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PACIFIC COUNTY

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

GRANT NUMBER G0089033

JULY 1, 1988 through JUNE 30, 1989

by

PACIFIC COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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1989

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PACIFIC COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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CHARLESTON, SC 29405-2413

HD211.W2 P3 1989

ABSTRACT 1

TITLE:	Long Beach Peninsula Dune Management Study
AUTHOR:	Ardell McPhail, Project Coordinator
SUBJECT:	Dunes Management Plan
DATE:	July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989
PARTICIPANT:	Dunes Management Committee Members Doug Canning, Department of Ecology Ardell McPhail, Project Coordinator
PROJECT NUMBER:	Grant Number G0089033

SUMMARY: The Dune Management Committee, made up of citizens from the Long Beach Peninsula, was appointed by the Pacific County Commissioners to develop a land use management plan for the dunes area of the peninsula. After 18 months of preparation, public education meetings and much deliberation, the Dune Management Committee completed a final draft of the Dune Management Plan, adhering close attention to a matter of most importance: "the need for orderly, limited usage or real development of the dunelands and beaches in order to conserve what is unique and irreplaceable."

The plan takes a conservative approach to dunes management, outlining five important elements: General Management, Natural Resources, Recreation, Land Use, and Safety. The plan further defines the committees' 12 goals, of which includes, the protection of dunes from destructive activities, fair, consistent enforcement of regulations, adequate public access to the beach, local input into landuse issues and an up-to-date plan that is workable for all. For the most part the Dune Management Plan is made up of decisions on goals and policies reflecting a group consensus and the diverse opinions and backgrounds of the population of the Long Beach Peninsula and the users of the dunelands and beaches.

Exhibit # 1

. Dunes Management Plan

Final draft from committee

I Mark Carey

DUNES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR THE

LONG BEACH PENINSULA

PACIFIC COUNTY, WASHINGTON

JUNE, 1989

The preparation of this plan was financially aided through a grant from the Washington State Department of Ecology with funds obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and appropriated for Section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

Dunes Management Committee Members

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Staff
Douglas Canning, Department of Ecology
Ardell McPhail, Project Coordinator

Dear Reader,

The fourteen members of the Dunes Management Committee, Ardell McPhail our coordinator, and Douglas Canning, Dept. of Ecology have met for the past year. Meetings have been most often weekly. Argument has been vigorous, if polite, and those of opposing views have often been able to dissuade each other. We have been advised at length by the best of scientific, legal, biological, botanical, governmental, geological, oceanographic, and academic authorities and have endlessly argued their conclusions. We have included the opinions of law enforcement and park regulatory agencies from three states. We have been provided with many publications and maps both current and historical. Although we are not always unanimous in our conclusions we are in agreement upon the matter of most importance: **the need for orderly, limited usage or real development of the dunelands and beaches in order to conserve what is unique and irreplaceable.**

No one current in world affairs can be unaware of the damage done to our global environment by the unrestrained application of the technological revolution in the last centuries. The damage to our own small segment is as yet not the most serious. Neither is it trivial. It is imperative that our government and citizenry recognize that the economic pressures to use and build have now reached the critical point. The capacity of our land to absorb man-made change without losing it's uniqueness is threatened. The preservation of the ocean beach and Willapa Bay is the foundation of our economy. It is also the reason we choose to reside here.

We know we must and will continue to build and develop for such is the cornerstone of capitalism and free economy. Perhaps what is urgently needed is a sense of shared destiny. We must accept that preservation of what is irreplaceable must be given equal weight with personal choice about how to use one's property or choose one's means of recreation. We must all increasingly recognise the effect of our personal choices upon one finite and shrinking world, our neighbors, and the citizenry everywhere who own some share of the beauty of headlands and beaches. Then we must all undestand and be willing to relinquish some of our personal choices to the need of the common good. This is the thrust of the Shorelines Management Act of the Washington legislature and its resultant local master plans. This was the enabling principle of our committee's formation.

An enlightened society is one that takes care of the place where it lives, its economy, laws, and governing. Urgently now, the list must include ecology and environment. To address this we must balance the conflicting interests in the preservation of our most valuable asset, the peninsular dunes, beaches and seashore. It behooves the governed as well as the governors to

learn how the physical world works and to adapt and accept our laws and regulations accordingly.

This study has disclosed that ours is a fragile and changing sandspit. We are not living upon a solid ground of rock and soil stablized for millenia, but rather, an elongated pile of shifting sand. It is formed by the sands issuing from the Columbia River and just as constantly being eroded by the winds and sea. In the memory of most of us, and since the completion of the north jetty, we have been in a positive balance with accretion of the beach westward. We have assumed this would continue forever and that the land configuations are stable. Our scientists advise us that this is not to be so. We must adjust our plans to the knowledge that the river's gift of sand is diminishing and that the store of sand on Peacock Spit is gone. We, therefore, may face erosion, and such is predicted. The natural defense of the foredunes is the best defense, and the preservation of the foredunes is as paramount as the preservation of the purity of Willapa Bay.

In keeping with the above we present our conclusions.

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BACKGROUND

The Dune Management Committee, made up of citizens from the Long Beach Peninsula, was appointed by the Pacific County Commissioners to develop a land use management plan for the dunes area. The formation of this committee was recommended by the Citizen's Planning Task Force in their revision of the subarea Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the Long Beach Peninsula. The latter group believed there were many issues specific to the dune area that required more indepth study than was given in the comprehensive plan update.

A regional meeting was held in December, 1987 to involve local citizens and local and state agency staff in a discussion of issues and concerns in the dunes area. With strong expressed interest in the development of a plan and policies for the dune area and the promise of funding and technical assistance from the Department of Ecology, the County appointed the Dunes Management Committee in February, 1988.

A series of public education meetings were held for the first three months of the process. Topics included: Overview of Dune Management and Planning, Coastal Accretion and Erosion, Physical and Biological Dune Processes, Accreted Land Ownership, Groundwater and Wetlands, Flood Management and Federal Flood Insurance Programs, Economics of the Peninsula, Shorelines Master Program and Regulations, Land Use Law, and Dune Management and Maintenance at Nedonna Beach, Oregon. (See appendix for reference materials provided by the various speakers.)

The public education meetings were also recorded on video tape and will be made available to the local libraries as a continuing education resource.

For the most part, the Dunes Management Committee made decisions on goals and policies by group consensus. When they became stalemated, policies were included in the plan if there was a majority in favor. The committee was selected to represent the diverse opinions and backgrounds of the population of the Long Beach Peninsula in order to ensure input from all groups. Public meetings were held periodically to solicit further input.

GOALS

1. Develop a plan that is workable for all.

2. Ensure an up-to-date plan.

3. Ensure fair, consistent enforcement of regulations.

4. Ensure that the dunes area is a safe place.

5. Protect the dunes from destructive activities.

6. Maintain a clean, beautiful Peninsula.

7. Preserve some areas of open space within the dunes.

8. Set aside areas for recreational activities.

9. Ensure adequate public access to the beach.

10. Ensure that any development in the dunal areas shall be in an orderly fashion, and such developments complement each other, and utilize and preserve our unique environment.

11. Maintain the aesthetics of the dunal area through a design review process.

12. Ensure local input into land use issues.

STUDY AREA

The Dunes Management Plan is focused on an area on the westerly side of the Long Beach Peninsula from Fort Canby State Park north to Leadbetter State Park, and from the westerly face of the primary dune east to the Line of 1889. The study area for this planning program was slightly larger--from Cape Disappointment north to Leadbetter Point, and from the offshore beach east through the dunelands and associated wetlands to the line of dense forest vegetation.

However, the plan also makes recommendations for land use and other activities elsewhere on the Peninsula. The committee chose to make these recommendations because they considered it desirable to direct certain land uses and activities away from the dunelands.

While for the most part the Peninsula dune area is considered as a whole, there are several different geographical features that require special consideration to be given and separate policies applied to a given area that may not apply to the whole area. It was deemed most appropriate to identify subsections of the dune area in order to effectively manage these areas. When a policy applies only to a given section, it will be so stated, otherwise the policies apply to the entire dune area.

Subsections are as follows:

Section 1: Cape Disappointment: The area from the Columbia River north to Beard's Hollow. (These lands are predominantly owned and managed by the State Parks and Recreation Commission.)

Section 2: Seaview: Beard's Hollow to the south city limits of Long Beach. (Considerably more accretion in this area and little development at present west of J street in Seaview.)

Section 3: Long Beach: This is a political rather than geographical distinction. The County plan has no jurisdiction over the city.

Section 4: North limit of Long Beach to 201st street. (Less accretion than Section 2. Existing development is mixed. Lacks design planning.)

Section 5: Ocean Park South: 201st street to Bay Avenue in Ocean Park. (Beginnings of some erosion in this area.)

Section 6: Ocean Park North: Bay Avenue to Joe John's Rd. (290th) (More dense residential area.)

Section 7: Surfside: 290th to north limits of Surfside plus 108 feet. (No accretion, major foredune view obstruction problems. Good design policies for homes. Illegal dune cuts causing problems for neighbors.)

Section 8: Leadbetter: North of Surfside to Leadbetter Point (Lowlands with water and flood problems. State owned wildlife preserve at Leadbetter.)

GLOSSARY

Accretion: The seaward widening or extension of a sandspit by a positive balance between sand supply from the Columbia River and sand removal by wind and wave action.

Beach: The unconsolidated strip of sandspit extending from the low tide line to the seaward edge of shoreland vegetation, a narrow strip of sand paralleling the ocean or bay coastline.

Dunal areas, Dunelands: (See diagram next page) Seashore sand grass formations, and other vegetation, usually ridges parallel to sea and each other, created by wind and wave action and later stabilized by emergent characteristic coastal vegetation and trees. The **dunal area** extends from the seaward line of vegetation comprising the foredune to the established tree line eastward. (Ref. graphics showing eastward line.)

Erosion: The landward narrowing or retraction of a sandspit by a negative balance between sand supply from the Columbia River and sand removal by wind and wave action. Water erosion tends to move sand along the shoreline and remove it from the beach. Wind erosion tends to move sand about in the dunelands.

Foredune: The sand and grass ridge adjacent to the beach forming the primary barrier to sea and wave erosion. Also called primary dune.

Line of Dense Forest Vegetation: The irregular line formed on the dunal area by a dense line of trees between coastal wetlands and the upland. Scattered, outlying trees may lie on the dunelands. (See diagram)

"Non-permanent" Public Facilities: Examples include: viewing towers, toilets, walkways, parking lots, lighting, restrooms and informational kiosks.

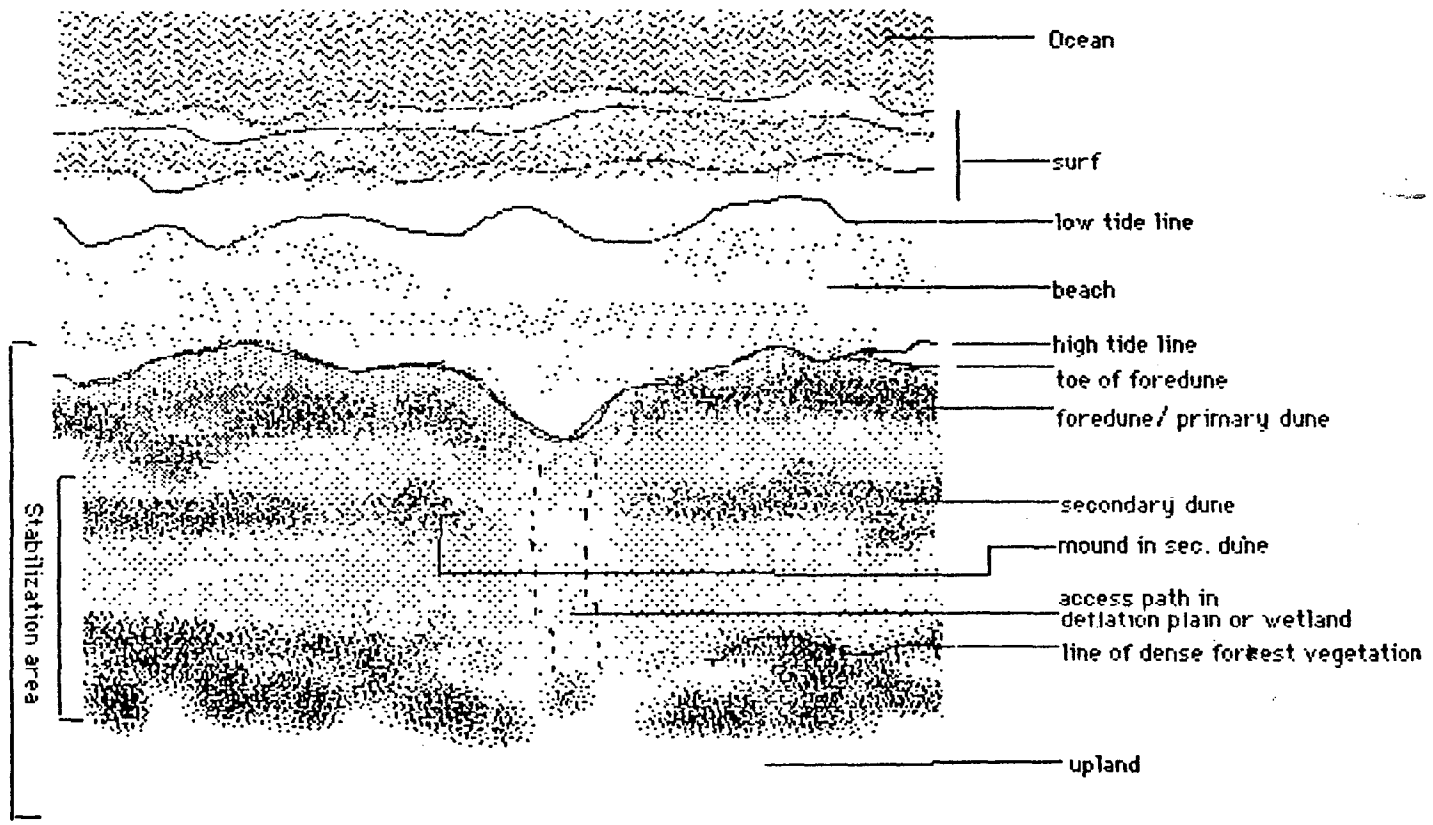
Open Space: Scenic areas both public and private left in so far as possible in its natural state and designated for public viewing devoid of permanent structures.

"Permanent" Structures: Buildings other than non-permanent public facilities.

Primary Dune: Same as foredune.

Public Access: The means by dedicated path or road allowing physical approach to the beach from the upland through the dunes.

Stabilizaton: The protection or replacement of the dune from erosion or removal by growth of natural vegetation or by man-made structural means.



GENERAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

In studying the Long Beach Peninsula dunelands, two facts seem to stand out. The first is that the dunelands are a natural system formed and altered by the action of tides, waves, wind, vegetation, and a supply of sedimentary sand. Second, given the presence of these elements, coastlines take on a form common the world over.

These facts of dune formation appear to suggest stability. However, this seeming stability is counteracted by the other salient fact, that of unpredictable duneland formation. Changes in any of the formative factors will change the pattern of dune formation. The Long Beach Peninsula provides an excellent example of this inconsistency. The Peninsula itself is a product of slow accretion during thousands of years of deposition from the Columbia River. However, two recent acts of man have altered the normal dune and coastal processes on the Long Beach Peninsula. Following the construction of the Columbia River's North Jetty in 1915, there was a very rapid accretion on the ocean side. During the 1930s, European Beach Grass was planted along the coast to stabilize dunes; this led to the formation of taller, more densely vegetated dunes.

Accretion-erosion patterns on the Long Beach Peninsula have changed during the past decade. Prior to 1978, the entire ocean beach of the Peninsula was accretional, (average rate) with only scattered, short-term incidents of erosion. During the past decade, the rate of accretion has decreased (average accretion rate). The south Peninsula between the Columbia River Jetty and North Head reversed and has been erosional (rate). While the shoreline or beach accretion has slowed, the westward movement of the grassline has not. This reflects that in the past the grassline was not building westward as rapidly as the shoreline accretion. (It appears that the 65-year history of rapid accretion (1915-1980) has, at least temporarily, ended and that the Peninsula has been static for the past 10 years.) Whether the erosion pattern south of North head will spread north is speculative.

Experts have been reluctant to make predictions about the future of our dunelands. However, they have counseled caution in our approach and respect for the unpredictability of Mother Nature. It is therefore the opinion of the Dunes Management Committee that a conservative approach to dunes management be adopted. This approach must in some way recognize the potential for change in coastal formation.

Goals:

1. Ensure an up-to-date plan.

2. Develop a plan that is workable for all.

3. Ensure fair, consistent enforcement of regulations.

4. Ensure local input into land use issues.

Policies:

1. Review the dune management plan every 5-10 years to allow for economic or natural changes.

2. Appoint a Dunes Study Group to act as a watchdog advisory body charged with the following responsibilities:
   a. Act as a repository for information on coastline phenomena. Collect and catalog incoming scientific, economic, and sociological data.
   b. Act aggressively as a public information and education source so that citizens would be aware of coastline processes.
   c. Organize a system to monitor height of the frontal dune, accretion and/or erosion rates, water table, and state and federal laws governing duneland use.
   d. Act as advisors to the Board of County Commissioners. In this capacity, the DSG could recommend revision to the Peninsula Comprehensive Plan, the need for a new study of unexpected events, and other issues.
   e. Act as a coordinating agency for county, state and federal studies and programs to ensure economy of effort and lack of duplication.

3. Formalize the Dunes Study Group by county resolution and appoint the nucleus from the present Dunes Management Committee.
   a. Institute overlapping terms of office to ensure continuity.
   b. Consult the DSG for nominations to fill vacancies.
   c. Require a yearly report on its actions to be presented to the County Commissioners.

4. Develop a funding plan to provide monies for adequate enforcement of land use laws and other ordinances in the dunes area to the planning department, sheriff's department and the prosecutors office. Suggestions include: a. fines and forfeitures, b. day use and user fees, c. festival parking fees, d. Centennial Clean Water monies, e. Coastal Zone Management funds.

5. Adequate enforcement of dune protective ordinances must be provided.

NATURAL RESOURCE ELEMENT

The Long Beach Peninsula has a unique and invaluable natural resource in the ocean, beach, and grassy dune wetland open space. The pristine value of this area is difficult to assess in strictly economic terms. Without a doubt, this environment is the attraction that brings tourists to the area for short term visits. We need to be mindful of the axiom that to alter the natural features of unique geography for some gainful purpose is to diminish the reason why the area is unique. Some have warned about "irretrievable losses" if the natural resource is substantially altered.

In managing this natural resource, the benefits must be understood. The accreted lands and dunes provide a physical barrier against the sea. The series of low sand dunes, stabilized by nature with dune grasses, protect inland areas from damaging inundation caused by a combination of high tides and storms, from the harmful effects of wind-blown sand, and dissipate wave energy that could cause flooding. They also serve as pollution-free recharge areas for our fresh water aquifer. Though accretion has been a way of life here, erosion has begun principally in front of the North Jetty to North Head. Thus, the accreted lands become a buffer area if we enter an erosion era.

Goals and policies related to the natural resources of the area must weigh the benefits of natural open space, safety factors, and the esthetic value of the area. The issue of dune modification was the most controversial for the dunes management committee. It is recommended that the future Dunes Committee continue to look at this issue carefully.

Goals:

1. Protect the dunes from destructive activities.

2. Preserve some areas of open space along the dunes.

3. Maintain a clean, beautiful Peninsula.

Policies:

1. Consider the foredune as untouchable.

2. No disturbance of the foredune shall be allowed except as necessary for stabilization such as planting.

3. No modification shall be allowed in the 100 foot protective strip and any dunal formation westward thereof.

4. Areas should be set aside or identified to be used in a non-destructive way such as open space, natural areas, national preserves, and/or public parks containing "non-permanent" buildings. (see glossary)

5. The Pacific County Planning Department in cooperation with the State Parks Commission shall initiate studies of beach access by elevated roads and walkways that do not disturb the foredune. If studies prove the feasibility, access shall be by this method.

6. Consideration shall be given to filling and revegetating existing foredune cuts where feasible.

7. No action in the dunes will be tolerated which adversely affects the upper fresh water aquifer.

8. Request that the County and State do a feasibility study to designate the Long Beach Peninsula dunelands as a National Seashore or comparable. Management of a National Seashore should be retained by local jurisdictions as presently arranged at Ebbey's Landing.

9. All state-owned lands in the dunes shall be declared "open space" and building or alterations allowed as necessary to carry out other policies within this plan. As future land is donated to the state, it shall be declared open space as well. Development of day use parks at recommended locations is encouraged.

RECREATION ELEMENT

The Long Beach Peninsula becomes a seasonal haven for tourists and locals alike to enjoy recreational activities unique to the state. Wave watching, beach combing, beach driving, picnicking, horseback riding, jogging and walking on the beach, sandcastle building, and kite flying are but a few of the activities on the peninsula.

Recreational activities must not interfere with the protective barrier of the foredune system.

Goals:

1. Ensure adequate public access to the beach.

2. Set aside areas for recreational activities.

Policies:

1. Adequate parking areas and sanitary facilities shall be provided for users of newly created recreational opportunities.

2. Elevated walkways and roadways shall be provided to prevent destruction of the dunes. It is the intent of this policy to limit the number of walkways in long plat development to the minimum and to encourage consolidation of access.

3. No motorized vehicles shall be allowed in the dunal area other than authorized public vehicles.

4. An ongoing education program about the fragility of the dunes shall be adopted for the Peninsula and pertinent information included in various tourist information materials.

