

Commission Special Meeting / Work Session October 17, 2022 1:00 p.m.

Percival Plaza – Olympics Room 626 Columbia Street NW, Suite 1B Olympia, Washington 98501

The meeting agenda is available on the Port of Olympia website as of October 13, 2022. http://www.portolympia.com/commission

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

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87147767478?pwd=VIBESEJGR0xoMmF0amFhc3ZNcGlvdz09

Or Telephone: 1 253 215 8782 Webinar ID: 871 4776 7478 Passcode: 449886

Please note that the Zoom link changes for each meeting.

AGENDA

- 1. Call to Order
- 2. Approval of Agenda
- 3. Public Comment

NOTE: Guidelines for public comment can be found in the Commission Rules in Resolution Article VI.

- <u>Comments should be directed to Commission:</u> Comments should be directed to the Commission as a whole and should not include comments about individual Port staff or members of the public.
- <u>Courtesy</u>: All speakers (members of the public, Port staff, and Commissioners) shall be courteous in language and demeanor and shall confine remarks to those facts that are germane and relevant to the question or issue under discussion.
- 4. Action: Capitol Lake Deschutes Estuary MOU Lisa Parks, Executive Services Director
 - a) Commission Discussion
 - b) Public Comment related to Action
- 5. Budget Workshop Matt Peach, Finance Director
 - a) Study Session: CIP, Review of Tax Levy Uses, Community Events and Sponsorships
 - b) Study Session: Environmental Budget Review
- 6. Budd Inlet Port Large Scale Remediation Project Examples Lisa Parks, Executive Services Director
- 7. Airport Master Plan Update Warren Hendrickson, Airport Senior Manager
- 8. Commercial Aviation Coordinating Commission (CACC) Update Warren Hendrickson, Airport Senior Manager
- 9. Upcoming Topics Sam Gibboney, Executive Director
- 10. Adjourn

Executive Session: Immediately following the Commission Work Session, the Port of Olympia Commission will hold an executive session on Monday, October 17, 2022 at the Percival Plaza in the Olympics Meeting Room, located at 626 Columbia Street NW, Olympia, Washington, to discuss matters relating to potential litigation (RCW 42.30.110(1)(i)). The executive session is expected to last approximately 60 minutes.



COMMISSION MEETING

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 17, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Executive
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Lisa Parks Telephone: 360.528.8020 Email: Lisap@portolympia.com
Торіс:	Capitol Lake-Deschutes Estuary MOU
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	□ Information only■ Decision needed□ Follow up from previous briefing

BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW:

The final version of the "Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary Memorandum of Understanding for Governance and Funding of a Restored Estuary" (MOU) is being presented at today's meeting as an "Action" item, ready for final consideration and action by the Commission. The Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (DES) is anticipating final action by all parties to the MOU prior to October 19th, allowing them time to attach it to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) by their legislated deadline of October 31, 2022. This current, final version represents a considerable amount of work and collaboration on the part of DES and the Funding and Governance Work Group members.

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED:

- Power Point Presentation
- Final Version of the MOU for signature



Capitol Lake-Deschutes Estuary Memorandum Of Understanding

October 17, 2022 Lisa Parks Executive Services Director

CL-DE MOU Overview

• Manage/Fund Estuary Restoration

Olympia

Port

Tumwater

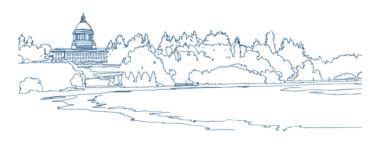
- Parties:
 - State (DES & DNR)
 - Squaxin Island Tribe
 - Thurston County
 - IOTT
- Term: Thru 2050
- Non-binding agreement
- Interlocal Agreement(s) (ILA) to follow



PORT of OLYMPIA

CL-DE MOU Overview

- Progress to date
- · Areas of broad agreement
- Remaining issues
- Shared commitment to good faith effort



3

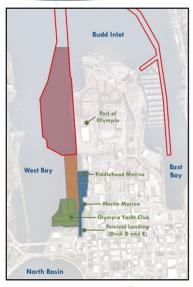


CL-DE MOU Overview

Port's Identified Obligations:

- Design/Permit/Contract Management vessel berth dredge
- Coordinate with USACE
- Fund 15.4% (added) maintenance dredge
 - Annual payments, start:
 - Leg approves construction \$
 - No earlier than January 1, 2025
- Total Preliminary Cost Estimate for Port:

\$3,227,000





Suggested Motion...

