

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name – Spring Lake Park Enhancement

Name of Organization – Williston Parks & Recreation District

Federal Tax ID# - 45-6002180

Contact Person/Title – Joe Barsh: Executive Director

Address – PO Box 1153

City – Williston

State - ND

Zip Code - 58802

E-mail Address – Joeb@wprd.us

Web Site Address - <https://www.willistonparks.com/>

Phone – 701-774-9773

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D. X**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision X
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

Spring Lake Park is a historical icon in the Williston area. As Williston’s largest municipal park, there are many great features of the area that are heavily relied on by the community for recreation programming, community & family gathering, as well as leisure. The park includes the famous Twin lakes which are stocked annually, a 1-mile walking path, several shelters and playgrounds, a frisbee golf course, dog park, sand & mud volleyball courts, and lastly the keelboat reservation hall.

Spring Lake Park has drawn tourism to the area and sustained community morale dating as far back as 1934. The park has been maintained by the Williston Park District since 1950. Due to the rapid community growth and sustained usage of the park, Spring Lake Park is now in need of some major enhancements to further sustain and improve upon the user experience. The Twin Lakes have major issues with subwater vegetation overgrowth that is getting more difficult each year for staff to manage and negatively effects the fishing experience, new bathroom facilities are desperately needed to accommodate the amount of traffic and use, paving & road improvements are needed to sustain the vehicle traffic drawn into the park to visit the amenities, & updates to the frisbee gold course are needed as well.

Included in the grant application is information including the depth & stocking reports of the twin lakes, and hard quotes on the infrastructure needs to enhance Spring Lake Park.

WPRD has made this project a priority capital project to complete on a phased approach, as funds allow. Access to grant funding would work to subsidize costs and update our timeline to address the needs that we have identified thus far.

Project Duration:

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

WPRD intends on beginning the Spring Lake Park enhancement project in the 2025 budget cycle. The first phase would be replacement of the restroom’s facilities (quote attached). The biggest phase of the project would be the paving. I understand this type of request is a stretch in regard to the objectives of the OHF however, completion of this project would not only enhance the accessibility of the park, particularly for the ADA community, but would also aide in protecting the natural habitat nearby. A lot of annual maintenance is needed to maintain the road as is and there is an annual increase in corrosion. We would aim to begin this project as early as 2025, as funding allows.

Amount of Grant request: \$ 300,000

Total Project Costs: \$448,573

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: We would aim to begin this project as early as 2025, as funding allows. WPRD 2025 Capital projects budget will have dedicated a minimum of \$30K towards this project. Plans are to expand the budget in 2026 and beyond to complete the project as funds are made available.

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$30,000 (2025)	WPRD	Cash
\$118,573 (2026 funding dependent)	WPRD	Cash
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		

*WPRD will be handling as much of the labor for these jobs as possible. We will work with local community contractors for in-kind support, as the phases of the jobs approach. *

Certifications

I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The Williston Park and Recreation District, is a separate governing and taxing entity, with boundaries that are coterminous with the City of Williston, North Dakota. The District operates and maintains a system of parks, athletic fields, trails, and other recreation areas. The system covers approximately 390 acres and includes 14 urban parks and athletic fields (13 of which are currently developed) as well as the Williston Municipal Golf Course. The District also maintains approximately 21 miles of trails. The District serves the residents of the City, as well as an approximately 5 to 10-mile radius surrounding the City.

The District operates under the Commission form of government. The five-member board is elected for four-year staggered terms. The District currently has 33 Full-time staff segmented by departments (Parks/athletic fields maintenance, Facilities, Recreation, Administration). Depending on the season, the District will also staff between 100 – 350 part-time staff to ensure that all programs and facilities have adequate coverage. Specific to the recreation department, nearly all programs rely heavily on volunteerism to be successful. Volunteer recruitment and retention is essential to the District’s ability to accomplish its mission to “Provide Superior Parks & Programs for all to enjoy and Active Life.”