5. Adequate parking and sanitary facilities shall include:

a. Some type of paving to control dust and sand blowing. Possibly government surplus airstrip matting could be obtained. Grass growing through permeable surfaces such as crushed rock or matting should be removed by non-toxic means.

b. The parking sites should not be located near the foredune or the building setback lines so as not to harm the view of nearby homesites.

c. Those parking sites in remote areas require supervision by either volunteer or paid attendants with some means of communication with the sheriff's deputies. This is to preclude

1) automobile buglary, 2) dumping of household garbage in the parking lot containers, 3) disorderly or noisesome activities.

d. Where feasible, lighting capacity should be installed. The use of this would be at the discretion of sheriff's and parks officials. (Police have advised that lighting can be misused by youthful auto users causing noisy disturbances.)

e. Some means of financing the operation of the parking lots is needed. Suggestions have included parking meters, a collectable charge made by the park managers, the use of parking lots as sites for street dances and other activities where the users could be charged, and the provision of tax funds by the state legislature that mandated the parking areas. Another suggestion is to franchise the parking areas to private operators who could staff and charge fees in a manner regulated by the county commissioners.

f. A function of supervision would be to control noise levels of unstructured activities and to prevent use of parking areas for moving vehicle activities.

g. One pathway to the beach and through the foredune should be provided at each parking area as the only foot access to the beach.

h. Toilet facilities should be provided and maintained in a sanitary state. In remote areas only outhouses would be possible but these should be made of metal upon concrete foundations so as to be fireproof and nonremovable.

i. Signs should be posted defining the proper use of dunes and beaches and prohibiting the use of firearms and fireworks on any portion of the beaches or dunes, and prohibiting campfires in the dunal grass areas. The warnings should include prohibition of any RV's in the dunal areas. There need to be signs that also give general instructions such as are found at the beach approaches concerning speed limits, driving on clam beds, and safety considerations such as swimming, mounting logs on incoming tides, etc.

j. Instead of being only negatively prohibitive, signs or legends could be placed in kiosks that persuade the public to share responsibility for the preservation of the fagile dunal system. Encourage school contests for the best posters to be placed in the kiosks that explain why restrictions are needed on beach and dune usage.

LAND USE ELEMENT

In some of the Sections of this study area, there is existing development and potentially room for further development. The purpose of this element is to provide guidelines for that development consistent with the rest of the dune management plan. These guidelines are to be used along with the Long Beach Peninsula Comprehensive Land Use Plan and existing or subsequent zoning ordinances.

Goals:

1. Ensure that any development in the dunal areas are in an orderly fashion, and such developments complement each other, and utilize and preserve our unique environment.

2. Maintain the esthetics of the dunal area through a design review process.

3. Ensure local control over property on the Peninsula without the illegal taking of private property rights.

Policies:

1. There should be a joint survey of a common Seashore Conservation Line-County Grass Line in 1990 by the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Department of Ecology, and Pacific County. This standardized line should be resurveyed every five years or as necessary.

2. In the event of coastal erosion eastward of the 1990 surveyed grassline, the building line shall be moved eastward on a yearly basis a distance equal to the amount of erosion. In the event that erosion occurs exceeding the previously established accretion, the building setback shall be moved eastward an amount equal to the erosion excess.

3. The setback easterly from the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership should be standardized at ten feet for those who do not own west of the upland ownership line..

4. For owners of property that includes west of the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership the formula which determines easterly setback from the Grass Line is understandable and is working; there is no need to change the formula.

5. The height of buildings on the furthest westward lots shall be restricted to 24 feet above the existing average grade level

along the building line. (The intent of this policy is to keep a low profile on the front line of buildings.)

6. Require notification by the County to anyone within 600 feet of a proposed site where there is a request for a variance from the applicable regulatory control.

7. The Pacific County Planning Department in cooperation with local fire and emergency services shall develop a plan for access to structures by fire and emergency vehicles throughout the dune area. Of priority interest is the Seaview Section #2 to provide a north-south fire and utility access road between 30th and 35th Streets.

8. The County Planning Department shall formulate a disclosure statement regarding the dynamic nature of the Long Beach Peninsula Coastline. This disclosure statement must be presented to prospective buyers of duneland property by the seller or agent. The disclosure statement will inform the prospective buyer that like all coastal areas, the Long Beach Peninsula beach and dunes area is in a constant state of change. The statement should include an explanation of the possibilities of accretion and erosion and the resulting effect on the deflation plain and foredune. In addition, because of prevailing winds, the height of the foredune is unpredictable and ocean views may become obstructed. A statement of accretion and erosion and a 50 year history shall also be included. The Planning Department should propose an ordinance to the Board of County Commissioners setting forth the disclosure statement system and containing penalties for failure to disclose. The Prosecutor shall design a "hold harmless" clause to protect the County.

Building Setback Line by Section:

9. Section #1 (Cape Disappointment) : No recommendation. This is State Parks land.

10. Section #2 (Seaview): No development shall be allowed west of the 1889 line with the exception of non-permanent public facilities and public access. This line shall be reviewed every five years.

11. Section #3 (Long Beach): No recommendation, City of Long Beach.

12. Section #4 (North limit of Long Beach to 201st): Adopt the existing building setback line. Review of this line shall be done every 5 years. (From the north city limits of Long Beach as of January 1, 1974, draw a straight line to the middle of Cranberry Road as follows: Starting 200 feet easterly of the 1968 Seashore

Conservation Line traveling north to the middle of Cranberry road at which point measure 1/4 the distance between the easterly edge of the protective strip to the 1889 line. North of the middle of Cranberry Road the setback line is 1/4 the distance between the easterly edge of the protective strip to the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership.)

13. Section #5 (Ocean Park South): Freeze the existing 1983 grassline and replace the building line formula with the 1976 monumented grassline. This line will be reviewed in 5 years.

14. Section #6 (Ocean Park North): Adopt the 1976 monumented traverse line as the building line. This line will be reviewed in 5 years.

15. Sections #4. #5. and #6: There will be no westward movement of the building lines until there are 600 feet of accretion, at which time it may be considered to move the building line no more than 200 feet west.

16. Section #7 (Surfside): Freeze the existing building setback line. Review in 5 years.

17. Section #8 (Leadbetter): Construction shall be confined to the north-south high ridge which follows the west line of Section 33 and the west line of Section 28 (the same ridge as J Place extended>.

18. Lobby for legislative changes to facilitate trading of private property and state owned lands to eliminate the patchwork ownership of beach frontage in order to maintain large blocks of land in "public trust".

RV Parks

19. A special effort should be made by the Planning Department to find suitable RV park sites in the central strip of the Peninsula and designate these zones R-3 or C-1. If insufficient or no areas can be found, then placement must be allowed West of Highway 103. Such installations must conform to special restrictions.

20. The existing R-3 zone from the North boundary of Long Beach to Cranberry Road (in Duneplan Section 4) must be utilized as placement for RV parks before any other area, and no existing R-1 or R-1 areas west of Highway 103 shall be rezoned to R-3 or other.

21. An architectural Design Review Commission should be established with authority to approve or disapprove plans for RV sites, motels, and other tourist-type installations with respect

to density, health considerations, concealment of offensive elements, and overall aesthetic attractiveness.

22. Placement of RV parks near or on the dunal areas shall be subject to the following:

a. Density restrictions for septic tank, sewage system, and sewage treatment placement now decreed by County Health Department must be observed and enforced. Septic tank permits cannot now be issued without building permits or business licensing.

b. Parking sites for trailers and motorhomes should be concealed with fences or foliage so as to be invisible from beach and highway and residents to the north and south. Each trailer placement site should be divided from others by at least two trees and two evergreen bush plantings. Maintenance of this foliage is the contractual responsibility of the owner of the RV park.

c. Such RV rental spots shall begin 150 feet west of Highway 103 and in no case approach to within 600 feet of the 1976 monumented traverse line with greenbelts on both the east and west boundaries.

d. Those RV parks designed in conjunction with motel accomodations, especially those with recreational facilities should be given preference for the limited RV park sites.

e. One footpath per park shall be allowed for crossing the foredune to the beach. A footbridge across the foredune may be considered if experiments show that they are practical and effective in preserving the foredune.

f. Noise control over the use of outdoor radios, tape players, VCRs and other speakers should be a contractual responsibility of the owner or manager of the RV park.

g. The permanent Dunes Study Group will be the oversight agent to ensure noise, dust, refuse, and grounds maintenance adequacy. It will report to the planning department for correctional enforcement.

h. Revocation of a conditional use permit will be the penalty for failure of RV park management to maintain the above required elements. Pacific County will develop RV standards through ordinances and require them as a conditional use in specific zoning districts.

Other land use policies:

23. The Dunes Committee opposed the additional north-south road west of Hwy. 103 in the circulation element of the new Comprehensive Plan.

24. The county and/or state shall be encouraged to consolidate currently owned State Parks lands or to purchase available property east of the dunal area and west of 103 for park access where necessary to provide for future relatively small day use parks (recommended 1 to 20 acre parcels) at appropriate intervals along the beach west of Hwy. 103. Land should be acquired now while purchase is easier and less costly and held until needed and until funds for quality development and maintenance of said parks can be obtained. It is the intent of this statement that there shall be a system of small parks which make possible beach access for residents and visitors. It is also the intent that they be kept "small" to effect distribution of users along the length of the peninsula rather than cluster the use, and thus minimize the impact on fragile dunelands.

SAFETY ELEMENT

The Dunes Management Committee recognizes that when people are introduced in the dunelands there are potential safety issues that must be addressed. First, the dune grass is highly volatile, and with the help of frequent strong winds, fire can easily consume acres of grass in a short period of time. Nearby homes may be threatened unless precautions are taken to keep the grass away from buildings. Secondly, though there is a significant pheasant population living in the dunes and some may wish to hunt them, there are also people walking or playing in the dunes unaware that there may be hunters, particularly during the late summer or early fall season. Thirdly, motorized vehicles in the dunes may pose a safety problem to the dunes themselves as well as people walking or playing in the area. Thus, the following goals and policies were recommended to deal with these safety issues.

Goals:

1. Ensure that the dunes area is a safe place.

2. Protect the dunes from destructive activities.

Policies:

1. Because of fire hazard, fires and/or fireworks shall only be allowed 100 feet west of the grassline providing State Parks permits use in this area.

2. Fire and emergency vehicles shall be exempt from the law prohibiting driving on the primary dune and 100 foot protective strip.

3. Recommend that the fire district provide safety information about what homeowners can do to avoid dune fires damaging their property. For example: mow a 10 foot strip between the house and the dune grasses to create a fire break.

4. No hunting shall be allowed west of the following: Willows Road to 30th, north to the junction of Hwy. 101 and 103, continuing north on Hwy. 103 to 290th, west to K Street, K Street north to the south boundary of Surfside Estates, all of Surfside Estates, then continuing from the north boundary of Surfside Estates north on the high ridge to the south boundary of Leadbetter Point State Park.

5. No vehicular traffic shall be allowed on the foredune or 100 foot protective strip.

6. No vehicles or ORV's shall be allowed to operate off of any highway or road west the following: Willows Road to 30th, north to the junction of Hwy. 101 and Hwy. 103, west of 103 to 290th, west to K street, K Street north to the south boundary of Surfside Estates, then continuing north to J Place to the north boundary of Surfside Estates, then continuing north on the high ridge to south boundary of Leadbetter Point State Park.

7. Provide adequate enforcement of these policies.

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Appendix A contains a listing of speakers and resources provided to the Dunes Management Committee during their deliberations. All of the educational programs were open to the public.

Please number pages a, b, c, d, ...

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Throughout the early phase of the Peninsula Dunes Committee planning process, a series of public meetings were held which were devoted to providing the Committee and the community at large with information on the coastal dunes and related issues. This appendix to the Plan describes the information resources that were provided. Documentary information provided to the Committee was also made available to the public. Public speakers were drawn from the local community, the academic world, and state and federal agencies. The presentations were videotaped, and copies were made available to committee members for referral.

General Information on Coastal Planning and Natural Processes

On February 18, 1988, Mr. David W. Owens, Director, North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, delivered a keynote talk to the Long Beach Peninsula Dunes Management Citizen Advisory Committee.

His talk addressed coastal dune management in general, and particularly the problems inherent in developed coastal areas.

Documentary materials provided:

Battelle-Northwest. 1970. *The future of the Long Beach Peninsula seashore: Research report.* Battelle-Northwest, Richland, Washington for Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, and Pacific County Commissioners, South Bend, Washington.

Coastal Accretion and Erosion

Accretion -- the building up of shorelines and dunes -- has been a prominent feature of the Long Beach Peninsula since the turn of the Century, although there have been incidents of erosion -- the wearing away of shorelines -- both past and present.

On March 1, 1988 a presentation on coastal accretion and erosion was delivered by Dr. James B. Phipps, Grays Harbor College, Aberdeen. Dr. Phipps has degrees in geology and oceanography, and in 1978 prepared a report for the Washington Department of Ecology on coastal accretion and erosion.

His talk focused on coastal accretion and erosion in southwest Washington and particularly with respect to the Long Beach Peninsula; included a consideration of long term and recent trends, including the potential for a change from the present accretional pattern to erosional; and covered related issues such as sea level rise and seismic subsidence at a secondary level-of-emphasis.

Subsequently the Department of Ecology contracted with Dr. Phipps for an update of his 1978 accretion-erosion study, and in November, 1988, Dr. Phipps presented his findings in a second

presentation to the Committee. In April, 1989, an advance printing of Dr. Phipps' final draft was distributed to the Committee members.

Documentary materials provided:

Phipps, James B. & John M. Smith. 1978. *Coastal accretion and erosion in southwest Washington.* Washington Department of Ecology, Olympia.

Everts, Craig H., Greg Hartman & Steve Chesser. 1985. Sedimentation rates and channel deepening, mouth of Columbia River. pp 180-192 in: *Proceedings: West coast regional coastal design conference.*

Phipps, James B. 1989. *Coastal accretion and erosion in southwest Washington: 1977 - 1987* (Interim Printing). Shorelands and Coastal Zone Management Program, Washington Department of Ecology, Olympia.

US Army Corps of Engineers. *Bathymetric atlas of the Columbia River estuary.* selected maps.

Physical and Biological Dunes Processes

On March 16, 1988, Dr. Alfred M. Wiedemann, The Evergreen State College, Olympia delivered a talk on coastal dune physical and ecological processes. Dr. Wiedemann holds degrees in botany, and conducted his doctoral research on the Oregon coastal dunes.

His talk focused on coastal dune physical and ecological processes in southwest Washington and particularly with respect to the Long Beach Peninsula.

Documentary materials provided:

Wiedemann, Alfred M. 1984. Chapter 4: Dune processes, from: *The ecology of Pacific Northwest coastal sand dunes: A community profile. FWS/OBS-84/04.* US Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington.

Proctor, Charles M., et al. 1980. *An ecological characterization of the Pacific Northwest coastal region.* US Fish & Wildlife Service publication FWS/OBS-79-13. selected figures representing dunes processes.

Ground Water

On March 29, 1988, Alan Wald, hydrologist, Water Resources Program, Washington Department of Ecology, spoke on the subject of ground water on the Long Beach Peninsula, including salt water intrusion, recharge areas, and wetlands.

Documentary materials provided:

Tracey, J. V. 1978. *Ground-water resources of the North Beach Peninsula, Pacific County, Washington.* US Geological Survey Open-file Report 77-647.

Flood Risk, Management and Regulations

On April 12, 1988, Carl Cook and Larry Baisch, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Bothell, presented information on flood risk and the federal flood insurance program. Mr. Baisch presented information on the nature of coastal flooding, tsunamis, and surges; Mr. Cook discussed FEMA's flood insurance program. Tim D'Acci, Floodplain Management Section, Washington Department of Ecology made a brief presentation on the state's role.

Documentary materials provided:

Washington State Floodplain Management Act, Chapter 86.16 RCW.

Washington State Floodplain Management Rules, Chapter 173-158 WAC.

National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.

Washington State Shoreline Regulations

The principal Washington state shoreline regulations are the Seashore Conservation Act of 1967 and the Shoreline Management Act of 1971. The Seashore Conservation Act is implemented by the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission. The Shoreline Management Act is implemented by local governments through their shoreline master programs under the oversight of the Washington Department of Ecology. Complicating the state-local regulatory responsibilities are the complex patterns of Accreted Lands Ownership patterns caused by a series of contradictory case law decisions.

On April 26, 1988, David McKim, a retired Parks and Recreation Commission employee, and author of PRC's study on the evolution of accreted lands ownership patterns delivered a talk on the Seashore Conservation Act and Accreted Lands Ownership. His talk focused on the origins and purpose of the Seashore Conservation Act, and on the evolution of accreted lands ownership under Federal and Washington State legislation and case law. David Heiser, Environmental Coordination Chief, Parks and Recreation Commission was present to answer questions about current Parks Commission policy.

Additionally, Mark Carey, Pacific County Planning Director, provided information on the Shoreline Management Act and the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program.

Documentary materials provided:

Washington State Seashore Conservation Act, Chapter 43.51 RCW

Washington State Shoreline Management Act, Chapter 90.58 RCW

Pacific County Shoreline Master Program

Dune Elements from Shoreline Master Programs: Pacific County, Ilwaco, Long Beach, and South Bend; Grays Harbor County, Ocean Shores, and Westport.

McKim, David. 1982. *The evolution of accreted lands ownership on the ocean beaches of the Long Beach Peninsula.* Washington Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia.

Local Economy

On May 12, 1988, Art Yoshioka, Director, Pacific County Economic Development Council, Raymond, delivered a presentation on the Pacific County economy, and the activities of the EDC to promote business and employment. Specific economic and business activity information for the Long Beach Peninsula is not generally available.

Land Use Law

On the advice of a Committee member who also served on the Long Beach Peninsula Comprehensive Plan Citizen Advisory Committee, a session on land use law was added to the schedule. The concern was that this committee not propose plan elements which would be found unconstitutional in the context of the "taking issue."

On May 24, 1988, Mr. Richard Settle, a professor of law at University of Puget Sound School of Law, Tacoma, and of counsel, Foster, Pepper, and Shefelman, Seattle, spoke on land use law. His presentation provided comprehensive coverage on private property rights, the taking issue, and government's responsibilities to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, including aspects of the public trust doctrine. Certainly, many in the group will have heard of the recent Nollan and First English cases, and you should discuss those cases as well as any others such as Orion you think appropriate.

Documentary materials provided:

Owens, David. 1987. *Memorandum to North Carolina Coastal Resources Commission: Recent United States Supreme Court Cases (First Lutheran Church; Nolan v California Coastal Commission)*

Settle, Richard L. *Recent developments in the law: Municipal liability for tortious land use regulatory conduct; The public trust doctrine.*

Settle, Richard L. *Significant recent development in land use law (notes on First Lutheran Church v County of Los Angeles).*

Dune Grading For View Restoration

Dune grading for view restoration is a sensitive issue on the Long Beach Peninsula. Many persons who built houses close to the primary dune many years ago have seen their views of the ocean vanish as the dunes undergo their natural growth process. Grading the primary dune is presently illegal under the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program, and would almost certainly be considered inconsistent with the overlying state Shoreline Management Act. Nevertheless many persons grade the dunes in front of their houses, often even when the primary dune is under the ownership of Pacific County or the state Parks and Recreation Commission.

On the recommendation of a Committee member, a presentation was arranged on the state of Oregon's experimental dune management program at Nedonna Beach.

On June 12, 1988, Mr. Robert Cortwrite, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Salem, provided a comprehensive presentation on the process the state of Oregon went through in amending its state coastal management laws to permit the experiment, the rationale for the revised goals regarding dune grading, and the results of the Nedonna Beach experiment.

Additionally, Mr. Wilbur Ternyik, Wave Beach Grass Nursery, Florence, Oregon, was available to answer technical questions about the comprehensive grading and revegetation program carried out at Nedonna Beach. Mr. Ternyik developed the dune grading plan for Nedonna Beach, and carried out the earthmoving and revegetation.

<u>Documentary materials provided:</u>

Redfren, Roger A. 1986. *Rockaway - Nedonna Beach technical report on the foredune management study.* Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Salem.

Ternyik, Wilbur. 1986. *Nedonna Beach foredune grading plan.* Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Salem.

Subsequently, the Department of Ecology granted a request of the Committee to provide information about the existing topography of the dunes with respect to houses built close to the primary dune. In October, 1988, Ecology requested bids from engineering and land surveying firms to provide topographic surveying services including data reduction and the plotting of dune cross sections:

Sixteen (16) cross sections at approximately one half (1/2) mile intervals between 357th Place (Section 5, Township 12 North, Range 11 West), and 210th Place (Section 8, Township 11 North, Range 11 West) were required. The exact location of the cross sections

were determined by a subcommittee of the Peninsula Dunes Advisory Committee which also acquired property owners' consent where necessary. The cross sections extended from a point on the intertidal Pacific Ocean beach at or below mean sea level, east across the beach and primary (fore) dune to a point 100 feet east of the predominate building line.

Copies of the dune cross sections were distributed to Committee members in March, 1989.

APPENDIX B

MINORITY REPORT

Appendix B is a document submitted by six members of the Dunes Management Committee as a minority report to the final draft Dune Management Plan.

Minority Report: Dunes Management Plan

May 30th, 1989

This report is submitted to point out areas of the plan that have not met expectations of a balanced or comprehensive plan ,or where general consensus within the group was not reached. Consensus was defined early on as "Not being in total agreement with concepts, but able to live with the proposal." To this point the plan has failed ! A list of goals was formulated as a direction for the group to take in reaching a finalized plan. We feel the following goals have not been met or are in jeopardy.
Goal #1. Develop a plan workable for all.
Goal #8. Set aside areas for recreational activity.
Goal #12. Ensure local input into land use issues.

