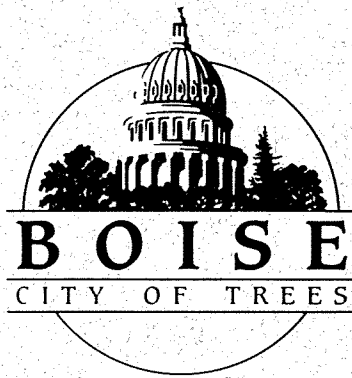


POTENTIAL PUBLIC PRESERVATION SITES



Boise City Heritage Preservation Committee

February 1993

Boise City Council

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Sara Baker, Council President
Brent Coles
Paula Forney
Anne Hausrath
Jay Webb
Mike Wetherell

Boise Heritage Preservation Committee

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INTRODUCTION

The formation of the Boise City Heritage Preservation Committee was authorized during the January 15, 1991 Boise City Council public hearing. The committee was suggested in order to bring together interested community members to evaluate the need for public acquisition of land to preserve wildlife habitat, unique natural areas and public access to the Boise River. The Council directed the Planning Department to organize and staff the committee and appropriated \$50,000 for committee support.

Subsequent to that hearing, Councilmember Sara Baker and Planning Director H. Wayne Gibbs met to discuss the Committee's purpose, goals, scope, membership and budget. The results of their discussions were summarized in a memo, and initial Committee proposal to the City Council from Mr. Gibbs dated January 23, 1991. In the memo, the Committee's purpose was stated as follows:

to identify and prioritize parcels of land that should be preserved as public open space because of unique environmental, recreational, wildlife habitat, aesthetic or historical characteristics or value and to research and recommend sources of funding the acquisitions.

This initial proposal also identified the Committee's scope of work to include locating parcels of land within the Boise Metropolitan area which met certain criteria, prioritizing them accordingly, identifying funding sources for proposed acquisitions, and coordinating these activities with other entities including the Boise City Parks Board, the Boise Visions Committee and the Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands. Suggested Committee membership included representatives from the following groups: Boise City Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, Historic Preservation Commission, Parks System, Planning Department and Finance Department; State of Idaho Fish & Game and Parks and Recreation; and private organizations such as the Audobon Society, Wetland Coalition, East End Neighborhood Association and the Boise Front Coalition. The proposed budget included approximately \$30,000 in contract labor such as a wildlife/ecology consultant, a real estate appraiser and an engineer/surveyor.

At the February 12 City Council meeting the Committee proposal was reviewed and Planning staff was directed to proceed with organizing and supporting the committee. As requested by Council, numerous organizations and agencies were contacted requesting their participation in the Committee, as well as their comments on the initial Committee proposal.

This report summarizes the work of the Boise City Heritage Preservation Committee. The Committee has met regularly during the past two years with the support of the Boise City Community Planning and Development staff. A brief chronology of these meetings, as well as the work of the subcommittees is provided. However, this report concentrates on the identification and evaluation process conducted for the various potential preservation sites. It concludes with suggested implementation strategies and recommendations.

BOISE CITY HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Boise City Heritage Preservation Committee was held on April 4, 1991 and was chaired by Wayne Gibbs. The agenda included introductions, committee background (review of the memo discussed above), status of other preservation organizations and their efforts, discussion of city support, committee membership and expectations, meeting times and frequency. Over the course of the next two months the committee met 4 times, primarily to refine goals and objectives and to assign subcommittees. Also during these meetings the committee elected Tim Breuer, Chairperson, and Carol Kitch, Vice Chair.

At the May 9 meeting the following committee purpose statement was agreed upon, as well as seven committee goals:

The purpose of the Heritage Preservation Committee is to identify and facilitate preservation of land or water areas within the Boise Area of City Impact for public benefit because of unique environmental, recreational, aesthetic, and cultural characteristics.

The Committee's goals are:

- To identify and prioritize characteristics which will guide the selection process.
- To identify and prioritize unique land and water areas.
- To enhance recreation opportunities compatible with the preservation of unique land and water resources within the Boise Area of City Impact.
- To facilitate the preservation of:
 - critical wildlife habitat,
 - our historical and archaeological heritage;
 - the scenic and aesthetic character of Boise;
 - public accesses to new or already established public use areas (foothills gulches, Boise greenbelt and associated city and state parks, State, BLM, and USFS lands, etc.)
- To connect or link significant public open spaces and parks through a system of open linear corridors or paths.
- To identify and contact the appropriate government agencies or private organizations that can facilitate the preservation of land and water areas by acquiring necessary legal interest.
- To provide periodic reports to Boise City Council regarding the Committee's progress.

The committee also agreed that a systematic approach of identifying and evaluating these properties was necessary and therefore a system of subcommittees was devised and initiated.

Over the course of the next year the Committee and subcommittees met regularly to develop criteria to identify and evaluate potential preservation sites. A progress report was presented to the Boise City Council on March 17, 1992. At that meeting, Chairman Breuer discussed the Committee's work and presented a preliminary map of sites.

Since the subcommittees assumed the responsibility for evaluating each site, the city did not enter into contracts with professional biologists or archaeologists as anticipated in the initial proposal and budget. Rather the Committee chose to rely on the expertise of its various Committee members. At the conclusion of the Committee's analyses, the City contracted to have the final report compiled. However, the total committee expenditures, including city staff time and materials, was well under \$10,000.

An advertised public open house was held on February 11, 1993 at Boise City Hall. Property owners and interested public reviewed proposed sites and ranking criteria.

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

To develop criteria for the selection of areas within the Boise Area of City Impact the Committee divided into five subcommittees. The subcommittees were habitat/wetlands, historic/archaeological, scenic/aesthetic, linkage/public access and models/examples. The criteria developed by the subcommittees would be used to identify and evaluate potential sites.

The purpose of the first four subcommittees was to address the various attributes identified by the Committee during their earlier goal setting process. The fifth subcommittee's function was to investigate examples and programs from other communities which might be applicable in Boise, particularly as it pertained to the ultimate implementation of a land preservation program. The results of their work are discussed in the concluding section of this report.

During the summer of 1991, the subcommittees met and identified criteria for each of their disciplines. The criteria as adopted by the full committee were as follows:

Habitat/Wetlands Criteria. In general, characteristics for habitat may include food, shelter or water that supports desired flora and fauna. Characteristics for wetlands may include appropriate soils, flora and fauna typically associated with wetlands. The area of consideration will:

1. Contain or provide buffer for rare plant or animal species.
2. Provide habitat for watchable wildlife.

3. Provide a sufficiently large habitat area for animal species or native plant communities.
4. Contain a diversity of species.
5. Support a high density of one or more species.
6. Contain unique habitat features.
7. Provide habitat for migrating species.
8. Provide habitat for resident species.
9. Provide a continuous biological corridor.
10. Contain a wetland area.

Historic/Archaeological Criteria. These may be areas, sites and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or feeling, and are associated with local and state history, archaeology, and culture. The area of consideration will be:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or state history.
2. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
3. Significant due to the information it yields, or is likely to yield, which is important in pre-history or history, and/or the interpretation of that information.
4. Designated on the National Register of Historic Places or other local or state designated list of historic properties.

Scenic/Aesthetic Criteria. These areas help define or enhance the aesthetic and scenic quality of the Boise area. They may be characterized by aspects such as location, geological or natural features. The area of consideration will:

1. Be visible from other locations in Boise.
2. Provide a natural backdrop to the City or a cityscape view.
3. Have geological features such as outcrops, overlooks, cliffs, knolls, buttes, bench, etc.
4. Provide opportunities for viewing and enjoying flora and fauna.

