Appendix 1-H:
SEPA Documentation

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE
AND ADOPTION OF EXISTING
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

Description of current proposal: The Clallam County Board of Commissioners is considering approval of the *Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan: Water Resource Inventory Area 18 (WRIA 18) and Sequim Bay in West WRIA 17* (hereafter referred to as the Watershed Plan). The Watershed Plan contains numerous recommended actions concerning water quantity, water quality, habitat, and instream flow. Included within these categories are public education, conservation, water supply strategies for people and fish, water rights and water use, surface and groundwater supply, public water supply, irrigation water management, new water storage, reclaimed water supply, flood hazard management, pollution, shellfish, habitat restoration, wetlands, and monitoring and assessment. The Watershed Plan also describes the watershed planning process, the history of watershed planning and actions taken in the watershed, and characterizes the watershed and its streams and rivers in terms of ecosystem functions and conditions, geography, climate, geology, soils, hydrology and geohydrology, biology, fish and habitat, and land use and demographics.

Proponent: Clallam County is the SEPA lead agency responsible for environmental review of the Commissioners' decision on the Watershed Plan. The proponents of the Watershed Plan, however, include a large number of agencies and organizations, and individuals within the WRIA 18 Initiating Governments, Dungeness River Management Team, and Elwha-Morse Management Team.

Location of current proposal: The Watershed Plan addresses WRIA 18 with boundaries from the Elwha River watershed in the west to Bell Creek in the east (see map). The westernmost parts of WRIA 17, which fall within Clallam County, are also included under an interlocal agreement encompassing Sequim Bay and its drainages.

Title of documents being adopted: 1) (SEPA) Final Environmental Impact Statement for Watershed Planning Under Chapter 90.82 RCW, Washington State Department of Ecology;
2) (SEPA) Final Environmental Impact Statement, Dungeness River Agricultural Water Users Association Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan; and
3) (NEPA) Final Environmental Impact Statement, Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration Implementation.

Agency that prepared documents being adopted: 1) Washington State Department of Ecology; 2) Washington State Department of Ecology; 3) U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and cooperating agencies.

Date adopted documents were prepared: 1) July 18, 2003; 2) November 2003; 3) November 1996.

Description of document (or portion) being adopted:
1) Ecology's Final EIS for Watershed Planning describes the watershed planning process set forth in the Watershed Planning Act, as well as procedures for rule making that may be undertaken by state agencies to support implementation of watershed plans. It describes the existing framework of federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and programs that affect, or are related to management of watersheds. In addition, it evaluates the impacts of and identifies

mitigation measures, for various types or classes of recommended actions that may be included in watershed plans.

One of the stated purposes of Ecology's EIS is "to assist local planning units, lead agencies, and legislative authorities in satisfying SEPA environmental review requirements necessary for approval of individual watershed plans prepared under authority of Chapter 90.82 RCW." The recommended actions in the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan are consistent with the alternatives, objectives and policy guidelines in Ecology's Watershed Planning EIS. The Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan's recommended actions are numerous and include those related to water quantity, water quality, habitat and instream flows, as did Ecology's EIS. Ecology's EIS also addresses the potential impacts of alternatives associated with watershed planning, the mitigation measures, significant unavoidable adverse impacts, and cumulative impacts that are applicable to the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan's recommended actions.

2) The Dungeness Agricultural Water Users Association (WUA) Comprehensive Conservation Plan Final EIS analyzes a proposal to reduce diversion of water by the WUA member companies and districts from the Dungeness River, for irrigation and domestic uses, to the minimum practicable. The purpose is to increase streamflow in the Dungeness River and increase the chances of survival of federally listed species of salmonids, including chinook salmon, Hood Canal summer run chum, bull trout, and other stocks of concern such as pink salmon. Projects or actions proposed in the Conservation Plan include piping leaky open ditches, combining adjacent canals, building re-regulating reservoirs, and abandoning a canal. Non-project elements of the plan include public education, a drought response plan, improved gaging and measuring systems, and the combination of the seven districts and companies into two entities, one west of and one east of the Dungeness River. The Conservation Plan is itself a large mitigation plan to minimize the impacts of continued diversion of Dungeness River water.

The types of project and non-project actions of the WUA Conservation Plan EIS are in the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan, and the Conservation Plan's geographic area is the major eastern portion within the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed. The Watershed Plan and Conservation Plan and its EIS have the same affected environment, issues, actions and alternatives, potential impacts, and mitigation measures.

3) The Final EIS for Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration Implementation includes analyses of the affected environment and characterize problem areas that are within the western portion of the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed. Both the Elwha River FEIS and the Watershed Plan includes restoration of rivers including the removal of obstructions to fish such as dams, their riparian areas and habitat, and fisheries. Therefore, the geographic study areas and the actions under evaluation in the Elwha River FEIS are relevant to the Watershed Plan. Elements of the environment and issues in the Elwha River FEIS that are relevant to the Watershed Plan include surface water, groundwater, fluvial processes, wildlife including species of concern, native anadromous and resident fisheries, marine resources, vegetation, cultural resources, Indian Trust resources, land use, and recreation.

As with the Dungeness River WUA Comprehensive Conservation Plan, the ecosystem restoration of the Elwha River is also essentially a large undertaking to mitigate impacts of the existing dams. The Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan is similar to the proposed actions of the adopted EISs in that it seeks to mitigate existing adverse impacts to water quality, quantity, habitat and streamflows within the watershed.

If the document being adopted has been challenged (WAC 197-11-630), please describe: The Dungeness River Agricultural Water Users Association Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan was challenged by Graysmarsh when a SEPA checklist was issued for the Plan; however agreements have been reached; the EIS was subsequently prepared and has not been challenged.

The document is available to be read at (place/time):
1) The Final EIS for Watershed Planning is available on Ecology's website at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0306013.html ;
2) The Dungeness River Agricultural Water Users Association Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan EIS is available from Ecology's publication office, Publications Distribution Center, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, or from Donna Nicholson, Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program, Southwest Regional Office, Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47775, Olympia WA 98504-7775. A summary is available on Ecology's website at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/AWSF/dwua_eis.html ;
3) The Federal FEIS for ecosystem restoration on the Elwha River is available at the National Park Service website http://www.nps.gov/olym/elwha/documents.htm

EIS Required. The lead agency has determined that this proposal is likely to have significant adverse impact on the environment. To meet the requirements of RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c), the lead agency is adopting the documents described above. Under WAC 197-11-360, there will be no scoping process for these three EISs.

We have identified and adopted these documents as being appropriate for this proposal after independent review. The documents meet our environmental review needs for the current proposal and will accompany the proposal to the decision maker.

