

## APPROVED DRMT Meeting Notes, March 9, 2016

Prepared by Sam Brend, Clallam County

**DRMT Members Present:** Cathy Lear/Clallam County, Shawn Hines/Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (alt), Robert Beebe/Riverside Property Owners, Ben Smith/Water Users Association, Donald Hatler/Sports Fisheries, Robert Phreaner/Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society Conservation Committee, Ann Soule/ City of Sequim, David Garlington/City of Sequim (alt), Judy Larson/Protect the Peninsula's Future, Matt Heins/Estuary Tidelands Riverside Property Owners, Joe Holtrop/Clallam Conservation District, Robert Brown/Dungeness Beach Association

**Others Present:** Sam Brend/Clallam County, Phil Martin/resident, Marguerite Glover/Sequim Association of Realtors

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### I. Introductions/Review Agenda/Review and Approve March 09 DRMT Draft Meeting Notes

Don Hatler called meeting to order. Introductions were made, sign in sheets circulated. Judy Larson moved to approve the minutes as amended, that "she" under Public Comment on page 4 be changed to "Judy." The motion was seconded.

### II. Public Comments:

- Judy would be interested in having an agenda topic in the future regarding what is going on with the county and PUD regarding the concerns that PUD brought to the county's attention, would like to know details.

### III. Bob Boekelheide, Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society

- Update on the Christmas Bird Count from this year. The longest running timeline study that's been done on organisms on the Sequim Dungeness Peninsula. Doesn't know of any data that's annual that goes back that long. Very interesting data, will show the highlights.
- The Annual Christmas count occurred Dec. 14, 2015- Jan 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The 40<sup>th</sup> Sequim-Dungeness Christmas Bird Count. Started in 1975 and goes from Dec. 15- Jan 5<sup>th</sup> every year. This year it was a beautiful day with excellent visibility.
- It was a record year of 154 species recorded, meanwhile other hot spots like Grays Harbor, Padilla Bay, Skagit County, etc. recorded between 125-129 different species,
- We have led for record count the number of different species 18 out of the last 20 years. But don't lead in number of individuals. Places like Padilla Bay have something like 25,000 mallards.
- It is an impressive list, but many are considered land birds. One of the questions is, is there something going on with climate change here? It may be becoming more favorable here for land birds. There are fairly new arrivals, Eurasian collard dove, barred owl, anna's hummingbird, are species that have appeared in the last thirty years here. Woodpeckers and sparrows did quite well this year.
- Question: How did meadowlarks do?
  - Answer: In decline, there are two populations, the breeding versus the wintering. Don't see nesting meadowlarks much, but see flocks of the wintering meadowlarks at places like Dungeness Spit, Schmuck Rd, Dungeness. High count is around 75.
- There were low counts of water birds this year
  - White winged scoter, pacific loon, western gull
- 1975 is the first count, 1962, Rachel Carson writes Silent Spring, didn't see more than 25 eagles on our Christmas Count until 1989 and after that numbers really increased. Bald eagles are a species that have really recovered well. There are at least 25 bald eagle pairs with nests in the Sequim Dungeness area, so they are doing very well.
- Barred Owls- have heard barred owls are being killed as an experiment because they are out-competing spotted owls. They are here to stay. They were first recorded in Washington in 1965, we saw first in the Christmas Count in 1989, went several decades seeing them every once in a while, now they are the most abundant owl. Have never seen a spotted owl in the Sequim Dungeness Christmas Count.
- Question: Do people go in and look for them (spotted owls)?
  - Answer: As much as any other owl, have owling groups who go in woods and hoot and try to get responses.
- Question: For the barred owl, when did they start shooting the birds? What is the extent?
  - Answer: This last year or two. Just select plots of land. One program in Oregon, think one in Eastern Washington. Has been very successful. Have spotted owls back on territories that they had left.
- Eurasian Collard Doves escaped from captivity in the Bahamas back in 1960's, made it to Florida, progressively moved across America and were found in Washington in 1996. Had a report of one bird out at Diamond Point in 2004, there wasn't another collard dove seen for two years, are now up to hundreds of collard doves. They are

bigger than mourning doves, gray collar, ring around the back of their neck. Successful on its own, no one has introduced it here, the biggest question is, is it supplanting any species?

