



## Highline Public Schools Board Action Report

DATE: 12/2/2022

FROM: Dr. Ivan Duran, Superintendent

LEAD STAFF: Scott Logan, Chief Operations Officer, and Ellie Daneshnia, Executive Director of Capital Planning and Construction

For Introduction: 12/7/2022      For Action: 12/7/2022

**I. TITLE** New Approval of Camp Waskowitz Roof Replacements Contract with Garland /DBS, Inc.

Select one: ☒ New Item    ☐ Renewed Item    ☐ Annual Item    ☐ Revised Item

### II. WHY BOARD ACTION IS NECESSARY

Pursuant to Procedure 9240 Construction Phase and Procedure 6225 Approval of Contracts for all construction contracts of \$250,000 or more, 6101 prior to expending any grant funds, the School Board is required to approve

### III. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 1947 Highline School District began sending students to Camp Waskowitz. Ten years later the district purchased the property led by an effort by Highline High School students and then Superintendent, Carl Jensen. Since purchasing the property, the district continued to purchase adjacent properties. Growing the camp into its current 372-acre facility. Since 1947, over 200,000 Highline Students have had the opportunity to visit and experience the camp. Highline has also opened the doors to thousands of other students and adults to experience the facility through our facilities use program. Constructed in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), Camp Waskowitz is one of only a few left in the country. Camp Waskowitz was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on April 4th, 1993. Since this time, the district has worked to preserve the camp's current state to ensure compliance with the Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines issued by the National Park System. Over time, the district has worked to repair and replace roofs at the facility to ensure the preservation of the buildings.

Even with diligent repairs and maintenance, the roofs on the dormitories and the educational buildings have been in place beyond all life expectations and are failing. Some areas are confirmed to be leaking, which will lead to additional damage, in turn creating a reduction in indoor air quality. In an effort to improve air quality and extend the life of our buildings, the district sought out OSPI approval of ESSER funds for use on Capital Improvements. Due to the entry into the national register of historic places the preservation standards and guidelines call for the district to retain the historic architecture of the buildings. Therefore, Capital Planning staff reached out to an interlocal vendor, Garland/DBS, Inc, and requested a proposal to replace the roofs with a "like-kind" shingle construction. Each step in this process has taken longer to attain because of the historic designation of these buildings. Garland's proposal is in the amount of \$709,870.00, plus Washington State Sales Tax of \$61,758.69, for a total of \$771,628.69. The staff reviewed the proposal and recommended the board approve the Camp Waskowitz Roof Replacements Contract with Garland /DBS, Inc. In addition, the staff allocated \$ 9,228.31 in funds for permit fees and any additional cost overruns. This will bring the total ESSER funds expenditure to \$780,857.00.

As we experience cost escalation in today's market we can expect 7%-10% annual cost increases in construction projects. Our construction bid proposals for the Waskowitz projects will expire on 12/31/2022. If we have not locked in our contractor and bids by that date, we will need to re-bid the work and can expect a \$65,000 to \$80,000

increase in project costs. To avoid additional anticipated material and construction cost increases for the year 2023, we are presenting this board action request for introduction and action on December 7, 2022.

#### **IV. RECOMMENDED MOTION**

I move that the Highline School Board approve the roof replacements at Camp Waskowitz- Garland/DBA, Inc., Contract Approval through OMNIA State Contract, which allows the district, upon receipt of all submittal requirements, to issue a Purchase Order with Garland/DBA, Inc., under the Omnia Contract, in the amount of \$709,870.00, plus Washington State Sales Tax of \$61,758.69, for a total of \$771,628.69.

#### **V. FISCAL IMPACT/REVENUE SOURCE**

Fiscal impact to this action will be \$780,857.00 including Washington State Sales and permit fees to be paid out of ESSER 3 as approved on our OSPI Submission attached.

The revenue source for this motion is ESSER 3.

Expenditure: ☒ One-time ☐ Annual

#### **VI. APPLICABLE POLICY(S)**

This action is in compliance with the following: 6225, 9240, 6225P, 6101

#### **VII. ALTERNATIVES**

The alternative is, to not replace the roofing system mentioned above and face continued water and air leaks into these various buildings at Camp Waskowitz, as we continue to work towards various repairs.

#### **VIII. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Community Engagement Required: ☐ Yes ☒ No

#### **IX. ATTACHMENTS**

1. OSPI Approval Document
2. Garland/ DBS.Inc Quote

## **OSPI Request Form for Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) to Purchase Capital Expenditures Made with ESSER Grant Funds**

**Please Note:** LEAs should not expect immediate approval when submitting this form. OSPI will review these forms twice a month (mid-month and end of the month).

### **To be Filled Out By the LEA:**

- LEA Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- LEA Contact Name and Title: \_\_\_\_\_
- LEA Contact Information (phone number and e-mail):  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Reason for Request (include the total projected cost and a description):

Request

#1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Request

#2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Request

#3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(please submit a second form for additional requests)

- Date of Request: \_\_\_\_\_
- Grant funds to be used (ESSER I, ESSER II or ESSER III): \_\_\_\_\_ (please use a separate form for each ESSER grant)

### **To be Filled Out By OSPI**

- Approved (yes/no): \_\_\_\_\_
- If not approved, reason for suggested revision: \_\_\_\_\_
- Program Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Applicable Guidance:**

- As noted below in the federal code of regulations (CFR) 200.439, it states "Capital expenditures for general purpose equipment, buildings, and land are unallowable as direct charges, except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity."
- As noted below in CFR 200.1, examples of general purpose equipment include:
  - office equipment and furnishings,
  - modular offices,
  - telephone networks,
  - information technology equipment and systems,

- air conditioning equipment,
  - reproduction and printing equipment, and
  - motor vehicles
- General purpose equipment would also need to meet the definition of capital equipment noted in CFR 200.1: “...equipment means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-Federal entity for financial statement purposes, or \$5,000...”
- Examples of capital expenditures needing prior written approval:
  - Modular buildings (*Please contact the Facilities program office at OSPI for further information on how these purchases could affect an LEAs SCAP funding*)
  - Portable buildings
  - Vehicles, including buses
  - IT equipment and systems
  - HVAC equipment
  - Buildings
  - Land
- Equipment purchased with ESSER funds that does not meet the definition noted above of “general purpose” does not need prior written approval from OSPI.
- Please keep in mind that some capital expenditures purchased with ESSER funds will also need to follow the federal requirements for monitoring, tracking and disposition (see CFR 200.313 below). These type of capital expenditures are not permanent in nature or improvements to capital assets, such as portable buildings, IT equipment and motor vehicles.
- If your district has inquired about purchasing the types of capital expenditures needing prior written approval, but did not seek formal approval, please do so now and maintain the initial e-mail correspondence that discussed the allowability of the use of ESSER funds, along with this request form.
- Reminder that the purpose of the ESSER funds are “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the Coronavirus Disease 2019” so OSPI approval for certain equipment and/or capital expenditures is contingent on the fact that the use of the ESSER funds will be used for that purpose. It is the LEAs responsibility to ensure the expenditures made with ESSER funds are necessary, reasonable and be supported by adequate documentation to demonstrate the ESSER funds are being used for an allowable purpose (see CFR 200.403 below).
- Questions? Please contact Amy Harris, Director of Federal Fiscal Policy at [amy.harris@k12.wa.us](mailto:amy.harris@k12.wa.us).

#### **Related CFRs**

- **CFR 200.439 Equipment and other capital expenditures.**
  - (a) See § 200.1 for the definitions of *capital expenditures*, *equipment*, *special purpose equipment*, *general purpose equipment*, *acquisition cost*, and *capital assets*.
  - (b) The following rules of allowability must apply to equipment and other capital expenditures:

- (1) Capital expenditures for general purpose equipment, buildings, and land are unallowable as direct charges, except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.
- (2) Capital expenditures for special purpose equipment are allowable as direct costs, provided that items with a unit cost of \$5,000 or more have the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.
- (3) Capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment which materially increase their value or useful life are unallowable as a direct cost except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency, or pass-through entity. See § 200.436, for rules on the allowability of depreciation on buildings, capital improvements, and equipment. See also § 200.465.
- (4) When approved as a direct charge pursuant to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, capital expenditures will be charged in the period in which the expenditure is incurred, or as otherwise determined appropriate and negotiated with the Federal awarding agency.
- (5) The unamortized portion of any equipment written off as a result of a change in capitalization levels may be recovered by continuing to claim the otherwise allowable depreciation on the equipment, or by amortizing the amount to be written off over a period of years negotiated with the Federal cognizant agency for indirect cost.
- (6) Cost of equipment disposal. If the non-Federal entity is instructed by the Federal awarding agency to otherwise dispose of or transfer the equipment the costs of such disposal or transfer are allowable.
- (7) Equipment and other capital expenditures are unallowable as indirect costs. See § 200.436.

