CDLT Nason Creek UWP Horseshoe Bend Acquisition

Chelan –Douglas Land Trust

14th Round Funding Cycle

July 12, 2013

Anticipated Request from SRFB:	**$ 293,000**
Anticipated Total Request:	**$ 293,000**
Other Match	**51,715**
Anticipated TOTAL Project Budget:	**$ 344,715**

Summary of Project Changes (for Final Application only)

The Thompson property, approximately 1.93 acres, lying north of Hwy. 2 has been removed from the proposal. Although this disconnected former main channel of Nason Creek has a culvert connecting it to ground water on the opposite side of the highway, there is no current plan for reconnection that would provide fish access to the Thompson pond area.

The Cost Estimate has therefore been revised to delete the Thompson parcel and revise other cost estimates consistent with recent experience on the Lower White Pine project (#11-1372A). The net result is a decrease of $35,000 in total project cost. The Tributary Committee request has been removed; the balance of the project wil be funded with other match (landowner donation and/or local grant).

The Application Text and Appendices have been revised to delete the Thompson parcel.

The Review Panel asked about Chelan County's plans with regard to its adjacent property. CDLT has discussed this high priority area with the County for several years. CDLT is pursuing this project because of the County's assurance of its intent to partner with protection, restoration and public access on the County's adjacent 22 acres and 2500 feet of stream bank (Appendix E Letter of Support). Together, these 34 acres have 4500 feet on both sides of this wild spring Chinook spawning area with room for natural channel movement and stream complexity. CDLT and the County have discussed the possibility of an interpretive trail and signage on the Coaker parcel similar to the White River Trail at the Tall Timber Ranch. Such a project – should it be proposed – would be consistent with habitat protection objectives and processed through required Lead Entity and RCO approval processes.

A map (Appendix A – Map 4) has been added with the GIS layers for possible restoration activities on the subject property as prepared by Interfluve for the Yakama Nation.

A map showing the location of pit tag array site NAU and graph of 2012 spring Chinook data is Appendix A – Map 5.

Spawning surveys from the Chelan PUD annual monitoring report have been updated with 2012 data.

A Draft Stewardship Plan is attached as Appendix F.

SRFB/TRIB Proposal Checklist

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1. Problem Statement

The project addresses the need to protect functional habitat and to prevent habitat fragmentation and degradation. Nason Creek is a Category 2 stream, a major spawning area for spring Chinook and steelhead and a core area for bull trout (UC RTT Biological Strategy 2013, Appendix E). It has high Intrinsic Potential for endangered spring Chinook and steelhead and is the highest priority in the Wenatchee Basin for both Protection and Restoration (Id. Tables E3, E4). Reach 3 of Nason Creek, RM 9.4 – 14.3, has a high percentage of the spring Chinook and steelhead spawning in all of Nason Creek, which in turn has a high percentage in the entire Wenatchee basin (Chelan PUD 2012 Annual Report, June 2013). The Bureau of Reclamation's Tributary Assessment states that Reach 3 has the highest potential in the 10 miles studied to build upon existing high quality habitat with restoration actions (USBR 2008, p. 3). Because the area is under pressure for rural and recreational development - as well as the effects of the highway and railroad - it is essential to protect the functional habitat.

The area between RM 12.0 and 12.8 was platted in the early 1900's as the town of Merritt, lying between the railroad and then-meandering Nason Creek. The railroad had already been constructed south of Merritt; the highway was itself a sinuous ribbon along the hillside above the creek. This changed when Highway 2 was straightened throughout this reach to run some 1000 feet parallel to the railroad between RM 9.5 to 13.2. This cut off numerous meanders and off-stream connections.

Because of the historic subdivision of private properties along Nason Creek, assembling meaningful pieces of habitat protection and accomplishing significant restoration projects is difficult. The "Horseshoe Bend" project is a unique opportunity to put together several adjoining properties for both purposes. Two private property owners (Coaker and Alberg) have expressed willingness to sell a total of 5 small parcels totaling 12.29 acres with 1,950 feet of streambank. This final application has deleted the Thompson disconnected pond per RTT and State Review Panel comments. Chelan County owns 22.2 acres of contiguous property with 2,500 feet of stream bank. This property was deeded to the County by a local resident over a decade ago. The County's property will not be acquired, but will continue to be held as conservation property. Both Coaker and Alberg properties have derelict buildings and other debris that will be removed as part of this project. The assembled site will provide protected habitat with the Chelan County property including 36.44 acres and 4,450 linear feet of stream bank covering both sides of the creek and affording unobstructed channel migration. Future opportunities include a public access trail and interpretative signage, as well as potential restoration actions recommended in the Bureau of Reclamation's Tributary and Reach Assessments, and preliminary restoration actions prepared by Interfluve for the Yakama Nation.

2. Project Purpose

A. Project goals.

The goal of this project is to protect and maintain 12.29 acres of largely riparian habitat with mature stands of deciduous and evergreen trees along 1,950 linear feet of stream bank. Permanent protection will prevent degradation of spring Chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing area by eliminating threats of subdivision development and associated habitat

degradation, including erosion and sedimentation from construction, water withdrawal from domestic wells, pollution, bank hardening, removal of LWD, loss of riparian vegetation and pollution from septic systems and household chemicals. Landowner willingness at this time enables reassembly of these parcels for protection prevents further subdivison and increase in the number of owners that would make acquisition and restoration activities even more difficult.

B. Project objectives.

The primary objective of the project is to maintain the property in its natural state to ensure that it remains as unconfined floodplain, and unrestricted channel migration zone with natural stream complexity. Specific objectives are to protect, in perpetuity, .37 miles of riverbank and associated wetlands consistent with maintaining and improving habitat for endangered salmonids. The outcomes from this permanent protection are to permanently prevent degradation of the existing habitat from development, to facilitate restoration activities to enhance the habitat, and to have compatible public access and education activities.

After the properties are acquired, CDLT will look to the Upper White Pine Reach Assessment (Bureau of Reclamation 2009) and the Regional Technical Team for guidance regarding appropriate restoration activities. CDLT is discussing with Chelan County the possibilities for a low impact public access and interpretative signage location on the Coaker parcel after it is acquired and cleaned up. This type of plan would go through required review processes, but is a potential opportunity for salmon recovery outreach similar the the project installed at Tall Timber Ranch on the White River.

3. Project Context

A. Describe the location of the project in the watershed.

The Project is located at Nason Creek River Mile 12.0 - 12.6 of the Upper White Pine Reach 3. Nason Creek flows into the Wenatchee River, a tributary of the Columbia River (Appendix A - Map 1). It is considered a Priority 2 stream with high quality aquatic resources, but in general more fragmented than Priority 1 streams. Despite historic subdivision and constraints between Highway 2 and the Burlington-Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad, the area has high fish use (see details below).

B. List the fish resources present at the site and targeted by this project.

Species	Life History Present (egg,	Current Population Trend (decline,	ESA Coverage	Life History Target (egg, juvenile,
Spring Chinook	MaSA, Egg, juvenile, adult	Stable	Y	Egg, juvenile, adult
Steelhead	MaSA, Egg, juvenile, adult	Stable	Y	Egg, juvenile, adult

Bull Trout	Core Area, Egg, juvenile, adult	Stable	Y	Egg, juvenile, adult
Coho Salmon	Egg, juvenile, adult	Stable	N	Egg, juvenile, adult

Spring Chinook and steelhead redds are well represented in this properties (Appendix A – Map 2). The survey data was provided by the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board as GIS shapefiles.

The 2012 spawning surveys for the Chelan County PUD reported that Nason Creek had 24.3% of the 1,704 spring Chinook redds counted in the entire Wenatchee River Basin, and 38% of the spawning in Nason Creek was in Reach 3 (2012 Annual Report p. 114-117). In 2012, 38% of all steelhead spawning in the Wenatchee Basin was in Nason Creek: 46% of the Nason Creek Spawning was in this reach N3, and most of the rest just downstream in N2 (2012 Annual Report p. 36-38).

The numbers of fish and wild/hatchery fish distribution at the site are recorded by a pit tag array in Nason Creek adjacent to the upriver Alberg parcel. For example, up to 22 spring Chinook a day passed the array between mid-July and mid-September 2012 (Appendix A – Map 5).