- Mourning doves weren't in Christmas counts until 1980's, in most places both are compatible together.
- Anna's hummingbird have increased, peak around 2011. Think they started seeing them when they started planting Eucalyptus trees. Is it climate change? Bird feeders? Were first seen in WA in 1964, first saw them in Clallam in 1994, went a decade with only seeing one or two, now are seeing hundreds.
- Species that aren't doing well, a number of water birds. Fishing birds are not doing as well, but down in California they have increased; common loons, western grebes are really in decline all over the Puget Sound. Maybe there is a prey source down in California. But there were reports in Sequim Dungeness Bay and Port Angeles Harbor that they were up this year (February).
- Question: Judy: There are spikes in ten year intervals.
  - Answer: Christmas count data, there are concerns and problems with it. It might have been a year that we had boat and went out because the weather is beautiful and could count everything on the spit and Protection Island, but really you have to look at the general trends.
- Scoters, in the late winter there is nothing finer than to find a nice herring spawn. And there can be thousands of scoters. Don't have that here. Only counted 36 white wing scoters this year. When they aren't eating herring spawn, they are eating things like shellfish off the bottom. One of the best places to go see white wing scoters was just south of John Wayne Marina, but aren't there anymore, didn't see them after around 2005.

#### Gulls:

- There are 5 primary species of gulls (plus hybrids), some migrating, some year round. Seagulls are intelligent, adaptable, and are an important and misunderstood component of temperate and polar ecosystems, some are doing well, some are doing poorly, some have small populations and some have large
- Part of this data comes from a study that's going on down at 3 Crabs, approached by the North Olympic Salmon Coalition to provide information about birds for the 3 crabs restoration project. So they have 3 sites, 2 which they visit 3 times a month, 1 which they visit 1 time a month. Go out and count birds. Wanted to see how they use different habitat, beach, pond, and one over by Abernathy, by Matt's house. Interested in looking at the annual cycle of birds that use those areas. Run by volunteers.
- Important field markers
  - Eye color
  - Head smudging
  - Mantle wing color
  - ...and shape
  - Bill spots / markings
  - Bill size / shape / gonydeal angle
- It takes 2 to 4 years to reach adult plumage so this needs to be taken into account when typing the birds. There are also hybrids. There are some colonies which are over 75% hybrids.
- The Salish Sea is interesting because we are at an incredible crossroads of migration of all different species from different locations.
- Types: Olympic gull, mew gull, thayer's gull, hermanns' gull (mexico), California gull
- Glaucous Winged Gull- large gull, pink legs, wing tips are important-about the same shade of gray as the mantle. Is present year round in Clallam County, nest all the way up to the Bering Sea and spend winter down in Mexico.
- Western very close to glaucous winged gull, but predominates the coast in California, large gull, pink legs, dark on its back, black wing tips. Hybridizes. Winter only in our area.
- The problem with hybridization between Western and Glaucous is the variability in identifying field markers. So they lump them with Glaucous winged gulls.
- Try to time counts when the tide is between 1 and 4 feet, mud flat exposed. The problem is that certain times of year you don't have that range of tide any time. So might have to go when its 5 feet.
- Mew gull- smaller, nest in interior forests, unmarked bills, tend to winter along west coast, 2<sup>nd</sup> most abundant in Clallam County in winter, feed very differently: feed on the tide rip (not in groups like the larger gulls fighting in groups). Peak in late fall, and again in spring.
- California Gull- have the biggest colonies in Alberta, can fly high altitudes, arrive after breeding season, big colonies at the Great Salt Lake, breed in the interior of the country, winter in the exterior, peak in late summer (~6,000 in 2015), in December down to around 5 birds, go down to California. Mew and California gulls are in Clallam County at opposite times

### **Other gulls:**

- Thayer's- the world population is less than 30,000, nest on cliffs in arctic Canada, in the winter they fly south to the west coast, might see 5 in Dungeness Bay. Should they be put on the endangered species list? No, who is bothering them up in the arctic? Who is bothering them down on the west coast? Don't seem to have any restrictions. A species of no real concern.
- Ring Billed Gull- lives in the Great Lakes, East Coast, less common on the West Coast, very light eye, dark ring on bills.
- Herring Gull- scarce, nest in Alaska, light eye, more common in La Push and Neah Bay.
- Hermann's Gull- nest mostly in Mexico, nest as far north as Alcatraz Island. One island down in Mexico that has about 2 million of them nesting.
- Bonapartes Gull- small gull, similar range to the Mew gull, live in the taiga forest in Alaska and are here at a smaller scale.

