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# Eagle Island State Park

Master Plan  
September 2006



# IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION

Our mission:

“To improve the quality of life in Idaho through outdoor recreation and resource stewardship.”

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# IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

## EAGLE ISLAND STATE PARK



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# Acknowledgements

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Ernie Lombard - Co-Chair  
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# Executive Summary

In January 2006, then Governor Dirk Kempthorne issued Executive Order No. 2006-1 creating the Eagle Island State Park Site Planning Committee to develop a comprehensive Master Plan for the future role of Eagle Island State Park. In June, Governor James E. Risch signed an Executive Order No. 2006-19 reaffirming the Committee and establishing a deadline for completion of its work. The Committee held a series of workshops, forums and design charrettes to identify the overall goals and objectives of the Master Plan, as well as develop initial concepts for the park.

The overall vision for the park is to *blend the urban and natural environment, creating a place for visitors to experience and learn from their surroundings.*

The Master Plan (Figure 1) accomplishes the goals and objectives of the Planning Committee and implements the vision for Eagle Island State Park by creating a series of lakes and channels as a unifying element tying together the urban and natural functions of the park. The park will provide for year-round recreation opportunities, with the north portion of the park having the highest concentration of uses and the more auto-dependent uses. These include a new “grand entrance” off State Street and a bridge across the North Channel of the Boise River. The bridge and other park improvements will be designed to minimize the effects of flood waters on the park and adjacent properties.

The north portion of the park will include camping areas, kayak/canoe launching sites, picnic areas, a world class natural resource education center and an amphitheater. At the heart of the park, the existing water slide and beach areas will remain, with a large shelter set in an ornamental garden that will provide opportunities for a variety of scheduled events.

The southern portion of the site will continue to be more remote, undeveloped and encourage a natural experience of the park with passive uses, such as trails, meadows and informal picnic areas. The Master Plan will also increase wildlife habitat through the preservation of existing wetlands, development of new wetlands and a perimeter forest planting reminiscent of the groves of black cottonwood trees in the park.

The projected cost of the Master Plan improvements is approximately \$24,400,000, implemented in phases and funded partially from revenue generated through the creation of the lakes and channels on the site. Additional funding mechanisms that may be utilized include opportunities for pollution credits, property exchanges, conservation easements, wetland banking, grants and partnerships with other agencies and organizations.

## The Mandate

## Vision

## The Plan

## Implementation

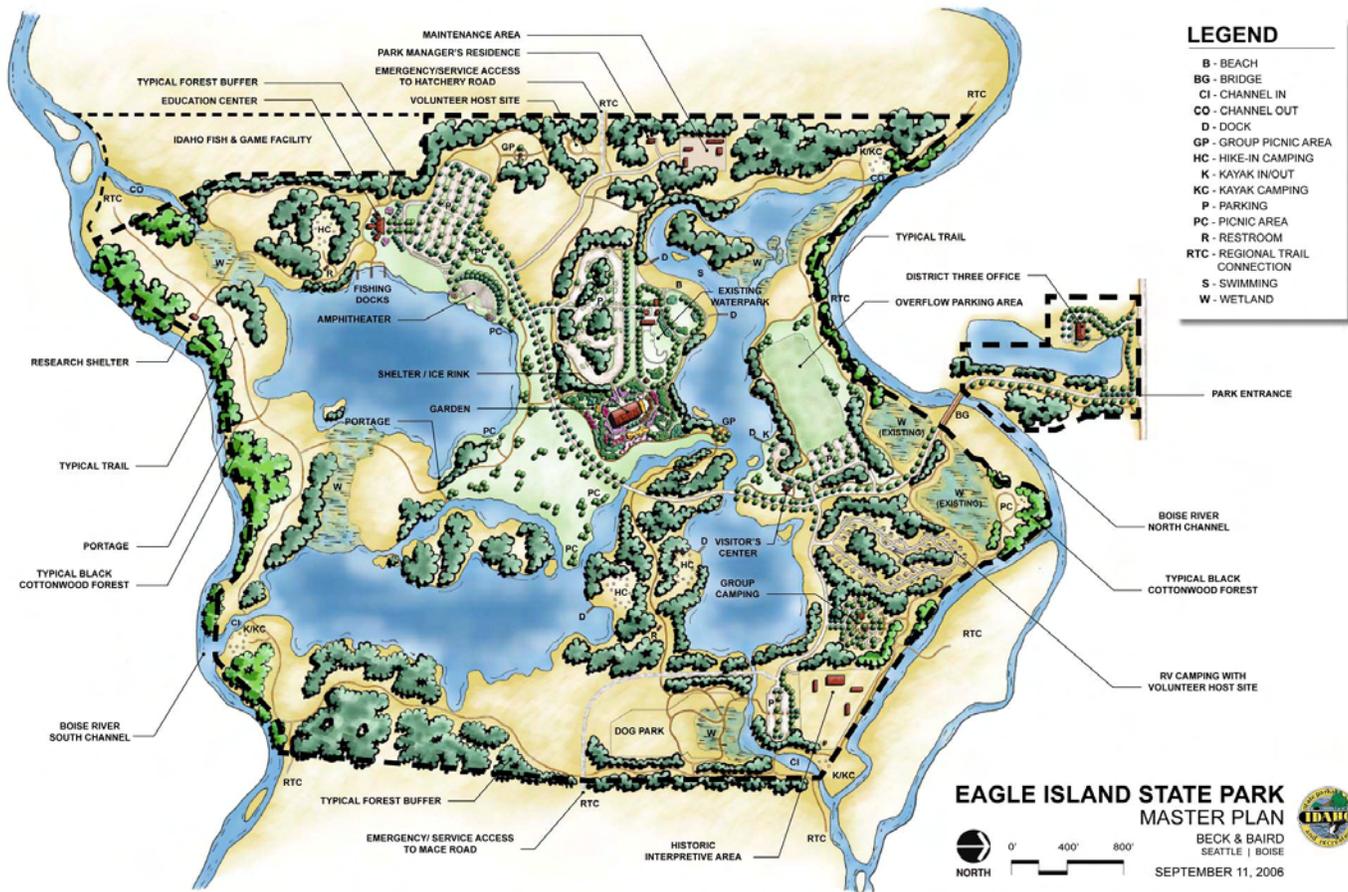


Figure 1. Master Plan

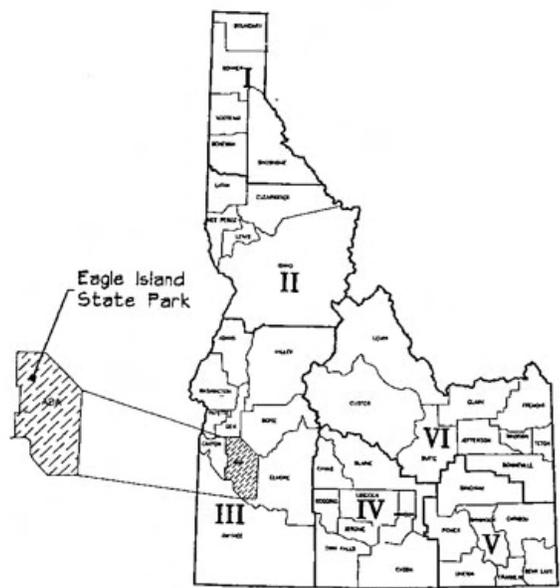


Figure 2. Location Map

# What were we asked to do?

In January 2006, then Governor Dirk Kempthorne issued Executive Order No. 2006-1 (see Appendix) creating the Eagle Island State Park Site Planning Committee to develop a comprehensive Master Plan for the future role of Eagle Island State Park. In June, Governor James E. Risch signed an Executive Order No. 2006-19 (see Appendix) reaffirming the Committee and establishing a deadline for completion of its work. Specifically, the Planning Committee was charged with four tasks:

- Review the existing Park Master Plan and formulate the future role of Eagle Island State Park in fulfilling projected needs for outdoor recreation in the Treasure Valley; and
- Develop and implement a process for measuring public needs related to the park; and
- Research strategies employed by park and recreation agencies for parks of similar size in urban settings; and
- Develop and deliver recommendations as to the future role of Eagle Island State Park to the Governor and to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board by September 15, 2006.

In order to accomplish this mandate, the Planning Committee developed a Charter (see Appendix) and a process to evaluate the history of the existing park, look for future opportunities to blend the urban and natural environments of Treasure Valley, and respond to the values of the community for outdoor recreation needs in the state.

Eagle Island State Park was first purchased by the State in 1929. Prior to that, it was used for agricultural purposes, primarily as grazing land for cattle and hogs. Other agricultural crops have included grain, hay and various vegetable crops. The site was operated as a penitentiary farm until 1977. In 1983 the State developed the site as a park to include a water slide, picnic areas, equestrian center, restrooms, concessions, swimming areas and trails. A complete chronology of events associated with the park was developed for the Eagle Island State Park Master Plan Update (November 2000) and is included in the Appendix. The Master Plan Update (November 2000) also included a comprehensive inventory of the natural systems and the human systems that provided a foundation for the planning process outlined above. These include a detailed analysis of the site's climate, wildlife, topography, soils, hydrology, adjacent uses, historical and cultural resources.

Today, the 546-acre park is still predominantly rural in character. Located in the southwest corner of Idaho (Figure 2), it is bordered on the north and south by

## Introduction



## The Past

## The Present

the Boise River with agricultural land to the east and west. Urban and suburban uses have also developed around the park in recent years with a golf course to the east and residential neighborhoods north and south across the two channels of the Boise River. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game operates a fish hatchery to the west of Eagle Island State Park. The park is heavily used in the summers by visitors swimming in the lake and using the water slide, picnicking, playing Frisbee, walking on the many trails, and engaging in other types of passive, informal recreation. There are also a number of scheduled events at the park, drawing large numbers of visitors to the site (Table 1). Many groups use the east shelter for weddings, receptions, birthdays and other family events. The rest of the year, the park is currently used for fishing, hiking, equestrian trails and other special uses, such as dog training and flying remote control airplanes.



