

### Port Commission Special Meeting / Work Session Monday, October 3, 2022 2:30 – 5:00 pm

Percival Plaza – Olympics Room 626 Columbia Street NW Olympia WA 98501

The meeting agenda is available on the Port's website as of September 29, 2022. https://www.portolympia.com/commission

#### The public may join the meeting from computer, tablet or smartphone at:

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81100499143?pwd=VkN0a281OUY1WIRrYmRweGp0eGxZUT09

Or Telephone: 1 253 215 8782 Webinar ID: 811 0049 9143 Passcode: 963900

Please note that the Zoom link changes for each meeting.

Written public comments may be submitted to <a href="mailto:commissioncoordinator@portolympia.com">commissioncoordinator@portolympia.com</a> by 12:00 p.m. on the date of the meeting. All written comments will be compiled and sent to the Commissioners prior to the meeting.

Verbal public comment is accepted in person at the meeting. If an individual would have difficulty physically attending the meeting, they may request the option to provide verbal comment remotely.

If you wish to make verbal public comment remotely, please register in advance by 12:00 p.m. the day of the meeting by emailing <a href="mailto:commissioncoordinator@portolympia.com">commissioncoordinator@portolympia.com</a>.

Please indicate the method which you will be giving public comment (computer or phone). Individual public comments are limited to 3 minutes per person.

### | NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING/WORK SESSION | - Revised

Notice is hereby given that a quorum of Port of Olympia Commissioners may be in attendance at the following planned Work Session.

Monday, October 3, 2022 2:30 – 5:00 pm

Percival Plaza – Olympics Room 626 Columbia Street NW Olympia, WA 98501

Port of Olympia Mission

Create economic opportunities by connecting Thurston County to the world by air, land & sea.

### **AGENDA**

- 1. Call to Order
- 2. Approval of Agenda
- 3. Public Comment
- 4. Action/Other: Agreement on Preferred Alternative for Redistricting Plan related to Proposition 1 to Increase the Number of Port Commissioners from 3 to 5
  - a. Public Comment related to Action/Other
- 5. Budget Work Session 2 Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Plan, and Review of Port Financial Measures
- 6. Capitol Lake Deschutes Estuary Long Term Management Plan Funding and Governance Work Group Memorandum of Understanding Final Draft
- 7. Upcoming Topics and Agenda Items
- 8. Adjourn



#### COMMISSION WORK SESSION

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 3, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Executive
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Sam Gibboney Telephone: 360.528.8001 Email: samg@portolympia.com
Торіс:	Redistricting Process
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	☐ Information only ☐ Decision needed ☐ Follow up from previous briefing

#### **BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW:**

At the July 25, 2022 Port Commission meeting, the Commission approved Resolution 2022-07 to submit to the voters of Thurston County a ballot proposition to increase the number of Port Commissions from three to five with each assigned to five newly drawn and separate districts. The Commission also approved a Memorandum of Understanding with Thurston County, which sets into motion collaborative efforts to form the new Commissioner districts.

The ballot proposition will appear at the general election on November 8, 2022 election. If the ballot proposition receives majority voter approval, the two new Commissioner positions would be filled at the 2023 general election.

A draft timeline was developed by the County Manager and Port Executive Director and was presented to the Port Commission and the Redistricting Committee. The timeline has been modified and is attached for reference.

Consistent with RCW 52.12.130, if voters approve the increase in Commission positions at the November 8, 2022 election, the five new districts must be formed by January 1, 2023. Pursuant to Joint Resolution 2021-11 between Thurston County and the Port, a committee consisting of the County Commission Chair, the Port Commission Chair, and the County Auditor (serving as a non-voting member) convened to consider the formation of the five new districts. The committee was supported by county and port staff including the county manager, county Information Technology department and elections staff, and the Port's executive director.

The Redistricting Committee met three times to review objectives of the process and the subsequent alternatives. The objectives of redistricting are:

- Have one-fifth of the population of the county,
- maintain the current commissioners in their elected districts,
- follow precinct lines.
- maintain communities of mutual interest,
- be as compact and contiguous as possible, and
- not be gerrymandered.

The Redistricting Committee was presented three options for district boundaries (Options A, B & C, attached.) On Friday, September 9, the Redistricting Committee agreed to move forward redistricting map Options B and C for review by the Board of County Commissioners and the Port of Olympia. On Wednesday, September 28, the Board of County Commissioners unanimously agreed on map draft option C as the Thurston County preferred alternative.

The action before the Commission is to agree on either Option B or Option C as the preferred alternative for the Port of Olympia.

<u>NEXT STEPS/TIMEFRAME:</u> Based on the Commission's recommendation, describe the next steps required in order to bring this item to conclusion. Include the time frame for each step.

If the Port Commission agrees on the same option as the Thurston County BOCC (Option C), then this option would be presented at separate public hearings for both the Port and Thurston County on November 29, 2022. If the Port Commission agrees on Option B as its preferred alternative, then a joint meeting or meetings will be held during the weeks of October 10<sup>th</sup> and/or October 17<sup>th</sup> to review and reconcile the final draft of the redistricting plan. Both the Port and Thurston County would then proceed to conduct separate public hearings on this final version on November 29, 2022.

#### **DOCUMENTS ATTACHED:**

- Redistricting Committee objectives & timeline (updated 10-03-22)
- Redistricting Maps

#### **SUMMARY & FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

Staff estimated one-time costs of redistricting at \$381,000. Ongoing annual costs were estimated at \$145,500 and election costs were estimated at \$200,000 per election cycle.

#### **AFFECTED PARTIES:**

Citizens of Thurston County

Port of Olympia Commission

Thurston County Board of County Commissioners

Thurston County Auditor



# Five-Member Commission Redistricting Preferred Alternative

October 3, 2022 SAM GIBBONEY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



### FIVE MEMBER BALLOT PROPOSITION INFORMATION

# Port's Website Address for Information:

https://portolympia.com/commission/port-of-olympia-proposition-no-1/

# Thurston County's Website Address for Information:

 $\underline{\text{https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/bocc/Pages/bo}}_{\underline{\text{cc-exp-info.aspx}}}$ 





# **Background**

Collaboration & Joint Resolution

- RCW 53.12.130
- Joint Resolution of Intent December 2021
- Thurston County passed Resolution on July 19, 2022
- Port Commission passed Resolution 2022-07 July 25, 2022
- Ballot propositions were submitted by August 2, 2022



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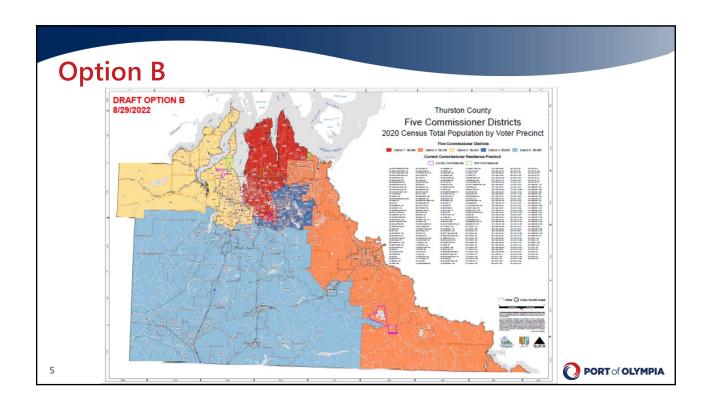


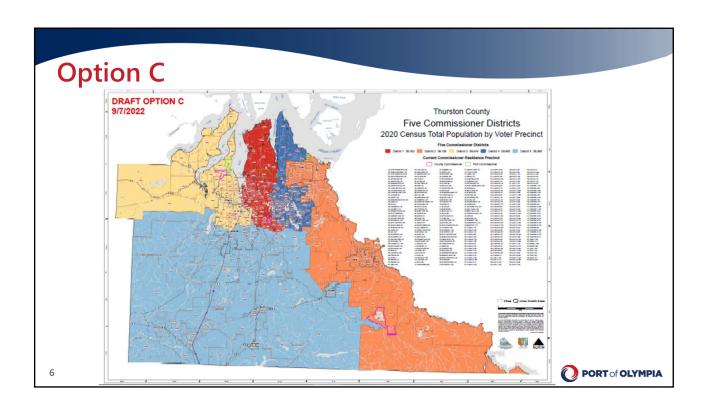
# **Redistricting Process**

- August 12 through September 19
  - Redistricting Committee selected two options for consideration
- September 29th
  - BOCC identified Thurston County's Preferred Alternative
- · Weeks of October 10th and October 17th
  - Joint work sessions to review (if necessary)









# **Redistricting Process**

• November 8th General Election

• November 21st Publish the Proposed District Map

• November 29th Hold Public Hearing

• December 2<sup>nd</sup> Redistricting Committee considers public comment

• December 12th Port Commission Approval

• December 13th BoCC Approval

• December 20th Submit to County Auditor

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# **Election for New Commissioner Positions**

- Next *District* general election
- Port in 2023





# **Cost Considerations**

One Time Costs	2022	2023	Total
Ballot Propostion Election	75,000		
Initial Election Costs for Two New Commissioner Seats		200,000	
Redistricting Plan	15,000		
Ballot Educational Materials	41,000		
Legal	20,000		
Facility Remodel		20,000	
IT & Communication hardware		10,000	
	\$ 151,000	\$ 230,000	\$ 381,000
On-Going Costs	Annual	Election Costs	Total

On-Going Costs	Annual	Election Costs	Total
Additional Stipend & Benefits for Two New Commissioners	82,000		
Additional Travel Costs	3,500		
Additional Administrative Staff Support (0.5 FTE + General Legal)	60,000		
Additional Election Costs (per 4 year cycle)		200,000	
	\$ 145,500	\$ 200,000	\$ 345,500

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# **Sample Motion**

Move to agree that Option \_\_\_\_\_ of the Redistricting Maps as presented is the Preferred Alternative of the Port of Olympia Commission.