C. Discuss how this project fits within your regional recovery plan and local lead entity's strategy to restore or protect salmonid habitat in the watershed

This is a Category 2 watershed and Tier 1 priority habitat action under Biological Strategy of the Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Plan. The Biological Strategy states "The highest priority for protecting biological productivity should be to allow natural geo-fluvial processes, such as unrestricted stream channel migration and sediment transport, instream complexity, and flood plain function. The principal means to meet this objective is to protect the channel-migration zone and the riparian zone beyond the channel-migration zone, when these features are functioning at a high level ." This area has been impacted by development (now-abandoned small vacation cabins , railroad, and power lines); however, the majority of the riparian areas are in functioning condition, there is significant off-channel and wetland habitat, and diverse riparian vegetation with large trees.. Uniting the subject properties under protection allow the greatest natural function possible between Hwy. 2 and the BNSF Railroad, and permanently secure scarce off-channel habitat in this area of Nason Creek (Appendix A – Maps 2, 3).

D. Explain why it is important to do this project now instead of at a later date.

Habitat protection in this reach of Nason Creek requires re-assembling subdivided private parcels, and having multiple private owners willing to sell at the same time is a rare opportunity. CDLT has been in contact with these owners since 2009, and this is the first time all have agreed. The willingness of Chelan County to cooperate with protection and future public access and/or restoration projects makes this even more attractive.

E. If any part or phase of this project previously has been reviewed or funded by the SRFB, please fill in the table below.

N/A.

4. Project Description

A. Provide a detailed description of the proposed project, including project size, scope, design, and how it will address the problem(s) described above. *Describe specific restoration methods and design elements you plan to employ. (Acquisition-only projects need not respond to this question.)*

See Supplemental Question A for Acquisition-only projects.

B. If this project includes measures to stabilize an eroding stream bank, explain why bank stabilization at this location is necessary to accomplish habitat recovery.

N/A.

C. If restoration or acquisition will occur in phases or is part of a recovery strategy, describe the goal of the overall strategy, explain individual sequencing steps, and which of these steps is included in this application.

The first phase of this project is the property acquisition to be accomplished under this grant.

CDLT will work with potential sponsors for future work on its properties, and engage with the Regional Technical Team and the Review Panel as appropriate.

D. Describe the long-term stewardship and maintenance obligations for the project or acquired land.

CDLT has prepared a Draft Stewardship Plan (Appendix F) to guide the permanent stewardship for habitat protection, appropriate restoration, and compatible public access. In order to acquire the properties, CDLT Board policy requires that it obtain adequate stewardship funding, generally obtained as donations from the selling landowners.

E. Describe other approaches and design alternatives that were considered to achieve the project's objectives and why the preferred alternative was selected.

None of these owners is interested in a conservation easement, and fee acquisition provides better flexibility for future restoration if appropriate.

F. List all landowner names.

Edward Coaker, Michael Alberg. (Landowner Acknowledgments Appendix D-1,2).

G. Has the Washington Department of Natural Resources confirmed that your project is or is not on state-owned aquatic lands?

N/A

H. List project partners and their role and contribution to the project.

Chelan County owns approximately 22 undeveloped acres in the middle of Horseshoe Bend. These County owned parcels are adjacent to the 12.29 acres of private parcels CDLT will acquire to protect a significant habitat area (Appendix A – Maps 1-3). CDLT and the County are cooperating on this project to develop a plan for future protection, public access, and restoration for the entire area. If project funds are secured, CCNRD staff will manage the debris removal from the Coaker parcel.

I. Stakeholder Outreach:

CDLT regularly communicates with its 1,100 members about its salmon habitat protection work in the Entiat and Wenatchee watersheds. CDLT members highly value these efforts. CDLT leads public outings on its properties to educate about salmon and their habitat. Volunteer groups including individuals, businesses and students participate in volunteer projects including riparian planting and weed control. CDLT regularly does outreach with service clubs and other groups to highlight its activities. CDLT staff regularly attends meetings of the Implementation Team, Wenatchee Watershed Planning Unit, and Wenatchee Habitat Subcommittee, coordinating with partner organizations. Because of landowner confidentiality issues, CDLT is not able to do outreach about specific acquisitions in advance of project initiation.

J. Contingency Planning:

There are no constraints or uncertainties expected at this time.

K. List and describe the major tasks and time schedule you will use to complete the project.

TASK	TIMELINE
Complete Appraisals	August 2014
Environmental Assessments and other due diligence	December 2014
Negotiate Purchase and Sale Agreements	March 2015
Title, Closing, Stewardship Plan	June 2015
Complete clean-up	October 2015

Acquisition Project Supplemental Questions

A. Provide a detailed description of the property.

Reach 3 of Nason Creek, RM 9.4 – 14.3, has a high percentage of the spring Chinook and steelhead spawning in all of Nason Creek, which in turn has a high percentage in the entire Wenatchee basin (Chelan PUD 2012 Annual Report, June 2013). Because the area is under pressure for rural and recreational development - as well as the effects of the highway and railroad - it is essential to protect the functional habitat. The spawning surveys show high fish use in the creek within Horseshoe Bend. These parcels are already subdivided into small lots that can be separately developed for recreational cabins on lots as small as .82 acres. The USBR Tributary Assessment described subreach OZ-3 as "functioning at greater than 80% percent efficiency which makes the subreach protection-oriented. Riparian rehabilitation actions can be implemented in tandem with protection strategies to address the small amount of disturbed vegetation." (USBR 2009, p. 31).

The following chart provides the basic statistics regarding the property permanently protected under this grant. Appendix A – Maps 1-3 give a good understanding of the habitat and the way these properties link together.

Parcel No.	Owner	Acres per Assessor*	Stream bank Feet	# Lots	% Floodplain	Zoning*
261603695025	Coaker	2.00	1,000	1	100%	RR5
261604140100	Alberg	10.29	950	5	90%	RR5
261604140200	Alberg					RR5
261604140050	Alberg					RR5
261603695175	Alberg					RR5/RR2.5
Project Total		**12.29**	**1,950**	**7**	**94%**	

*****Assessor's acreages may not equal GIS acres. Parcels less than the current zoning classification minimum lot size were subdivided previously and are grandfathered.

B. State what type of acquisition is proposed (e.g., fee title, conservation easement).

Fee title.

C. State the size of the property to be acquired.

12.29 acres. See Question A above .

D. Describe the property's proximity to publically owned or protected properties in the vicinity.

The subject property lies in an area of significant connected protection. The Forest Service owns the property to the west abutting the Alberg property. The unnamed stream from the north flows through Forest Service property, feeding the Thompson-Kisker pond/wetland that is connected by a culvert to off-channel habitat south of Hwy. 2 (deleted from the proposal). The BNSF Railroad borders on the south, with a few private parcels and large amounts of Forest Service property beyond (Appendix A – Map 3).

E. If uplands are included on the property to be acquired, state their size and explain why they are essential for protecting salmonid habitat.

N/A.

F. State the percentage of the total project area that is intact and fully functioning habitat.

After clean up of Coaker and Alberg parcels and clean out of Thompson Kisker culvert, 100% of the project area should be intact and fully functioning.

G. Explain property restoration needs.

The acquisition proposal includes removal of all debris on the Coaker and Alberg parcels. The Bureau of Reclamation's 2009 Upper White Pine Reach Assessment identifies this area (UWP OZ-1 and UWP OZ-3) as having high geomorphic potential and recommends protection of current levels of geomorphic, hydrological and riparian function (USBR 2009, pp. 29-31). The UC RTT Biological Strategy recommends consideration for Nason Creek side channel and wetland connections, channel form, riparian condition and instream structural complexity as rehabilitation. The Yakama Nation did a potential restoration project study of the corridor, and highlighted off-channel creation and enhancement , bar-apex logjams and meander bend log jams as potential for these properties (Appendix A – Map 4). CDLT will work with potential sponsors on appropriate restoration proposals.

H. List structures (home, barn, outbuildings, fence) on the property and any proposed modifications.

The Coaker and Alberg properties have derelict structures from decades ago when small vacation cabins were rented along Nason Creek. The Coaker site also has car bodies to be removed from the site (Appendix B – Photos). An estimate by Chelan County Natural Resources to remove these materials in included in the cost estimate (Appendix C – Cost Estimate)**.** There are no occupied structures.

I. Describe adjacent land uses (upstream, downstream, across stream, upland).

Forest Service property abuts the western border, and cattycorner to the north and south. (Appendix A – Map 1). Chelan County property is in the middle of the horseshoe on both sides of the river. There is private property, some developed for residential/recreational use, to the east, west and north (Appendix A – Map 3).