## The Future

Table 1. Scheduled Events at Eagle Island State Park

<u>Who</u>	<u>What</u>	<u>Participation</u>
Idaho Civil War Volunteers	Civil War re-creation for 5 <sup>th</sup> grade students and the public	1800
Experience Festival	Creative Arts Festival	5500
City of Eagle	Fireworks Display	1800
Bob Firman XC	Cross Country Invitational	2000
Cyclecross	Bike races with obstacles	500
BSU XC	Cross Country	850
State XC	Cross Country	2250

To help plan for the future development of the park, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation hired a consultant to help facilitate the community-based design process. The consultant worked with the State and the Planning Committee in a series of workshops to create the final Master Plan. The design process is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Planning Committee Process

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topic</u>
May 3, 2006	Introductions; presentation of state park planning documents; overview of existing Eagle Island plans; discussion of Committee procedures; general discussion about the existing park.
May 24, 2006	Tour of Eagle Island State Park.
June 21, 2006	Identify goals and objectives for the future of the park; discuss potential opportunities and constraints; consider natural resources, education/interpretation and recreation.



- July 11, 2006 Panel discussion from experts in the fields of water resources, engineering, regulatory agencies, gravel operations and private developers; tour of gravel extraction operation and subsequent development; discussion of additional information needed to evaluate the future role of Eagle Island State Park.
- July 25, 2006 Prioritization of park goals and objectives; presentation of other similar park facilities; design charrette for Eagle Island State Park.
- July 31, 2006 Review results of design charrette concepts and determine elements of a draft Master Plan for Eagle Island State Park.
- August 1, 2006 Survey conducted through State Department of Parks and Recreation web site to obtain information about general preferences and recreational trends of the community.
- August 15, 2006 Review of draft Master Plan and computer simulation opportunities for the final Master Plan.
- September 11, 2006 Presentation of the final Master Plan.



## Vision

*To blend the urban and natural environment creating a place for visitors to experience and learn from their surroundings.*

Eagle Island State Park will be a park that:

- Is designed and operated to be so attractive and desirable that visitors will pay to go there; and
- Highlights the river and available recreation opportunities; and
- Offers year-round family-oriented recreational opportunities; and
- Displays a microcosm of the recreation resources and opportunities available in the region and in the state park system of Idaho; and
- Includes the opportunities and environment that allows visitors to escape their everyday life to achieve serenity, reflection and rejuvenation; and
- Offers land- and water-based pathways that connect the park's features and link to other regional facilities; and
- Includes a world-class education center in partnership with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game that displays Idaho's fish and wildlife resources and will include aquatic education; and
- Provides educational opportunities that interpret the park's natural, historic and cultural features; and
- Provides opportunities for camping as part of an outdoor experience in an urban park; and
- Reflects the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation mission.

In order to implement this vision, the Planning Committee developed the following goals and objectives for park design, operation and management:

## Goals

### Design

- Develop and operate Eagle Island State Park as a natural park accessible to urban dwellers.
- Preserve, enhance and sustain the park's natural, cultural and historic resources.
- Maintain the river, developed water features and their related amenities as focal points of the park.
- Provide river access to the park and explore connecting water paths within the park and to the entire river system.
- Include a variety of family-oriented recreation facilities that are compatible with the park's focus and meet current and future needs.
- Design and operate the park to meet current and future user demands.

### Operation and Management

- Protect the park's resources and outdoor lifestyle of the region.
- Provide structured and informal educational and interpretive

opportunities and experiences to highlight the park’s features and unique natural, cultural and historic resources.

- Develop programs and activities that raise awareness and support for the state wide park system.

### Design

- Develop in partnership with the Idaho Fish and Game Department, a world class interpretive education center to highlight Idaho’s fish, wildlife and resource features.
- Provide stewardship elements in the educational and interpretative components of the project.
- Incorporate flood management mechanisms and research as needed to protect the park’s resources from flood damage and minimize impact to the park and surrounding resources.
- Develop park activities and amenities that are compatible with flood condition by incorporating ponds, lakes and water ways.
- Improve river access appropriate within the desired use and acceptable impacts to the park resources.
- Explore the creation of displays that highlight the site’s historical attributes.
- Limit access to the river to low-impact non-motorized uses such as kayaking, canoeing, viewing and pedestrian access.
- Develop recreation activities that use development areas on a year-round basis to eliminate seasonal “dormant spaces”.
- Create open areas for passive flexible recreation and trails for pedestrians and bicycles.
- Provide access point(s) for vehicles that can be closed and/or controlled for special events and emergencies.
- Continue the Boise Greenbelt system through Eagle Island State Park.
- Provide pathway systems and connections that highlight the parks features and connect to other local and regional pathway systems.
- Highlight and use on-site resources, topography and landscape to separate and define activity areas.
- Design and plan for adaptability by programming activities that don’t require extensive permanent infrastructure in order to keep open space.

### Operation and Management

- Provide affordable recreation opportunities for families to engage in healthy outdoor recreation.
- Provide opportunities for vendors and concessionaires for equipment rentals such as kayaks and canoes etc.
- Provide opportunities for donations and endowments that fit with the character of the park.
- Seek and incorporate sustainable and reliable partnerships that support the park’s mission and goals.
- Manage open areas without prohibiting access to other park activities.

## Objectives

## Facts & Side Boards

- Provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to surrounding neighborhoods.
- Develop creative interpretive opportunities for threatened and endangered fish species; separate interpretive and hatchery facilities.
- Provide safe and adequate access to meet public and emergency needs.

The Committee also created a series of facts and side boards to help guide the design process. The facts and side boards identified those aspects of the site that were to remain, as well as general parameters that needed to be met throughout the design process. The facts and sideboards developed by the Committee included:

### Facts

- “No net fill” to river flood plain.
- Ponds equal 1:1 water right use.
- Entry fees.
- Develop Request for Qualifications process to solicit plans for construction of lakes.
- Cell tower to remain.
- Plan and encourage future opportunities for adjoining land acquisitions or contributions.
- Plan for minimum royalties between \$0.50 and \$1.25 a cubic yard.

### Side Boards

- No active sports fields.
- No cattle in park; look into potential for pollution credits.
- No net decrease in wetlands and any modifications to be complimentary and functional.
- Insure enough water flow thru wetlands to avoid development of mosquitoes.
- New entry will be developed off State Street with new bridge access across Boise River.
- Cattle grazing should not be part of the future role of Eagle Island State Park.
- Proceeds from gravel extraction will help fund proposed improvements.
- Lakes will be developed in the park and are encouraged to be perpendicular to the channels.

## The Plan

The Master Plan accomplishes the goals and objectives of the Planning Committee and implements the vision for Eagle Island State Park by creating a series of lakes and channels as a unifying element tying together the urban and natural functions of the park. The park will provide for year round recreation opportunities with the north portion of the park, near the main entrance, having the highest concentration of uses and the more auto-dependant uses. The southern portion of the site is more remote, undeveloped and encourages a natural experience of the park with passive uses.

### The Entrance

Visitors to Eagle Island State Park will encounter a new “grand entrance” off State Street. They will cross the river on a new bridge specifically designed to provide safe passage for vehicles and pedestrians to and from the island. The bridge will be designed to accommodate Boise River during high water events. A new welcome center will orient visitors to the park, and introduce them to Idaho’s entire park system through interactive exhibits. Other gateway elements may be used to enhance the experience entering the park and the overall sense of arrival, such as special landscaping, lighting, paving materials or other similar treatments. The entrance area also has approximately 100 parking stalls with the opportunity for overflow parking as needed for special events. The State Park’s District Three office will also be located at the park entrance off State Street prior to crossing the North Channel of the Boise River.

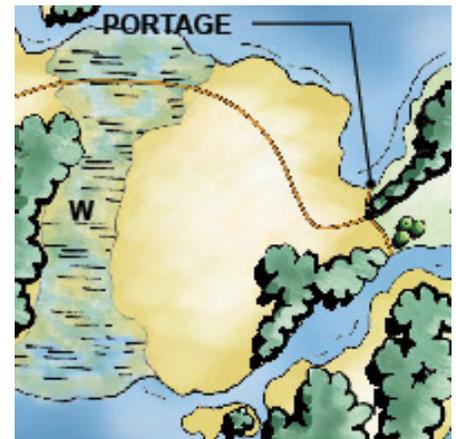
Maintenance and emergency vehicle access will be also available off Mace Road along the east boundary of the park and off Hatchery Road. Emergency vehicle access will be designed to minimize the visual disruption to the park, such as using a grass-paving system and/or minimizing the width of the access to match the visual appearance of a trail instead of a roadway. Parking is dispersed within the northern area of the park to reduce the environmental and visual impact of a large parking lot. Dispersed parking can also accommodate a variety of the more intensive uses located in the northern portion of the site. It is anticipated, however, that the parking will be shared between activities.

### Lakes

Water is used throughout the park to reinforce the natural experience with approximately 20% of the land area converted to lakes and channels. The lakes are created by diverting water from the North and South Channels of the Boise River, feeding into the lakes through new man-made channels, and then flowing back into the Boise River system. The lakes will be designed with appropriate aeration for water quality and will have features such as rookery islands and edge treatments to provide added habitat value within the park site. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, with the help of city, county, state and federal agencies, will also conduct a thorough study of water dynamics on the island to assure that any modifications made will not have a negative impact on land owners and irrigators up and down the river. In addition, the park and its facilities will be designed to accommodate occasional floodwaters without restricting or backing up the river. Other opportunities to help alleviate the effect of floodwaters on the park will also be considered, such as designing structures over the channels that allow water to flow through or around the facilities and providing emergency access off the island through the park for adjacent residences during major flood events.