"...move to authorize the Executive Director to sign the Capitol Lake – Deschutes Estuary Memorandum of Understanding for Governance and Funding of a Restored Estuary, as presented."



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.

Background¹

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 5th Avenue in Olympia. The 5th 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 5th 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 5th 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

¹ 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: Capitol Lake - Deschutes Estuary EIS - Home (capitollakedeschutesestuaryeis.org); https://des.wa.gov/about/projects-initiatives/capitol-lake/long-term-planning-capitol-lake-deschutes-estuary

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:²

- 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.

² 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 5th 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 5th 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 5th 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 th Avenue Bridge	Upon construction completion

Receiving Entity	Asset/Governance Responsibility	Time of Transfer
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 impacts³ 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.

³ 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 5th 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 5th 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 5th 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.

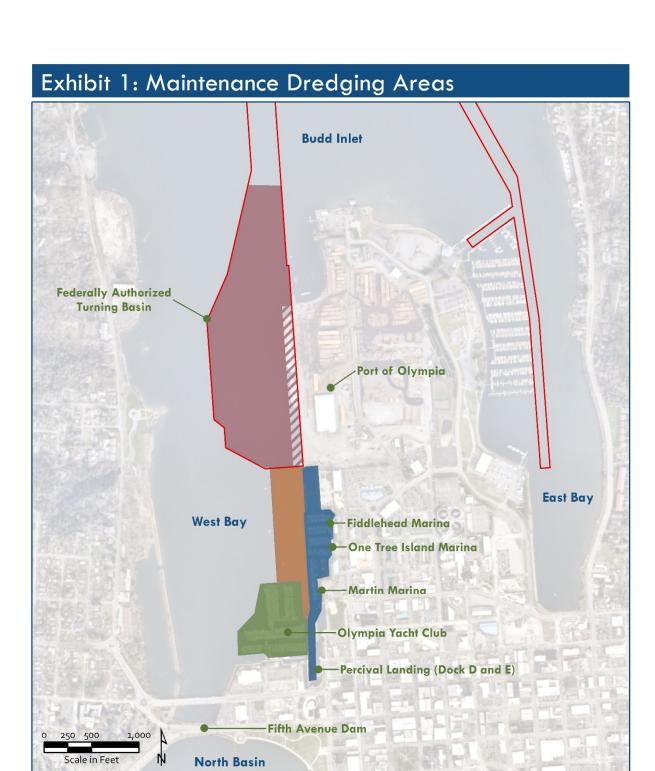
By signing below, the FGWG Members are not entering into a binding agreement, but are indicating areas of general or conceptual agreement.

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

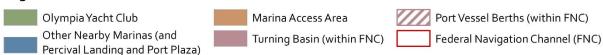
Signatures

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	
Steven J. 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 ^(i, ii)	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	o%
	~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 5th 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 provided herein could be adjusted. Potential future adjustments in the total cost of sediment management will be reflected in the total cost of sediment management.

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 used to determine the annual payment is dependent upon the State's formal appropriation of construction funding for the Estuary Alternative construction. Each FGWG member is responsible for its annual allocated costs; however, they may divide over the initial term of the ILA, as is described in Section 5.b, Total Estimated Costs and Payment Allocation, of the ILA. These costs assume that the Port of Olympia has already dredged existing contaminated sediment and has reestablished authorized depths in West Bay. That dredging of contaminated sediment is not associated with this project, and those costs are not included in the costs represented here. The planned Port of Olympia dredging of contaminated sediments is also expected to allow the future dredged material under the No Action Alternative (and Estuary Alternative) to be disposed of in-water.

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.