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

WPRD has identified a phased approach toward a general restoration of Spring Lake Park infrastructure. The need for funding would work towards expediting this process to better serve the community and wildlife at the park. Without subsidized funding, WPRD will work through the phases listed below on an annual budgeted basis beginning in the 2025 budget cycle, as funding allows. Spring Lake Park is one of the busiest community parks in the area and increases in community size and usage overtime has resulted in needs for improved facilities, water quality and roadways.

Project Goals:

- To replace the restroom facilities throughout the park
- Cost: \$88,125
- Timeline: 2025 budget cycle

The restroom facilities at Spring lake park are in very poor condition. Community feedback has guided WPRD to place this aspect of the park restoration project at the top of the capital project list for WPRD. Increases in park usage and general wear and tear has resulted in a need for larger updated restroom facilities. The attached quotes for updated restroom facilities are the same as several units recently placed in several of the Williams County Parks. We are confident in their quality and ability to address our needs.

- To complete the asphalt paving of the road throughout the park, up to the overlook to increase ADA accessibility, minimize annual maintenance needs & protect the surrounding natural habitat.
- Cost: \$350,448
- Timeline: 2026 budget cycle Or as funding allows

Community growth and growth in the frisbee golf community has resulted in an increase in traffic throughout the park and up to the overlook where the frisbee golf course begins. This aspect of the project would increase public safety, increase park accessibility and reduce the annual maintenance costs of keeping the road open. This would also help to keep the road open during the winter months, which would increase the overall accessibility of the park as well.

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Spring Lake Park offers several avenues for recreational activity for park users. The natural landscape of the park works in the benefit for both recreational and leisure activities. From birdwatching to 5k's and tuff mudders, spring lake park is as versatile as it gets and is beloved by the greater Williston community for all that it offers, while without forcing visitors to travel away from town. The twin lakes offer water-based recreation for swimming, fishing, and recreational paddleboarding. There is also a dog park, frisbee golf course, and several playgrounds and shelters throughout the parks as well. The park is also a hub for walkers and runners due to the paved 1.5-mile path which wraps around the twin lakes.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The administrative staff of the Park District will oversee the financial/business operations of the Spring Lake Park restoration project, and the and Parks staff will oversee the quality of contracted labor, facilities installation, and provide a lot of the labor themselves to ensure that all aspects of the project are addressed. The attached quotes were provided from trusted community contractors who have worked closely with the district over the past 30+ years on community enhancement projects. Once funding is secured, hard bids will be attained, and a firm project schedule will be identified. The WPRD Parks Director will serve as the primary project manager and will work directly with the executive director to ensure that the project is completed as efficiently as possible. WPRD's Park staff has over 35+ years of experience in parks projects, including building new parks in the community and athletic fields, as recently as the summer of 2023.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

Project completion will be objective to the listed phases of the restoration project. No phase will be deemed complete until the Parks Director has officially signed off on the work that has been done. All project receipts will be accounted for through regular WPRD budget practices. After completion of each phase of the project, usage statistics and community feedback measures will be put in place to provide insights on user satisfaction.

Financial Information –

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds. **NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.**

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant’s Match Share (Cash)	Applicant’s Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant’s Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor’s Share	Total Each Project Expense
\$88,125	\$62,000	\$26,125	\$N/A	\$	\$	\$88,125
\$350,448	\$238,000	\$112,448	\$10,000	\$	\$	\$360,448
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$300,000	\$138,573	\$10,000	\$	\$	\$448,573

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

The completion of the restoration phases with modernize park facilities and improve the maintenance conditions as well. WPRD will continue to oversee management and operations of the park and will work to identify future projects to further enhance the visitor experience, as funding allows.

The Park District is currently in the process of updating a programs and facilities masterplan and in doing so will evaluate current operations and identify growth opportunities. WPRD has plans to work with ND Game & Fish on a comprehensive conservation plan of the spring lake park area and through that effort will work to maintain and protect the natural aspect of the park that makes the park the special place that it is today.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

Without subsidized funding, WPRD will work to address the phases of this project through the capital projects annual budget process over the next 5-8 years, as funding allows. The park district will consider all funding avenues available to ensure that this project is completed as efficiently and timely as possible.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

The Park District will recognize the OHF through proper signage throughout the park and on updated facilities as well. WPRD is extremely appreciative of any and all financial assistance dedicated toward this project.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);

- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as “A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature.”

