ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project (Project)

2. Name of applicant

Pope Resources LP (PR)/OPG Properties LLC (OPG)

3. Address and phone number of co-applicants and contact persons:

Applicant:
Jon Rose, President
Pope Resources, LP/OPG Properties LLC
19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200
Poulsbo, Washington 98370
(ph: 360.394.0519 or 360.509.0631)

Contact:
Heather Page
Anchor QEA, LLC
720 Olive Way, Suite 1900
Seattle, Washington 98101
(ph: 206.903.3346 or 206.979.7987)

4. Date checklist prepared:

September 6, 2013

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

In-water construction of the proposed Project is anticipated to begin July 1, 2015 and will likely extend for several years as described in the draft Consent Decree (Ecology in Press). The project schedule will be refined during remedial design and permitting in 2014, and will be further

refined by contractors for PR/OPG to determine final construction sequencing and duration based on regulatory permit conditions and availability of cap material (such as clean silt and sand), subject to Ecology approval.

In-water construction will be timed to occur within approved work windows to prevent impacts to salmonids. Due to fisheries protective restrictions, no in-water construction work can be performed in Port Gamble Bay during the period from January 14 through July 15 of any year unless otherwise allowed by applicable regulatory agencies. Additional in-water work restrictions may apply. Work windows to be implemented to protect forage fish and juvenile salmonids, and accommodate fishing and other harvesting activities (e.g., shellfish) as well as tribal events, will be refined during remedial design and permitting. The overall schedule for the Project will be adjusted to accommodate any reductions in work windows required by the regulatory agencies and tribes.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

There are no plans for future additions, expansions, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

- *Underwater Wood Debris Video Survey Report Port Gamble Mill Site* (Parametrix 2002)
- *Port Gamble Baseline Investigations: Marine Natural Resources* (NewFields 2007a)
- *Eelgrass and Macroalgal Habitat Surveys in Port Gamble, Washington* (NewFields 2007b)
- *Intensive Eelgrass/Macroalgae Surveys at South Point and Port Gamble, Hood Canal Passenger-Only Ferry Terminals* (Anchor Environmental 2007)
- *Evaluation of Potential Shellfish Closure Zones in Port Gamble, Washington* (NewFields and West Consulting 2009)
- *Cultural Resources Overview for the Port Gamble Bay Cleanup and Restoration Project Northwest Archaeological Associates* (NWAA 2010)
- *Port Gamble Partial Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report* (Ecology 2012a)
- *Port Gamble Bay Consent Decree* (Ecology In Press)
- *Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Action Plan* (Ecology In Press)
- *Port Gamble Bay Cultural Resources Assessment Plan* (Ecology In Press)
- *Port Gamble Bay Biological Assessment* (Anchor QEA In Press)
- *Port Gamble Bay Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA)* (Anchor QEA In Press)

- *Port Gamble Bay Notice of Intent for •National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater General Permit* (Anchor QEA In Press)
- *Port Gamble Bay Cultural Resources Study Plan* (SWCA and Anchor QEA In Press)
- *Port Gamble Bay Cultural Resources Assessment* (SWCA and Anchor QEA In Press)

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

For the Port Gamble Dock Project, a SEPA Checklist, shoreline substantial development permit, and shoreline variance application package have been submitted by PR/OPG to Kitsap County. A JARPA is also being prepared for relevant regulatory agencies with submission anticipated in August 2013. PR/OPG will concurrently sequence removal of existing overwater structure adjacent to the former sawmill and remove the Log Transfer Dock and pilings from staging and rafting areas throughout the Bay.

PR/OPG is also proposing to redevelop 318.7 acres of upland parcels that comprise the town of Port Gamble, the former sawmill, and the agrarian area that lies to the southwest of the town site. That project, known as the Port Gamble Redevelopment Project, is currently undergoing a separate and independent SEPA review.

An advance mitigation proposal to provide for the removal of existing overwater cover in Port Gamble Bay to provide possible mitigation for the Port Gamble Dock Project and other potential projects in Port Gamble Bay is currently under development and anticipated to be submitted by PR/OPG to applicable regulatory agencies in September 2013.

