Removing Fish Passage Barriers on Private Forest Land

In 1999 the Washington State Legislature passed the Forest and Fish Law to provide regulations that protect 60,000 miles of streams running through 9.3 million acres of state and private land. As one of the largest and most comprehensive pieces of environmental legislation in the U.S., the law fully complies with both the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA) to protect Washington’s native fish and aquatic species and assure clean water compliance. One of the Forest and Fish law requirements is to replace all fish passage barriers, which are usually associated with undersized or damaged roadway culverts that prevent fish from swimming upstream. Not only does barrier replacement improve fish habitat it also allows landowners improved access to their forest lands and helps them meet timber harvest requirements. Replacing a barrier culvert can be an expensive undertaking, especially for small forest landowners who don’t generate significant incomes from their properties. To help offset these considerable costs, the state offers a cost-share opportunity called the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFPP) that is co-managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. The FFFPP provides full or partial funding to small private forest landowners to replace fish passage barriers with upgraded structures such as large diameter culverts or prefabricated bridges.

Two private forest landowners in SW Mason County recently enrolled in the FFFPP and had their barrier culverts replaced with prefabricated concrete bridges. The two sites are located on ...
Conservation Corner

2015 DISTRICT ELECTION

Mason Conservation District’s Board Member election will be held early next year. The District is governed by a five member Volunteer Board consisting of local Mason County landowners. Three of the board positions are elected and two are appointed by the Washington State Conservation Commission, an agency that supports conservation district activities in Washington State. The next elected position will be filled in February 2015. Mason Conservation District elections occur annually during the first quarter of each calendar year, as required under RCW 89.08.

Mason Conservation District will conduct an election for one Board position on February 21, 2015 between 10:00 AM and 2:00 PM at the District office. The position is currently held by Linda Barnett, a resident of the Oakland Bay area. Local residents interested in seeking election to this volunteer position should contact the District to be placed on the February ballot. Successful candidates serve a three-year term as a District Board member. To be eligible, a candidate must occupy land and be a qualified county elector and registered voter within the conservation district boundaries. This would include all residents of Mason County outside the incorporated boundaries of the City of Shelton. A candidate may also qualify through the possession of land within the district as an owner, lessee, renter or tenant. Individuals interested in these positions must pick up a nomination petition at the District office at 450 W Business Park Road, Shelton, WA 98584. Petitions must be returned to the District by January 24th for a candidate to be placed on the ballot.

Conservation districts are subdivisions of state government directed by a volunteer board that represents landowners while directing the efforts of a paid staff. The staff provides technical assistance on natural resource issues for Mason County landowners. Board members identify local natural resource needs, set goals and direct the efforts of the staff to implement Best Management Practices designed to protect soil, water, wildlife and other renewable natural resources.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting John Bolender, District Manager, at (360) 427-9436, Ext. 121 or email at jbolender@masoncd.org

Creating Healthy Salmon Habitat

Salmon populations in Washington have been declining for generations. As Washington grew and built its cities and towns, it destroyed many of the places salmon need to live. In 1991, the federal government declared the first salmon as endangered. By the end of that decade, salmon populations had dwindled so much that salmon and bull trout were listed as threatened or endangered in three-quarters of the state. Those listings set off a series of activities including the formation of the Salmon Recovery Funding Board to oversee the investment of state and federal funds for salmon recovery.

“Without these grants that fund incredible projects, we wouldn't have any salmon,” said David Troutt, chair of the state funding board. “That’s unacceptable. We’ve seen these grants make a difference. They create jobs, support local communities and their involvement in salmon recovery, and most importantly the projects are helping bring back the fish. After more than a decade of work, we’ve seen that in many areas of the state, salmon populations are increasing or staying the same. At the same time, we still have some important areas where fish populations are continuing to decline. We can’t get discouraged and must continue working at this. It’s too important to stop now.”

Continued on page 7.
Mill & Goldsborough Knotweed Assessment

Mason Conservation District (MCD) is continuing to implement salmon habitat improvement projects throughout Mason County. One salmon habitat improvement effort being conducted by the District involves invasive vegetation control. Control efforts in the Skokomish watershed began in 2010 and this year another control effort was launched in the Mill and Goldsborough Creek watersheds. This phase of control in Mill and Goldsborough involves a comprehensive inventory of knotweed locations and relative levels of infestation. Once the assessment phase of this project has been completed, the next step will be to treat the knotweed identified through the inventory efforts. By conducting this assessment now, before the anticipated spread of this Class-B noxious weed, MCD hopes to preemptively tackle the problem while it is still manageable.