J. Describe the:

i. **Zoning/land use** Approx. 11 acres RR5 (minimum 10 acres) and 1.25 acres RR2.5 (minimum 5 acres). However, the lots are already subdivided at lot sizes significantly less than the current minimum (as little as .82 acres), and are grandfathered under the Chelan County Code.

ii. **Shoreline Master Plan designation** Conservancy

iii. **Portion of site within 100-year floodplain** 94%

iv. **Portion of site within designated floodway** 0%

K. Explain why federal, state, and local regulations are insufficient to protect the property from degradation.

Federal, state and local regulations do not prevent development within the legally-identified floodplain. Chelan County allows construction in the floodplain by placing fill to raise the structure. Moreover, the Development Department's enforcement is only complaint-driven and is a low priority in budget-challenged times.

The subject parcels are already subdivided at much smaller sizes than allowed under the current zoning, and are developable as platted. Under the Chelan County Code Section 12.32.050, all lots recorded prior to October 17, 2000 are legal lots of record, as are lots in a short plat, in a major subdivision, greater than 20 acres, or with an approved certificate of exemption, building permit or land use permit. The County's "Reasonable use" regulation (Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Overlay District Section 11.78.220) states that the habitat regulations are not to be applied to prohibit reasonable use or to constitute a taking of property rights. For example, in 2011 the County settled a lawsuit with an Entiat River property owner by issuing a building permit for a residence in violation of the required setback and within the channel migration zone of the river.

While local regulations in Washington State protect riparian areas through the Growth Management Act, there is no prohibition against full enjoyment of property that can include frequent disturbance in riparian areas. Additionally, there are no requirements for landowner participation or permission for restoration projects such as the ones potentially occurring on Nason Creek.

L. For projects that have a goal of saving water:

N/A. Protection will prevent development of domestic wells.

M. If buying the land, explain why acquiring a conservation easement to extinguish certain development, timber, agricultural, mineral, or water rights will not achieve the goals and objectives of the project.

The landowners do not wish to continue to own the properties under a conservation easement. The subdivided parcels are too small to have any significant private use and put the balance of the property under an easement. Since the project has potential for both public access and restoration as well as habitat protection, fee acquisition is the best option.

N. For acquisition projects intending to purchase multiple properties within an area, identify all the possible parcels that will provide similar benefits and certainty of success and provide a clear description of how parcels will be prioritized and how priority parcels will be pursued for acquisition.

With the benefit of Bureau of Reclamation's Tributary and Reach Assessments, CDLT has identified the highest priority contiguous parcels with intact habitat and connections to other protected property. Due to their size of these parcels, CDLT will seek to acquire all of the parcels together in order to constitute a meaningful and manageable unit. T

Order of priority: Coaker, Alberg.

CITATIONS.

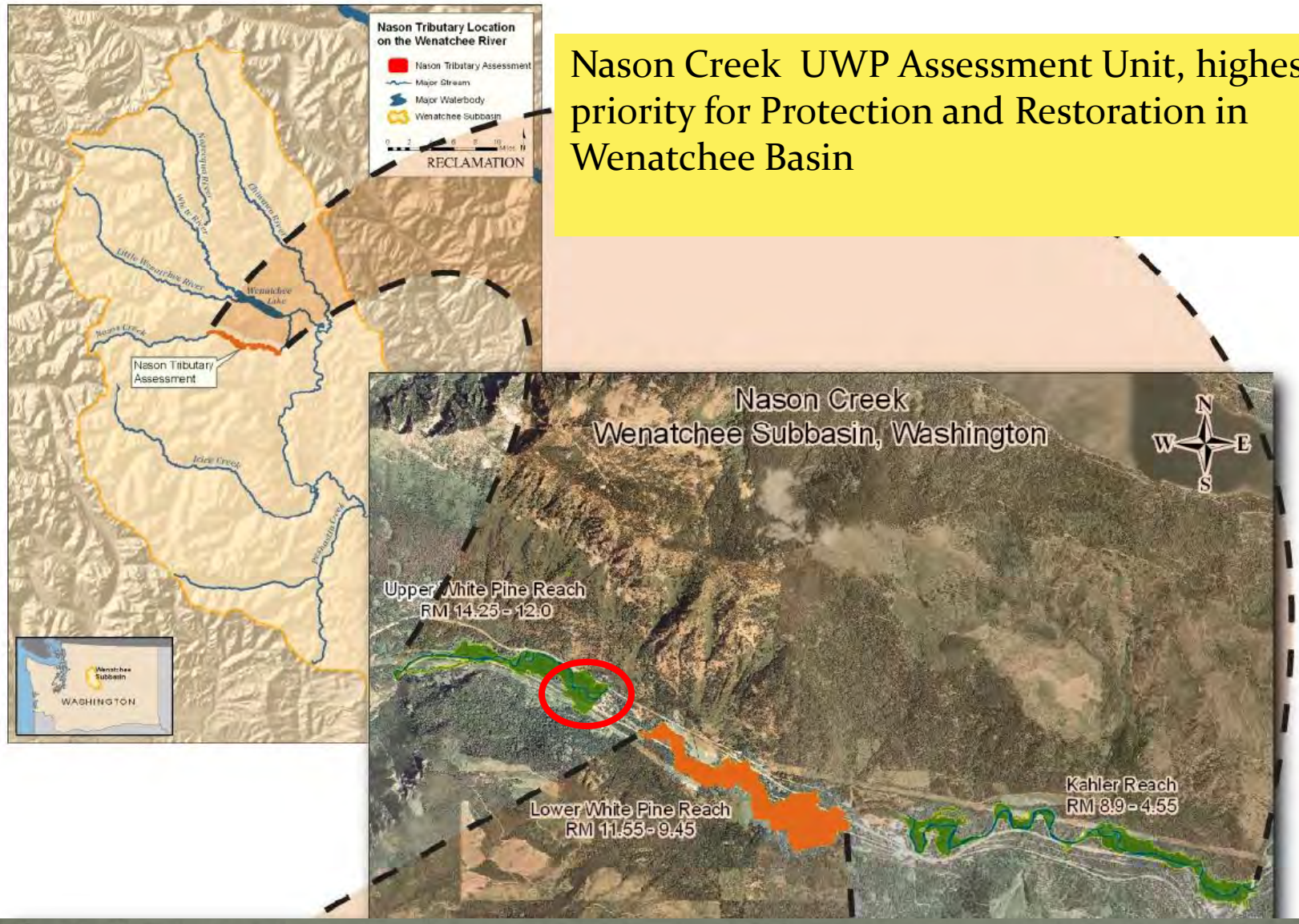
Hillman, T. M. Miller, T. Miller, M. Tonseth, M. Highes, A. Nurdoch, L. Keller, and J. Murauskas. 2013. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Chelan County PUD Hatchery Programs. 2012 Annual Report. Report to the HCP Hatchery Committee, Wenatchee, WA.

(UCRTT) Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team. 2013. A Biological Strategy to Protect and Restore Salmonid Habitat in the Upper Columbia Region. Available online at http://www.ucsrb.com/resources.asp.

(UCSRB) Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board. 2007. Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan. August 2007. Available online at http://www.ucsrb.com/resources.asp.

(USBR, 2008) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 2008. Nason Creek Tributary Assessment. July 2008. Available online at http://www.usbr.gov/pn/programs/fcrps/thp/ucao/wenatchee/nasoncreek/tributary-assmt.pdf.