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as “A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term,

must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas.” This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

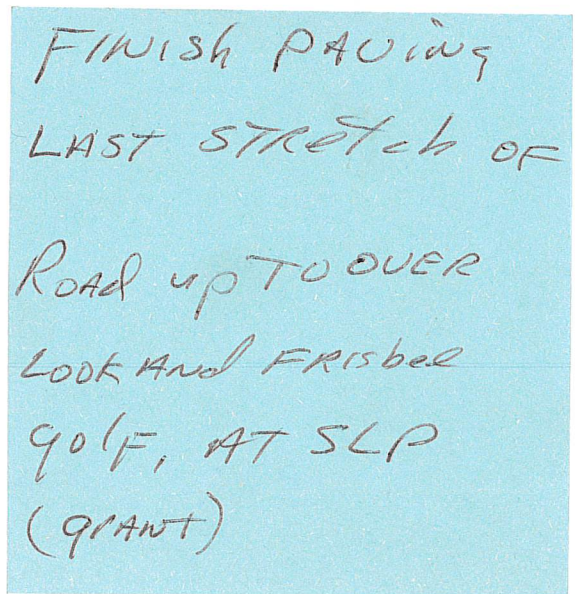
City of Williston Recreation Dept. Spring Lake Park Paving Addition Project
(Budget Numbers KR)

1/19/2024

Mobilization:	\$ 7,641.00
Grade / Subgrade Prep:	\$ 23,950.00
Agg Base Class 5	\$ 50,288.00
Asphalt Paving 4 IN	\$ 259,276.00
Asphalt Repair in Existing Street:	<u>\$ 9,293.00</u>
Grand Total:	\$ 350,448.00

Prices do not include the following:

- 1) Seeding or sodding
- 2) Traffic Control
- 3) Pavement Marking or Signage
- 4) Bond and/or special insurances



FINISH PAVING
LAST STRETCH OF
ROAD UP TO OVER
LOOK AND FRISBEE
GOLF, AT SLP
(GRANT)



Boom Concrete, Inc.
220 Girard Avenue
PO Box 437
Newell, SD 57760

Toll Free: 800-464-2600
Telephone: 605-456-2600
Fax: 605-456-6060
Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: cjohnston@boomcon.com

January 8, 2024
Spring Park Double Vault Toilet
Williston ND
Jim Cote

Boom Clovermist Double Vault toilet w/ Barnwood siding
\$22,000.00
Double Vault Liner - \$1,500.00
Vent Caps - \$250.00
Delivery/Transportation - \$2,625.00
Installation - \$3,000.00
Vault toilet total = \$29,375.00 each (x3) \$88,125.00

All of our Boom's Clovermist Vault Toilets come complete with a Coat Hook, Grab Bars (36" & 48") Toilet Riser with Heavy Duty Seat and Lid, Please Do Not Throw Sign, Men's, Women's or Unisex Signage and Barnwood Siding. Other Exterior Options available upon request. Our vents are located in the door and we also include a 20 X 36" Lexon polycarbonate pebble finish window at the back of the toilet wall. Our Cleanout Doors are 10 gauge 304 Stainless Steel with a 11 Gauge 304 Stainless Steel Frame. The finish work will be included in the Transportation costs. Boom Clovermist Toilets are ADA Compliant.



BOOM

Concrete, Inc.

Boom Concrete, Inc.
220 Girard Avenue
PO Box 437
Newell, SD 57760

Toll Free: 800-464-2600
Telephone: 605-456-2600
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Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: cjohnston@boomcon.com

Clovermist Vault Toilet Specifications

BOOM Concrete, Inc.

Specifications for BOOM Clovermist Precast Concrete Vault Toilet

1.0 SCOPE

- 1.1 This specification covers the prefabrication, on-site delivery, off loading and placement of the Clovermist precast concrete vault restrooms as produced by BOOM Concrete, Inc.