Knotweed is a bamboo-like plant native to Asia, which has the ability to spread very quickly along streams and rivers. In the winter it may appear to be dead, looking brown and collapsed, but is actually in its dormant stage. In the spring and summer it is adorned with clusters of white flowers at the tips of its tall stocks. This plant is tenacious, as it is self-propagating, and can eventually grow a colony of plants from a single fragment of stem.

Actions and natural processes such as beavers, floods, mowing, and landscaping with contaminated soils are some examples of how knotweed can be unintentionally spread.

Once established, the consequences of a knotweed infestation can be many. Knotweed contributes to the degradation of salmon habitat by mercilessly displacing native plants which alters nutrient inputs, physical habitat conditions and sediment input into the water - ultimately leading to a shift in ecosystem health and function. Knotweed infestations are also known to accelerate stream bank erosion, cause property damage, and negatively affect recreational activities.

The knotweed assessment crew is combining field survey methods and community outreach to accomplish this project. To date, a little over half of the two watersheds have been physically surveyed by the crew, with the remainder to be completed by the end of 2015. In addition to stream surveys, over 1700 mailers were sent out to landowners within 1000ft of the streams to inform them of the assessment, as well as inquire about potential knotweed locations on their property. Responses to the mailer have allowed the crew to make over 80 site visits to private properties potentially containing knotweed, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of the true size of the knotweed population within these two watersheds - 113 knotweed patches thus far. The ongoing participation and input from the community on knotweed locations is greatly appreciated, and will continue to be vital to the success of this effort.

If you have questions about knotweed in the Mill or Goldsborough Creek watersheds or are interested in volunteer to help with this effort please contact Evan Bauder at evan@masoncd.org or 360-427-9436 x114.

Knotweed in bloom.

Erin Johnston, an intern at MCD, plotting data on a dormant knotweed patch along a tributary of Goldsborough Creek.
Removing Fish Passage Barriers....continued from page 1

a small tributary to the East Fork Satsop River. Prior to restoration, they prevented salmon from accessing 2.3 miles of high quality habitat farther upstream. The bridges were designed by Mason Conservation District Engineer, Rich Geiger, and constructed by Huhta Underground from Longview, Washington. The project was completed on time and under budget. More importantly, after construction was complete numerous spawning chum and coho salmon were observed upstream using newly accessible habitat! The Mason Conservation District would like to thank all of the project partners who contributed to this successful fish passage restoration project. A special thanks is in order for the Green Diamond Resource Company, for donating 50 native plants to the project to help create future shade and habitat along the creek.

If you think you may have a fish passage issue on your property or would like information regarding the Family Forest Fish Passage Program, please contact Gavin Glore, Mason Conservation District at 360.427.9436 ext. 120 or gavinglore@masoncd.org.

New bridge over salmon stream.

SHORE FRIENDLY MASON
A NEW PROGRAM FOR MARINE SHORELINE LANDOWNERS

DO YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT YOUR MARINE SHORELINE?

- What causes erosion? Is my home at risk?
- Am I doing anything that increases erosion or stability problems?
- How can I monitor my shoreline? When should I act?
- How can I manage erosion? Are there alternatives to bulkheads?
- Are there ways to keep my views of the water - and my vegetation?
- Are some plants better than others for shorelines?
- I’m developing my new shoreline property - what should I consider?

SHORE FRIENDLY MASON is a new voluntary, non-regulatory program for marine shoreline landowners seeking site-specific erosion assessments or guidance on how best to protect their shorelines. If you have questions, give us a call.

Look for new website resources in spring 2015!