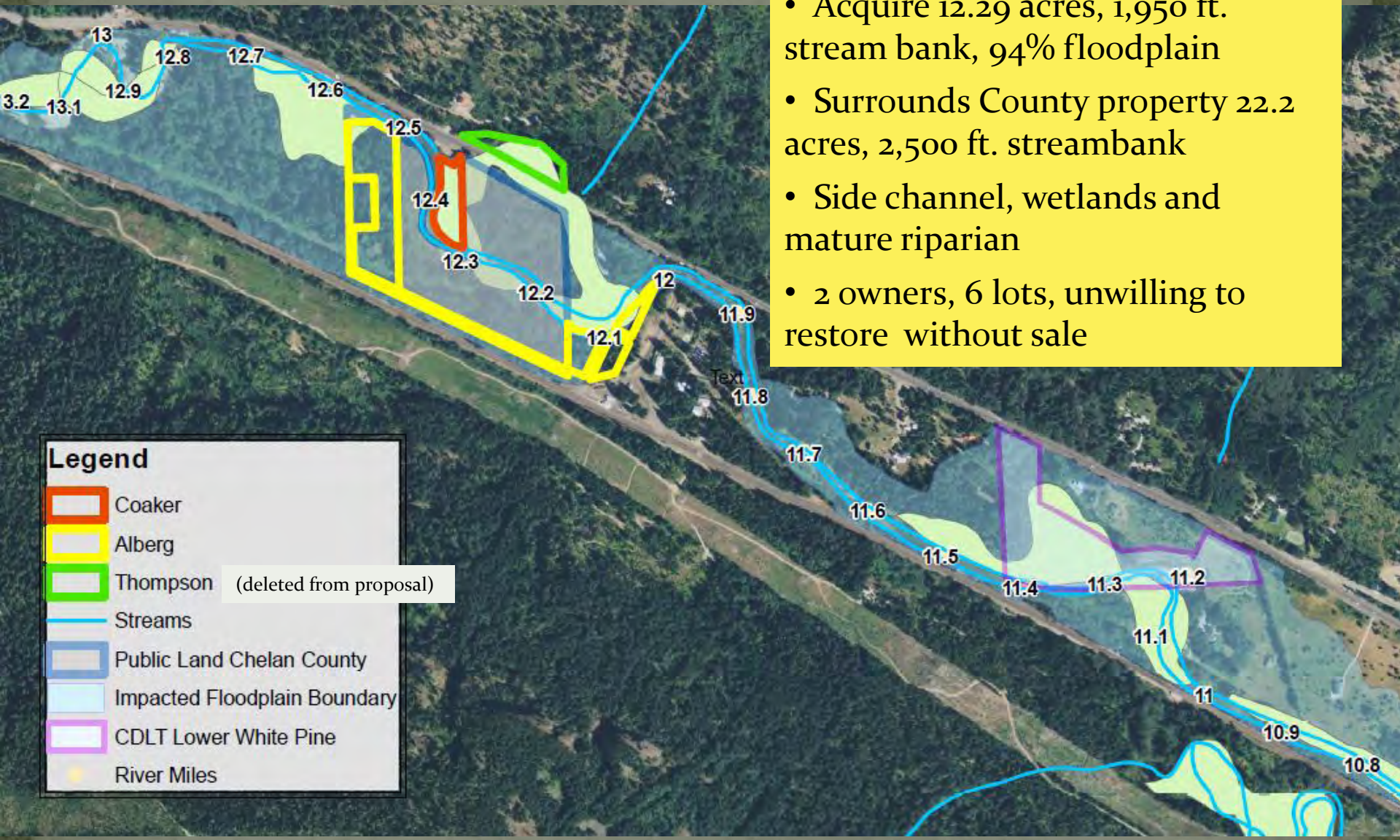
(USBR, 2009) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 2009. Upper White Pine Reach Assessment: Nason Creek. March 2009. Available online at http://www.usbr.gov/pn/programs/fcrps/thp/ucao/wenatchee/upperwhitepine/uwp-reachassmt.pdf .

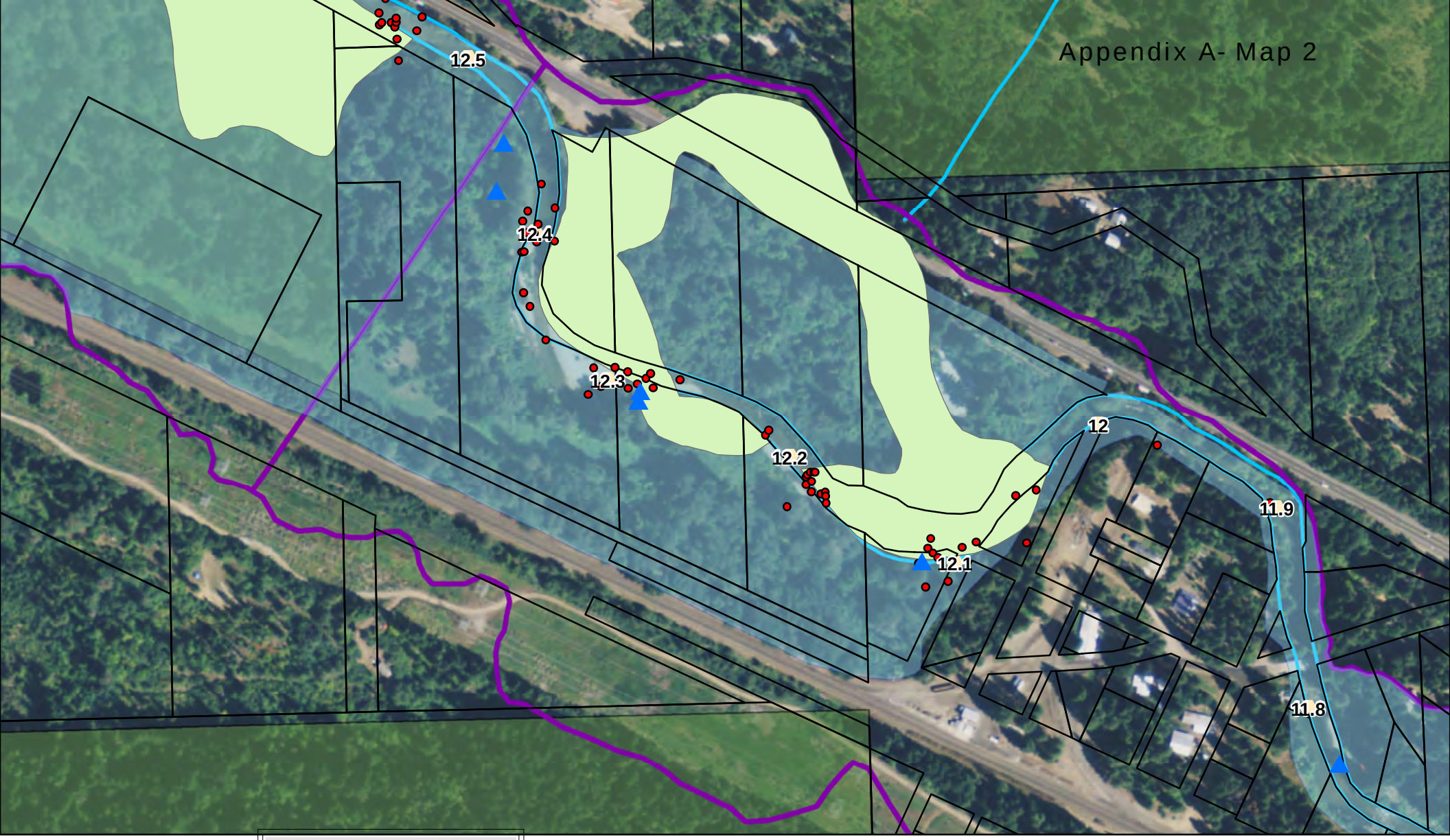


Nason Creek UWP Assessment Unit, highest priority for Protection and Restoration in Wenatchee Basin

RM 12.0-12.6:

- Acquire 12.29 acres, 1,950 ft. stream bank, 94% floodplain
- Surrounds County property 22.2 acres, 2,500 ft. streambank
- Side channel, wetlands and mature riparian
- 2 owners, 6 lots, unwilling to restore without sale