The introductory letter to this plan is typical of the extremist attitude used in formulating the plan as submitted. It is based mainly on pure emotion and hyperbole , not on facts as represented over the historical presence of man on this coastline and a simple observation of what is really happening ,and has happened ,to this system of accretion lands beyond the 1889 Statehood line. This follows in the overall conclusions of the plan and one that sets a tone not as a "Conservative" approach, but rather a Conservationist approach !

An area of total neglect in this plan is the economic impact of implementation of the plan. How it impacts County government through property tax revenues, excise tax revenues and the costs of enforcement. How it impacts local business entities on the Peninsula . Finally, and not the least important, is how it impacts the property owner in the area of study . We agree that the impact will be adverse to all three groups and this will be explained in our presentation!

Under the General Management Section of this plan , a permanent dunes study group is called for and suggestions for funding are included. We feel this group would be a duplication of effort with other County, State and Federal agencies that have jurisdiction in the area of study. Currently the County Planning Department acts as the repository of information concerning shorelines,and we feel the cost of creating another entity to duplicate a service already in place, is unnecessary. The second concern is the composition of this group and the ability of the group members to maintain an objective balance.

Under the Natural Resource Element of the plan two areas cause concern. First is the failure to discuss a dune stabilization plan that would allow some relief to upland owners who are losing views due to the rapid vertical growth of the seaward dune , primarily in the 100 ft protective barrier. This area of the plan certainly failed the upland property owner!

With views of the ocean decreasing , especially from Klipsan Beach, North to Surfside, a conservative proposal for modification and stabilization was presented. The group felt it needed more information to determine if minor modification and stabilization were feasable, within current Federal (FEMA) and State standards. Washington State DOE funded a cross section survey of 18 points starting in the Klipsan area to the Surfside area. This survey indicated that those homes designed for ocean view along the primary dune had an elevation on the main living floor of not less than 24 ft above sea level, some 3 ft above FEMA standards for flood insurance, yet the seaward dune had built to over 30 ft in some cases. A vote was taken by the committee and failed by 1, (7/6) for a modification and stabilization program. Under the submitted plan, the only option for property owners will be to illegally cut the dune to open view, or petition the Board of Equalization for property tax relief. Most people are law abiding, but without a dune stabilization program, similar to the one in place at Nedonna Beach ,Oregon, illegal dune cuts will continue! Implementation of a reasonable program, administered with safeguards, by the County, with co-operation of the State would reduce the potential for destructive cuts. County revenues will suffer from property tax relief, as well as owners suffering decreased property values , resulting in reduced excise tax collections to the County from the sale of real property. We recommend a program that will allow stabilization to the Federal mandated height of the V-zone.

The second area of this section creating concern , is that dealing with a study to to determine the feasability of creation of a National Seashore. A National Seashore would impact all owners in the study group. You would not be allowed to sell your home on the open market, but only to the Government! What effect will this have on property values? If the Federals take over the land, the County loses the tax revenue from this land, a situation Pacific County can hardly afford ! This certainly contradicts the goal of local control of our affairs and we insist this should be removed from whatever plan the County adopts ! Any funds spent for a study of this nature certainly contradict good mangement of a public trust when, we feel the majority of people would oppose this proposal.

Under the Land Use Section of the plan the building set back section, R/V park section and elimination of the North South road West of Highway 103 cause concern.

Building setback lines as they exist today are working and should not be changed ! The proposed setbacks under this plan are extremely restrictive, especially in the Seaview and Leadbetter sections. Privately owned property will be effected and a loss of value , without compensation ,will result. This is a continued errosion of the the rights of property ownership and we feel could be challenged as a "Taking" or downzoning by owners of

this property. The County Assessor, who must establish values at highest and best use, by State law, would have little option but to reduce the value of the property in question. Again an economic shortfall for both the owner and County tax revenues!

R/V parks are to be clustered in a area North of Long Beach with severe restrictions on set back lines. The ultimate result would be postage stamp sized parks with little possibility of a profit in developing such facilities. Who hurts in this situation ? We feel the businesses that rely on Tourism would be the most severly hurt. Many dollars are spent each year to attract the tourist. If we can't support this tourist with a place to stay or facilities for his motor home or travel trailer, he will not come back again ! Other areas must be considered for this type of industry along the dunal areas. Let's not become so restrictive as to short one of the major economic drivers of the area.

The elimination of the North/South feeder road West of highway 103 is unacceptable ! Many plats done in the past have made provisions for this road and it seems a logical continuation for long term planning. Highway 103 can become choked on summer weekends leaving little room for fire and emergency services vehicles to move freely. This pressure will continue unless we make provisions for feeder roads to relieve congestion. The revised Comprehensive Plane eliminated the N/S road on the center of the Peninsula, due to envirionmental concerns over the wet lands. Elimination of a Western feeder road leaves us with no future relief of traffic on the already overburdened Highway 103 . Let's not plan ourselves into permanent summer gridlock with this recommendation !

In Conclusion; we have all worked on this plan for over a year. Initially it was hoped that we could make a plan "Workable" for all. The final draft does not give us that pleasure. Too many areas of great concern are briefly mentioned or neglected in the overall document. We feel the plan as submitted takes too much, but gives nothing in return. The plan will adversely impact all taxpayers, County government and property owners in the study area ! We feel a balanced plan would be acceptable, with sensitivity to individual and envirionmental needs. To this end, the plan as submitted, has failed !

Joel Anderson

Richard Hendrickson

Elizabeth Fenner

James Hilderman

E. Norman Grier

Norman Grier

Robert Schmidt

ABSTRACT #2

TITLE:	Willapa Bay Water Quality
AUTHOR:	Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee
SUBJECT:	Update of Water Quality Management Plans, Formation of Regional Water Resource Council
DATE:	July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989
PARTICIPANTS:	Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee, Pacific County Department of Planning
PROJECT NUMBER:	Grant Number G0089033
SERIES NUMBER:	

SUMMARY: The Willapa Bay Water Quality project represents a continuing 10 month effort to reassess previous water quality planning efforts, draft a new water quality management plan and form a regional water resource council. Arising from an outgrowth of the Long Beach Comprehensive Planning process, this project encompasses a regional issue of unparalleled environmental and political complexity. Two primary issues have arisen, the lack of information of water quality in Willapa Bay and a low awareness by local citizens of the importance of Willapa Bay as an estuary of unparalleled natural resources. The project succeeded in obtaining funding through the Centennial Clean Water Fund to support the three critical areas of needs in Willapa Bay; 1) water quality monitoring, 2) public education, and 3) financial support for a permanent council. The two year funding provides the critical active complement to this planning effort.

Exhibit #2

- Draft outline of Willapa Bay Water Quality Management Plan
- List of Willapa Bay Water Quality Committee appointed members
- Summary Minutes, August 1988 to Present

WILLAPA BAY WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION: If a common thread exists with respect to water quality and Willapa Bay, it is a continuous braid of committees formed, extensive discussion, drafting of plans, committee disbanded. The impact of these plans, documents of limited distribution, is difficult to measure.

Which had the greatest impact over the twenty year period of plan evolution? A general nation-wide interest in the environments or any of the many plans? Some goals and their policies were implemented, but it is not possible to say that any particular plan succeeded in itself.

The single most successful plan in terms of implementation is the Shorelines Master Program, as mandated by the Shorelines Management Act of 1971. An obvious conclusion is that goals and policies of plans that are integrated into current COUNTY regulations and ordinances have more of an impact than generic goals and policies that lack a vehicle for implementation.

One recurrent theme of the plans is the lack of an education element. The context for education has specific problem areas; agricultural wastes, homeowner use of pesticides, waste disposal, or the operation of small woodlots.

A. GENERAL

PLAN OBJECTIVES: To effect change and transfer the general concept of Willapa Bay water quality from myth to reality, the Plan combines public education with critical resource interface groups and critical individuals within those groups. The plan seeks to facilitate a positive water quality outcome by uniting public acceptance of critical resource decisions.

Regulate or Educate? First, address current, future impact areas and assess jurisdictional boundaries. Also, address water-quality impacts as to their ability to be regulated. Identify the individuals and groups that occupy the most important position between the problem and the water. Reduce the problem to parts of a beginning. Address the problem at its smallest point.

Educate and regulate for those impact areas under jurisdiction. Educate for those impact areas outside of jurisdiction

B. SCOPE
Willapa: Watershed and Estuary
Near coastal water, Columbia River

C. RELATION TO PREVIOUS PLANS
Willapa Estuary Management Plan [PAC CO 1972]
Water Quality Management Plan: Willapa Basin [PAC CO REG PLN 1974]
Shoreline Master Program [PAC CO 1975]
The Willapa Estuary [PAC CO 1977]
Willapa Bay Water Quality Management Plan [PAC CO 1983]
Willapa Bay: Actions and Programs Required to Insure Its Continued Value as a Major Resource [PAC CO 1988]

D. SUMMARY

II. ENVIRONMENT AND WATER QUALITY [historic to current]

A. WILLAPA ESTUARY NATURAL RESOURCE BASE: WATER QUALITY INTERFACE

Rain
Watershed
Groundwater
Columbia River
Pacific Ocean

B. WILLAPA ESTUARY RESOURCES

POPULATION
NATURAL RESOURCE CONSUMERS
Residents
Tourists
Resource Industries

C. WILLAPA ESTUARY RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCE PRODUCERS
- Silvaculture
- Aquaculture
- Agriculture
- Mining
- Fishing

III. WATER QUALITY INTERFACE AREAS: THE CRITICAL INDIVIDUALS, THE CRITICAL GROUPS

A. NATURAL RESOURCE BASE
- Park Managers
- Refuge Managers

B. NATURAL RESOURCE CONSUMERS
- Individual
  - Lot Development
  - Domestic Water Use
  - Sewage Disposal
  - Chemical Use

C. NATURAL RESOURCE PRODUCERS
- Silvaculture
  - Chemical Discharge
  - Erosion and Siltation
  - Operations
- Agriculture
  - Animal Waste
  - Chemical Discharge
  - Erosion and Siltation
  - Rancher/Manager
    - Worker
  - Farmer/Manager
    - Worker
  - Processor/Manager
    - Worker
- Aquaculture
  - Chemical Discharge
  - Erosion and Siltation
  - Farmer/Manager
    - Worker
  - Processor/Manager
    - Worker

Fishing
- Chemical Discharge
  - Fuel
  - Lubricants
- Waste
- Harvester/Operator
- Processor/Manager

IV. NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNMENT-PROBLEM AREAS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT(S)
- Lack of an Approved Water Quality Plan
- Lack of a Permanent Coordination Council
- Inadequate or Nonexistent Sewage Collection and Treatment
- Willapa Valley as Complex Problem Area
- Lack of Staff

COUNTY
- Unincorporated Need For Sewerage Agency
- Immediate Need For Sewage In Specific Areas
- Need of Sewerage Regulatory Control in Land Development
- Lack of On-Site Disposal Data
- Urban Runoff
- Water Supply Needs on Peninsula
- Erosion and Siltation

CITY(S)
- Need of Acceptable Sludge Disposal
- Inadequate Treatment Plant Records
- Water Supply Needs on Peninsula
- Urban Runoff

INDIVIDUAL (S)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

OTHER SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES

EXISTING COMMUNITY, INDIVIDUAL, AND INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGES.

V. WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT NEEDS AND PROGRAMS

VI. FUTURE WATER QUALITY IMPACT AREAS: THE CRITICAL TEAM

VII. EDUCATE OR REGULATE THE CRITICAL INDIVIDUAL?

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SUMMARY

Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee: Appointed members.

Rebecca Chaffee	City of Raymond Engineer
Russ Davis	Forester
Jeanne Gammel	Port of Peninsula Auditor
Carolyn Glenn	Citizen
Dave Habersetzer	Dairy Farmer
Larry Hendrickson	Port of Willapa Harbor Manager
Malcolm McPhail	Cranberry Farmer
James Neva	Pacific Title Company Executive
Dave Nesbit	Nesbit Oyster Company
Tom Rotta	Oyster Hatchery Owner
Dick Sheldon	Crab Fisherman

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Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee

Summary Minutes

August 22, 1988 meeting

at Bay Center, 7 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Meeting place has been changed to Room 102 in the E.O.C. Meeting Room, Public Safety Building, Courthouse, South Bend at 7 p.m.

Present: Jeanne Gammell, Carolyn Glenn, Dave Habersetzer, Dick Hendrickson, Larry Hendrickson, Don Lorentson, Malcolm McPhail, Jim Neva, Tom Rotta, Dick Sheldon, Mark Carey, Jim Sayce.

Summary Minutes

Pacific County Planning Director Mark Carey opened the meeting and reviewed the public process that has resulted in the formation of the WBWQOC. Public meetings in Naselle, Seaview and Raymond resulted in 31 citizens nominated for a committee. The Pacific County Board of County Commissioners selected 11 individuals based on geographic and user group factors. Coastal Zone Management Grant funds have hired a Water Resource Planner to act as a resource liaison and give staff support to the committee.

Water Resource Planner Jim Sayce presented a time line of funding for fiscal year 1989 and 1990 of Centennial Clean Water Grants. Part of the rush of considering a grant(s) at this early time is based on the Sept. 30 closing date for fiscal year 1989 and Mark and Jim's feelings that they could rewrite a 205j grant that the Health Department had previously submitted (was not funded) on a ground water study of the Long Beach Peninsula. This grant and a Willapa Bay Water Quality grant could be submitted soon. Response from the committee indicated that Jim would pursue two grants and present drafts at the next meeting.

A general discussion of Willapa Bay Water Quality followed. All present wrote down their best case scenario for the outcome of the committee and everyone had a chance to present their own

thoughts. Worst case scenarios were also collected and both series of thoughts will be compiled for the next meeting. Some main points that arose; Bay is recognized as being clean but the question is How Clean? should be answered with more precision. Potential problem sources exist and the user groups that could be the source of contamination also want to know their actual contribution to the pollution so that real action can be taken, if necessary. It was recognized that the resolution of any pollution problem could result in a negative impact on a particular industry, but that the public health risk should be addressed first.

Other comments:

"Gray areas (pollution sources) exist and that guidelines for future development should address these areas."

"A need to assess the capacity of the county and to have simple management plans to address land use planning and aquaculture."

"The bay could be a unifying force in the county because of its broad-based contribution to natural resource economy."

"Facts on pollution need to be known."

"We should openly and honestly address the pollution problem."

"Every industry is a threat to water quality."

"Other people (besides user groups) enjoy the bay."

"Pollution information is often blown out of proportion."

"We all want to stay in business."

"Lack of information is limiting."

"Specific information on new aquaculture technology is needed."

The meeting closed with the next meeting scheduled for September 7th.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p.m.

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WILLAPA BAY WATER QUALITY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

SUMMARY MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1988

Present: Rebecca Chaffee, Jeanne Gammell, Carolyn Glenn, Dave Habersetzer, Dick Hendrickson, Larry Hendrickson, Don Lorentson, Malcolm McPhail, Jim Neva, Tom Rotta, Dick Sheldon, Sherri McDonald-Pacific County Health Department Director, Jim Sayce-Water Resource Planner.

1. Jim Sayce suggested that it was appropriate for the committee to consider electing a chairman to officiate at future meetings. Tom Rotta suggested we wait until the next meeting and Malcolm McPhail added that the group is still a youthful group. Jeanne Gammell asked for a volunteer, as there were no immediate takers. It was decided to hold off on elections until the next meeting.

2. Long discussion of groundwater, surface water, comprehensive plans, Long Beach Peninsula and flood control. In talking with Sherri McDonald after Wednesday's meeting it was apparent that the discussion was extremely confusing to some people. The basic discussion centered around two questions; 1) Should a ground water management area be considered for the entire county or for the geographical area of immediate concern (i.e. Tokeland, Long Beach)? This question weighs the factors of creating multiple parallel efforts when one could suffice versus the ability of local advisory groups to more adequately address their own situation and 2) Should the Long Beach Flood Control Advisory Board serve as an interim lead agency for a groundwater management area? This appears appropriate in that the FCAB is a experienced and well established committee, it is pursuing a second phase of comprehensive planning on the Peninsula. Surface and ground water are closely related to each other on the Peninsula (same for Tokeland area). However, the FCAB has its agenda full with current projects, and it may not be appropriate of possible for them to examine groundwater quality and quantity as may be necessary.

Malcolm-difficult to make quick decision. Dick S.-No opposition if FCAB serves as "facilitator", enough responsibility, no extra funds. Jim N.-FCAB area doesn't cover Ilwaco, Chinook. Should start "chipping away" at problem of groundwater area by area. Malcolm-need comp. plan, then funds available. Tom-other options? Jim S.-Other grants could be applied for outside groundwater area, DOE suggests groundwater and designation, taps into their expertise. Sherri-Chinook and North Cove areas also potential problem.

Groundwater question left in air somewhat. I have arranged for a meeting with the County Commissioners, John Pace, DOE Groundwater Resoucres, Lisa Randlette, DOE Flood Control and a FCAB representative to help find a solution and consolidated opinion. It is beginning to appear that the Peninsula may end up with its own Groundwater Management area and resultant public process. As difficult as that is to deal with concerning current planning, it is probably the best way to go.

3. Monitoring in Willapa Bay; Tom comments on Bay Center and Palix fecal pollution started discussion on what to measure. Pesticides, herbicides, sediments, industrial pollutants were all mentioned unanimous opinion that sampling should be done. Larry moved that a Willapa Bay Monitoring Grant continue to be pursued. Dick S. seconded. Unanimous vote yes.

4. Spartina in Willapa Bay; Jim S. passed out summary by Kathy Sayce. Jeanne and Dick S. provided comments on the occurrence and growth of Spartina. Aerial photos passed around. Malcolm plans to put on state weed list allow monies for local control. Dick S. moved to recommend addition of Spartina to state weed list, Jim N. seconded. Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

5. Dairy visit in Tillamook; Dave H. talked with John Bryant-Lewis County Extension, felt a bit early for tour, as we are not ready yet. Group mixed on going, seemed to feel later in November appropriate.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p.m. Next meeting scheduled for September 21.

Summary minutes Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee: 22 September 1988.

Present: Dave Habersetzer, Dick Sheldon, Malcolm McPhail, Dick Hendrickson, Jim Neva, Rebecca Chaffee, Tom Rotta, Jim Sayce, Mark Carey, Greg Geleynse.

I. **Conservation District:** Planning Director Mark Carey introduced Greg Geleynse, a newly hired county employee in the Planning Department. Greg is a soil technician and is working with the Conservation District through a cooperative agreement with Pacific County. His support is from a Referendum 39 Grant (a precursor to the Centennial Clean Water Fund) and is directed at three elements within the Willapa Valley; 1. A livestock survey and inventory; 2. A water quality guide aimed at elaborating Best Management Practices for the local area and; 3. a series of public meetings.

Greg will be a regular attender of WBWQOC meetings and will be responsible for keeping the committee abreast of water quality developments in the Willapa Valley, especially the relationship between water quality and agriculture.

Discussion of Conservation Districts.

II. **Groundwater Management:** Report on meeting with Commissioner's Markham and Wolfenbarger with John Pace from DOE Groundwater Resources : DOE requires a Ground Water Management Area designation to gain access to Centennial Funds from the Groundwater Category. The Peninsula Flood Control Advisory Board (FCAB) may want to help start up an advisory board in the short term, it does not want the long term responsibility of overseeing a groundwater resource program on the peninsula. It would stretch current resources of the FCAB and it is uncertain what portions of FCAB revenue could be used for water quality related projects (this is aside from the fact that those projects would be competing for FCAB monies currently being earmarked for surface water management projects.) The suggestion was made to have a member of the WBWQOC chair or sit on a local board (i.e. Peninsula, Tokeland, or Willapa Valley Groundwater Management Advisory Board) to act as policy flow through for local and county government. Not enough time to apply for CCWF this go around, but county is planning to put in grant applications on ground water next spring. WAC's for Groundwater passed out. Point was made to T. Rotta and D. Habersetzer that they should keep in mind the possibility of pursing GWMA's for the Tokeland and Willapa Valley areas.

J. Neva brought up a point that was also stressed by the Commissioner's; What are we buying into (with the state) when we commit to a Ground water program. to answer this question in more detail, I researched the WAC's and have included remarks by John Pace. The Washington State Department of Ecology primary responsibility is the structure and review process that enables local government to build and fine tune their own ground water management programs. Pacific County submits a request for GWMA designation (for a specific geographical area), DOE reviews the request for identification, determines that the request meets certain criteria, then identifies the proposed area as a Probable Groundwater Management Area, DOE establishes general planning boundaries and appoints a lead agency (the County in our case). Once this step is completed a designation for Program Planning purposes is sought (i.e a comprehensive plan). A public hearing is held and an advisory groups is appointed. The advisory group has primary responsibility for developing a GWM plan. That plan is created from general guidelines from Title 173 WAC's that serve as a framework, with each program adapted to the needs of a particular area (John Pace stressed this, that what we put into our GWMA is what we will get out of it). Following completion of the program, DOE (and local government) hold a joint public hearing, prepare findings and identify revisions. The findings contain a statement indicating the lead agencies intent to adopt implementing policies. The lead agency consolidates the findings, resolves statements of nonconcurrence (i.e., the plan says they will do x but the local government says x is not important) then submits the program to DOE for certification if the program is consistent with Title 173 WAC's. Following certification, regulations, ordinances, other programs are amended, adopted to implement the provisions of the Ground Water Management Plan.

General discussion of WAC's, grants. D. Sheldon and M. McPhail noted that FCAB had to have a planning grant (in process) to apply for DOE grant funds. J. Sayce noted that groundwater planning requires some technical data and grants to pay for that type of scoping study can be applied for once a probable GWMA is identified. Discussion of current quantity wells on the Peninsula, they may be usable for quality studies.
Some concerned voiced by M. McPhail that topics in water quality are expanding beyond area of immediate interest, Willapa Bay. M. Carey suggested that an expanded rationale for Willapa Water quality is likely.