Name of agency adopting document: Clallam County

Contact person, if other than responsible official:

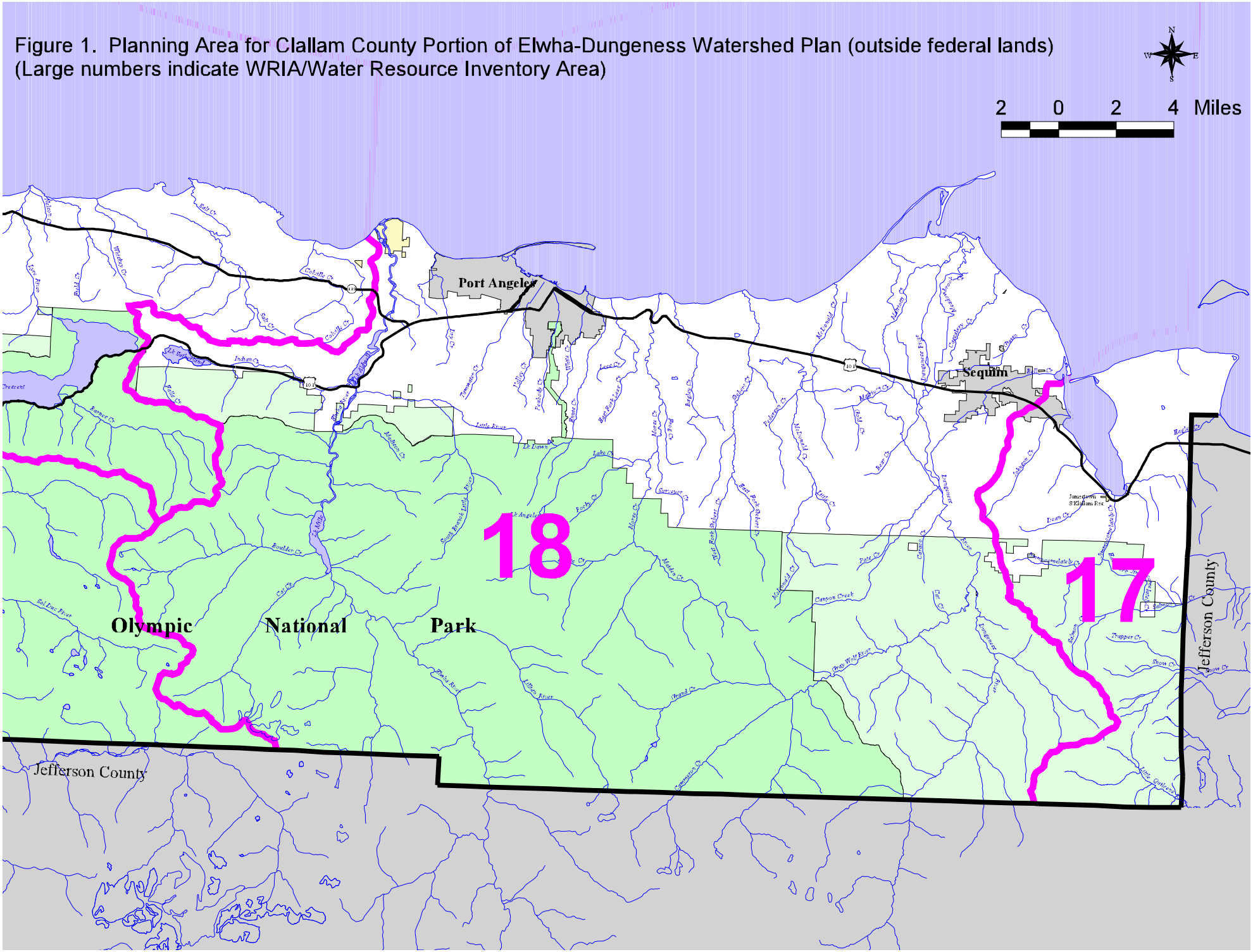
Responsible Official: Steve Gray

Position/title: Planning Manager Phone 360-417-2520

Address: 223 E. 4th Street, Suite 5, Port Angeles, WA 98362

Date: 9-17-04 Signature: _____
Steve Gray, Planning Manager

Figure 1. Planning Area for Clallam County Portion of Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan (outside federal lands)
(Large numbers indicate WRIA/Water Resource Inventory Area)



SEPA Addendum
Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan
Water Resource Inventory Area 18 (WRIA 18)
And Sequim Bay in West WRIA 17

INTRODUCTION

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)[1] requires that, among other things, state and local agency decision-makers consider environmental impacts and mitigation measures so they may be informed of the decision's environmental consequences. A variety of options are available to conduct SEPA review. The current review of the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan has been preceded by a large number of environmental documents under SEPA and its federal counterpart, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA),[2] as well as other studies, reports, and documents that provide background information, environmental data, analyses of environmental impacts, and mitigation measures for the same actions as proposed in the Watershed Plan. The current SEPA review includes the adoption[3] of relevant SEPA and NEPA Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), and the incorporation by reference[4] of other studies and reports that are relevant to the Watershed Plan in terms of data, analyses, and geographic study area. This SEPA review is also in compliance with Clallam County Environmental Policy Ordinance, C.C.C. 27.01.

Clallam County will be adopting three EISs, two are SEPA EISs and one is a NEPA EIS. This document is an addendum to provide information in addition to that provided in the SEPA and NEPA EISs. This additional information does not substantially change the analysis of significant impacts and alternatives in the existing EISs.[5]

SEPA "Action"

The "underlying governmental action,"[6]—the action subject to SEPA and the subject of this discussion—is the action being considered by the Clallam County Board of Commissioners, to approve and implement the *Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan: Water Resource Inventory Area 18 (WRIA 18) and Sequim Bay in West WRIA 17* (hereafter referred to as the Watershed Plan). Clallam County is the lead agency responsible for environmental review of the Commissioners' decision on the Watershed Plan. The proponents of the Watershed Plan, however, include a large number of agencies,

[1] RCW 43.21C, and SEPA Rules WAC 197-11
[2] 42 USC 4321-4347 and 40 CFR 1500-1508
[3] WAC 197-11-600(4)(a)
[4] WAC 197-11-600(2)
[5] WAC 197-11-706
[6] WAC 197-11-799

organizations, and individuals within the WRIA 18 Initiating Governments, Dungeness River Management Team, and Elwha-Morse Management Team.

While the Commissioners' action is the underlying governmental action (and is a "non-project action"[7]), there are also numerous recommended actions in the Watershed Plan. The majority of the recommended actions are goals and policy statements and include education and outreach, interagency coordination, funding and resource support, development of various plans, research and data collection, monitoring and adaptive management, land use and regulatory requirements including enforcement—which are categorically exempt from SEPA documentation[8] or do not result in environmental impacts. In addition, watershed restoration actions implemented as part of watershed plans are categorically exempt from SEPA documentation provided the plan has been reviewed under SEPA.[9] The purpose of this SEPA Determination, Adoption, and Addendum is to provide the required SEPA review.

Some of the recommended actions in the Watershed Plan are further along in the planning process and have projects that are ongoing (e.g. Jimmycomelately Creek), or proposed future actions that are more "structural" in nature and can be described as project actions because construction and some level of disturbance can be anticipated. It is acceptable under SEPA for a proposal to have a variety of actions at various stages of development.[10] For recommended actions of the Watershed Plan that are project actions, and that have been reviewed in the adopted SEPA or NEPA documents, further SEPA documentation will not be necessary; however it will be necessary to ensure that the action is the same and has not evolved (at the time implementation is to take place) into an action that would result in different impacts than originally anticipated. For project actions that are, at this time, still undefined as to specific location or method, further SEPA review at the time project-specific information becomes available, would be appropriate. This type of SEPA review is considered a phased environmental review.[11]

With the exception of recommended actions in the Watershed Plan that were not addressed and analyzed in prior documents, or that were not sufficiently defined to provide meaningful analysis, the actions in the Watershed Plan do not require further SEPA documentation after the current SEPA review and documentation are complete. Those actions that are the exception and may require future SEPA documentation are discussed at the end of this document.