5. Be isolated and provide a sense of solitude.
6. Provide visual or physical buffer between developments and open spaces such as parks or other areas of interest.
7. Contain pastoral qualities in an urban setting.
8. Be a natural area not adversely impacted by human activity.
9. Be an adversely impacted area with potential for restoration.

Linkage/Public Access Criteria. Trail corridors and public access will be identified to link parks, reserves, neighborhoods, foothills trails and recreational areas, and the Boise River Greenbelt with each other. These corridors should take into consideration topography, geology, effects on natural resources, land ownership, type of use and parking concerns. The area of consideration will:

1. Provide access to and along the river.
2. Provide linkage into upper foothills.
3. Link existing or proposed parks, reserves, or recreational areas.
4. Provide link to areas or trail systems beyond Boise Area of City Impact.
5. Be a historical trail.
6. Not impose adverse impact to natural resources due to public access.
7. Make use of existing pathways such as major canals, railroad rights-of-way or utility corridors.
8. Be partially or entirely owned by cooperative landowner.

Subsequent to the adoption of these criteria by the full Committee, the subcommittees reconvened and ranked each of the criteria. These rankings were then incorporated onto scoring sheets which might be taken to specific sites for evaluation.

To test the criteria and the rankings the Committee visited several sites within the Area of City Impact and used the scoring sheets. The sites visited included Hulls Gulch, Castle Rock and the Oregon Trail. Based on the comments received from these visits the sheets were modified and other site visits--Table Rock, Rocky Canyon, and the proposed Bench Park--were conducted. The Committee discussed the process and determined that certain criteria within each category were more important than others. Therefore a multiplier or weight was assigned to each criteria. The scoring sheets as

approved by the full Committee are provided as Appendix A.

In November 1991, the Committee began to identify possible sites for preservation. To compile a list of sites each committee member received an evaluation sheet (see Appendix B). Committee members completed a sheet for each site that they believed to be worthy of preservation. Members were encouraged to speak with friends, colleagues, and their respective groups or agencies to identify all possible sites. By the January meeting, a composite list of over 40 sites was distributed to the committee with a map illustrating each site within the Boise Area of Impact. Because the evaluation sheets included only limited information regarding the sites characteristics (scenic/aesthetic, habitat/wetlands, historic/archaeological, linkage/public access) subcommittees reconvened and visited each site to complete the evaluation and scoring sheets.

POTENTIAL PRESERVATION SITES

Sites the Committee identified for potential preservation are illustrated on Figure 1. A total of 42 sites was identified, and each site was arbitrarily assigned a number and a name to facilitate the evaluation process.

The site evaluations and scoring were undertaken by each subcommittee. Although some Committee members have professional and educational background in the applicable disciplines, their analysis of these sites was limited. Whenever possible, appropriate agencies were contacted for more information about the site. This was particularly true with historic/archaeological criteria, because those values are not usually apparent from a field visit.

The following is a brief description of each site and the observations made by the subcommittees during the evaluation process:

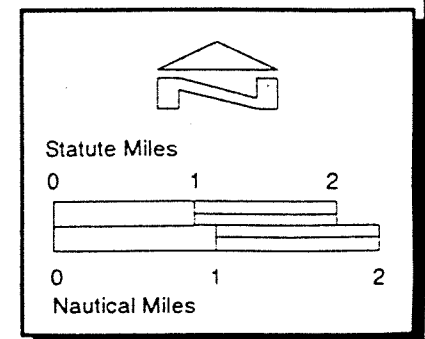
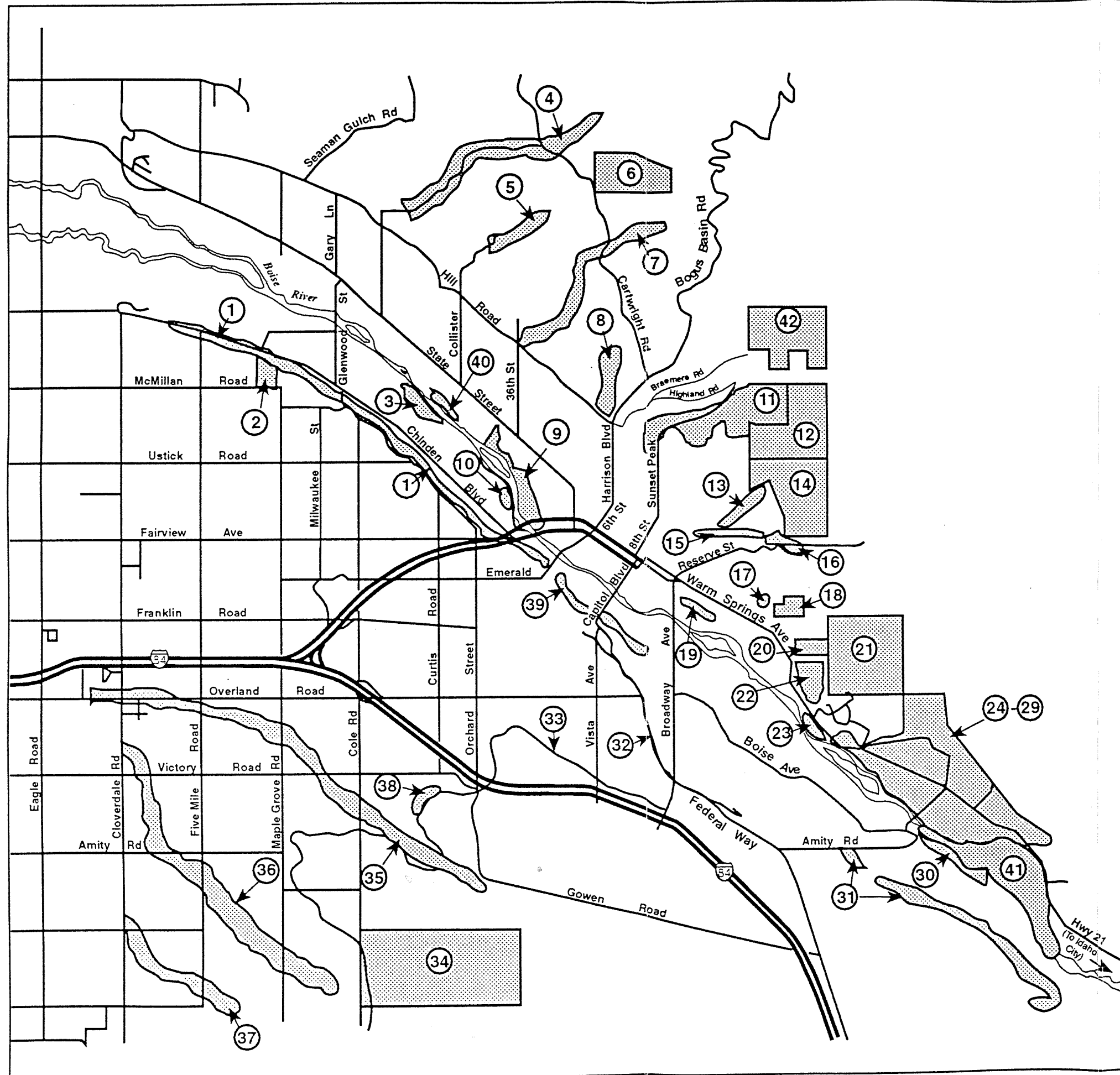
Site 1: Settler's Canal (Kid's Creek). This site is east of Ann Morrison Park and runs along Chinden Boulevard past Five Mile Road. The canal provides a visual as well as physical buffer between various land uses. The site offers a notable habitat for rainbow trout and waterfowl. There is a particularly high population of mallards. Vegetation along the creek includes a significant number of established willows. This area has also been identified as a portion of the Oregon Trail. Given the linear nature of the site and the existing canal bank this site might serve well as a pathway linking other uses. Interpretation of the Oregon Trail, as well as the canal's habitat and wildlife, might also be interpreted as part of the path or trail system.