III. **WBWQ Grant to DOE:** J. Sayce presented draft of grant proposal to committee and using the critical path diagram, described the proposed scope of work. Discussion centered around the possibility of WBWQ doing the monitoring and other state agencies paying into that program to acquire the information they want. Coordination between agencies is essential and that WBWQ can provide that service. J. Neva pointed out that as before, unless this group can become self-supporting, when grant support ends we end. D. Sheldon brought up the topic of a regional research facility and D. Hendrickson suggested that somebody like Sid Snyder might be a good individual to lobby for such a project at the state level.

Finally R. Chaffee and M. McPhail suggested hiring a professional consultant to help design a sampling routine that would address a multitude of water quality areas, $6000.00 was added into contractual services under Element 1 to address this area. T. Rotta moved that the grant be submitted, D. Hendrickson seconded.

IV. **WBWQOC Organizational Format:** M. Carey spoke at length of a structure of policy flow through for WBWQOC. In a local area, a member of the WBWQOC would sit on or chair a small committee that is addressing a single issue problem, this person would act as the flow through for policy so that regional and local problems are addressed in a coordinated manner. As a part of regular business, these individuals would make short presentations to the WBWQOC as to the current status of those committees. J. Neva noted that we should spare the WBWQOC from becoming bogged down with to many responsibilities. There was general concurrence that the concept makes sense. This format has been used in other areas of the state and has been most successful when the subcommittees have definite problems to solve.

V. **Spartina:** J. Sayce reported that the Commissioner's have directed him to organize a multi-agency meeting in November of December to coordinate interest on Spartina. Discussion centered around the appropriateness of the County doing this, and although in seems that what brews is a bureaucratic Pandora's Box, the best way to address this type of environmental problem is to be sure all parties understand the significance of probable outcomes from the beginning.

VI. Mean Sea Level Rise J. Sayce briefly brought up the interest by DOE in studying MSL as a planning aspect. DOE is pursuing a federal Coastal Zone Management grant to set up a state task force on MSL. Doug Canning is our DOE contact and promises to keep us informed of upcoming events.

Meeting adjourned at 0915 pm.

Preliminary Agenda for Meeting Scheduled on 24 October, 7.00 pm
Commissioner's Chambers, Courthouse, South Bend.

I. Current Business

Staff reports:

Planning:

J. Sayce: WBWQ Grant, Spartina
G. Geleysne: Tillamook Bay Tour

Health:

Coliform Ordinances

II. Items for Discussion:

Chair:
Bylaws:
Logo:

III. Strategies for Management Plans: Doug Canning

IV. Management Plan for Willapa Bay Water Quality: J. Sayce

County of Pacific
Department of Planning
P.O. Box 68 Courthouse
South Bend, Washington 98586 Extension 373
South Bend 875-6541 Long Beach 642-4475 Naselle 484-7136

November 11, 1988

Summary minutes Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee: 24 October 1988.

Present: Larry Hendrickson, Dick Sheldon, Tom Rotta, Jim Neva, Carolyn Glenn, Dave Habersetzer, Greg Geleynse, Doug Canning, Jim Tracy, Jim Sayce.

I. Report on Tillamook Tour, Greg Geleynse: Greg briefed the committee on the current status of Tillamook Bay and water quality with respect to the extensive dairy operations in that drainage area. A major effort involving federal grant funds and the local conservation district and the Tillamook Creamery Association resulted in the construction of liquid manure storage tanks and runoff control (i.e. gutters). To date, about two dozen dairy farm projects have been completed out of a total of about 100 projects. Approximately $8 million dollars has already been committed to waste management projects in the Tillamook area.

Part of the success of participation in the program is the effort of the Tillamook Creamery Association to maintain an image as a quality producer, not a major polluter of Tillamook Bay. The dairy farmers that have participated in waste management programs now feel that they have made a positive effort to clean up the bay.

The outcome of this water quality effort is still uncertain as the program is yet to finish and the bay is conditional use for shellfish production. Part of a continuing pollution problem is uncooperative agricultural producers.

A small scale program is currently in progress for the Nehalem River and could be used as a model program for the Willapa River.

II. Report on WBWQOC Grant and Spartina: Jim Sayce reported that the Willapa Bay Water Quality Grant is "officially" being reviewed in the discretionary category after a preliminary review of applicability to that category. A Spartina multi-agency conference is planned for mid December and a WBWQ committee member is requested to attend.

III. Shoalwater Indian Tribe: Jim Tracy, tribal biologist, expressed his concern on Forest Practice Regulations and Riparian

Management Zones. His water quality concerns are primarily directed at fish habitat. Stream Temperatures, sediment loading, and the presence of large organic debris are water quality factors that he feels are important to monitor, especially in the Cedar and North Rivers.

IV. Water Quality Management, Doug Canning (DOE Shorelands): Doug reviewed the Nisqually River Project in brief. As has been pointed out to the WBWQOC before, part of the success of Puget Sound area committees is their ability to draw on vast human resources from a variety of federal, state, local and private experts. Doug suggested that we set precise policy goals with a definite event horizon. This allows our resource people to effectively apply themselves to very specific issues and will improve their effectiveness and will aid outside resource people they call upon for assistance. The technical committee can also provide solid information to the WBWQOC. These technical reports can then be used as primary information for adjusting water quality policy. Doug also commented that there is no environment policy format yet established for local governments to follow.

One suggestion for the establishment of a WBWQOC chair is to elect two co-chairs that would share responsibility for directing meetings. Doug said the Ground water management area citizen's advisory committee in Thurston County has done this and it seems to be working out. This is firsthand information as Doug is one of the co-chairs.

Doug closed with a discussion of the current formation of a state task force on Mean Sea Level Rise. The WBWQOC will be receiving more information from DOE as that task force begins to consolidate information on MSL from around the U.S.

Meeting adjourned 9:00 pm.

Next meeting scheduled for Wednesday, November 16, 1988 at 7 p.m. in the staff meeting room of the Planning Department (basement of Courthouse), South Bend, WA.

Summary minutes 16 November 1988 WBWQOC meeting at courthouse.

Present: Jeanne Gammell, Malcolm McPhail, Dick Hendrickson, Carolyn Glenn, Dave Habersetzer, Jim Neva, Bryan Harrison, Tom Rotta, Jim Sayce, Greg Gelenzye, Rebecca Chaffee.

I. First order of business was to elect two individuals to serve as co-chairs of the Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee.

Carolyn Glenn and Jim Neva were unanimously nominated and elected.

II. Jim passed out a draft of an agenda for a seminar on Spartina.
Gave background on organization and purpose of meeting. To define current knowledge and future action. Requested a member of the committee to attend the seminar. Left to be decided at a later date.

III. Update on Water Quality Grant: Jim sent in more material to answer specific questions on water quality. Priority review has not been published yet. Jim has requested a floppy disk that contains all of DOE's water quality information for Willapa Bay. Discussion of water quality monitoring.

IV. Conservation Grant update, Greg Gelenyze: Greg has made daily contact with farmers in the valley, interviewing and describing assistance available. Overall impression is that dairy farmers are doing as best they can with what they have. Money a problem. Public meeting at end of October, not a lot of people attended.

Dave commented that Greg's impressions were correct and that in general the dairy farmers were doing a good job. Talk about who has manure tanks. Styles of tanks, spreaders. History of tanks, many put in the fifties, about 25000 gallon in size. Standard sizes based on cost share. One to two day storage. Tillamook tanks can store up to 4 months, bracket rainy weather, pump in good. Earth filled reservoirs also used. Martins have 500000 gallon tank, some built over a million (not in this county.) Built of fiberglass, epoxy coated steel. Question on destination of manure, manure used as fertilizer, pumped to grassland, no other value in another market? to expensive to dry and

transport. Manure collected by washing or scraping, then pumped to storage facility. Sometimes to honey wagon. Zirat has big cement pit, can hold 4 to 6 weeks. Dave said that his (Zirat) method is different, pumps liquid when necessary, then lets solids collect? Not really said Greg, Zirat sometimes adds water to get solids out, uses ramp to clean occasionally, Pete Portman has a separator, dries manure and then uses it for bedding. Only one in county that does that. Discussion of separating. Number of cows to an acre for getting rid of manure. Small acreage many cows,leads to real problems. Farmers rotate pumping from field to field. To much pumping kills grass. Can't utilize field with farm equipment. Carolyn, "greg, what are you recommendations in terms of water quality" Greg felt that at this point not a recommendation till more information analyzed from DOE. Many sources of bacteria, background, agricultural. Monitoring of dairies? Protan constantly watched, fish based, why aren't cows. One reason this arises is the nature of the way DOE is organized, their special investigation teams target supposed problem areas and get the ok on those, that investigation is done outside the abient monitoring program. Not necessarily coordinated. Some studies go to EPA, others end up as staff reports on a shelf or under internal review that can take a while. Response teams have fined farmers in Grays Harbor. Malcolm felt that Pacific County dairies where a unique group when compared to four other adjacent counties. Question to Dave, if you could make an improvement, where would the most likely place be? Dave-area of liquid manure systems. Malcolm, heavy rainfall and a full manure tank are a problem, has to be pumped, some are close to the river, some far away, management of pumping. Dave noted programs for guttering to prevent water from getting into manure tanks. many things they will do on their on own, as managing water is expensive. Back to tank size. Rainfall per year. 100 inches a year. Uncovered ponds, sewer ponds are inundated, can't handle flow. Sample river and then zero in one where it is coming from. If dairy farmers are not guilty they should not be hassled. a small cost-share project in Nehalem River could be a model for us. Greg and Jim might consider grants. Back to monitoring and the problem of background coliform counts. Review of Willapa River station, Beef operations? on river, not as much of a problem. Animals are spread out. Some storage is dry. Discussion of data collection on Willapa River. Jim promises to have date from DOE by next meeting.

Bryan Harrison, Assistant Director of Health and County Sanitarian, arrived, introduced. Commented on difficulty of receiving data, lots of it unpublished, yet recorded. Talked of

Groundwater Management Areas, how they allow access to money. Bring in other government organizations, pay for planning. McAllister Springs was under a moratorium for development, 3-4000 lots potentially added in one year, a sand, open, unprotected aquifer, 60000 people living off of that water source, supplement the City of Lacey.. Dick H commented that there was really not that much development on the whole peninsula. Few new development of lots, this has been true sense about 1970, Jim Neva concurred. The creation of new lots has slowed. Brian -different ways to approach problem based on data. potential development with higher standard rather than shut down. Or change water source, or add a sewer system. A groundwater or outside water source will come first. Peninsula many be looking off-peninsula for a community wide source. Bear River dam, future site? Feds may not fund another water supply after Indian Creek. That dam is filling nicely, good flow. Question back to sanitary wells on Peninsula. Brian-difficult in sandy soils to tell where water is. No features left behind. No stained sands. Joe Petrovich dropped fifty wells on LB, DOE had told us that pull those wells because they were not installed by a licensed well driller. Not grouted, didn't meet standards, why grout a pipe in sand with clay? to "protect" the aquifer when the whole aquifer is sand? Brian filed a variance to that requirement for the wells. Unsure of outcome. Doe regulates well installation,. Discussion of DOE policy on wells. Discussion of artesian wells in Tokeland, most people unaware of those wells. Tom commented that many wells are close, within 50 feet of a septic syste, well casing degeneration could be a problem. Most wells installed illegally, most clean. Nutrients and chemicals of most concern in sand areas. Septic tank solvents are also a concern. Discussion of water quality and wells on Long Beach and lot sales. In Tokeland many people are off one well, a sort of small community system. Pacific county has been lax in Tokeland on variance's for wells. Aquifer is 190 to 210 feet. Peninsula is 20 feet average sand point. Back to GWM areas, Thurston County has one, Pacific many want to have different areas based on style of aquifer.

IV. Comment of a new person to replace Don Lorentson? Discussion of what other groups to add. Malcolm recommended that when a specific group is addressed, ask them to meet with subcommittees and give their inputs. Content for a plan, and a need for future council. Meeting more than once a month may be necessary after Christmas. Subcommittee might cut down time . Guidelines established. Timber representation needed. Individuals suggested:

Webster, Steve with WSU extension, forester rep for

this end of county? Excellent person. Lewis and Cowlitz and Pacific.

Russ Davis. Weco fertilizer planner.
Irv Stephens. TImber harvester.
Dick Goedker. In charge of logging operations.
Ask Weyco who they want to represent.
Chuck Hoskinson
Rodd Poppe
Keith Metcalf

Dave Mumpers, call and ask for WEYCO recommendation, committee would prefer a local employee, not one from Tacoma.

Discussion of crabbers, Oyster growers, when we talk on that subject we could bring those people in for a specific topic.

IV. Jim pointed out that it is time to focus on two main goals.
A. A plan
B. A group to monitor water quality and execute plan.

The group will make up the plan. Hood Canal plan was model for CZM grant and can be used to develop our plan. Jim will send copies to all.

Specialized subcommittee considered as a good Idea. Might consider future organization of committee. This committee picked from certain groups, and make up of committee reflects that,. Should stick with that same idea. Group seems balanced. A timber industry representative is needed. Within a subgroup, as many that are needed can be brought in.

Need to set up areas to look at. Nxt meeting, designate groups to look at, designate people as chairs for those subcommittees. Brian says that by January their are six more plans coming out. Early Action Bays. We can take advantage of some of the previous work. CZM funding will probably continue, allow for a new draft.

Simmons type person could meet with us, sometime in January.

Comments on Sevin meeting which was unannounced. In general, Jim Neva said we all should have known about it earlier. Greg and Jim did not know of it till afternoon of meeting. Discussion of Conservation District and their sponsorship of meetings with respect to Sevin spraying program Communication breakdown.

Discussion of oil spills, equipment to clean up.

Meeting adjourned 9:10 pm.

Agenda for Spartina Seminar
December 14, 1988
E.O.C. Meeting Room No. 102, Public Safety Building,
Courthouse, South Bend, WA
Preliminary agenda

9:00-9:45 For participants arriving early, a field trip to the Palix River and Bay Center area is offered. Examples of Spartina in various habitat areas and patch sizes can be observed. This area is about a fifteen minute drive from the County Courthouse. Transportation will be provided and will leave the Courthouse at 9:00. Please call Jim Sayce (206-875-9356) if you plan to attend the field trip.

10:00-12:00 Morning session focusing on introduced species in Willapa Bay and Spartina in particular.

10:00 Welcome: Pacific County Commissioner Dan'l Markham.

10:05 Willapa Bay: Introduced Species. Jim Carolton, Assistant Professor of Biology, Oregon State University.

10:30 Habitat changes by Spartina: (This summary is still evolving, based on field observations by USFWS biologists and others. If you have specific information that is important, contact J. Sayce.

11:00 Introduced Cordgrass, Spartina alterniflora Loisel, in salt marshes and tidelands of Willapa Bay, Washington. Kathleen Sayce. Report based on USFWS contract# FWSI-87058(TS). Kathy is planning to address transplanting, lateral growth, sedimentation and historical changes in distribution.

11:30 Review of Control Options available;
- trampling
- cutting
- shading
  - pure stands
  - trampled stands
  - cut stands
- grazing (many organisms)
- Burning
- Herbicide
- Digging up plant and root system
- Diking
  - draining
  - flooding
  - salting

12:00-1:00 Break for lunch.

—— IS THERE A Problem ?

1:00-2:00 Concerns; regulatory and environmental: Local, State, Federal. Each group is asked to come prepared with a succinct summary statement that outlines their concerns. In addition, state what your group or agency can invest in a Spartina Management Plan. Please type concerns and investment ability on 8 1/2 by 11 paper. This information will be collected at the beginning of the seminar and presented at this time in a combined format. Each group is limited to three minutes to summarize their position.

- Personnel
  - review of proposals
  - field inspections
  - research
- Financial Support
  - research
  - control

GROUP CATEGORIES:

Local

Upland owners
- Homeowners
- Farm land owners

Aquaculture
- Shellfish

Fisheries
- crab
- fish

Agency
- County: Willapa Bay Water Quality
- Conservation District
- Port Districts

State

- Department of Ecology
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Wildlife
- Department of Fisheries
- Parks and Recreation
- Nature Conservancy
- State Weed Board
- Natural Heritage Foundation

Federal

Agency

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Army Corps of Engineers
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service

3:00-3:15 Break

3:15-4:00 Assessment and integration of concerns and investment potential into a management plan. The outline of a two tier plan is suggested to serve as the basis for a round table discussion. This discussion should have several important outputs.

Who serves as clearinghouse and tracks the development of a management plan?
What information needs to be gained?
How much money and in kind services can be provided by each agency to ensure continued progress in dealing with Spartina?

I. Early Action Management: Limited control of Spartina;

II. Long Term Management: Broader range of control of Spartina;

Within either management plan the following range of actions could be considered.
- Define acceptable control
- for patches of a specified size.
- for patches that are distinct and separate from other vegetation.
-for patches at certain tidal heights.
-for patches located within certain ownership areas;
-for patches growing into other marshland vegetation.

4:00 Concluding remarks and the design of a critical path to chart the next steps for a Spartina management plan.

4:30 Adjourn.

What will this seminar produce?

1. A list of contacts with a specific interest in Spartina management.

2. A consensus on a clearinghouse for tracking further action.

3. A printed summary following the outline of the seminar (seminar will be taped). The summary will include;

   a. a needs assessment of what is known and what needs to be investigated to start and maintain Spartina management.

   b. a review of Spartina control strategies.

   c. the outline of a management plan.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

SUMMARY MINUTES; 21 December 1988, 7:00-9:00 p.m. County Services Building, Long Beach.

PRESENT; Jeanne Gammel, Dick Hendrickson, Larry Hendrickson, Malcolm McPhail, Jim Neva, Tom Rotta, Dick Sheldon, Jim Sayce.

Co-chair Jim Neva called the meeting to order at 7:10 p.m..

I. WILLAPA BAY WATER QUALITY GRANT UPDATE; Jim reported that the Willapa Bay Water Quality Grant submitted to the Department of Ecology has "unofficially" been funded. It ranked 13th out of a total of 61 applicants in the discretionary category of the Centennial Clean Water Fund, the funding cutoff is below the 40th grant. Funds requested totaled 123,900.00, funds offered by D.O.E. are 123,900.00. Two public hearings will be held regarding the evaluation and rating of the proposed FY 89 projects (Seattle: NOAA, Building 9 auditorium, 7600 Sandpoint Way N.E., 11 January 1989, 10 a.m.-noon, other hearing is in Spokane).

Committee reviewed grant and grant budget.

II. Water quality technician needs to be hired: Full time position, possibly funded year to year on grants. Other sources of support could come from DSHS and/or DOE to assist/augment their monitoring programs in Pacific County.

Discussion of writing of a job description for this person. Salary will be about 19,000 a year. Jim Neva suggested that the interview committee coordinate with Jim Sayce to review a job description that he will write. Suggestions from Tom were contact with DSHS and other agencies to see what kind of job descriptions they use to hire their staff. Person will be collecting samples, shuttling them to commercial labs. Basic physical parameters can easily be measured on site, specific tests for contaminants done outside. Discussion on transport of samples to labs, mailing versus driving them there. Is job really full-time? Responsibilities may include data analysis, newsletter. Growth of water quality may mean that this job may grow. Recent request form DOE for a "volunteer" to take basic water samples from lakes indicates the kind of growing responsibilities this person could take on. Interview committee selected; Tom Rotta, Malcolm McPhail, Dick Sheldon.

III. Consulting contracts for the design of a monitoring program and the video.

Discussion of asking Arnold Shotwell, Clyde Sayce, Vance Liposvky, Dick Wilson, Dan Cheney, Doug Canning and others with similar expertise to provide input on the design of a monitoring plan. They can guide us towards an engineering firm and critique a monitoring plan. The actual person hired for the monitoring needs the background and credentials and should adapt to whatever situations a monitoring program addresses. FCAB experience in hiring of an engineering firm has been to select on expertise and qualifications rather than price.
Discussion back to water quality tech. DO they have to know how to run a boat? Two people have requested an interest in the WQ tech position, one from DSHS and the other from DOE. Some local biologists may be interested.

Discussion of Video contract. Video of bay should take in cycle of the seasons in the bay. Long Beach video was done for about 10,000.00. Coast Guard participated in that. Video may come in handy for future grants. Discussion of manipulative nature of Long Beach video [Its Future Is Now], a Willapa Bay video should have more input from than what went into LBV. Purpose of video is education, where we are at were we might be going. Maybe a video now, another in five years. Project towards future, show local industries, shorelines, how they change, are changing, industries, backgrounds on towns, opening day of gilnetting, crabbing, history, status, what it used to be, how it has changed. Comparison with east coast maybe for 10 seconds (i.e. Chesapeake Bay). Suggestion to review videos of other areas to see what works, what doesn't. San Francisco Bay, Chesapeake Bay. Should we start a library in Planning? Probably better to put this information in the public library, schools, rent in a video store, etc.

Jim is going to contact DOE to find other videos, might be able to purchase through the grant. [DOE does not have a video tape library, however, I contacted the Washington State Film Library, and a reference librarian is doing a search for the type video we talked about-Jimj.

Monitoring committee, Jim Neva, Carolyn Glenn: Task is to work with above named specialists in projecting water quality monitoring needs and planning.

<u>TIMBER REPRESENTATIVE UPDATE:</u> Jim is still in the process of contacting other potential members, point was made to that is important that the appointment be local and of an individual who is willing to invest themselves into the local planning process without operating as a go between who is unable or unwilling to commit to decisions.