A matrix was prepared listing all of the Watershed Plan's recommended actions and their status regarding SEPA review. For actions that are within Clallam County's purview, County staff will check this matrix prior to implementing an action to determine whether an action:

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[7] WAC 197-11-774 "…actions… such as plans, policies, programs."
[8] WAC 197-11-800(13), (15), (18), and (20)
[9] WAC 197-11-800(26)
[10] WAC 197-11-060(5)(d)(iii) "…the level of detail and type of environmental review may vary with the nature and timing of proposals and their component parts."
[11] WAC 197-11-776, and 197-11-060(5)

1. Is categorically exempt from SEPA documentation and does not take place in a critical area, land covered by water, or other environmentally sensitive area;[12]
2. Is a policy or goal statement that would not result in environmental impacts;
3. Requires other agency permits or approvals;
4. Requires implementation of mitigation measures identified in the adopted SEPA and NEPA EISs.

Watershed Planning

Watershed planning occurs under enabling legislation passed in 1998, Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2514, The Watershed Management Act (WMA)[13] to provide a framework for locally based watershed planning and resource management. The WMA establishes a process to create local Planning Units, which carry out the planning process. It also provides a framework for these local bodies to assess current and future water supply and water use, address water quality and habitat issues, and recommend instream flows for streams and rivers in each WRIA. These elements—water quantity, water quality, habitat, and instream flows—are the basic elements of 2514 watershed planning. The Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan provides additional detail regarding the watershed planning process and the history of watershed planning in WRIA 18.

ELWHA-DUNGENESS WATERSHED PLAN

The Watershed Plan addresses WRIA 18 with boundaries the Elwha River watershed in the west to Bell Creek in the east (see map, Figure 1). The westernmost parts of WRIA 17, which fall within Clallam County, are also included under an interlocal agreement encompassing Sequim Bay and its drainages. In the Watershed Plan, WRIA 18 is divided into two geographic planning areas:

- Dungeness Planning Area – extending from the eastern Clallam County line, encompassing Sequim Bay and the Dungeness River Basin to, and including, the Bagley Creek watershed.
- Elwha-Morse Planning Area – extending from and including the Morse Creek watershed in the east to the western boundary of WRIA 18, encompassing the Elwha River Basin.

These two areas are referred to as "East WRIA 18" and "West WRIA 18," respectively. The Dungeness River Management Team (DRMT) and the Elwha-Morse Management Team (EMMT) comprise the Planning Unit for WRIA 18. The DRMT has long played a role in watershed management and salmon recovery in East WRIA 18 having been active from 1988-1993 in preparing the *Dungeness River Area Watershed Management Plan* and *Dungeness River Comprehensive Flood Control Management Plan*. Other planning processes addressed Sequim Bay watershed management and later, Sequim-Dungeness

[12] WAC 197-11-305 and CCC 27.01.290(2), (3)
[13] RCW 90.82

groundwater protection. These culminated in the *Dungeness-Quilcene Water Resources Management Plan*, or the DQ Plan, in 1994.[14]

The EMMT was established in 1999 to serve as the West WRIA counterpart to DRMT. The East and West WRIA 18 planning processes culminated in joint meetings in which EMMT and DRMT plan recommendations were integrated, resulting in this Watershed Plan. This Plan links local resource knowledge and planning to regional and State salmon recovery guidelines and processes, including the Joint Natural Resources Cabinet Guidance on Watershed Assessment for Salmon (JNRC 2001), the Shared Strategy, and the North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity Strategy and Process – 2001 Project Strategy (NOPLE 2001). As part of the watershed planning process, pathways to ESA resolution and salmon recovery were explored. A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) may also become incorporated in the long-term WRIA 18 planning process.

Numerous studies and reports have been prepared, and there are substantial numbers of relevant and available published and unpublished results of past and ongoing monitoring and data collection efforts within the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed (see Appendix 1). The Watershed Plan incorporates much of this existing information, which has been collaboratively developed by agencies and stakeholders and has been publicly available as publications and on various websites. **The following sections discuss documents that are incorporated by reference, and provides a description of the content of some of the major documents and studies that are relevant to the Watershed Plan.** The documents address the same issues and alternatives, characterize the affected environment and problem areas, identify the impacts of carrying out actions to improve the watershed, and the impacts of not acting (No Action alternative). While the actions themselves are in many cases mitigation measures for ongoing adverse impacts within the watershed, short- and long-term impacts and social and land use considerations have been included. Public involvement has been emphasized through input from the citizenry, education, outreach, and the formation of committees and working groups. The Watershed Plan is a continuation of these efforts.

Public Involvement

As noted above, a great deal of public involvement has been incorporated into the watershed planning process and the Watershed Plan, summarized in Table 1 below. The public was encouraged to provide input, guidance, and development of objectives during preparation of the Watershed Plan. Recently, specific articles describing the Watershed Plan and discussing public review of the Plan were in the local media on August 18, 2004, September 6, 2004, and other dates.

[14] The process under which the DQ Plan was developed was a pilot process supported by the legislature for the water resource management legislation ultimately passed in 1998 as ESHB 2514.

Table 1. Plan development history and summary of outreach activities

1999-2001	Initiation of planning (including outreach for planning team members), review of technical assessments, scoping of plan
Fall 2001	Seeking public input for plan scope, and scoping for SEPA (two open houses/public hearings held Oct. '01)
Febuary 2003	Issuance of rough draft plan for discussion by planning teams; bi-monthly media submittals regarding meeting dates and topics of discussion
Spring 2003	Open Houses presenting plan in public setting; brochures distributed; EMMT website launched (DRMT's already exists) and linked to watershed planning websites at Ecology and Clallam County
July 2003	Issuance of complete draft plan; full Planning Unit meetings (i.e., attended jointly by both planning teams) to achieve consensus on each recommendation
January 2004	Final plan recommendations (Chapter 3) approved by Planning Unit
April 2004	Issuance of final, updated Chapter 3; signing ceremony by all Planning Unit members; submittal of Initiating Governments' letters of approval
August-Sept. 2004	Issuance of complete plan; submittal to County Commissioners for approval; public hearing set for Sept. 21st, 2004

EAST WRIA 18

Sequim Bay Watershed Report (1988) and Sequim Bay Watershed Management Plan (1989, revised 1991)

The *Sequim Bay Watershed Management Plan* was a collaborative, citizen-based and consensus-driven process that set the stage in East WRIA 18 watershed planning, leading to the DQ Plan in 1994, the formation of the DRMT, and the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan currently under consideration. The *Sequim Bay Watershed Management Plan* built on the *Sequim Bay Watershed Report* issued the year before. The Management Plan focused on nonpoint sources of pollution stemming from animals wastes, lack of riparian buffers, failing or poorly maintained septic systems, marine and land misuse, poor water conservation, and improper use of or disposal of hazardous products. The Plan characterizes the watershed, lists threats to water quality, and discusses water quality, recreation and aesthetics, shellfish, fisheries, wildlife, stock watering and irrigation, and wetlands. Priority goals included education, preventing pollutants from entering water, protecting habitat and biological diversity, and long-term plan implementation.

Dungeness River Comprehensive Flood Control Management Plan (1990, revision underway).