COMMISSION MEETING

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 17, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Administrative / Executive
STAFF CONTACT:	Matt Peach, Finance Director
	Telephone: 360.528.8004
Tonya	Email: mattp@portolympia.com
TOPIC:	Budget Discussion
PURPOSE:	■ Information only
Check all that apply	☐ Decision needed
	☐ Follow up from previous briefing
BACKGROUND & OVER	
	e Commission the 2023 Draft Preliminary Operating Budget and the Capital eview, we will cover the following:
Tax Levy and TaPort Debt ReviewStaffing	
 Questions Tax Levy & Con	nmission Budget Discussion
DOCUMENTS ATTACHEI	D: Power Point
AFFECTED PARTIES:	
COMMISSION RECOMM	ENDATION: Commission Discussion, Deliberation and Direction



2023 BUDGET AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

October 17, 2022

Sam Gibboney, Executive Director Matt Peach, Finance Director

AGENDA

- Capital Investments Budget
- Community Events Requests/Recommendations
- Tax Levy and Tax Levy Uses
- Port Debt Review
- Questions



CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN & CAPITAL BUDGET

3



CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN: OVERVIEW

- Create Multi-Year CIP
 - 2022 = Build the program
 - 2023 = Five-Year Projection
 - 2024 = Implement Ten-Year Program
- Benefits
 - Financial Stewardship
 - Transparency
 - Balanced Port Wide
 - Leverage External Funding Sources



CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN: OVERVIEW

- **Identify** projects <u>></u> \$10,000
- **Develop** evaluation criteria
- **Identify** funding/financing options
- Rank projects using evaluation criteria
- Schedule projects by year



5



CAPITAL BUDGET: 2023 FOCUS & CHALLENGES

Focus...

- Continue/Complete existing projects
- Technology/Security upgrades
- · Keeping the Port competitive
- Improved cost estimates
- · Positioning projects for external funding

Challenges...

- Grant program decisions
- Supply chain delays
- · Volume/timing of projects



CAPITAL BUDGET 2023 Capital Budg **Summary:** Port Funds: \$ 2,721,576 PORT Funds Project Name Hangar Expansion Pilot Project** Airport Maintenance Shop** Airport Runway 8/26 Reconstruction** Notes, Comments, Assumptions Planning, design and permitting Planning, conceptual design and cost estimate Planning, design and permitting Grant Funds: \$ 574,582 Total Cost: \$ 2,146,994 \$175,000 \$253,000 \$200,000 \$35,000 \$85,000 \$748.000 Planning, design and permitting Design, engineering, permitting, construction 2022 Stornwater Permit Changes Equipment - potential WSDOT and DOE Grants Engineer Assessment Asphalt/Repairs-Berth 1** Maintenance Facility** Marine Terminal Paving** Warehouse-Fire System ** \$37,500 \$37,500 \$82,500 PIDP submitted May 2022 - Design, engineering, permitting PIDP submitted May 2022 - Design, engineering, permitting PIDP submitted May 2022 - Design, engineering, permitting \$50,000 \$12,500 \$50,000 \$110,000 \$150,000 \$40,000 \$55,000 \$28,000 \$150,000 \$40,000 \$55,000 Construction Equipment: Need (6) - (2) per budget year Equipment: End of Life - Replace Dock Ramps Water Truck Forks for Supersacks \$28,000 IT: Doors/Gates (Portwide)** IT: Fiber to Port Cyber Security Infrastructure** IT: Fiber to Port Cyber Security Infrastructure** IT: Network & PC Upgrades - Annual Commission Room Upgrades Billy frank Trail Signs** Centennial Legopy Project** Sustainability Infrastructure (Port-Wide) Subtotal Non Ops & A Equipment purchase/Software Integration Equipment purchase: Grant Equipment purchase Equipment purchase | Room Upgrade Centennial Plan, design, engineering, permits Zero-Emissions | De-Carbonization | Solar Grant Capital Initiatives \$167,082