SPARTINA SEMINAR UPDATE: Jim reported on the Spartina seminar held on the 14th of December. Was well attended with representatives from shellfish, upland owners, Departments of Ecology, Wildlife, Natural Resources, Agricultural, Fisheries, State Weed Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Corps of Engineers, State Parks, Port of Peninsula The Nature Conservancy and local biologists. Les Clark of the Gilnetters Association and Ernie Summer of the Crabbers Association couldn't come, but are interested and want to be kept informed of the meeting. The general outcome of the meeting was that since Spartina cuts across many regulatory and environmental boundaries, the coordination of an resources and effort at addressing spartina may be best addressed by the formation of a multi-agency task force made up of members from DOE, DOW, WDF, DNR, COE and Pacific County with DNR and Pacific County sharing lead agency responsibility. Jim is drafting a letter for the BOC to send to the agency Department heads and CC to the section heads of the responsible divisions requesting that they appoint an individual from their department to this task force, then the tack force will meet to immediately coordinate effort and address the specific nature of the problems of Spartina and the component aspects of that problem that can be addressed effectively in an EIS. An Evergreen State College student, Barb Aberle, is extremely interested in working on Spartina as part of her masters thesis, and will be working with DNR on analyzing aerial photographs to determine that actual acreage change in Spartina over a period between 1982 and 1988. The resolution of those photographs is down to about 6 foot diameter patches, any lower estimate of patches will have to come by foot census [something more for our WQ tech to do!].

Discussion of Spartina, land building, ownership of land, control problems. Encroaching on native grasses. Upland owners. Habitat changes. Loss of Dungeness crab habitat. Meeting attendance.

[note: Jim is typing up a transcript of the Spartina Seminar to send out to the participants]

WILLAPA RIVER DATA: Jim presented some data spanning a period from 1977 to 1988 from the Willapa River. Data from DOE on the Willapa River (Marine Stations are next) is on floppy disks and is available in the Planning office. One station was Lebam, the other was the historic town of Willapa. High coliform counts are evident in the Lebam area, ranging around 300-400 coliform/100ml, while at Willapa that counts drop to 100-200 coli/100ml.

Discussion on interpretation. How dilution may be occurring lower in the watershed and thus lowering the count and how that Lebam is right in the thick of farms and an upstream station might be better located towards Francis or higher in the water shed to define the background counts. Jim also mentioned that it is possible to petition the water quality program to relocate stations. Adding stations is expensive and more difficult to negotiate. One of the big problems with Willapa Bay is that the historic location of FORE stations is primarily in the Willapa River and Willapa Harbor areas, the area from Leadbetter Point and Bay Center south is virtually absent of good ambient water quality data. Committee commented that they would like more specific analysis related to tidal height, season, runoff (Rainfall or stream cfs) and the parameters that were measured.

Discussion of complicated nature of separating human and agricultural sources of coliform. WDF Forks Creek Hatchery has kept rainfall data. Monitoring in the watersheds.

REVIEW OF HOOD CANAL PLAN: Discussion of Hood Canal Plan, overly stated, diluted effort because of the number of different entities involved, bottom line wasn't upheld. Discussion of recreation potential of bay, bay offers some recreation potential, but not in the traditional boating sense, say of Chinook or Ilwaco. Jeanne and Larry noted increased interest in Tokeland and Nahcotta for recreation moorage for sport fishing. Dick S. mentioned that still a single draw to the bay mouth and limited to that area. Other kinds of recreation potential still exist, kayaking, canoeing, construction of observation towers at strategic areas. Bay is considered to be inaccessible to the average boater due to the difficulty of navigation in the extremely restricted natural channels and tidal exchange. Bay may have some recreation potential, but probably only at specific areas within the bay, not in the entire area.

Discussion of how the WBWQOC should fit into the regulatory framework of planning in the bay. Group should be notified or kept abreast of developing issues. Group should comment on future plans brought in from outside. Comments on use of the bay and boats, intercepting boaters and informing them of sensitive areas, clam beds, oyster beds, areas of wildlife, larva setting ares, etc. [need a recreation map of the bay showing all available boat launching facilities, public access, etc.] No enforcement in bay, comments on success of regulation in areas of recreational interest where bulk of fishing effort will be. Tokeland common for car top boats and a crabpot.

Jim N. commented that committee appointments are what we are here for, group responded in the affirmative, the following committees and their responsible co-chairs were outlined.

To put this into perspective, as Malcolm stated, this is the long haul on water quality planning. Those committee chairs are committed to becoming as expert as they can in their areas and will in the future be reporting back to the main body for critique and discussion of their policy suggestions.

In one perspective, though it sounds like the fox guarding the sheep, if those industries and resource users commit to a policy that they are integral in forming then the execution of that policy is much more likely and the outcome more positive than having an outside group stuff it down their throats.

Committees can save they group time. The outline that we come up with must be implementable. The drafts and outlines that the committees come up with will be presented ultimately to Jim to draft an initial section but those drafts must have substance to form any workable policy, not express a goal or an idea of a goal, but have action steps.

Discussion of non-point pollution

Comment, does the group have the involvement that it needs, especially from the various representatives from other organizations, need their recognition and respect to have effective outcome.

More people need to be involved: ?
but they need a stake, a source of pollution, an economy? They have to be excited out about their potential impact, reduction of impact? Do you want people who don't have a stake in pollution? The driving aspect of the force is that there will be monitoring, there will be facts found out and people will have to change and recognize how their change is positively affecting the bay. There is a subtle threat there, but they are in a position to negotiate their own. Specific information needed, but do all aspects of pollution need to be measured before any action can be taken?

> <u>MONITORING DESIGN COMMITTEE:</u> Monitoring committee, Jim Neva, Carolyn Glenn: Task is to work with above named specialists in projecting water quality monitoring needs and planning.

WATER QUALITY TECHNICIAN INTERVIEW COMMITTEE: Interview committee, Committee job description; to assist Jim in drafting a job description for the water quality technician position and narrow candidate selection to a short list, those individuals will then interview in front of the WBWQ, the committee will then make their recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners: Tom Rotta, Dick Sheldon, Malcolm McPhail.

WILLAPA BAY VIDEOTAPE: Review educational aspects of other videos and outline ideas and format for a request for proposal from film contractors. Rebecca Chaffee and Carolyn Glenn.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL:	Yet to be filled
AGRICULTURAL:	Dave Habersetzer and Malcolm McPhail
FISHERIES/AQUACULTURE:	Tom Rotta and Dick Sheldon
POINT/NONPOINT:	Larry Hendrickson and Jeanne Gammel
LAND USE:	Jim Neva and Dick Hendrickson
PUBLIC EDUCATION:	Public education/Video committee, Rebecca Chaffee, Carolyn Glenn Task: Review videos, write request for proposal for video contract. Rebecca Chaffee and Carolyn Glenn
FOREST PRACTICES:	yet to be filled

OTHER NEWS

DSHS and DOE Personnel offices are sending copies of their job descriptions for water quality technicians, environmental field investigators and the like. When I get those I will draft a job description and send copies to interview committee.

Talked with Judith Freeman, Assistant Director of the Shellfish Division, Department of Fisheries. The county and fisheries needs an intergovernmental letter of understanding concerning the use of Fisheries facilities, specifically boat time and office space at Nahcotta. She commented that there should be no problem obtaining that and that Fisheries could write the draft operating agreement.

Talked with Dennis Tufts at WDF Nahcotta Lab about facilities that can be offered.

Talked with Janet Connally of the Washington State Film Library at The Evergreen State College. She is referencing films with key words such as estuary, water quality, coastal, bay, lake, ocean, etc. to locate any films of a water quality/ecology style for the WBWQOC to preview. It maybe that a film or films might be shown at the beginning of next meeting, or the next, to give the committee an idea of what might work, not work in the context of Willapa Bay.

Think about appropriate projects for the next round of Centennial Grants. In talking with Water Quality Financial Assistance, I learned that the next round opens for a 4-6 week period in the middle of April. Some ideas are:

Inclusion of Spartina as an aspect of a grant, or its own separate grant.

Specific educational programs for the local school districts emphasizing water resources.

Continuation of "current" programs, expansion into specific areas, say background coliform counts from remote areas of the Willapa watershed.

A specific program aimed at identifying and quantifying floating debris entering Willapa Bay.

Measurements of the biological productivity (primary productivity) of specific areas of the Bay, i.e. crab areas, oyster areas, waterfowl areas, clam areas, etc.

PRELIMINARY AGENDA FOR WILLAPA BAY WATER QUALITY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULED FOR 18 JANUARY, 1989 COURTHOUSE, PLANNING DEPARTMENT OFFICE, SOUTH BEND, WA 7:00-9:00 PM.

I. Introduction of Dick Sande, recently elected Pacific County Board of County Commissioners.

II. Review of job description for WQ tech.

III. Review of WDF support at Nahcotta.

IV. Review of more indepth Analysis of Willapa River data.

V. Video update (if the WA Film Library can send one by meeting time we will preview it. Getting them on cassette format as suggested may be difficult.

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Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee, 26 January 1989: Summary Minutes.

Present: Dave Habersetzer, Carolyn Glenn, Jeanne Gammell, Rebecca Chaffee, Malcolm McPhail, Tom Rotta, Dick Sheldon, Greg Gelenze, Dick Sande , Dave Nesbitt.

Meeting called to order by Co-Chair Carolyn Glenn at 7:05 pm.

I. Dick Sande: Carolyn introduced Dick Sande, recently elected to outgoing commissioner Crossman's seat in DIstrict 2. Commissioner Sande mentioned that we are very fortunate to have what we have here and that he felt it very important to maintain the quality as much as we can and if we can, improve it. As we all know, one of the very last estuaries in the United State or the world that has this quality of water available to it. He offered to do everything he possibly can to see that it is maintained.

II. Job Description: Tom- "let see if we can get any applicants, it may be to tough," . Dave read the description for all. Jim remarked that the description was a composite from sources from DSHS and DOE. Tom also pointed out that for the kind of money we can offer we are asking a lot. Dick read the job notice that will be sent out. Malcolm mentioned that it didn't say anything about being an equal opportunity employer. Discussion of labor market. Tom felt that it is tough to hire good people right now. Dave Nesbitt mentioned that Ken Chew at the U of W might be a good person to talk to. No idea yet of when legislature will appropriate funds. Rebecca suggested that we go ahead and advertise the job. Speed up the process. Jeanne noticed that the application is heavily loaded towards background with no hands on experience. Who is going to teach them? (Highly motivated planners of course!), tough to get an entry level person with experience.

III. WDF support Nahcotta: Job description doesn't mention boat operation. Word from county is that as long as the water quality field investigator is not running the boat, they are covered under current insurance, but if they are an operator, insurance goes up considerably. This has to be worked out in the operating

agreement between the county and the Fisheries Department. Dave Nesbitt was interested in how much new ground or old ground would the investigator cover? Stations? Waypoints, etc. Dependent on the monitoring scheme designed for us, by a consulting firm. Jim noted that Dennis was interested in picking up some of the old stations that have been dropped. Investigator will also be coordinating other station sites used by DSHS, and others. Further discussion on monitoring, fitting it all together. Malcolm moved, Jeanne seconded, unanimous to send out job description. Lab has desk space, telephone, fax machine, copy machine, some water sampling equipment (needs inventory) to offer. Boat is on order and lab also has brand new engine for it. Having a fisheries personnel run the boat may be an advantage in that they would be responsible for damage, not the county. discussion of memorandum of understanding. Discussion of consultant, type of monitoring system. Decision to contact DOE and consulting firms to pursue the design of a long term baywide monitoring system, Discussion of funding.

IV. Public education, videos: Carolyn found some contacts for videos and films available at low cost from the Alliance for Chesapeake Bay. Jim located Educational Media Services at the U of W, they have about twenty titles of films about estuaries, rivers, etc. Available either to be checked out or viewed up there. Group could go up from here and for free review all of these, having them down here will cost more money. Jeanne suggested that Jim contact Interlibrary Loan to see if we can get them for free. Mark volunteered himself and Jim for a field trip in the spring with local school classes with emphasis on water resource . Discussion of interpretive programs. Discussion of video, length and coordination with conservation district. Recent TV film on Chesapeake Bay, Malcolm thinks we should as develop our own library. Carolyn can borrow the ones from the Alliance, we can copy and build our own library. Rebecca noted that Pat Boyes can put a blurb on the radio when ever we want, some comment on Willapa Water Quality. Malcolm suggested an interview, not canned program.

V. Video from the Dairy Federation of Washington.

VI. Willapa River Data:Brief review of coliform data and water flow data from last ten years. Graph of coliform concentration and volume demonstrate that during the winter months, from November to April, the large volume fresh water in the Willapa has a lower concentration of coliform than in the low volume period from april through october. A combination of dilution and perhaps unknown seasonal contribution related to animal husbandry result in this negative relationship,. Dave mentioned that the location of the sampling station at Lebam may be influenced by residential septic systems installed close to the river there. Previous DOE reports separate the coliform problem on the WIllapa to ag upstream and human down stream. Greg suggested that we may want to locate a sampling station above the town of Lebam or Francis.

VI. 1974 Water Quality Management Plan. Jim passed out the summary section of the 74 WQMP for committee review of those section s that they have previously been assigned. The source document for this report is quite extensive. DIck Sheldon is currently going through it, and Jim is locating other copies so that other committee members can review it. The primary purpose of the WBWQOC is to draft a updated/new water quality management plan. In reviewing all they previous documentation, the 74 WQMP was the most comprehensive, but also needs to be updated. It is timely and a good source document for the committee to update.

VII. Groundwater/surfacewater program for DOE. Jim reported on meeting with US Geological Survey on integrating a groundwater study on the beach with the current surface water management program. Proposal to USGS and DOE is to spend a year gathering basic groundwater elevational data and water quality data., then form a groundwater management committee a year later to use that information as the basis for drafting a groundwater management plan and future groundwater work.

VIII. Marine Resource Center: Jim will keep the committee updated on the local interest in the county to form a regional resource center with an emphasis on the Columbia/Willapa/coastal marine environment. [futher note on this, I've since attened one more meeting with EDC, Jim Walls, Steve Harbell, Art Yoshioka, and Bob Peterson. The outcome of this one was a workshop meeting with state, federal, resource people already working in the county, and assessing their future needs for facilities, etc. Date for this is sometime in midsummer-Jim].

VIX. Corps Proposal for Dredging in Bay Center. Jim passed out the Corps notice of proposal for dredging at Bay Center and disposal at Goose Point. Discussion of dredging in Nahcotta, sampling for contaminants. Jeanne mentioned that one of DOE's prime concerns at Nahcotta was the quality of return water from the upland disposal site to Willapa Bay, and that similar concern should exist for Bay Center with water disposal. Bay Center last dredged in 1984. Mark noted that if the Corps has received a county shoreline permit before, and if they return, you can issue an exemption as a normal maintenance activity if disposal was in water. An upland disposal site would require a shoreline permit. Corps can be requested to hold a public hearing regarding this proposal.. Dave Nesbitt wondered how much they dredged in 1984. Dave also noted that the Palix and Niawakum are very turbid, and that the Goose Point Dumping site never made much sense in that the spoils could reenter the river. Dave felt that the subject of the continued use of the Goose Point Disposal site was still up in the air and that a hearing would be in order. Dick moved and Jeanne seconded that the WBWQOC request a hearing, Dick, Tom, Jeanne, Carolyn -affirmative, Dave, Malcolm, Rebecca, abstain. Motion carried. Jim noted that the last EIS was in 1976 and that it might be timely to reconsider dredge disposal in the bay. Dave Nesbit felt that sediment "shake up" was a real consideration, and that disposal at Goose Point may not remove the sediment from the immediate area, allowing it to return on the flood to the Palix area. Discussion of Bay Center water quality.

VX. Raymond sludge management plan. Rebecca commented on Raymond's proposal to dispose of treatment plant sludge at a forest site on City property at the old Butte Creek reservoir area. Rebecca noted that they to not have a high nitrate concentration. Disposal would be at 6-7 year interval, sprayed on city owned forest land. Jim commented that he and Bryan Harrison had looked at the site. Bryan's concern is the status of the watershed at Butte Creek, Rebecca noted that the reservoir had been abandoned for years. Jim mentioned that if they area was a watershed or future proposed watershed growth area, the disposal could compromise the future use. The other concern is that in one application, the concentration of heavy metals may be such that a second application would not be allowed. Discussion on other areas below that draw domestic water from Butte Creek. Discussion on streamflow. Slope is 15%, elevation is about 600 ft. Discussion of spraying, terrain at site.

VXI. New membership: Tom moved, Malcolm seconded that the committee recommended to the BOCC that Dave Nesbit be appointed. Motion carried unanimously. Board has suggestion for member from timber community. Russ Davis and Chuck Hoskinson were recommended. Jim appealed to WBWQOC to go to meeting at three week intervals for a time to get water quality draft going. Next meeting at beach 16 February at 6:00 pm. Dave closed the meeting on an upbeat note regarding the potential for Willapa Bay to remain as a pristine resource and that the committee has a chance at breaking some new ground in water quality management here. Meeting adjourned at 9:20.

MEETING OF WBWQOC, 16 FEBRUARY AT 6:00 PM AT SOUTH COUNTY SERVICES BUILDING IN LONG BEACH.

PRELIMINARY AGENDA:

I. REVIEW OF REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS:
   - A. MONITORING
   - B. VIDEO
   - C. REVENUE SOURCE

II. DISCUSSION OF 1974 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

III. FURTHER DISCUSSION OF CORPS DREDGE PROPOSAL

IV. FURTHER DISCUSSION OF RAYMOND SLUDGE DISPOSAL

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NEXT MEETING OF WBWQOC: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1989 AT 6:00 PM, PLANNING DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE ROOM,COURTHOUSE, SOUTH BEND.

Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee
Summary Minutes 16 February 1989
South County Services Building, Long Beach WA.

Committee Members Present: Dave Habersetzer, Jim Neva, Carolyn Glenn, Dave Nisbet, Larry Hendrickson, Tom Rotta, Jeanne Gammell, Dick Sheldon.

Staff: Greg Gelenzye, Jim Sayce, Mark Carey.

Guests: Hiram Arden, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.

Public: Dean Meek, South Bend.

I. Jim Neva opened the meeting at approximately 6:00 pm. Introductions were made all around.

II. Jim S. presented regular business.

1. A letter of interest for a water quality video, draft passed out to the committee for comment. Would be announced in Journal of Commerce May be able to add money from conservation district to increase budget of video. Jim commented on solicitation process to determine high quality product at low cost. Discussion of Long Beach film from DOE and their process, somewhat different. LB video is planned for showing before group.

2. Comment of other contracts for monitoring and revenue, amounts are small, may not get serious consideration on proposal, suggestion is to go to DOE directly or with a particular individual for a special proposal. Amount of money just not enough to warrant regular solicitation process. Jeanne--At U of W IMS [Instructional Media Services] grant is putting to together a dog and pony show for the waterfront, wants to do "entire" Willapa Bay, suggest we contact them. Travelling show will be touring the state. Discussion of their focus, etc. Discussion of forms 454 455,listing qualifications of consultants personnel, experience, history of performance. Jim S.--FCAB is also letting a contract for consultant help for revenue determination, they contacted us for including our needs into a part of their package, may be able to get a better product as they are already signing a contract with

the county, we may be able to tag on, have to talk to our Project Officer to answer these questions. Revenue searches are their specialty. Larry H.--Question on legality of a contract like this, can we bid? Jim S.--No, law forbids bidding, must negotiate quality first, price second, this is done through solicitation of interested consultants who presumably know the scope of work, they are interviewed, best chosen then you talk money.

3. GWMA- Jim S. Is drafting a letter to DOE for I.D. of Peninsula as a groundwater management area, meeting scheduled in Olympia, to set ground, surface, quality on same foot, coordinate these projects.

4. Marine Resource/interpretive center, need volunteers for this project. Original suggestions were for a center in SW Washington like Hatfield Center in Newport Ore., that may be unrealistiv given lack of federal money for large pork barrel projects. DOE has suggested that we go to Padilla Bay, take all of you up. Wouldn't be to difficult to take up a couple of volunteers, Center is a small 400,000 dollar center at Burlington. Padilla is primarily an education facility. Hatfield serves that purpose as well as O.S.U, state, federal agencies. Volunteers are Carolyn, Jeanne, Tom R. (if time) Dave H. 60,000 students go through the Padilla a year.

5. Official notice that we can negotiate our grant and we do have it. Meeting with Fisheries to talk MOU's meetings are being arranged for these negotiations,. . Larry H.-- reminded staff to send handouts to absentee members. Mark noted that DOE shorelands will be our project administration, already have worked with some of the people in that shop. Jeanne G.--Do they only pay on vouchers? Not sure.. Total water quality budget is running at 165,000.00, Pacific County pays about 11% of that in hard cash. Monthly newsletter will be going out, looking for ideas, contacts, regular things, temperature data etc, mailing list, public notice request for post card with address to be put on mailing list, mailing lists, for farmers, civic groups, etc. 600 monthly circulation may be to small. Jim N.--discussion of newsletter, distribution, etc.

6. Dave Nesbitt, officially appointed to Committee, Commissioners requested two more to be appointed, one a recreational fisherman, i.e. a steelheader from Naselle, Paul Palilo was suggested as a contact, Russ Davis from WEYCO has been appointed. Someone should also be appointed who represents commercial construction, development. Jim N.--Always serving on committees is a problem, input from same people all committees

turn out the same, influence is really being packed, get a new somebody who hasn't served on other committees. Discussion of possible areas to investigate. Naselle is a blank on the map. Look to Peninsula for a developer. Denny Oman suggested. Total committee would be 14 people.