Site 2: Peck Parcel. Located at the northwest corner of Maple Grove and McMillan Roads in west Boise, this site is over 40 acres. It has aesthetic value because it is a relatively isolated area. Formerly a gravel extraction site, the parcel has become a valuable urban wetland and provides habitat to numerous wildlife species. An alternate

Figure 1
POTENTIAL PRESERVATION SITES

Site #	Site Name
1	Bubb Canal (Kid's Creek)
2	Peck Parcel
3	48th and River
4	Pierce Gulch
5	Polecat Gulch
6	Rare Plant Reserve
7	Stuart Gulch
8	Harrison Hollow
9	Bob Rice Ford Ponds
10	Slaughter House Area
11	Hulls Gulch & Extension
12	Crestline Extension (Freestone Creek)
13	Mountain Cove Rd (Freestone Creek)
14	Military Reserve Extension
15 & 16	Cottonwood Gulch & Military Reserve Ext. (combined)
17	Castle Rock
18	Old Pen Area
19	Abandoned Railroad Track
20	Table Rock Area
21	Table Rock
22	Table Rock Toe
23	Parkinson Parcel
24-29	Barber Flats Area
30	Boise River Southside
31	Oregon Trail
32	Ridenbaugh Canal
33	New York Canal
34	Southwest Boise Flats
35	Five Mile Creek
36	Eight Mile Creek
37	Paris Lateral
38	Wetlands Area
39	Rim Area
40	Greenbelt Portion
41	Barber Pool Area
42	Braemere Property

Boise City Heritage
Preservation Committee
1992



route of the Oregon Trail has been identified as traversing the site. Either separately or in conjunction with Site 1, this property might be developed with an interpretive pathway or trail system.

Site 3: 48th and River. This parcel is along the Boise River and 48th Street in Garden City. This small wooded lot along the river provides scenic opportunities as well as outstanding wildlife habitat. The vegetation typifies a floodplain area including a number of mature cottonwoods. This provides the necessary habitat for songbirds as well as eagles. The Idaho State Historical Society has identified an historic site on the property, although the nature of the site requires further research. Due to the sites proximity to the Boise River it could provide a logical area for extension of the Greenbelt.

Site 4: Pierce Gulch. This parcel includes the northernmost gulch of the Boise Front Foothills within the Boise Area of City Impact. This tributary has several outstanding qualities, including various rare plants and, particularly in the lower gulch, an excellent riparian community. Two farmsteads in the area have been noted by the Idaho State Historical Society. The gulch offers public access from the urbanizing area along Hill Road up into the Boise Front Foothills and public lands currently owned and managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the State of Idaho.

Site 5: Polecat Gulch. This site, located just south of Site 4, is another tributary permanent/ephemeral stream off the Boise Front. However, the lower portion of the gulch has been developed with residential subdivisions. The upper reaches of the gulch offer excellent views. Like the other gulches along the Front there are numerous examples of rare plants and riparian habitat. Unlike other similar areas these lands do not appear to have been grazed for some time. This parcel could provide access to BLM and State lands.

Site 6: Rare Plant Reserve. This parcel is located within the Boise Front Foothills north of Site 5. Accessed from Cartwright Road, north of the Owyhee Motorcycle Club, the property adjacent to the road is steep hilly terrain. The parcel is over 200 acres and offers exceptional solitude opportunities as well as scenic vistas eastward. Several rare plant populations are well represented within the parcel, which overall provides a significant representation of the foothills plant community. Access through the site could be achieved using the existing path along the transmission lines, as well as the other dirt paths and jeep trail that traverse the site.

Site 7: Stuart Gulch. This site, located south of Sites 5 and 6, is another tributary permanent/ephemeral streams off the Boise Front. Accessed from Hill Road the lower portion of the gulch has been developed as the Quail Hollow golf course. The upper reaches of the gulch offer opportunities for various scenic vistas. Although all gulches within the Boise Front have examples of rare plants, this parcel offers fewer opportunities for riparian or wetland habitat. This parcel could provide public access

from the urbanized area along Hill Road through the golf course up into public lands owned and managed by the BLM and the State.

Site 8: Harrison Hollow. This parcel is in the Boise Front just north of Harrison Boulevard and Hill Road and west of Bogus Basin Road. This site offers fine solitude opportunities within close proximity to downtown Boise. The area is typified by grassland and pastures although a small riparian community was evidenced in the lower end. The site also provides a key link to Cartwright Road and Stuart Gulch along an existing trail.

Site 9: Quinn Ponds. This parcel is on the north side of the Boise River between Fairview Avenue and Veteran's Memorial Park. Due to its location in a predominantly commercial and industrial area the aesthetic qualities of this river site have been impacted significantly. However, the site could be rehabilitated and would add to the existing Greenbelt and compliment nearby parks. The site provides important habitat for fish and waterfowl. Rehabilitation efforts would enhance opportunities for both plants and wildlife.

Site 10: Slaughter House Area. This 15-acre site is at the south end of 36th Street on the river in Garden City. Due to its location in a predominantly commercial and industrial area the aesthetic qualities of this site have been adversely impacted. However, the property's river location indicates that, if rehabilitated, it would offer fine aesthetic qualities. Likewise, the site could add to the existing Greenbelt and provide access to the Boise River. The slaughterhouse on the site has potential historic interest.

Site 11: Hulls Gulch and Extension. This parcel is in the Boise Front adjacent to Sunset Peaks Road, behind Camel's Back Park along 8th Street. The 250-acre site extends up into the Foothills below the BLM's Hulls Gulch Nature Trail. The property offers easy public access from downtown Boise into an isolated, scenic area. The area is notable for its significant wetland habitat, including lush vegetation, a perennial stream area, and a diversity of wildlife. An existing trail could be enhanced to ensure a link from the urbanized area to existing public lands, particularly the BLM nature trail. Due to the fragile nature of this gulch area, its steep slopes and wetland habitat future improved access should be managed to avoid user/habitat conflicts.

Site 12: Crestline Extension (Freestone Creek). This 480-acre site is east and south of Site 11 and provides a link between Hulls Gulch and the Military Reserve extension. Like other undeveloped foothills properties this site provides an important open space within close proximity to an existing urban area. The site also provides habitat to two rare plant species; both the rare onion and milkvetch plant species have well-established populations on this site. An existing trail traversing the property is currently used by equestrians, bicyclists, pedestrians, and runners. Like Site 11, enhancing this trail would assure a link to existing public lands and their trail and pathway systems.

Site 13: Mountain Cove Road (Freestone Creek). This property is along Mountain Cove Road northeast of the Military Reserve. The site offers excellent opportunities for solitude and exceptional habitat. Of note are the high species diversity, particularly birds, and the riparian community, evidenced by the many snags and habitat opportunities for wildlife. This property also provides a corridor or transition for wildlife moving between the Boise River floodplain and the Boise Front foothills. The existing road should be maintained in its current condition, unimproved and unpaved, as it provides sufficient access without disturbing the natural surroundings. Freestone Creek is a vital drainage and critical to Military Reserve Park. This area is threatened by encroaching residential development.