Redistricting Committee
Thurston County & Port of Olympia
SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE
Friday, September 9, 2022
3:00 to 4:00 pm
Building 1, Room 280 & Zoom



#### **SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE**

DATE SEPTEMBER 9, 2022

TIME 3:00PM to 4:00PM

PLACE THURTSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

BUILDING 1, ROOM 280 2000 LAKERIDGE DRIVE SW

**OLYMPIA WA 98502** 

ZOOM Zoom Registration:

https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZYkduisqj4rE9zMV3SJmKs8qNl0vdYL-DxV

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining

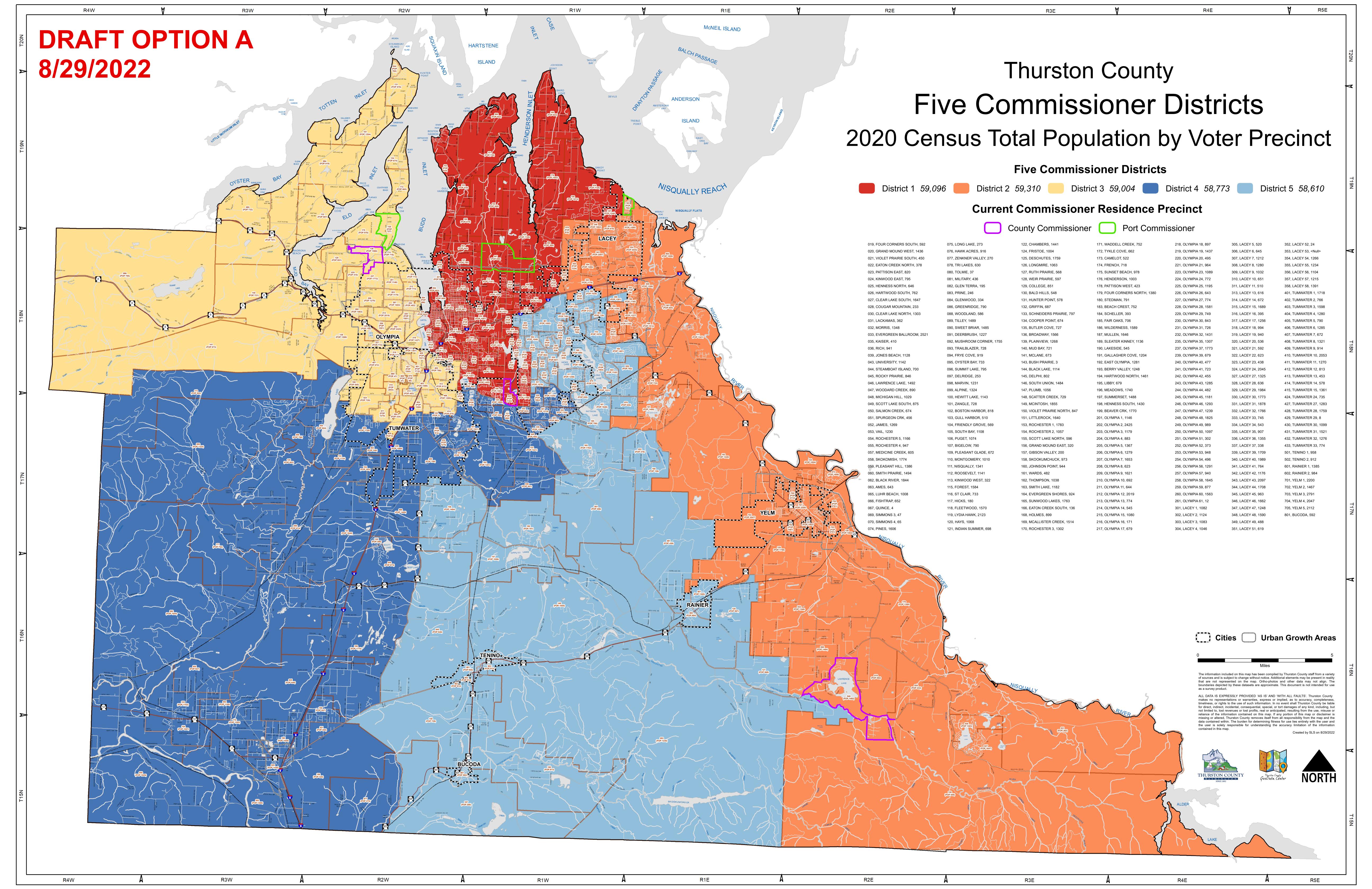
the meeting.

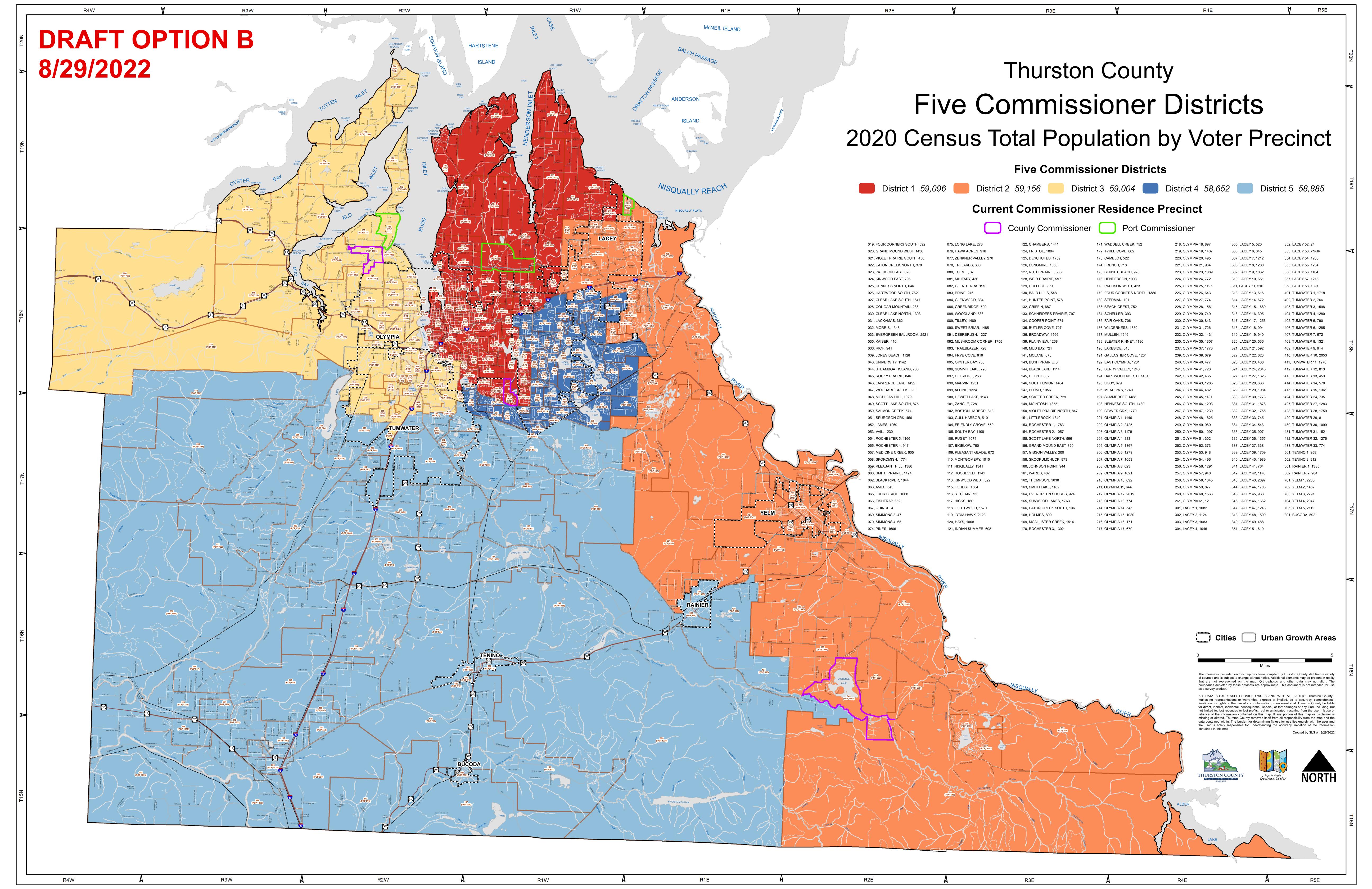
CONTACT KATELYN JOHNSON, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT 360-786-5440

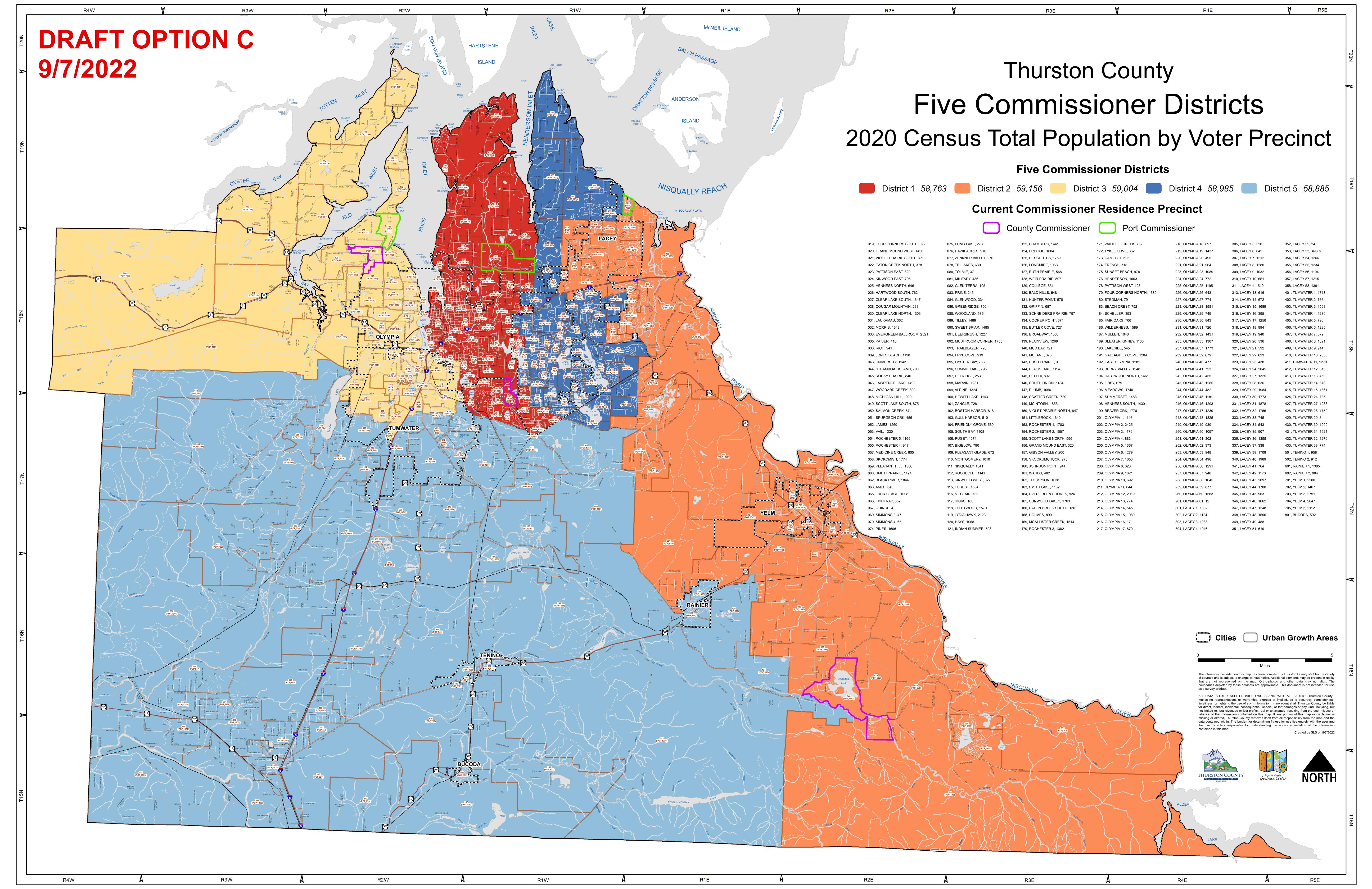
#### **AGENDA**

- I. Welcome
- II. Review Major Objectives and Timelines
- III. Review Draft Boundaries Map
  - 1. Interactive conversation
- IV. Next steps
- V. Adjourn