2.0 SPECIFICATIONS

- 2.1 ASTM C33 - Concrete Aggregates
- 2.2 ASTM C39 - Method of Test for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
- 2.3 ASTM C143 - Method of Test for Slump of Concrete
- 2.4 ASTM C150 - Standard Specification for Portland Cement
- 2.5 ASTM C192 - Method of Making and Curing Test Specimens in the Laboratory
- 2.6 ACI 1211.1 - Recommended Practices for Selecting Proportions for Normal and Heavyweight Concrete
- 2.7 ASTM A615 - Reinforcing Steel
- 2.8 ASTM A185 - Welded Wire Mesh
- 2.9 PCIMNL 116 - Quality control for Plants and Production of Precast Pre-stressed Concrete Products

3.0 DESIGN CRITERIA

- 3.1 Vault restrooms have been designed to meet the following criteria. Calculations and Engineer's stamped drawings are available upon request by the customer and are for their sole and specific use only. The design criteria are to ensure that vault restrooms not only will withstand the forces of nature listed below but to provide protection from vandalism and other unforeseen hazards.
- 3.2 Snow Load: The vault restroom will withstand a snow load of 350 pounds per square foot minimum.
- 3.3 Wind Load: The vault restroom will withstand the effects of 150 mile per hour wind load (3 second-gust), Exposure C.
- 3.4 Seismic Zone: The vault restroom will withstand the effects of group 1, category E.
- 3.5 Floor Load: The vault restroom floor will withstand loads of 400 pounds per square foot minimum.
- 3.6 The vault restroom is designed to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act Requirements and Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard including as of the date of these specifications.
- 3.7 The vault restroom shall have full 60" turning diameter in each interior and entry area.
- 3.8 The vault restroom incorporates all design aspects of Sweet Smelling Technology as outlined by Brian Cook for the U. S. Forest Service. ("In Depth Design and Maintenance Manual for Vault Toilets" - July - 1991 - Publication No. 9123 1601). All BOOM Clovermist toilets have an improved design with a solar heat chamber built into the 7:12 pitch roof which eliminates all odor associated with outdoor toilets.
- 3.9 Tolerances: Tolerances will be within the limits as dictated by the PCI Quality Control and Assurance Manual. Design criteria include provisions of the 2010 IBC Code.

4.0 MATERIALS

- 4.1 Concrete mix design, mixing and delivery, placement finishing, curing and quality assurance.
 - 4.1.1 Concrete will contain proper proportion of cement, aggregate, and water to obtain concrete with good workability. Minimum strength concrete: 5,000 PSI at 28 days.
 - 4.1.2 Cement will be ASTM C-150 Type II SR (Sulfur resistant) or Type V, 6.5 sacks per cubic yard.
 - 4.1.3 ASTM C33 with designated size of coarse aggregate No. 67 (3/4" to No. 4).
 - 4.1.4 Potable water with minimum water/cement ratio 5.0 gallons per sack.
 - 4.1.5 Slump will be 3" to 5" by ASTM C231.
 - 4.1.6 Air content shall be 4 to 7 percent as per ASTM C231. Air-entrained admixtures will conform to ASTM C260. Water reducing admixtures will conform to ASTM C494, Type A. Use of other admixtures is subject to approval.





ND Game & Fish Department Fish Stocking Report

January 2024

West Spring Lake Pond -- Williams County

2023	Bluegill	132	Adult
2023	Channel Catfish	100	Adult
2023	Rainbow Trout	700	Catchables
2022	Channel Catfish	123	Adult
2022	Rainbow Trout	350	Catchables
2021	Cutthroat Trout	199	Adult
2021	Yellow Perch	1,320	Adult
2021	Rainbow Trout	700	Catchables
2020	Channel Catfish	113	Adult
2020	Cutthroat Trout	100	Adult
2020	Rainbow Trout	350	Catchables
2019	Channel Catfish	67	Adult
2019	Rainbow Trout	120	Adult
2019	Rainbow Trout	350	Catchables
2018	Channel Catfish	128	Adult
2018	Rainbow Trout	350	Catchables
2017	Channel Catfish	98	Adult
2017	Cutthroat Trout	160	Adult
2017	Rainbow Trout	350	Catchables
2016	Channel Catfish	100	Adult
2016	Rainbow Trout	350	Catchables
2015	Channel Catfish	180	Adult
2015	Rainbow Trout	350	Catchables
2014	Channel Catfish	147	Adult
2014	Rainbow Trout	400	Catchables