Site 14: Military Reserve Extension. This property is above Site 13 along Freestone Creek and the Curlew Gulch watershed. Nearly 400 acres, the site provides a natural backdrop to the City. It is easily accessible on foot and provides opportunities to experience natural desert foothills. Unlike similar foothills areas this site is notable for being largely undisturbed by off-road vehicle use. The property also provides a natural habitat corridor from public lands to Military Reserve Park. The vegetation indicates possible populations of endangered onion and milkvetch. This site along with Site 13 provides a critical link from Military Reserve to the public lands and trails of the Boise Front, particularly the Crestline Extension trail and Rocky Canyon Road.

Site 15: Cottonwood Gulch. This site extends eastward from Military Reserve Park along Cottonwood Creek. Like the other gulches of the Boise Front this site offers opportunities for rare plants and other habitat associated with tributary permanent/ephemeral streams. And, like the other gulches, this property could provide access from the valley, in this case the existing Military Reserve Park, up into the public lands owned and managed by the BLM and the State. In addition, the Idaho State Historical Society has noted archaeological sites in this vicinity.

Site 16: Cottonwood Creek-Military Reserve Extension. This property is below Shaw Mountain Road (also known as Rocky Canyon Road) abutting Military Reserve Park. It offers numerous scenic opportunities including an abundance of natural, foothills vegetation and a rural setting near an urban area. Cottonwood Creek, a floodway area, flows through the property. There is good quality riparian habitat for quail, passerines, owls, and accipiters. The site has potential historic significance as it is traversed by the historic "Toll Road" to Idaho City and Boise Basin. The site offers an excellent link from the city, through Military Reserve to Rocky Canyon Road. It is a significant pathway for hikers, equestrians, and bicyclists and an important access point to the foothills.

Site 17: Castle Rock. This property is in east Boise, north of Warm Springs Avenue, behind Bacon Street. The site can be distinguished by its unique shape and location northwest of Table Rock. The site is significant for its scenic qualities, both as viewpoint of the city and a backdrop for the City. The property offers interesting geological features and opportunities for viewing plants and wildlife. The site has

potential prehistoric significance as Native American burial grounds. Historic period use in this vicinity includes a wagon road for transporting quarried rock from the ridge to the Old Idaho Penitentiary. The property is unique for its proximity and accessibility to residential development. It offers an important access point for foothills recreationists.

Site 18: Old Pen Area. This site is near the Old Idaho Penitentiary, in east Boise, east of Site 17. This relatively flat, undisturbed area, providing a scenic open space near a residential area. The property includes a small wetlands near a ditch and a "snag" grove provides wildlife cover. In addition, an historic wagon road is thought to traverse the property. An existing trail to Castle Rock and an old road are used to provide public access.

Site 19: Abandoned Railroad Track. This site is in east Boise between the Morrison Knudsen building (on Park Avenue) and Walnut Street, behind East Junior High. Although the site's scenic qualities appear marginal, redesign and development would greatly improve the area and could extend day use of over-burdened Municipal Park. Likewise this site shows excellent potential for a wildlife corridor if properly planted and allowed to overgrow (a Sharp-Shinned Hawk, or Coopers, has already been seen in this area). The site is of historic interest because of its use as a railroad bed. The site also offers an excellent opportunity for an extended bike path/trail to Broadway Avenue from the Greenbelt.

Site 20: Table Rock Area. This site is in east Boise on the site of the Old Idaho Penitentiary. It is the field behind the Idaho Botanical Gardens that extends into the foothills. Because of its location among historic and natural features, this is a site with exceptional scenic qualities. In addition, the site has a high species diversity of "watchable" wildlife. These wildlife include foxes, quail, marmots, and deer. The site is already traversed by numerous trails, and equestrian groups have expressed interest in building a trailhead.

Site 21: Table Rock. This area landmark is in east Boise. It includes the top of Table Rock and the State lands down to the Old Idaho Penitentiary site. The site is important, both as a backdrop for the city and as viewpoint of the city, offering spectacular vistas as well as open space opportunities. Wildlife on the site include fox, coyote and deer. Some native vegetation is evident on the face of Table Rock. The site is of historic interest because of its longtime use as a stone quarry, most notably for the sandstone used to construct the Penitentiary. Table Rock has also been used as a picnic and recreation area since the late nineteenth century. Archaeological sites are likely present in this area as well. The site contains several pathways linking it to other open space areas of the Boise Front and already provides a significant foothills access point for recreationists (hikers, equestrians, and bicyclists).

Site 22: Table Rock Toe. This site is west of Site 21 and east of Warm Springs Avenue. It is a steep hillside, that provides a scenic backdrop, constituting the base of Table Rock. The site provides wintering habitat for mule deer and other wildlife,

including coyote and fox. Herpetological habitats (lizards, snakes) are also common. The site already offers an important access into the foothills from existing trails. Equestrian groups have expressed interest in building a trailhead.

Site 23: Parkinson Parcel. This property is on the north side of the Boise River, on the south side of Highway 21 below the Warm Springs Mesa subdivision. Due to its outstanding river location the property has significant scenic and aesthetic qualities. The site offers highly important habitat for wintering Bald Eagles and other riparian wildlife, primarily due to its very mature, classic riparian gallery forest. Although public access should be discouraged along this stretch of river, due to the rich wildlife habitat, there are opportunities for an interpretive center with trails.

Site 24: Kelly Hot Springs. This property is on the north side of Highway 21 in the vicinity of Barber Road adjacent to Site 26. Although it is close to the city, it provides solitude opportunities. The site is part of a large complex essential for maintaining good geese, bald eagle, and mule deer habitat. The site has potential historic and pre-historic significance, with identified archaeological sites.

Site 25: Warm Springs Creek Drainage. This property is north of Barber Road and west of Eckert Road on the north side of Highway 21. The site is within close proximity to the city, yet it offers superior views and solitude opportunities. The site offers winter deer range contiguous to Fish & Game land and is a known deer migration corridor to the Boise River. This property is part of a large complex essential for maintaining good geese, bald eagle, and mule deer winter habitat. Public access opportunities include a possible link to South Contour Road from the Greenbelt.

Site 26: Barber Flats. This site is near the road along the base of Warm Springs Mesa subdivision to Kelly Hot Springs. The site is traversed by transmission lines. It is part of a large complex essential for maintaining good geese, bald eagle and mule deer winter habitat. The site includes an existing road to private homes and Kelly Hot Springs and the Warm Springs Creek drainage. It offers a link from the Greenbelt to the foothills, and an alternative route to Highway 21.

Site 27: Barber Flats. This property is east of Boise, north of Highway 21 next to an existing mobile home park. The site consists of a large field at the base of the foothills. It provides a rural setting along the main eastern entrance to Boise. Although it is close to the city, it provides solitude opportunities. The site is part of a large complex essential for maintaining good geese, bald eagle and mule deer winter habitat. The site has historic significance as the former Barber townsite. Historic and prehistoric evidence on the site are likely. The property also provides a critical link to public trails on Fish & Game and BLM lands. Any development of trails or pathways should be carefully reviewed to assure that impact to winter deer habitat is minimized.