The 1990 Flood Plan focused on the 100-year floodplain of the lower Dungeness River and provided guidance and addressed chronic problems attributed to aggradation, erosion, forming of new channels, log jams, and steep slopes. Recommendations for flood management and control included nonstructural solutions such as public education, planning, or regulations, and structural methods such as bank stabilization, dikes, channelization, levees, placing instream boulders, and reestablishing riparian vegetation.

Aquatic Resource Assessment of the Dungeness River System (1992 and 1994).
The 1992 report reviewed Dungeness River-related literature addressing streams, fish, hydrology, hydraulics, and habitat and recommended further study of stream flows, channel geometry, and fish habitat assessment. The 1994 report goes beyond the Flood Plan to provide analysis of the river channel and its historical changes, bridge influences, gravel traps and riprapping, land use impacts, hydrologic influences, spawning habitat characteristics, stream temperatures, fish habitat, potential habitat and channel stabilization projects, solutions to passage problems, and monitoring guidelines.

Dungeness River Area Watershed Management Plan (1993).
The *Dungeness River Area Watershed Management Plan* was prepared to identify water quality problems and established a framework for maintaining and improving water quality, summarized watershed resources, beneficial uses and nonpoint sources of pollution. The Plan identifies wetlands, many of them small ponds, and provides detail on wetlands functions and values. The Plan's major goals are to develop a community stewardship ethic, maintain and improve water quality, improve knowledge and understanding, encourage interagency cooperation, and fully implement the Plan.

Sequim-Dungeness Groundwater Protection Strategy (1994)
The study area of the *Sequim-Dungeness Groundwater Protection Strategy* corresponds generally to East WRIA 18 boundaries, including all of Clallam County east of Bagley Creek. The Strategy addresses aquifers and water level declines in public and private drinking water wells and contamination from land activities. Recommendations address nitrates, pesticides, stormwater, underground storage tanks, seawater intrusion, well construction and abandonment, water supply permitting, information management, public involvement, and funding.

Dungeness-Quilcene (DQ) Water Resources Management Plan (1994)
A key document in the history of Dungeness watershed planning is the DQ Plan. The Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan builds upon and updates the DQ Plan for the Dungeness Planning Area. The DQ Plan describes the information resources collected in the planning process, the technical support structure for data management, and provides overviews of project reports and technical studies undertaken by the Plan participants, recent habitat studies and projects, and stream flow data. Overviews of the regional climate and regional growth patterns are also provided.

Dungeness Area Watershed Analysis (1995) **and Modules for Sedimentation and Stream Channels** (2002)
As part of the regional forest management planning at the federal level, a watershed analysis was prepared for the Dungeness River. An interagency team was formed including the Olympic National Forest, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Clallam County, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Quilcene Ancient Forest Coalition, and Merrill & Ring Timber Company. The Dungeness Area Watershed Analysis includes the Dungeness River and its tributaries, as well as Johnson Creek to the east and McDonald and Siebert Creeks to the west. The analysis included fish/fish habitat, water quality/quantity, wildlife, vegetation, and

riparian areas. For each category, past and current conditions were characterized, desired conditions and trends projected, opportunities identified, and monitoring and information gaps addressed.

The Olympic National Forest prepared updated sedimentation and stream channel modules to supplement the Dungeness Area Watershed Analysis.

Keys to an Understanding of the Dungeness River Watershed (1996)
This document includes an overview of the river as a system; detailed account of the history of human resource development and use in the watershed; summaries of fish and wildlife, geology and climate history; a detailed presentation of hydrologic and hydrogeologic data; and an extensive annotated bibliography. It also includes a milepost description of the Dungeness River and its tributaries. In addition, a detailed review of the interaction between climatic factors such as precipitation, snowpack, temperature, El Nino, and others, and the dynamics of the Dungeness River (and other Olympic Peninsula streams) is included.

Trust Water Agreement (1998)
Washington State's first Trust Water Rights agreement was negotiated between the Water Users Association (WUA) and Ecology and signed as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to Transfer Water Under Trust Water Rights Program. Substantially all of the perfected surface water irrigation rights on the Dungeness are under this MOU. Under the MOU, the irrigators have agreed to divert no more than half the flow of the Dungeness River and transfer water saved through conservation and efficiency measures to trust status. The MOU includes water conservation efficiency improvements for agricultural water use, to extend limited water supplies; protects the water placed in the program from relinquishment under Washington law; and reserves one-third of the water for future irrigation use, as needed, under adjudicated rights of the water users, and transfers two-third to instream flow.

Sequim-Dungeness Valley Agricultural Water Users Association Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan (1999)
The Plan details options for infrastructure improvements to reduce Dungeness River diversions, implement DQ recommendations, and meet the conditions of the Trust Water Agreement.

Washington State Conservation Commission Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors for WRIA 18 (1999)
The *Limiting Factors Analysis* summarizes technical information on salmon habitat and habitat limiting elements; watershed descriptions for WRIA 18 streams; species-by-species summaries of distribution and condition of salmon and steelhead stocks; an extensive and detailed analysis of fresh water habitat limiting factors by subbasin; analysis of marine habitat limiting factors; an assessment of the severity of limiting factors; a summary of high quality habitats in need of protection; and a review of data gaps. Each subbasin analysis addresses fish access, floodplain modifications, channel condition, substrate, riparian condition, water quality, water quantity, biological

processes, and estuarine conditions and present recommendations to address limiting factors.

Floods in Lower Sequim Bay Tributaries (1999)
This analysis is of flood hazard and planning in five drainages in the Blyn Basin, all tributaries of Sequim Bay. The existing hydrology and potential for increased flooding with future development are described for Dean, Jimmycomelately, and Chicken Coop Creeks and two unnamed creeks.

Hydrogeologic Assessment of the Sequim-Dungeness Area (1999)
The objectives of the hydrogeologic assessment were to:

- Describe and quantify the hydrogeologic framework, groundwater flow, and hydraulic properties of the groundwater system, including the Miller Peninsula to the east and extending to Morse Creek in the west, the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the north, and the Olympic foothills to the south
- Improve estimates of groundwater recharge
- Estimate flows between the groundwater system and streams and irrigation ditches
- Describe the magnitude and distribution of nitrate and estimate the probable major sources of nitrate in the groundwater system
- Determine pumpage from the major aquifers for one calendar year
- Estimate subsurface inflow from bedrock areas to the south

Shallow, middle, and lower aquifers are described and water budgets created based on analyses of precipitation, runoff, evapotranspiration, and groundwater recharge and discharge.

Dungeness River and Matriotti Creek Fecal Coliform Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load Study (2002)
This study identified water quality goals for the Dungeness River (and its lower tributaries) and tributaries to Dungeness Bay to meet WA water quality standard and NSSP shellfish growing water standards for fecal coliform bacteria. Bacteria reductions were needed in the Dungeness River, Matriotti Creek, Meadowbrook Creek, Cooper Creek and the Golden Sands area.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery Evaluation Report (2003)
The Dungeness regional groundwater model (2003) was utilized to determine whether ASR in the shallow aquifer might provide low-flow season benefits to surface and groundwater systems in the Dungeness watershed. Results are encouraging with regard to benefits to shallow groundwater and streamflow in small streams for a portion of the year. Additional modeling could clarify optimal locations and depths for recharge.