III. 1974 WQMP Discussion, on what stays in what comes out. When county gets new word processor, will put on disk. Can to go background document and edit it also. That is supporting document for summary. Will loan other copies out. Other copies floating around, will collect them and pass them out. Hoping for general comments, Guts of summary are [on pages] II-33, suggestions on how to fix identified problem, with recommendations. Discussion of adoption of WQ plans. Shotwells study, 1977 Willapa Estuary, Background Studies for a management plan, . Updates of other documents. Dick S.--commented on how much he learned from reading the 77 Willapa Estuary. Discussion of 1974 WQMP, who has read IT? Dick S.--update whole thing, many things already taken care of, some not, some don't exist, a good place to start, real help to use that format, needs work, stream practices change, Jeanne--ask Arnold to update?, Jim N.--that is why we are here. Jim S.--presented Henderson Inlet PLan as a model for what we are aiming for. Discussion of Henderson Inlet. Copies are available for some things. Jim N.--It appears that we are not prepared to make comments, agree to our responsibility to do it, while Arnold could do it, the commissioner's appointed us to fill that responsibity. Discussion on format, progress for updating a sections of the plan. Discussion on having small groups concentrate. Read summary as a member of that committee, comment were your expertise is greatest. Mark C.--Can"t commit to policy until problems identified. Jim S.--put major discussion of 1974 WQMP on agenda next time. Jim N.--Look at the 1974 with our committee assignments in mind. Greg G.--how to get committees together? Jim N.--Committees set their own agendas. Carolyn G.--Is it agreeable for us to branch out? Committee answered in the affirmative.

1. Carolyn G.--On gathering videos, educational material, on estuaries, etc. Wants to involve more people. Has acquired three, two from Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Department of Forestry, State of Virginia, one from for Puget Sound Bank and Puget Sound Water Quality Authority, still hard to locate those from Puget Sound, hard to locate. May show at some at next meeting, one per meeting, may pass them out to take home or we can preview some. Perhaps copy to review? Hand out a questionnaire to comment on them. Puget Sound has sent their printed material, Chesapeake material really outstanding, surpasses Puget Sound material, i.e. Bay Book. Discussion of

material available, their educational programs, etc. Jim S.--any indications of stabilizing their Chesapeake Bay situation? Carolyn, making serious educational effort to educate general public, citizens monitoring, etc. Carolyn remarks again on the general tone to material available form Chesapeake surpasses Puget sounds effort, comment on "The Year of the Sound, 1990", we might be able to capitalise on that, Discussion of sunset clause ending PSWQA.

IV. Bay Center Dredge Proposal: Special Guest, Hiram Arden COE. Jim S. A draft of a proposed letter requesting a public hearing on the Bay Center dredge proposal was passed out, Hiram had received a draft copy by fax earlier. Jim S.-DNR shorelines permit (good for 5 years) for the use of the Goose Point dump site expires on the 19th of june, a single extension of one year for that permit can be granted administratively. This is a separate issue from the Corps' act of dredging. After the 19th of June 1990 the DNR will need a new shoreline permit. Hiram-Crops has authorized projects from the river channel all the way up to Raymond, discontinued dredging in 76 for deep draft log ships as need was not there. Shallow draft vessels traffic (fishing and shellfish) are currently what the COE is providing for now. Described COE procedure of going to a public notice, receiving comment, incorporated into a decision document, then do an environmental assessment. We weren't aware of the process? Process by where COE and DNR work to designate disposal sites has been in effect in Puget Sound for a "couple of years". Consequence of this procedure is sediment testing to weigh suitability of disposal.

Comments on points in draft letter (Appendix A).

1. Goose Point site not addressed in 76 EIS, True. Since then, an environmental assessment has been done in more depth. prior to the designation in 1979, a drogue study done for current velocities and review of existing documents on sedimentation in Willapa Harbor estuaries. U of W concluded the Goose Point is a dispersal site based on current velocities, strongest current are on ebb. Bathymetric information indicates it is scour area or naturally deep area. Evaluation treated at some length in an assessment distributed in 1984 (left some for review). For current disposal, sediments sample and analyzed by Puget Sound dredged disposal criteria, more rigorous [Hiram sent WBWQOC a copy of the Puget SOund Dredge Disposal Analysis, very indepth, 5 volumes, available for committee members perusal-Jim]. 64 chemicals analyzed by Batelle Northwest, core samples, prime concern at docks. None of 64 met minimum, screening levels as established for Puget Sound, confirms "clean nature of material" and thus by EPA and DOE criteria, is suitable for open water

disposal., Results of test left with committee. Dave N.-- Question? Where sediment samples taken from basin all the way out to Number 2?, at the head of the channel? Hiram-In marina proper, expect highest risk there for contaminants, three core samples taken in marina, next three at daymark piling, three more at angel where you go around to goose point. Sediments range from fine at marina to coarse farther out. Dave N.--How much moving? Hiram, about 35000 yds, compared with 54000 yard previous in 1984. Longer waiting periods results in greater volumes. Environmental window is narrow, fisheries criteria starts 15th of June, dissolved oxygen drops seasonally, if WQ deteriorates to prescribed levels, dredging can be halted. Coordinated with Oyster growers to reduce impact to intake water for oyster larvae tanks. Communication of these needs to dredge people alleviated potential problems in 1984 Now, is a lesser volume, starting earlier in season and expect to complete before water quality problems surface. Dave N--Will you post the approximate date of when you start.? Hiram--Yes, start after 16th of June, at least by the end of the month, before not completed till 18th of September. Dave N.-- Are you coordinating with Harbor BelL?, 900 foot strip. Hiram--In 1977 they wanted to dredge on from the federal channel in, wanted to access their facility, did not have COR permit. Discussion of coordination with Harbor Bell.

At this point, Dick S. showed Hiram an oyster taken from the Nahcotta dock. This ouster is described as "chambered". The "chambering" is associated with a material known as TBTF or Tributyl tin flouride, a material present in hull paints. Concern is the transport of this material to other areas. Frequently found in Nahcotta Basin. Hiram- Justine Smith, from the COE is familiar with this material and can comment on its appearance in Puget Sound. Discussion of TBTF. Sediments from Bay Center were not analyzed for TBTF. Discussion of TBTF in Nahcotta, stocks of paint purchased before it was pulled from market. Discussion of life of material in water. Dick S.-- Should be investigated if it can be transported. Appearance in Nahcotta may be unique to that area's low current velocities. Comments on Canada, Newport Ore. Hiram--Boat paining repair done there? Dave N.--Not really. Local shops no longer carry it, Jeanne confirms. Hiram--Bay Center last dredged in 1964, given the 64 chemicals already test, reassuring that none of those were above minimum screening levels. If there were, would indicate higher risk.. Will talk with Justine and discuss matter with her. Have analyzed a number of areas around Puget Sound for TBTF. Dick S.--Are we trying to avoid a hearing here or what? Larry H.--As far as the Port of Willapa Harbor is concerned, Yes. Discussion of hearings, purpose, cost, outcome, New era of water

quality, public should have opportunity to respond . Hiram-- A lot of areas questioned, list of materials that were requested for analysis was 13, actual number tested for was 64. Jim S.-- That list was based on information that we had from 1976 EIS. Hiram--It is considered a dispersal site, other water quality information indicated no problem or measurable turbidity from background. Site could be surveyed to answer dispersal question...small quantity of materials would make it difficulty to detect changes at Goose Point. Dave N.--Scouring of site would indicate it would not stay there. Hiram--material probably transported out of site. Jim S.--cumulative dumping at site over last 25 years, is over 400,000 cubic yards The problem is answering the long term question of disposal, what is the impact of long term disposal? Hiram--What would you monitor for? Discussion screening levels, cumulative dumping raising threshold values. Jim S.-- If any chemical concentrations below the screening level, that is not justification for going out and measuring it at a disposal site (in Puget Sound). Hiram--Yes. Jeanne--Another problem, shoaling, material does not go to sea. Tom R.--Are there other sites? Hiram--Hydraulic dredging in wetlands in 1973, not longer feasible, open water disposal for this quality of material is preferred as opposed to upland disposal. Jim S.--Other site is at Tokeland. Hiram--Across the harbor, has been used before, significantly more costly due to transport, timing. Discussion of cost. DIck S.--How close to oyster sites? Hiram--Bennet's are closest. Dave N.--Within a 1/2 mile. Discussion of Tokeland SIte. Hiram--Tokeland is a good site. Dumping at a scouring hole is presumed to fall to bottom, move along bottom and eventually out. Jim S.-One of the conditions which was removed from the DNR shoreline permit was that disposal be made on the ebb. Discussion of Tokeland Site. Jim N.-- Question? Did COE monitor for TBTF? Discussion of TBTF in Nahcotta. Dick S.--Is TBTF in Bay Center?, Gillnet fleet operates heavily out of there, virtually all metal and fiberglass boats use that bottom paint. Discussion of TBTF moving out of basin. Hiram--I will check and confirm weather TBTF was monitored. Option would be to discharge at an upland site. Jim S.--or open water disposal that would insure transport out of bay. Discussion of open water disposal. Hiram--We would propose to do an environmental assessment, but not a full blown EIS. Jim S.--As old as the 1976 EIS is, that is not reason for a new one? Hiram--No, as far as the COE is concerned, the 1976 EIS addresses what the federal project is, the environmental assessments are state of the art and take into account sediment chemistry and analysis, and we still have to go before the scrutiny of the EPA and DOE. They suggested use of Puget Dredge Disposal Analysis criteria, technically does not apply to Willapa Bay, which are more stringent, and we did. That was at considerable expense

when compared to previous testing. Larry H.--What did you spend on testing? Hiram--8,000.00 for sediment testing in marina, a few years ago about a thousand. Tom R--Cost of this dredging? Hiram-excess of 200,000.00. Tom R.--Cost to take spoils to Cape Shoalwater? Hiram--Would have to run that out in terms of time factor. In 1977 some spoils were taken there, added cost as a result of increased towing time. Discussion of cost of dredging in Palix, inner basin, project is both dredged. Dick S.--TBTF was at Nahcotta, could be in Bay Center, and highest concentration would be in inner marina, and that you wouldn't have to pack all of the stuff out [cape shoalwater]. Discussion of risk, removing a portion of material. Jim N.--Can't see going to extra expense if [TBTF] is not there. Hiram--What about the oyster in that area? Discussion of oyster there and do they show chambering? Mark C.--When will your environmental assessment be done? Hiram--Includes preliminary chemistry from Batelle. Draft done early next week. Jim S.--Previous question left unanswered, technically, as of the last meeting, this group asked to have a hearing. The closing date for requesting that hearing is soon, yet the information needed to make judgement on the need for a hearing, the environmental assessment, is not yet available. Hiram--Not automatic to have a hearing, pending nature of comments, if we can address them, then we can avert having a hearing. A hearing is a delay, takes time and costs money, now we are going to be stressed just to meet current timetable. Increases risk of not finishing job before the environmental window closes. Moving material to Cape Shoalwater site will slow down production. Tom R.--Fisheries comments? Hiram--Haven't responded yet, will have conditions on their HPA permit. Dave H.--Cost of a sediment analysis and time it takes? Hiram--Depends on archive samples. Jim S.--This kind of thing can kill a commercial oyster industry and the worst case scenario is that you go along and discover these effectors, whether or not that has been properly addressed in this particular analysis is up in the air. Dick has observed the situation in Nahcotta, we have no strict correlations. Jeanne G.--Those exist for the Mediterranean, Canada, Great Britain. Discussion of situation in water column, reduction of risk. Jim N.--I see a valid concern for safeguard against chambering and other things too, I don't see the correlation between that and a public hearing we have the expertise available to answer these questions one on one.. Discussion of nature of public hearings. Dave N.--We are all for the dredging, we have to have it, we would hate to see a delay, or not get it done. Hiram--This work was scheduled a year from now, moved up a year as an opportunity. Seasonal nature of WQ is a problem, felt that it was a lesser quantity. You are talking of mitigating impacts, look at history of Bay Center Dredging, more was dredged in harbor, routinely hopper dredges on bar, seas

rough, they move to outer Bay Center channel. We aren't dredging bar, or outer Bay Center channel. In 1977, people claimed dredging outer channel was beneficial, when dredged, it stayed open, based on our experience, it didn't stay open, shoaled right in. Marina shoals in, access channel shoals in. However, volumes [as compared with previous years] are much reduced, can be considered a mitigation. Jim S. Any modification to reduce dredging more? Hiram--Creosote and physical structures have impacts on fisheries, no authority to do that, not a realistic possibility. Dave N.--One of the reasons for calling this meeting is the flow of information, we didn't know what wa going on, we pump water for larvae. Hiram--We have worked with local growers, previously, concerns did not manifest in 1984 has we thought, Leonard Bennett monitored situation then. Dave N.--Timing is important, I've a bed next to dredging area, if I knew what was happening, I would have planted at a different time. We want to know the timing was the window. Discussion of expiration of DNR shorelines permit, possible scenarios. County may not allow permit for Goose Point Site. Mark C.--Committee has a couple decisions to make, a letter for a hearing, and the committees authorization to me to extend the current permit. Hiram-- Environmental assessment will be out in a week or two, is similar to 1984 but updated. One option is to outline areas of concern, give up an opportunity to respond. Need to know soon. Jim N.--Would like to see that, more information can be obtained in that matter as opposed to a public hearing. Jim S.--Will have our own Water Quality person on staff this spring. Discussion of monitoring by COE during dredging. Background data that COE may have. Hiram--Longevity of TBTF is a long time, Justine Smith is local expert. Discussion assurance of information, other agencies may request hearing. Concerns of dredging versus disposal. Hiram--First place to look for it is at inner marina. DIscussion of Coos Bay and closure of oyster grounds. Edibility of oyster. Dick S.--Hasn't been an issue in this bay, and I don't want to see it [become one]. Discussion of boat repair yards. Hiram--TBTF sampling that we have done is in the Duwamish near shipyards. List of 64 has been expanded due to concern for shellfish. Discussion of number of boats in Bay Center, shallowness of harbor. Carolyn--If we write a letter of concern and we can't reach a consensus, where are we? Hiram--Delay and possibly preclude the work. Jim N.--If we sent you a letter of concern, and they are not to the satisfaction of this body are we still in a time frame to request a hearing? Hiram-we don't have that kind of time, 20 February is deadline. Jim N.--We have to decide to request a public hearing, or go with a letter of concern and response back. Jim S.--Shoreline Permit for dumping is up 19th of June, despite an extension, a permit will be eventually required and thus, a public review. Jim N.--Motion is

in order for a request for public hearing or letter. Larry H.--I move that the water quality board does not mail the drafted letter before us and staff be instructed to write a letter of concerns that were brought about tonight, distribute it to the members before mailing. Dave H.--Seconded, Like to hear some discussion from growers. Larry H.--If the Corps doesn't respond, then this group can talk to county planning and request that the Goose Point site not be certified for another year. Jeanne G.--How critical is this for 1989. Hiram--Budgets are continuing to be cut. Lot of high priority projects vying for this money in 1990. Jeanne G.--Is the cost much different between hopper and upland? Hiram-Depends on permit process and availability of site. Discussion of disposal and costs. Carolyn--how do the growers feel? Dave N.--A public hearing would not get us anywhere, our concern is with TBTF. We need dredging done, disposal is what bothers us. Hiram-discussion of hotspots. Dave N.--dredge schedule would be important, Discussion of scheduling, predredge conference with input from local oysterman. Discussion of growers in immediate area who don't use basin, do use basin. Discussion of conditions of dredging, including detailed schedule. JIm N.-- All those in favor of withholding the letter requesting a public hearing and to go with a letter of concern with a response from the corps signify by saying aye. Vote carries unanimously. Discussion of letter, timing. When environmental assessment can be sent out. When response comes back.. Hiram--We can respond within a week. Jim N. All those in favor of the amended motion to go withhold the letter requesting a public hearing and to go with a letter of concern with a response from the corps signify by saying aye, Motion carries unanimously. Discussion of concerns. Difficulty of finding TBTF. Sampling strategies. Sampling in Nahcotta. Jeanne G.--Testing in Nahcotta was based on Willapa Harbors criteria from Tokeland, DOE required Port of Peninsula to redo sampling. Discussion of risk of any disposal in Willapa Bay. Tom R.--How can you put a price on taking the chance of disposal. Discussion of TBTF issue. Disposal in bay. Discussion of chambering and causes of. Hiram--What about the other option where you just renewed the Cape Shoalwater Site? Discussion of sites, dumping on the ebb, dispersal during disposal. Couldn't measure Tokeland "hump". Discussions of concerns. Primarily outlined as two areas; 1. Scheduling, 2. Presence of TBTF. Discussion of cost differential of Goose Point versus Shoalwater site. Discussion of sampling areas in Willapa Bay. Coordination with Corps.

Raymond sludge. Rebecca was sick, postpone discussion. Jeanne G. commented on available literature. Brief discussion on forest land.

Hiram--What does a level of TBTF mean? Discussion of those implications, Dean Meek pointed out that the presence of that chemical determines dredging, we haven't the ability to evaluate the level of that presence. Comments on the issue of dredging versus the issue of contaminants.

Next Meeting scheduled. 8 March 1989, 6:00 pm at Planning Department conference room, courthouse in South Bend.

Preliminary Agenda.

I. Regular Business

II. 1974 WQMP

III. Raymond Sludge Dispoal

NEXT MEETING OF WBWQOC: South County Services Building, Long Beach. 6:00 pm Wednesday, March 29 1989. Car pool leaves from Courthouse at 5:00 pm.

Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee
Summary Minutes: 8 March 1989
Location: Pacific County Courthouse

Committee Members Present: Chaffee, Davis, Gammell, Glenn, Habersetzer, Hendrickson, McPhail, Nisbet, Neva, Rotta, Sheldon.

Staff: Harrison, Geleynse, Sayce.

Public: R. Damon, H. Taylor, S. Giles, L. Bennet, D. Bennet, D. Meek, W. Tufts, N. Chambers.

Co-Chair Jim Neva opened the meeting at 6:05.

[Our new tape recorder has been behaving erratically, some of the tape was ok, other parts were not recorded, minutes are a combination of notes and recording]

I. Regular Business

a. COE Bay Center Dredging

Neva opened discussion on Bay Center Dredging. Sheldon read the letter sent by the WBWQOC to the Corps of Engineers. J. Neva read the COE reply [copies on file at Planning Office]. J. Sayce pointed out the comparison between concentrations of TBT found in areas of Puget Sound and Willapa Bay. J. Gammell -the Duwamish is considered one of the filthiest waterways in the Northwest, couldn't grow an oyster that you could eat if you tried, may be comparing apples and oranges. Dick S.- no water sampling done in Nahcotta? J. Gammell -no. Dick S.- We know what the effects in Nahcotta were, but we don't have anything to compare these to. Corps doesn't either. Discussion of archive samples. Samples may not be able to be analyzed if held after certain time. Discussion of tolerance levels of TBT. Discussion of results from Corps, do they tell us anything more than what was known previously? Discussion of the two issues, dispersal of dredge material and contamination of two issues. Introductions made around at this point.

Discussion with members of the audience, primarily with S. Giles, on history of the disposal area, proposed use of the area. Local observations are that the material scatters out pretty well.

Discussion of Corps scheduling, county administrative procedure. Environmental that the Corps must meet according to fisheries concerns and time necessary to complete dredge schedule.

Discussion with audience, primarily from Bay Center, regarding dredge. S. Giles mentioned that the quicker the project could be done, the less effect it would have on the three water intakes in the inner harbor. L. Bennet commented that they have never seen TBT effects [oyster chambering] at Bay Center. L. Hendrickson- Relayed a message from Hiram, from Dr. Creceluis of Batelle Labs, that these levels found in Bay Center of TBT are typical of uncontaminated areas. Discussion with audience of dredging in past years near oystering grounds and effects. M. McPhail asked the audience if they were in favor of continued disposal as in the past. General response was yes, with no dissenting opinion. J. Sayce, reviewed shoreline permit process of DNR permit for the disposal at Goose Point and Cape Shoalwater.

J. Neva entertained a motion. L. Hendrickson moved that the Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee recommend to the county planner that we 1. approve the project and that 2, we grant the extension for the use of the Goose Points Site, and [amended] the Cape Shoalwater site. Motion seconded, vote was unanimous, motion carried.

b. Water quality

J. Sayce- we currently have all the information of Puget Dredge Disposal Analysis for those members wishing more information.

1. Reviewed meeting with Project Officer, Lin Bernhardt on grant, as stated in agenda, it will take us about 8 weeks to sign a contract, and that we cannot assess time towards the grant until that contract is signed. This means that the job notice won't go out till we are nearing a contract date. She also asked for a monitoring budget review and suggested that we might extend the grant over a two year period.

2. Reviewed meeting with Assistant Director: Shellfish, Judith Freeman on a agreement between fisheries and the county. We have to account for every thing that we could possibly be using, including any time from fisheries personnel. Will submit a contract itemizing these. They suggested a joint meeting with Dennis tufts, Marvin Tarr, Tom Northup, and Ron Westley. It was suggested that a WBWQOC member be at the meeting, Dave Nesbit was volunteered.

d. Padilla Bay field trip is rescheduled for some time in May. May visit more that one center such as this.

e. J. Sayce reported on current legislation that affects us. Tough to follow around as bills are jumping around all the time. WBWQOC suggested that staff draft a letter outlining WBWQOC concerns and support/nonsupport for legislation. The three bills that were discussed are SHB 1883: Directing DOE to commence aquaculture management plans for the state, SHB 1392: Adopt USFWS definition of wetlands, SHB 1369: Allow expansion of current non-conforming septic systems within 100 foot setback of shorelines to be expanded upon. Committee voiced concern and no support for 1883 and 1369.

II. New Business.

a. Brief discussion of Raymond Sludge Disposal Plan, appears that Raymond may transport sludge out of area and forest land disposal may become a non-issue.

b. Lengthy discussion of a new water quality management Plan. Committee does not have time to personally write the new document, it was suggested that we go to an outside consultant but that defeats purpose of committee. Outcome is that J. Sayce will outline a new draft of the 1974 plan based on what new material should be added, what old material is still relevant and what old material should be removed.

c. Dean Meek expressed interest in the workings of WBWQOC and his willingness to serve on the committee. After discussion, the committee voted to unanimously recommend to the BOCC that he be appointed. Dean is a resident of South Bend and is the operator of Bud's Lumber.