Site 28: Barber Dam. This property is east of Boise, within the Boise River floodplain. It is bounded by Eckert Road on the west, Highway 21 on the northeast, the

Boise River on the south and Barber Pool on the east. The site provides open space at the eastern gateway to Boise on Highway 21. The area surrounding the pool provides a scenic vista of both the river and pool. The property has outstanding habitat values including an exceptional riparian community and wintering area for mule deer, eagles and Canadian geese. The site also provides access to the river, and is situated along the existing bikepath.

Site 29: Barber Flats Extended. This site is in east Boise west of Eckert Road along the Boise River, north of Highway 21. It provides a rural setting along the main eastern entrance to Boise. Although it is within close proximity to the city it provides solitude opportunities. The site is part of a large complex essential for maintaining good geese, bald eagle and mule deer winter habitat. The site has historic significance as the former Barber townsite. Historic and prehistoric evidence on the site are likely. The property also provides a critical link to public trails on Fish & Game and BLM lands. Any development of trails or pathways should be carefully reviewed to assure that impact to winter deer habitat is minimized.

Site 30: Boise River Southside. This property is on the south side of the Boise river, southeast of Barber Park. This property provides critical bald eagle roosting habitat (particularly along the site's west end). It offers a well-established mature riparian community which serves as a critical biological link between Barber Pool and Barber Park.

Site 31: Oregon Trail. This property is in southeast Boise, extending from the County line northwest through the Oregon Trail Heights subdivision in the vicinity of Amity and Holcomb Roads. This length of the trail provides scenic views of the Boise River and across to the Boise Foothills. The property south of the Trail is traversed by power lines and is rapidly being developed with single family housing. The site offers minor wildlife habitat values, although there are upland game birds and raptors. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated a National Historic Trail. This particular stretch of Trail is one of the few remaining portions in such close proximity to an urban area, with visible ruts and remnants of the original Trail. The site has significant potential for non-motorized recreational use. Hiking/equestrian trails could link Lucky Peak, Bonneville Point, and would provide an open space amenity for the new southeast Boise suburban development.

Site 32: Ridenbaugh Canal. This property is in southeast Boise. It extends from the vicinity of Bergeson and Gekeler Lanes northwest to Rose Hill. The canal has numerous scenic features, providing a corridor for urban wildlife, including foxes, ducks, bats, and swallows. The canal is of historic significance because of the importance of irrigation to the area's early development. The canal banks provide an alternative pathway for hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians; however use of this facility for recreation use must be negotiated with the appropriate canal authorities.

Site 33: New York Canal. This property extends across south Boise and is an important irrigation facility for Ada County. The canal has numerous scenic features, providing a corridor for urban wildlife, including foxes, ducks, bats, and swallows. The canal is of historic significance because of the importance of irrigation to the area's early development. The canal banks provide an alternative pathway for hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians, however use of this facility for recreation use must be negotiated with the appropriate canal authorities.

Site 34: Southwest Boise Flats. This site is in southwest Boise, between Cole and Pleasant Valley Roads, south of Indian Lakes subdivision. This nearly 1300 acre site provides breeding habitat (perhaps 20-30 prs.) for Long-billed Curlew (March-July) and Burrowing Owls (4-5 prs); both are state sensitive species. Vegetation on the site includes cheatgrass and sagebrush. The property is representative of the terrain of southern Ada County and is currently used by equestrians, hikers, falconers, and bicyclists.

Site 35: Five Mile Creek. This site is in southwest Boise. Due to the suburban development along the creek the scenic opportunities are limited. This ephemeral lateral provides habitat for some wildlife including water fowl, songbirds, and snipes. The property also has potential for HIP restoration. The historical society has noted that the area has some known historic and prehistoric significance. The opportunities for public access along this corridor appear to be limited since it crosses many private properties and there are no existing trails.

Site 36: Eight Mile Creek. This site is in southwest Boise, west of Cloverdale Road, extending southwest to south of Lake Hazel Road nearly to Cole Road. Due to suburban development along the creek the scenic opportunities are limited. This ephemeral lateral provides habitat for some wildlife including snipes. The property also has potential for HIP restoration. The Historical Society has noted that the area has some known historic and prehistoric significance. The opportunities for public access along this corridor appear to be limited since it crosses many private properties and there are no existing trails.

Site 37: Paris Lateral. This site is in southwest Boise, west of Cloverdale Road and north of the New York Canal. Like Site 36, the suburban development along the lateral has limited scenic opportunities. It provides habitat for some wildlife including accipiters. The Historical Society has noted that the area has some known historic and prehistoric significance. There is a trail along the lateral which could be used by bicyclists, pedestrians, and equestrians. This would provide an amenity for surrounding residential use and could link to a trail on the New York Canal.

Site 38: Wetlands Area. This site is on the west side of the New York Canal south of Victory and west of Curtis Road in southwest Boise. The property consists of a little pond right off the Canal with cottonwoods. The site offers habitat for foxes, ducks, bats, swallows, and most urban wildlife. Should the site be developed for public use, this

could be an access point to a path along the New York Canal. Because of the site's habitat value, care would have to be taken to assure compatibility between the public and wildlife.

Site 39: Rim Area. This property is along the benchdrop above Ann Morrison Park, at the top of Capitol Boulevard. This scenic bluff area provides a corridor for wildlife between the Bench neighborhood and the city parks along the Boise River. The property offers fairly good vegetation diversity, as well as opportunities for bird watching. However, because of the topography, the site does not provide opportunities for pathways or linkage to other public open spaces.

Site 40: Greenbelt Portion. This property is on the north side of the Boise River at the end of Willow Lane in northwest Boise. It is a small wooded area on the river with well-developed riparian habitat. There is excellent diversity of vegetation, with high potential for song birds and raptors. The property is already traversed by a portion of the Greenbelt.

Site 41: Barber Pool Area. This property is east of Boise on Highway 21. It extends to the Boise River from Warm Springs Mesa subdivision to beyond the "Crow Inn" restaurant. The area is known for its exceptional wildlife habitat. It is central to a large complex essential for maintaining good geese, bald eagle, and mule deer winter habitat. It offers outstanding riparian community and is prime bald eagle, fox, and mule deer winter habitat. The site has historic significance as it includes Barber Dam, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Dam has been recently restored and continues to operate.

Site 42: Braemere Property. This property is on the Boise Front above the Highlands subdivision and adjacent to Sunset Peak Road. A small perennial stream which is a tributary of Crane Creek runs through the property. The riparian and native vegetation offer moderate habitat potential. A significant population of rare onion is found on this site, and the site provides opportunities for solitude. Because this site is contiguous to both the city's edge and B.L.M. land, it offers important access opportunities from neighborhoods to the public lands. A trail currently exists and is used frequently by non-motorized recreationists.

RANKINGS AND PRIORITIES

Upon completion of the site visits, each subcommittee submitted a score sheet for each site. These results were tabulated and are presented in Appendix C. The tabulations illustrate how the sites scored within each category. Clearly some sites rate higher in one category rather than another. For example, the Oregon Trail, although the highest ranking historic/archaeological site, is one of the lowest ranking habitat/wetlands sites.

Not all sites were evaluated by all committees. Particularly, the historic/archaeological committee did not assign scores to sites where no information exists regarding the site. Future evaluations and research might yield sufficient data to assign a score to these sites, therefore, assigning a low score due to lack of information was considered inappropriate.