### Trails

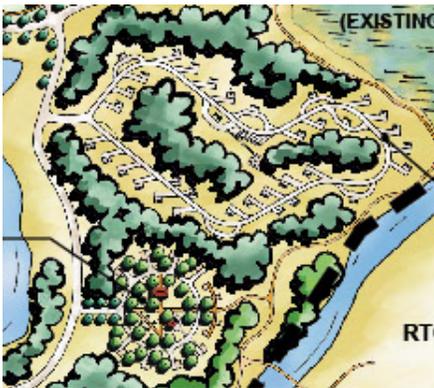
The Master Plan includes a greatly enhanced trail system along the river, near protected wetlands, and beside a new series of water trails. Trails will be provided throughout the park and will connect the park with the regional greenbelt trail system along the North and South Channels of the Boise River. There will also be a connection with the regional trail system east of the main entrance to the park, as well as connections to Meridian through the local



neighborhood trails surrounding the park site. Internal trail systems will allow park users to walk or bike along the park's perimeter and will connect into all of the park activities. Trails will be designed and signed for a variety of users. The water trails will include kayaking and canoeing opportunities that will allow non-motorized boaters to cross the island, skim across lakes, and wind through meandering channels to view wildlife and test their paddling skills. Visitors who want to paddle to the park will be able to reach it from either the North or South Channel of the Boise River. Paddlers can also use the park as a starting point for trips down stream.

### Camping

Directly to the east of the main entrance is an RV camping area near a group tent camping area. The group area can be used for individual campers or special events, such as scout, school or other organizations. The camping area will also likely be used for larger gatherings, such as reunions, holidays or family events.

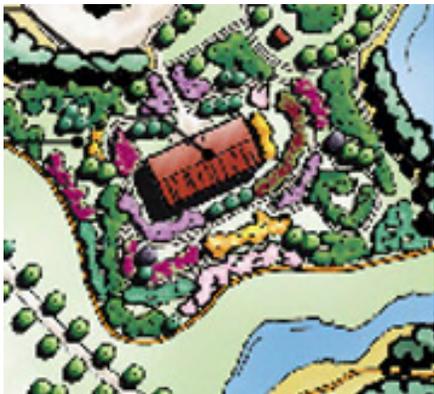


Past the RV/group camp area to the east is an area set aside for historic interpretative activities. This may include the history of the Eagle Island Prison Farm as well as other area history. An existing informal parking area located near the interpretive area will remain.

Two hike-in camp sites are provided in the park to give users the experience of camping in a natural area while still in close proximity to an urban environment. Several groups and organizations, such as the boy and girl scouts, will use these sites for training and education.

### Water Sports

Eagle Island State Park is probably best known for its existing water slide. That will remain, as will the swimming beach. In future years additional water features may be added as public demand increases. Docks will be added to the lakes to enhance this area and provide additional access to the water in the heart of the park.



### Shelter/Ornamental Gardens

Directly east and adjacent to the water park is a shelter facility located in an ornamental garden setting. The shelter will be used during the summer months for special events including weddings, corporate events and family gatherings. During the winter months the shelter may be used for ice skating or related winter events, depending on the financial feasibility of an ice arena in this location. The ornamental gardens will provide a picturesque setting for events and may become a destination along with additional interpretive elements and botanical points of interest.

### Park Manager Housing and Maintenance Area

The park manager's residence and maintenance storage area is located off Hatchery Road for ease of access and to minimize disruption to park users and activities. The storage area will be also be buffered from the rest of the park.

### Education Center

Visitors—especially children from area schools—will be able to experience

nature through a series of unobtrusive trails, viewing stations and blinds, all a part of what will be a world class education center. The center will be located in the southwest portion of the site and has the potential to be operated cooperatively with Idaho Fish and Game and local schools. This location offers a tremendous opportunity to provide a variety of information to park visitors about wildlife activities and other environmental features with outdoor classrooms, trails and interpretive exhibits. Fishing docks are also located near the center and there is a river research area located at the edge of the South Channel that can be utilized for events associated with the education center. The adjacent amphitheater can be used to accommodate school groups and will double as an outdoor venue for Treasure Valley theater and music productions.

### Amphitheater

An outdoor amphitheater located near the education center may be used in association with the center for educational forums, as well as more traditional entertainment venues. The amphitheater is situated on a lake to offer a variety of venue opportunities and provide a natural backdrop to events. The amphitheater will seat approximately 750 people in an informal setting. This facility will be available to local and regional performance groups, such as schools, music, theater, etc. A parking area with approximately 500 stalls is located between the amphitheater and the education center to be shared between the two facilities in order to minimize the parking demand for the site.

### Kayak/Canoe

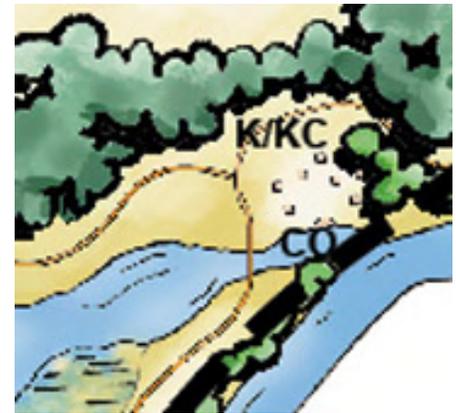
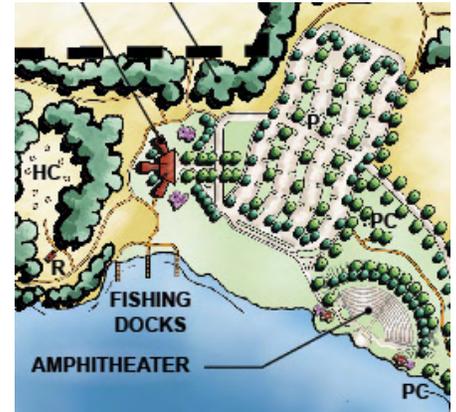
There are three kayak and canoe landing sites located along the North and South Channels of the Boise River in the park. Kayakers and canoeists can access the park directly from the river with the ability to camp overnight. There is also a kayak and canoe launch area near the visitor center for users who bring their water craft to the park by vehicle. Kayakers and canoeists can then traverse the park site through a series of river channels and lakes. Portage trails are also provided between lakes.

### Picnicking

Individual picnic sites are distributed throughout the park for day use. A large group picnic area is located in the ornamental garden associated with the shelter. Another group picnic shelter is located near the education center.

### Landscaping/Natural Areas

The Master Plan design for Eagle Island State Park will increase wildlife habitat through the preservation of existing wetlands and the development of additional wetlands. Reminiscent of the groves of black cottonwood trees in the park, a perimeter planting of these trees will be established along the park's North and South boundaries. The Ada County Highway District mitigation wetlands located near the park entrance will remain, as will the Idaho Department of Park and Recreation constructed wetlands. New wetlands will be added to the park site in association with the new channels and lakes to improve water quality and provide habitat throughout the park. Wetlands will be designed to minimize the potential for standing, or stagnant, water wherever possible.



## The Process

After the initial kick-off meeting with the Planning Committee, the Consultant prepared templates for the different park uses that were suggested by the Committee. Each template represented the approximate space needed to support a particular use, including support facilities.

The next Planning Committee meeting was a panel discussion with experts in the fields of water resources, flood management, transportation, engineering and gravel extraction, as well as elected officials. Topics discussed ranged from who would manage the land, water and gravel extraction to wetland banking opportunities and the process of how the site would be reclaimed once the gravel extraction is complete. An Administrative Memorandum outlining permit requirements for the lakes and channels is included in the Appendix. The Idaho Department of Transportation discussed the proposed bridge and State Street access to the site. A private developer also provided insight to the expected revenue that the gravel extraction could generate over time. The Meridian School District Superintendent informed the Planning Committee that the school district maintained an adequate inventory of active sports fields and they did not consider athletic fields a potential use of the site. Other agencies that provided valuable insight to the design and review process, in addition to the organizations represented on the Planning Committee, included:

- Scott Van Hoff, Idaho Department of Water Resources
- Brayton Willis, US Army Corps of Engineers
- Steve Sweet, US Flood District 10
- Mike Mongelli, City of Eagle
- Scott Guernsey, Idaho Transportation Department Region 3
- Sharon Murray, Idaho Department of Lands
- Ron Sali, Sali Development (private development firm)
- Scott Nichols, Brown and Caldwell (private environmental engineering firm)



The Planning Committee brought this information to a design charrette where Committee members worked in two separate groups, facilitated by the State and the Consultant, to generate programmatic diagrams representing the future role of Eagle Island State Park (See Appendix).