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NEXT MEETING OF WBWQOC AT 6:00 PM, 19 APRIL 1989, BOCC MEETING ROOM, COURTHOUSE, SOUTH BEND.

Summary Minutes
Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee
29 March 1989, South County Services Building, Long Beach.

WBWQOC present: Chaffee, Davis, Gammell, Glenn, Habersetzer, Hendrickson, McPhail, Nisbet, Rotta, Sheldon.

STAFF: Gelensye, Sayce.

PUBLIC: Meek.

Carolyn Glenn called meeting to order at 6 p.m.

I. Regular Business

C. Glenn gave a quick rundown of a conference sponsored by PSWQA, May 10, 11, on public education, , called PIE, 47 ways to educate people on various aspects of wq. (Jim has brochure for anyone interested). Passed out videos, two from Chesapeake bay foundation. [Questionnaire for videos enclosed with minutes]. Suggestions that people get together for viewing of longer videos, the shorter ones we can show during our meeting. Commented also that only one video has currently been done for Puget Sound area in general. Discussion of Moore productions film on Long Beach, cost was about 10,000. Quite a bit of inkind service on that project, was handled primarily by DOE. Discussions of ways to cut cost, use inkind services for some aspects. Discussion of high school classes using video has both learning tool and water quality message. Discussion of who is audience? Pacific County? Schools? Perhaps do several short videos, or segments. D. Nisbet- use money to match PBS grants? J. Sayce-might be possible, contract is not signed yet. Discussion of having a film editor come to our group. D. Sheldon-college level filming should be investigated. M. Mcphail--what about use? Discussion of utility of such a film, any way to make it more attractive. Aim is to educate more that do a video that we set aside. Discussion of use of LB video, J. Gammell--amazing how many people have seen it. Discussion of modifying grant, especially with a school program. Discussion of timetable. Dick S. there has to be a theme. What are we trying to do? How Pro do we have to be? Gammell-success is we already have, a pristine area, somewhat, zero in on problem areas. Dick S.-What are we trying to do? M. McPhail--WE are talking about the young people that are going to live here, they'll have a change in

attitude, not going to foul up the bay, how to prevent. R. Chaffee--important to get them out there, especially school kids, like in wetlands hands on classes. D. Sheldon--I see it as selling our project to a lot of people, we are going to be milking grants forever. M. McPhail--Maybe we are doing it for DOE. Discussion on grants, education, how to sell. C. Glenn, a lot of people in Pacific County are unaware.

D. Nisbet--visited Padilla Bay, small 500,000.00 facility, director said it was a boon for education because so many people had no idea what resource they had. Padilla Bay was proposed has a housing development. Two nearby marine stations, investigations started around the developing controversy, result in research. Discussion of a trip, overnight housing there. Also reported on habits of eelgrass, and marine habitat inventories, use infrared to build an aerial map, then groundtruth the maps on foot. suggested as a possibility for Willapa. Highly recommended the facility for a visit. Good public ed and displays.

J. Sayce--commented on recent photo interpretation workshop in Seattle, potential for use in a remote area is good, requires leg work on the ground. Monies for a similar Padilla facility may be there if we can but together a real tight proposal. M. McPhail commented on sophistication of Hatfield center in Newport., A real mix of administration, research and public education, aquariums, etc. Discussion of placement of facilities similar in Pacific County, discussion of USFWS facility and their desires to change, expand, public education, etc. Same feeling for Fisheries, unsure of how to develop what they have. Discussion of water in various areas of the bay.

A. WBWQ Grant DOE recommendations.

Suggested that we begin screening by id the problem areas and selecting a control and experimental area, committee would select areas and sampling sites. Gave example of Minter Burly study and how sampling is done frequently enough to establish pollutant values with little variation. Committee picks out areas on maps to investigate, outfalls, small streams, culverts, etc. Question? location and number of sites? Jim S. I don't really know, many locations are based on local knowledge. If you asked be to locate sites on Tarlett slough, or Whiskey slough, I could, I would leave site selection at NOrth River to those who best know the area. The reason committees do this is that they expect their ox to be gored, so they want to know exactly as they can then contribution to pollution so that they can defend themselves against supposition and heresy. You can't pick these areas without some local knowledge. Suggested we put as much money into sampling as possible/ Suggested two ares, rivers into bay, sloughs into bay from peninsula.

Discussion of this project. Not what committee had in mind. Discussion of location of sites, number of stations. Ability to sample. Discussion of looking for input sources from feeders streams, etc, to sloughs, rivers, etc. Requires investigation major inputs to one river,stream system, D. Sheldon--again what are we trying to do, trying to prove something or get long term background data, or trying to solve an immediate problem,? D. Nisbet,Any scientific survey is done to answer a question, and where have we raised a question? What are we trying to answer, J. Sayce--Where the problem areas are in the bay. M. McPhail-This is going to represent the bay, essentially a tiny bit of information, J. Sayce--yes true, but intrinsically more valuable because of its focus. M, McPhail--true, but it is thorough information, but still only 10% of the total. J. Sayce--with the kind of staff we have we can't do 600 stations, and DOE's suggestion is to start with suspected problem areas and slowly branch out. D. Nisbet-are we looking for Coliform or what? J. Sayce--Primarily, coliform, pesticides, heavy metals, and traditional water quality parameters, dissolved oxygen, temperature, salinity, etc. M. McPhail--take Stackpole Slough, would you sample in the bay? J. Sayce--no at the point that it enters the bay. Take Whiskey Slough for example, there are different points that you would sample along, say four or five, looking to identify the localized source of inputs. The tidal exchange in the bay complicate factors because of the flushing. What could be envisioned is 20 or so stations that would be examined during a freshet, when the ground is saturated and surface runoff is greatest, sample at frequent intervals, say every four hours over a several day period, to establish the range of concentrations for parameters for that drainage. C. Glenn- would our people do this, J. Sayce, well, I plan to be a part of it, as would our tech, however, Tim Determan suggested employing as many people as possible to participate in the monitoring. A sort of citizen participation. D. Sheldon--I am confused. Why start out with so many stations until you have identified a problem, start out with a few, then add more if a problem area is found. M. McPhail--what your are saying Jim is that you are refining your method, and what Dick is saying is that what is needed is a sort of reconnaissance method. M. McPhail--what concerns me is that we get small amounts of information from here and there and then we don't have anything. Jim S.--you need repeat samples from single stations to establish a range of variation, D. Nesbit-Background. Jim S.--yes, and in a system that has a range of inputs, a sewer from a treatment plant, a sewer from a street, an outfall from a farm, or highway, you go to those areas and treat them as collection points of non-point sources. M. McPhail--say Stackpole, why have three?, why not have one in Stackpole, one in Whiskey Slough, one in East Main, one in Tarlet. Why it may not say where up the slough you have a problem it does say that you do or do not have a problem that

drainage, that is what I had in my mind. Discussion of traveling between stations, time at stations. Discussion of length of sampling period, starting in late fall, after fist freshets, pesticides best sampled from sediments. Discussion of sampling technology and are we qualified to interpret our results. To convince people of a problem you have to show them hard numbers and the numbers have to be good. M. McPhail--The thing that I have seen happen is that you select your sites and it looks like you are picking on certain people, that you are out after people, what I want to see and what I though we were doing was sampling the whole thing and having a picture rather than picking out certain people. J. Sayce--in the drainages in Puget Sound, people wanted to know who ox was being gored and if they were contributing to the problem. Discussion of persecution and preconceived notions, Dave N--I think we have an entirely different situation, those people are getting hammered up there, we are looking for a baseline study to establish water quality at this point in time., and get a snap shot of the bay,.So we know what we have, so that if somebody want to come in . Jim s> What I am hearing from you is that you want to screen the bay, you want to pick every mouth of rivers and streams and initially screen the bay, and do it by going to every source, committee answered in affirmative. Discussion Willapa River sources of coliform, do you keep measuring it? year after year?, Dick S.--an include all these other areas as background. Discussion of sampling up streams. DIscussion of data from certain areas of the bay, basically limited information. D. Nisbet--I think we should emphasize the good part, productivity, how much the estuary can support. J. S--you've got two problems their, one is that much of the bays productivity comes from the ocean, and you can't go out into the bay and measure water quality parameters input from the watershed,d how have to back up to the stream and treat them as the source. Discussion of the heightened awareness in Puget SOund and the more refined interest. Discussion of DOe's purpose. Education, Jim S.--Tim mentioned that DOE went in initially and did an intensive monitoring program in Minter-Burly, and literally had to start over and bring the public in on a new program such that the public would buy into the outcome of the monitoring. They had a vested interest in the outcome and they participated in the program. D.Nisbet, instead of going to the problem, go to the bay and show it how it works, in productivity and they will put the pieces together, educate them from the front without pointing fingers. J. Gammell--Be positive. Discussion of weather they would accept our proposal. Suggestion on inviting Tim down, maybe Tom Mumford. Discussion on how parameters of traditional water quality are having different components added. Discussion of changing grant. Discussion of tailoring water quality sampling to our bay. Discussion of concentration or you sample on all drainages and have some idea of all sources, versus keying in on a few. Discussion of monitoring DOE's way, etc.

Money needs, etc. Discussion of material we have, information on sampling. Discussion of previous monitoring systems in bay, few stations in northern part. Ambient monitoring in a river or bay tells you about the total river condition, but not about sources.

2. Sampling methodology. Jim noted that several recent manuals have been published in the last year and few months that have good protocols established for water quality monitoring. In talking with people about monitoring in willapa bay, they suggest to use techniques and methods that can be translated to other areas.

3. Scheduled Fisheries to talk about their interests in sampling.

4. Discussion of legislative information, use of hot line, keeping track of bills. Will send letter on Septic tanks near water SHB 1369. Wetlands Bill sent to Senate Ag Committee. More discussion of 1369 and putting the WBOQOC on record to register not supporting this bill. Discussion of WBWQOC impact. Difficulties of getting information from Olympia.

D. Nisbet passed out some more information on Padilla Bay, research prospects and a bibliography.

CZM. Grant will be sent in to run WBWQOC for another year. Sunset on group will be July of 1990

II. Old Business.

A. Forest Land Disposal. R. Chaffee--all treatment plants produce sludge, forest and agriculture disposal is common, Ilwaco and Long Beach both dispose of sludge in forest. We've got to come up with some regulations for disposal. Discussion of Health requirements, may be to stringent? DIscussion of status of Rainbow Land Fill, leachate. Covering up will reduce volume, increase leachate concentration. Land fill operation. Discussion of sludge volume per day. Spreading method via spraying. T. Rotta--why is incineration out of the question? R. Chaffee--drying it is the problem, discussion of trips/loads of sludge per day. How other counties are hauling sludge around to neighboring counties for disposal. Growth response of trees to nitrogen from sludge.

B. DNR dredge disposal. Passed out brochures from COE to describe Puget Sound Dredge Disposal Analysis. Five volume document is technical support [we have a copy]. DNR has yet to officially apply for their new permit, have been told that their application will not be much different from previous year and will be the same document. COE does not feel that an EIS is necessary, DNR will still have to apply for the permit. COE does environmental assessments rather than and EIS for some projects as EIS process can be time consuming and expensive.

III. New Business.

A. Lease on mineral mining off of North Head is being considered, though no application yet submitted for Shoreline Permit. Lease is immediately off North Head. An EIS has been already done for a previous project. DIscussion of project.

B. DOE update on WEYCO fuel leak on Willapa River [passed out to all]. Example of a point source of a contaminant that we may want to include in a long term monitoring program. Discussion of amount and volume of leak. About 6000 gallon recovered via a recycling and recovery system. Discussion of other sites of industrial facilities and possible burial of contaminants through dredging and spoils disposal. L. Hendrickson noted that he could see oil sheen on water at their net pens and the port dock.

B1. Staff passed out letter to those interested on declaring Long Beach Peninsula a Ground Water Management Area.

C. National Marine Sanctuary Status for outer Wash Coast. BOCC asked Staff to draft a letter declaring a portion of water to our west as a NationAL Marine Sanctuary. Boundary that is suggested represent area for which currents have profound influence on offshore and Willapa Bay ecology, D. Nisbet-Boundaries?, J. Sayce-- offshore extent has note been established, 50, 100 fathom lines have been suggestions.. Public scoping meetings are being held to weigh information on status of a sanctuary. Dick S.--thinks it would be a could idea. J.Sayce-NOAA says sanctuary must stand on biological grounds alone and not used as a hammer against oil exploration. Discussion of Oil influence and effects of Grays Harbor and Alaskan Oil Spills. Discussion of possible boundaries. Discussion of management difficulties within a sanctuary,Discussion of how management effects work in sanctuary, status of current fisheries remains unchanged, but could have an impact on future fisheries that have yet to be commercially harvested, etc. Discussion of National Marine Sanctuaries and National Estuarine Research Reserves. Authority can extend to shorelines. Current boundary looks political because of the location of Olympic National Park. Dick S.--has I see it does five some local control to an area we have no influence over. Discussion of possibility of oil offshore. Exploratory drilling done in the sixties offshore. Size of sanctuary somewhat dependent on the regions ability to manage it. Discussion of oil drilling versus oil transporting. Discussion Alaska spill. Further discussion of marine sanctuaries.

Meeting Adjourned at about 8:30. Preliminary Agenda.

I. Regular Business (Education, Padilla Trip).
II. Screening Willapa Bay: Review Proposal
III. Discussion of proposal with Tim Determan [DOE].

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SUMMARY MINUTES WILLAPA BAY WATER QUALITY 19 APRIL 1989

COURTHOUSE

PRESENT: Committee: Chaffee, Davis, Glenn, Habersetzer, Nisbett, Neva, Sheldon,

Staff: Sayce, Geleynse,

Guests: Tim Detterman, DOE Shorelands, Water Quality Specialist.

J. Neva opened meeting at 6:00

C. Glenn Comments on Education. Tentative arrangements for overnight trip to Padilla Bay. J. Sayce (some editing with further information) - Overnight trip, meet at Padilla at Seven, overnight in Anacortes, tour Shannon Point Lab, then head back via Sequim and Batelle Northwest Labs, then return to South Bend.

C. Glenn--PIE conference in Seattle on the 12, 13, 14. Education on Puget Sound Conference. Discussion on compensation for travel, J. Sayce-Some areas, such as registration, etc, yes. Hotel and others, is expensive, J. Neva--if we are trying to help some people educate themselves, at least we aren't taking money out of there pocket to do it. D. Sheldon--Disagrees, why should we take compensation for community service. R. Davis-- There may be some people who can't do that. J. Sayce-- Will look into it. D. Sheldon--A bad policy to start.

J. Sayce--Handed out questionnaire for videos, fill out when you view a video, return to J. Sayce, or C. Glenn. Discussion on videos. Moving videos around. Keep in mind what we want out of our video and how do we want to do it. C. Glenn--PSWQA did not do a video and they were split as to if they should do one or not. They did recommend the Puget Sound Bank one, cost 40,000.00. Worth pursuing. Two from DOE recommend, only four on the list for water quality, not a lot. The Long Beach Comp Plan Video cost 10,000.00, received in kind service from Bell Telephones Video Lab, reduced cost substantially.

Legislative Update. Letter from Al Bauer regarding comment on

SHB 1369, J. Neva read letter, J. Nesbitt read his update from the Oyster Grower's Association. 1369 passed and was sent on to the Governor with amendments that include fecal standards for replacement of nearshore septic systems equal that of secondary treatment plants. Wetland bill (included state mandate to inventory wetland areas) drowned in a sea of controversy, bill was killed and will probably appear as new drafting in 1990. Pacific County has about 300+ square miles of wetlands and is ludicrous to think that we have even a start at inventory these areas. Aquaculture--Died, referred to net pens in particular, always a source of controversy in Puget Sound. Discussion on 1369.

NMS Proposal--BOCC working with Unseold office to put southern area of Washington state on sight evaluation list for a National Marine Sanctuary. Strong support for the extension south of current proposed sanctuary. Suggestions are to create a new sanctuary south and not mix up the two areas. Discussion on size and original proposal on size, federal support for sanctuaries, management is key point, access is important, easier access in south. Good response from Jolene Unseolds office, getting legal opening on effect on sanctuary designation on as yet untapped fisheries and aquaculture. A SEL starts the process of consideration for a NMS. Discussion of NMS, and Unseold visit.

Ground Water Management Update-- Peninsula is designated a Probable GMAW by DOE, this serves as official recognition of the needs of this areas.. Future Pacific County budget predictions are gloomy, may change strategy for funding and future planning. B. Harrison and J. Sayce will meet with BOCC.

Willapa Bay Water Quality Management Plan. J. Sayce--working on the outline and hope to have it out by next meeting.

Introduced Tim Detterman, technical assistant to Shorelands Division. Is our contact for reviewing our proposal for water quality monitoring.

T. Detterman--Initially I was in the mind set of the Puget Sound experience of decertification of shellfish beds.. We do ambient monitoring and intensive surveys above and below suspected contamination sources. Word back from you indicates that extreme condition do not exist yet, with this in mind, we reviewed what was proposed, we came up with the latest proposal, a targeted time frame for sampling, more of a screening process, instead of looking with each individual watershed instead concentrate on what is coming out of each watershed as an aggregate and site

stations at the mouth of those watersheds. Is interested in hearing what the issues really are and what you want to accomplish with this information.

J. Neva--as far as parameters?, T. Detterman--no in the long sense, overall needs. We can determine loading within a watershed, but not up the watershed this is more of a screening program. If that is as far as you want to go as a goal, then I think that this program would achieve that. D. Sheldon--I don't think that is as far as we want to go, we want to establish a point in time that there is x water quality in willapa, so that in the future, if there are changes we can see the changes. In the past none of it has been tied together year after year, as inPuget Sound, no one really knows what it was like 50 years ago. I am talking as an oyster man and crab fisherman. T. Detterman, so you are looking at long term trend monitoring, how can you go back and say this has happened. J. Neva--I agree, we want to start something that we can carry on, the problem is not going away, we can monitor the twenty areas, and address upstream areas, but we also want to set up something that can be continued.

T. Detterman--The idea of setting up something like that is sound, hasn't been done in Puget sound in specific watersheds, we have a monitoring system that tried to do that, however we designed it as a monitoring system in isolated places so that we could get an integrated look at things happening around it. In retrospect after 15 years, that data does not show the kind of things that we see happening which is why we are redesigning monitoring programs to time and event specific parameters. Instead of an average site sampled once a month year after year, now we look at critical periods, during heavy rains, etc, and seasonal type of events. And then we have a pretty good idea where the problems are, then we propose changes, etc, Septic systems,. forestry, conservation districts, etc. Then devise specific programs for those subsystems to describe how they work, So we are getting away from the arbitrary collection of samples every once in a while and now we are getting more time and site specific. Jim is thinking of this and I support him in this , of critical times during the year when rainfall occurs, in the past with other projects, the people in his position have come to me and asked which is better, finding a little bit about everything or quite a bit about certain places. I have leaned towards figuring out the typical stream and cut down the number of basins to make better use of your resources. In cases were people don't follow that, they end up with insufficient samples over a large area. They don't have the ability to look at averages and

ranges with any degree of confidence. Lots of money spent, stand up in front of a group and you can't answer definitively yes or not. The plan that you have come up with has elements of both intensive and broad sampling, with cross connections between areas. The problem is if that you want to continue it on, the effort has to be funded and staffed for continued staffing.

Discussion of continuation. Tim-same problem in other areas, years after someone has to pick up tab. Discussion of grant, Dick-unique situation in bay, possibly best of the best, bay as a control site, put the point across that it is important estuary and the state should not ignore that fact. We want the state to continue this type of funding, and this was the goal of the previous water quality group. J. Neva-Here they are giving us the grant to get the ball rolling, but I don't doubt at all that they expect the local population to carry it from there. Discussion of grant funding and ending cycles, up to us to continue funding. T. Detterman--Wac 400-12 is what our agency is governed by and it says that the state will come up with grant money to set up committees to review and set up plans, and explore funding to continue process, grant is only to get people started. After you review your information, three of four areas will be undergoing the greatest amount of change, you can tailor year by year work on those areas. A complete reassessment could be done every five years, for your areas, that may be more realistic. In Puget Sound, things are changing yearly and they have to commit to a more intensive effort. R. Davis--I so see changes around with respect to industry. J. Neva--One of our responsibilities is to come up with alternative funding sources.

C. Glenn-- What is your opinion of citizen monitoring and has there been any successful programs in the state? T. Detterman--I was asked by the non=point core group to write a paper on it, nationally people are very enthusiastic, but perhaps for the wrong reasons, a lot of local governments area asking about it because of the cost cutting and free labor, that could be true in urban areas where you can draw on a high level of skill within the citizenry, especially the retired techs, less populated, less successful. No matter what system you use, there must be on person at the local level responsible for the scientific integrity of the dater and a high level of community action skills. They have to design the program, train the people, coordinated date, feed data back to citizens to keep them motivated, continue to renew the ranks at constat intervals, a

lot responsibility on that person, and without that person, the monitoring may be good p.r., but not good data. In sound, we are putting more effort into it, a young program. DSHS collection of shellfish for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning is an example, collecting shellfish and putting them on the bus. Discussion. Not that technical. Good for some types of parameters. Not good for others. Has to be carefully developed. People think they save money, probably better ways. What ever scheme you use, important to keep a qualified person on staff, hare to do as you go from project, hard to keep staff in an unstable situation.. Glenn, how to other counties work this out,. Time, varies from one to the other, King no problem, Thurston comes next, with a commitment to continued monitoring they have an office of water quality, have people who are trained to collect and analyze data. Discussion.. Mason county has one registered sanitarian who is a jack of all trades, Jefferson COunty had two, one left when funding ended, one is patiently waiting renewal of another grant. Structure is usually from Planning or Health, In places with a lot of local expertise, in rural counties a kit of my time is spent working with them.