To provide a single prioritized list of sites a simple calculation was made for each site within each category. Using the composite score table presented in Appendix C, a proportion was calculated for each category with 1.0 as the highest possible score. Then each of the four category scores were totalled with the highest possible rating being 4.0.

For example, for Site 1, Bubb Canal, the final rating was 1.64 out of a possible 4.00. The calculations were as follows:

CATEGORY	SCORE	TOTAL POSSIBLE	PROPORTION
Linkage/Public Access	48	84	.57
Historic/Archaeological	27	48	.57
Habitat/Wetlands	53	132	.40
Scenic/Aesthetics	11	102	.11
FINAL RATING			1.64

The following chart illustrates the final rankings of each site, based on this scoring system.

PRIORITIZED LIST OF POTENTIAL PRESERVATION SITES

Ranking	Site #	Site Name	Composite Rating ¹
1	41	Barber Pool	3.48
2	28	Barber Dam	3.32
3	24	Kelly Hot Springs	2.96
4	25	Warm Springs Creek Drainage	2.95
5	27	Barber Flats	2.91
6	15	Cottonwood Creek	2.83
7	4	Pierce Gulch	2.63
8	21	Table Rock	2.63
9	3	48th and River	2.54
10	5	Polecat Gulch	2.53
11	2	Peck Parcel	2.53
12	12	Crestline Extension (Freestone Creek)	2.43
13	11	Hulls Gulch and Extension	2.42
14	17	Castle Rock	2.42
15	13	Mount Cove Road (Freestone Creek)	2.40
16	14	Military Reserve Extension	2.33
17	30	Boise River Southside	2.30
18	16	Cottonwood Creek-Military Reserve Extension	2.24
19	31	Oregon Trail	2.20
20	23	Parkinson Parcel	2.15
21	20	Table Rock Area	2.15
22	29	Barber Flats Extended	2.10
23	32	Ridenbaugh Canal	2.01
24	33	New York Canal	2.01
25	26	Barber Flats	2.00
26	18	Old Penitentiary Area	1.95
27	6	Rare Plant Reserve	1.92
28	22	Table Rock Toe	1.90
29	7	Stuart Gulch	1.90
30	8	Harrison Hollow	1.89
31	9	Quinn's Ponds	1.82
32	1	Settler's Canal (Kid's Creek)	1.64
33	19	Abandoned Railroad Track	1.62
34	34	Southwest Boise Flats	1.59
35	40	Greenbelt Portion	1.57
36	37	Paris Lateral	1.11
37	38	Wetlands Area	.99
38	35	Five Mile Creek	.79
39	39	Rim Area	.76
40	10	Slaughter House Area	.68
41	36	Eight Mile Creek	.61

¹4.00 is highest possible rating

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conjunction with the models/examples subcommittee, the Committee discussed several implementation strategies. With the assistance of Committee members representing various public land agencies, such as the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and Boise City Parks and Recreation, the Committee investigated possible implementation strategies. Examples from communities including Bellingham and Spokane, Washington and Missoula, Montana were researched and discussed. Additional information was sought from the Conservation Foundation and the Trust for Public Lands.

From the former, a publication entitled "Resource Guide for Creating Successful Communities" proved most useful. The Trust for Public Lands provided assistance in evaluating the advantages and necessity of establishing a local land trust.

Based on this information, the Committee agreed that there are a variety of ways to protect open space within and around a growing community. A brief look at some of the options available to Boise is provided, concluding with specific recommendations:

Outright Purchase. A consistent source of funds for land acquisition must be secured and committed by the city of Boise to begin acquiring critical natural open spaces. This is the biggest challenge and most important issue that has been identified. Various sources of funds could be explored for this purpose:

- Open Space Bond Issue.
Explanation: Borrowing money through issuance of bonds to provide funds for acquisition
Advantage: Funds available up front.
Disadvantage: Needs approval of general public. Incurs interest costs of bond issuance.
Example: Missoula, Montana passed an open space bond issue in 1980 after two other attempts failed to turnout the necessary voters. Funds used to purchase conservation easements and some fee title lands.

- Open Space Component of Parks Bond Issue.
Explanation: Open Space becomes a component of a larger Parks Bond issue.
Advantage: May receive broader support due to other Parks related projects.
Disadvantage: Some challenges due to voting required.

- Utility Franchise Fee.
 - Explanation: Idaho Power does not currently pay a franchise fee. A minute portion of electric bills could be paid to a fund which could be used for open space purchase.
 - Advantage: Provides consistent pool of funds that everyone contributes to.
 - Disadvantage: Uncertainty over the ability to implement program.

- General Fund Appropriation.
 - Explanation: Inclusion in annual capital improvement plan portion of city budget.
 - Advantage: Avoids interest and debt service costs of bond issue.
 - Disadvantage: Unpredictable from year to year and much of the funds in the last 2 years have gone toward purchase of active recreation parks.

- Mandatory Land Dedication.
 - Explanation: Land dedication or cash payment.
Open space is required as a condition of development.
Amount of land or cash in lieu of land is based on specific formula.
 - Advantage: Open space is acquired in those areas where development is occurring. Provides for land acquisition even when all land is owned or optioned by developers.
 - Disadvantage: Natural open space acquired may be in small isolated pockets.
 - Example: Walnut Creek, CA implemented comprehensive Greenway using this method to acquire large tracts and corridors of open space.

- Tax Levy Increase.
 - Explanation: Increase tax levy to generate funds to purchase open space.
 - Advantage: No debt service. Once target amount is reached, levy increase ends.
 - Disadvantage: Funds trickle in.
 - Example: Implemented in Bellingham, Washington to acquire Greenway (linear open space).

- Impact Fees.
 - Explanation: Fees assessed to new development for specific purpose.
 - Advantage: New development helps to mitigate for lost open space and pressure on existing open space.

Disadvantage: Development community may resist any further impact fee assessments. Money would trickle in.

- Special Grants.

Explanation: Grants specific to land acquisition such as Land and Water Conservation Fund, Transportation Enhancement program, Bureau of Reclamation mitigation fund, etc.

Advantage: City could leverage dollars by providing matching fund (whether required or not).

Disadvantage: Stiff competition for funds, lengthy and detailed process.

- Other Fund/Tax.

Explanation: Tax on sales, gas, natural resource extraction.

Advantage: Could generate consistent source of funds. Resource extraction fee would help mitigate the impact of the activity.

Disadvantage: Implementation tied to enabling legislation. Local option taxing authority will need to be enacted to implement at local level.

Types of Ownership Options. There are a variety of methods of ownership available in public land acquisitions. Some of these include:

- Fee Simple.

Explanation: Ownership of all rights to land.

Advantage: Owner has full control of land.

Disadvantage: Acquisition can be costly and includes liability and maintenance problems. Removes land from tax base.

- Conservation Easement.

Explanation: Ownership of certain rights (development).

Advantage: Generally less expensive than fee simple. Landowner retains title and use of property (subject to terms of conservation easement). Potential tax savings if donated or sold for less than fair-market value.

- Bargain Sale.

Explanation: Land is sold to public agency or private entity for less than the market value of property.

Advantage: Seller receives proceeds for sale of land along with potential income and estate tax savings. Land is acquired at

Disadvantage: more affordable price for agency or entity.
Source of acquisition funds must be identified and implemented.

● Fee Simple/Leaseback or Resale.

Explanation: Purchase of full title and leaseback or resale with protection restrictions attached.

Advantage: Provides cash flow or turn around of investment capital while allowing protection.

Disadvantage: Leaseback may not provide access. Ties up capital until resale.