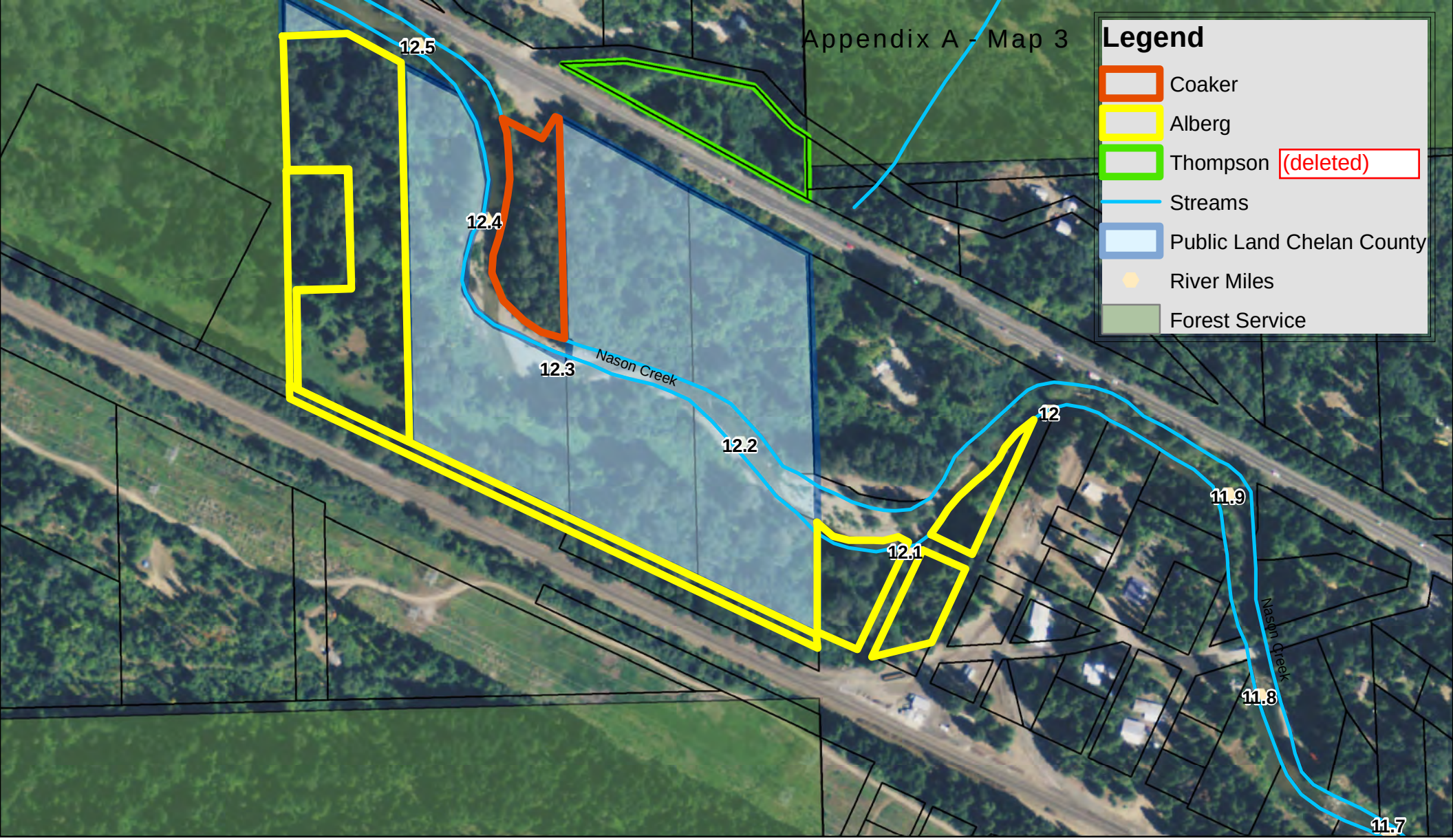
Legend

- Steelhead Redds
- Spring Chinook Redds
- CONUS_wet_poly
- River Miles
- Impacted Floodplain Boundary
- Geologic Floodplain Boundary
- Streams
- Forest Service

1:4,000

0 170 340 680 1,020 1,360 Feet

NAID 2011



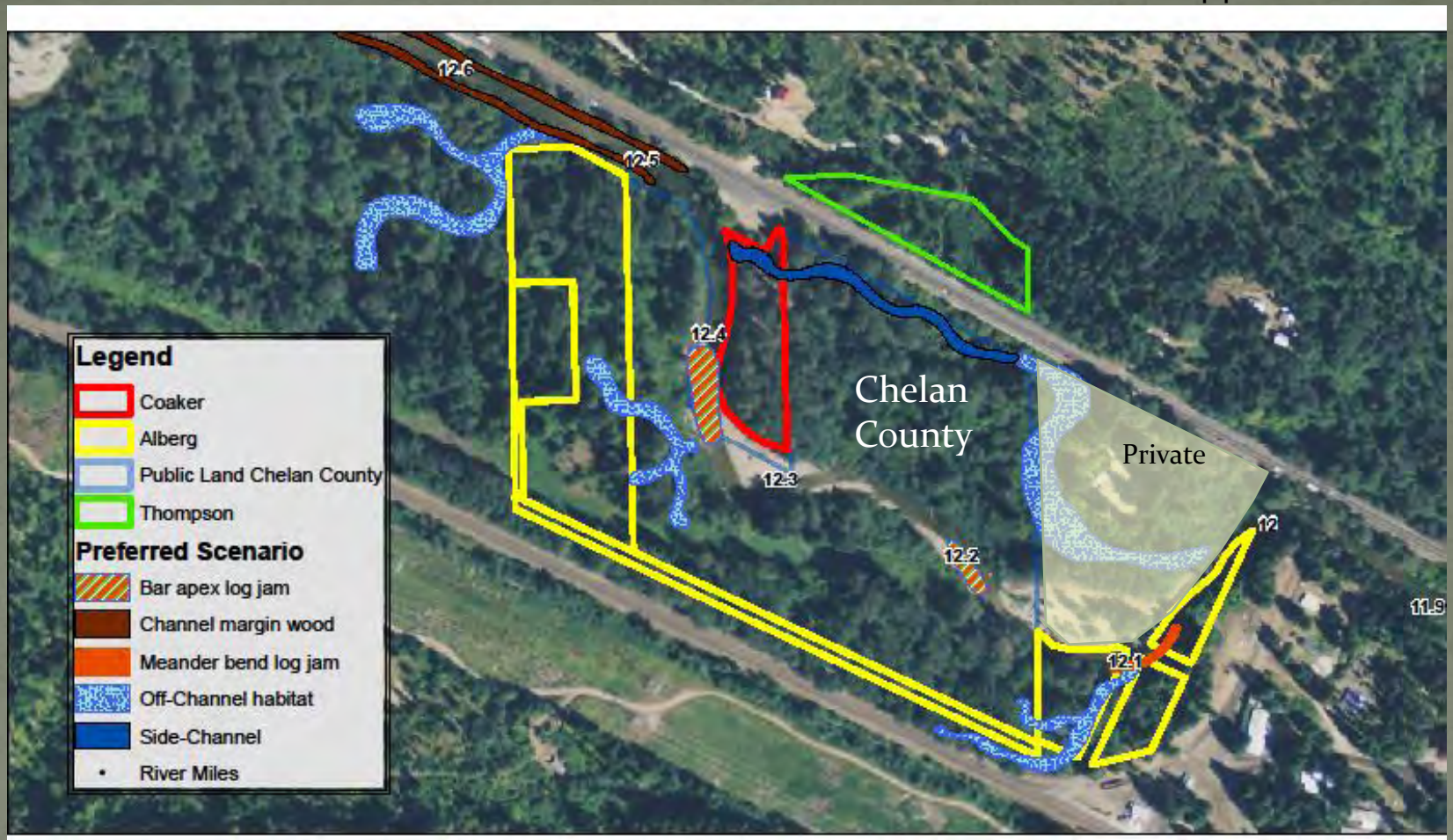
Upper White Pine Parcels for Acquisition