### **A Little Story:**

- Worked on the Farallon islands down in California, banded 5,000 gull chicks every year, but the bands were falling off, gave Larry the job of rebanding them. Once the gulls came back had all the information about where they had been, the information showed they were faithful to certain nest sites. So Larry rigged up a trap, would take out real eggs and replace them with wooden eggs and then would set snare on nest, the gull would come down, land on nest and he would pull on snare, and the gull would get trapped, Larry would grab it, shove it in a pillow case, put new bands on it, release it. In the colony Larry became known as a horrible predator and would try to chase them away. Did an experiment, changed Larry's clothes and put mask on back of his head (because gulls divebomb), went back out and gulls were not bothered. So every time he banded gulls, he dressed up in costume. Over two seasons they learned not to be afraid of Larry.
- Question: Judy- Murrelet- did you see any?
  - Answer: Yes, relatively common along our section of the coastline (not necessarily in Dungeness Bay)
- Judy- They are out in the Port Angeles Harbor area- concerned about Navy pier operation they want to have there
  - Answer: Important areas: PA harbor to Clallam Bay. Most nest only in old growth forest (Olympic national park)
- What do they eat?
  - Answer: Small forage fish
- Population count?
  - Answer: Ask WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife, they do surveys along the coast during nesting season
- Question: Judy: Gull nesting territory, the different species?
  - Answer: Gulls have nesting territories, so a pair will put its nest out in the middle of this open space, and will defend their nest, they feed out somewhere else, bring food back for their chicks, their chicks hide out. Other gulls eat other gulls chicks, so one adult stays with the chicks until they are much larger, to protect their chicks from other gulls.
  - Protection Island has problems with eagles; young bald eagles have a heyday eating gull chicks. There have been years when gulls have almost had breeding failure.
- Question: How many eggs?
  - Answer: Most lay two or three eggs in a clutch. Bonapartes is one of the only that lays eggs in trees. Most are ground nesters.
- Question: Anne Soule: Study was conceived by somebody who's interested in tracking...? Why?
  - Answer: Count ALL birds in Dungeness Bay, nobody else has this data.
- Question: Public: Decline in saltwater birds, can you use that as a canary in the goldmine scenario?
  - Answer: Systemic problems in Puget Sound and everything that has gone on to cause declines in the food web. Some species seem to be doing okay: rhinoceros auklets (36,000 pairs) They eat herring. They feed their chicks after dark. Like San Juans, Strait of Georgia.
- Salmon – spend so much time in ocean, maybe more affected, (rather than in the Strait)

### **IV. Joe Holtrop: Clallam Conservation District Updates- Irrigation piping, aquifer recharge**

- Map of irrigation network
- Just completed a piping project that started at Hendrickson Road, it was a total of about 6800 ft of pipe that went in, about a mile of main line pipe and a couple little spur laterals that came off that. That was in the Dungeness Irrigation District, Strider Construction did the work and is now complete.