- **CFR 200.1 Definitions**

- Capital assets means:

- (1) Tangible or intangible assets used in operations having a useful life of more than one year which are capitalized in accordance with GAAP. Capital assets include:
  - (i) Land, buildings (facilities), equipment, and intellectual property (including software) whether acquired by purchase, construction, manufacture, exchange, or through a lease accounted for as financed purchase under Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards or a finance lease under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards; and
  - (ii) Additions, improvements, modifications, replacements, rearrangements, reinstallations, renovations or alterations to capital assets that materially increase their value or useful life (not ordinary repairs and maintenance).

(2) For purpose of this part, capital assets do not include intangible right-to-use assets (per GASB) and right-to-use operating lease assets (per FASB). For example, assets capitalized that recognize a lessee's right to control the use of property and/or equipment for a period of time under a lease contract. See also § 200.465.

- Capital expenditures means expenditures to acquire capital assets or expenditures to make additions, improvements, modifications, replacements, rearrangements, reinstallations, renovations, or alterations to capital assets that materially increase their value or useful life.
- Equipment means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-Federal entity for financial statement purposes, or \$5,000. See also the definitions of capital assets, computing devices, general purpose equipment, information technology systems, special purpose equipment, and supplies in this section.
- General purpose equipment means equipment which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities. Examples include office equipment and furnishings, modular offices, telephone networks, information technology equipment and systems, air conditioning equipment, reproduction and printing equipment, and motor vehicles. See also the definitions of equipment and special purpose equipment in this section.
- Special purpose equipment means equipment which is used only for research, medical, scientific, or other technical activities. Examples of special purpose equipment include microscopes, x-ray machines, surgical instruments, and spectrometers. See also the definitions of equipment and general purpose equipment in this section.
- **CFR 200.313 Equipment.**  
See also § 200.439.
  - (a) Title. Subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in this section, title to equipment acquired under a Federal award will vest upon acquisition in the non-Federal entity. Unless a statute specifically authorizes the Federal agency to vest title in the non-Federal entity without further responsibility to the Federal Government, and the Federal agency elects to do so, the title must be a conditional title. Title must vest in the non-Federal entity subject to the following conditions:
    - (1) Use the equipment for the authorized purposes of the project during the period of performance, or until the property is no longer needed for the purposes of the project.
    - (2) Not encumber the property without approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.
    - (3) Use and dispose of the property in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section
  - (b) General. A state must use, manage and dispose of equipment acquired under a Federal award by the state in accordance with state laws and procedures. Other non-Federal entities must follow paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section.

(c) Use.

(1) Equipment must be used by the non-Federal entity in the program or project for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by the Federal award, and the non-Federal entity must not encumber the property without prior approval of the Federal awarding agency. The Federal awarding agency may require the submission of the applicable common form for equipment. When no longer needed for the original program or project, the equipment may be used in other activities supported by the Federal awarding agency, in the following order of priority:

(i) Activities under a Federal award from the Federal awarding agency which funded the original program or project, then

(ii) Activities under Federal awards from other Federal awarding agencies. This includes consolidated equipment for information technology systems.

(2) During the time that equipment is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the non-Federal entity must also make equipment available for use on other projects or programs currently or previously supported by the Federal Government, provided that such use will not interfere with the work on the projects or program for which it was originally acquired. First preference for other use must be given to other programs or projects supported by Federal awarding agency that financed the equipment and second preference must be given to programs or projects under Federal awards from other Federal awarding agencies. Use for non-federally-funded programs or projects is also permissible. User fees should be considered if appropriate

(3) Notwithstanding the encouragement in § 200.307 to earn program income, the non-Federal entity must not use equipment acquired with the Federal award to provide services for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services unless specifically authorized by Federal statute for as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the equipment.

(4) When acquiring replacement equipment, the non-Federal entity may use the equipment to be replaced as a trade-in or sell the property and use the proceeds to offset the cost of the replacement property.

(d) Management requirements. Procedures for managing equipment (including replacement equipment), whether acquired in whole or in part under a Federal award, until disposition takes place will, as a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(1) Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of funding for the property (including the FAIN), who holds title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the project costs for the Federal award under which the property was acquired, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property.

(2) A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years.

(3) A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft must be investigated.

(4) Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.

(5) If the non-Federal entity is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

(e) Disposition. When original or replacement equipment acquired under a Federal award is no longer needed for the original project or program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal awarding agency, except as otherwise provided in Federal statutes, regulations, or Federal awarding agency disposition instructions, the non-Federal entity must request disposition instructions from the Federal awarding agency if required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. Disposition of the equipment will be made as follows, in accordance with Federal awarding agency disposition instructions:

(1) Items of equipment with a current per unit fair market value of \$5,000 or less may be retained, sold or otherwise disposed of with no further responsibility to the Federal awarding agency.

(2) Except as provided in § 200.312(b), or if the Federal awarding agency fails to provide requested disposition instructions within 120 days, items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value in excess of \$5,000 may be retained by the non-Federal entity or sold. The Federal awarding agency is entitled to an amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from sale by the Federal awarding agency's percentage of participation in the cost of the original purchase. If the equipment is sold, the Federal awarding agency may permit the non-Federal entity to deduct and retain from the Federal share \$500 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is less, for its selling and handling expenses.

(3) The non-Federal entity may transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the non-Federal entity must be entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the property.

(4) In cases where a non-Federal entity fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the Federal awarding agency may direct the non-Federal entity to take disposition actions.

- **CFR 200.403 Factors affecting allowability of costs.**

Except where otherwise authorized by statute, costs must meet the following general criteria in order to be allowable under Federal awards:

(a) Be necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award and be allocable thereto under these principles.

(b) Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in these principles or in the Federal award as to types or amount of cost items.



- (c) Be consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally-financed and other activities of the non-Federal entity.
- (d) Be accorded consistent treatment. A cost may not be assigned to a Federal award as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances has been allocated to the Federal award as an indirect cost.
- (e) Be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except, for state and local governments and Indian tribes only, as otherwise provided for in this part.
- (f) Not be included as a cost or used to meet cost sharing or matching requirements of any other federally-financed program in either the current or a prior period. See also § 200.306(b).
- (g) Be adequately documented. See also §§ 200.300 through 200.309 of this part.
- (h) Cost must be incurred during the approved budget period. The Federal awarding agency is authorized, at its discretion, to waive prior written approvals to carry forward unobligated balances to subsequent budget periods pursuant to § 200.308(e)(3).

## Cost Estimate for Roof Replacement at Camp Waskowitz

Buildings	Measures
Boys & Girls Dorm Rooms & Educational Building	1. Mobilization 2. Demo of Existing Roof down to Sheathing 3. Inspect Sheathing and replace as needed (131.10 per sheet) 4. Install Moisture Barrier on Sheathing 5. *Install Cedar Breather Underlayment 6. *Install new metal edge trim to match the existing look of other facilities on site 7. Demobilization and Site Clean-up
<b>Base Cost Estimation</b>	\$709,870.00
<b>**Project Contingency</b>	70,987.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$780,857.00</b>
<p>*Exhibit B: Application and Acceptance to the National Register of Historic Places            The National Park System offers the <a href="#">Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines</a> to assist owners in the preservation of their sites.</p> <p>**Project Contingency is to cover the cost of unforeseen issues. (Ex. Replacement of: Sheathing, damaged insulation, deteriorated wood nailers, ect.)</p>	

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration FormRECEIVED  
MAR 31 1993  
NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name CAMP NORTH BEND  
other names/site number Camp Waskowitz

## 2. Location

street & number 45509 SE 150th Street ☐ not for publication  
city, town North Bend ☐ vicinity  
state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98045

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

☐ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
10	10 buildings
	4 sites
2	4 structures
12	objects
	14 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the  
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

*May Thompson*  
Signature of certifying official

*3/11/93*  
Date

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the National  
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Entered in the  
National Register

*Delores Byrum*

*4/29/93*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

---

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: CCC camp

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: camp

---

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: vernacular/Rustic Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood: post and pier

walls Wood: board and batten

roof Wood: shake

other Other: composition

---

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Camp North Bend is a nine-and-one-half acre complex of vernacular wood frame buildings constructed by and for the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935. Located about three-and-one-half miles east of North Bend in eastern King County, the camp is sited on the banks of the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River. It was originally reached off the old Highway 10 (which no longer exists), and is currently served by SE 150th street, which parallels I-90 to the north. The camp is set amid the coniferous forest characteristic of the western Cascade foothills, with mountain peaks forming a dramatic backdrop.