J. Neva, I've a place on the sound, in Tauten Inlet, I received a letter in the mail from a committee like this, how long have they been in business? T. Detterman--Started like you, about a year and a half ago. They had a two year grant, early action grant. They were singled out for early attention, underway for a while, first year devoted to what you are doing, asking questions, inviting people in, hammer out an action plan. Through a review process, very specific things that they want people to do, strong orientation to education, Health Departments improve septic tank standard, more rigorous enforcement, second year is implementation, we are funding both of those as one package. Review of funding is one task. Implementation takes place in second, takes a while for effects to show up in data. One project area we have been working on since 83, after a tough start, citizens formed a group, started that process, totally voluntary from farmers, about 30% involved, things are slowly improving in the estuaries, if things will be opened remains to be seen. A conditional closure plan may eventually may be established, that has taken fiver year, relatively small watershed, each about ten thousand acres. Similar systems next to big urban centers are changing daily.

D. Nesbitt--One of the things that I was questioning from the last meeting, how big a difference we do have between Willapa bay

and Puget Sound, one of the reasons many of the things are being done their is because of decertification, or about problems that are apparent, down her we are not quit to that stage, How much of your budget should we spend on education versus implementation of a monitoring program? T. Detterman--I have my own opinions, the Puget Sound Water Quality Authority has a strong emphasis on education and I don't want to downplay that. D. Nesbitt--My feeling that an important part of education is finding out where you stand, so you can tell people where we stand, we already send our stock in for coliform counts and so far we've a pretty clean bill of health. Maybe the key to this group is education, a map of the bay showing various aspects of the system working, carbon cycle, etc, educating the public as to how the system works, and approaching from that route rather than just going out and measuring to begin with,. My feeling is that we aren't to that stage yet. T. Detterman--That decision is up to you, I have sensed that part of what you want to do is start that baseline, you are making some assumptions that everything is o.k., that is a hypothesis that needs to be tested.

D. Nesbitt--Where are some of the things specifically. What should we be measuring? We have a different system than Puget Sound. T. Detterman--My interest professionally that last several years has been oyster, shellfish industry problems with contamination from fecal coliform sources. Another thing that would be nice to now is heavy metals, or organic toxic substance that is around. From a standard parameters, nitrogen, phosphorus, and from what Jim has told be, your are interest in how the system is functioning, and those parameters, what comes out, what is exchanged with the ocean, those would be good thing to know. Worked out to around 100.00 per sample. D. Nesbitt--the only fear I have is that getting good data that will really stick. J. Sayce--That is one reason why you have to concentrate to specific areas. T. Detterman--The way that you want to do it is a screening. yet specific enough to give you maximum value for date, at rainfall, so that you can pick up loadings, plus coupled with measurements going in and out of the entrance, the toughest thing that you are going to have to deal with. D. Nesbitt--Do you determine any of your sites by aerial photography? T. Detterman--Sure, in the Burly-Minter project, that photos are vital in telling you what is happening, ground truthing has to be done, but the photography is quite useful. Discussion. Our department went to some effort to put together a draft of how to do you effort, sampling, screening, etc. That combined with your own measurements give you a good basis to pursue hot spots or a

future reassessments. I sense that you are a little reluctant to point fingers at people. you want to find where the issues might be. D. Nesbitt--Easier to point fingers after their educated. Discussion of education budget., T. Detterman--Most of education is being done on a watershed level with newsletters, brochures, etc., the most important thing is getting people in county government that will do that, getting people available to go out and talk to farmers, schools, fairs, shows, etc. Innovative and low cost, small-scale research projects, etc. Citizens monitoring is with that. J. Sayce--We haven't elevated ourselves to that yet, but we've given talks to the Shriners, Lions, Kiwanis, and we will have a newsletter that will be published.

T. Detterman-Let me back off and give you two models that we used in Minter-Burly, one is for people in county governments to form committees, get measurements, to have a document, present to community as a solution, public was very upset because they were left out of the project. The other model is Tilamook Bay, the DEQ got people together with a community action and meet locally and form a community discussion group and involve the citizens in the outcome of the work, people were making suggestions as to where to put sampling stations volunteering to collect them. Conditions have improved slightly. BMP systems for the dairy farms were costly, but it worked. D. Nesbitt--I think that the industry did not want a black eye and did not want to associated with a polluted bay. J. Sayce-They have a quality product and wanted to be associated with a quality bay. T. Detterman, Sure and that is what education buys you.

D. Sheldon--We've got two situations here, one is in the east bay, and one is in the west bay, we are faced with a real bomb on the Peninsula. So we have some immediate problems that will be comparable to Minter-Burley this is why I like the baseline study. Over here it is really a bit different, a few dairies. T. Detterman, The nonpoint wac was development of the Tilamook experience, membership of the committees are by folks with axes to grind, developers, septic tank pumpers, foresters, tribes. And if they didn't go through the process together, then they could not agree on the final action plan. Their goal was to identify sources and then clean them up, may be somewhat different than this group. At this point this group might consider more of an outreach, get them into committee now. Another key point we made is that who ever comes to the table, get back to their consistency, to make sure that they will buy into the plan. Plans have been general and educational and not hard-nosed. D.

Nesbitt--That is why education is a priority. J. Sayce--You've got to remember also that our scope of work has already been approved and that we don't have a lot of leeway within each element, you are right, though that this will never fly without broad public support. D. Nesbitt--The people should understand what they have in their back-yard. J. Sayce- Yes, and that is why we are going to Padilla Bay, D. Sheldon--and the purpose of the video. T. Detterman--When you start your outreach, telling them about the bay and where it stands, that is what they are going to ask--where does it stand? That is where the measurement that you are going to make will be very helpful.

J. Neva--There has been all kinds of theories and innuendo thrown around, but it has never been proven that we are causing a problem out there. T. Detterman, that is true and that is why we are backing off from that sampling every month and looking at the results after a few years, and instead, looking intensively and getting a clear picture of specific areas. I worked about a year in Minter-Burly using the ambient and targeted approach and there was a lot of flack directed towards government, I spent 8-10 hours in front of their handpicked tech committee, but they bout off on it. there was a problem and they agreed on that but they did not agree on a solution, that is great as long as they understood where the problem is and that is where the measurements come in. J. Neva--One good point, as Dick mentioned, the Long Beach Peninsula is where the high growth is, and we haven't gotten any where with the argument that we can't continue septic installations because we are going to ruin the oyster industry. But if you can prove it, that is tough to argue with. D. Nesbitt--I think one of the problems is telling when the system fails, D. Sheldon--or telling how it works, D. Nesbitt--That is why I was impressed with the Padilla facility is because it shows this. D. Sheldon--What brings this up we had an expert oysterman come in and give testimony at that last big development and his opinion was that the bay was so clean that it could stand pollution, there was no problem. He was from California. R. Davis--You can turn that point around. Discussion of pollution and future of industry.

R. Davis--Good to sample to just understand what we have and educate people to what would happen if this happened. One of the concerns that I have is that the Commissioners have a strong long term commitment. The funding is going to be a problem. T. Detterman--A lot of the funding options will change as you get down the road, we are generating a lot of information of such

things. C. Glenn--How many years of monitoring do we need T. Detterman--Depends on how noisy the information is. A developed watershed jumps around in values, produces an average with a lot of scatter in it, as opposed to an intact watershed with more predictable values. We are talking about 15-20 years before we really know if this works. People have not addressed the problem like you have, what are we going to do down the road, they have instead thought, we'll get what we can with this grant. R. Davis--I don't feel comfortable with that approach. T. Detterman--From a state agency I don't like that cause the report goes on a shelf. R. Davis--We pay for those grants and even if we fail, we have some planning with respect to funding. We need a commitment. J. Neva--A revolution if they were. I think we have to educate the commissioners to change that attitude, because that has not been their attitude for the last 12 years, if there is a free dollar out there for a program, will grab it and if the dollar stops, so does the program. It has happened time and time again. If they want a commitment out of us we want a commitment out of them. D. Habersetzer--you are absolutely right. D. Sheldon--From preliminary meetings in Naselle, Raymond and Long Beach, Both Wolfenbarger and Markaham indicated a long term commitment, before there was any talk or commitment of grants being available. J. Neva-There are different commissioners now from what there were a few years ago, like I say it would be a real change from the past. R. Chaffee--I think that we could design a program that would be useful once we get the initial sampling done, we can continue as a committee and educational coordination, D. Nesbitt--and money for monitoring, D. Sheldon--This was our original task to set up for the future, not to be hands on like we are doing. J. Sayce--Time, their funding under a CZM grant is totally separate from this grant, and the Centennial Clean Water Grant was fortuitous, it was written before the committee was formed and we tried to project forward what we thought was important, and virtually everyone we talked to said there was a historic lack of interest in the type of program that we thought was appropriate and the ability to project back 50 years was not there.No attention.

C. Glenn--we spend a year, two years and we discover an area that warrants further investigation, how long does it take before you go in, a couple years of date. T. Detterman--If I found strong signals I would replicate a couple times just to see if the picture is real. Within in the same season if you have the funds. If follow up samples determined that the sample was real, then I would continue up the stream, dependent on your funding of

course. J. Sayce--remember that you folks want the whole bay done as a unit. Discussion of subsampling up streams. R. Davis--Do we continue to monitor the areas without a problem? The strategy I would use is switch to five year cycles. Discussion of sampling tributaries on a longer schedule. REAL PROGRESS FINALLY. D. Sheldon--Could this be used with other agencies? T. Detterman--The screening sampling that you do be tied in with Gary Plews at DSHS and coordinated with his crews. They have sanitary surveys they do on their growing areas. Discussion of DSHS routines. and getting a bibliography together. T. Detterman--Your earlier perception is correct, in that if no one perceives a problem, no one studies it. Discussion of studies in bay. J. Neva--They haven't documented it and they don't perceive problems. Discussion of sampling DOE has done in the ambient program.

R. Davis--On sampling, what periods during the year? T. Detterman, winter with maximum runoff during heavy rains, you have a big window, the method you have is checking high flow data against low flow . Discussion of window of an activity and if it can be sampled and residuals. T. Detterman--handbook describes two ways, screening versus designing a specific sampling effort to define a water quality problem. J. Sayce--The most intensely investigated water quality issue in the bay is Sevin. Discussion of Sevin. T. Detterman--Nonpoint WAC is designed to address those problems. Wide range of committee people. J. Sayce--There is another way at getting at water quality impacts and that is to sample something in the environment that accumulates a pollutant, say sediments or an organism. C. Glenn--This has been very helpful, thank you for coming down. Discussion of sampling costs and budget. Salary for a water quality field investigator may be handled better by contracting out sample collection at those times of the year when we need it, save money here. Stream cross sections will be needed for some streams and rivers to define volume of water passing at a given time. We can contract with USGS for some of these. Discussion of location of sampling stations at a point nearest the mouth of each stream. Discussion of local contractors who could do the sampling and cost savings associated with it. Discussion of sampling and fisheries and analysis. Discussion of quality control and assurance. Discussion of commercial labs are not yet certified unless permit requirements are under examination.
Discussion of sediment analysis and cost. T. Detterman--It is something that is very important to have, and if you can get some one else to do it, great. J. Sayce--Cost can run up to

800/sample. Discussion of sediment sampling and how it picks up cues that you can't find in the water. D. Sheldon--How would you suggest doing a sediment analysis on our budget? T. Detterman--Well, I suggested this to Jim, It kind of depends on how specific you want to be and finger pointing. To save costs, look at what is happening in your watershed, you know where things are happening. It nothing is happening in the watershed, you may not sample there. I would sample where I think where I am going to find something. Discussion of ways to save money. T. Detterman--Instead of running 1500 for all possible chemicals, break it out into one of five groups. You will have to think through which of these you want to look for. J. Sayce--Committee has to decide that. T. Detterman--It does involve a certain amount of finger pointing in that you are targeting specific chemicals. J. Neva--It also may end finger pointing by answering the question.

Discussion of sampling method and bringing in the suspected chemical and responsible applicant and having them buy into the questioning and deliberation process. C. Glenn--And if you find the chemical and are worried about its impact to the bay. T. Detterman--That is another question, but you can't get there unless you answer the other one first. Discussion of politics of it and politics of Sevin and similarity of that process. Discussion of how sampling can not stop finger pointing. Discussion of rearranging budget for sediment sampling. Discussion of watersheds and bay. Discussion of tidewater and sampling at that point. C. Glenn--What are other groups doing with sediment sampling? T. Detterman--The places where sediments are being actively sampled are in areas of urban stormwater runoff, a lot of interest in rural environments. Because of the cost, few studies started.

New Business-Harbor Bell Dredging of Palix access Channel ADJACENT TO Bay Center Federal Navigation Channel. Discussion of Harbor Bell Project. 10,000 cubic yards, disposal at Goose Point. Discussion of sampling of other areas. Committee voted unanimously to approve an exemption for dredging and disposal.

Adjourned 9:00

Next meeting at 6:00 at Long Beach, 31 May 1989

Preliminary Agenda

I. Regular Business
    1. Recap of T. Detterman's visit
    2 Willapa Bay Water Quality Management Plan

II. Old Business
    1. Centennial Clean Water Grant
        a. Monitoring: The Plan
        b. Video: Make a decision on it
    2. Trip report from Padilla Bay, Shannon Point, Batelle NW

III. New Business
    1. Spartina update
    2. Federal Programs with respect to estuaries
        a. National Marine Sanctuaries (NOAA)
        b. National Estuarine Research Reserves (NOAA)
        c. Estuaries of National Signifigance (EPA)

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Summary Minutes
Willapa Bay Water Quality Organizing Committee Meeting
31 May 1989
South County Services Building.
Committee: Gammell, Hendrickson, McPhail, Nesbit, Sheldon, Rotta
Staff: Sayce

I. Discussion of Tim Detterman's visit.

J. Sayce- Design of monitoring plan is acceptable to T. Detterman, decision is whether or not to go heavy on the sediment sampling as that would run up to $1500 per sample or not do as an intensive sampling and reserve that money for water analysis to resample those river mouth samples that have anomalous results. Suggestion is to pick several broadly distributed compounds and only sample the sediments for them. Discussion of various chemical compounds in sediments, 2-4-D, Carbaryl, heavy metals. Sediment information will slowly accumulate from the dredge spoil analysis that the Corps will be doing. T. Rotta-if you did find something, you couldn't do anything about it (in sediments), but if you found something in the water, you could do something about that. Discussion of sediment sampling as an accumulator of low levels of pollutants that would be difficult to sample in water. Discussion of Lake Washington heavy metal sampling in sediments. D. Nesbit--any components of radioactivity in Columbia River? Discussion on sampling for that. Discussion of prices for testing for various chemicals. Malcolm-west coast lab are always high when compared with midwest labs. J. Sayce-may be expensive to split samples up among labs. D. Sheldon-At meeting in Reno, Dave and I talked with Jack Lilija, DSHS, wasn't aware that we existed. J. Sayce-Odd, I met with him about 8 months ago. Discussion of break up of DSHS. D. Sheldon-He was supportive of working with us on sampling and coordination. D. Nesbit-Jack's comment was that a lot of sampling has already been done. J. Sayce-I don't doubt what you area saying, I talked with him 8 months ago and asked for all their data, he said they would send it and it never came in the mail. DSHS has had a battle with counties that have used their information against them, their credibility has been damaged and you have to build a trust with them. Discussion of their problems in Puget Sound. Discussion of how group is slowly gaining credibility and the importance of Dave and Dick talking about WBWQOC with Jack. Discussion of PSP monitoring, import of shellfish of Chile. J. Sayce-When I last talked with Jack, he mentioned that their sampling in Grays Harbor was much more intensive than Willapa and that a recent mandate from EPA will lead

to a more intensive sampling program. Discussion of their sampling in the bay. Discussion of contacting and coordinating with other groups. D. Nesbit-Discussion of building a biblio with respect to sampling and information. J. Sayce-much of the information that state agencies collects has to go through an internal review, thus much information ends up in a gray literature state, with no internal review, and is more difficult to access. Discussion of hiring an individual to contract with for a biblio search. Sandra Major, at EPA has done one literature search, will soon be available. Discussion of hiring people under contract. Discussion of monitoring time schedule. Discussion of sampling scheme. Discussion of our monitoring plan and attempting to integrate that with other specific types of monitoring such as DSHS coliform, Corps sediments, etc. J. Gammell-what about just signing a contract to do some of this initial gathering of information? J. Sayce-I will waste a lot of time with piecemeal contracts. Long discussion on what DOE wants, how we have initially satisfied a monitoring plan, project design. Discussion of time lost with respect to discussions with DOE on plan design. Discussion of trying to integrate past data with a new plan. Discussion of what we have to do to settle a contract.

Discussion on the minimum we need to do sign a contract is to agree on the principle of the proposed sampling scheme, is the video an appropriate method for addressing public education. Discussion of an education element that would produce a pamphlet instead of a video. Discussion of video ideas. Discussion of specifics for contract signing, cross-sectional profiles of culverts, stream-beds.

Discussion on doing a trial run on logistics during the early part of grant, get a range of "pollution noise". Establishing the east bay sites. Dick S.-Bridge sites may be realistic for sites, hard to know influence of lower marsh flat. D. Nesbit-presented bottle analogy for sampling in a river. Further discussion on bridges sampling.

M. McPhail-Unimportant as to where exactly the sampling will be with respect to the mouth of the river, but that we approve tonight the scope of work to sample at the mouth of river.

Discussion of hiring a person to review a literature search, perhaps do trial runs on sampling. Type of person to do sampling in precise and methodical manner. J. Gammell-Hire person to do literature, then do samples in fall for sediments, then later on hire a person for the sampling in winter. Discussion on qualified people who are here locally and can do that kind of work.

What we need now, scope of work that the group is supportive of that we can send to DOE. Discussion of scope of work as outlined to Detterman. Discussion on sampling at the mouth of the bay and treating the bay as a black box.

L. Hendrickson--I move that Jim submit a scope of work as discussed do DOE to obtain contract signing as soon as possible. J. Gammell-Seconded. Motion Carried.

M. McPhail-I move that Jim contact USGS to see about stream cross-sections. D. Nesbit-Seconded. Motion Carries.

J. Sayce-Working on Water Quality Plan- Suggestion on contacting the critical people who work at the water quality interface to initially contact in terms of input/education. Those people have jobs that can have influence over water quality, should be contacted as part of my job. Discussion of J. Sayce and job performance with respect to other projects. Discussion of work load in planning with respect to other jobs.

Padilla Bay Trip- Steve Craig, Lee Fisher, Dan Cheney, Rebecca Chaffee, Jim Sayce, Clyde Sayce attended. Padilla Bay, Shannon Point, Batelle NW Sequim Lab visited. Discussion of those areas and how they are used. Padilla-focus is public interpretation with some basic field labs available. Shannon Point is traditional institutional/education facility, Batelle is high level private/contract/government facility. General discussion of facilities. Proposal for one day field trip around the bay to visit areas in the bay that currently support interpretation, research, etc and see what works in some areas and what works in other areas. Discussion of touring the bay with a bus.

G. Gammel-Described her trip to Hatfield Center, Videos, hands on aquarium, educational materials. South Slough National Estuarine Reserve (South Slough of Coos Bay)- has interpretive walks, guided with a docent. Dunes at Florence. Trinidad-College of Humboldt Bay. Dunes walk at Arcata at reclaimed area. South Slough has good small facility, brings in people from outside area. Similar response at Padilla Bay, serves as magnet for estuarine research. General discussion of educational facilities. Carolyn has information to present at future meetings.

Discussion of article on Spartina in Longview Daily News.

Discussion of federal programs in estuaries; National Marine Sanctuaries and Estuarine Reserves get funding from the somewhat financially strapped National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency,

while

Estuaries on National Significance receive monies from the EPA, which is currently spending money like water on projects in Puget Sound and Chesapeake Bay. Discussion of federal management "programs" in areas like Pacific County. Discussion of lack of a problem to justify funding. Discussion of how management may limit or require different approaches to current practices.

Make up and tenure of Water Quality Committee. Discussion of nominations to committee, coming from committee without other support for general community. At some time in next two to three meetings, need an assessment of how group should be made up, length of time on, etc. Possibly advertise for openings on committee in Herald, Observer.

Preliminary Agenda 28 June 1989, 6:00 pm- Courthouse, South Bend, Planning Department.

I. Water Quality Grant, comment from DOE
   a. USGS comment on cross sections, bridges with respect to cross sections.

II. Management Plan: Go over rough draft at meeting.

ABSTRACT #3

TITLE:	Shorelines Management Administration and Enforcement
AUTHOR:	Pacific County Planning Department
SUBJECT:	Administration and Enforcement of Pacific County Shoreline Management Plan
DATE:	July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989
PARTICIPANT:	Planning Department Director, Administrative Assistant and Prosecuting Attorney
PROJECT NUMBER:	Grant Number G0089033
SERIES NUMBER:	

SUMMARY: Pacific County continues to rely upon Coastal Zone Management funds for the administration and enforcement of the Shoreline Master Program. The equivalent of a full-time planning position was funded and divided among the Planning Director, Senior Planner and Administrative Assistant. No new personnel were hired as a result of the grant. To a minor extent, Coastal Zone Management funding was used to pay for legal support on enforcement actions. This was due in part to the County Commissioners hiring an outside Civil Attorney which was not dependent on Coastal Zone Management funds.

Pacific County received 225 Shoreline Permits the past year. The Planning Department sent out eight (8) notices of Shoreline Violation during the year. None of these required court action to gain abatement and compliance. Surprisingly only one (1) notice of violation was issued for Primary Dune Modification. The Planning Department pursued Shoreline Violations aggressively during the year and as a result compliance improved compared to previous years.

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