1:4,000

Miles

0 0.04 0.08 0.16

NAID 2011



Yakama Nation Upper White Pine restoration scenario

1:4,000

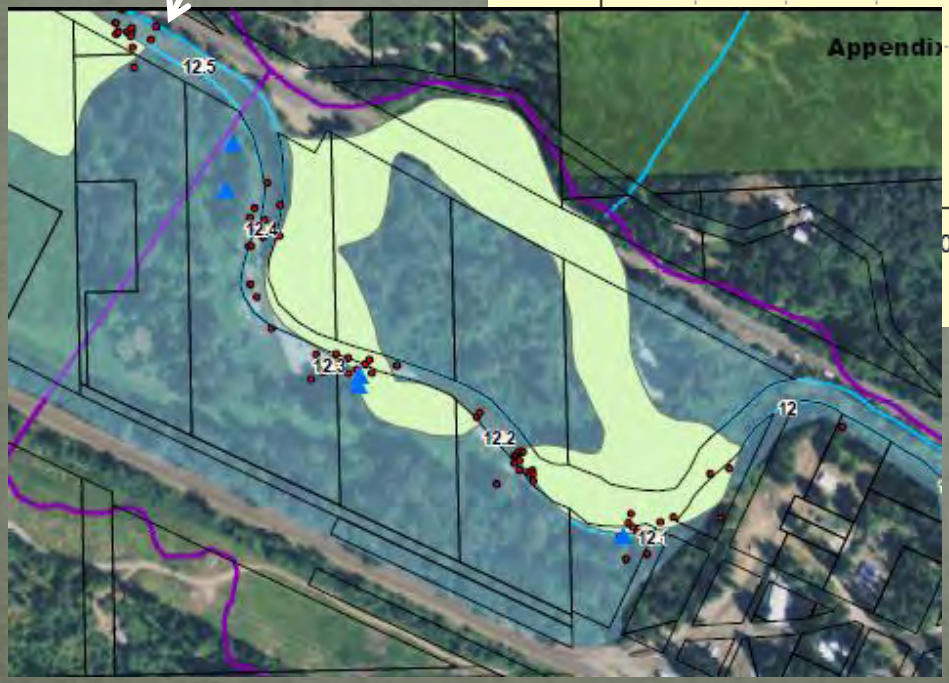
NAID 2011

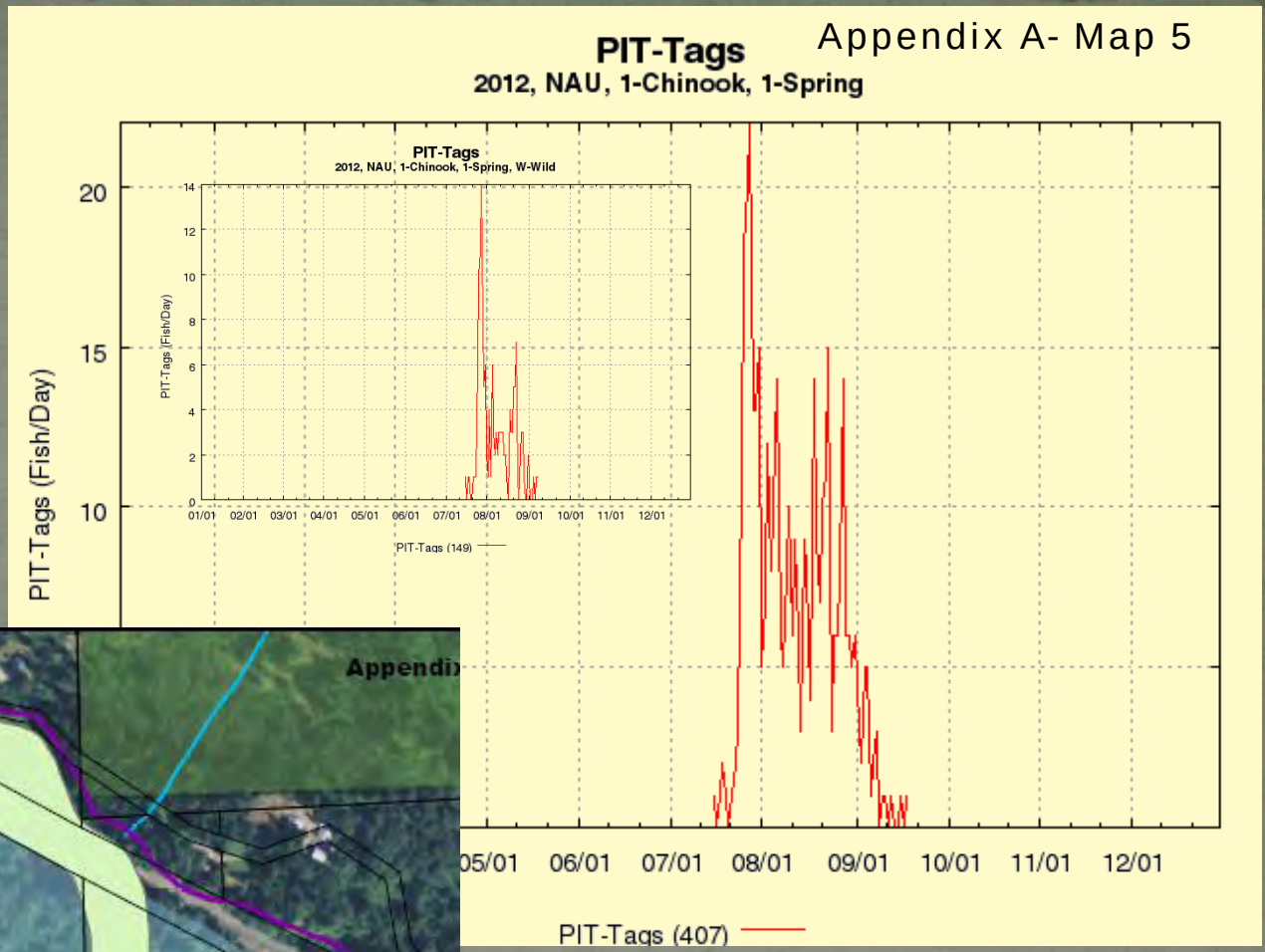
0 300 600 1,200 Feet

Appendix A- Map 5

Columbia River DART
2012 spring Chinook:
66% wild fish

Pit Tag array NAU





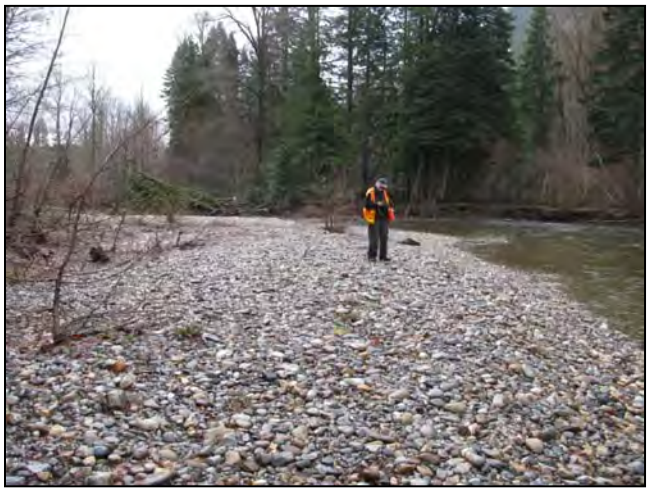
Coaker Parcel

Nason Creek

Derelict buildings and cars for removal under contract with Chelan County.

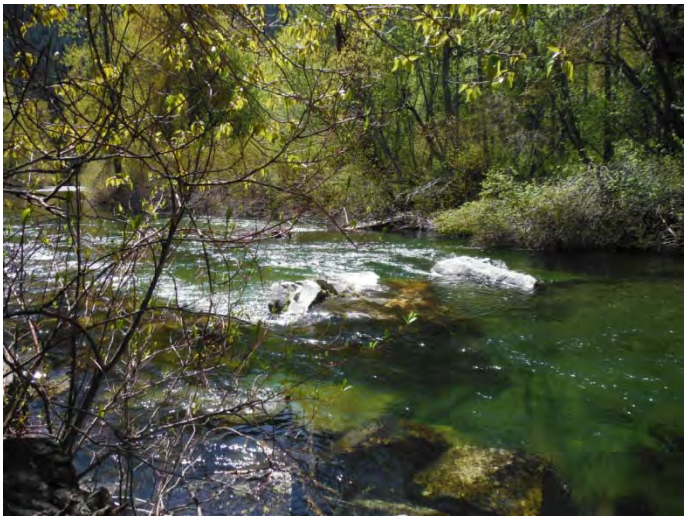
Coaker gravel bar on left bank looking upriver towards Chelan County and Alberg parcels

Coaker gravel bar looking downriver toward Chelan County parcel; LWM falling into Nason Creek in background.



Looking upriver at falling tree from further east (Chelan County parcel)

Alberg Parcel at RM 12.5 adjacent to Hwy. 2



Large boulders and deep pool

Looking downriver – Alberg on right bank

Looking upriver – high spawning area

Alberg Parcel on Merritt side

Former cabin complex structures

Nason Creek at RM 12.1, numerous spring Chinook and steelhead Redds mapped

REVISED COST ESTIMATE NASON CREEK UPPER WHITE PINE HORSESHOE BEND ACQUISITION #13-1287

	Coaker	Alberg	TOTAL
Land Costs	120,000	150,000	270,000
Site Clean up	19,150	22,650	41,800
Incidentals			
Appraisal	2,500	2,500	5,000
Review	750	750	1,500
Environmental Assessment	1,500	1,500	3,000
Title	500	500	1,000
Closing & Recording	500	500	1,000
Survey	500	500	1,000
Fencing	750	750	1,500
Noxious Weed Control	500	500	1,000
Stewardship Plan	750	750	1,500
Incidentals subtotal	8,250	8,250	16,500
Administration (≤5%)	7,370	9,045	16,415
Project Total			**344,715**

Anticipated Request from SRFB	**293,000**
Other Match	**51,715**

Appendix K: Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Landowner Information

Name of Landowner: Michael Alberg

Landowner Contact Information:

☒ Mr. ☐ Ms. Title:

First Name: Michael Last Name: Alberg

Contact Mailing Address: 800 Shale Pit. Road, Ellensburg, WA 98926

Contact E-Mail Address: agspecialist@gmail.com

Property Address or Location: Hwy 2, APN 261604140100, 261604140200, 261604140050, 261612515040

1. I am the legal owner of property described in this grant application.
2. I am aware that the project is being proposed on my property.
3. If the grant is successfully awarded, I will be contacted and asked to engage in negotiations.
4. My signature does not represent authorization of project implementation.