The Consultant team then took each charrette diagram and refined the design to generate two plan alternatives that were presented to the Planning Committee. The two alternatives (Figures 3 and 4) were titled “Wet and Wild” and “Black Cottonwood Forest”. The “Wet and Wild” concept focused the park around a series of lakes and channels and developed a more active recreation center for kayaks, canoes and other water sports. The active spaces were offset by adding constructed wetlands and other natural areas to create more wildlife habitat throughout the park. The “Black Cottonwood Forest” concept suggested more passive uses, such as camping, trails and picnic areas. Comments from the

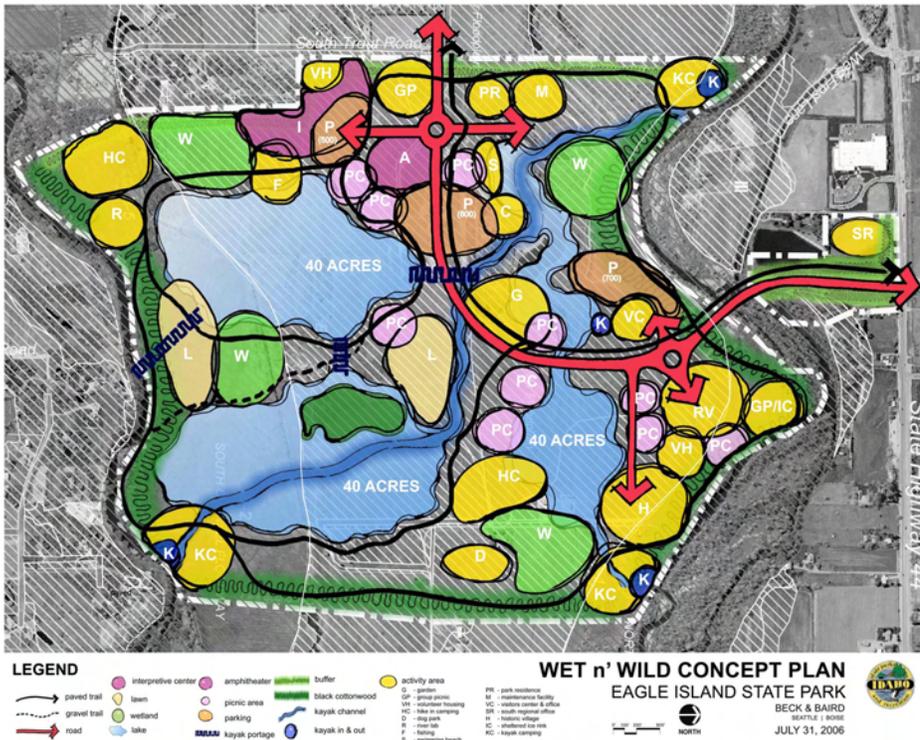


Figure 3. Charrette Concept - “Wet and Wild”

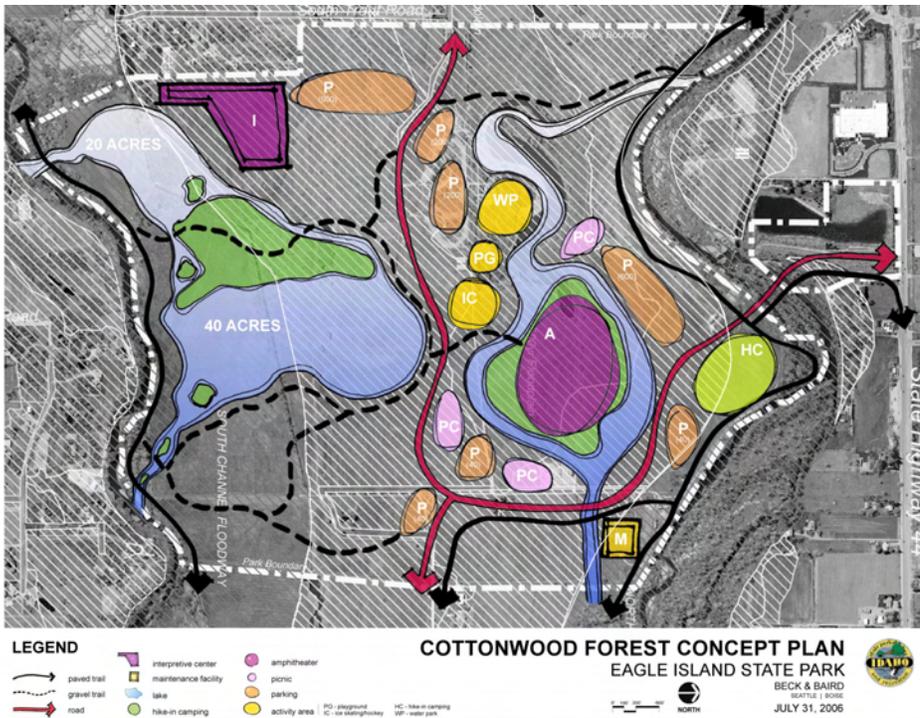


Figure 4. Charrette Concept - “Black Cottonwood Forest”

Planning Committee meeting, also attended by the State and the panel of experts representing the various regulatory and jurisdictional authorities, were evaluated and used to develop the final Master Plan for Eagle Island State Park.

## Next Steps

The Eagle Island State Park Master Plan encompasses all of the goals and vision outlined by the Planning Committee, and the mandate outlined in the Governor's Executive Order, while protecting the existing uses at the site. In the Master Plan, the two rivers are used to define the park, both physically and conceptually, and are connected by a series of lakes and channels to provide the overall connectivity and organization for the park. It also reinforces the natural setting that is so apparent in the region and becomes a natural retreat within an urbanized setting.

From the Master Plan, a series of important “next steps” need to be completed before development of the park can begin. These include:

- A river hydrology study completed for the park to evaluate the effects of lake and channel creation, reclamation and park development up and downstream from the site.
- Design, sequencing, and reclamation plans completed for various components of the Master Plan.
- An environmental evaluation of the Master Plan conducted, including the development of the lakes and the new bridge across the North Channel of Boise River to determine what level of environmental documentation and permits will be required for the proposed improvements.
- Water rights and channel reports developed.
- The Master Plan submitted to the Land and Water Conservation Section of the National Parks Service for review and approval.
- Begin the permit approval process as soon as possible to facilitate construction of future improvements for the park as funding and timing allow.

Once these steps are completed, the State can begin to look at design, phasing and implementation of the Eagle Island State Park Master Plan.

## How do we pay for this?

A variety of mechanisms have been identified through the design and review process to help fund different aspects of the park Master Plan. Ultimately, a combination of traditional funding sources, such as the State Park’s capitol fund and grant opportunities, will likely be used with a variety of non-traditional sources, along with a phased development approach, to complete the Eagle Island State Park Master Plan.

Some of the non-traditional funding mechanisms suggested through the design process include:

- Utilize revenue from gravel extracted during the course of lake development to fund future park improvements;
- Capitalize on reclamation requirements to partner with the developer for future park improvements;
- Explore opportunities for pollution credits, for example by removing cattle grazing from the site;
- Work with adjacent property owners on potential land exchanges where park property may have a higher value for development than adjacent privately-owned property (land acquired should have an equal or greater recreation value than the land provided);
- Look for private, non-profit, or other public agency partners to provide conservation easements on parks property;
- Explore the possibility of creating a wetland bank on the park property available for outside development to participate in;
- Look for creative ways to maximize grant opportunities;
- Partner with vendors, “friends of the park”, and other similar organizations to help develop and/or maintain future park improvements.

The Master Plan improvements are anticipated to cost approximately \$24,400,000, in today’s dollars. This does not include water control structures for the channels. A complete breakdown of the cost estimate is included in the Appendix.

Projected revenue for gravel resources resulting from the creation of the lakes and channels is expected to reach approximately \$6,000,000, in today’s dollars.

### Funding Mechanisms

### Projected Cost

### Projected Revenue

## Phasing Plan

The park will be developed in two phases over four zones of the master plan (see Figure 5). Phase one would include the initial bridge and vehicular access to the site to facilitate construction. It would also include the lakes, river connections and associated earthwork for each zone from 1 to 4, in consecutive order. A design, sequencing, and reclamation plan should also be developed as part of this phase. Phase two would complete the development of the park improvements within each zone, including their associated infrastructure and support facilities, in the following order:

- Education center, research area and amphitheater.
- Campground and group camp area.
- Campgrounds for hike in and kayak/canoe camping.
- Constructed wetlands.
- Visitor Center, park entrance.
- Care taker residence and maintenance area.
- Trails.
- Shelter and ornamental gardens.
- Picnic facilities and remaining site improvements.
- Possible construction of State Park and Recreation Department District Three facilities.

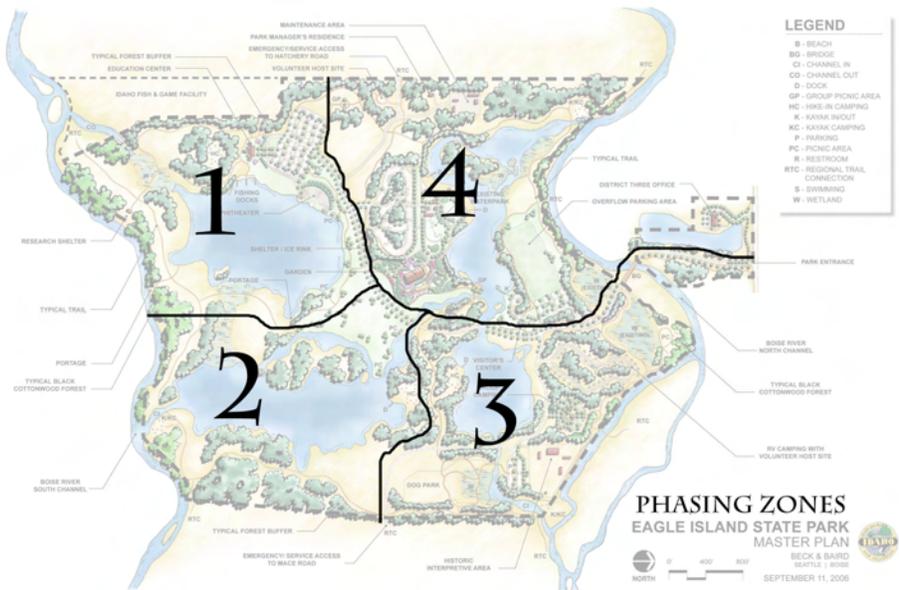


Figure 5. Phasing Diagram

# Appendices

# Executive Orders

# THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF IDAHO  
BOISE

## EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2006-01

### AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAGLE ISLAND STATE PARK PLANNING COMMITTEE

---

*WHEREAS, The Treasure Valley is experiencing rapid population growth; and*

*WHEREAS, an increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities comes with that growth; and*