- Fry are newly hatched fish -- Fingerlings are young fish from 1" to 3" in length -- Advanced Fingerlings are young fish from 4 - 10" in length -- Catchables are young Trout from 8 - 10" in length -- Smolts are young Salmon from 4" - 6" in length



ND Game & Fish Department Fish Stocking Report
East Spring Lake Pond -- Williams County

January 20

2023	Northern Pike	244	Adult
2022	Northern Pike	284	Adult
2021	Northern Pike	115	Adult
2020	Northern Pike	135	Adult
2019	Northern Pike	107	Adult
2018	Northern Pike	117	Adult
2017	Northern Pike	105	Adult
2016	Northern Pike	230	Adult
2015	Northern Pike	112	Adult
2014	Northern Pike	317	Adult
2014	Northern Pike	2,160	Fingerling

Spring Lake Park

SPRING LAKE PARK HISTORICAL REVIEW

The Spring Lake Park land originally began as a designated school section of the State of North Dakota, although no school was ever built on the section itself. The original spring has been running as long as anyone can remember and eventually flows into the Little Muddy River. This readily available water made it good for pastureland and it was leased for this purpose in the early 1900's. Steve Marmon was one of the old settlers who used this land for his horses before moving north. There were not many trees at this time, just natural scrub brush in the hills to the north. The northern part of the section contained veins of coal which were also leased out in the early 1900's. During the hard times of the 1930's, the school sections were opened up more freely to people who needed coal. At this time they did some strip mining in the northeast part of the section as well as mining into the hills on the northwest part.

60 gallons
Per minute

In 1934 the CCC and WPA projects built the dam and dikes forming the lakes. They also built trails around the lakes and began some tree planting; and they also built the front gate markers at this time. The school section was then named Twin Lake Park and was a nice picnic and swimming area for the residents of this area. It was close enough to Williston so that many people could walk out to the park for an enjoyable afternoon.

In January 1946 the Secretary of the Williston Chamber of Commerce met with the Park Board and stated the Recreation Committee wanted to turn over management of Twin Lake Park to the Williston Park Board. At this time the Park Board managed 5 parks: Recreation Park, West Lawn Park, Harmon Park, the Great Northern Park, and the Tourist Park. No action was taken on Twin Lake Park until December of 1949 when the City Attorney was authorized to negotiate the purchase of Twin Lake Park. On April 4, 1950, the Park Board adopted a resolution to purchase the property to be used for recreational and park purposes for the Park Department of the City of Williston. The purchase price of Twin Lake Park was \$1,600 plus ad fee of \$7.14 and patent fee of \$4.00.

In July 1950 the Park Board changed the name of Twin Lake Park to Spring Lake Park. They closed the park to camping and swimming and began to make plans with the State Water Commission to improve the dam. Under the supervision of Clarence F. Halphide fences were built and buildings were moved out to the park. REA and MDU electric and gas lines were installed. Playground equipment was quickly added as well as picnic shelters, highway signs and other general improvements. A warming house for ice skaters was built near the southwest corner of the West Lake in 1952. Ice was cut from the lakes for a short time by Western Fruit Express that year as well. Many evergreen trees were obtained from the nursery in Wildrose and were planted on the west side of the park as well as other locations around the lakes. 3 swans were added to the lakes, one being purchased by Kather Drug. A water-wheel being used in a gold mine in Wyoming was brought up to the Park and Tom Boyd and Clarence Halphide built the house to hold the wheel. They often put large rocks to block the wheel so that small children would not get caught in the wheel. The southwest corner of the park was set aside for the Alice Misz Little House for the Camp Fire Girls to be used for summer camping.