Michael J Alberg — Landowner Signature

March 26, 2013 — Date

Project Sponsor Information

Project Name: CDLT Upper White Pine Habitat Acquisition

Project Applicant Contact Information:

☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. Title Lands Project Manager

First Name: Mickey Last Name: Fleming

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4461, Wenatchee, WA 98807

E-Mail Address: mickey@cdlandtrust.org

Appendix K: Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Landowner Information

Name of Landowner: Edward W. Coaker

Landowner Contact Information:

☒ Mr. ☐ Ms. Title:

First Name: Edward Last Name: Coaker

Contact Mailing Address: 23024 32nd Avenue W, Brier, WA 98036

Contact E-Mail Address:

Property Address or Location: Hwy 2, APN 261603695025

1. I am the legal owner of property described in this grant application.
2. I am aware that the project is being proposed on my property.
3. If the grant is successfully awarded, I will be contacted and asked to engage in negotiations.
4. My signature does not represent authorization of project implementation.

Ed Coaker 5/4/12

Landowner Signature Date

Project Sponsor Information

Project Name: CDLT Upper White Pine Habitat Acquisition

Project Applicant Contact Information:

☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. Title Lands Project Manager

First Name: Mickey Last Name: Fleming

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4461, Wenatchee, WA 98807

E-Mail Address: mickey@cdlandtrust.org

Appendix K: Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Landowner Information

Name of Landowner: Douglas Thompson Kisker

Landowner Contact Information:

☒ Mr. ☐ Ms. Title:

First Name: Douglas Last Name: Thompson Kisker

Contact Mailing Address: 5630 6th Avenue NE Seattle, WA 98107

Contact E-Mail Address: Doug Kisker [dtkisker@gmail.com]

Property Address or Location: Hwy 2, APN 261603695020

1. I am the legal owner of property described in this grant application.
2. I am aware that the project is being proposed on my property.
3. If the grant is successfully awarded, I will be contacted and asked to engage in negotiations.
4. My signature does not represent authorization of project implementation.

Landowner Signature

March 25, 2013
Date

Project Sponsor Information

Project Name: CDLT Upper White Pine Habitat Acquisition

Project Applicant Contact Information:

☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. Title Lands Project Manager

First Name: Mickey Last Name: Fleming

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4461, Wenatchee, WA 98807

E-Mail Address: mickey@cdlandtrust.org

Chelan County Natural Resource Department

316 Washington Street, Suite 401
Wenatchee, Washington 98801
P 509.667.6533
F 509.667.6527

Chelan Douglas Land Trust
Attn: Mickey Fleming
18 North Wenatchee Ave
Wenatchee, WA 98801

Re: Horseshoe Bend Protection Project

Dear Mickey:

Chelan County Natural Resources Department (CCNRD) is writing in support of the Chelan Douglas Land Trust (CDLT) application for the Horseshoe Bend protection project in Nason Creek. Chelan County owns approximately 22 undeveloped acres near RM 12.4 in Nason Creek which is just upstream from the town of Merritt. The County owned parcels are adjacent to the 14 acres of private parcels that CDLT proposes to acquire in order to protect riparian and floodplain habitat in Nason Creek.

CDLT and the County are cooperating on this project to develop a plan for future protection, public access, and restoration for the entire area. If project funds are secured, CCNRD staff will manage the debris removal from the Coaker and Alberg parcels.

The County is working collaboratively with CDLT, Yakama Nation, US Forest Service, US Bureau of Reclamation and other partners to develop restoration actions in the Upper White Pine reach of Nason Creek (RM 12-14). Thus, we would encourage support for this protection project which may facilitate future restoration actions.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mike Kaputa
Director, Chelan County Natural Resources Department

Nason Creek, Upper White Pine Horseshoe Bend Draft Stewardship Plan

July 11, 2013

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust
P. O. Box 4461
Wenatchee, WA 98807

Upper White Pine Horseshoe Bend Draft Stewardship Plan

Property Description

Location:	Along Highway 2 15 miles NW of Leavenworth, WA and 4 miles west of Coles Corner (Hwy 207 intersection with Hwy 2) River Mile 12 – 12.6 Nason Creek (Figures 1, 2)
Site Address:	NNA State Hwy. 2, Leavenworth, WA 98826
Acquired From:	Michael Alberg – APN 261604140100, 261604140200, 261604140050, 261603695175 Edward Coaker – APN 261603695025
Abbreviated Legal:	Portions of SWNW Section 3, and NE Section 4, Township 26 North, Range 16 East, Willamette Meridian.
Total Acreage:	12.29 acres, 1950 feet of stream bank
Funding Source:	Salmon Recovery Funding Board

Conservation Values

High quality riparian habitat, floodplain, and channel migration zone that provide spawning and rearing habitat for endangered spring Chinook and threatened steelhead and a core area for threatened bull trout.

These values would be protected by:

1. Prevent any use of, or activity that will significantly impair or interfere with the Conservation Values;
2. Preclude future subdivision and development;
3. Assure that the Property is retained forever predominately in its scenic and open-space condition;
4. Assure that the riparian and upland habitat, floodplain, and channel migration zone will be retained in their natural condition as a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, and plants.

Stewardship

A. Management Objectives

The management objectives for the property include:

1. Protect floodplain, channel migration zone and riparian buffer;
2. Extinguish development rights;

3. Encourage or maintain the establishment and growth of native plant species;
4. Strive for appropriate plant succession and species diversity;
5. Promote recruitment and retention of large woody debris within the river.

B. Riparian Habitat (Figure 3**)**

The riparian woodlands and the wildlife species that depend on them are particularly sensitive to human-caused changes, and will benefit most from a hands-off approach to management. Some low impact strategies for maintenance and long-term enhancement of the riparian zone include:

1. Allow natural processes such as flooding, snag formation, channel migration to proceed unhindered where possible.
2. Identify and remove weeds and other non-native species and prevent their spread by minimizing human-caused disturbances.
3. Plant only native trees and shrubs propagated from local plant sources in restoration areas.
4. Prohibit riverbank armoring using rip-rap or other permanent, hardened material;
5. Where active management is recommended, work with partner organizations[1] to reconnect creek channels and their aquatic and riparian habitats.

C. Upland Habitat

Manage coniferous forest to maintain its scenic values and ecological functions.

1. Allow snags to form naturally.
2. Allow removal of hazard trees
3. Preclude residential development and new road construction
4. Remove dilapidated buildings

D. Recreation

Non-motorized recreation and wildlife viewing are values associated with the property. The following are uses and practices consistent with the conservation values.

1. Walking, skiing, and snowshoeing.
2. If new trails are built, limit width to three feet.
3. Do not apply impervious materials to trail surfaces.

[1] U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Yakama Nation, Chelan County Natural Resources Department, Cascadia Conservation District, Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group.

Upper White Pine Horseshoe Bend Draft Stewardship Plan

E. Weeds

Weed control is a primary stewardship objective on the property. Prevention of new infestations, eradication of isolated populations, and control of established, widely spread weeds are the objectives. Practices could include:

1. Do not disturb the ground unless absolutely necessary for restoration activities.
2. Minimize the size of any new disturbance and quickly replant with native species.
3. Management of established weed populations, especially those classified as Noxious by Chelan County or the State of Washington:
    a. Hand-pull annuals and tap-rooted perennials.
    b. Release bio-control agents if appropriate (available for free through WSU Cooperative Extension).
    c. Mow or cut to reduce flowering and seed production.
    d. Targeted use of selective herbicides in areas for weeds that do not yet have effective biocontrol agents.
4. Monitoring: Seasonally evaluate progress and map to demonstrate trends, successes, and failures, and to make management changes as necessary.