*WHEREAS, Eagle Island State Park is uniquely situated near the population center of the Treasure Valley; and*

*WHEREAS, an opportunity exists to develop Eagle Island State Park to meet a variety of Treasure Valley needs;*

*NOW, THEREFORE, I, DIRK KEMPTHORNE, Governor of the State of Idaho, by the authority vested in me under the Constitution and laws of the State of Idaho, do hereby order the following:*

*1. The Eagle Island State Park Planning Committee is established. The Committee shall:*

- a. Review the existing Park Master Plan and formulate the future role of Eagle Island State Park in fulfilling projected needs for outdoor recreation in the Treasure Valley; and*
- b. Develop and implement a process for measuring public needs related to the park; and*
- c. Research strategies employed by park and recreation agencies for parks of similar size in urban settings; and*
- d. Develop and deliver recommendations as to the future role of Eagle Island State Park to the Governor and to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board by July 1, 2006.*

*2. The Governor shall appoint the Committee Chair.*

*3. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor through calendar year 2006.*

*4. Members shall consist of at least two State Senators and two State Representatives from the Treasure Valley, representatives of nearby local governments, representatives of affected state agencies, and members of the general public.*

*5. The Committee may recommend additional members to the Governor as they deem appropriate and*

*may establish subcommittees consistent with the needs of the Committee.*

*6. The Committee shall meet at least six (6) times during calendar year 2006 as determined by the Chair.*

*7. The Committee members shall serve without compensation or reimbursement for expenses, including related travel and per diem to attend Committee meetings. Expenses related to fact-finding activities approved by the Chair and agency Director shall be reimbursed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation according to State travel and per diem rates.*

*8. The Committee shall receive administrative and technical staff support from the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.*



*IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 16th day of January in the year of our Lord two thousand and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred thirtieth and of the Statehood of Idaho the one hundred sixteenth.*

*DIRK KEMPTHORNE  
GOVERNOR*

*BEN YURSA  
SECRETARY OF STATE*



*The Office of the Governor*

## **THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF IDAHO  
BOISE

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2006-19**

### **AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAGLE ISLAND STATE PARK PLANNING COMMITTEE**

#### **REPEALING AND REPLACING EXECUTIVE ORDER 2006-01**

---

*WHEREAS, the Treasure Valley is experiencing rapid population growth; and*

*WHEREAS, an increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities comes with that growth; and*

*WHEREAS, Eagle Island State Park is uniquely situated near the population center of the Treasure Valley; and*

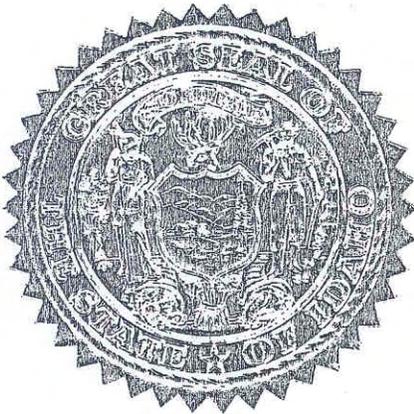
*WHEREAS, an opportunity exists to develop Eagle Island State Park to meet a variety of Treasure Valley needs;*

*NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES E. RISCH, Governor of the State of Idaho, by the authority vested in me under the Constitution and laws of the State of Idaho, do hereby order the following:*

1. *The Eagle Island State Park Planning Committee is established. The Committee shall:
  - a. *Review the existing Park Master Plan and formulate the future role of Eagle Island State Park in fulfilling projected needs for outdoor recreation in the Treasure Valley; and*
  - b. *Develop and implement a process for measuring public needs related to the park; and*
  - c. *Research strategies employed by park and recreation agencies for parks of similar size in urban settings; and*
  - d. *Develop and deliver recommendations as to the future role of Eagle Island State Park to the Governor and to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board by September 15, 2006.**
2. *The Governor shall appoint the Co-Chairs for the Committee.*
3. *The members of the Committee shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor through calendar year 2006.
  - a. *The Committee shall include at least two State Senators and two State Representatives from the Treasure Valley.**

- b. *The Committee shall also include as many representatives of nearby local governments, representatives of affected state agencies, and members of the general public as the Governor deems necessary.*
4. *The Committee may recommend additional members to the Governor as they deem appropriate and may establish subcommittees consistent with the needs of the Committee.*
5. *The Committee shall meet at least six (6) times during calendar year 2006 as determined by the Co-Chairs.*
6. *The Committee members shall serve without compensation or reimbursement for expenses, including related travel and per diem to attend Committee meetings. Expenses related to fact-finding activities approved by the Co-Chairs and agency Director shall be reimbursed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation according to State travel and per diem rates.*
7. *The Committee shall receive administrative and technical staff support from the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.*

*IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho at the Capitol in Boise on this 19th day of June in the year of our Lord two thousand and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred thirtieth and of the Statehood of Idaho the one hundred sixteenth.*



*Ben Yursa*  
BEN YURSA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

*[Signature]*  
JAMES E. RISCH  
GOVERNOR

# Committee Charter

# Committee Charter

**Project Title:** *Eagle Island State Park Planning Committee*

Prepared by: Rick Just

Date: April 20, 2006

Version: 1.7

## **Background**

As the population of the Treasure Valley grows the need for additional close to home outdoor recreation grows with it. Located virtually in what is projected to be the future population center of the valley, Eagle Island State Park may be key to fulfilling future needs. Traditionally, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has defined its role as providing outdoor recreation opportunities of statewide significance, leaving recreation programming to local government. As urbanization comes closer to state parks, such as Eagle Island, it may be time to reexamine that role.

## **Mission**

Envision the future role of Eagle Island State Park in fulfilling projected needs for outdoor recreation in the Treasure Valley.

## **Aims & Objectives**

- To review the existing master plan for Eagle Island State Park completed in 1999 and hear from members of the Citizens Advisory Committee concerning their findings and their expectations for the park.
- Develop and implement a process for measuring public needs related to the park
- Understand the views of Treasure Valley park and recreation professionals regarding public needs.
- Using the resources of the Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review section, determine current and projected needs for outdoor recreation in the Treasure Valley.
  - Public involvement.
  - Create a GIS database of the Treasure Valley showing existing outdoor recreation resources in relationship to population and land ownership.
  - Conduct a regional survey.
- Identify what role, because of location, size and other characteristics, Eagle Island should play in meeting Treasure Valley needs.
- Research strategies employed by park and recreation agencies for parks of similar size in urban setting
  - Survey a broad sample of successful parks in the US that offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation facilities and activities serving densely populated areas, such as New York's Central Park, Portland's Washington Park, and Nebraska's Eugene T. Mahoney State Park. Gather the bulk of the information needed through correspondence and website review. Visit 2-4 of the parks seeming to offer the best examples for Eagle Island. Prepare a report on each that includes:
    - Facts concerning each park (size, visitation, amenities, etc.)

- Impression as to how well the park was laid out and utilized.
  - What parts of their plan may work for Eagle Island.
- Prepare a report for presentation to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board showing recommendations for development based on findings. Report should contain:
  - Findings supported by the existing master plan.
  - New findings that may necessitate amending the master plan.
  - Estimated Costs and phasing process to complete.

***Criteria of Success:***

- The development of specific recommendations that, if implemented, would improve close-to-home access to outdoor recreation in Treasure Valley by using opportunities presented at Eagle Island State Park.
- The existence of a Treasure Valley outdoor recreation needs assessment.
- The existence of a GIS tool that will help planners and decision makers chart the future of outdoor recreation in the Treasure Valley.
- Public awareness of outdoor recreation needs in the Treasure Valley.

***Consequences of Failure:***

- Missed opportunity to design a dynamic park that will accommodate evolving outdoor recreation needs for many years to come.
- Development of a one-dimensional park that serves a small number of residents and visitors.
- Pressure to develop the park may result in our providing outdoor recreation opportunities that are out of sync with regional needs.

***Assumptions:***

- That the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has a potential role in meeting some local community needs through regional planning and park development.
- That the Idaho Park and Recreation Board has the power to affect some outcomes regarding this issue.
- That recommendations beyond the scope of the Idaho Park and Recreation Board will receive serious consideration by the appropriate bodies, i.e., cities, counties and other regional jurisdictions.

***Constraints:***

- Idaho State statutes
- Idaho Park and Recreation Board policy
- EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2006-01
- Use of only existing resources of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

***Risk Analysis:***

- The public may assume that a park designed to meet many outdoor recreation needs in the valley should meet them all.
- Some local communities may see this effort as rationale for setting aside their own park needs.
- The perception that this is an attempt to supersede existing planning efforts.

**Contingency plans:**

- Timing of the project is flexible.
- If key members of the team are no longer available they must be replaced immediately.

**Project Documentation:**

Executive Order No. 2006-01  
Project Charter  
Meeting Minutes (Record of Decision)  
Project Contact Directory  
Treasure Valley Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment  
Interim Report to JFAC  
Final Report and Recommendations

**Key Dates in the Project:**

April 19, 2006	Strategy meeting of staff with Committee Chair Merrill
First Committee Meeting	Wednesday, May 3 (tentative)
Regularly	Meetings of the full committee
September	Interim report to JFAC
December 31, 2006	Final report of the committee
January, 2007	Final report to JFAC and Idaho Park and Recreation Board

**Project Control:**

Every meeting will have a printed agenda. The meetings will be recorded and archived. A Record of Decision, including member assignments, will be posted in a central location or delivered to every committee member. Region 3 Board Member Ernie Lombard will report progress of the committee to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board.