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In 1956 the Park Board called for a vote to increase the mill levy to 10 mills for the purpose of raising funds for permanent construction. One of those projects was the construction of a new zoo building. The vote carried 2815 to 980 and in 1957 Les Blake was instructed to draw up plans and specifications for the new zoo building and bear pits at Spring Lake Park. Bids were awarded in August 1957 for \$71,153. After the zoo building was completed that year, the zoo animals were moved from West Lawn Park out to Spring Lake Park. The zoo housed a variety of animals, such as the bears, monkeys, bobcats, wolves, coyotes, badgers, beavers, turtles, snakes, ducks, and geese, as well as the buffalo, deer, goats, peacocks and rabbits.

In 1958 the Park Board sold 5.04 acres of land on the northeast corner of the park to the Williston Country Club for \$500. Since the Country Club had been leasing their land from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, they could not build a permanent structure on it and they needed to purchase land for a clubhouse and storage structure.

In 1959, in a joint cost sharing plan, the State Water Commission cleaned the lakes, resurfaced and built an addition to the dikes. The Park Board purchased 13 acres of land from Martin Kluken for \$1,250. This land was located between the old highway and the new highway 2 and 85 and was to be used in the future for a museum. In June 1959 the Park Board closed the Tourist Park in Williston and in August the cabins were traded to the National Guard in exchange for hauling some petrified tree stumps to the parks and cleaning up the cabin debris. The National Guard used this as a training maneuver and hauled the tree stumps from the W.S. Davidson Sr. ranch across the Missouri and placed them just northeast of the zoo building.

During the 1960's Spring Lake Park was opened for supervised swimming and the lakes were stocked with regular game fish. A small children's train was obtained from Mr. Budd, President of the Great Northern Railroad, and a track was built around the west lake up to the zoo building and tree stumps. A tunnel was built as well as a depot and the train was very popular with the children. The Green Thumb and the What's It Garden Club as well as many volunteers helped to plant flowers in the hills and other areas of the park.

In 1963 the Frontier Museum Society, Inc. was authorized and allowed to establish a museum on Spring Lake property, the land remaining Park Board property. The museum moved from West Lawn Park to its new home on the land purchased from Martin Kluken.

A new caretaker's house, designed by Les Blake, was built in November 1965 at a cost of \$17,823.53 and the following year a double garage and shop were added for \$10,426.77.

Don Young of Mandan was hired as a consultant for park planning and made a topographical map of Spring Lake Park in 1971. Improvements to picnic areas, toilet facilities, landscaping and other projects were done in 1972 as Phase I, and in 1973 additional trees and shrubs were planted. The sprinklers and

Spring Lake Park

irrigation system were added at this time. Swimming was discontinued in 1973. In 1975 plans were begun to build an outdoor amphitheatre, designed by Dr. Walsh of Grand Forks, who also designed the Medora Amphitheatre. This was a bi-centennial project sponsored by the Lions Club, who did a lot of the work.

During the late 1960's the zoo increasingly became the target of critical opinion regarding the welfare of its animals. It had become more and more expensive and time consuming to maintain the animals. Several groups, including the Jaycees, proposed changes and new projects for the zoo. The criticism continued into the early 1970's until 1975 when a city-wide poll indicated most people did not want the zoo in its present form. The animals were gradually sent to other zoos at this time. Murals were drawn on the inside of the zoo building and Park Board tried to obtain stuffed animals for display inside. The zoo building was later used to house the Humane Society's animal program, but this was ended after a short period of time.

During the 1980's there has not been much done to Spring Lake Park due to the rapid growth in the city park system.





Submitted by: Kathie Wilder

Untitled Map

Write a description for your map.

0 m

Legend

-  Dan's Tire Service
-  Eagle Ridge Golf Club
-  Feature 1
-  Holiday Stationstores