COMMUNITY EVENTS
REQUESTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

8

** asterisks: 2022 Capital Carryover

7

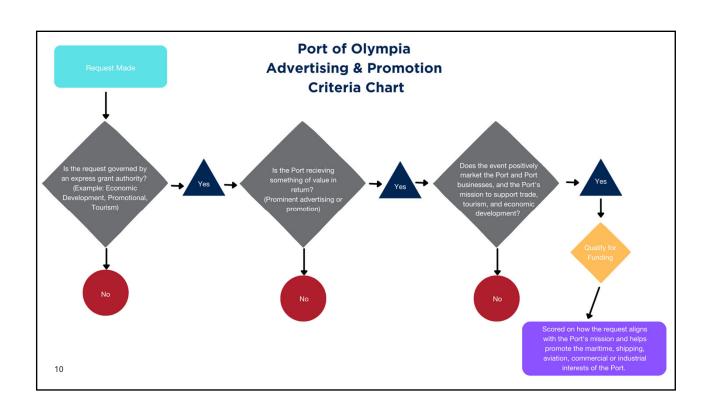
PORT of OLYMPIA

CALCULATION PER RESOLUTION 2015-09

- Up to 1% of Gross Operating Revenue (2021)
- Cash Contributions not to exceed 30% of budget
 - (Remainder is used for In-Kind, Staff Support and Promotional Items)
- Of that 30%, 10% will be set aside for opportunities that arise throughout the year

Up to \$141,300 *Rounded to nearest hundred	Community Advertising & Promotion maximum budget
Up to \$42,390	Cash Contributions
Up to \$ 4,239	Opportunities outside of application process
Up to \$38,151	Cash Contributions after 10% reduction





2023 RECOMMENDATIONS - CASH

Event Name/Requesting Organization	Date(s)	Requested Cash	Proposed Cash
Harbor Days	September 1-3, 2023	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Olympic Airshow	June 17-18, 2023	\$5,000.00	\$1,500.00
Olympia Brew Fest	August 5, 2023	\$2,500.00	\$1,500.00
Summer Splash!	Mid June - August 2023	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00
South Sound Block Party	August 24-26, 2023	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
On the Water	May 28-June 9, 2023	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oly on Ice	November 2023 - January 2024	\$2,500.00	\$1,500.00
Boatbuilding Heritage Class: Steam Bending	Mid August 2023	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00
Music in the Plaza	TBD 2023	\$4,000.00	\$1,500.00
National Geographic Live: From Summit to Sea	January 20, 2023	\$2,500.00	\$1,500.00
Total		\$23,500.00	\$13,500.00