Disability Accommodations: Room 280 is equipped with an assistive listening system and is wheelchair accessible. To request disability accommodations, call the Reasonable Accommodation Coordinator at least 3 days prior to the meeting at 360-786-5440. Persons with speech or hearing disabilities may call via Washington Relay at 711 or 800-833-6388.









# COMMISSION WORK SESSION

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 3, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Administrative Services / Finance
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Sam Gibboney, Executive Director Telephone: 360.528.8001 Email: Samg@portolympia.com  Matt Peach, Finance Director Telephone: 360.528.8004 Email: MattP@portolympia.com
Торіс:	2023 Draft Port Operating Budget and Capital Investment Plan Advisory
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	<ul><li>■ Information only</li><li>□ Decision needed</li><li>□ Follow up from previous briefing</li></ul>
BACKGROUND & OVERVIE	ZW:
Staff will provide the Co Capital Investment Plan	ommission a detailed review of the 2023 Draft Port Operating Budget and i.
DOCUMENTS ATTACHED:	
<ul> <li>Power Point Presen</li> </ul>	tation



# 2023 BUDGET AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

October 3, 2022

Sam Gibboney, Executive Director Matt Peach, Finance Director

#### **A**GENDA

- 2023 Budget Assumptions
- Port Wide Strategic Initiatives
- Funding Plan & Statutory Budget
- 2023 Budget Overview
- 2023 Operating Budget by Business:
  - Initiatives & Goals
  - Budget Overview
  - User Rates & Fees
  - Budget Assumptions
  - Challenges



# AGENDA (CONTINUED)

- General & Administration
- Capital Investment Plan
- Financial Measures
- Budget Schedule & Timeline
- Questions & Comments

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### **2023 BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

#### **OPERATING BUDGET**

• Focus: Vision 2050 & Strategic Action

Overall Revenues Increase of 10.7%
 Gross Operating Income Increase of 3.0%

• Staffing 7.0% Merit Pool; No change in FTEs

• CONTINUED WIDE SCALE ECONOMIC DISRUPTION



### **2023 BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

#### **CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN**

- Maintaining Assets
- Implementing Strategic Plan, Vision 2050 & Destination Waterfront

Proposed Capital Investments \$ 2,612,576 Grant Funds \$ 574,582 Port Funds \$ 2,037,994

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#### **2023 STRATEGIC INITIATIVES & GOALS**

#### **OPERATING BUDGET**

- Annual Action Plan
- Update Financial Measures
- Prepare for Increase in Commissioners
- · Focus on Team Building, Internal Communication and Personnel Training
- Launch Refreshed Communication Strategy



#### 2023 PORT WIDE INITIATIVES & GOALS

#### CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN HIGHLIGHTED PROJECTS

- Runway 8/26-Reconstruction Design
- Marine Terminal
  - Berth 1 Assessment
  - Paving
  - Maintenance Facility
- Boatworks Stormwater Treatment System
- Marina Electrical B/C Docks (Carryover)
- Marine Center Building Design Schematic
- IT Cyber Security & Infrastructure Project
- · Lacey Commercial Business Center Roof Replacement

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# NOTEBOOK TAB - STATUTORY BUDGET

# Review of Statutory Budget



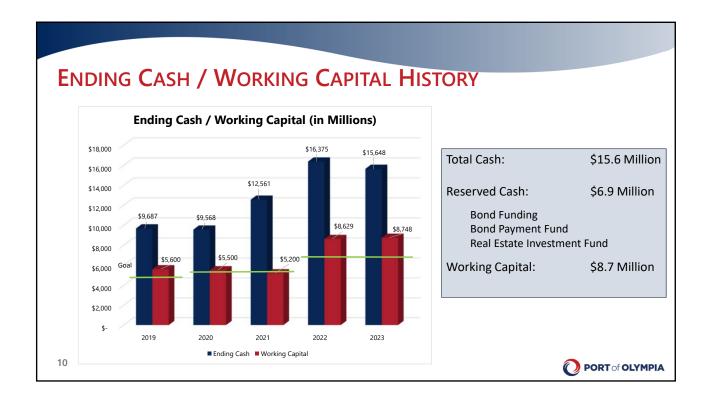
# CASH 2023 STATUTORY BUDGET

IN \$,000s

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	2022 Adopted Budget	2022 Projected	2023 Budget
Beginning Cash & Investments	\$ 12,461	\$ 14,121	\$ 16,375
Projected Sources of Funds		-	
Operating Revenues	14,352	17,861	15,890
Operating Expense	(12,114)	(14,665)	(13,589)
Funds Provided by Operations	2,238	3,196	2,301
Ad valorem tax revenue	7,124	7,117	7,331
Projected Borrowing for Capital Projects	-	-	-
Other, Net	(2,265)	(1,967)	(3,716)
Projected Sources of Funds	7,097	8,346	5,916
Projected Uses of Funds			
Debt Service Payments (Bond & Bank)	(4,611)	(4,613)	(4,605)
Capital Investments - Planned Projects	(2,010)	(1,479)	(2,038)
Projected Uses of Funds	(6,621)	(6,092)	(6,643)
Ending Cash & Investments	\$ 12,937	\$ 16,375	\$ 15,648

PORT of OLYMPIA



# NOTEBOOK TAB - PORT BUDGET

# Review of Operating Budget Port Wide Projected for 2023

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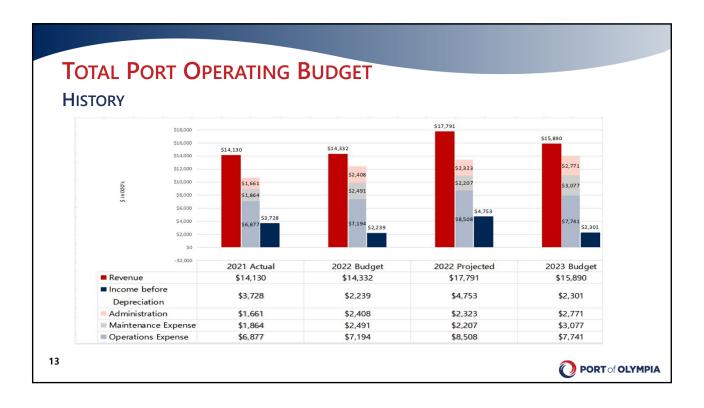
#### **OPERATING BUDGET**

**INCOME STATEMENT IN \$,000s** 

	Airport &					
	New Market	Swantown Marina	Marine Terminal	Properties	General Admin.	2023 Budget
Operating Revenues	3,295	4,633	6,301	1,661		\$ 15,890
Operations & Maintenance Expenses	(1,626)	(3,416)	(4,769)	(1,007)		(10,818)
Contribution Margin	1,669	1,217	1,532	654	-	5,072
Administration Expenses	(743)	(743)	(800)	(485)	-	(2,771)
Operating Expenses	(2,369)	(4,159)	(5,569)	(1,492)	-	(13,589)
Operating Income before depreciation	926	474	732	169		2,301
Depreciation	(963)	(653)	(1,778)	(358)	(127)	(3,879)
Operating Income (loss)	(37)	(179)	(1,046)	(189)	(127)	(1,578)

Expected Cash Earnings from Operations

PORT of OLYMPIA



# NOTEBOOK TAB - AIRPORT

# Draft Operating Budget for Airport for 2023

- Initiatives & Goals
- Budget Overview
- Budget Assumptions
- User Rates & Fees
- Challenges



#### **INITIATIVES & GOALS**

#### AIRPORT, NEW MARKET & CLEANWATER CENTRE

- Airport Master Plan Update
- Habitat Conservation Plan
- FAA Part 163 Determinations
- South Airport Lease
- Commercial Aviation Coordinating Commission (CACC)
- Solar Feasibility
- Emergency Preparedness & Response

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### INITIATIVES & GOALS (CONT'D)

#### AIRPORT, NEW MARKET & CLEANWATER CENTRE

- Decade Objective: Execute Master Plan -> Pavement, Hangars
- Runway 8/26 Reconstruction Project Design
- Aircraft Hangar Expansion Feasibility
- Maintenance Shop Relocation Study
- Taxiway Markings
- Airport Service Road Repair
- Airport Electronic Gate Control System Replacement
- Repaint Airport Retail Center
- NMIC Roads/Parking Lots Repair



#### **2023 BUDGET OVERVIEW**

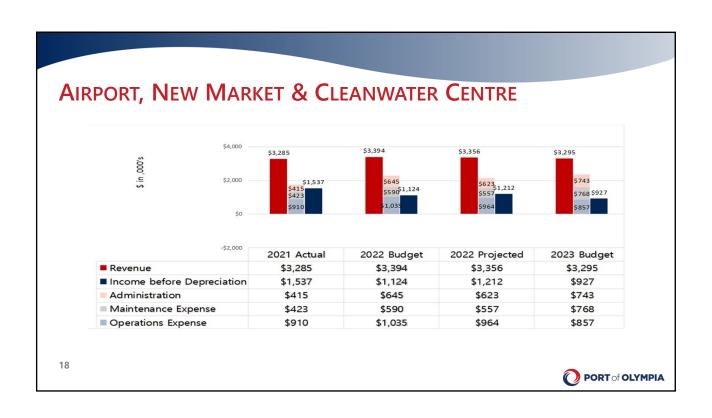
AIRPORT, NEW MARKET & CLEANWATER CENTRE

Operating Revenues \$3.3 Million Decrease of 3%
Operating Expenses \$857 Thousand Decrease of 17%
Maintenance Expenses \$768 Thousand Increase of 30%