**Key Project Personnel**

Sponsor: Idaho Governor Dirk Kempthorne  
Project Lead: Rick Just,  
Manager of Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review

## Committee Members:

- Nancy Merrill; Mayor of Eagle (Chair)
- Senator Hal Bunderson; Meridian, Dist. 14
- Senator Elliot Werk; Boise, Dist. 17
- Representative Max Black; Boise, Dist. 15
- Representative Margaret Henbest; Boise, Dist. 16
- Tammy de Weerd; Mayor of Meridian
- Tom Dale; Mayor of Nampa
- Garret Nancolas; Mayor of Caldwell
- Judy Peavey-Derr; Ada County Commissioner
- Elaine Clegg; Boise City Councilwoman/Idaho Smart Growth

- Linda Clark; Meridian School District Superintendent
- Nancy Vannorsdel; Boise Metro Chamber of Commerce
- Ernie Lombard; Eagle; Idaho Park and Recreation Board
- Representative Max Black; Boise
- Jim Zamzow; Eagle
- Tom Chelstrom; Boise, REI Manager
- Bob Bruce; Eagle; CH2M Hill/7<sup>th</sup> Heaven RV and Marine
- Justin Hayes; Idaho Conservation League
- Matt Ellsworth; Meridian Parks and Recreation Commission
- Tom Long; Cascade Raft Company
- Jim Hall; Boise City Parks Director
- Representative of Latino community to be named

**Technical Assistance:**

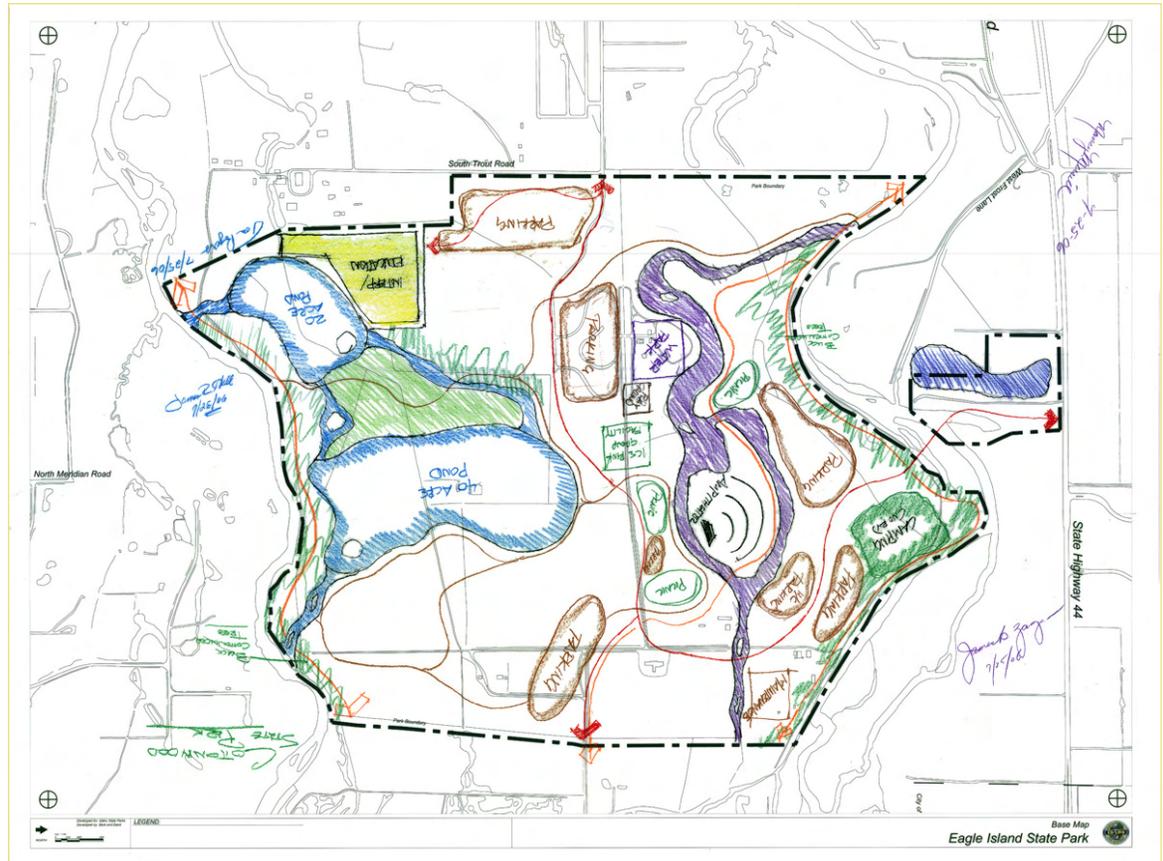
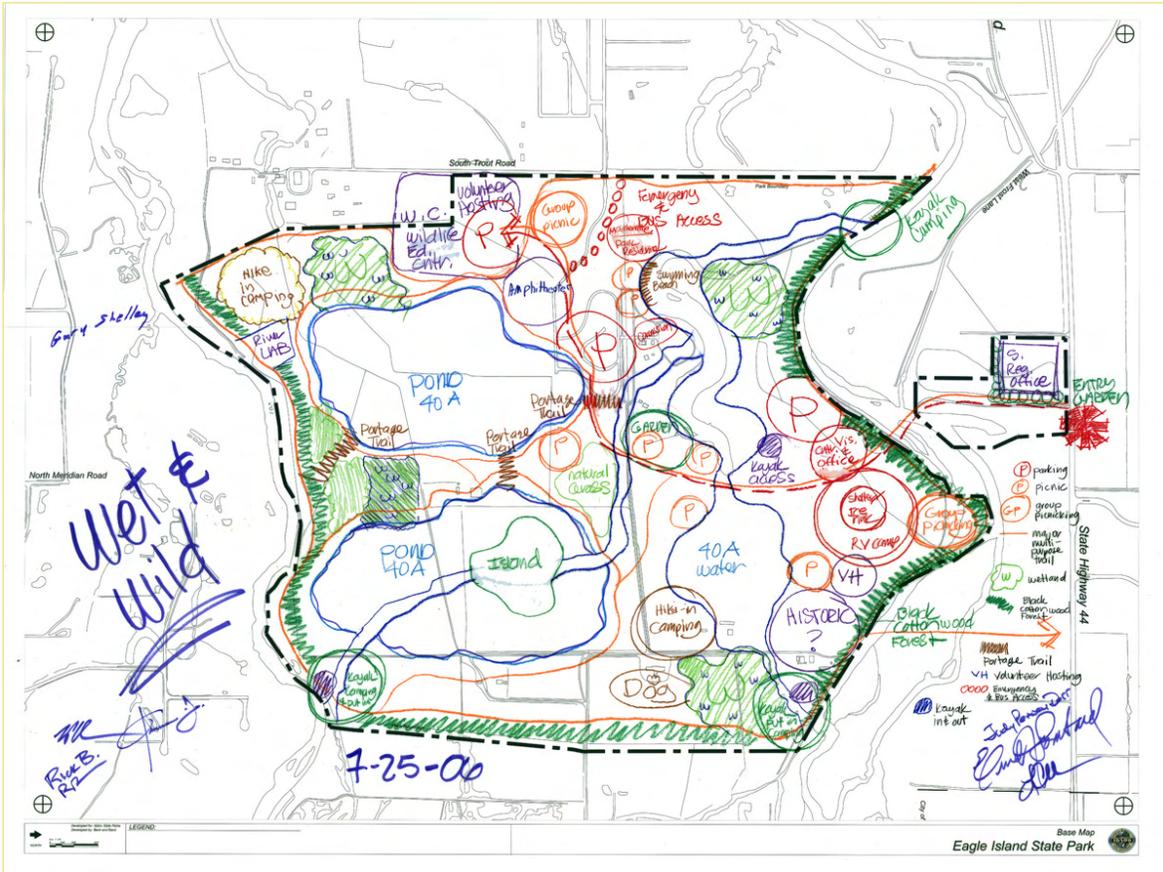
South Region Manager (position vacant)

Eagle Island State Park Manager Gary Shelley

Comprehensive Planning, Research and Review staff as needed

Development Bureau staff as needed, led by Planner Jim Thomas

# Charrette Diagrams



# Permit Process

ADMINISTRATOR'S MEMORANDUM

Application Processing No. 67

TO: WATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
FROM: NORMAN C. YOUNG, ADMINISTRATOR *NCY*  
RE: PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PONDS  
DATE: February 28, 2003

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This memorandum provides general guidance on the permitting requirements for impounding and using water in a pond. Its primary focus is to describe circumstance for which a water right is needed to retain and use water while impounded in a pond. This narrow focus is appropriate because it is generally understood and accepted that a water right is needed to divert water to a pond for beneficial use in the pond or to divert water from a pond for a beneficial use outside of the pond.

The direction provided in this memorandum is intended to clarify the Department's policy regarding ponds constructed or proposed to be constructed after the date of this memorandum and to changes in use of existing ponds, where the change in use occurs or is proposed to occur after the date of this memorandum. It is not intended to direct Department staff to initiate investigative or regulatory action for ponds existing prior to the date of this memorandum or to address the need for a claim to be filed in an ongoing adjudication of water rights. If a written complaint is filed with the Department showing probable injury to an existing water right where the injury is alleged to be related to the use of a pond developed prior to the date of this memorandum, staff is instructed to forward the complaint to the division administrator for case-by-case guidance.

