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January 13, 2022

Seattle Shellfish, LLC Attn: Derek Epps 2101 4th Ave E, STE 201 Olympia, WA 98506

RE: Coastal Zone Consistency for Corps Reference No. 201201136,

Rice Shellfish Farm, Mason County, Washington

Dear Derek Epps:

On April 5, 2021, the Department of Ecology received a Certification of Consistency with the Washington State Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP) for the above project. On August 30, 2021, Ecology and Seattle Shellfish agreed to stay the CZM request to allow time for Seattle Shellfish to obtain a Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The current stay expires on February 4, 2022.

This determination is for the proposed project to continue to commercially cultivate up to 3.34 acres of geoduck and various species of oysters (Pacific, Kumamoto, Eastern, Olympia, and European flat oysters) and clams (littleneck, Manila, butter, Eastern soft shell, horse, and razor clams) with no fallow ground. The entire project area lies between +5.0ft Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) and -4.5ft MLLW, or other property boundary, and within the property boundaries. Geoduck, oysters, and clams are cultivated on about 2.2 acres of the project area, with cultivation of oysters and clams (no geoduck) on about 1.1 acres of the project area. There is no use of mechanical bed preparation equipment.

Single-set seed or oyster cultch are cultivated in mesh grow bags that are either secured directly to the substrate bottom or are suspended in a tide-tumbled/flip bag system. Bags are attached to the racks, stakes, or lines using reusable plastic or wire ties. Installation occurs during low tide.

Oyster tumbling involves attaching a buoy and securing the bags to a horizontal crossbeam (stainless steel rod, polypropylene or nylon line, or plastic coated cable) for the hanging lines and held in place by rebar stakes or similar posts driven into the substrate. Oysters grow in the bags and are checked periodically during low tides to

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ensure that the bags remain secure and to remove fouling organisms and predators. Oysters are harvested by hand at low or high tide.

Clam species are seeded by hand, after which the clams are covered with area nets for protection. The nets are secured to the substrate using rebar stakes. Harvesters dig clams during low tides using clam rakes, shovels or other hand tools, then subsequently smooth the substrate.

Juvenile geoducks are planted in PVC or flexible mesh tubes, up to 6 inches in diameter and up to 13 inches in length. The tubes are inserted into the substrate such that only the top section (approximately 1/3) of the tube protrudes above the beach. Two to four seed clams are placed in each tube and tubes are typically installed at a density of about 1 tube per square foot. PVC tubes may be covered by individual and/or area netting. Individual netting consists of a small, plastic mesh net secured to the tube by a UV-resistant rubber band. Area netting is secured with rebar stakes placed vertically into the substrate and may be installed over the PVC or flexible mesh tubes.

About two years after planting, tubes are removed while area netting may be redeployed over the bed for several months for continued predator protection. Geoduck are then harvested as much as eight years after planting. Geoducks are harvested using a hand-operated water wand, which can occur at low (beach harvest) or high (dive harvest) tide. Typically, a wand is a pipe about 18 to 24 inches long with a nozzle on the end that releases surface-supplied seawater from a hose at a pressure of approximately 40 pounds per square inch (about the same pressure as that from a standard garden hose) and a flow of 20-30 gallons per minute. Multiple divers may work in an area at one time.

The project site is located on tidelands within Case Inlet, on parcel number 12131-22-00010, near Shelton, Mason County, Washington; Section 31, Township 21 North, Range 1 West; WRIA 14, Kennedy-Goldsborough Watershed.

Pursuant to Section 307(c)(3) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 as amended, Ecology concurs with Seattle Shellfish, LLC's determination that the proposed work is consistent with Washington's CZMP.

If you have any questions regarding Ecology's consistency determination, please contact Teressa Pucylowski at teressa.pucylowski@ecy.wa.gov.

YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

You have a right to appeal this decision to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this decision. The appeal process is governed by Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC. "Date of receipt" is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2).

To appeal you must do all of the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of this decision:

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- File your appeal and a copy of this decision with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this decision on Ecology in paper form by mail or in person. (See addresses below.) E-mail is not accepted.

You must also comply with other applicable requirements in Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC.

Address and location information

Filing an appeal with the PCHB:

Mailing Address:

Pollution Control Hearings Board

PO Box 40903

Olympia, WA 98504-0903

Street Address:

Pollution Control Hearings Board

1111 Israel RD SW

STE 301

Tumwater, WA 98501

Serving a copy of the appeal on Ecology:

Mailing Address:

Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk

PO Box 47608

Olympia, WA 98504-7608

Street Address:

Department of Ecology

Attn: Appeals Processing Desk

300 Desmond Drive SE

Lacey, WA 98503

Sincerely,

Brenden McFarland, Section Manager

Environmental Review and Transportation Section

Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program

e-cc: Aquaculture-Reinforcement-Team@usace.army.mil

Roscoe Sullivan, Corps of Engineers

Laura Hendricks, Coalition to Protect Puget Sound Habitat

Amy van Saun, Center for Food Safety

Teressa Pucylowski, Ecology

Loreé Randall, Ecology

ecyrefedpermits@ecy.wa.gov