Mondak Animal Rescue

Williston Rifle And Pistol Club

Spring Lake Park

1st Ave W

Google Earth 38th Str E







900 ft

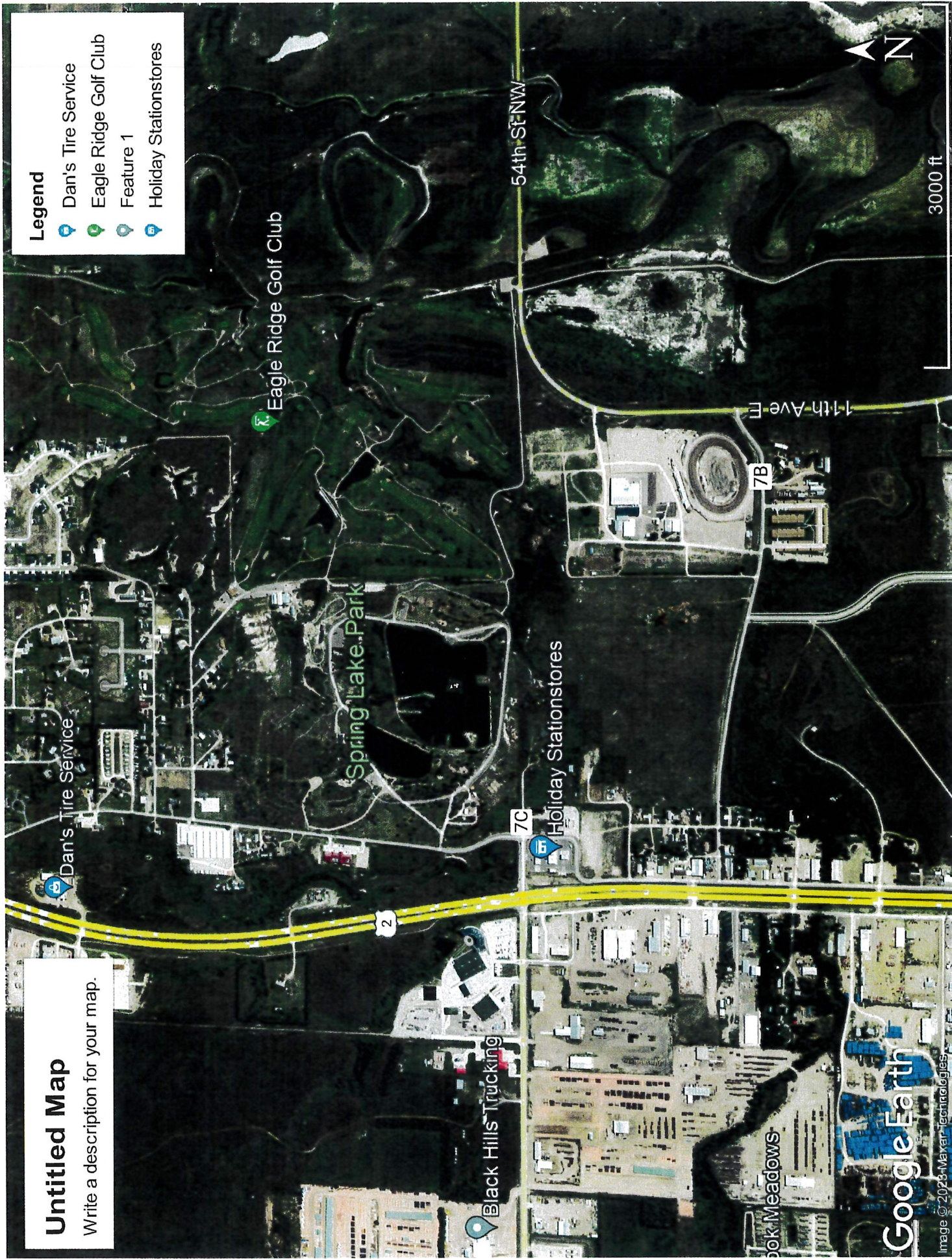
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East & West Spring Lake Ponds

Williams County

- Map Features**
- Boat Ramp
 - Fishing Pier
 - Vault Toilet
 - Water Control
 - Max. Depth
 - 3 ft contours

- Depth (feet)**
- 0-3
 - 3-6
 - 6-9
 - 9-12
 - 12-15
 - >15 depth swatch"/> >15



North Dakota Game and Fish Department
215, 16 Fisheries Drive
1000-015-300 - Weight



West Pond Lake Statistics

Surface Area (acres)	4.7
Volume (acre/feet)	26.3
Average Depth (feet)	5.6
Max Depth (feet)	11.8
Shoreline (miles)	0.4

** Based on Full Pool Elevation

East Pond Lake Statistics

Surface Area (acres)	16.3
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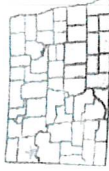