Airport Capital Investment Plan \$320 Thousand Net Income (Before Depreciation) \$927 Thousand

Net Income (After Depreciation) (\$36) Thousand





#### **BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

AIRPORT, NEW MARKET & CLEANWATER CENTRE

- New land development restricted until 2024 (HCP completion)
- Lease rate increases consistent with lease provisions
- 100% occupancy of hangar & building leased space
- New project revenue at Cleanwater Center in 2023
- Airport operations slight increase over 2022
- Increased staff salary and G&A allocations

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#### **USER RATES AND FEES**

AIRPORT, NEW MARKET & CLEANWATER CENTRE

- Hangar Rates Increase
- Vacant Land Lease Rate increase (20% Increase Implemented in 2022)

5%

No Change



#### **CHALLENGES**

#### AIRPORT, NEW MARKET & CLEANWATER CENTRE

- Habitat Conservation Plan Completion & Implementation
- Seeking Additional Funding to Support Runway 8/26 Reconstruction
  - Department of Ecology
  - Washington State Patrol
  - Washington State Department of Transportation
  - Washington State Department of Natural Resources

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# NOTEBOOK TAB - SWANTOWN

### Draft Operating Budget for Swantown for 2023

- Initiatives & Goals
- Budget Overview
- Budget Assumptions
- User Rates & Fees
- Challenges



#### **INITIATIVES & GOALS**

MARINA, BOATWORKS & FUEL DOCK

- Destination Waterfront
- Events, Marketing, Tourism
- Boatyard General Permit & Stormwater Regulations
- Vessel Standards & Derelict Vessel Removal Partnerships
- Asset assessments & general maintenance
- Long-term project planning
- Business growth & optimized use of Swantown assets

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#### **2023 BUDGET OVERVIEW**

MARINA, BOATWORKS & FUEL DOCK

Operating Revenues \$4.6 Million *Increased by 12%*Operating Expenses \$2.9 Million *Increased by 13%* 

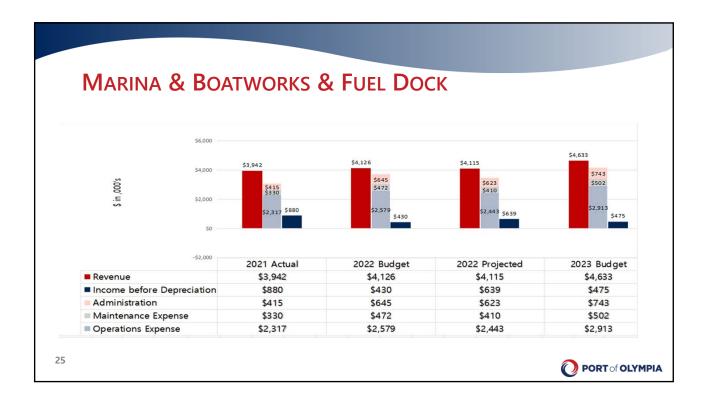
Maintenance Expenses \$502 Thousand Increased by 6%

Swantown Capital Investment Plan \$1.0 Million

Net Income (Before Depreciation) \$474 Thousand

Net Income (After Depreciation) (\$179) Thousand





#### **BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

MARINA, BOATWORKS & FUEL DOCK

- Permanent Moorage & Boatyard activity consistent
- Crude oil costs continue impacting fuel & guest boating activity
- Inflation impact operational, maintenance, insurance, & contract expenses
- Service, security, upkeep, & infrastructure maintenance critical for Swantown operations
- Moorage Rates in Thurston County below average market rates for Puget Sound
- Marina Rates adjustments, at a minimum, need to match inflation. See
  - Resolution No. 2010-17 Rates and Fees



#### **USER RATES AND FEES**

MARINA, BOATWORKS & FUEL DOCK

#### **M**ARINA

Permanent Moorage
User Fees & Labor
Guest Moorage (Daily)
10% increase
No change

Guest Monthly Rate
 New fee structure

Launch Ramp
 No change

#### **BOATWORKS**

Haul out and launch fees
 Laytime/storage rates
 10% increase
 10% increase

27



#### **CHALLENGES**

MARINA, BOATWORKS & FUEL DOCK

- Inflation!
- Supply chain delays
- · Potential petroleum price impacts on tourism
- Rising number of derelict vessels in the South Sound
- · Compliance with new environmental regulations
- Balancing operating and infrastructure needs with future Peninsula planning. Short-term vs. long-term repairs.



#### **BREAK**

(This is a good time to take a break and return in 10 minutes.)

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# NOTEBOOK TAB - MARINE TERMINAL

Draft Operating Budget for Marine Terminal for 2023

- Initiatives & Goals
- Budget Overview
- Budget Assumptions
- User Rates & Fees
- Challenges



#### **INITIATIVES & GOALS**

#### MARINE TERMINAL

- Capital Projects & Equipment
  - Berth 1 Rehabilitation
  - Terminal Paving
  - Warehouse Fire Suppression System
  - MT Maintenance Facility
  - Water Truck
  - Two Warehouse Dock Ramps
  - Two Sets Supersack Forks

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#### **2023 BUDGET OVERVIEW**

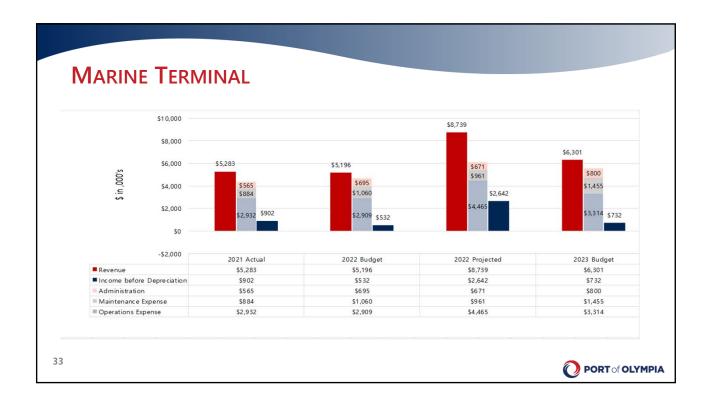
MARINE TERMINAL

Operating Revenues \$6.3 Million Increased by 21%
Operating Expenses \$3.3 Million Increased by 14%
Maintenance Expenses \$1.5 Million Increased by 37%
Marine Terminal Capital Investment Plan \$477 Thousand

Marine Terminal Capital Investment Plan \$477 Thousand

Net Income (Before Depreciation) \$732 Thousand Net Income (After Depreciation) (\$1.0) Million





### **BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

MARINE TERMINAL

- Ship Count: 26 Ships
  - 20 Log vessels
  - 3 General Cargo vessels
  - 3 Livestock Vessels



#### **USER RATES AND FEES**

#### MARINE TERMINAL

Dockage 15% Increase (July 2023)
Wharfage 7% Increase (July 2023)
Security Rates 8% Increase (July 2023)

Other rates Minimum CPI

35



### **CHALLENGES**

#### **MARINE TERMINAL**

- Increases in costs
- ILWU coastal labor contract
- PMA and longshore shortage
- Uncertainties in the shipping market
- Potential transition to renewable energy



# NOTEBOOK TAB REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Draft Operating Budget for Real Estate & Business Development for 2023

- Initiatives & Goals
- Budget Overview
- Budget Assumptions
- User Rates & Fees
- Challenges

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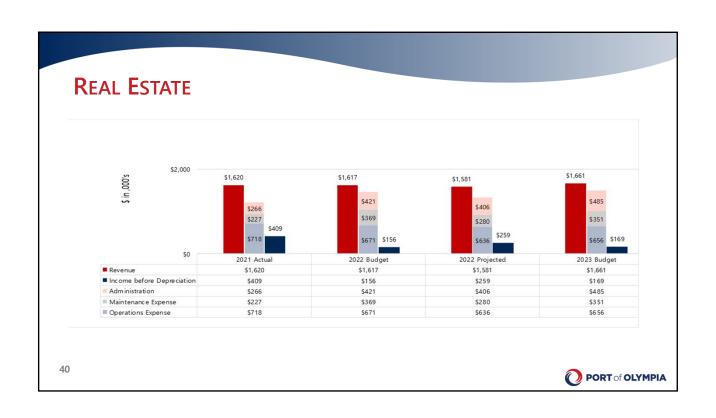
### **INITIATIVES & GOALS**

**REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT** 

- New Market Industrial Campus Option Agreement Implementation/Leases
- Cleanwater Property Marketing
- Destination Waterfront / Project Feasibility
- Planning support for Marine Center Building (Admin & Marina)
- Strategic portfolio analysis for future opportunities



Operating Revenues	\$1.6 Million	Increase of 3%
Operating Expenses	\$656 Thousand	Decrease of 2%
Maintenance Expenses	\$351 Thousand	Decrease of 5%
Real Estate Capital Investment Plan	\$298 Thousand	
Net Income (Before Depreciation)	\$169 Thousand	
Net Income (After Depreciation)	(\$189) Thousand	



#### **BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS**

#### **REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

- Conservative approach to revenues
- Growth is dependent on future opportunities
- Need to leverage properties beyond ground leases

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#### **CHALLENGES**

#### **REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

- Completion & Implementation of Habitat Conservation Plan
- Growth is dependent on future opportunities
- Market Change



# **BREAK**

(This is a good time to take a break and return in 10 minutes.)