The historic camp buildings are roughly organized on a quadrangle plan, and include a central dining hall, with a row of barracks on the south; an office, Forest Service quarters, garage, and commandant's residence on the east; and an education building and work shop on the west. Open fields are located west of the historic building cluster; to the south are the wooded banks of the Snoqualmie; and parking areas are located to the north. Nonhistoric features are located near the northeastern entry to the camp and on the southeastern, southern and northwestern perimeters.

Ten of the camp buildings and two objects are contributing resources, reflecting the original use and character of Camp North Bend. All of the core buildings of the camp have survived and are included in this group; only a machine shop on the far northwestern periphery of the property (and well outside the main complex) has been lost in the past 55 years. An additional fourteen features do not contribute to the historic character of the camp because they were constructed after the CCC period.

Despite their number, the noncontributing elements are relatively small scale and located mostly on the periphery of the camp. Except for the large visitors center and pool at the northeast entry, the noncontributing features do not visually detract from the historic setting or cohesive design of Camp North Bend.

### Contributing Resources

The historic buildings at Camp North Bend are unified by common design and construction techniques that reflect their CCC origins and the vernacular Rustic Style idiom employed by the Corps. Each building is a single story, wood frame construction, typically built on a long narrow rectangular plan with a shallow gable roof. The exterior walls generally are sheathed with board and batten siding and are sheltered by overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The roofs were

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 7 Page 2

---

originally sheathed in hand-cut shakes. The buildings typically contain simple open interiors; are lighted by regularly spaced wood frame six-light casement windows; and are entered through single leaf panelled doors, often sheltered by gabled canopies. Although some of the buildings have been altered, they all retain sufficient integrity of original form, fenestration, and exterior fabric to clearly reflect their historic use. Elements of the original landscape plan survive as well, including the open field of the west side of the camp and the central wooden flagpole. The river rock borders that once lined the drives have been removed.

*Contributing resources are listed below:*

- 1 The Commandant's Quarters (now known as the Director's House) is a single family residence built in 1935 on the wooded hill that rises southeast of the main building cluster. The one-story wood frame dwelling is built on a rectangular plan that originally measured 57 feet on the north facade and south elevation and 20 feet on the east and west gable ends. The building rests on a wood post and concrete foundation and rises to a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Originally, the house was faced with board and batten siding; today, the house is sided with horizontal boards. The house is lighted by a variety of windows, including a large picture window on the north facade and original casement windows on both the front and rear. By 1971, an addition had expanded the house to the west, enlarging the interior from 1,120 to 1,800 square feet.
- 2 The Forest Service Quarters (now known as the Caretaker's Quarters) is a one-story gable roof building constructed in 1935 on the east side of the camp complex. The wood frame dwelling is built on a rectangular plan that originally measured 64 feet along the west facade and east rear elevation and 24 feet on the side gable ends. It rests on a post and pier foundation and rises to a gable roof covered with composition shingles. The eaves of the roof overhang the walls below. Originally, the exterior walls were faced with board and batten siding; the walls are now sided with vertical T-111 boards. Originally, the building was lighted by paired wood frame six-light casement windows, all of which have been replaced with aluminum frame windows. The building is entered on the west facade through a central single leaf panelled door sheltered by a gabled canopy supported by square posts.
- 3 Immediately south of the Caretaker's Quarters is the Garage that dates from the original construction period, although it was originally an open-sided shed. The building was enclosed after the historic period and currently features the same board and batten siding characteristic of other camp buildings on the gable ends. The south end also includes a five-panel door and six-light casement window, which may have been taken from the former Commandant's Quarters when that building was resided. The side elevations are sided with widely spaced plywood boards and battens.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 7 Page 3

- 4 In the southeast corner of the building cluster, the Office Building provided space for the camp dispensary, infirmary, supply storage and offices for the Army and Forest Service, which jointly administered Camp North Bend. The one-story wood frame building was constructed in 1935 on a U-shaped plan that measures 80 feet along its north facade (which is the base of the U); 40 feet along the east wing; and 70 feet along the west wing. All three corridors measure 20 feet wide. The building rests on a post and pier foundation, is sided with board and batten, and has a new cedar shake roof with overhanging eaves. The interior includes 3,000 square feet, and is lighted by regularly spaced wood frame six-light casement windows. Single leaf paneled doors sheltered by gabled canopies are located at the center of the north facade and on either end, and are approached by new poured concrete steps leading to wood stoops. Similar doors are also located in the rear gable ends of each wing and in the center of the rear elevation. The rear entries feature new wood decks.
- 5/6 The two large Barracks buildings, located on the southern flank of the building cluster, were the principal constructions of the camp and followed identical plans. Built in 1935, the barracks (now the Girls' and Boys' Dormitories) are one-story wood frame buildings with gable roofs. They were originally four separate I-shaped buildings measuring 144 feet long by 44 feet across the gable ends. At some point after the historic period the buildings were connected in pairs at their mid-point, creating two H-shaped buildings. The wings are connected by a 20 foot corridor which holds the latrines. The buildings rest on post and pier foundations (reinforced with concrete block at the central connecting wing), are sided with boards and battens, (the connecting corridors are sided in plywood cut to closely resemble the original boards and battens), and the roofs are sheathed in cedar shakes. The buildings are lighted by 17 six-light casement windows on each side. The original entrances in the gable ends were sided over, and now the buildings are entered through three entries on each side, sheltered by gabled canopies and opening to small wood porches. The original paneled doors have been replaced with plain doors on the entire elevation. Both buildings are divided into large dormitory rooms, and include 6,160 square feet each.
- 7 The Education Building, now the Crafts Classroom, is a one-story rectangular building constructed in 1935 on the southwestern edge of the complex. The building measures 123 feet on the west and east side elevations and 20 feet across the gable end facade and rear elevation. The building rests on a post and pier foundation, is sided with board and batten, and rises to a gable roof, surfaced with composition shingles with overhanging eaves. The building is lighted by 14 six-light casement windows on each side, including a set of three banded windows near the north facade. The roof peak has a nonhistoric zinc oxide ridge cap, with finial balls at the gable ends. The building includes a single leaf paneled door in the gable end flanked by one paired and one set of three banded wood frame casement windows. There is a horizontally-set casement window above the entry in the gable peak. The front entry is sheltered by a gabled canopy trimmed with scalloped bargeboards added circa 1970, opening onto a concrete pad and supported by square posts attached to a decorative fence railing. The rear third of the building rises about two feet above the roofline of the front portion of the building and may have been added after the historic period, but has been in existence since at least 1949.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 7 Page 4

- 8 The Recreation Hall, now known as the Council Hall, is a one-story gabled rectangular building, originally constructed in 1935 on the western edge of the complex. The wood frame building rests on a post and pier foundation and rises to a gable roof with composition shingles and overhanging eaves. The walls, originally faced with board and batten, have been re-sided with T-111. The building measures 78 feet across the east facade and about 20 feet along the side elevations. The entire facade is spanned by a nonhistoric open deck. The Council Hall has been further altered with the installation of new aluminum sash windows and a lean-to added to the rear.
- 9 The Dining Hall is a T-shaped building located in the center of the camp complex. Built in 1935, the one-story building rests on a post and pier foundation, is sided with board and batten, and has a cross-gable roof faced with composition shingles. The dining hall proper is the rectangular unit that forms the top of the "T" and measures 105 feet on the south facade and 20 feet on the side gable ends. The rear kitchen wing forms the stem of the "T," and extends 70 feet to the north and is 26 feet across the gable end. Two attached sheds project off the rear of the north wing. In recent years, the dining room facade was altered to create two full-width recessed porches on the east and west ends, ornamented with decorative bargeboards, shutters and planter boxes. The original six-light wood casement windows have been replaced with 8-light aluminum windows. The projecting eaves of the roof have been trimmed with scalloped bargeboards. A new gabled entry bay was also added on the south, becoming the primary entrance to the building. Supported by square posts, it opens onto a small wood porch with four wood risers. The interior includes 3,920 square feet.
- 10 The Truck Shop (now known as the Old Barn) is a one-story, rectangular wood frame building that was originally left open on one side and housed the tire, truck and welding operations of the camp. It is currently sided with horizontal boards and rises to a gable roof with composition shingles. Built in 1935 on the northwest corner of the complex, the barn measures 30 feet by 80 feet. It is lighted by a variety of six and nine-light wood frame windows, the larger of which are grouped together in a vaguely Palladian arrangement. Paneled double leaf doors, now sheltered by canopies, are located in the east gable end, although the building was originally accessed via the open side. The open interior includes 2,400 square feet.