North Edge of Williston

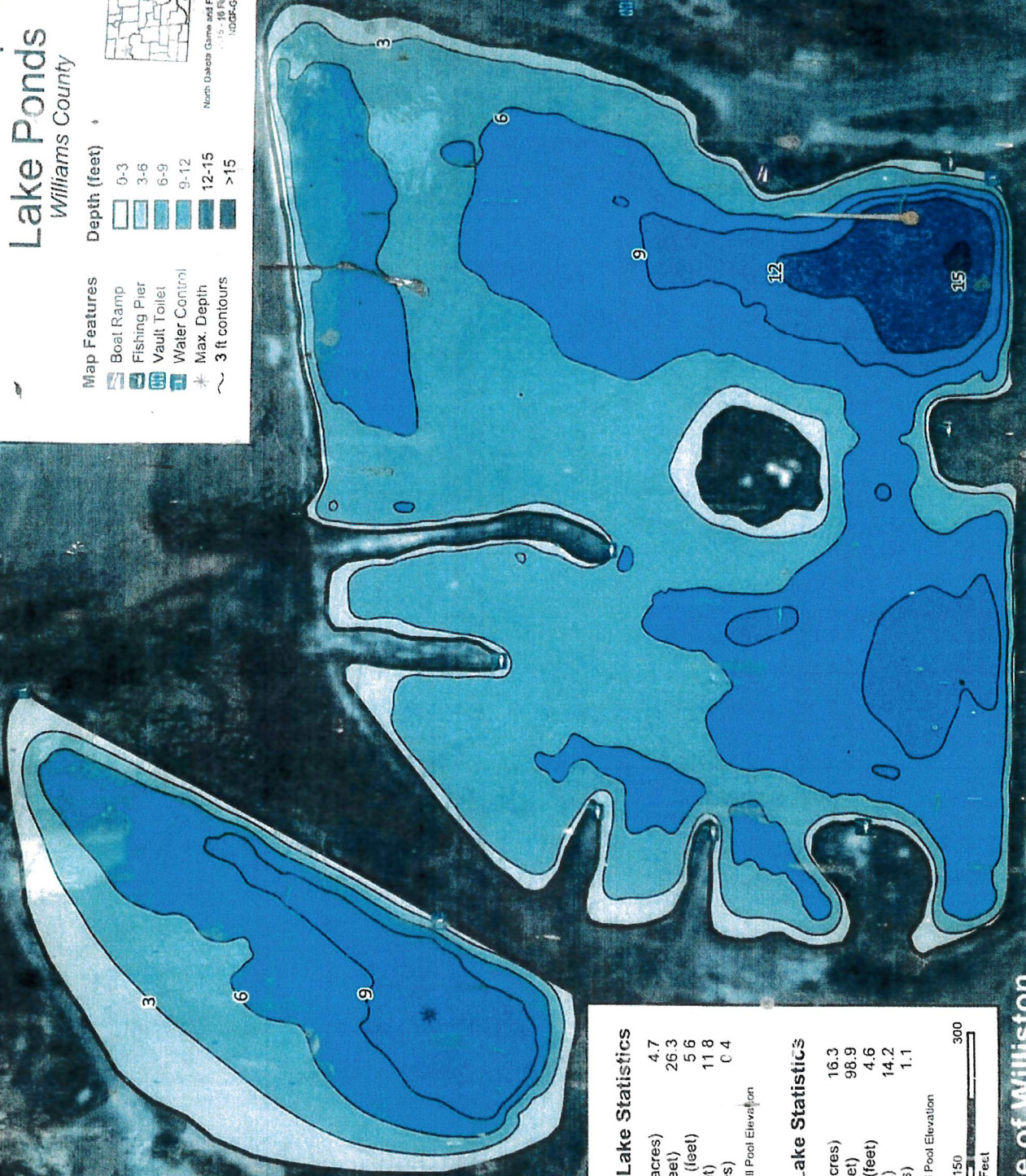
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North Dakota Game and Fish Department
15 - 18 Fisheries Division
1005F-GIS-300 - Winter



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