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# NOTEBOOK TAB - GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION

2023 G&A Draft Operating Budget:

- Initiatives & Goals
- Budget Assumptions



### GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION (G&A)

### 2023 G&A Draft Operating Budget Includes:

- Executive
- Communications, Marketing & Government Affairs
- Finance
- Public Works & Planning
- Information Technology
- Administrative

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### **INITIATIVES & GOALS**

#### **G&A OVERVIEW**

- Focus on Culture
  - Training and Wellness
  - Communication (Internal)
- Refreshed Communication Strategy (External)
- Refine & adopt financial measures
- State and Federal funding requests
- Marine Center Building Administration & Marina office planning
- IT Cyber Security & Infrastructure Project grant funded
- IT Gate Access Upgrades, Equipment Purchase



### INITIATIVES & GOALS

#### **PUBLIC WORKS & PLANNING**

- Five Year Strategic Plan & Annual Action Plan
- Capital Investment and Asset Management Plan
- External Funding Sources
  - Federal/State Grants, Direct Appropriations
  - Public Private Partnerships (PPP's)
- Business Unit Support
  - Contracting & Procurement
  - · Project Management

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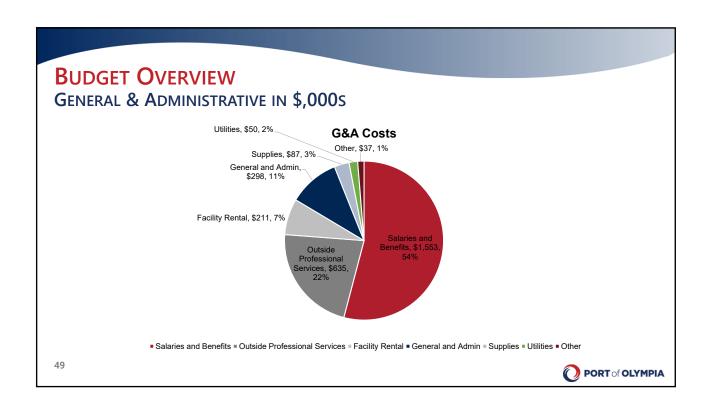


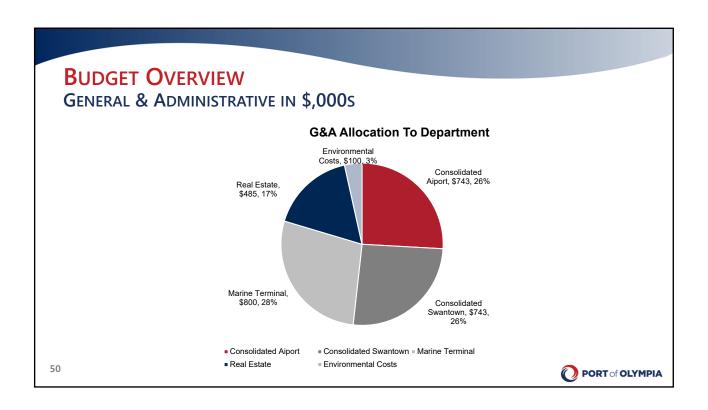
### **INITIATIVES & GOALS**

#### COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING & GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

- Refreshed Communication Strategy
- Media and Public Relations
- Successful Community Events
  - In-person public and school tours
  - Summer Nights at the Port
- Business Unit Support
  - Digital content (video/photo)
  - Marketing strategies and materials
- Government Affairs and Relationships







## CHALLENGES G&A GENERALLY

- Service Delivery Disruptions
- Increasing Costs
- Upgrading IT Services and Security
- Continuity

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#### **CHALLENGES**

COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING & GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

- Diversity of perceptions and expectations
- Staffing and financial resources
- Changing digital marketing/communications trends
- Business units' varied marketing/advertising needs



### **CHALLENGES**

#### **PUBLIC WORKS & PLANNING**

- Consistent service delivery in rapidly changing environment
  - Contracting
  - Project Management
- Supply chain disruptions
- Increasing costs
- Labor market disruptions

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### NOTEBOOK TAB - CAPITAL

Draft Capital Investment Plan for 2023



	CAPITAL INVESTME				
		2023 C	apital Budget	DRAFT	
siness it	Project Name	Capital Budget	PORT Funds	Grant Funds	Notes, Comments, Assumptions
	Hangar Expansion Pilot Project**	\$50,000	\$50,000		Planning, design and permitting
Ħ	Airport Maintenance Shop**	\$20,000	\$20,000		Planning, conceptual design and cost estimate
Airport	Airport Runway 8/26 Reconstruction**	\$250,000	\$250,000		Planning, design and permitting
⋖	Subtotal Airport	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$0	
	Marina/Admin Offices - Development**	\$425.000	\$175,000	\$250,000	Planning, design and permitting
	Marina Electrical B/C Docks**	\$253,000	\$253,000	\$250,000	Design, engineering, permitting, construction
8 X	BW-Stormwater Unit/Treatment	\$200,000	\$200,000		2022 Stormwater Permit Changes
Marina & Boatworks	Manlift-Towable/Electric	\$35,000	\$35.000		Equipment - potential WSDOT and DOE Grants
∑ g g	Port-wide Piling Replacement Plan**	\$85,000	\$85,000		Engineer Assessment
_	Subtotal Marina & Boatworks	\$998,000	\$748,000	\$250,000	
	Asphalt/Repairs-Berth 1**	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$37,500	PIDP submitted May 2022 - Design, engineering, permitting
_	Maintenance Facility**	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$37,500	PIDP submitted May 2022 - Design, engineering, permitting
ے آ	Marine Terminal Paving**	\$110,000	\$27,500	\$82,500	PIDP submitted May 2022 - Design, engineering, permitting
Marine Terminal	Warehouse-Fire System **	\$150,000	\$150,000		Construction
	Dock Ramps	\$40,000	\$40,000		Equipment: Need (6) - (2) per budget year
Æ	Water Truck	\$49,000	\$49,000		Equipment: End of Life - Replace
Σ	Forks for Supersacks	\$28,000	\$28,000		Equipment
	Subtotal Marine Terminal	\$477,000	\$319,500	\$157,500	
Se	CBC Bldg #2 - Roof Replace	\$275,800	\$275,800		Design, engineering, permitting, construction
Ė	Shell Gas Station - HVAC Replace	\$22,000	\$22,000		Equipment: End of Life - Replace
Properties	Subtotal Properties	\$297,800	\$297,800	\$0	
ш.	IT: PDK Gates (Portwide)**	\$100,000	\$100,000		Equipment purchase/Software Integration
_	IT: Fiber to Port Cyber Security Infrastructure**	\$222,776	\$55,694	\$167,082	Equipment purchase; Grant
Non-Ops   Admin	IT: Network & PC Upgrades - Annual	\$75,000	\$75,000		Equipment purchase
₹	IT: Commission Room AV Upgrades	\$47,000	\$47,000		Equipment purchase
Sd	BillyFrank Trail Signs**	\$25,000	\$25,000		Centennial
9	Centennial Legacy Project**	\$50,000	\$50,000		Plan, design, engineering, permits
ž	Subtotal Non Ops & Admin	\$519,776	\$352,694	\$167,082	
		Capital Total	Port Total	Grants Total	
	Total	\$2,612,576	\$2,037,994	\$574.582	

### FINANCIAL MEASURES

- WA State Auditor Financial Intelligence Tool (FIT)
- Port Policy 1202



Measure / Goal	WA FIT Benchmark	Definition
A. Cash Balance Sufficiency	60 Days	Operating Expenses Divided by Number of Days in a Year = Cash Needed Per day to operate     Ending Unrestricted Cash Divided by Cash Needed Per Day = Number of Days of Operating Expenses Held in Reserve
B. Enterprise Fund Cost Recovery	100%	Change in Net Position Divided by Expenses
C. Debt Load	Currently Inderterminate past have seen 12%	Debt Service Divided by Tota Revenues
D. Current Ration	Greater than or equal to 1	Current Assets Divided by Current Liabilities

Measure / Goal	Current Policy 1202	Definition
iquidity:		
A. Current Ratio	1.75	Current Assets Divided by Current Liabilities
. Minimum Cash Jeserves	\$4 Million	6 months Budgeted Operating Expenses     Amount equal following year's debt service     Amount needed to maintain self sufficient insurance reserves
C. Debt Service Coverage - only if Revenue Bonds Dutstanding	1.5	Number of times revenue bond debt service could be paid with net revenues available for debt service

### PORT POLICY 1202 CONT'D

Measure/Goal	Current Policy 1202	Definition
<b>Profitability:</b>		
A. Return on Revenue	5%	Operating Revenue divided by Operating Income
B. Annual Operating Cash Flow	27%	Sum of Operating Income plus Depreciation Divided by Operating Revenue
C. Earnings Before Tax Levy	1%	Operating Income + Non- Operating Income – Grant Income – Gain on Sale of Assets – Tax Levy + Bond Interest Divided by Operating Revenue

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PORT of OLYMPIA

### PORT POLICY 1202 CONT'D

Measure	Current Policy 1202	Definition
Sustainability:		
A. Maintenance, Insurance & Environmental	14%	Maintenance + Insurance + Enviornmental Costs Divided by Operating Revenues
B. Financial Capacity	\$10,000,000	Estimate of how much debt could be issued based on current revenues
C. Return on Productive Assets	3.5%	Total Assets – Non- Productive assets. Defined as Net Income divided by Productive Assets

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PORT of OLYMPIA

### **BUDGET TIMELINE**

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### **2023 BUDGET TIMELINE**

#### SEPTEMBER 23, 2022

Work Session – First Review of Draft 2023 Proposed Operating Budget & Capital Investment Plan

#### **OCTOBER 3, 2022**

Work Session – First Review of Draft 2023 Proposed Operating Budget & Capital Investment Plan

#### **OCTOBER 10, 2022**

Advisory on 2023 Budget Process & Timeline

#### OCTOBER 17, 2022

Work Session – Review Tax Levy Uses, Environmental Uses and Capital Investment Plan

#### OCTOBER 24, 2022

Advisory on Draft 2023 Proposed Operating Budget, Capital Investment Plan, & Tax Levy





### 2023 BUDGET TIMELINE (CONT.)

#### NOVEMBER 7, 2022 -

Work Session for Final Review (If Needed)

#### NOVEMBER 14, 2022 -

Public Hearing on Draft 2023 Proposed Operating Budget, Capital Investment Plan, & Tax Levy

#### NOVEMBER 21, 2022 -

Work Session for Final Review (If Needed)

#### NOVEMBER 28, 2022 -

Final Adoption of 2023 Operating Budget, Capital Investment Plan, & Tax Levy



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# NEXT WORK SESSION OCTOBER 17

- Advertising & Promotion Events
- Tax Levy
- Commission Special Projects
- Capital Investment Plan
- Bond Debt







### **COMMISSION MEETING**

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 3, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Executive
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Lisa Parks Telephone: 360.528.8020 Email: Lisap@portolympia.com
TOPIC:	Capitol Lake-Deschutes Estuary Long Term Management Plan Funding and Governance Group Memorandum of Understanding – Final Draft
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	<ul><li>■ Information only</li><li>□ Decision needed</li><li>□ Follow up from previous briefing</li></ul>
DOCUMENTS ATTACHED:	

Please see the attached final draft version of the Capitol Lake-Deschutes Estuary Long Term Management Plan Funding and Governance Group Memorandum of Understanding, received from Washington State Department of Enterprise Services on September 27, 2022.