There are no other known applications or proposals pending at this time that would directly affect the property area covered by this proposal.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

- Section 404/10 Permit (expected via Nationwide Permit 38) – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- ESA Section 7 Consultation – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
- Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Concurrence – NMFS
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Consultation – Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- 401 Water Quality Certification – Ecology
- NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit – Ecology
- Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Determination - Ecology

- Aquatic Use Authorization or Easement –Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

Ecology and Pope Resources LP/OPG Properties, LLC (PR/OPG) have worked collaboratively for more than 10 years to accomplish hazardous substance cleanup at the Port Gamble Bay . Ecology is now requiring PR/OPG to undertake further environmental cleanup of Port Gamble Bay under a Consent Decree.

The former Pope and Talbot (P&T) sawmill was generally located at the eastern terminus of NE View Drive in Port Gamble, WA. The "Project" is defined as the cleanup activities in the Bay that are more specifically described in the Cleanup Action Plan (Ecology In Press).

Under Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program Puget Sound Initiative, Port Gamble Bay is one of seven bays in Puget Sound identified for focused sediment cleanup and integrated habitat restoration. The sediment cleanup action focuses on controlling exposure to hazardous substances by removing or isolating contaminants to protect human health and the environment. The outcome of the sediment cleanup action will result in a net positive effect on human health and the environment because the Bay would be improved over current conditions.

Remediation of contaminated sediments in Port Gamble Bay would be consistent with current Washington State Model Toxics Control Act (Chapter 173-340 Washington Administrative Code [WAC]) and Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC) regulatory requirements. The sediment cleanup action is focused on the following:

- Reducing toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms due to wood waste breakdown products;
- Reducing potential human health risks associated with ingestion of carcinogenic polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons toxicity equivalent quotient (TEQ); and
- Reducing dioxin/furan TEQ and cadmium concentrations that may be present at elevated levels in shellfish.

Activities performed for the sediment cleanup action include the following elements:

- Creosote-treated piling and overwater structure removal;
- Intertidal and subtidal dredging/excavation;
- Intertidal and subtidal capping and clean silt/sand placement; and
- Enhanced monitored natural recovery (EMNR).

Description

As discussed above, Port Gamble Bay is located in Kitsap County east of the former P&T sawmill that is generally located at the eastern terminus of NE View Drive in Port Gamble, WA. The Bay encompasses more than 2 square miles of subtidal and shallow intertidal habitat just south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca (see Figure 1). Port Gamble Bay has water depths ranging from 0 to -65 feet mean lower low water (MLLW) datum, although more typical bottom elevations in the center of Port Gamble Bay range from -30 to -40 feet MLLW. P&T continuously operated a sawmill abutting the northwest portion of Port Gamble Bay for a period of approximately 142 years (1853 to 1995).

Chip loading, log rafting, and associated sawmill operations performed by P&T and other entities under its control resulted in accumulations of wood waste on the bed of Port Gamble Bay, particularly at locations near the former sawmill.

Creosote-treated Pile Removal

PR/OPG will concurrently sequence the removal of approximately 2,000 visible creosoted piles and approximately 73,500 square feet of overwater structures within the vicinity of the former sawmill, the log transfer dock and from staging and rafting areas located within the Bay (see Figure 2). Creosote piling removal will be performed as a source control measure for protection of human health and to facilitate access for subsequent dredging and capping within these sediment management areas (SMAs). Sequenced removal of overwater cover is also addressed in a separate advance mitigation permit application package that has been prepared by PR/OPG under separate cover. All piling removal will be sequenced with follow-on dredging or capping actions to maximize control of piling removal residuals. Areas of moderate to extensive piling removal not otherwise anticipated to be later capped or dredged will receive a 6-inch cover of clean material to manage piling removal residuals.