Dungeness River In-Stream Flow Side Channel Study (2003)
BOR developed hydrologic analysis, graphics and final report of low flows in the River and side channels. The report analyzed flow data from two permanent mainstem gages, one temporary mainstem gage, individual mainstem measurements, irrigation outtakes,

side channel and staff gage measurements. The report also includes losing and gaining river reach identification and an examination of hydrologic connections between river and side channels.

Dungeness Groundwater Modeling Evaluation of Full Buildout in the Dungeness River Area (2004)
Various potential scenarios of buildout, according to current zoning in the study area, were simulated using the 2003 Dungeness Groundwater Model. The model results included impacts to river flows, small streams, and all aquifers under two scenarios: all new exempt wells pumping from the shallow aquifer, and all new exempt wells pumping from the middle aquifer (at an assumed rate of pumping of 350 gpd). Findings include:

- the middle and lower "confined" aquifers are in hydraulic continuity with the Dungeness River, at minimum
- the shallow aquifer responds similarly when withdrawals are simulated to come from either the shallow or middle aquifer
- withdrawals at a distance from the river (depth, horizontal distance) will change the impact on the river
- buildout = 260% increase in withdrawals and 3.5-12' drop in aquifer water levels, depending on the scenario
- flow reductions in small streams range from 15% - 27%, depending on the scenario
- flow reductions in the Dungeness River could be up to appx. 4 cfs, depending on the scenario

WEST WRIA 18

The Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries are severely degraded as a result of two hydroelectric dams and their reservoirs built in the early 1900s. Congress has mandated the full restoration of this ecosystem and its native anadromous fisheries through the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law 102-495). The U.S. Department of the Interior proposes to fully restore the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries through the removal of Elwha Dam and Glines Canyon Dam and implementing fish restoration and revegetation. The proposed action is located in Clallam County, and within the western geographic area (West WRIA 18) of the Watershed Plan. The Federal EIS for Elwha River ecosystem restoration implementation is being adopted by Clallam County (see the SEPA Determination of Significance and Adoption Notice).

Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act and Dam Removal (1992), **and Elwha Report** (1994).
Elwha River resources were addressed in a previous watershed planning process leading to the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act. The Act called for evaluating the effects of the two dams on the Elwha River, and for their removal if necessary for the restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries. The Elwha Report includes alternatives in lieu of dam removal, land

management proposals, measures to protect water quality and availability of water for industrial and municipal uses.

An Elwha River Restoration Mitigation and Information Work Group (ERRWG) meets monthly to address mitigation options for the City of Port Angeles, Dry Creek, and Elwha Homeowners water systems.

Port Angeles Regional Watershed Characterization (1994)
Concerned with the potential effects of nonpoint pollution, the Puget Sound Cooperative River Basin Team (PSCRBT) was asked to assist in characterizing the Port Angeles area watershed. A local watershed committee was formed to guide the characterization, including representatives from Clallam County, the City of Port Angeles, Port of Port Angeles, Clallam Conservation District, ONP and the PSCRBT. A draft characterization was prepared and used to develop both a watershed plan and regional comprehensive land use planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA). The characterization divides the watershed into four zones, including the area east of Morse Creek (to Siebert Creek); the west side of Morse Creek, west through the lower Elwha River drainage and Lake Sutherland, including the City of Port Angeles and Ediz Hook; Eden Valley and the upper Colville and Salt Creek areas; and National Park lands to the south.

The report summarizes natural resources, land use and socio-economics; reviews beneficial uses of water (including water, fish, shellfish and wildlife habitat, recreation, commerce, and navigation) and describes nonpoint sources of pollution (forestry, agriculture, urban and residential). Lake Sutherland is identified and profiled as an Area of Special Concern; water quality in the lake was considered adequate but potentially at risk from onsite septic systems.

Generally, the report found that the Port Angeles Harbor and urban streams were severely impacted; urban and high density residential growth were considered the most important threats to future water quality. Uncontrolled stormwater was affecting many urban streams, particularly turbidity in Peabody and Valley Creeks. Fecal coliforms were high in Peabody Creek and elevated above standards in Dry, Tumwater, and White Creeks. Road construction and timber harvest in forestlands adjacent to streams affected salmon habitat, but agricultural impacts were limited. Stream baseflows were fed by groundwater recharge and wetlands, and low flows were limiting to both anadromous and resident fish populations.

Washington State Conservation Commission Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors for WRIA 18 (1999)
The *Limiting Factors Analysis* includes both West and East WRIA 18 and summarizes technical information on salmon habitat and habitat limiting elements; watershed descriptions for WRIA 18 streams; species-by-species summaries of distribution and condition of salmon and steelhead stocks; an extensive and detailed analysis of fresh water habitat limiting factors by subbasin; analysis of marine habitat limiting factors; an assessment of the severity of limiting factors; a summary of high quality habitats in need of protection; and a review of data gaps. Each subbasin analysis addresses fish access,

floodplain modifications, channel condition, substrate, riparian condition, water quality, water quantity, biological processes, and estuarine conditions and present recommendations to address limiting factors.

Port Angeles Harbor Shoreline Habitat Assessment (2001)
Evaluates salmonid habitat of the shoreline and nearshore areas within Port Angeles Harbor. Eighteen (18) habitat assessment units were assessed using the Tidal Habitat Model developed by Pentec Environmental and the City of Everett. The outer (eastern) ends of the harbor provide the best habitat, and the inner (western) part of the harbor where industrial activity is the greatest have the least value habitat, as expected.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery Preliminary Feasibility Study (2003)
A "Preliminary Hydrogeologic Evaluation" identified one area that warranted further study (central Dry Creek) for aquifer storage, however, the cost-benefit ratio for various scenarios makes implementation highly unlikely.

Other Relevant Documents

The above documents address the natural and man-made environment and issues within the Elwha-Dungeness Watershed, including: climate, geology, soils, hydrology, geohydrology, surface and groundwater, biology, vegetation including riparian areas, wildlife, anadromous and freshwater fish, wetlands, nearshore marine environment and species, aesthetics, recreation, land use and demographics, forest management, agriculture, land development and urbanization, municipal, domestic, commercial, and industrial water use, water diversions, and conservation, reserved and trust water rights, water quality and quantity. The following additional documents, and those included in Appendix 1, also provided relevant information to the Watershed Plan and are hereby incorporated by reference:

- *Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan*, 1995.
- *Soil Survey of Clallam County*, Soil Conservation Service, 1987.
- *Clallam County Profile* (CCDCD 1992, PSCRBT 1991 and USFS 1995) provides descriptions of native vegetation, fish, and wildlife; detailed watershed history of Native Americans and European settlers; land use profile.
- *Recommended Land Protection Strategies for the Dungeness Riparian Area*, Draft May 2003. Stabilizing stream banks from erosion; providing cover for fish such as LWD, pools, off-channel habitats; affording access to fish habitat; spawning gravel; moderating stream temperatures; capturing sediments; energy dissipation; moderating flood flows; providing food from overhanging vegetation.
- *Final Biological Opinion, Elwha River Restoration Project*, (FWS REF-1-3-00-F-0606), February 24, 2000.
- *City of Port Angeles, Stormwater Management Plan*, 1996. Surveyed and summarized wetlands for much of West WRIA 18. Includes a complete inventory of wetlands from Elwha River east to Morse Creek.