#### **CAPITOL LAKE - DESCHUTES ESTUARY**

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR GOVERNANCE AND FUNDING OF A RESTORED ESTUARY

#### Introduction

In 2018, the Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (DES) began a process to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential impacts and benefits of long-term management alternatives for the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. This process included an effort to evaluate conceptual options for shared funding and governance of a future management plan, in accordance with Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2380. In 2022, DES identified the Estuary Alternative as the long-term management plan that would best meet project goals. This decision was made following careful consideration of a broad range of technical analyses conducted for the EIS, by soliciting feedback from key stakeholders, and after reviewing public comments.

Estuary restoration will complement other efforts among state, tribal, and local governments, public entities, and private organizations to restore the Deschutes River watershed and improve the health of Budd Inlet.

To explore and develop long-term management options for the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary, a Funding and Governance Work Group (FGWG) was created with the following members (FGWG Members), each of which appointed a representative:

State of Washington, Department of Enterprise Services
State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources
Squaxin Island Tribe
Thurston County
City of Olympia
City of Tumwater
LOTT Clean Water Alliance
Port of Olympia

The FGWG Members have reached preliminary consensus on a range of topics as outlined in this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This MOU is not a binding agreement among the FGWG Members. Instead, it is a description of the progress made to date toward a potential binding agreement, documenting areas of broad conceptual agreement, describing remaining issues, and indicating the shared commitment to good faith discussion to reach agreement on the remaining issues.

The FGWG Members intend to work to develop an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) that will govern long-term management of the restored estuary. Any ILA will require the approval of each FGWG Member's governing body or administrative head and no ILA will be binding on a FGWG Member until approval is obtained and the ILA is duly executed. Any reference in this MOU to an ILA, an "agreement," or similar words or phrases refers only to a conceptual, tentative agreement regarding a potential ILA by the FGWG Member representatives, who are not authorized to bind their respective entities. Similarly, any reference in this MOU to specific terms or provisions in a future ILA refers only to terms or provisions that will be discussed for possible inclusion in a potential ILA, and does not

indicate any FGWG Member's agreement to the specific provisions or agreement to an overall ILA.

#### Background<sup>1</sup>

What is now known as Capitol Lake was originally the southern portion of the Deschutes Estuary, where freshwater from the Deschutes River mixed with saltwater from Budd Inlet over extensive tidal flats. Between 1949 and 1951, the State of Washington constructed a dam at 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Olympia. The 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam blocked saltwater from Budd Inlet and transformed the area upstream of the dam into Capitol Lake, a 260-acre freshwater lake fed by the Deschutes River. Capitol campus planners intended Capitol Lake to be part of the Washington State Capitol Campus, and it was designated a resource of the Capitol Campus under RCW 43.34.090 and RCW 79.24.710. The waterbody, together with the parks and trails that surround it, remains an important visual and recreational resource for the community. Enterprise Services (to include predecessor agencies) has had the responsibility to manage Capitol Lake throughout the lake's existence.

The Deschutes River and Percival Creek deposit an estimated 35,000 cubic yards of sediment into the Capitol Lake basin each year. Before construction of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam, much of this sediment was deposited in Budd Inlet; after construction of the dam, the vast majority of this sediment settled out in Capitol Lake. Over time, the sediment captured upstream of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam has accumulated up to 13 feet deep in some places – shallowing the lake, visibly altering conditions, and impacting ecological functions.

Capitol Lake historically has violated water quality standards and is a focus of state and federal water quality improvement planning. Water quality monitoring began in the 1970s, and by 1985, the Thurston County Health Department permanently closed the historic swimming beach in Capitol Lake due to water quality impairments.

The presence and persistence of invasive species in Capitol Lake has also complicated its management. Since the 1980s, the State of Washington (State) has employed a variety of strategies to address invasive species, but today more than a dozen different plant and animal invasive species are present. In response to finding the New Zealand mudsnail in Capitol Lake in 2009, the State officially closed Capitol Lake to all active public use.

For more than 50 years, public and private entities have attempted to address environmental concerns regarding the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary. For a wide variety of reasons, these efforts have been unsuccessful or stalled. All FGWG Members agree that action must be taken to better manage this resource.

DES released the Draft EIS in mid-2021 and identified the Estuary Alternative as the likely preferred alternative in early 2022. Shortly afterwards, FGWG Members began exploring

<sup>1</sup> This background is only intended to be a summary. A more complete discussion of project background, project elements, and the technical analyses that describe impacts and benefits of a long-term management plan can be found in the Final EIS and supporting materials, which can be accessed through the following links: <a href="Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary EIS - Home">Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary EIS - Home</a> (capitollakedeschutesestuaryeis.org); <a href="https://des.wa.gov/about/projects-initiatives/capitol-lake/long-term-planning-capitol-lake-deschutes-estuary">https://des.wa.gov/about/projects-initiatives/capitol-lake/long-term-planning-capitol-lake-deschutes-estuary</a>

ways to fund and govern the likely preferred alternative consistent with guiding principles established by the FGWG Members.

The areas of agreement outlined within this MOU are based on the guiding principles the FGWG Members identified in 2016 to support this process, which are as follows:

- 1. Dedicated and secure funding sources
- 2. Those who contribute to the problem should participate in funding or paying for the solution
- 3. Those who benefit from the solution should participate in funding or paying for the solution
- 4. Shared distribution of costs
- 5. State participation
- 6. Watershed-wide in scale
- 7. Manageable governance
- 8. Commitment to a long-term collaborative process
- 9. Adequately resourced administration
- 10. Support the goals and objectives of the long-term management plan and the future of the overall watershed

From these guiding principles, the FGWG Members tentatively agreed upon a two-part structure for implementing and funding the preferred alternative:<sup>2</sup>

- The State should be primarily responsible for funding the capital costs of design, permitting, and construction of a preferred alternative. This responsibility reflects the State's role in creating the current conditions.
- After construction is complete, FGWG Members will share in administering, funding, and maintaining the Estuary Alternative for the term of the potential ILA. This shared responsibility reflects FGWG Members' desire for a long-term solution and recognition that the preferred alternative appears to provide significant benefits to FGWG Members and the broader community.

FGWG Members recognize that after construction of the Estuary Alternative, continued governance of the project and funding of sediment management in West Bay, will contribute to the health of Budd Inlet and the Deschutes River watershed and will help maintain a working waterfront and recreational boating. Maintaining a working waterfront and supporting infrastructure of recreational boating contributes to a dynamic, vibrant community and will produce and sustain public revenue, support employment opportunities, and create public amenities that benefit all community members.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Managed Lake and Hybrid Alternatives identified in the Draft EIS lacked sufficient support among FGWG Members to warrant further development of governance and funding models. As a result, if either of these alternatives were selected, long-term administration, funding, and maintenance would be expected to remain State responsibilities.

#### **Conceptual Agreement**

The FGWG Members conceptually agree on the following issues:

#### 1. Conceptual Overview

Construction and management of the Estuary Alternative will include the following elements and assumptions, which are described in more detail in sections that follow:

- The FGWG Members intend to execute an ILA (or ILAs) governing implementation and long-term funding and governance of the Estuary Alternative.
- DES intends to submit a capital request to fund design and permitting of the Estuary Alternative to the State Legislature for the 2023 legislative session.
- The State will administer and fund initial estuary restoration. DES intends to pursue funding from the State Legislature and other sources and intends to construct the Estuary Alternative.
- DES will transfer specific physical assets and/or long-term management responsibilities of those assets to individual FGWG Members after construction.
- As a separate project, known sediment contamination in lower Budd Inlet will be remediated. The Port of Olympia is expected to lead this remediation, which is expected to occur prior to removal of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam.

#### 2. Project Elements

#### a) Pre-Project Conditions

Prior to and separate from construction of the Estuary Alternative, known sediment contamination in lower Budd Inlet will be remediated to conditions satisfactory to the Washington State Department of Ecology and the US Army Corps of Engineers. The Port of Olympia is expected to lead and manage this effort, with the State of Washington providing funding, in part. The Port of Olympia is currently targeting the late 2020s for remedial action throughout lower Budd Inlet. The 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam will not be removed until this work is complete to help ensure that the Port of Olympia-led remediation and DES-led estuary construction do not interfere with each other and, to the extent feasible, complement each other.

#### b) Appropriations for Design, Permitting, and Construction

DES intends to submit a capital request to the State Legislature to fund the design and permitting of the Estuary Alternative in the 2023 biennial budget. If funding is secured, the estimated 3- to 5-year design and permitting process could begin in mid-2023. The State, acting through DES or a designee, will manage and have authority over design and permitting. During the design and permitting process, DES (or designee) will coordinate with the City of Olympia and City of Tumwater on design of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Bridge and South Basin boardwalks, respectively, to ensure that these physical assets comply with applicable design standards and are acceptable to the receiving FGWG Member, and that the process used to approve design of the asset is acceptable to the receiving FGWG Member

DES is currently developing a strategy for construction funding, which is likely to rely on funds from a variety of sources, including federal, state, and potentially philanthropic. If funding is secured without delay, construction of the Estuary Alternative could begin in the late 2020s. The State, acting through DES, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), or a designee, will manage and have authority over construction, which is estimated to occur over a 7- to 8-year period.

#### c) Transfer of Assets

DES will convey or transfer certain physical assets to individual FGWG Members after construction is complete. Each transfer will be governed by a separate agreement between DES (or designee) and the receiving Member. Upon transfer of a physical asset, the receiving FGWG Member will have full ownership in perpetuity, to include all maintenance responsibility and risk of loss.

#### d) Governance Responsibility

A state agency will act as Project Manager to convene and facilitate the FGWG as set forth in a future ILA. DES may transfer governance responsibilities to other state agencies for services required in the course of long-term management for the Estuary Alternative. No other FGWG Members are assuming governance responsibilities.

Table 1. Transfer of Physical Assets and Governance Responsibilities

Receiving Entity	Asset/Governance Responsibility	Time of Transfer
State of Washington	Maintenance of constructed infrastructure to support boating, fishing, recreation in estuary, as needed.	Upon construction completion
	Staffing of decontamination stations.	
	Maintenance of Middle Basin boardwalks.	
	Bathymetric surveys, design, permitting, contract management for maintenance dredging outside of federal navigation channel and turning basin and port vessel berths.	
Squaxin Island Tribe	Participate in implementation of Habitat Enhancement Plan for constructed habitat in the 260-acre basin, formerly Capitol Lake	Upon construction completion
Thurston County	None identified	N/A
City of Olympia	New 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Bridge	Upon construction completion

Receiving Entity	Accet/(invernance Rechancinility	
City of Tumwater	South Basin boardwalks	Upon construction completion
LOTT	None identified	N/A
Port of Olympia	Bathymetric surveys, design, permitting, contract management for maintenance dredging in port vessel berths.	Upon construction completion
	Lead coordination with USACE on maintenance dredging in federal navigation channel and turning basin.	