Piling removal and disposal will target complete removal using equipment preferences and best management practices (BMPs) identified in the statewide Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) - Creosote Piling and Structural Removal (WDFW 2011) and the accompanying DNR Puget Sound Initiative – Derelict Creosote Piling Removal, BMPs for Pile Removal and Disposal (WDNR 2011). All creosote-treated wood that is removed from by the Project will be disposed of at an approved offsite upland facility in accordance with Washington State's Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303), including regulations pertaining to excluded categories of waste (WAC 173-303-071).

Intertidal and Subtidal Dredging and Excavation

Approximately 10,000 to 15,000 cubic yards (cy) of intertidal sediments in SMAs adjacent to the former sawmill that exceed Puget Sound natural background levels will be excavated to a depth of 2 feet below the existing sediment surface, and backfilled with a suitable cap. Approximately

30,000 to 45,000 cy of nearshore sediments with surface sediment toxicity that are underlain by wood waste deposits will be dredged from portions of the former sawmill. Approximate intertidal and subtidal sediment removal areas in SMA 1 and SMA 2 are depicted in Figures 3 and 4, respectively.

In general, sediments removed from intertidal areas will be excavated (likely using upland-based equipment operating during relatively low tidal conditions) and subtidal sediments will be dredged. Depending on preferences and capabilities of the selected contractor, dredging will either be performed mechanically using a clamshell bucket operating from a barge or hydraulically using a suction dredge. Material in the intertidal areas will be excavated from the shoreline during periods of low tide cycles when feasible, using conventional earthwork excavation equipment. Excavated and dredged materials will be stockpiled at the upland re-handling and beneficial reuse areas, located in the southern portion of the former sawmill as shown on Figure 2.

Dredged material determined suitable for open-water disposal will be placed into a bottom-dump barge. Once on the bottom-dump barge, this material will be transported to an approved Dredged Material Management Program (DMMP) open-water disposal site or otherwise to an on-site or nearby beneficial reuse location as allowed. If no other allowed reuses or disposal options are available, the dredged material will be disposed of at an approved offsite upland disposal facility.

Dredged material determined unsuitable for open-water disposal will be placed on a dewatering barge adjacent to the dredge barge. Unsuitable dredged material will be transferred from the dewatering barge to an adjacent dewatering basin located in an upland staging and handling area. The upland facilities will be located on or near the Bay; exact locations will be determined prior to construction. Decant water from the upland settling basins will be discharged back into Port Gamble Bay according to final designs to be approved by Ecology to meet Washington State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC).

Intertidal and Subtidal (Benthic) Capping and Clean Silt and Sand Placement

Once dredging is completed, clean intertidal and subtidal (benthic) caps will be placed in SMA 1 and SMA 2, as shown on Figures 3 and 4. The caps will be constructed of clean sand, gravel, cobble, and/or larger rock materials as appropriate to support growth of marine vegetation and a healthy benthic, shellfish, and forage fish community and also stabilize the shoreline from erosion.

Dredged areas will be covered with a minimum 6-inch layer of clean sediment to manage dredging residuals. Intertidal dredge areas will be backfilled to the pre-existing elevation (or design elevation) with a 2-foot layer of sand and gravel substrate.

Subtidal (benthic) caps will be 1 to 4 feet thick depending on the location and final design. Where the grain size is compatible, the beneficial reuse of clean navigational dredged material will be the source of the cap material for subtidal (benthic) caps.

The sediment cleanup action will place up to approximately 224,500 cy of clean cap and cover material in SMAs 1 through 4. Table 1 below describes the potential cap and cover types. Final capping designs will be developed during the remedial design plan phase subject to Ecology approval.