- *North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPLE) Regional Restoration Plan*, 2001. Discusses nearshore and estuaries in West WRIA 18, critical to juvenile Pacific salmon.

Future SEPA Review of Recommended Actions

The following Watershed Plan recommendations (3.2.1E through 3.2.7F) include recommendations that are not defined sufficiently at this time to determine whether additional SEPA review would be necessary. These recommendations are sufficiently different from the actions evaluated in the adopted FEISs, that they will most likely require additional SEPA review.

3.2.1E *Establish a disposal site for septic system waste from WRIA 18*: depends on specifics of disposal site proposal (e.g. location, size, operation, etc).

3.2.4C *Hazardous Waste Collection: ...seek funding for the permanent facility to receive hazardous waste…* To seek funding is categorically exempt under SEPA;[15] however the permanent hazardous waste facility may require SEPA review depending on the specifics (location, size, operation, etc) of the facility.

3.2.7F *Research: ...investigate a possible facility to process organic wastes into fertilizer, etc. and/or disposal site for "vactor" waste from stormwater catchbasins*. This action is similar to the previous action. At the time a possible facility or disposal site is sufficiently defined, there may be a need for SEPA review.

The following Watershed Plan recommendations (3.10.1B through 3.15.2A) include recommendations that are not defined sufficiently at this time to determine whether additional SEPA review would be necessary. The recommendations are primarily related to improving water quality or habitat, which will most likely include activities that are already covered in one of the adopted EISs or be categorically exempt from SEPA documentation requirements. The need for additional SEPA review should be evaluated at the time sufficient information becomes available.

3.10.1B *Dry Creek Habitat: remediate stormwater impacts to the channel* …If the actions involved in remediating stormwater deal with management actions, rather than physical actions, or the remediation actions are covered by similar actions listed in Ecology's FEIS (e.g. Alternatives 42, 44, 46, 47), or are categorically exempt, then no further SEPA review would be necessary.

3.10.2A *Tumwater Creek Water Quality: remediate stormwater management; collect, treat and discharge; eliminate discharge/sediment from Black Diamond Road.* See comments above for Dry Creek.

[15] WAC 197-11-800(15)

3.10.4A *Peabody Creek Water Quality: collect and treat stormwater*. See comments above for Dry Creek.

3.10.7A *Lees Creek Water Quality: evaluate flow and water quality impacts from mill landfills, Hwy. 101, and agricultural areas; remediate identified problems.* Regarding actions to "remediate identified problems," see comments above for Dry Creek.

3.12.2B *Siebert Creek Habitat: Follow guidance in Siebert Creek Habitat Plan*. The Siebert Creek Habitat Plan was not available for review. Depending on actions in the plan, SEPA review may or may not be required. See comments for Dry Creek, above.

3.14.2A *Cooper Creek Water Quality: identify and mitigate sources of bacterial pollution*. Depends on types of actions to "mitigate sources of bacterial pollution;" see comments above for Dry Creek.

3.14.3A *Cassalery Creek Water Quality: monitor water quality and remediate if necessary*. Depends on types of actions to "remediate" water quality; see comments above for Dry Creek.

3.15.2A *Sequim Bay State Park Creek Water Quality: find a solution to sewage disposal at Park to enable connection to City of Sequim sewage system*. Depends on what actions are included in the "solution to sewage disposal;" see comments above for Dry Creek.

APPENDIX 1
DRMT WATERSHED RESTORATION PLANS & ACTIVITIES 1989 TO 2001

Dungeness Watershed Restoration Plans & Activities 1989 to Present

I. PLANS AND STUDIES

A. Major Plans and Documents

- *Clean Water Strategy For Addressing Bacterial Pollution in Dungeness Bay and Watershed.* May 2002. Clean Water Workgroup, Clallam County.
- *Comprehensive Water Conservation Management Plan.* 1999. Montgomery Water Group. Prepared for Dungeness River Agricultural Water Users Association. WA Department of Ecology.
- *Dungeness Area Watershed Analysis.* Dungeness Area Watershed Cooperative Team. 1995. Prepared for U.S. Forest Service, Olympic National Forest.
- *Dungeness River Area Watershed Management Plan.* 1993. Dungeness Watershed Committee coordinated by Clallam County.
- *Dungeness River Area Watershed.* 1991. Puget Sound Cooperative River Basin Team for Clallam County.
- *Dungeness River Comprehensive Flood Control Management Plan.* 1990. Kramer, Chin & Mayo for Clallam County (update 2003).
- *Dungeness River Greenway Plan.* 1994. CZM, by Clallam County.
- *Dungeness-Quilcene Water Resources Management Plan.* 1994. Regional Planning Group, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe Coordinating Entity.
- *Dungeness Watershed Analysis 2nd Iteration.* 2001-2002. U. S. Forest Service, Olympic National Forest.
- *Hydrogeologic Assessment of the Sequim-Dungeness Area, Clallam County, Washington.* 1999. Thomas. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 99-4048.
- *Physical Processes, Human Impacts and Restoration Issues of the Lower Dungeness River.* 2002. Bountry, et al., USBOR. Prepared for Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Recommended Restoration Projects for the Dungeness River, (Habitat Plan/Blue Book).* Dungeness River Restoration Work Group. 1997. Prepared for the Dungeness River Management Team.
- *Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors, WRIA 18, Final Report.* Haring. 1999. State Conservation Commission with Dungeness River Restoration Workgroup.
- *Sequim-Dungeness Groundwater Protection Project (and "Strategy").* 1992-1994. Clallam County and Groundwater Committee.
- *Shoreline Master Program/Inventories.* Ongoing. Preparation for future amendments to integrate GMA/CAO/Watershed Planning.
- *Water Cleanup Plan for Bacteria in the Lower Dungeness Watershed.* Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Submittal Report. June 2002. Hempleton, C. and Sargeant, D. WA Department of Ecology Southwest Regional Office.

B. Habitat Assessment

- *An Aquatic Resource Assessment of the Dungeness River Basin System: Phase I.* 1992. Orsborn and Ralph. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *An Aquatic Resource Assessment of the Dungeness River Basin System: Phase II—Physical Channel Analysis, Hydrology, and Hydraulics, & Phase III—Fisheries Habitat Survey.* 1994. Orsborn and Ralph. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe & USFS.

- *Dungeness Bay Bathymetry, Circulation and Fecal Coliform Studies, Phase I.* 2001. Rensel and Smayda. Prepared for Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Dungeness Bay Bathymetry, Circulation and Fecal Coliform Studies, Phase II.* 2003. Rensel. Prepared for Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Review of the Influence Exerted by Environmental Factors on Spring Chinook Salmon in the Dungeness River.* 1993. Lichatowich. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Seepage and Mainstem Aquifer Characterization.* 2001. USGS, WA Dept. of Ecology.
- *Upper Dungeness Aquifer Study – Final Report: Relationship Between the Upper Dungeness River and the Bedrock Aquifer, Clallam County.* 2001. Gibbons. WA Dept. of Ecology.