- A couple of other projects in the works, another phase in the Dungeness Irrigation District, continuing on with their system. Don't know what the next phase/priority is. The bottom portion of their system is all in pipe and the upstream portion is in pipe and they have parallel lines in the middle that are not in pipe. So that is what they are trying to figure out right now and hopefully construction will happen in the fall.
- Question: So the bottom section is done, so they have no tailwater going anywhere?
  - Answer: The piping starts at the levy, there is an open ditch above that. So there is tailwater that occurs at that location that goes to Hurd Creek.
- Clallam Conservation District has Department of Ecology Floodplains by Design grant funds for a couple Agnew Irrigation District projects, one along North Barr Road and the other from Lake Solmar to Pinnell Road.
- We are working with Agnew Irrigation District on a Shallow Aquifer Recharge project in the Pinnell Road area.
- Clallam Ditch Association Aquifer recharge project, this is on Carlsborg Road...this was abandoned when piping was done about 8 years ago or so. So water will be put into this open trench and it flows down into a pipeline. It is perforated pipe in drain rock.
- Question: Shawn- Is it the exact same site as pilot project? – Yes
- Given proximity to Dungeness River, it is not going to be for mitigation for the Dungeness Water Rule, it is just flow restoration for Dungeness River. So all the water that goes into this system won't be accounted for as part of the mitigation requirements.
- Question: Judy: The source is the Clallam Ditch?
  - Answer: The Clallam Ditch Association and Cline Irrigation District, they share the same delivery system. Joe indicated location on map.
- Question: The source of the water for the recharge is from those two ditch companies?
  - Answer: Ben: Water was purchased from the irrigation companies for the purpose of charging these recharge sites, so the companies that Joe just mentioned are managing this site and they are responsible for getting that water that the State purchased from us from the river over to these sites, so they're the transfer, but the water that they're using is water that has been purchased by DOE for mitigation for the water rule.
- Question: Judy: I thought you said it was not part of mitigation.
  - Answer: Joe: It isn't, can't remember how it works on this project.
  - Ben: My wording was probably too restrictive on the exact uses of what that water was purchased for.
- Joe: But DOE and Washington Water Trust and the irrigation entity entered into agreement; Ecology purchased 1.2 cfs for purpose of recharge. Will be larger than that. DOE will allow up to certain amount of water to be taken from river for flow restoration purposes separate from the mitigation, and I don't remember the details of that. It has to happen between May 15<sup>th</sup> and July 15<sup>th</sup> and only if the river flows are at certain levels.
- Judy: So the purpose for this is to give recharge to Carlsborg, they're trying to recharge the aquifer...water table..
- Joe: Mainly because the middle reach of the Dungeness River is a losing reach, so the more aquifer recharge that can happen in here the less water, in theory, will be lost from the river, more flows will be sustained by having high aquifer.
- Bob: How deep is the aquifer?
- Joe: This is going into the surface, shallow aquifer is going in right at the surface.
- Ann: About 30 to 40 feet deep.
- Joe: All theoretical, all based on a ground water model how this works.
- Question: Is it a misnomer to call it aquifer recharge, because you are really just recharging the surface water?
  - Answer: Ann: It is probably going to flow into Matriotti Creek then flow back into the river. It's probably going to come back out again before it hits salt water. You still call it shallow aquifer recharge. I can see your point... all connected still shallow aquifer, still shallow, really just slowing the water down and letting it back out when needed.
- Question: Judy: Time frame is... May 15- July 15, river flow permitting, and then the retention is going to be accomplished through what means? How is it that the water that is put in there during that time frame stays in that area?
  - Answer: The groundwater model says that if you put it in in May, June, July, it will give most benefit to the river during August and September.
- Judy: That is assuming you know there isn't a lot of drawing down of that water during that time in that area.
  - Answer: Which there is, so this will be mitigating that. It acts as another form of storage. River is running high during that snow melt period, runs out to sea, can capture some of it and store it in the ground.

