucks etc.

FPARS - Forest Practices Application Review System administered by WDNR.

Gap - A random quarter to two acre clearing created to mimic forest stand reestablishment. It can include Forest Road right of ways and landings.

Hazard tree - Tree that poses a safety risk to persons or property

Hectare - Metric for 10,000 square meters. One hectare = 2.47105 acres.

Lumber - Cut processed product from a tree.

MBF - One thousand board feet with a Board Foot = one foot by one foot by one inch.

Monoculture - A stand of a single tree species, generally even aged. After harvesting timber from the Park, Pope and Talbot replanted with Douglas Fir in a tight pattern so as to exclude other species..

NKHP - North Kitsap Heritage Park

NKHPSG – North Kitsap Heritage Park Stewardship Group



OPG - Olympic Property Group

ORM - Olympic Resources Management

Park – Means the North Kitsap Heritage Park.

Perched Culverts - Culverts that have outflows above stream height.

PCT - Pre-Commercial Thinning

PNW - Pacific Northwest

Replacement trees - The trees that seed in naturally after a disturbance (harvest, fire, disease)

Restoration Thinning – Is a non-Commercial thinning process of taking out small trees and leaving larger trees to achieve a tree density that is suitable for animal habitat and promotes a healthy forest, also known as Variable Density Thinning (VDT).

Riparian - Related to, living, or located in conjunction with a wetland, on the bank of a river or stream but also at the edge of a lake or tidewater.

RMZs - Riparian Management Zones is the area of land adjacent to streams, rivers, lakes and ponds which provide important fish and wildlife and water quality.

RMAP - Forest Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan is a requirement of the Washington Department of Natural Resources that must be approved prior to Restoration Thinning.

FPA – Forest Practices Act, promulgated by the WDNR. **Forest Practices** are activities related to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, including, but not limited to, road and trail construction and maintenance, thinning, harvesting, salvage, reforestation, brush control, suppression of diseases and insects, and using fertilizers

Road(s) – Service roads are identified by DNR in the Forest Practices Application Review System. The Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) will be used to manage the Road system in the Park. Roads are suitable for pedestrian and motorized vehicles such as emergency vehicles, maintenance vehicles, logging trucks etc.

Forest Road(s) – Service Forest Roads are identified by DNR in the Forest Practices Application Review System. The Forest Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) will be used to manage the Forest Road system in the Park. Forest Roads are suitable for pedestrian and motorized vehicles such as emergency vehicles, maintenance vehicles, logging trucks etc.

Forest Road Prism - The area of the ground containing the Forest Road surface cut slope and fill slope.

Forest Road, Service Forest Roads or Haul Forest Road – Forest Roads that are constructed to be used for heavy vehicles, such as log trucks. Forest Roads are described in Section 8 Park Forest Roads and in Appendix 15.

Root Rot - A disease affecting the roots of fir trees. This disease is also referred to as laminated root rot.

Silviculture - Science-based methods used to manipulate forest to achieve both ecological and landowner goals.

Site Index – Site Index is an indication of forest health based on a forest site productive capacity, in terms of height, the dominant trees species in 100 years. The average site index helps to determine the influence of soil related growth conditions on tree productivity for a particular site

Skip – In Restoration Thinning, a Skip is an area of forest land that is skipped in thinning process and left “untouched” which is designed to mimic areas missed by fire, wind, and disease.



Snag - A dead standing tree.

Stem Exclusion - Forest development stage where trees are so crowded that only the vigorous individual trees thrive. It is sometimes referred to as natural thinning.

Stewards - Individuals responsible for continued sustainability and volunteer service in a Park.

Thinning - A silvicultural treatment designed to reduce the stand density of trees; primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.

TPA - Trees Per Acre

Trails – Trails are suitable for pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles. The system of Trails in the Park is identified in the North Kitsap Heritage Park Trails Map. Some Trails are also designated Forest Roads set forth in Appendix 15.

Type F Stream – Streams, lakes, and ponds that are used by fish, amphibians, wildlife and for drinking water.

Type Np Stream – Streams that flow year round either on the surface of the stream bed or sometimes below the surface for some distance.

Type Ns Stream – Streams that do not flow year round either on surface of stream bed or sometimes below the surface for some distance.

Understory Trees - Tree seedlings and saplings growing beneath the taller tree canopy.