C. Stock Analysis / Rebuilding / Recovery

- *1992 Washington State Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory (SASSI).* 1993. WDFW and Washington Tribes.
- *Dungeness Chinook Acclimation Ponds / Chinook Broodstock Program.* 1996-present. Jobs in the Woods (BIA), Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Dungeness Chinook Captive Broodstock Program.* 1992-present. WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, USFWS, volunteers.
- *Dungeness Chinook Redd Mapping Study.* 1992-2002. Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Dungeness Chinook Salmon Rebuilding Project Progress Report, 1992-1993.* 1995. Smith, WDFW and Wampler, USFWS.
- *Dungeness Fall Pink Captive Broodstock Program and Tagging.* 1995-present. WDFW, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, USFWS.
- *Dungeness Pink Outmigration.* 1994. USFWS.
- *Dungeness River Pink and Chinook Salmon Historical Abundance, Current Status and Restoration.* 1993. Lichatowich. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Dungeness Salmonid Life History Study.* 1998. Hirschi and Reed. Prepared for Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe. Life History Assessment continues by the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (2002).

D. Instream Flow, Water Conservation & Water Quality Studies

- *Dungeness Bay Bathymetry, Circulation and Fecal Coliform Studies - Phase I.* August, 2001. Rensel, J. and Smayda, T. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Dungeness Bay Bathymetry, Circulation and Fecal Coliform Studies - Phase II.* April, 2003. Rensel, J. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- Dungeness River and Matriotti Creek Fecal Coliform Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load Study. May 2002. Sargeant, D., WA Department of Ecology Environmental Assessment Program.
- *Dungeness River / Matriotti Creek TMDL Study Preliminary Data Results for Nov. 1999 – Oct. 2000.* January 2001. Sargeant.
- *Dungeness River In-Stream Flow Side Channel Study.* 2003. USBOR for Department of Ecology and Clallam County.
- *Dungeness River Irrigation Ditch Leakage Assessment.* 1993. Montgomery Water Group. Prepared for WA Dept. of Ecology, and Dungeness River Agricultural Water Users Association.
- *Dungeness Sediment Reduction for Fish/Shellfish Project.* 1999-2002. Sediment / temperature monitoring instream and extensive bay / small tributaries monitoring. In cooperation with WA Dept. of Ecology, Clallam County, WA DOH, CCWF funds.
- *Fish Habitat Analysis for the Dungeness River Using the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology.* 1991. Wampler and Hiss, USFWS.
- Groundwater measurements to determine hydraulic continuity connections. 2000-2001. USGS.
- *Instream Flow Recommendations for Dungeness-Quilcene Area Salmon and Steelhead Streams, 1993.* 2000. Hiss, USFWS, Dungeness River Restoration Work Group, with WA Dept. of Ecology review of Dungeness watershed streams.

- *Recommended Instream Flows for the Lower Dungeness River, 1993.* 2000. Hiss, USFWS, Dungeness River Restoration Work Group, with WA Dept. of Ecology review of Dungeness watershed streams.
- *SNOTEL gauges* (2) installation in upper Dungeness to predict instream flows, drought, flooding. 1998-1999. NRCS for Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Stream flow measurements* (on river, tributaries, irrigation ditches), Dungeness River. 1924-present / ongoing. USGS. Also flow measurements by WA Dept. of Ecology, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Agricultural Water Users Association. Includes "real-time monitoring" on five irrigation outtakes.

II. RESTORATION AND EDUCATION PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

A. Restoration Projects & Programs

- *Burlingame Bridge Widening and Habitat Restoration.* 2001. Clallam County.
- *Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).* Ongoing. NRCS.
- *Dungeness Irrigation System Improvements*—Projects to improve water conveyance efficiency/fisheries survival (fish screens, ditch pipe lining, siphon replacement). Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe/WDFW, JFE-DNR, 1994-1998, IAC 1999-2001, WA SRFB 1999-2001. Clallam Conservation District/CCWF, 1999-2001. Sequim-Dungeness Agricultural Water Users Association, NRCS.
- *Dungeness Large Woody Debris Placement.* 1996-2001. JFE-DNR, JIW-BIA & IAC, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Dungeness Riparian Habitat Restoration Program.* 1997 – 2001. Acquisition of conservation easements. North Olympic Land Trust, Clallam County.
- *Dungeness River Bank Stabilization*—Bioengineering projects to stabilize eroding banks in lower river. Clallam County/EPA, WDFW, JFW-DNR, and County roads/bridges projects. 1994.
- *Dungeness USFS Roads Sediment Reduction Project.* 2001 Stabilization completed. USFS, in partnership with Clallam Conservation District, Pacific Coast Watershed Project, WA Conservation Corps and Olympic National Forest.
- *Sequim Prairie Irrigation Channel/Fish Screens/By-Pass/Habitat Restoration Project.* 1999-2001. Joint Funding WACERT, Sustainable Solutions, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe. Completed by Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Stream Restoration Projects* (fencing/re-vegetation along rivers/creeks- Gray Wolf, Bell, Cassalery, Hurd, Matriotti, Meadowbrook, Siebert). 1994 – present. JFE-DNR, Clallam County, Clallam Conservation District, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Youth Conservation Corps, Siebert Creek Group.

B. Public Education Projects

- "*A Manual of Tools for Understanding the Natural History of the Dungeness River Watershed.*" 1996. Clark, Clark and Newberry. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- "*Every River Has Its People" (The 1993 State of the Dungeness River Report).* 1993. Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Public Involvement and Education (PIE) Grant, Puget Sound Water Quality Authority.
- "*Keys to an Understanding of the Natural History of the Dungeness River System.*" 1996. Clark and Clark. Prepared for the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- Dungeness Bay Stewardship Initiative. 1999. Clallam County, CCWF.
- Dungeness Bay Tour. 1998. Clallam County.
- Dungeness Bay Watchers. 1999. Public Involvement and Education (PIE) Grant, Puget Sound Water Quality Authority, Clallam County.
- *Dungeness River Audubon Center at Railroad Bridge Park* – Public access, education, research, annual river festival. Ongoing. Rainshadow Foundation, Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.

- *Dungeness River Riparian Landowners Education Project* – "Living on the River" booklet. 1998. Clallam County, CCWF.
- *Living by the Coast, Coastal Processes Workshops.* 1998-1999. CZM, Clallam County.
- Matriotti Creek Environmental Learning Area. 1992 – Ongoing. Clallam County.
- *Pollution Prevention Outreach Program* (Landowner Education). 1994-1995. Clallam and Jefferson Conservation Districts, WSU Cooperative Extension, funded by Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe/EPA grant.
- *Salmon in the Dungeness River: From Abundance to Emptiness, Parts 1 & 2.* McNulty, T. 2001. Prepared with the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Sequim Irrigation Festival – Increasing Awareness of the Dungeness River*--Parade entry and "River Gone Run" play. 1996-1998. Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Olympic Theatre Arts, and PIE Grant.
- Stream Keepers of Clallam County. 1999 to present. Clallam County.