TAX LEVY & TAX LEVY USES

13

14



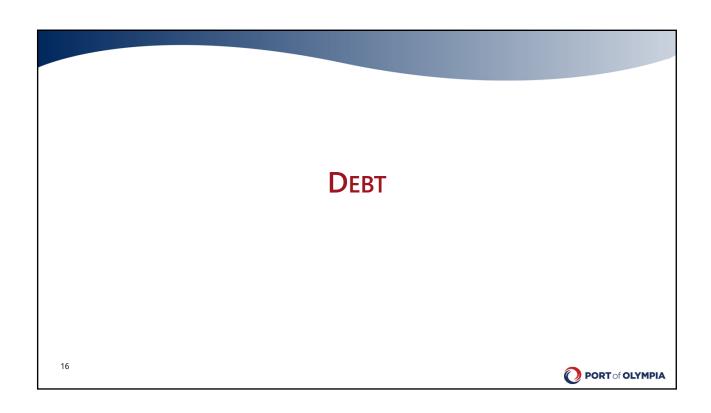
TAX LEVY

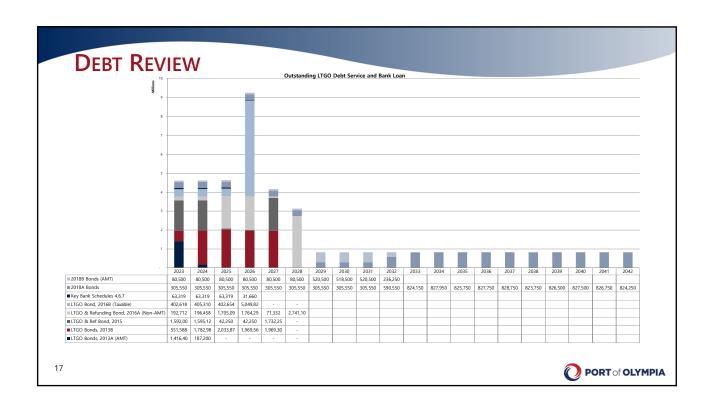
CALCULATED PROPOSED AMOUNT

		1% -	Const. Incr.
2022 levy amount		\$	7,124,012
Increase on prior year levy	1%		71,240
Levy increase for new construction			135,347
Adminstrative Refund Re-Levy			-
Increase in value of State Assessed Property			-
Banked Capacity			-
Proposed 2022 tax levy		\$	7,330,599
Increase (Decrease)		\$	206,587
2023 Preliminary Assessed Valuation \$60,377,557,54	40		
2023 Millage Rate (calculated)		\$	0.1214
2022 Millage Rate		\$	0.1507

PORT of OLYMPIA

TAX LEVY USES USES, IN ,000S	2022 BUDGET
USES, IN ,000S	2023 BUDGET
Tax Levy	\$ 7,331
Banked Tax Levy	\$ 278
Grant Revenue	\$ 1,424
Total Revenues	\$ 9,033
Uses of Taxes:	
Principle & Interest Expense, Debt	(4,605)
Environmental Expense:	
Cascade Pole	(772)
Environmental Administration	(1,158)
Budd Inlet Remediation	(2,158)
Community Events	(56)
Public Amenities	(249)
Harbor Patrol	(33)
Small Cities	(40)
Capital Project Funding	<u> </u>
Special Projects:	
Election Costs	(300)
Commission Expense	(568)
Membership and Partner Costs	(137)
Total Use of Taxes	\$ (10,076)
Net Levy Funds	\$ (1,043)







STAFFING

- Strategic Focus & Operational Management
- Address operational vulnerabilities
- 1 additional FTE added

19



QUESTIONS?



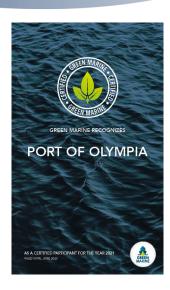


COMMISSION WORK SESSION

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 17, 2022	
DEPARTMENT:	Environmental	
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Lisa Parks, Executive Services Director Telephone: 360.528.8020 Email: LisaP@portolympia.com	
TOPIC:	2023 Environmental Budget Review	
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	■ Information only□ Decision needed□ Follow up from previous briefing	
BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW:		
Staff will provide the Commission a detailed review of the 2023 Draft Port Environmental Budget		
DOCUMENTS ATTACHED:		
Power Point Presentation		

CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL

- Two Components
 - Environmental Administration (084)
 - Port-wide regulatory compliance
 - Voluntary environmental certifications
 - Environmental remediation
 - Cascade Pole (086)
- Funded from Tax Levy
- Includes grant revenue





1

CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL

2023 BUDGET OVERVIEW

Budget Item	2023	Notes
Grant Revenues	\$1,424,190	
Budd Inlet RAG	\$1,224,190	Stage IA
Cascade Pole IPG	\$ 200,000	
Operating Expenses	\$3,708,019	
Maintenance Expenses	\$ 269,250	Primarily CP
Net Income (Loss) Before Dep	(\$2,553,079)	
Net Income (Loss) After Dep + G&A	(2,836,279)	



INITIATIVES & GOALS ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION



- Budd Inlet Remediation: Stage IA
- Zero Emissions Feasibility Assessment
- Sustainability Plan: Update/Finalize
- Sea Level Rise Collaborative
 - Shared Tasks
 - Shoreline Erosion Assessment
- On-Going Regulatory Compliance Activities



BUDD INLET

2023 PROJECT COSTS: STAGE IA

January thru June 30, 2023	Costs	Notes
Personal Services	\$ 272,000	
Professional Services	\$2,286,381	
Total Costs	\$2,558,381	
Grant Ineligible	\$ 110,000	
Grant Eligible	\$2,448,381	
Port Funds	\$1,334,191	50% Eligible + Ineligible
Ecology Funds	\$1,224,190	50% Eligible



INITIATIVES & GOALS CASCADE POLE

- Integrated Planning Grant (IPG)
 - Final Cleanup Action Plan Upland Areas
 - Redevelopment Opportunities
- Facility Assessment
 - Wells
 - Pumps
 - Containment System
- On-Going Plant Monitoring and Maintenance