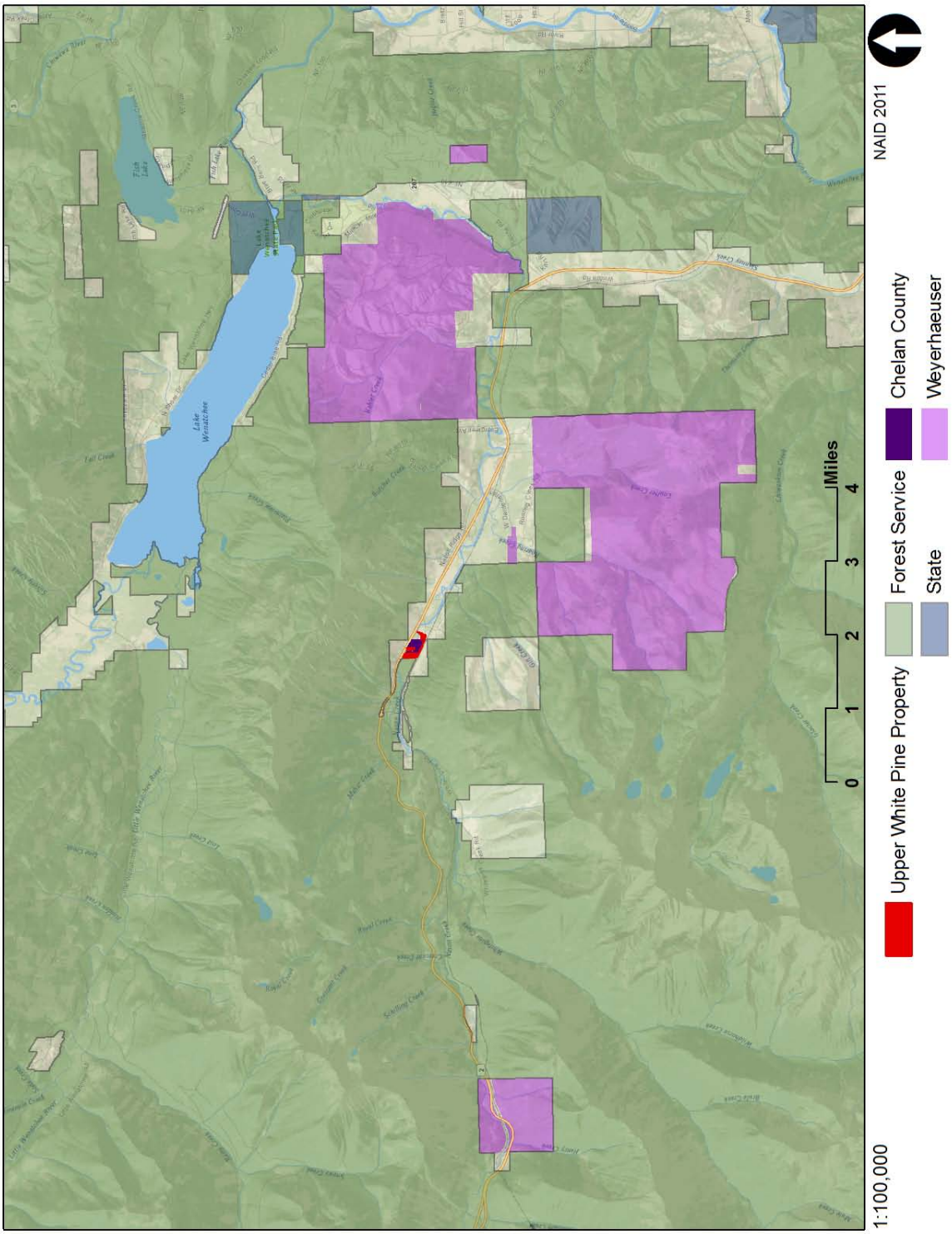
F. Rare Plants/Animals

The property supports populations of species of special concern. This section of the river is prime spawning and rearing habitat for spring Chinook (endangered) and steelhead and bull trout (threatened).

1. Protect these fish species and their habitat during critical spawning periods by minimizing human disturbance in and around the river and its side channels.
2. The riparian and forest habitats support a diversity of resident birds and migratory songbirds. During the breeding season (April 15-August 1), avoid unnecessary mowing, brush and tree cutting.
3. Retain snags and logs that are not hazardous to safety.

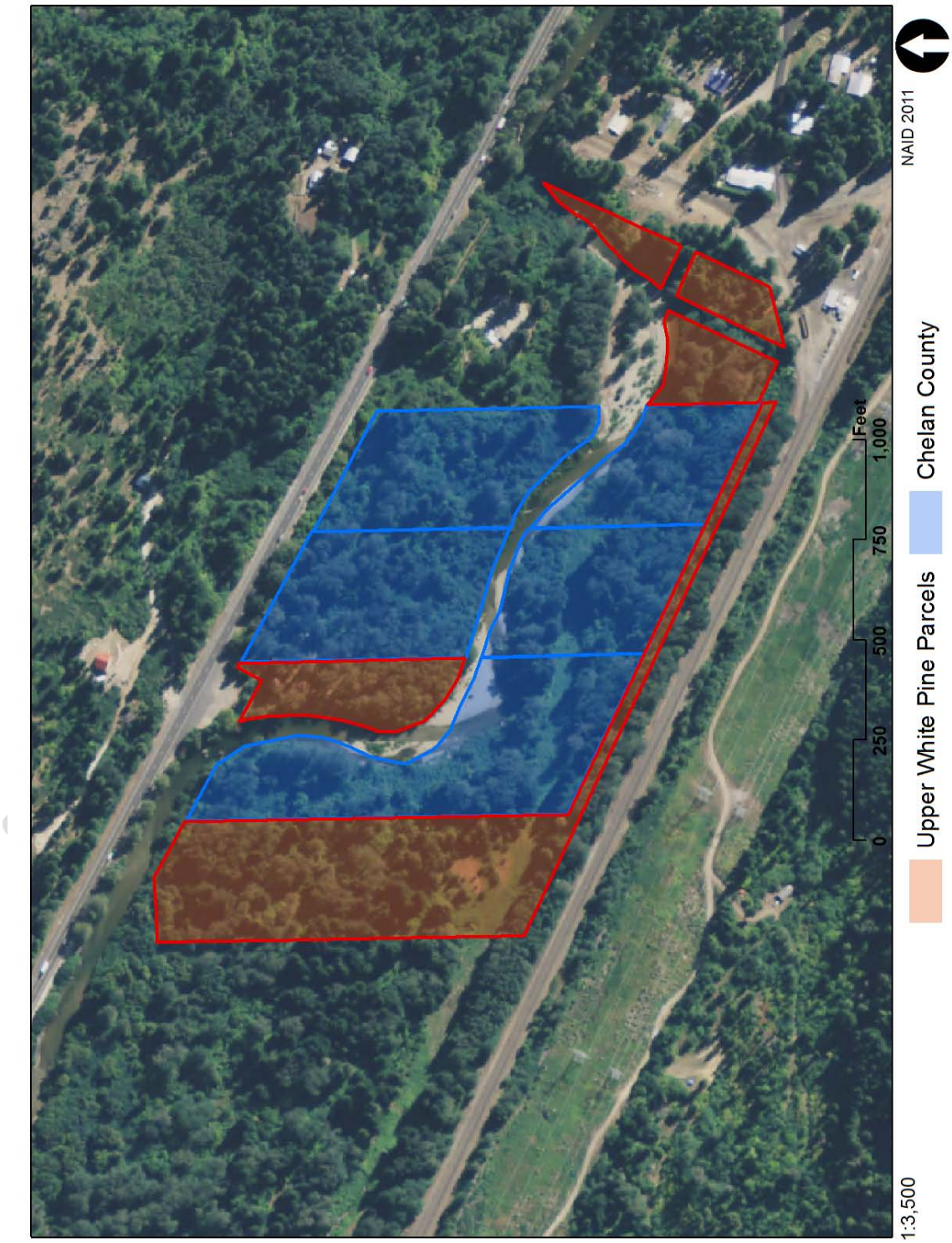
Upper White Pine Horseshoe Bend Draft Stewardship Plan

Figure 1. Vicinity Map



Upper White Pine Horseshoe Bend Draft Stewardship Plan

Figure 2. Aerial Photo



Upper White Pine Horseshoe Bend Draft Stewardship Plan

Figure 3. Cover Types