#### e) Sediment Management

After the State constructs the estuary and transfers physical assets and specific management responsibilities to individual FGWG members, shared long-term responsibilities will focus on sediment management in the West Bay of Budd Inlet. Sediment management is part of the overall project for the benefit of all, as described above.

Sediment management is intended to remove additional sediment that deposits in West Bay under the Estuary Alternative at rates greater than the No Action Alternative (also referred to as "baseline"). Sediment management includes annual bathymetric surveys (at a minimum) in the marinas and marina access areas to evaluate sediment accumulation, contract management (which includes design and permitting), and maintenance dredging (which includes disposal of dredged material). The FGWG Members will collectively fund maintenance dredging. Numerical modeling conducted for the EIS suggests that maintenance dredging to avoid significant impacts<sup>3</sup> to navigation from sediment accumulation could be needed in areas of West Bay on an average and approximated frequency of 6 years. The actual rate of sediment accumulation is highly dependent on river flow conditions.

#### 3. ILA Term/Withdrawal

FGWG Members intend to include the following provisions related to the term of a potential ILA and conditions warranting withdrawal:

- The ILA will become effective on the date of the last FGWG Member's signature.
- The ILA will expire on December 31, 2050, unless some or all FGWG Members agree to renew for an additional term.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Significant adverse impacts are defined as: Large vessels accessing the Federal Navigation Channel and Port of Olympia having to wait more than four (4) hours for channel access due to water depth and low tide conditions caused by sediment deposition on more than one consecutive occasion, or more than 10% of anticipated small craft vessels at any single marina unable to access leased moorage due to shallowed water depth caused by sediment deposition.

- Prior to the end of 2045, the Project Manager will convene FGWG Members to determine whether to extend the ILA, and if so, on what terms and with which FGWG Members.
- An FGWG Member may withdraw from the ILA at any time, provided that before withdrawing, (1) the withdrawing FGWG Member provides funds sufficient to satisfy all financial obligations of the withdrawing FGWG Member for the current term of the ILA, and (2) the withdrawing FGWG Member has satisfied all specific performance obligations under the ILA.

#### 4. ILA Renegotiation

If one or more of the following specific events occur, each FGWG Member will have the right to withdraw from or require renegotiation of the terms of the future ILA:

- Washington State Legislature fails to appropriate full funding for construction of the Estuary Alternative.
- Remediation of contaminated sediment in lower Budd Inlet is postponed indefinitely or cannot occur before the removal of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam.
- Projected sediment management costs during the term of the ILA increase above agreed-upon allocation amounts. If sediment management costs increase to a degree that funds will be exhausted prior to the expiration of the initial term of the ILA (expected to be 2050), the Project Manager will reconvene the FGWG to determine an approach that will avoid impacts to navigation through the initial term of the ILA.
  - Note: total planning-level cost estimates and the resulting individual allocations provided in Attachment 1 are stated in 2022 dollars and will be adjusted to include an annual inflationary rate).
- The private marinas fail to provide funding sufficient to meet their obligations under a formal dredging program under the No Action Alternative (i.e., funding sufficient to accomplish baseline dredging).

#### 5. Financing for Sediment Management in West Bay

The FGWG Members have reached conceptual agreement regarding several aspects of funding and finance management for sediment management, as described below:

#### a) Finance Management

The FGWG Members recognize the need for financial management of funds used for sediment management, including an entity acting to manage such funds and an investment plan that will both protect deposited funds from use by other entities or for other purposes, and provide for a favorable return on investment (to the extent permissible). The FGWG Members will develop a financial plan at the time of ILA formation and seek any necessary authorization from the State Legislature as may be needed.

#### b) Total Estimated Sediment Management Costs and Payment Allocation

FGWG Members agree that costs for sediment management above those costs associated with dredging of the No Action Alternative (baseline) will be allocated among FGWG Members on a percentage basis, as estimated and set forth in Attachment 1. Acceptance of the allocations set forth in Attachment 1 shall be subject to each Member's approval of a final ILA through its respective legislative and budgetary processes as may be legally required.

#### c) FGWG Member Deposits and Annual Payments

The Project Manager will notify the FGWG Members when the State has formally appropriated construction funding for estuary construction, and within 90 of each entity receiving such notice, but no earlier than January 1, 2025, each FGWG Member will make an initial deposit with State of Washington. Each FGWG Member's initial deposit will be equal to the FGWG Member's annual payment, which is determined by dividing the FGWG Member's total allocated sediment management costs for the initial term of the ILA by the number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the deposit. Following the initial deposit, each FGWG Member agrees to make annual payments (determined as above) on or before December 31 of each year, through the end of the agreement term.

#### d) Annual Payment Adjustments

Calculations of total estimated sediment management costs conservatively assume that removal of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam begins in 2033, which is the earliest that this could occur given the design and permitting process, and other construction activities that are required before dam removal; and this assumes that all funding is secured without delay. The total estimated sediment management costs also assume three dredging events, given the 18-year duration between 2033 and 2050 and the estimated 6-year frequency of maintenance dredging that is based on hydrodynamic and sediment transport numerical modeling conducted for the EIS. If removal of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam is delayed such that there is certainty that fewer than three dredging events are anticipated to occur within the term of the ILA, FGWG Members may adjust total estimated sediment management costs and annual payments.

After each maintenance dredging event, the Project Manager will convene the FGWG to provide FGWG Members with final costs and summary report for the dredging event and for the FGWG Members to consider alterations to the sediment management program and/or to implement other adaptive management practices. Adjustments to total sediment management costs and/or annual payments will trigger the renegotiation rights described in Section 4 only if adjustments cause projected costs to increase above agreed-upon allocations.

If excess funds remain upon the expiration or termination of the ILA and unless otherwise agreed to, each FGWG Member will be entitled to receive a refund of such excess funds based on a pro-rata calculation of the amounts paid.

#### e) Planning-Level Cost Estimates

FGWG Members have negotiated this MOU using planning-level cost estimates. Civil, environmental, and coastal engineers developed planning-level cost estimates using

costs for similar work on recent projects, hydrodynamic and sediment transport numerical modeling in the EIS that predicts sediment accumulation under the Estuary Alternative, and triggers to initiate dredging events (see footnote 3). Planning-level cost estimates also assume in-water disposal of the dredged sediment, based on current sediment data and a projection that invasive species will not persist in the material to be dredged.

Planning-level cost estimates are in 2022 dollars, are based on conceptual design, and have an accuracy variation of minus 25% to plus 35%, consistent with Class 4 estimates prepared using standards established by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering. The cost estimates are to support planning efforts and include a 15-percent contingency. The higher end of the range (+ 35%) has been used.

The accuracy of planning-level cost estimates will increase as design is further developed. If updated cost estimates are available before FGWG Members begin annual payments, FGWG Members may agree to update the total sediment management costs set forth in Attachment 1.

#### 6. Enforcement

The FGWG Members agree and recognize that this multi-party MOU and the multi-party ILA intended to follow are the result of complex negotiations among individual entities each with individual interests and constituencies, and that the provisions of the MOU and ILA are interdependent and represent a balancing of those individual interests and constituencies. The FGWG Members further agree that the restoration of the Deschutes Estuary and maintenance of a working waterfront and recreational boating will provide each entity with public benefits, but to secure those public benefits, each obligation the FGWG Members will make to each other must be fulfilled. Accordingly, the FGWG Members intend that each FGWG Member will have authority to enforce the obligations under a future ILA of each other FGWG Member, to include requiring specific enforcement of such obligations.

#### 7. Additional Issues Under Discussion

The FGWG Members continue to discuss the following issues:

- FGWG Members have preliminarily agreed to apply an annual inflation increase to each FGWG Member's allocated payment (options are 3% or CPI), subject to further adjustments. Attachment 1 reflects 2022 dollars and does not include this assumption.
- Allocation, documentation, and parties involved in addressing maintenance dredging costs equivalent to the No Action Alternative (baseline dredging).
- The specific FGWG Member or entity to serve as financial manager.

#### 8. Administrative Issues and Commitment

This MOU may be executed in counterpart and/or by electronically-transmitted signature (pdf or similar).

This MOU, and the ILA proposed to follow, shall be amended or modified only by written agreement of all FGWG Members.

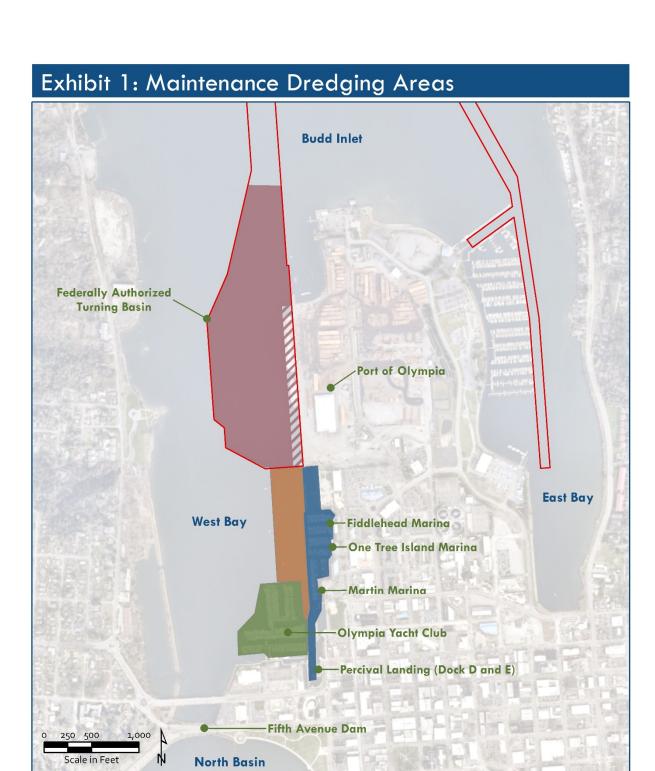
By signing below, the FGWG Members are not entering into a binding agreement, but are indicating areas of general or conceptual agreement.

The FGWG Members execute this MOU in good faith and commit themselves to continuing discussions for timely execution of the ILA.