5



BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Budd Inlet Stage IA (only)
- Maintain 2022 staffing levels
- IPG for Cascade Pole is awarded
- BU-specific operating permit expenses in BU operating budgets



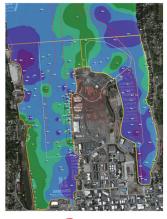


CHALLENGES **ENVIRONMENTAL**

- Complexity of Budd Inlet

 - FundingPartnerships and Collaboration
- Succession planning
 - Internal
 - Ecology
- Unanticipated issues/needs









COMMISSION MEETING

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 17, 2022	
DEPARTMENT:	Environmental	
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Lisa Parks Telephone: 360.528.8020 Email: Lisap@portolympia.com	
TOPIC:	Budd Inlet - Port Large Scale Remediation Project Examples	
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	■ Information only□ Decision needed□ Follow up from previous briefing	
RACKCROUND & OVERVIEW		

BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW:

The Port's Budd Inlet project team is putting together examples of large scale, port-lead environmental cleanup projects that have occurred – or in some cases, are on-going – in Washington State. Jim Maul with Gemini Environmental is going to provide a brief overview of these projects, and Erik Gerking, Environmental Program Director from the Port of Everett, will be in attendance to provide the Commission with an overview of their remediation projects and to answer questions. Presentation materials provided by Mr. Maul and Mr. Gerking are anticipated on Monday, and will be made available following the Commission meeting.



COMMISSION WORK SESSION

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 17, 2022	
DEPARTMENT:	Airport	
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Warren Hendrickson, Airport Senior Manager Telephone: 360.528.8074 Email: warrenh@portolympia.com	
TOPIC:	Airport Master Plan Update	
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	■ Information only□ Decision needed□ Follow up from previous briefing	
BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW:		
Staff will provide the Commission an overview and status update of the Airport Master Plan Update.		
DOCUMENTS ATTACHED:		
PowerPoint Presentation		



Group

Airport Master Plan Update



October 17, 2022



Master Plan
Update
Process



A comprehensive study of an airport that usually describes the short-, medium-, and long-term development plans to meet future aviation demand.

Follows FAA Advisory Circular 150/5070-6B

Master Plan Tasks:

- Inventory
- Forecast
- Facility Requirements

- Alternatives
- Airport Layout Plan
- Capital Improvement Plan

A master plan's purpose is not to solve an airport's management, operations, or maintenance issues.



Airport Master Plan Update SCHEDULE (Draft)



- Issues
- Airport Inventory
- Aviation Forecasts
- Airport Facility Requirements



- Draft Alternatives
- Alternative Evaluation
- Environmental Review
- Recommended Alternatives



- Capital Improvement Program
- Funding
- Airport Layout Plan
- Draft/Final Report









Master Plan
Update
Goals

- Meet Aviation Demand
- Meet FAA design standards
- Prepare OLM for future development
- Prepare OLM for emerging aviation technologies
- Continued Airport self-sufficiency



OLM Aviation Forecast

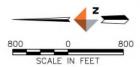
Type of Operation	Base Year	Short-Term Forecast	Intermediate- Term Forecast	Long-Term Forecast	Average Annual Growth Rate
	2020	2025	2030	2040	AAGR
Total Based Aircraft	124	126	129	139	0.57%
Total Operations	70,466	73,775	77,239	84,665	0.92%

Critical Aircraft		
Current (2020) Critical Aircraft	Cessna Citation 560	B-II
Ultimate (2040) Critical Aircraft	Bombardier Challenger 700	C-II