- Another aquifer recharge project has been constructed off of McComb Road in the same location where we were contemplating a small reservoir, but the storage area was too small to be of much use. So we did piping. Halfway between McComb Road and Old Olympic Highway. (Joe referenced site maps); Converted this section of ditch which is in gravelly soil, the ditch lost a lot of water, and that was with 100 years of attempts to seal it. So they cleaned it out so it's going to lose a lot more water for aquifer recharge. It starts at McComb Road and extends about 600 feet down. Put check dams in to back water up.
- Question: Had to get a water right for that project?
  - Answer: No, this will be part of the mitigation that Ben was referring to. So the irrigation district will have to enter into agreement with the Department of Ecology and the Water Trust with all the details of how this will work. Will mitigate for Casselary basin and Gierin. The sub-basins, each one had an allocation, each area had a reserve so that wells could continue to be put in, but that reserve has got to be paid back each time a well goes in, so this should satisfy that need. The Casselary basin had the smallest reserve. Total cost less than \$15,000, contractor was already there doing the ditch piping. Half the cost was adding new valves.
- Another aquifer recharge project to be constructed later this spring near Robin Hill Farm Park,
- (Looking at map) Majority of pipes have been installed since the year 2000
- Question: Shawn: Wasn't there an exchange committee that was supposed to meet to talk about the mitigation projects?
  - Answer: Washington Water Trust has a committee, meets once or twice a year. DOE was holding quarterly meetings, but are currently in transition, 8 to 10 people on it, including Scott Chitwood.
- Don- Discuss Graysmarsh...
  - Answer: Graysmarsh objected that there was a Determination of Non-Significance of implementing the Water Conservation Plan as they said it would adversely impact Graysmarsh. They required that an environmental impact statement be done and still weren't satisfied with that and there was eventually a settlement that said that piping within the city limits of Sequim could be done. You cannot relocate a ditch in gravel, it has to be in pipe. They said okay, in the city limits you can pipe, outside they need to be consulted, Graysmarsh has to bless the project if it's within their "zone of contribution", which is most of the east side of the river.
- Question: So since then there has obviously been a lot of piping so what's changed?
  - Answer: Northwest side of Sequim is outside the zone of contribution. And there were some that specific approval was granted by Graysmarsh.
- In early days of contention, Graysmarsh proposed putting perforated pipe next to the regular pipe but Ecology said no; Now Ecology is doing just that.
- If you look at the pipe increases since 2000 and the water quality improvements you see there is a huge impact of the piping on the water quality in Dungeness Bay. Now the tough stuff has to get done like septic systems.
- The first few projects that were done around 2000, 2002 were all funded with water quality grants and they were put towards those irrigation districts that were delivering the most fecal coliform bacteria, mostly to Matriotti Creek and Dungeness Bay.
- Ben- Conservation District is still relatively unknown, want to get the word out on their important work.
- Don- Around the state, Dungeness Bay has been recognized for improvements in water quality, most attributed to Conservation District work
- Question: Judy: What is the cost of the project off Carlsborg road?
  - Answer: \$125,000, four times distance or more of the McComb Road one, mostly perforated pipe
- Question: Bob: Uptick in new home construction, all affected by Water Rule, is it working?
- Question: Are all new houses on meters?
- Marguerite: Some builders aren't putting wireless meters on and county isn't enforcing because they say it is Ecology's job. There is nobody to read the meters even if they get put on.
- Judy: Get some response from the county regarding meters?
- County Commissioners said there was no funding from Ecology, so Ecology inherited the task, nobody has read them, DOE doesn't want to do it and are trying to get someone else to do it.
- Ann: Ask Mike Gallagher to have another meeting

**V. Aaron Brooks, Fisheries Marine Biologist, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Salmon Escapement Update**

- How we get escapement: salmon and steelhead come back to the river annually to spawn and make their egg nests. They return to their stream of origin and once a mate has been selected they dig a nest called a redd, guard nest until they die, steelhead can spawn many times, go back to sea and come back. But all salmon die after spawning.
- Spawning ground surveys all over Washington. Here it is sponsored by a partnership between Jamestown Tribe and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).
- They walk the river in predetermined index sections in 7-10 day intervals when stream conditions allow them to, all redds flagged and species flagged, how many fish returned “escapement” and can estimate smolt survival.
- Used for harvest habitat & management purposes
- There are various methods to do this
  - Redd counts (if there are a larger number of fish it is hard to count redds); Count them and multiply by a certain amount depending on species (Coho: 2 adults for one redd, some species use 2.5- sometimes multiple males fighting for same female, steelhead- 1.68- based on the fact that steelhead will sometimes make more than one redd)
  - Peak live and dead (larger number of fish)
  - Area under the curve (AUC) (larger number of fish)
    - Dividing whole escapement area by amount of time in river
    - Will usually do both, and chose which one sounds more reasonable
- Question: Robert: Do high flows effect estimates?
  - Answer: They can, (will answer later)
- In 2013 there was a record return of pink salmon, 30 million smolts left the river last year, but there was a poor ocean survival last year. Luckily because 2013 number was so high, still had a very high run in 2015, but was far less than they predicted.
- Chum – 424 (average)
- Chinook peaked in 2006/2007, last year - 407
- Steelhead, in 2015 there were 618, there was a peak in 2013, in 2012 there were too many high flows and wasn’t able to get surveys that season
- Coho- 2009 peak, last 2 years couldn’t get because of high flow, hatchery is where most coho come from
- Question: Judy: When do you count the wild coho?
  - Answer: Oct, Nov, Dec
- 2016 forecast is very low for coho and Chinook: Chinook: 344, Wild Coho: 143, Chum: 450
- Hatchery forecasts are low too, not just wild.
- Not as bad as some places
- Reasons:
  - Summer drought
  - Extreme winter high flows, can change course of river several times in a single season
  - Unfavorable ocean conditions (the blob) leads to poor marine survival
  - Harvest from Alaska to Washington
    - Last year Alaska harvested 100,000 chinook over their quota (of 300,000)
    - Work is being done to make Alaska and Canada accountable for our fish
- Question: Judy: Any compensation for taking our fish? Any difference in their stock as far as DNA?
  - Answer: We are working on trying to make requirements, they have salmon going back to their rivers... hard to get them to listen to us...it’s a big political process, not as easy as “you can’t catch those fish,” The fish have coded wire tags in them, Canada/Alaska scan them and know where the fish are from
- It means major cuts to fisheries this year, commercial and recreational
- If we fished same schedule as last year there would be no salmon to return to rivers
- Marguerite: There are 8 days to fish halibut, people will go pay to fish in Canada
  - Answer: Halibut stock is actually stable and healthy
- Question: Public: Is the low survival caused by a group of predators doing particularly well?
  - Answer: Not necessarily, the blob we think is killing them. Starving. The coho were a lot smaller than average, fecundity was lower and they were hungrier upon arrival to nesting location. Speculate a lot of fish died because they weren’t finding food...etc.
- Question: Bob: Could you explain the flagging that you put on the redds.
  - Answer:
  - 6-15-1-CB-L1