A simple "yes" or "no" answer to the question "Is a permit needed?" often cannot be given because of the variety of circumstances associated with construction and use of ponds. Whether or not a permit is needed or can be issued is to be determined on a case-by-case basis by applying the concepts discussed in this memorandum.

## GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

A water right is required to use public water if: (1) it is diverted, (2) a beneficial use is made of the water and (3), traditionally, the diverter intends to protect the right to divert and use the water against later-in-time diversion and use from the source. However, the third parameter for requiring a water right is not now strictly applicable in Idaho because Section 42-201, Idaho Code, makes it unlawful to divert or use public water without a valid water right. Public water sources must be regulated to assure diversion occurs only in accordance with a valid water right. Excavation or other activities, incidental to the purposes of an activity, can create ponds or enlarge existing ponds resulting in the impoundment of water which the developer or owner does not intend to beneficially use and does not intend to defend their continued access to this water against subsequent appropriators. Even so, in accordance with Section 42-201, Idaho Code, a water right is needed for such incidental ponds or timely action must be taken to avoid impounding water.

## CONSTRUCTED PONDS

Generally, a water right is needed to beneficially use water in a constructed pond. This is true for ponds constructed by: (1) excavation to create a basin that fills naturally with water, (2) excavation that is filled by physical action to divert water into the basin, (3) or by constructing an embankment or other structure to create a reservoir that fills or is filled with water. Prior to beginning construction of a pond, the developer must file an application for and receive a permit to appropriate water or file an application and receive an approval to transfer an existing water right for the purpose of pond. Water Appropriation Rule 35.03b (IDAPA 37.03.08) provides that the annual storage volume shown on an application shall not exceed the storage capacity of the structure unless the application describes a plan for refilling the reservoir. This would include any plan to replace water lost from a constructed pond due to evaporation and/or seepage. The application fee is based on the annual storage volume proposed in the application, which should include any proposed refills.

An application for a pond to be constructed by excavation below the ground water level to be filled naturally from ground water must include the annual volume required to replace evaporation losses in addition to the volume to be stored in the pond. Ponds constructed in this manner should list ground water as the source on the permit.

Off-stream storage ponds requiring additional flow-through water to maintain water quality require a flow component in addition to a the diversion-to-storage and storage components on the permit. For applications including uses quantified as a combination of rate and volume, the application fee is based on the amount providing the greater fee.

There are several circumstances that can alter the general statement that a water right is needed and can be issued to store water in a constructed pond. Some examples are described below.

#### Incidental Ponds

An excavation made for another purpose (e.g. gravel or mineral extraction) that fills naturally with water does not require a permit if the excavation will be filled in or otherwise reclaimed to obliterate the pond within a reasonable time. A permit is required if the resulting pond will be retained for aesthetics, recreation or other beneficial uses. For gravel or mineral extractions, a reclamation plan filed with the Department of Lands can provide information on the intended disposition of the excavation.

#### Diffused Surface Water

A water right permit is not required to construct and use a pond with diffused surface water as its sole source (see Adjudication Memo No. 11 for a detailed discussion of diffused surface water). Diffused surface water is not considered to be public water and is therefore not subject to appropriation. Diffused surface water is water on the surface of the land from precipitation and snowmelt prior to entering a natural watercourse. One example of the capture of diffused surface water is an excavation or embankment constructed to capture rainwater or snowmelt runoff from a subdivision or parking lot prior to the runoff entering a natural watercourse. A landowner is entitled to capture and use diffused surface water before it enters a natural stream, lake or other public source. However, if the diffused surface water is a source of supply to a natural watercourse and the landowner's use significantly depletes that supply, it may cause injury to a senior appropriator who may seek to enjoin the use.

#### Regulation/Distribution Ponds

A water right permit is not required to construct and use a pond or ponds that are part of a system used to distribute and use water in accordance with a valid water right if the pond or ponds do not impound a larger volume of water than authorized for diversion within a 24-hour period under the water right or rights associated with the project. One example would be a pond constructed as part of an irrigation system to provide a higher rate of flow over a short period of time as required in some border irrigation systems.

Similarly, a water right permit is not required to construct and use a pond or ponds to collect and re-use irrigation runoff as long as the water is used on the lands from which the runoff occurred for the use authorized under an existing right. Collection must occur prior to the runoff entering a natural watercourse where it becomes available for public appropriation. The principal use of the pond or ponds in these cases must be for purposes of distributing and using or

re-using the water under the existing right. If the principal use is some other beneficial use, a water right for storage in the pond is required.

#### Wastewater Treatment

Based upon the concepts in the Department's interim industrial waste water policy (see Application Processing Memo No. 61 dated September 27, 1996), a water right permit is not needed to construct and use a pond that is necessary to comply with water quality standards and treatment requirements for a beneficial use that already has a water right. The policy does not include a restriction on pond size.

#### Domestic Exemption

A water right permit is not required to construct and use a pond that meets the statutory requirements for exemption for domestic uses (Sections 42-111 and 42-227, Idaho Code). If the pond is excavated and fills naturally with ground water or is constructed in any manner and is filled by pumping ground water, the total use of the pond and the other domestic uses exempted from permitting must not exceed 13,000 gallons per day for uses under part (1)(a) of Section 42-111, Idaho Code or 0.04 cubic feet per second and 2,500 gallons per day for uses under part (1)(b). Determination of the water use for a pond should take into account the fill rate of the pond (for ponds not filled naturally with ground water), evaporation and seepage from the pond, flow-through water to refresh the pond, and any other water used or discharged from the pond. Evaporation should be based upon a typical maximum daily evaporation rate rather than an annual average rate.

The attached spreadsheet was developed to estimate domestic water use to help determine an allowable pond size for domestic exemptions (**Note that the allowable surface area for a pond exempt from the water right permit requirement is determined by application of this spreadsheet and is not necessarily ½ acre**). The spreadsheet calculates a maximum daily water use in gallons per day by accounting for in-house, lawn and garden, pond, and other related domestic uses.

If a water user desires to file an application for permit for a pond even though the use meets the statutory requirements for exemption for domestic uses, the use would normally be approved as a domestic use with a standard diversion rate and no storage component. The application fee would be based on the diversion rate. An application for permit for a use complying in all respects with the requirements to be exempt from permitting under the domestic exemption may be processed unless otherwise provided in the management plan adopted for a ground water management area, critical ground water area or moratorium area.

### Other Considerations

Ponds constructed and beneficially used prior to the mandatory permit dates can claim a beneficial use right. A beneficial use right could also have been established if the claimant can show that the right was commenced before the mandatory permit dates and the appropriation was completed with due diligence after the mandatory dates (see Adjudication Memo No. 23). For example, if a pond was excavated for gravel extraction prior to 1963, but was not used for aesthetics or recreation until after that date, a right could have been established as long as the use was completed in a reasonable period of time. The priority date of such rights is the date the appropriation was completed.

Approval is required under the Safety of Dams Act (Section 42-1709, *et. seq.*, Idaho Code, if the impoundment meets the requirements to be classified as a dam (Ref. Dam Safety Rule 10.06, IDAPA 37.03.06).

The Department should actively investigate citizen complaints concerning new construction and use of ponds. If the pond is not exempt from permitting requirements, the Department should seek an appropriate application for permit or transfer of an existing water right if processing of an application for permit cannot proceed because of a moratorium order or other designation affecting the area. The owner of the pond may be required to provide appropriate mitigation to offset reduction in water available to prior rights.

### **NATURAL PONDS**

Generally, a water right is not needed and cannot be issued to protect, in place, the waters of a natural pond. Natural ponds include those formed and existing under natural conditions and those that were created when natural basins filled with seepage or return flows from water lost by irrigation and other development projects. Because a physical diversion does not occur when a beneficial use is made of water in a natural pond, a water right is not needed and cannot be issued.

There are several circumstances that result in an answer different from the general statement that a water right is not needed and cannot be issued. First, under Chapter 15, Title 42, Idaho Code, the Water Resource Board is authorized to obtain a right (exempt from filing fees) for a minimum lake level without the need to divert the water. This provision can be used to appropriate, in place, the waters of a natural pond. If a pond is characterized as "private water" under Section 42-212, Idaho Code, the appropriation can only be made with the permission of the owner of the land on which the pond is located.

A second circumstance that could require a water right permit is expansion of the water holding capacity of a natural pond by excavating to deepen it or increase its surface area or by constructing an embankment or other structure to raise the

water level in the pond. A water right permit is required for the additional increment of water contained in the pond. The water right permit can only be issued for the additional storage created, not the entire volume of the pond. The application fee would be based on the volume added to the pond and any refills as proposed in the application. If a water right permit is not obtained, a stream alteration permit or lake protection permit is required for the excavation or other work done in the pond.

A similar circumstance arises from excavation of a stream channel either to deepen or widen it or by adding a check structure in the stream to create a pond. If the purpose is to provide for beneficial use of the ponded water, including uses such as aesthetics or recreation, a water right permit is needed for the increment of water (including any proposed refills) added by the excavation or structure. If a water right permit is not obtained, a stream alteration permit may be required.

Water Appropriation Rule 35.01c (IDAPA 37.03.08) provides that the use of a natural lake (or pond) for watering livestock without the use of a constructed diversion works is exempt from permitting requirements. If a water user desires to file an application for permit even though the use is exempt from permitting requirements under this rule, the use would normally be approved as stockwater with an appropriate diversion rate and no storage component. The application fee would be based on the diversion rate.

FILE NUMBER .....  
 REVIEWER .....  
 DATE .....