For information or to schedule a site visit, contact Karin: karinls@masoncd.org (360) 427-9436 x122

SHORE FRIENDLY MASON: FREE SERVICES AVAILABLE TO MASON COUNTY LANDOWNERS

This project has been funded wholly or in part by the US EPA under assistance agreement PC00J29801 to WA Department of Fish and Wildlife. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views & policies of the EPA, nor does mention of trade names/commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.
Once we receive your order form, we will reserve your order and send you a bill. All bills must be paid before February 13th. Plants are sold on a first-come, first-serve basis. Quantities are limited and some species always sell out so please order early. Several species of native plants not listed are available for special order. Call for availability and pricing.

Orders accepted through Friday, January 30th.

Pick up your order Friday, February 20th, between 10 AM & 5 PM or Saturday, February 21st between 10 AM & 2 PM at the Mason Conservation District office. If you have any questions please call (360) 427-9436, Ext. 113 or (800) 527-9436, Ext. 113.

Please mail completed order form to: Mason Conservation District, 450 W Business Park Road, Shelton, WA 98584.

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### MASON CONSERVATION DISTRICT 2015 ORDER FORM

Name: ___________________________ Phone: ___________________________

Mailing Address: ___________________________ City: ___________ ZIP: ___________

E-Mail: ___________________________ New Customer?  □ Yes  □ No

If yes, how did you hear about the sale?

---

#### Number of Bundles | Plant Species | Plant Size | Price Per Bundle | Amount
---|---|---|---|---

### Evergreen Tree

- Alaska Yellow-Cedar 12” Bare Root 5 Trees for $9.00
- Douglas-fir 12” Bare Root 5 Trees for $5.00
- Grand Fir 12” Bare Root 5 Trees for $5.00
- Shore Pine 12” Bare Root 5 Trees for $5.00
- Sitka Spruce 12” Bare Root 5 Trees for $4.00
- Western Redcedar 12” Bare Root 5 Trees for $6.00

### Deciduous Tree

- Black Hawthorn 12” Bare Root 5 Trees for $7.00
- Oregon Ash 18” Bare Root 5 Trees for $7.00
- Pacific Crabapple 18” Bare Root 5 Trees for $8.50

### Shrub & Herbaceous Perennials

- Blanket Flower Plug 5 Plugs for $6.00
- Clustered Wild Rose 18” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $7.25
- Low Oregon Grape 6” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $10.00
- Mock Orange 12” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $9.50
- Oceanspray 18” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $8.50
- Red Flowering Currant 12” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $8.00
- Red Osier Dogwood 18” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $6.50
- Salmonberry 12” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $6.50
- Serviceberry 12” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $9.00
- Shooting Star Plug 5 Plugs for $7.00
- Thimbleberry 12” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $7.00
- Vine Maple 18” Bare Root 5 Shrubs for $10.00

### Number of Plants | Potted Plant | Price Per Plant
---|---|---

- Beargrass 4” pot 1 Plant for $4.25
- Creeping Dogwood 4” pot 1 Plant for $3.75
- Evergreen Huckleberry 4” pot 1 Plant for $3.75
- Kinnikinnick 4” pot 1 Plant for $3.00
- Maidenhair Fern 4” pot 1 Plant for $3.75
- Salal 4” pot 1 Plant for $2.75
- Sword Fern 4” pot 1 Plant for $3.00
- Western Azalea 4” pot 1 Plant for $3.75