Other contributing elements include the wooden flagpole (11) in the yard between the office and the dining hall and the old fire bell (12), originally located between the barracks and now set on top of a high log tripod to the east of the dining hall entrance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 7 Page 5

## Noncontributing resources

- 1 The Visitor's Center, built in 1977, is a stone and wood building located at the northeast entry to the camp. It reflects a contemporary design somewhat incongruous with the historic buildings which surround it. The building features a concrete foundation, composition roofing, and wood panelling.
- 2 The shop behind the office is a rectangular frame construction built after the period of significance.
- 3/4 Two nonhistoric open air sheds are located on the southeast periphery of the complex, and are not visible from the main building complex.
- 5/6 Two nonhistoric small storage sheds are located to the rear of the office building, and are not visible from the main campus.
- 7 Trapper Dan's Cabin is a log building constructed in 1973 by students at the camp. The cabin is located south of the complex near the banks of the river and is not visible from the historic group. The building rests on a concrete foundation, has log walls, and is sheltered by a shingle roof.
- 8 The quonset hut, built on the site of the original machine shop, is located on the extreme northwest of the camp. Built in the early 1960s, the hut measures 55 by 35 feet, has a concrete foundation, and is faced in corrugated iron siding.
- 9 The Riverside Cookout Shelter is a rustic open log and wood frame building with a corrugated aluminum roof located on the river banks and not visible from the historic building complex. The shelter measures 24 by 64 feet.
- 10 The 30-Acre Memorial Shelter is an open-sided building with an octagonal roof and movable benches in graduated heights, located on the far western side of the property beyond the field and not visible from the main camp complex.

In addition, several noncontributing features include the 1959 swimming pool (11) with its concrete perimeter deck immediately west of the Visitor's Center; the Harry Lemon Memorial Informational Board and surrounding landscaping (12); the companion "Whatzit Board" (13); and a stone fountain (14) that, despite its rustic use of river rock, does not date from the original CCC period.



## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Conservation

Period of Significance

1935-1942

Significant Dates

1935

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps (see text)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Camp North Bend is locally significant under criterion A based upon its association with the broad theme of conservation, as a US Forest Service-sponsored conservation work camp established during the Great Depression by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is secondarily significant under criterion A as the only intact example of CCC work camp design and construction in King County. The former Camp Carnation is the only other remnant of a CCC camp in King County and has been altered beyond recognition.

### Historic Context

#### *The Civilian Conservation Corps*

Camp North Bend was established under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a federal emergency work program dedicated to the stewardship of America's natural resources. Proposed by newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, the CCC was intended to provide work for unemployed young men and use the enrollees to work on conservation projects. Before the program ended nine years later in 1942, over 1.5 million men had served in the CCC, leaving behind a tremendous legacy of forestry stabilization, park improvements, soil erosion control and reclamation projects.

The CCC was managed by the Army. Individual camps and work projects were directed by cooperating agencies such as the National Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service and Soil Conservation Service. More than 4,000 camps were established by the CCC. The majority of work camps were in the west where the natural resources and conservation needs were greatest; recruitment and conditioning camps were more numerous in the midwest and east where the population centers were concentrated.

CCC enrollees were to be unemployed men, 18-25 years of age, unmarried and from families on relief. Provisions were also made to hire a limited number of "Local Experienced Men" (LEMs), war veterans, Indians and residents of US territories. The enrollment period was for 18 months with an option for reenrollment, which many took.

Enrollees received food, shelter, clothing, medical care and vocational training. In exchange, they received modest pay and were expected to work a 40 hour week and adhere to camp rules. Starting pay was \$30 a month, \$25 of which was sent home to the enrollees' families. The combination of on-the-job training and supplementary

x See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 8 Page 2

---

vocational and academic instruction led the CCC to be described as "the world's first large-scale venture in apprenticeship training."<sup>1</sup>

## *The CCC in Washington State*

The CCC in Washington State was operated through the 9th Corps District, which had its headquarters in San Francisco. By 1937, all western Washington camps were combined under the jurisdiction of the Fort Lewis District headquarters. More than 51,000 men were enrolled from within the state and an additional 22,000 joined from other parts of the country, bringing the total CCC enrollment in Washington to more than 73,000 men.<sup>2</sup> It is difficult to catalogue the exact number of camps operated in the state because of the frequent transfer of companies to different locales and their disbanding and regrouping, but it is estimated that more than 100 camps were operated at one time or another within the state.<sup>3</sup> In addition to the main camps, many "side" or "spike" camps were created for temporary use associated with specific work projects. An example would be a spike camp located in near proximity to a danger zone, such as a potential fire hot spot.

Among the accomplishments of the CCC in western Washington were reforestation, fire fighting, blister rust and pest control, and the development of recreational facilities. The immediate benefits of the program included employment for local residents, financial relief for their families, and stimulation of local economies through the purchase of supplies and materials.<sup>4</sup> Local businesses were also bolstered by the trade of the CCC enrollees themselves, who had frequent weekend leave passes. Long-term natural resource benefits resulted from the conservation and park development projects completed by the CCC. Private industry based on these public resources also continued to grow.<sup>5</sup>

## *Camp North Bend*

Camp North Bend was built by men from the Ostrich Bay Camp, Company 1302, near Bremerton, Washington. On April 24, 1935, an advance detachment of 7 to 10 men was sent to start construction of the new camp.<sup>6</sup> On July 2, the rest of the newly named Company 2911 moved to North Bend to clear the site and construct the rest of the camp. On August 14, 1935, Camp North Bend was completed.<sup>7</sup>

The Camp North Bend historic district remains a good example of CCC camp construction and building arrangement, retaining the standard design elements and spatial relationships of a typical CCC camp. By 1936, a standardized design had been adopted for portable, precut buildings<sup>8</sup> and although Camp North Bend predates this plan by one year, it contains the basic elements. These include: four barracks (two pairs connected by common latrines), officer's quarters, a kitchen/mess hall, a recreation building, an infirmary, education building and other associated support service buildings (including a garage and worksheds).<sup>9</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 8 Page 3

---

At its peak, Camp North Bend housed several hundred people and ran seven work crews.<sup>10</sup> Some enrollees worked at the North Bend Ranger Station, which was built by company members in 1936. There were also two main side camps, one at Lester and one at Goldmeyer Hot Springs, called "Camp Brown", which was located up the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.<sup>11</sup>

As at all CCC camps, daily life at Camp North Bend was strictly regulated. The general program included getting up at 6:00 a.m., having breakfast, lining up for inspection, heading off to the work trucks by 8:00 a.m., returning to camp by 4:30 p.m., having dinner at 5:00 p.m., and then free time before bed.<sup>12</sup> Enrollees assigned to the side camps generally returned to the main camp on Friday evenings for their weekend activities and passes.<sup>13</sup>

Off-time activities included practicing crafts and hobbies, watching movies, engaging in sports, taking education courses, and occasionally, going to Pop's Tavern up the road. Also, some tried panning for gold along the Snoqualmie River. During the fire season, there was little leisure time available.<sup>14</sup>

Camp North Bend was under jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The range of its accomplishments is representative of CCC activities throughout the Northwest and included: building roads and trails, fighting forest fires (throughout the state, Oregon and at least once, in California), maintaining Forest Service trail camps, building the Denny Creek campground, and constructing at least two small bridges.<sup>15</sup> Camp enrollees also built the North Bend Ranger Station and associated service buildings, including the equipment repair shop, radio shop and station warehouse.

Camp North Bend also responded to emergencies arising from its location along the main east-west travel and recreation corridor through the Cascades. These included rescuing lost hikers, mountain climbers and fishermen, clearing snow from the Snoqualmie Pass highway, and rescuing survivors of an airplane crash.<sup>16</sup>

The land occupied by Camp North Bend was owned and leased by Edwin Wade both before and after its occupation by the CCC. Camp North Bend ceased operation in 1942 when the CCC officially went out of business. Like many other CCC camps, however, it continued to be used during World War II, and had housed personnel for the Coast Guard who used it as a holding station.<sup>17</sup> Following the war, it was used by the King County Sheriff's Department and at some time during this period was renamed Camp Waskowitz in honor of a former University of Washington football player killed in World War II. Title was then transferred to the Boys' Club of King County, and in 1958, to its present owner, the Highline School District.