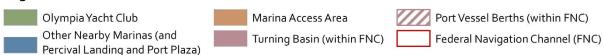
### Signatures

Tara Smith, Director Department of Enterprise Services	Date
Hilary Franz, Commissioner of Public Lands Department of Natural Resources	Date
Kris Peters, Chairman Squaxin Island Tribe	Date
Jay Burney, City Manager City of Olympia	Date
Mark Barber, City Attorney City of Olympia	Date
Debbie Sullivan, Mayor City of Tumwater	Date
Karen Kirkpatrick, City Attorney City of Tumwater	Date

Mike Strub, Executive Director LOTT	Date
Lisa Parshley, Board President LOTT	Date
Sam Gibboney, Executive Director Port of Olympia	Date
Ramiro Chavez, Thurston County Manager Thurston County	Date







#### Note:

Percival Landing and the Port Plaza have been included in the planning-level cost estimates for maintenance dredging included in Attachment 1. It is assumed that these facilities would be dredged at the same frequency as the "other marinas" shown in blue, and the need would be confirmed by the FGWG. There is no other dredging trigger defined for dredging at the Percival Landing and Port Plaza, and they are not included in the EIS analysis or EIS cost-estimates. They were added to this MOU at the request of the FGWG.

#### Attachment 1

The values in this table are based on planning-level cost estimates and are provided in 2022 dollars.

The allocations and associated cost estimates are provided for the term of the FGWG agreement only — through 2050.

This table of recommended allocations provides and equalizes the recommended allocations for sediment management across the FGWG. It recognizes that: (1) all parties benefit from estuary restoration and/or implementation of the Dredging Program; and (2) that differences in the magnitude of benefits cannot be mathematically derived but that the project would be beneficial to each entity. Importantly, the City of Olympia is shown in an increased capacity from the remaining FGWG members given that the working waterfront and recreational boating infrastructure exists within the city limits and is adjacent to downtown Olympia; and arguably, the City of Olympia may derive the most direct benefits.

#### **Recommended Sediment Management Allocations**

Entity <sup>(i, ii)</sup>	Allocation % for Maintenance Dredging of Increased Sediment from Estuary Alternative (above No Action Alternative)	Cost Estimate for Maintenance Dredging Equivalent to No Action Alternative (iii)	Cost Estimate for Maintenance Dredging of Increased Sediment from Estuary Alternative (above No Action Alternative)	Total Cost Estimate for Sediment Management (No Action Alternative + Increased Maintenance Dredging from Estuary Alternative)	Estuary Construction + Total Sediment Management	Allocation % Total (Estuary Construction + Sediment Management)
Olympia	~23.1%	\$0	\$4,297,000	\$4,297,000	\$4,297,000	2%
LOTT	~15.4%	\$0	\$2,865,000	\$2,865,000	\$2,865,000	1%
Port	~15.4%	\$362,000	\$2,865,000	\$3,227,000	\$3,227,000	1%
Tumwater	~15.4%	\$0	\$2,865,000	\$2,865,000	\$2,865,000	1%
Marinas	0.0%	\$5,800,000	\$0	\$5,800,000	\$5,800,000	2%
Thurston County	~15.4%	\$0	\$2,865,000	\$2,865,000	\$2,865,000	1%
State	~15.4%	\$0	\$2,865,000	\$2,865,000	\$249,545,000	92%
Squaxin Island Tribe	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	о%
	~100.0%	\$6,162,000	\$18,622,000	\$24,784,000	\$271,464,000	100%

#### Notes:

- i All values included in this table are represented in 2022 dollars and may exhibit rounded values. In the future, an annual inflationary rate (3% or Consumer Price Index equivalent) is to be included by the FGWG in each entities' annual payment of allocated maintenance dredging funding; those inflation costs are not reflected in this table. All values reflect planning-level cost estimates based on conceptual design (see Section 5.e).
- ii The total cost to manage sediment represented in this table assumes removal of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Dam occurs in 2033, which is the soonest that phased dam removal could begin through 2050, which is the end date of the existing agreement. Based on hydrodynamic and sediment transport numerical modeling conducted for the EIS, maintenance dredging is assumed to occur at an approximately 6 year frequency, resulting in an estimated three dredge events in the 18-year duration between 2033 and 2050. These planning level costs reflect these assumed dredging events.

Delays in 5th Avenue Dam removal would reduce the duration within this agreement where sediment conditions in West Bay have changed from existing conditions. If removal of the 5th Avenue Dam is delayed (particularly if the delay is long enough to eliminate an assumed dredge event), the total cost estimates for sediment management management provided herein could be adjusted. Potential future adjustments in the total cost of sediment management will be reflected in the total costs allocated to each FGWG member, but not the percentage allocation of each FGWG.

Each FGWG member's annual payment is determined by dividing the member's total allocated sediment management costs for the initial term of the ILA by the number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the payment's deposit. The number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the payment's deposit. The number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the payment's deposit. The number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the payment's deposit. The number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the payment's deposit. The number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the payment's deposit. The number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the payment's deposit. The number of years (partial years count as a full year) remaining in the initial agreement term of the ILA at the time of the ILA at the

The planning-level costs presented herein assume in-water disposal of dredged material. The maintenance dredging costs would significantly increase if dredged material was determined not suitable for in-water disposal.

Bathymetric surveys would be conducted to adjust dredging events to actual environmental conditions (surveys would occur annually, at a minimum). These tables do not include costs for the annual bathymetric surveys. Costs associated with design and permitting (and associated efforts) are not included in these tables either, and they are currently assumed to be an in-kind contribution from the FGWG as outlined in Section 2.d.

2050 is the last year of existing leases with private marinas in West Bay; these estimates align with that timeline and do not speculate about continued maintenance dredging past that time, potential new funding sources or different shared agreements, or potential marina decisions to relocate.

- This represents the estimated non-project costs associated with dredging impacted areas of West Bay based on sedimentation rates and patterns modeled for the No Action Alternative, assuming a formal dredging program with the same dredging triggers as defined for the Estuary Alternative. Numerical modeling shows that approximately 65% of the sediment would be dredged from the Federal Navigation Channel and turning basin; funding for that dredging is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). USACE-provided funding (for dredging equivalent to the No Action Alternative, or for increased sediment management under the Estuary Alternative, as described below) has not been included in this table at the request of the FGWG. USACE funding for dredging is a critical component of maintaining navigation in West Bay.
- iv These costs reflect the increased maintenance dredging costs beyond those that would be incurred by others under the No Action Alternative to avoid significant impacts to navigation in West Bay. Dredging in the FNC and turning basin, including additional dredging requirements resulting from the project, is the responsibility of the USACE and those costs are not included herein. Maintenance dredging needs equivalent to the No Action Alternative in impacted areas of West Bay would continue to be the responsibility of the Port of Olympia, private marinas, and the USACE; additional dredging requirements shown in this estimate, resulting from the project, would be the shared responsibility of members of the FGWG.



# Upcoming Topics and Agenda Items

October 3, 2022

Sam Gibboney Executive Director

### **Upcoming Topics and Agenda Items**

Commission Meeting

Meeting Date	Meeting Time	Agenda Items		Consent – C Action - A Advisory - V Action/Other - A/O	Staff Lead
			Decalution 2022 VV Support for Ballet Branacition	A	Rick
		Commission Meeting	Resolution 2022-XX Support for Ballot Proposition		
			Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary MOU	Α	Lisa
			Budget Process & Schedule Adoption	A/O	Matt
			Large Airport Lease	V	Allyn
Manday Ostobor			Strategic Plan Adoption	V	Sam
Monday, October	5:30 PM		Resolution 2022-XX Apprenticeship Utilization - policy		
10, 2022			revision	V	Rick
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Gemini Environmental	V	Lisa
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Lund Faucett	V	Lisa
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Cascadia Policy Solutions	V	Lisa
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Cascadia Law Group	V	Lisa



### **Upcoming Topics and Agenda Items**

Commission Work Session

Meeting Date	Meeting Time	Meeting Type	Agenda Items	Consent – C Action - A Advisory - V Action/Other - A/O	Staff Lead
Monday, October 17, 2022	1:00 - 4:00	Work Session	Airport Master Plan Update	V	Warren
			Study Session - CIP and Review of Tax Levy Uses	V	Matt
			Study Session - Environmental Budget Review including Budd Inlet	V	Lisa



# Upcoming Topics and Agenda Items Commission Meeting

Meeting Date	Meeting Time	Meeting Type	Agenda Items	Consent – C Action - A Advisory - V Action/Other - A/O	Staff Lead
Monday, October 24, 2022	5:30 PM	Commission Meeting	Budget Presentation - Commission Review & Vote on Changes	V	Matt
			Strategic Plan Adoption	Α	Sam
			Large Airport Lease	Α	Allyn
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Dalton Olmsted & Fuglevand (DOF)	А	Lisa
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Gemini Environmental	Α	Lisa
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Lund Faucett	Α	Lisa
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Cascadia Policy Solutions	Α	Lisa
			Budd Inlet Consultant Contract: Cascadia Law Group	Α	Lisa
			Marine Center: Thomas Architecture Contract Amendment	V	Lisa
			Marine Center: MIG Architecture Contract	V	Lisa
			Marine Center: Port/Puget Sound Estuarium MOU	V	Lisa



## **Work Sessions Agenda Items**

	Торіс		Staff Lead	Scheduled
Work Session Agenda Items	Commercial Aviation Coordinating Commission	Staff	Rudy	. √
	Tribal Honor Statement	· · Commission · ·	· C. Iyall/Sam · ·	· 1
	Newsletter from Commission for staff	Commission	Jennie	√
	Budd Inlet Remediation Update	· · · · Staff · · · ·	· · · · Lisa · · · ·	. :√: :
	Marine Terminal Briefing.	Staff	Rudy	: :∀: : :
	Destination Waterfront & Marine Center Building Update	:::: Staff :::::	Sam Sam Sam	: ∀: :
	Joint Commission - POCAC Meeting	Commission	Sam	∵ √∷
	POCAC subcommittee as Vision 2050 Implementation Team.	· · · Commission · · ·	Jennie	· 4· ·
	New Day hydrogen fueling	· · · Commission · · ·	Aletia	. √
	New Market Industrial Campus Planning	· · Commission · ·	Lisa	. :√. :
	Vessel Integrity Surplus Request	Staff	Rudy/TJ	Q4
	Financial Reporting	Commission	Matt	√
	Commission Response to Public Comment & Public Inquiry	Commission		
	Executive Session - who can call one & who determines compliance with OPMA exemptions	Commission	General Counsel	