MPU Preferred Alternative

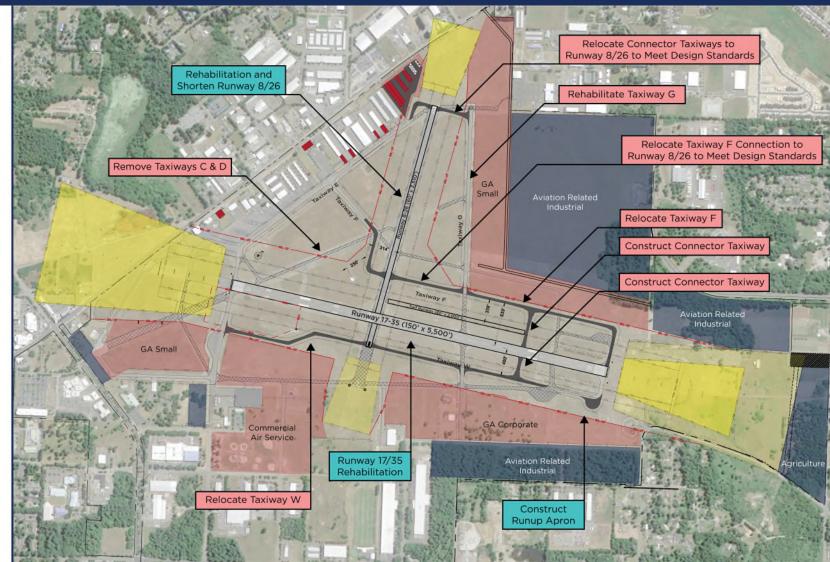




Project Phasing

Near-Term (2022-2025)

Mid-Term (2026-2029)







LEG	END	
DESCRIPTION	EXISTING (E)	ULTIMATE (U)
TAXIWAY / AIRFIELD DEVELOPMENT		
STRUCTURAL / FACILITIES (BUILDING)	-	
RUNWAY DEVELOPMENT		SAME
AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE (APL)		SAME
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RPZ)	RPZ RPZ	RPZ—RPZ RPZ RPZ
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA)	RSA	RSA
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (ROFA)	ROFA	ROFA
TAXIWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (TOFA)	——TOFA——	—TOFA
EASEMENT	7/////	
FUTURE REMOVAL	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	N/A
FENCE	xx_	xx_

LEGEND		
DESCRIPTION	EXISTING (E)	ULTIMATE (U)
20' BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE (BRL)	BRL-	BRL-
SURVEY MONUMENTS	•	SAME
AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT (ARP)	•	•
AIRPORT BEACON	*	SAME
PRIMARY WIND CONE AND SEGMENTED CIRCLE	●	SAME
AIRCRAFT TIEDOWN	-	SAME
ASOS	-0-	SAME
CONTOURS	4125	SAME
PAPI	1111	SAME
THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS)		
DEPARTURE SURFACE		SAME







Review of Public Comments





Next Steps





Contact Information:

Leah Whitfield, Project Manager
Leah@TheAviationPlanningGroup.com

AMPUpdate@PortOlympia.com



COMMISSION WORK SESSION

BRIEFING DATE/TIME:	October 17, 2022
DEPARTMENT:	Airport
STAFF CONTACT/TITLE:	Warren Hendrickson, Airport Senior Manager Telephone: 360.528.8074 Email: warrenh@portolympia.com
TOPIC:	Commercial Aviation Coordinating Commission (CACC) Update
PURPOSE: Check all that apply	■ Information only□ Decision needed□ Follow up from previous briefing
BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW:	
Staff will provide the Commission an update on the Commercial Aviation Coordinating Commission.	
DOCUMENTS ATTACHED:	
 PowerPoint Presentation 	



Port Commissioners

CACC Update

October 17, 2022

Warren Hendrickson Airport Senior Manager

Olympia Regional Airport

Commercial Aviation Coordinating Commission (CACC)

VS.

WSDOT Aviation System Plan (ASP)

VS.