## EXAMPLE TO BE LOADED ONTO WENET FOR USE MAXIMUM DAILY WATER USE FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES

**INPUTS**

IN-HOUSE USE (AFY)

LAWN AND GARDEN IRRIGATION

ACRES IRRIGATED (AC)

ET<sub>1600</sub> (IN/DAY)

APPLICATION EFF. (%)

POND

SURFACE AREA (SQFT)

AVERAGE DEPTH (FT)

FILL OR REFILL RATE (CFS)

EVAPORATION (IN/DAY)

SEEPAGE RATE (FT/DAY)

FLOW-THROUGH (CFS)  
 (REFRESH RATE)

OTHER (GPD)

**NOTES/SUGGESTED VALUES**

IF UNKNOWN, USE IDWR STANDARD OF 0.6 AF FOR EACH HOUSE

CANNOT EXCEED 1/2 ACRE FOR PART A DOMESTIC\*

IF UNKNOWN, USE REFERENCE ET<sub>1600</sub> FOR TURF  
 EXAMPLE 0.40 IN/DAY FOR HAGERMAN  
 EXAMPLE 0.30 IN/DAY FOR STANLEY

IF UNKNOWN, USE 70% FOR SPRINKLERS

USE 0 IF FILLED NATURALLY FROM GW  
 TOTAL DOMESTIC RATE CANNOT EXCEED 0.04 CFS FOR PART B DOMESTIC\*

IF UNKNOWN, USE REFERENCE ET<sub>1600</sub> FROM ABOVE

SUGGESTED VALUES FOR DIFFERENT SOIL TYPES:  
 0 = NATURALLY FILLED FROM GW, OR LINED  
 0.5 = CLAY SOILS  
 1.5 = LOAMS  
 3.0 = GRAVELS

TOTAL DOMESTIC RATE CANNOT EXCEED 0.04 CFS FOR PART B DOMESTIC\*

STOCKWATER, SMALL BUSINESS USE, ETC.  
 EITHER FROM POND OR SEPARATE USE

**RESULTS**

TOTAL IN-HOUSE USE

TOTAL LAWN AND GARDEN IRRIGATION

CAPACITY

CONVERT TO GPD

REFERENCE EXAMPLE:  
 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAYS TO FILL BASED ON PROVIDED INPUTS

CONVERT TO GPD

CONVERT TO GPD

CONVERT TO GPD

REFERENCE EXAMPLE:  
 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAYS TO REFRESH BASED ON PROVIDED INPUTS

TOTAL POND

TOTAL OTHER

TOTAL WATER USE

**FORMULAS**

CONVERSION: 1 AFY = 892.74 GPD  
 1 AF = 325,650 G

FORMULA: (ET<sub>1600</sub>EFF.) \* (IRRIG. AREA) = GPD  
 CONVERSION: ET<sub>1600</sub> = IN/DAY \* FT\*12IN = ACRE-FT/DAY PER ACRE  
 1 AF = 325,650 G

FORMULA: SURFACE AREA \* AVERAGE DEPTH = CAPACITY  
 CONVERSION: 1 CUFT = 7.48 G

NOTE: GPD LIMITED BY POND CAPACITY  
 CONVERSION: 1 CFS = 848,272 GPD

FORMULA: CAPACITY / FILL RATE = TIME TO FILL

FORMULA: EVAP \* SURFACE AREA = POND EVAP  
 CONVERSION: ET<sub>1600</sub> = IN/DAY \* FT\*12IN = ACRE-FT/DAY PER ACRE  
 1 AF = 325,650 G  
 NOTE: ASSUMES CONTINUOUS REPLACEMENT RATE

FORMULA: SA \* SEEPAGE LOSS = POND SEEPAGE (CUFT/D)  
 CONVERSION: 1 CUFT = 7.48 G  
 NOTE: ASSUMES CONTINUOUS REPLACEMENT RATE

FORMULA: IF FILL RATE = 0 THEN GPD IS BASED ON CONTINUOUS FLOW  
 IF FILL TIME > ONE DAY THEN GPD = 0  
 IF FILL TIME < ONE DAY THEN GPD = (24 HR \* FILL TIME) \* FLOW THROUGH RATE  
 CONVERSION: 1 CFS = 848,272 GPD

FORMULA: CAPACITY / FLOW RATE = REFRESH TIME

TOTAL = FILL RATE + EVAP + SEEPAGE + FLOW THROUGH

TOTAL = IN-HOUSE USE + IRR + POND + OTHER

\* NOTE: MAXIMUM VOLUME FOR EXEMPTION = 13,000 GPD FOR PART A DOMESTIC  
 MAXIMUM VOLUME FOR EXEMPTION = 2,500 GPD FOR PART B DOMESTIC

# Cost Estimate



# Park Chronology

## **Eagle Island State Park Chronology**

Source: *Eagle Island State Park Master Plan, November 2000*

- 1811** Pacific Fur Company expedition, the Astorians, explore the Snake River Valley on their way to the Columbia River. Led by Wilson P. Hunt, the westward journey discovers the Boise Valley.
- 1864** T.C. Catlin Stakes out a homestead that includes Eagle Island State Park property and secures water right number 4 on the Boise River.
- October 1929** State Board of Prisons purchases Eagle Island property from Karl Fischer of Eagle for \$72,000, for use as a prison honor farm.
- March 1930** Eagle Island Prison Farm begins operations with 40 trustees. Carlton B. Holt is appointed to the position of superintendent.
- 1930** Dairy barns and milking parlor built from plans by Superintendent Holt and the University of Idaho. Original bunkhouse and dining hall/kitchen completed.
- 1937 – 1939** Eagle Island Fish Hatchery, operated by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, begins operation.
- 1944** Biennium Report to the Idaho State Legislature recommends disposing of the Eagle Island Honor Farm property. “The selling price would probably bring enough to pay for some fertile land elsewhere...”
- 1946** US Army Corps of Engineers designs, and inmates build dikes along the south bank of the north channel of the Boise River to protect the farm buildings from flooding.
- 1949** Dormitory built by prison labor for \$29,000.
- 1965** Idaho State Legislature enacted enabling legislation creating the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR).
- 1965** Slaughterhouse is built.
- 1971** City of Eagle is incorporated.
- 1977** Idaho Department of Corrections discontinues operation of Eagle Island Honor Farm and turns over the property to the Idaho Department of Lands.
- 1977** Idaho Land Board votes to set aside Eagle Island property for development as a state park.
- 1980** Mike Harned appointed Manager of Eagle Island State Park, in addition to Lucky Peak and Veterans Memorial State Park.
- November 1980** IDPR Board approves Eagle Island State Park General Development Plan.
- August 1981** Conditional Use Permit 81-12-CU approved by Ada County for development of Eagle Island State Park.
- June 1983** Eagle Island State Park dedicated June 25. Approximately 26 acres developed with water slide, picnic areas, restrooms and concession and swimming area.
- 1989** IDPR leases agricultural land within the park boundaries. Lease expires December 31, 2004
- November 1995** IDPR purchases 7.3 acres from Ron and Sharon Taylor and 5 acres from Wes Laurence to provide access from Highway 44.

<b>December 1996</b>	IDPR sells 28.4 acres to Ron and Sharon Taylor.
<b>April 1996</b>	Pete Ostwinkle appointed Manager of Eagle Island State Park.
<b>May 1996</b>	Conditional Use Permit 96-26-CU approved by Ada County for gravel pit and crushing operation at the proposed new entrance and bridge on Highway 44 across the north channel of the Boise River.
<b>January 1997</b>	IDPR purchases an additional 6.59 acres from Wes Laurence.
<b>January 1998</b>	Mike Harned reappointed Manager of Eagle Island State Park.
<b>1998</b>	Agreement signed with the Ada County Highway District and the Idaho Transportation Department for Eagle Island State Park to be used by the transportation agencies for wetlands mitigation land. Wetlands mitigation project started.
<b>1998</b>	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Tourism Plan completed.
<b>May 1999</b>	Ron Vigil appointed Manager of Eagle Island State Park.
<b>September 1999</b>	IDPR contracts with Beck & Baird to update the Eagle Island master plan.
<b>December 15, 1999</b>	Planning Review Team at Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation headquarters to identify and prioritize issues related to park development and select Citizen Advisory Committee.
<b>January 18, 2000</b>	Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) Orientation at Eagle Public Library.
<b>January 25, 2000</b>	Public Input Workshops at the Eagle Public Library to identify and prioritize issues related to future development of the park.
<b>February 10, 2000</b>	Staff Workshop at the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation headquarters to identify and prioritize issues related to future development of the park.
<b>March 23, 2000</b>	Planning Review Team meeting at the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation headquarters to develop mission and vision statements and to refine master plan goals.
<b>March 30, 2000</b>	Citizen Advisory Committee tour of Eagle Island State Park.
<b>April 11, 2000</b>	Joint Planning Review Team and Citizen Advisory Committee at South Region Office to review problem statements and to select preferred alternatives.
<b>May 6, 2000</b>	Joint Planning Review Team and Citizen Advisory Committee at Eagle Island State Park to continue selection of preferred alternatives.
<b>May 18, 2000</b>	Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Board Meeting at the Herrett Center, Twin Falls. The Board approves the draft master plan for Eagle Island State Park.
<b>July 11, 2000</b>	Public Open Houses at the Eagle Public Library to review and comment on the draft master plan.
<b>July 24, 2000</b>	Review of draft master plan and conditional use permit with Ada County Development Services.
<b>August 28, 2000</b>	Presentation of the draft master plan to the Treasure Valley Partnership meeting at Eagle Island State Park.
<b>August 31, 2000</b>	Presentation of the plan during a workshop of the Ada County Planning and Zoning Commission.
<b>September 20, 2000</b>	Presentation of the master plan to the City of Eagle Parks and Pathways Committee.
<b>October 7, 2000</b>	Walking tour of the old prison farm by the Eagle Historical Society.