Subtotal
Tax 8.6%
TOTAL

You can also order online at www.masoncd.org
## EVERGREEN TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATIONS</th>
<th>Habitat and Growth Characteristics.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Yellow-Cedar</td>
<td>80’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>A prized ornamental species with attractive foliage and graceful growth habit. Moist to wet, with moderately good exposure to the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii</td>
<td>250’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Important food source for chickadees, finches, and Douglas squirrel. Grows best in full sun to part shade on well-drained soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Fir</td>
<td>250’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Glossy, dark green to bright green needles. Grows in dry to moist conditions and is a shade tolerant species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea sitchensis</td>
<td>200’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Fast growing tree with bluish-green foliage and drooping branches. It grows well in moist, well-drained soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja plicata</td>
<td>200’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Fast growing evergreen. Short, thin needles are prickly to the touch and bluish-green in color. Grows best in full sun on moist, well-drained sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii</td>
<td>200’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Lustrous dark green foliage. May be planted under existing canopies on moist sites. Vigorous growing, ornamental tree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## DECIDUOUS TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATIONS</th>
<th>Habitat and Growth Characteristics.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Hawthorn</td>
<td>30’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Shrubby tree with large thorns, white flowers. Grows well in moist, open places; forest edges, shorelines, coastal bluffs and stream side areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus douglasii</td>
<td>60’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Clusters of white flowers are formed in clusters on the dark red blackish stems. Found growing along streams and other moist areas in partial shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Ash</td>
<td>60’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Grows best in wet or saturated soils and prefers full sun to partial shade. Provides nesting sites and cover for birds, deer, elk and beavers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Crabapple</td>
<td>35’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Fragrant, white 2” flowers. Arching green branches. Highly adaptable, grows in most locations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SHRUBS & HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATIONS</th>
<th>Habitat and Growth Characteristics.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blanket Flower</td>
<td>1-2’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Native perennial with showy yellow and orange sunflower like flowers. Grows in sunny moist to dry areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaulardia aparata</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub suited to rocky, dry slopes. Masses of cream colored flower clusters are attractive in spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustered Wild Rose</td>
<td>3-5’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Slow spreading evergreen shrub with dark green holly-like leaves, yellow flowers and edible berries. Prefers part shade and sun in well-drained soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa pinetorum</td>
<td>2-3’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Fragrant white 2” flowers. Arching green branches. Highly adaptable, grows in most locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus pumila</td>
<td>6-10’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀</td>
<td>Reddish-purple flowers and yellow edible berries adorn this thick-forming, sparsely thorned shrub. Prefers moist to wet places in partial shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
<td>6-20’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☠</td>
<td>Large, showy white flower clusters adorn this multi-stemmed shrub. The dark purple berries are commercially harvested for syrup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier alnifolia</td>
<td>5-16’</td>
<td>☀ ☀ ☀ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>West Coast native wildflower found in grassy meadows with well-drained soil. Magenta to lavender Cyclamen-like flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimbleberry</td>
<td>5-8’</td>
<td>☀ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Adaptable plant that grows in moist to dry and wooded to open sites. White flowers followed by edible berries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine Maple</td>
<td>15-25’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ⊙ ☠</td>
<td>Grows in full sun to shady areas on dry to moist sites. Provides good forage for wildlife and attracts butterflies. Great fall color.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## INDIVIDUAL POTTED PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATIONS</th>
<th>Habitat and Growth Characteristics.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beargrass</td>
<td>3-6’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Perennial, evergreen herb from the lily family. A fountain of tough green grasslike foliage with a tall stalked, fragrant flower cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xerophyllum tenax</td>
<td>5-8’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Evergreen shrub has shiny dark green leaves. Produces showy clusters of pink to white flowers followed by purplish edible fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping Dogwood</td>
<td>6”</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Evergreen fern with dark-green fronds arch from central clump. Grows well in lowland forests, full sun to full shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus canadensis</td>
<td>2’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Fragrant white to pink blossoms appear before this deciduous shrub leaves out in spring. Prefers moist, well-drained soil full sun to partial shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Huckleberry</td>
<td>3-15’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ⊙</td>
<td>Great fall color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium ovatum</td>
<td>3-7’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Ground Cover. Evergreen leaves with pinkish flowers and bright red fall berries. Grows in sandy soil in filtered shade to full sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiantum pedatum</td>
<td>2’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Beautiful, delicate looking foliage. Spreads slowly and is gorgeous along a path planted in groups. Grows in shady, moist sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaultheria shallon</td>
<td>3-15’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Evergreen shrub has shiny dark green leaves. Produces showy clusters of pink to white flowers followed by purplish edible fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier alnifolia</td>
<td>5-16’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>West Coast native wildflower found in grassy meadows with well-drained soil. Magenta to lavender Cyclamen-like flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron occidentale</td>
<td>15’</td>
<td>☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠ ☠</td>
<td>Adaptable plant that grows in moist to dry and wooded to open sites. White flowers followed by edible berries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND:** ☀ Full sun ☀ ☀ Partial shade ☀ ☀ ☠ Shade ☀ ☀ ☠ Evergreen ☠ ☠ Deciduous ☠ ☠ ☠ Flowers ☠ ☠ ☠ Fruit
Creating Healthy Salmon Habitat...continued from page 2

How Projects are Chosen

Projects are selected by local watershed groups called lead entities. Lead entities are local consortiums that include tribes, local governments, nonprofits and citizens who work together to recruit and review project proposals and make decisions about which projects to send to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for funding. Lead entities ensure that the projects are based on regional salmon recovery plans that were approved by the federal government. Then regional salmon recovery organizations and the Salmon Recovery Funding Board review each project to ensure they will help recover salmon in the most cost-effective manner.