VDT- Variable Density Thinning. See Restoration Thinning.

Watershed - The topographical area where water is separated and flows into various rivers, lakes, or Puget Sound.

Water Bars - Small hump built into the Forest Road surface that runs the width of the Forest Road at an angle sufficient to drain water to either a ditch or the forest floor.

Water Topping - Where water is flowing over the Forest Road.

WDFW - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

WDNR or DNR - Washington Department of Natural Resources

WH –

WMZs – Wetland Management Zone is an area adjacent to Type A or B wetland where specific measures are taken to protect the water quality and quantity, and fish and wildlife habitat.

WSU- Washington State University

Parks and Recreation Department Superintendent of Operations Report

Fairgrounds & Events Center, Village Greens Golf Shop, Permitting Process, Marketing
March, 2015

- **Facilities**

- The Pavilion rear garage door was replaced one week earlier than expected and did not interfere with any event.
- Vandalism/Destruction – over 40 graffiti markings were discovered on 15 buildings at the Fairgrounds on March 5th. Staff requested assistance from volunteers. John Miller, Fair Manager, Shannon Harkness, Rabbit Barn Family (all from 4-H) assisted in cleaning it up. \$100 donation was made by Renee Overath (WSU/4H) to purchase paint. Lowes gave a deep discount for the paint. This was cleaned up in the ideal time of less than 24 hours.
- Turf Management - Staff purchased first round of recommended turf treatment products and will complete the first round of treatment in March. The infield mix recommendation is on hold awaiting Walrath's W-9 form.
- Presidents' Hall roof is leaking. Purchase Order to request an emergency repair. There is also a condensation issue with this roof and the Pavilion roof. Staff are working to heat the facilities correctly to alleviate this issue while keeping cost low.
- Due to 2 false alarm fire box pulls at the Eagles nest, Staff have covered 2 fire pull stations at the Eagles's Nest due to 2 false alarm fire box pulls.
- Doo For You – Staff distributed 520 yards of aged manure compost on March 7. Staff reports there is still approximately 60 yards remaining and the public may call the office and ask for gates to be opened to remove by hand or to schedule a day for the loader to be available to load into truck beds or trailers. It is hoped that the entire amount of material will be removed so that the LID grant Manure Roof project can be constructed on an empty concrete slab.

- **Grants**

- The Department of Agriculture Safety Grant – This grant ends June 1, 2015. The grant funds are nearly used up. The matching volunteer hours have been completed. The match dollars are still available and being worked on.
 - Cat Barn floor pavement – a section of this was crumbling and posed a fall and trip hazard. This was replaced by Public Works at the end of paving using left over material.
 - Valve box replacement is underway
 - Pavilion Locker Room - addition of Fire alarm siren and strobe lights – still in process
 - Gates at the Stampede Boulevard and Kitsap Kids Playground entry are in process
- Boand Family Foundation Grant - Lower Arena Roof

- Architectural drawings were ordered by Kitsap Community Foundation. Parks should receive their copy in a week or two. Once these plans are approved, the materials will be ordered and delivered and permitting completed. If construction is not started by June 1st, it will be postponed until after fair and constructed in the fall.
 - The County legal department is working with WSU/4H on an agreement regarding use of this facility, maintenance of the arena, etc..
 - PFD Funding
 - No new report
 - LID Grant – ends June 30, 2015
 - Infiltration systems - The Thunderbird Stadium infiltration system has been completed. The Van Zee infiltration system is nearly completed as of 3/11/15. The entire project should be completed by PRAB meeting day.
 - Manure Cover contract – Permit requirement was changed from a Major Tenant Improvement to a Minor Tenant Improvement and is moving along faster now.
- **Rental/Events**
 - **March** – Kitsap Conservation District Tree Sale & Distribution, Doo For You, 4H Camp Fundraiser, Awana Games, Peninsula Home & Garden Show
 - Upcoming Events include – **March** - Peninsula Dog Fancier AKC Dog Show, Military Appreciation Day, CCA Banquet. **April** – Veterans Stand Down, RAGS, KCMS Fun Run, Water Festival, Just Between Friends, Rabbit Show
 - Athletic Facilities – Lobe Field #1 opened the last week of February. Lobe Fields 2, 3, 4, opened the first week of March. Tennis Courts opened the first week of March. Gordon Field has been open all year long. The Turf Management Consultant recommends closing all fields mid-November to rest the fields. Staff are determining whether or not this will work in 2015 as soccer uses Lobe Fields traditionally through about the 3rd week in December and Gordon Field all year long.
- **Staffing/Training**
 - March 6th all Fairgrounds maintenance staff and office staff attended Fire & Utility and Evacuation Training. This concluded the emergency preparedness trainings.
 - Staff are interviewing for the Maintenance Helper positions.
 - Both laid off Village Greens Golf Staff returned to work on March 9, 2015. One of these staff said she is planning on not returning next year as she plans to retire.
- **Marketing**
- Marketing booths will be set up at Military Appreciation Day, held at the Kitsap Sun Pavilion, as well as Visit Kitsap Annual Meeting Event held at the Silverdale Beach Hotel.