- Species – week - number of red inspected - initial of surveyor - position relative to flag
- GPS coordinate doesn't go on flag, download in office and make map of redds for the year
- Question: Judy: How long for redds to mature?
  - Answer: In gravel through winter, come out late Jan- March (90-120 days) depends on species
- Question: Alana: If this sets the scene, since most of these salmon species do have multiyear cycles, if this forecast is accurate and we do have a poor one, how do you bounce back?
  - Answer: Fish won't be coming back as adults for 3-4 years, depends on next year's forecast, the fishing regulations are all based on our forecast for the year, some of the species like chum, have an in-season update, halfway through the season, count those fish and put into model and get an estimate of how many are returning, and can adjust your fisheries in season. Only works with certain fisheries and certain models, and it's usually all commercial. Management is 1 year at a time, after 3 years on critical status it gets listed, then it has more restrictions and regulations.
- Question: Are they doing similar measurements for the Elwha? How is the forecast?
  - Answer: Yes, Forecast is lower than the Dungeness (on Chinook), similar for coho (100-200 range)
- Question: Anne: Are you monitoring small streams like Bell Creek? Johnson?
  - Answer: Not on Bell Creek, it is too choked with brush, and there is barbed wire and cow pastures. Bell Creek has been a problem in the past. They do monitor on McDonald & Siebert creeks, gets put into a general forecast for the Strait of Juan de Fuca.
- Don't survey Matriotti, would love to get sonar in river, that is where you get the best measurement of what fish are coming up. Can determine how many, take samples and take ratio to get composition. Have been looking into grants to try to get it. There are land owner access issues. The last missing link. Know a lot of smolts come out of there. Matriotti unknown how many are spawning
- Lowest smolt out-migration ever recorded. Steelhead was really low too. Siebert was highest. Lowest coho leaving traps ever recorded, means there was poor survival last winter. Will know by end of June how it did.
- Question: Ben: As far as Bell Creek goes, we own the farm there, we would be more receptive, own Dairy Farm on Schmuck
  - Answer: Don't get a lot of smolts in Bell Creek, put in trap a few years ago, Coho production is very low, one or two. Cutthroat is only real healthy run we see in Bell Creek.
- Question: Alana: What is the ecological impact of so few fish?
  - Answer: Food, river nutrients, whole cascade effect
- Hurd Creek flooded, came over couple race ways, lost some fish, almost damaged pumphouse
- What are their options?
  - Do nothing
  - Bank stabilization w/ LWD
  - Move facility above high water level (long term, very expensive)
- Question: Judy: Average flow of Hurd Creek? Does it meet the SMP requirement?
  - Answer: A couple cfs, No

## VI. Other business/ Announcements/ Follow- ups

- Cathy: Shannon & Wilson to get scope of work for dike setback design. Where to have community meetings? Would like to do it at the school house, contact? Access?
- Contact Judy Stipe @ museum, they made it wheel chair accessible, access from back
- Ann: Sequim stormwater plan: Final version is out, Planning Commission passed it unanimously, will go to the City Council April 11<sup>th</sup>
- Public Comment: Marguerite: 65-13 Senate Bill passed both houses- if signed, will protect reserves in instream flow rules from court actions, current lawsuits not thrown out, a lot of people spoke in favor of the bill. Gave copy of bill to Shawn.