“Salmon recovery takes groups at all levels – state, local, tribal, federal – to work together to ensure that only the best projects are funded,” said Kaleen Cottingham, director of the Recreation and Conservation Office, which administers the grants in Washington State. “We think the process of local groups identifying what needs to be fixed in their communities and then those projects undergoing regional and state scientific review means only the best and most cost-effective projects get funded. It assures we are investing the money we have very strategically.”

This year, the Kennedy/Goldsborough Salmon Habitat Recovery Lead Entity reviewed and ranked five projects. Two additional projects were endorsed by the Lead Entity and forwarded to the Washington State legislature for funding through the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration fund in the upcoming 2015 – 2017 session.

One project proposes to conserve 20-acres on Goldsborough Creek by working with Capitol Land Trust. Another project proposes a collaborative effort with the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Mason County and Simpson Timber Railroad to remove two fish passage barriers on a tributary to Goldsborough on Like’s Creek. In other projects, Capitol Land Trust will maintain the shoreline with additional riparian plantings and invasive weed removal at Twin Rivers Ranch Preserve and Oakland Bay Historical Park. Finally, Mason Conservation District will remove shoreline armor and place native plantings along a stretch of shoreline in Allyn.

Salmon Recovery Means Jobs

Recent studies showed that every $1 million spent on watershed restoration results in an average of 16.7 jobs, up to $2.6 million in total economic activity, and that 80 percent of grant money is spent in the county where the project is located.

It is estimated that these new grants will provide more than 190 jobs during the next four years and about $30 million in economic activity as grant recipients hire contractors, crews and consultants to design and build projects, including field crews to restore rivers and shoreline areas.

“The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group is partnering with Mason County and Simpson Lumber to replace two fish blocking culverts on Like’s Creek, a tributary to Goldsborough Creek, near Shelton,” said Joe Williams, an enhancement group board member. “Replacing the blocking culverts with fish-friendly culverts will allow salmon and steelhead to access habitat in the creek for the first time in over a century.” Funding for the grants comes from the sale of state bonds and the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Marine Fisheries Service.

Local Solutions

If you have an interest in salmon in the waters of Mason County, you can help. Contact Amy Hatch-Winecka at (360) 427-9436 ext. 110 or amyhw@thurstoncd.org for information on becoming part of the Lead Entity.
Plant Sale Reminders:

- Plants are sold in bundles of FIVE except for pots.
- Place orders by January 30, 2015.
- View, Order and Pay for plants online using your credit card through our website www.masoncd.org.
- Or send order form by mail. If you are mailing your order form we will confirm your order in full or in part by sending you an invoice.
- **Pick Up:** Friday, February 20th, 10AM to 5PM or Saturday, February 21st, 10AM to 2PM at the District office.
- Warning: Any order not picked up will be donated to conservation projects or organizations.
- For questions about the native plant sale please call Jen at (360) 427-9436, Ext. 113 or (800) 527-9436, Ext. 113.

District Board of Supervisors
David Mackey, Jason Ragan, Bonnie Hall, Larry Boltz, Linda Barnett

**MCD Staff**

- Evan Bauder - Resource Technician
- Dan Blatt - Engineering Technician
- John Bolender - District Manager
- Ron Cummings - Environmental Specialist
- Judith Denoyer - Financial Accountant
- Rich Geiger - District Engineer
- Gavin Glore - Engineering Technician
- Amy Hatch-Winecka - WRIA 14 Lead Entity Coordinator
- Katrinka Hibler - Engineering Technician
- Adam Lloyd - Resource Technician
- Mitch Redfern - Resource Technician
- Mario Skelly - Resource Technician
- Karin Strelloff - Environmental Specialist
- Rodney Tennison - Engineering Technician
- Jen Thurman-Williams - Environmental Specialist