The facility is currently used year round by the school district as an outdoor environmental education camp, with other groups such as the Boys' Club of King County using the facility between sessions. Each September, the National Association of CCC Alumni hold their annual meeting at the camp.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 8 Page 4

The only other CCC camp remaining in King County is Camp Carnation, renamed Camp Don Bosco. Significantly altered, Camp Don Bosco no longer retains integrity of its original design, workmanship or feeling. In contrast, Camp North Bend is an excellent and intact example of CCC work camp design and construction and is distinguished in King County by its historic significance as a Forest Service sponsored work camp active and productive during the short but enduring years of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

- 1 Official Annual, 1937:29
- 2 Cohen, 1980:155.
- 3 CCC Interpretive Center, Deception Pass State Park.
- 4 Throop, 1979:25.
- 5 Ibid., 26.
- 6 Phone interview with Merlin Larson, July 9, 1992.
- 7 Official Annual, 1937:117.
- 8 Cohen, 1980:25.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Interview with Thomas McCormick and Charles Smith, February 2, 1992.
- 11 Phone interview with Buck Dovenberg, July 9, 1992.
- 12 Interview with Thomas McCormick and Charles Smith, February 2, 1992.
- 13 Phone interview with Buck Dovenberg, July 9, 1992.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Informant interviews (See bibliography).
- 16 Hill, 1990:122, and Pictorial Review, 1940(?).
- 17 Transcribed remarks of Carl Jensen, Highline School Board Meeting, May 28, 1980



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

CCC Interpretive Center, Deception Pass State Park.

Cohen, Stanley. The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1980.

x See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 9.49 acres

Quadrangle Name: Chester Morse Lake, 7.5 min, series Quadrangle Scale: 1:24,000

A 1 0 5 9 5 4 3 0 5 2 5 8 0 2 0  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 0 5 9 5 5 7 0 5 2 5 7 7 8 0  
Zone Easting Northing

B 1 0 5 9 5 6 4 0 5 2 5 7 9 0 0  
Zone Easting Northing

D 1 0 5 9 5 3 6 0 5 2 5 7 8 6 0  
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

## Verbal Boundary Description

The following boundary description is approximate and conforms to the King County Department of Assessments legal description.

A tract of land in Section 13 and 24, Township 23 N, Range 8 EWM in

x See continuation sheet

## Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the entire cluster of historic CCC camp buildings and their historic setting, including the cleared areas around the buildings and the open ball field/recreation area west of the camp. The boundary extends to the river's edge to encompass the historic use area, and includes the conifers within the parcel boundaries to reference the camp's unique setting within the forest.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Erin Younger, Cultural Resources Specialist, King County Landmarks Commission; Leonard Garfield, Preservation Programs Coordinator, Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

organization: King County Landmarks Commission

street & number: 1115 Smith Tower, 506 2nd Ave.  
city or town: Seattle

date: July 23, 1992  
revised: Sept. 3, 1992  
telephone: 296-8682  
state: WA zip code: 98104

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Section number 9 Page 2

---

Bibliography Continued:

- Hill, Edwin G. In the Shadow of the Mountain: The Spirit of the CCC. Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1990.
- Interviews with Camp North Bend Alumni: Harold "Buck" Dovenberg (7/9/92), Merlin Larson (7/9/92), Henry Lazzar (7/13/92), Thomas McCormick (2/2/92), Charles Smith (2/2/92).
- Jensen, Carl. "Transfer of Ownership of Camp Waskowitz Property." Transcribed remarks to the Highline School Board Meeting, May 28, 1980.
- Official Annual. Civilian Conservation Corps, Fort Lewis District, Ninth Corps Area, 1937.
- Pictorial Review. Civilian Conservation Corps, Fort Lewis District, Company 2911, Camp North Bend, 1940?
- State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Historic Property Inventory Form, completed by David Hansen, April 28, 1986.
- Throop, Elizabeth Gail. "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression. An Examination of Civilian Conservation Corps Construction on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest," MA Thesis, Portland, OR: Portland State University, 1979.
- War Department. Aerial photograph, NW sector No.22-29, King County. US Army Corps of Engineers, 1941.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

Section number 10 Page 2

---

King County as follows: Beginning at the SE corner of Section 13; thence north 87°37' east with section line 356.85 feet to the true point of beginning; thence north 1°40' west 80.26 feet; thence north 87°37' east 291.56 feet; thence north 1°40' west 80.26 feet; thence north 87°37' east 225.28 feet; thence south 47°12'42" east 461.57 feet; thence south 1°50'30" east 315 feet, m/m to the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River; thence westerly with said River 965 feet, m/l, to a point that bears north 1°40' west to the true point of beginning.

OLD COPY COPY JEE

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photos \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

---

CAMP NORTH BEND  
North Bend vicinity, King Co., WA

Photos by Mary Randlett  
January , 1993,  
Negatives with Mary Randlett, Seattle

1. Site overview, looking west (from l to r: Service Quarters, Garage, Commandant's Office, Visitor's Center, Kitchen, pool)
2. Site overview, looking west (l to r: office, flagpole, barracks)
3. Office front elevation, looking sw
4. Barracks, looking sw
5. Barracks, looking sw
6. Dining Hall west entrance, looking w.
7. Dining Hall, main entrance, looking n.
8. Education Building (crafts classroom), looking sw
9. Garage, looking sw
10. Truck Shop, looking ne
11. Truck Shop, looking nw
12. Council Hall, looking w
13. bell, looking w.

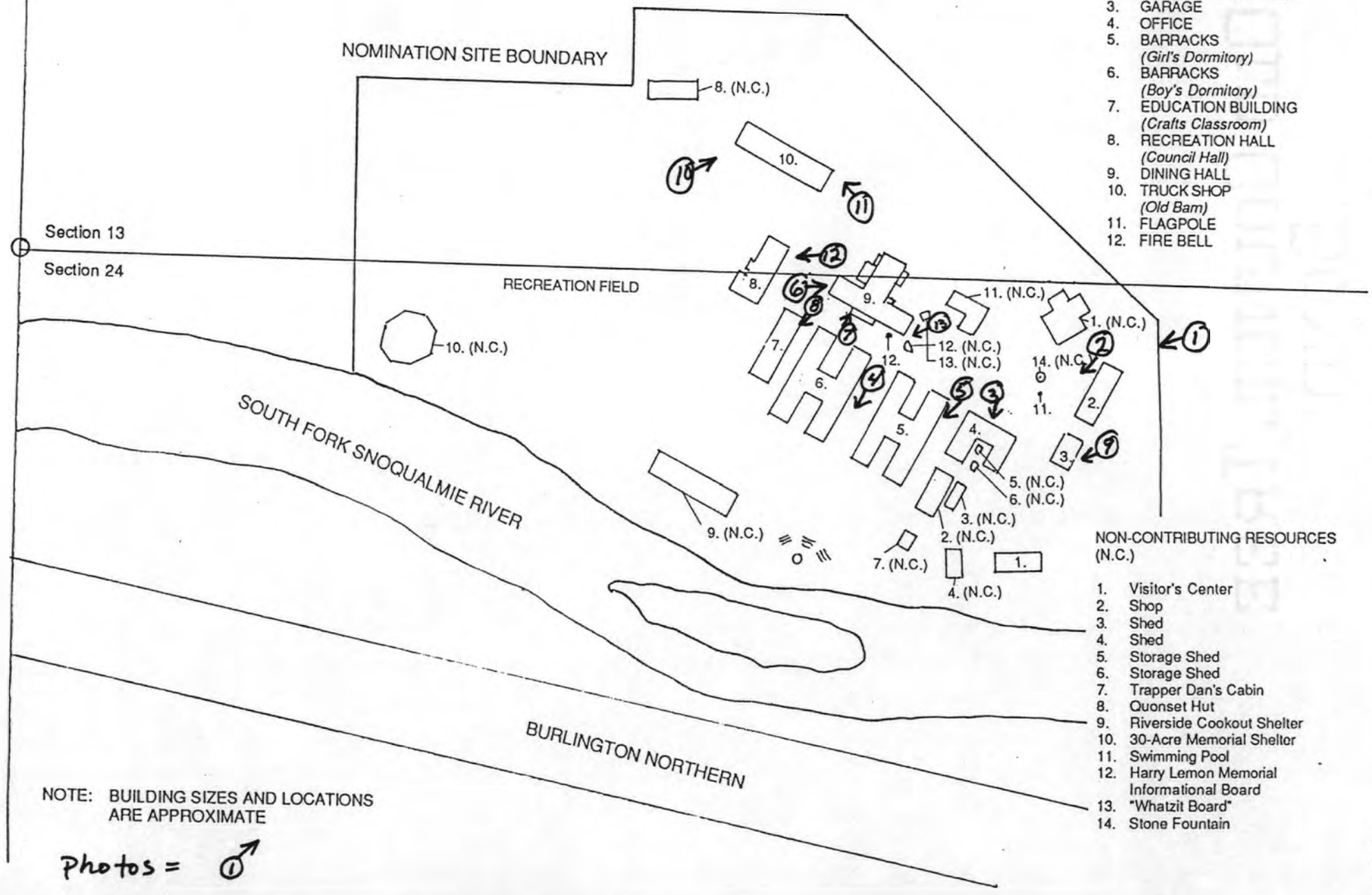




# CAMP NORTH BEND HISTORIC DISTRICT SITE MAP

## CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1. COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS  
(Director's House)
2. FOREST SERVICE QUARTERS  
(Caretaker's Quarters)
3. GARAGE
4. OFFICE
5. BARRACKS  
(Girl's Dormitory)
6. BARRACKS  
(Boy's Dormitory)
7. EDUCATION BUILDING  
(Crafts Classroom)
8. RECREATION HALL  
(Council Hall)
9. DINING HALL
10. TRUCK SHOP  
(Old Barn)
11. FLAGPOLE
12. FIRE BELL



## NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N.C.)

1. Visitor's Center
2. Shop
3. Shed
4. Shed
5. Storage Shed
6. Storage Shed
7. Trapper Dan's Cabin
8. Quonset Hut
9. Riverside Cookout Shelter
10. 30-Acre Memorial Shelter
11. Swimming Pool
12. Harry Lemon Memorial  
Informational Board
13. "Whatzit Board"
14. Stone Fountain

NOTE: BUILDING SIZES AND LOCATIONS  
ARE APPROXIMATE

Photos = ♂

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Camp North Bend

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, King

DATE RECEIVED: 3/31/93

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/13/93

DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/29/93

DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/15/93

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93000372

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4/29/93 DATE

entered in the  
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_  
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_  
DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

\_\_\_count \_\_\_resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

\_\_\_historic \_\_\_current

DESCRIPTION

\_\_\_architectural classification  
\_\_\_materials  
\_\_\_descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

\_\_\_summary paragraph  
\_\_\_completeness  
\_\_\_clarity  
\_\_\_applicable criteria  
\_\_\_justification of areas checked  
\_\_\_relating significance to the resource  
\_\_\_context  
\_\_\_relationship of integrity to significance  
\_\_\_justification of exception  
\_\_\_other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

\_\_\_acreage \_\_\_verbal boundary description  
\_\_\_UTMs \_\_\_boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

\_\_\_sketch maps \_\_\_USGS maps \_\_\_photographs \_\_\_presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone

Signed

Date



© 1993 MARY RANDETT

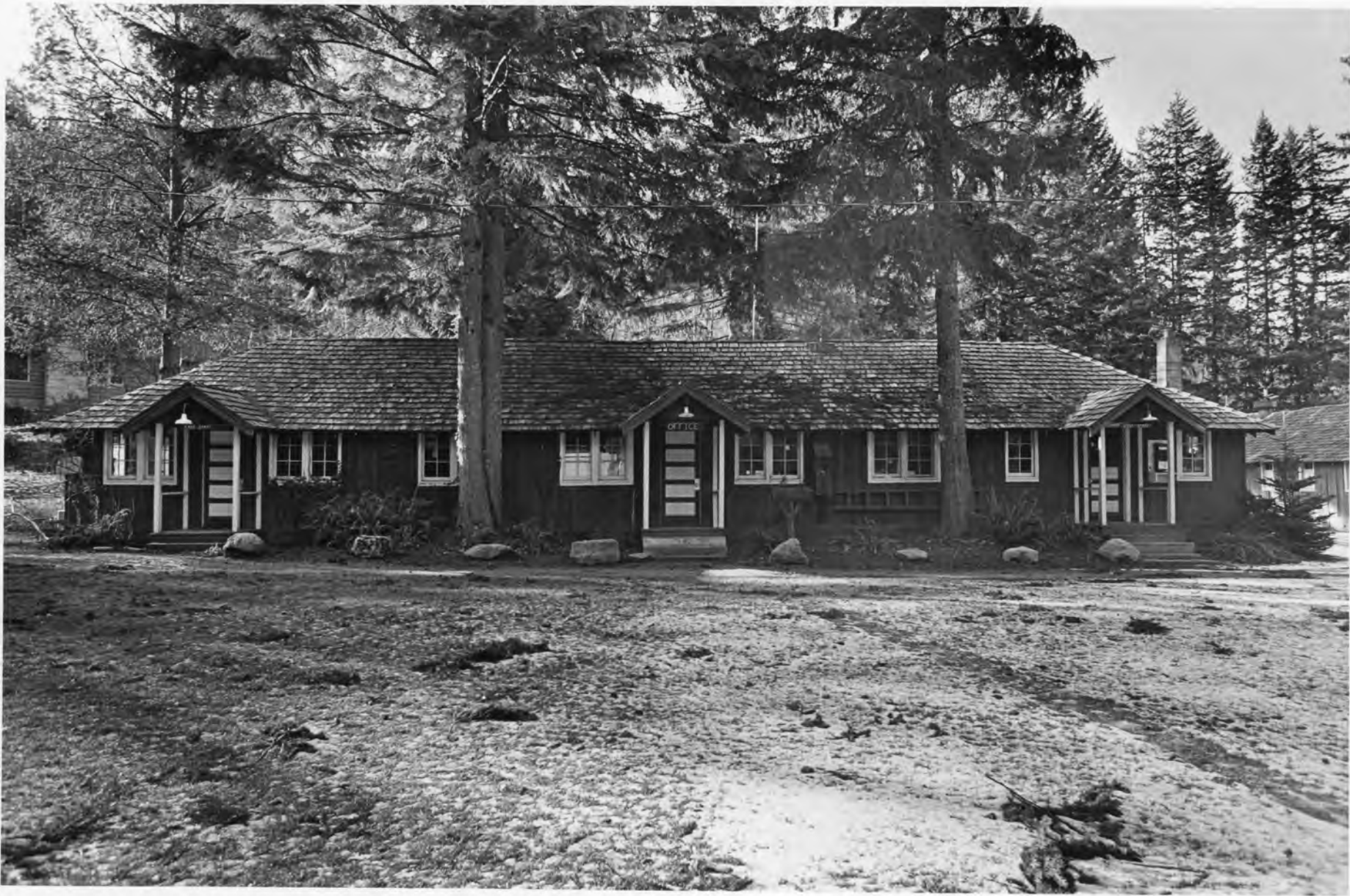
CCC CAMP NORTH BEND : site overview  
King Co., WA L to R: Forest Service Quarters, Garage, Commandant's Quarters,  
Photo 1 office, Visitors Center, kitchen, pool