III. STUDIES / PROJECTS IN PROGRESS 1998-2003

A. Projects / Plans / Studies / Programs in Progress

- *"Comprehensive Irrigation District Management Plan."* WA Department of Agriculture and Ecology with Agricultural Water Users Association. Due 2003.
- *Clallam County Flood Plan Update.* 2000-2003. Clallam County with cooperators.
- *Dungeness Bay TMDL.* 2000-2002. WA Dept. of Ecology, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe and cooperators.
- *Dungeness Estuary Restoration / Schoolhouse Bridge Widening*—studies and planning. 1999-present. Clallam County, U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, and U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in cooperation with DRRWG and DRMT.
- *Dungeness Irrigation System Improvements*. Projects in progress to 2003. To improve water conveyance efficiency/fisheries survival. Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe / Sequim-Dungeness Agricultural Water Users Association, Clallam Conservation District, NRCS.
- *Dungeness Scour Chain Study of Bedload Scour and Deposition.* 1999-2002. (Data collection completed 2002.) BIA/Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Dungeness USFS Roads Sediment Reduction Project.* 2002-ongoing. Stabilization / decommission and repair. USFS, in partnership with Clallam Conservation District, Pacific Coast Watershed Project, WA Conservation Corps. and Olympic National Forest.
- *EIS for Comprehensive Water Conservation Management Plan.* Eckert, P. 2003.
- *Groundwater modeling project.* 2003. In progress. WA Department of Ecology.
- *Instream flow study* to show connections between mainstem and side channels. US Bureau of Reclamation. 2002 Data collection completed. For Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.
- *Recommended Land Protection Strategies for the Dungeness River Riparian Area.* Working Draft. May 2003. Dungeness River Restoration Workgroup.
- *Restoring the Dungeness: An Overview of the Dungeness River Restoration Strategy.* May 2003. Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe.

B. Planning

- *State HB 2496 North Olympic Peninsula Salmon Recovery Planning (WRIA's 17-20).* 1998-present. Clallam County lead.
- *State HB 2514 Watershed Planning (WRIA 18)* 1998-present. Cooperative governments in lead entity, DRMT planning group. Clallam County lead.
- *Clallam County Marine Resource Committee.* 2001-present/ongoing.

DRAFT Elwha-Dungeness Watershed Plan Distribution List
For SEPA DS/Adoption Notice and Addendum

ESSENTIAL

Federal Department, Agencies, Organizations

Olympic National Park

Port Angeles, WA 98362

Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge
33 S. Barr Road
Port Angeles, WA 98362

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
1200 Sixth Ave.
Seattle, WA 98124-2255

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
David Turner

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Port Angeles, WA 98362

NOAA Fisheries
510 Desmond Drive SE
Lacey, WA 98503

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Tim Romanski
510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 102
Lacey, WA 98503-1273

U.S. Forest Service, Supervisor
P.O. Box 280
Quilcene, WA 98376

U.S. Geological Survey
Brian Drost
1201 Pacific Avenue, Suite 600
Tacoma, WA 98402

Tribal Governments

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Chair
2851 Lower Elwha Road
Port Angeles, WA 98363

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Chair
1033 Old Blyn Hwy
Sequim, WA 98382

Washington State Agencies

WA Department of Agriculture
Linda Crerar
P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560

WA Department of Community Development
Peter Riley
P.O. Box 48300
Olympia, WA 98504-3000

Department of Ecology
Barbara Ritchie
P.O. Box 47703
Olympia, WA 98504-7703

Department of Ecology
Cynthia Nelson
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

Department of Ecology Library
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

Department of Fish & Wildlife
Randy Johnson
332 E. 5th Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Department of Fish & Wildlife
Cynthia Pratt
P.O. Box 43200
Olympia, WA 98504-3155

Department of Health
Jan Haywood
P.O. Box 47820
Olympia, WA 98504-7820

Department of Natural Resources
SEPA Center
P.O. Box 47015
Olympia, WA 98504-7015

Department of Transportation
Ernie Combs
P.O. Box 47331
Olympia, WA 98504-7331

Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
Allen Fiksdal
P.O. Box 43172
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

Governor's Salmon Recovery Office
P.O. Box 43135
Olympia, WA 98504

Puget Sound Action Team
John Cambalik
P.O. Box 3622
Sequim, WA 98382

Puget Sound Action Team
John Dohrman
P.O. Box 40900
Olympia, WA 98504-0900

County and Local Governments

City of Port Angeles
Brad Collins

City of Sequim Public Works
James Bay
152 W. Cedar
Sequim, WA 98382

City Council, City of Sequim
John Beitzel
588 Sindars Rd.
Sequim WA 98382

Clallam County Department of Public Works
223 E. 4th Street
Port Angeles, WA 89362

Jefferson County Board of Commissioners

Organizations and Business

Agnew Irrigation District
4850 Lost Mountain Road
Sequim, WA 98382

Clallam Conservation District
Joe Holtrop
111 E. Third, Room 2A
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Clallam County Public Utility District #1
Mike Kitz
2431 E. Highway 101
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Daishowa America Inc. (need new name, etc.)

Dry Creek Water Association, Inc.
Cindy Kelly

Dungeness River Water User's Association
Mike Jeldness
4850 Lost Mountain Rd.
Sequim, WA 98382

William G. Reed
Graysmarsh LLC
PO Box 21866
Seattle, WA 98111-3866

Green Crow Partnership

Clallam County Marine Resources Committee

Merrill & Ring Timber Company

North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPLE)
Selinda Barkhuis
223 E. 4th Street, Suite 5
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Sunland Water and Sewer District
Dick Stuhr
137 Fairway Dr.
Sequim, WA 98382

Libraries

NOLS Port Angeles Branch Library
2210 S. Peabody Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362

NOLS Sequim Branch Library
630 N. Sequim Avenue
Sequim, WA 98382

Academic Institutions

Peninsula College

Newspapers

Peninsula Daily News

Sequim Gazette

SECONDARY (these can be emailed)

1. National Biological Service
2. Pacific Fishery Management Council
3. Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, John Hollowed
4. WA Department of Community, Trade & Economic Development, Dr. Robert G. Whitlam, P.O. Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504-8343
5. WA Department of Social and Health Services, Bob Hubenthal, Capitol Programs Office Bldg. #2, P.O. Box 45848, Olympia, WA 98504-5848
6. Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation/Salmon Recovery Funding, Natural Resources Building, P.O. Box 40917, Olympia, WA 98504-0917
7. WA State Parks & Recreation Commission, Bill Jolly, P.O. Box 42668, Olympia, WA 98504-2668
8. WSU Cooperative Extension, 223 E. 4th Street, PA
9. Port of Port Angeles
10. Clean Water Work Group, c/o Valerie Streeter
11. Comprehensive Irrigation District Management Plan Technical Advisory Committee, c/o Pat Crain
12. Dungeness River Restoration Work Group, c/o Cathy Lear
13. Elwha Place Homeowners' Association
14. Elwha River Restoration Work Group
15. Friends of the Elwha
16. Graysmarsh Farms, 331 Graysmarsh Lane, Sequim, WA 98382
17. Native American Fish and Wildlife Society
18. North Olympic Environmental Resource Center
19. North Olympic Land Trust
20. North Olympic Salmon Coalition
21. Olympic Natural Resources Center (ONRC, Forks)
22. Olympic Rivers Council
23. Pacific Fishery Management Council
24. Pacific State Marine Fisheries Commission
25. Protect the Peninsula's Future
26. Rescue Elwha Area Lakes
27. Education caucus, get from Val
28. Environment caucus, get from Val
29. Recreation caucus, get from Val/I think this one is defunct
30. Sport fishing caucus, get from Val
31. Clallam Bay Branch Library
32. Port Townsend Public Library
33. University of Washington, William H. Rodgers, Jr.
34. Port Townsend Leader
35. several additional Ecology names, potentially