Park Board Members are welcome to assist at the Military Appreciation Day Event on March 28 at the Kitsap Sun Pavilion.

- Press releases – sent out for: Village Greens Re-opening Day Event, Community Effort Regarding Vandalism at Fairgrounds, Doo For You Success.

- **Permit Process**
 - No new report.

- **Village Greens Golf Shop**
 - Season opened on March 9 – 142 golfers came and played golf for free. 2 contests were run (longest drive and closest to the pin). Winners of the contest will receive a certificate for a foursome).
 - Skyhawks Sports – staff are working on a contract for SNAG golf with Skyhawks.
 - Staff is in discussion with a potential second golf instructor.
 - Staff is in discussion with First Tee program coordinator to provide golf instruction to youth.
 - The POS system was updated while the golf course was closed, but after staff set up the system and made the initial computer check earlier in the week, which caused some minor problems on opening day. The issues were quickly resolved.

- **Sponsorships** – staff are seeking construction sponsors to assist with replacing flooring and counter/sinks in the Kitsap Sun Pavilion lower restrooms.

- **E-Tix Program**
 - During set up for the Wild West Showdown, staff discovered that laptops were not working. 4 laptops were updated and 2 needed to be rebuilt completely. The Boca (which prints tickets) had a broken port and has been sent to Boca Systems for repair. E-Tix is providing a temporary Boca until Fair while the broken one is being repaired. Peninsula Home & Garden Show will use the ticket program and staff have been scheduled and all equipment tested and in good working order. The next ticketed event will be in May (Destruction Derby).

- **Work Parties**
 - Eagle Scout projects – Daniel White is constructing fencing at the Lower Arena walkway this month. This fencing will replace the current splintering rail fencing.
 - Washington Youth Academy sent 50 cadets to assist in Scotch Broom removal along Nels Nelson Road in early March and a second one in mid-March. This group did a tremendous job.
 - Three dedicated volunteers continue to make great strides at the Kitsap Kids Playground, Fairgrounds Barn area, and Fairgrounds landscape trimming.
 - United Way Day of Caring is June 26, staff are making plans to create projects.

PRAB March, 2015

PARKS RESOURCE SUPERINTENDENT

- Anderson Landing -Multiple trees came down in a recent windstorm. About ½ of the trail system is closed for safety reasons
- Anderson Point Park – Fence installation slated for March 16th and 17th, ditch and culvert work contract being routed.
- Banner Forest - Volunteers are working on removing a large amount of Holly from the park.
- Buck Lake Park – Parks staff working on a French drain in the lower part of the park and working with WDFW and KC Noxious Weed Coordinator, on lake weed removal to restore the swimming area.
- Carpenter Lake Park - 8 volunteers completed a spring clean-up of the Carpenter Lake Boardwalk
- Guillemot Cove - Volunteers have submitted a grant for \$10,000 for supplies for a boardwalk that will running through the estuary
- Horseshoe Lake Park – Partnership between KC Parks and Keypen to take place again in 2015.
- Howe Farm - Lori and Cliff met with Clean Water Kitsap representative to discuss wetland and creek issues within the dog park.
- Illahee - The Illahee Stewardship group is updating their Stewardship Plan
- Island Lake Meeting Facility – Parks staff looking into various new floor replacements and/or improvements.
- Newberry Hill Heritage Park -Volunteers continue to clean up brush from last year's logging operation. Volunteers are working with Arno to mark trees for the next round of thinning
- Norwegian Point Park – Steps are in motion on the demo contract. Power is secured, abatement inspection/testing completed. Fence project still in motion. Completion slated for mid-April. – HCC Board working on a lease agreement towards the use of the boat house.
- North Kitsap Heritage Park - Volunteers conducted a public presentation on Variable Density Thinning.
- Point No Point Lighthouse Park – The last phase of the duplexes is wrapping up.