Recommendations. Based on this information, and the evaluation process undertaken to identify potential preservation sites, the Committee recommends to the Council:

1. That the prioritized sites recommended by the Heritage Preservation Committee be incorporated into the Boise City Parks and Recreation Department's Comprehensive Plan.
2. That an Open Space Management Plan be developed for all current Parks and Recreation Department open space sites and that when new sites are acquired, an Open Space Management Plan be prepared.
3. That the Boise City Council strengthen the capability of the Boise City Parks and Recreation Department to execute certain plans by creating a full-time department planner position to implement and manage:
 - A. Heritage Preservation Committee Report,
 - B. Ridges to River Plan,
 - C. Parks and Recreation Department's Comprehensive Plan, and
 - D. Administer the collection, allocation and use of the Parks and Recreation Department's Impact Fee Revenues.
4. That a source of acquisition funds be identified and implemented. Strong consideration should be given to forming a multi-agency and citizen committee to explore various sources and methods of preservation.
5. That the roles of the County and City regarding parks, recreation and open space within the Area of Impact and unincorporated Ada County be clarified.

6. That a non-profit foundation or land trust be established to facilitate fundraising and land acquisition for parks, recreation and open space.
7. That public/private partnerships be encouraged in implementing and managing natural open space.
8. That the Boise City Council distribute the Heritage Preservation Committee Report and Recommendations to related state and federal agencies, and encourage their participation in the preservation and management of natural open space areas.

Appendix A

Site Scoring Sheets

M A S T E R

BOISE HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

SCENIC AND AESTHETIC CRITERIA

DEFINITION: These areas help define or enhance the aesthetic and scenic quality of the Boise area. They may be characterized by aspects such as location, geological or natural features.

Site/Area being evaluated _____

Location _____

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	*Criteria Weight	*Quality of Feature (0-6 pts)	Total Points
1	Has Geological Features	3		
2	Opportunities for viewing and enjoying Flora and Fauna	3		
3	Isolated and provides sense of solitude	3		
4	Natural backdrop to city, city-scape view or visible from locations in Boise	3		
5	Pastoral qualities	2		
6	Natural area not adversely impacted by human activity or an adversely impacted area with restoration potential	2		
7	Visual or physical buffer	1		

* NOTE: Each criteria is weighted based on its estimated value to scenic and aesthetic quality. High Value = 3; Moderate Value = 2; Low Value = 1.

* NOTE: Assign a value from 0-6 to reflect the quality of each feature being evaluated. 0-2 = Low Quality; 3-4 = Average Quality; 5-6 = Good to Excellent Quality.

M A S T E R

BOISE HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL

DEFINITION: These may be areas, sites and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or feeling, and are associated with local and state history, archaeology, and culture.

Site/Area being evaluated _____

Location _____

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	*Criteria Weight	*Quality of Feature (0-6 pts)	Total Points
1	Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or state history	3		
2	Is significant due to the information it yields, or is likely to yield, which is important in pre-history or history, and/or the interpretation of that information	2		
3	Is designated on the National Register of Historic Places or other local or state designated list of historic properties	2		
4	Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past	1		

* NOTE: Each criteria is weighted based on its estimated value to historic and archaeological quality. High Value = 3; Moderate Value = 2; Low Value = 1.

* NOTE: Assign a value from 0-6 to reflect the quality of each feature being evaluated. 0-2 = Low Quality; 3-4 = Average Quality; 5-6 = Good to Excellent Quality.

M A S T E R

BOISE HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

BIOLOGICAL HABITAT/WETLANDS

DEFINITION: In general, characteristics for habitat may include food, shelter or water that supports desired flora and fauna. Characteristics for wetlands may include appropriate soils, flora and fauna typically associated with wetlands.

Site/Area being evaluated _____

Location _____

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	*Criteria Weight	*Quality of Feature (0-6 pts)	Total Points
1	Contains or provides buffer for rare plant or animal species	3		
2	Contains a diversity of species	3		
3	Contains unique habitat features	3		
4	Provides a continuous biological corridor	3		
5	Provides a minimum critical area for sustaining important biological communities	3		
6	Supports a high density of one or more species	2		
7	Provides <u>important</u> habitat for migrating species	2		
8	Provides habitat for watchable wildlife	1		
9	Contains a wetland area or has the potential to be restored as a wetland #1	2		

* NOTE: Each criteria is weighted based on its estimated value to biological habitat/wetlands quality. High Value = 3; Moderate Value = 2; Low Value = 1.

* NOTE: Assign a value from 0-6 to reflect the quality of each feature being evaluated. 0-2 = Low Quality; 3-4 = Average Quality; 5-6 = Good to Excellent Quality.

M A S T E R

BOISE HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

LINKAGE/PUBLIC ACCESS

DEFINITION: Trail corridors and public access will be identified to link parks, reserves, neighborhoods, foothills trails and recreational areas, and the Boise River Greenbelt with each other. These corridors should take into consideration topography, geology, effects on natural resources, land ownership, type of use and parking concerns.

Site/Area being evaluated _____

Location _____

Criteria Number	Evaluation Criteria	*Criteria Weight	*Quality of Feature (0-6 pts)	Total Points
1	Provides access to and along the river or linkage into upper foothills	3		
2	Will not impose adverse impact to natural resources due to public access	3		
3	Links existing or proposed parks, reserves, or recreational areas	2		
4	Provides link to areas or trail systems beyond Boise Area of City Impact	2		
5	Makes use of existing pathways such as major canals, railroad rights-of-way or utility corridors	2		
6	Is a historical trail	1		
7	Is partially or entirely owned by cooperative landowners	1		

* NOTE: Each criteria is weighted based on its estimated value to linkage/public access quality. High Value = 3; Moderate Value = 2; Low Value = 1.

* NOTE: Assign a value from 0-6 to reflect the quality of each feature being evaluated. 0-2 = Low Quality; 3-4 = Average Quality; 5-6 = Good to Excellent Quality.

Appendix B

Evaluation Sheet

BOISE HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

AREA:

LOCATION DESCRIPTION:

SCENIC/AESTHETIC:

HABITAT/WETLANDS:

HISTORIC/ARCHEOLOGICAL:

LINKAGE/PUBLIC ACCESS:

COMMENTS:

Appendix C

Composite Scores

LINKAGE/PUBLIC ACCESS

Ranking	Site Name (Site #)	Total Score (Max. - 84 points)
1	Table Rock/Table Rock Toe (21, 22)	83
2	Mount Cove Road (13)	83
3	Old Penitentiary Area (18)	79
4	Barber Flats Extended (29)	79
5	Crestline Extension (12)	78
6	Military Reserve Extension (14)	78
7	Barber Pool/Dam, Boise River Southside (41, 28, 30)	74
8	Kelly Hot Springs (24)	73
9	Oregon Trail (31)	73
10	Cottonwood Creek - Military Reserve Ex- tension (16)	73
11	Table Rock Area (20)	72
12	Braemere Property (42)	72
13	Warm Springs Creek Drainage (25)	72
14	Gulches (Pierce, Polecat, Stuart), Cot- tonwood Creek, Cottonwood Creek (4, 5, 7, 15, 16)	71
15	Hulls Gulch and Extension (11)	68
16	Castle Rock (17)	68
17	Abandoned Railroad Track (19)	66
18	Barber Flats (26)	65
19	Barber Flats (27)	64
20	Quinn's Ponds (9)	64
21	Canals (Ridenbaugh, New York) (32,33)	63
22	48th and River (3)	62
23	Harrison Hollow (8)	59
24	Southwest Boise Flats (34)	54
25	Paris Lateral (37)	51
26	Settler's Canal (Kid's Creek) (1)	48