© 1993 MARY RANDLETT

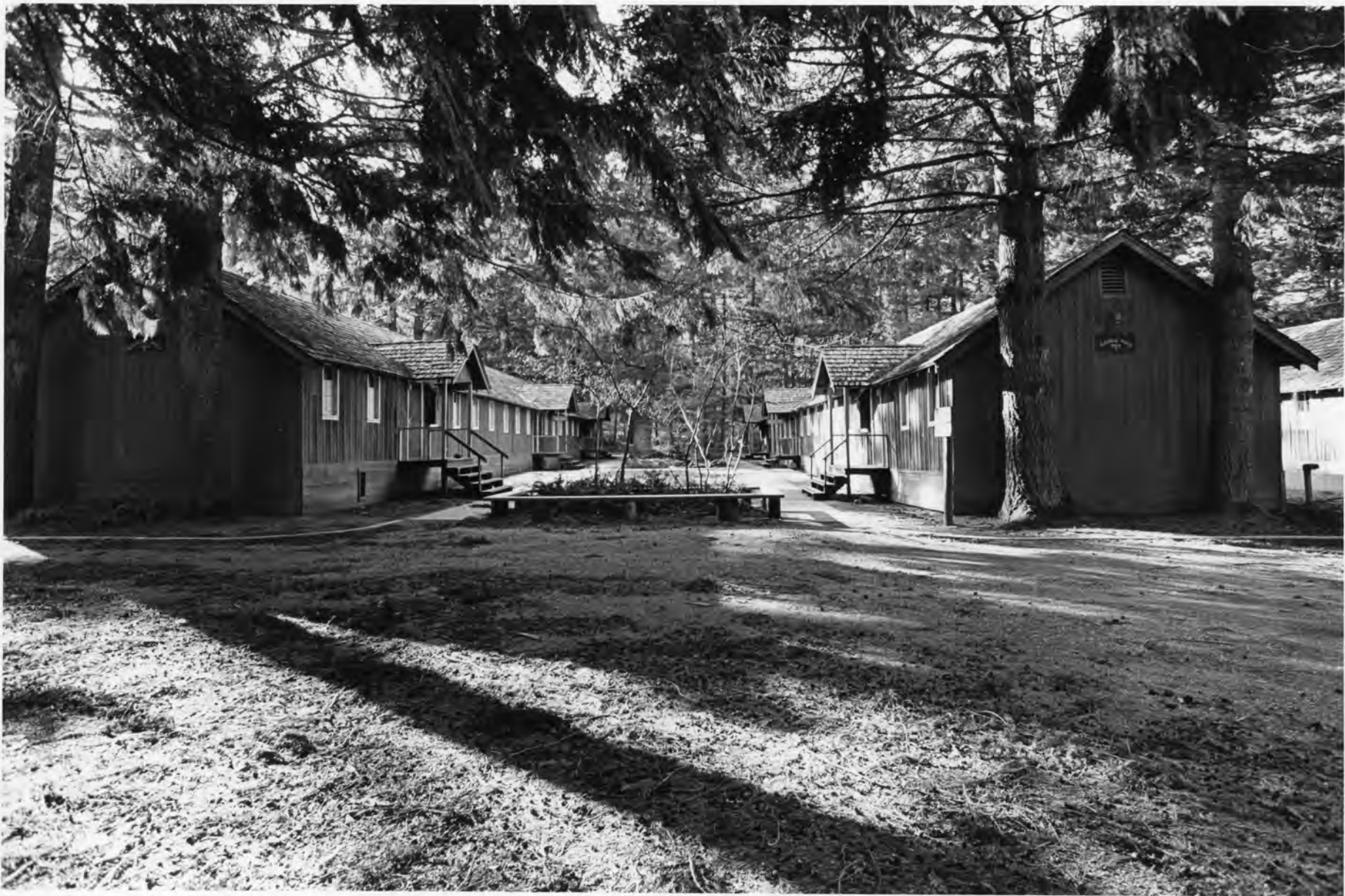
CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: site Overview  
King Co., WA  
Photo 2  
L to R: office, flagpole, barracks





© 1993 MARY RANDLETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: OFFICE  
King Co. WA  
Photo 3



© 1993 MARY RANDETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: BARRACKS  
King Co., WA  
Photo 4  
(dorms)



© 1993 MARY RANDETT

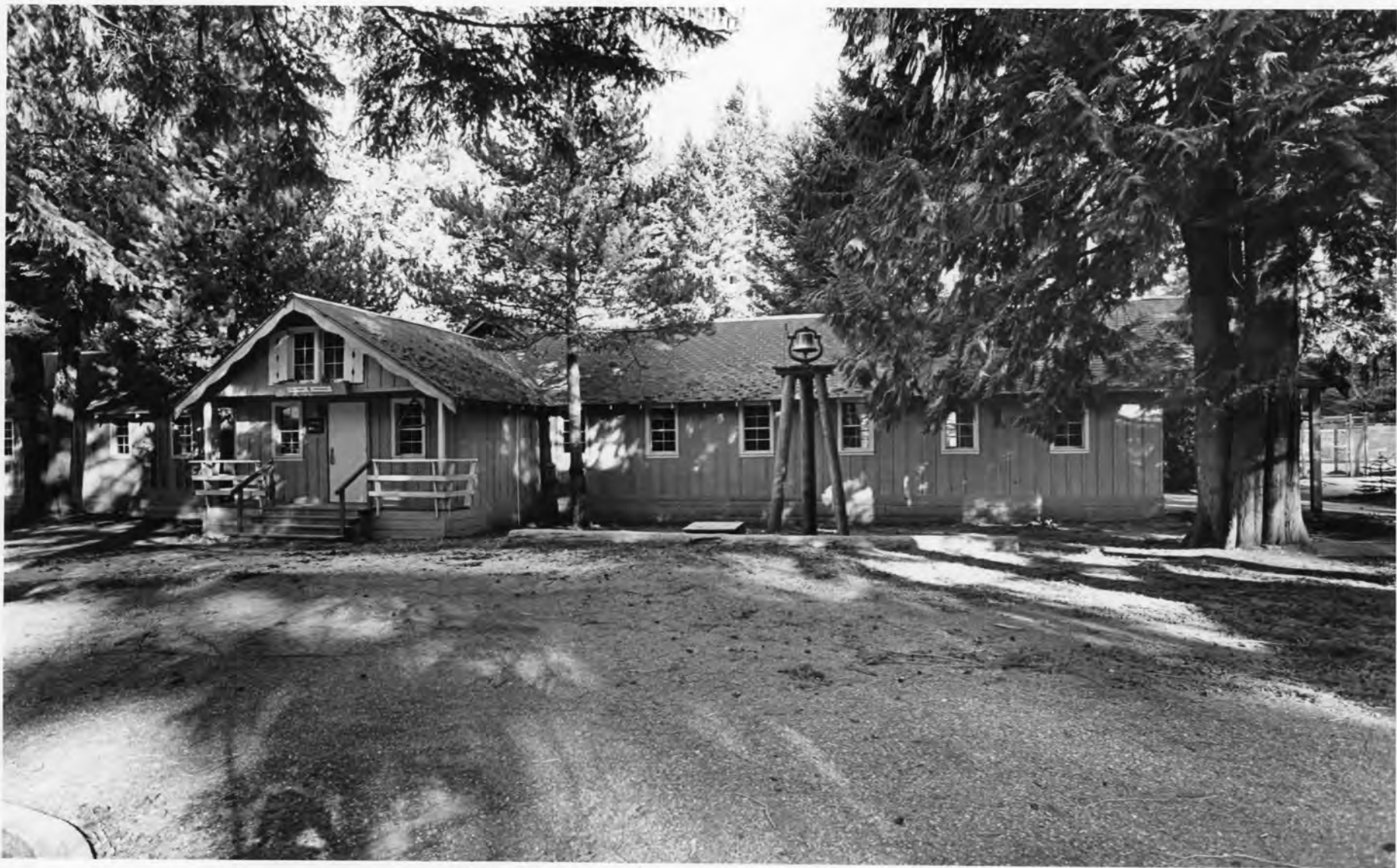
CCC CAMP NORTH BEND : BARRACKS  
King Co, WA  
Photo 5  
(dorms)



© 1993 MARY RANDLETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: DINING HALL (ENTRANCE)  
King Co., WA  
photo 6







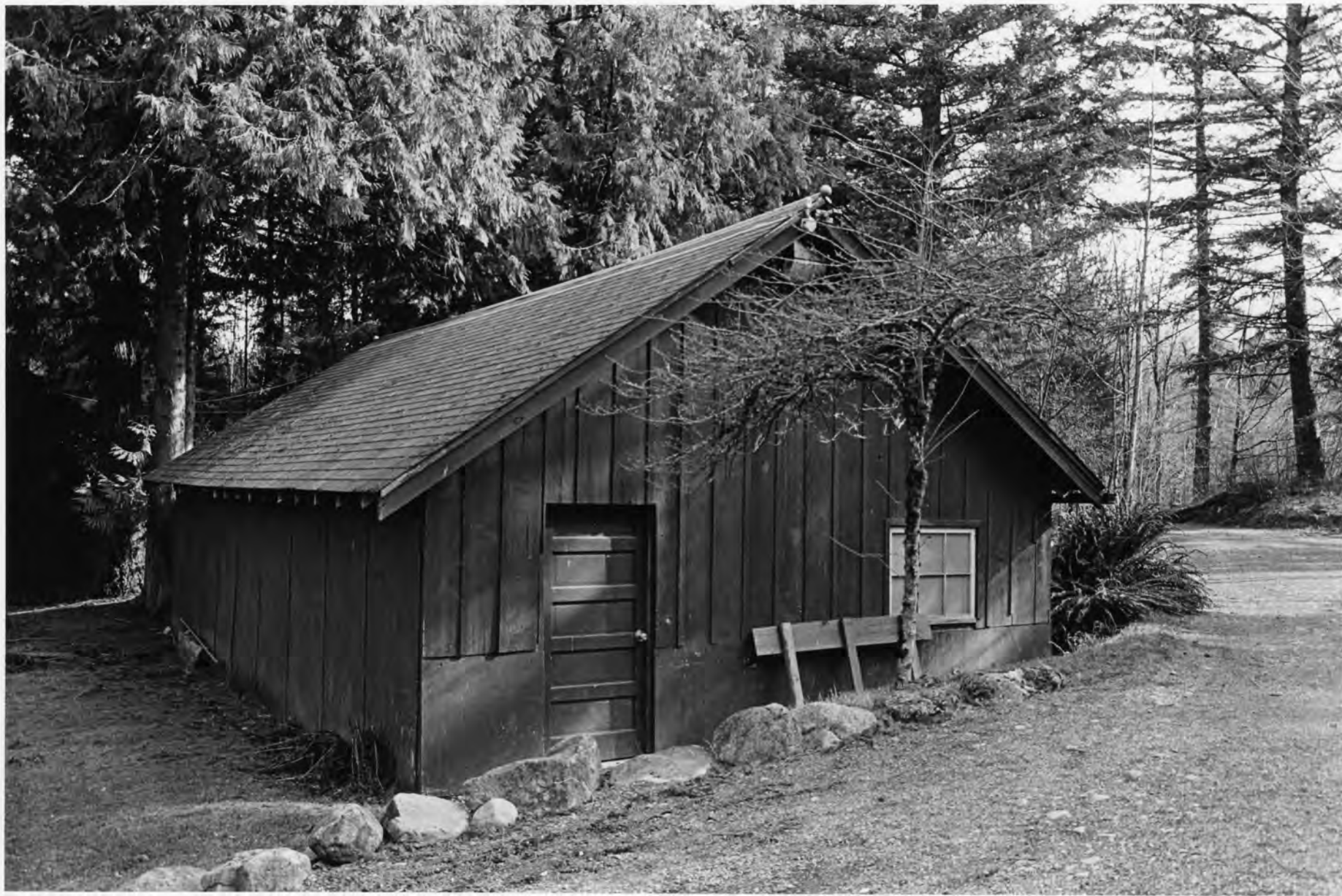
© 1993 MARY RANDETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: DINING HALL (MAIN ENTRANCE)  
King Co., WA  
Photo 7