The Northwest Training Facility will be removing old concrete and installing new concrete, from the duplexes to the lighthouse. As well as creating a nice rock feature in front of the park entrance sign. The Friends of Point No Point have submitted a grant proposal to LEP (License Plate grant) to replace and refurbish 3 doors in the lighthouse

- Port Gamble Park – Parks staff installed the new parking lot. Continued work list of the installation of pole fencing, wheel stops, a park KIOSK, signs, a Sani-can w/a screen, and general park cleanup. Over 100 volunteers worked with KCP, GPC, NKTA, and EMBA to clean up access points of the Port Gamble property, on February 21st. Hauled out over 200 tires and over 16 cubic yards of garbage and appliances.
- Salsbury Point Park – Floating dock slated for install in mid-April.
- Silverdale Community Center – All occupants have been removed out of the upstairs into new locations, and/or into the Evergreen Room.
- Silverdale Dog Park –PRAB member trying to save and recruit volunteers to maintain and keep the park open due to the demise of the originating group.
- Wildcat Lake Park – Parks staff restored the fishing area/wall.
- Interviews for (3) FTE positions took place March 10-11. Parks staff CESL training scheduled for March 25, 2015.

Stewardship Coordinator

- Parks staff conducted the Annual Stewardship meeting. 32 volunteers attend and all stewardship groups were represented. Also in attendance were Katrina Knutson (DCD,) Dana Coggon (Noxious Weeds,) Dori, Jim, Steven, and Park Board members Frank Stricklin, Jon Pearson, and Alvin Andrus.
- At the request of the American Trails Association, Lori is working with Patrick Parsel, National Trails Trainer for American Conservation Experience, to put together a presentation for the International Trails Symposium on working with volunteers.
- 2 first aid classes to certify our park staff were conducted.
- Stream Steward Training completed
- Lori is attending Interpretive Training classes through Stillwaters Environmental Center and the National Association of Interpretation



Parks Planning - March PRAB Report

Steven Starlund | Ric Catron

Port Gamble Heritage Forest – Stewardship Planning

Members of the Stewardship Steering Committee and Parks staff organized a park cleanup focused at our Hwy 104 Trailhead (#2), the PSE powerline right-of-way, and along both sides of Hwy 104. Years of accumulation of garbage, tires and appliance and car parts, resulted in sixty cubic yards of garbage and two hundred tires for disposal. One hundred volunteers showed up for the event, ranging in ages from seven to seventy-two and logged in more than 500 hundred work-hours.

Trailhead #2 (along Hwy 104) was cleared of blackberry and scotsbroom by park staff and a WCC crew. Debris was removed and revealed a gravel landing, approximately 100 ft. x 65ft. With donated monies from North Kitsap Trail Association we were able to put down a lift of base rock and ¾” minus topping. With grading support by KC Public Works our original trail parking, which would accommodate 4-6 cars in a muddy, brambled parking lot, now has the capacity for 25-30 cars. Already 14 cars were seen using the parking area on the weekend following. Perimeter fencing, signing and an informational kiosk will be installed this month.

The Stewardship Committee developed draft Stewardship Goals and Guiding Principles, and formed a subcommittee to look at re-routing a popular multi-use trail away from a beaver pond and designing an engineered trail-bridge crossing at a suitable stream location.

Parks has contracted with Parametrix to collect and assess wildlife habitat values on our new property and map sensitive areas and wildlife corridors which will be used to classification areas for preservation and help determine levels of acceptable public access and recreation.

Howe Farm Barn -- West-Wing Demolition and Reconstruction

DCD has approved Plans/Permits. Our Consultant is assembling Bid Packet for submittal this month.

South Kitsap Regional Park

Park staff is awaiting approval by DCD. Plans were presented to DCD for 4th submittal in February. Master Plan Development signs were produced and will be placed at each end of the park to inform park visitors of the upcoming construction changes to the park. Anticipated construction time is five months from bid award.



Watertrails

Our Watertrails Advisory Committee is selecting signage for potential watertrail sites and discussing management and operations considerations necessary to implement a county-wide watertrail park program.