LINKAGE/PUBLIC ACCESS

Ranking	Site Name (Site #)	Total Score (Max. - 84 points)
27	Slaughter House Area (10)	46
28	Rare Plant Reserve (6)	43
29	Parkinson Parcel (23)	37
30	Peck Parcel (2)	33
31	Wetlands Area (38)	32
32	Five Mile Creek (35)	8
33	Rim Area (39)	0
34	Eight Mile Creek (36)	0

BIOLOGICAL HABITAT/WETLANDS

ID #	Site Name (Site #)	Total Score (Max. - 132 points)
1	Barber Pool (41)	132
2	Parkinson Parcel (23)	129
3	Greenbelt Portion(40)	127
4	Barber Flats, Barber Flats Extended, Warm Springs Creek Drainage, Kelly Hot Springs (24, 25, 26, 27, 29)	124
5	48th and River (3)	123
6	Hull's Gulch and Extension (11)	117
7	Peck Parcel (2)	109
8	Pierce Gulch (4)	108
9	Crestline Extension (12)	100
10	Mount Cove Road (13)	99
11	Rare Plant Reserve (6)	95
12	Boise River Southside (30)	94
13	Cottonwood Creek - Military Reserve (16)	93
14	Polecat Gulch (5)	90
15	Quinn's Ponds (9)	85
16	Southwest Boise Flats (34)	81
17	Wetlands Area (38)	80
18	Harrison Hollow (8)	77
19	Military Reserve Extension (14)	76
20	Table Rock Area (20)	66
21	Rim Area (39)	63
22	Five Mile Creek (35)	59
23	Eight Mile Creek (36)	59
24	Table Rock/Toe (21, 22)	56
25	Settler's Canal (Kid's Creek) (1)	53
26	Paris Lateral (37)	45
27	Old Penitentiary Area (18)	45
28	Oregon Trail (31)	44

BIOLOGICAL HABITAT/WETLANDS

ID #	Site Name (Site #)	Total Score (Max. - 132 points)
29	Canals (Ridenbaugh, New York) (32, 33)	40
30	Castle Rock (17)	33
31	Abandoned Railroad Track (19)	29

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Ranking	Site Name (Site #)	Total Score (Max. - 48 points)
1	Oregon Trail (31)	47
2	Barber Dam & Barber Pool (28, 41)	43
3	Canals (Ridenbaugh, New York) (32, 33)	32
4	Cottonwood Creek - Military Reserve Extension (16)	30
5	Castle Rock (17)	29
6	Barber Flats (27)	29
7	Settler's Canal (Kid's Creek) (1)	27
8	Kelly Hot Springs (24)	26
9	Warm Springs Creek Drainage (25)	26
10	Table Rock (21)	26
11	Abandoned Railroad Track (19)	25
12	Peck Parcel (2)	25
13	Gulches (Pierce, Polecat, Stuart), Cottonwood Creek, Cottonwood Creek (4, 5, 7, 15, 16)	22
14	48th and River (3)	18
15	5 Mile Creek Area, 8 Mile Creek, Paris Lateral (35, 36, 37)	8

SCENIC AND AESTHETIC

Ranking	Site Name (Site #)	Total Score (Max. - 102 points)
1	Military Reserve Extension, Cottonwood Creek (14, 15)	84
2	Table Rock Area (20)	81
3	Peck Parcel (2)	81
4	Castle Rock (17)	77
5	Crestline Extension (12)	76
6	Parkinson Parcel (23)	75
7	Hulls Gulch and Extension (11)	74
8	Barber Dam, Boise River Southside, Barber Pool (28, 30, 41)	72
9	Rare Plant Reserve (6)	70
10	Table Rock (21)	69
11	Old Penitentiary Area (18)	68
12	Mount Cove Road (13)	68
13	Harrison Hollow (8)	62
14	Warm Springs Creek Drainage, Kelly Hot Springs, Barber Flats (25, 24, 27)	62
15	Greenbelt Portion (40)	62
16	Stuart Gulch (7)	61
17	Polecat Gulch (5)	56
18	Pierce Gulch (4)	52
19	48th and River (3)	50
20	Table Rock Toe (22)	50
21	Quinn's Ponds (9)	48
22	Southwest Boise Flats (34)	34
23	Ridenbaugh Canal (32)	30
24	New York Canal (33)	30
25	Rim Area (39)	29

SCENIC AND AESTHETIC

Ranking	Site Name (Site #)	Total Score (Max. - 102 points)
26	Barber Flats (26)	29
27	Cottonwood Creek - Military Reserve Extension (16)	24
28	Barber Flats Extended (29)	22
29	Settler's Canal (Kid's Creek) (1)	11
30	Slaughter House Area (10)	14
31	Abandoned Railroad Track (19)	10
32	Five Mile Creek (35)	8
33	Oregon Trail (31)	2
34	Eight Mile Creek (36)	0
35	Paris Lateral (37)	0

COMPOSITE SCORES

Site #	Site Name	Linkage/ Public Access	Historic/ Archaeo- logical	Habitat/ Wetlands	Scenic/ Aesthetic
1	Settler's Canal (Kid's Creek)	48	27	53	11
2	Peck Parcel	33	25	109	81
3	48th and River	62	18	123	50
4	Pierce Gulch	71	22	108	52
5	Polecat Gulch	71	22	90	56
6	Rare Plant Reserve	43	0	95	70
7	Stuart Gulch	71	22	0	61
8	Harrison Hollow	59	0	77	62
9	Quinn's Ponds	59	0	85	48
10	Slaughter House Area	46	0	0	14
11	Hulls Gulch and Extension	68	0	117	74
12	Crestline Extension	78	0	100	76
13	Mount Cove Road	83	0	99	68
14	Military Reservation Extension	78	0	76	84
15	Cottonwood Creek	71	22	93	84
16	Cottonwood Creek - Military Reserve Extension	71	22	93	24
17	Castle Rock	68	29	33	77
18	Old Penitentiary Area	79	0	45	68
19	Abandoned Railroad Track	66	25	29	10
20	Table Rock Area	72	0	66	81
21	Table Rock	83	26	56	69

Site #	Site Name	Linkage/ Public Access	Historic/ Archaeo- logical	Habitat/ Wetlands	Scenic/ Aesthetic
22	Table Rock Toe	83	0	56	50
23	Parkinson Parcel	37	0	129	75
24	Kelly Hot Spring	73	26	124	62
25	Warm Springs Creek Drainage	72	26	124	62
26	Barber Flats	65	0	124	29
27	Barber Flats	64	29	124	62
28	Barber Dam	74	43	124	72
29	Barber Flats Extended	79	0	124	22
30	Boise River South- side	74	0	94	72
31	Oregon Trail	73	47	44	2
32	Ridenbaugh Canal	63	32	40	30
33	NY Canal	63	32	40	30
34	Southwest Boise Flats	54	0	81	34
35	5 Mile Creek	8	8	59	8
36	8 Mile Creek	0	8	59	0
37	Paris Lateral	51	8	45	0
38	Wetlands Area	32	0	80	0
39	Rim Area	0	0	63	29
40	Greenbelt Portion		0	127	62
41	Barber Pool	74	43	132	72
42	Braemere Property	72	0		