© 1995 MARY RANDLETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: EDUCATION BUILDING  
King Co, WA (crafts classroom)  
Photo 8



© 1993 MARY RANDETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: GARAGE  
King Co., WA  
Photo 9





© 1993 MARY RANDLETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND : TRUCK SHOP (SEMI FACADE)  
("Old Barn")  
King Co, WA  
photo 10



© 1993 MARY RANDELT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: TRUCK SHOP (SO/ Facade)  
King Co., WA  
Photo 11





© 1993 MARY RANDLETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: RECREATION HALL  
King Co, WA  
Photo 12  
(Council Hall)



© 1993 MARY RANDETT

CCC CAMP NORTH BEND: BELL  
King County, WA  
Photo 13





Camp North Bend  
North Bend vicinity  
King Co., WA  
110/595430/5258020  
810/595640/5257900  
610/595570/5257780  
010/595360/5257860

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY . . . . . USGS NOS/NOAA  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN . . . . . 1957  
FIELD CHECKED . . . . . 1960  
LIMITED REVISION FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN . . . . . 1985  
FIELD CHECKED . . . . . 1987  
MAP EDITED . . . . . 1989  
PROJECTION . . . . . LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC  
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR . . . . . ZONE 10  
1000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS . . . . . WASHINGTON, NORTH ZONE  
UTM GRID DECLINATION . . . . . 1983  
1989 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION . . . . . 19°30' EAST  
VERTICAL DATUM . . . . . NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
HORIZONTAL DATUM . . . . . 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(22 meters north and 92 meters east)  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map  
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings  
Public Land Survey System is shown as published in 1963 and  
verified or supplemented in 1987

PROVISIONAL MAP  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check. T

SCALE 1:24 000  
1 000 0 5 10 KILOMETERS  
1 000 0 5 10 MILES  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000  
FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER COLORADO 80225  
OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

1	2	3	Snoqualmie
4	5	6	Mount Si
7	8	9	North Bend
10	11	12	Banders
13	14	15	Yagle Gorge
16	17	18	Cougar Mountain
19	20	21	Findley Lake

ROAD LEGEND  
Improved Road . . . . .  
Unimproved Road . . . . .  
Trail . . . . .  
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

CHESTER MORSE LAKE, WASH.  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1989

47121-D6-TF-024





RECEIVED

MAR 31 1993

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

111 21st Avenue S.W. • P.O. Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343 • (206) 753-4011 • SCAN 234-4011

March 17, 1993

Ms. Carol Shull  
National Register Branch  
Interagency Resources Division  
National Park Service  
Post Office Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination forms, USGS maps, photographs, and correspondence for the following properties:

- \*Krumdiack Homestead, San Juan County
- \*Roffler House, Clark County
- \*Emma Smith DeVoe House, Pierce County
- \*Washington School for the Blind, Clark County
- \*Montague and McHugh Building, Whatcom County
- \*Camp North Bend, King County
- \*Liberty Theater, Walla Walla County
- \*Phillips House, King County
- \*Masonic Temple Building, Pierce County
- \*Oakesdale City Hall, Whitman County
- \*Young Women's Christian Association Building, Yakima County
- \*The Whitten Block, Spokane County
- \*Aircraft Warning Service Observation Tower, Clallam County
- \*First Methodist Protestant Church, King County



Ms. Carol Shull  
March 17, 1993  
Page Two

If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me  
at (206) 753-4117.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hansen", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Hansen  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

DMH:lms  
Enclosures

TA-NON-KA



Garland/DBS, Inc.  
3800 East 91<sup>st</sup> Street  
Cleveland, OH 44105  
Phone: (800) 762-8225  
Fax: (216) 883-2055



## **ROOFING MATERIAL AND SERVICES PROPOSAL**

Highline Public Schools  
Camp Waskowitz - Boys & Girls Dorm Room / Educational Building  
45505 SE 150th St.  
North Bend, WA 98045

11/11/2022

Proposal #: 25-WA-220834

MICPA # PW1925

WASHINGTON General Contractor License #: UBI 603-013-262, GARLAI\*903K4

Purchase orders to be made out to: Garland/DBS, Inc.

**Please Note:** The following budget/estimate is being provided according to the pricing established under the Master Intergovernmental Cooperative Purchasing Agreement (MICPA) with Racine County, WI and OMNIA Partners, Public Sector (U.S. Communities). The line item pricing breakdown from Attachment C: Bid Form should be viewed as the maximum price an agency will be charged under the agreement. Garland/DBS, Inc. administered an informal competitive process for obtaining quotes for the project with the hopes of providing a lower market-adjusted price whenever possible.

### **Scope of Work: Base Bid (Cedar Shake Shingles)**

1. Mobilize to the project site and set up all material and equipment.
2. Demo the existing roof down to the plywood sheathing (Daily clean up of all roof debris).
3. Inspect the plywood sheathing, any damaged sheets to be replaced at a unit cost basis.
4. Install Garland's R Mer Seal over the plywood sheathing.
5. Install Cedar Breather Ventilated Underlayment.
6. Install new Cedar Shingle to match that of the existing.
7. All new edge metal trim to match that of the existing look.
8. Demobilize and clear the site of all project related equipment and material.

### **Base Bid:**

<b>Proposal Price Based Upon Market Experience:</b>	<b>\$ 709,870</b>
---	-------------------

### **Garland/DBS Price Based Upon Local Market Competition:**

<b>Washington Roofing Solutions</b>	<b>\$ 709,870</b>
Wright Roofing	\$ 1,042,540
Olympic Roofing	\$ 1,057,805
Torres & Torres	\$ 1,166,572

### **Unforeseen Site Conditions:**

Decking Replacement - (1/2" 4' x 8' Sheet)	\$ 131.10 Each
--	----------------

Potential issues that could arise during the construction phase of the project will be addressed via unit pricing for additional work beyond the scope of the specifications. This could range anywhere from wet insulation, to the replacement of deteriorated wood nailers.

Please Note – The construction industry is experiencing unprecedented global pricing and availability pressures for many key building components. Specifically, the roofing industry is currently experiencing long lead times and significant price increases with roofing insulation and roofing fasteners. Therefore, this proposal can only be held for 30 days. DBS greatly values your business, and we are working diligently with our long-term suppliers to minimize price increases and project delays which could effect your project. Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

**Clarifications/Exclusions:**

1. Sales and use taxes are excluded. Please add applicable Washington State Taxes in addition to the final proposal price.
2. Permit costs are excluded.
3. Bonds are included.
4. Plumbing, Mechanical, Electrical work is excluded.
5. Masonry work is excluded.
6. Interior Temporary protection is excluded.
7. Any work not exclusively described in the above proposal scope of work is excluded.

If you have any questions regarding this proposal, please do not hesitate to call me at my number listed below.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Joshua Perry*

Joshua Perry  
Garland/DBS, Inc.  
(216) 430-3635