Olympia Regional Airport Master Plan Update (AMPU)

PORT of OLYMPIA

WSDOT Aviation Participation on the CACC

- WSDOT Aviation Director David Fleckenstein
 - Representative from WSDOT Dep't of Aeronautics
 - Voting Member
 - Serves as CACC Chair
- Senior Aviation Planner Rob Hodgman
 - Representative from WSDOT Dep't of Aeronautics
 - Non-Voting Member

3



Olympia Regional Airport

Port of Olympia Participation on the CACC

- Operations Director Rudy Rudolph
 - Representative from Western WA Regional Airport
 - Non-Voting Member
- Airport Senior Manager Warren Hendrickson
 - Washington State Aviation Alliance (WSAA) Delegate
 - Non-Voting Member
 - Serves CACC as Vice Chair



CACC Public Comments to Port of Olympia

- Arriving via Airport and AMPU Mailboxes
 - Many include cc: Commissioners
- Comment Handling Standardized and Consistent
 - Forwarded to CACC (<u>CACC@wsdot.wa.gov</u>)
 - Submitters Receive an Acknowledgement Response

5



Olympia Regional Airport

Local Awareness: Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC)

- > Interest at High Level
- Executive Director Marc Daily
 - Will Be a Party to Future Technical Analysis

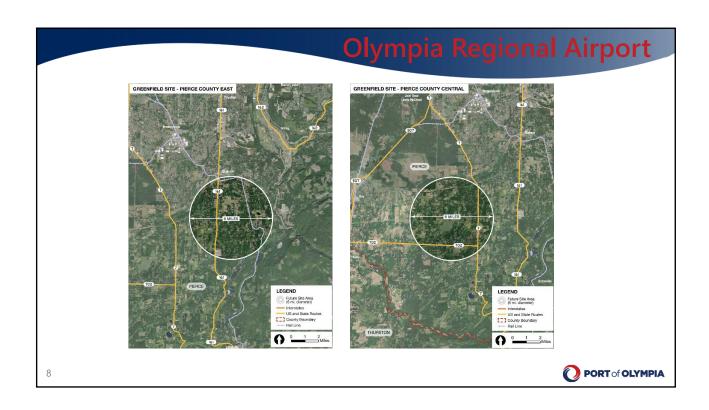


Can Capacity Needs Be Met Without a New Airport?

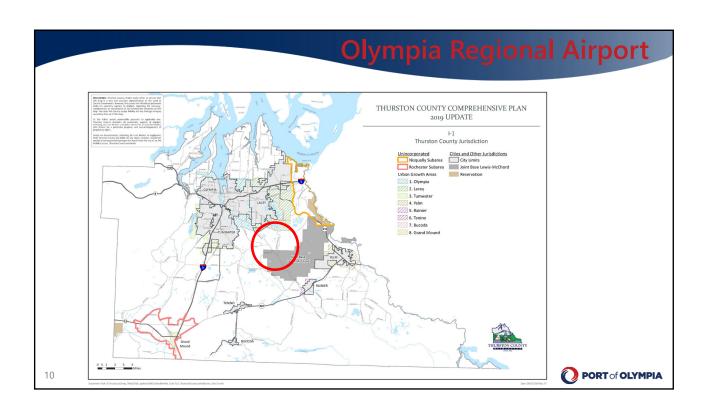
7



PORT of OLYMPIA







Public Opposition Overview

- King County
- Pierce County
- > Thurston County

11



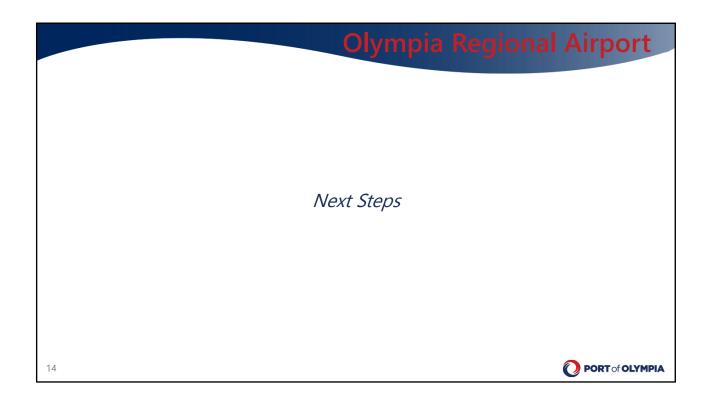
Olympia Regional Airport

Future CACC Public Outreach Efforts

- It is clear what is opposed...
- What are the other options?
- What do you or would you favor?



Olympia Regional Airport Previous Port Commission Action Previous Port Commission Action





Thank You...

Warren Hendrickson warrenh@portolympia.com (360) 528-8074