Table 1
Preliminary Cap Designs

Cap Type	Criteria	Thickness
I	Intertidal cap for areas in SMA 1 and SMA 2 (above -3 feet MLLW) that exceed site-specific cleanup levels or toxic porewater sulfide levels	24 inches of coarse sand, gravel, cobble and larger rock as appropriate
II	Benthic cap in subtidal areas (below -3 feet MLLW) without substantial wood waste deposits that exceed site-specific cleanup levels but with porewater sulfide below potentially toxic levels	12 inches of silt/sand
III	Benthic cap in geoduck subtidal areas (below -3 feet MLLW) with substantial wood waste deposits or in subtidal areas where porewater sulfide exceeds potentially toxic levels	48 inches of silt/sand

Enhanced Monitored Natural Recovery

In addition to the cap designs described above, approximately 6 inches of clean silt and sand will be placed in SMAs 2 through 4 to enhance the rate of natural recovery (see Figures 4, 5, and 6) and improve development of a healthy benthic community in these areas. Material selected will ensure that the rate of natural recovery is enhanced, reducing concentrations of conventional and wood waste breakdown contaminants to promote a healthy benthic community.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The Project is located adjacent to Port Gamble, Unincorporated Kitsap County, Washington (Township 27 North, Range 2 East, Sections 5, 7, 8, and 17). The Project area in Port Gamble Bay is adjacent to north Hood Canal, which is connected to the Strait of Georgia/Puget Sound (see Figure 1). State Route (SR) 104 is the main access road to the Project area.

(Note: Because of the Project's location in an industrial yard, please notify Jon Rose [the contact for Pope Resources, LP] at 360.394.0519 before accessing the Project location.)

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. **Earth**

a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other . . . . . .

The upland area abutting the Bay where staging will occur is relatively flat and slopes down toward Port Gamble Bay. Some areas between the former sawmill and the Bay are near vertical. The areas near the log transfer dock are moderately sloped down to the Bay. The area along the western portion of the Bay is dominated by steep, moderately high, vegetated bluffs.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

Transition slopes between the uplands and Port Gamble Bay are steep to vertical and are protected from erosion in most areas by large rock and concrete riprap. The area along the western portion of the Bay is considered to have "intermediate" stability (NWAA 2010; NewFields 2007a).

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

Upland areas abutting the Bay were developed through historic fill activities on an existing tideflat adjacent to the Bay. The surficial fill typically consists of sand and gravel, with locally variable fines content and scattered debris and woody organics. Most of the uplands are paved with asphalt or concrete. Underlying the upland fill is a native sand layer of variable thickness.

The bay-wide distribution of sediment grain size ranges from very soft, clayey silt in low-energy areas to very dense, coarse sand in high-energy areas of Port Gamble Bay near the bay entrance.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

The area along the western portion of Port Gamble Bay is considered to have "intermediate" stability (NWAA 2010; NewFields 2007a). There are no other indications or known history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity of the Project.

e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Up to 60,000 cy of dredged material, discussed further in Section B.3.(a)(3) of this SEPA Checklist, from the sediment cleanup action may be temporarily stockpiled in the upland area within or near the Bay. Depending on the quality of the dredged material, it may be determined to be eligible for beneficial reuse on the uplands abutting the Bay.

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Erosion could occur from the Project during grading and fill activities. BMPs, including preparation of a Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control (TESC) Plan in coordination with Ecology and other applicable agency requirements, will be implemented during construction activities so that any potential erosion from stockpiling and grading/filling activities will not contribute to erosion in the area.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

The Project does not propose any new impervious surfaces, and the existing level of impervious surfacing will remain the same.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

A TESC Plan will be developed and construction BMPs will be implemented to minimize erosion from the Project. Upon completion of grading, exposed soil above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) will be stabilized by seeding or similar measures, as appropriate. Beneficial use fill areas will be stabilized upon completion of grading (with seeding or other appropriate measures) to prevent potential future erosion.

2. **Air**

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Fugitive dust could be generated during dry periods during construction. However, much of the work is proposed in water; therefore, dust generated from construction will only result from upland activities associated with upland material stockpile management (e.g., moving and loading, and beneficial reuse fill activities). Construction machinery such as cranes, loaders, and trucks, will likely emit exhaust gases. These emissions will be temporary in nature and generally of short duration; therefore, no long-term adverse effects on local air quality are anticipated.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

There are no known off-site sources of air emissions that would affect the Project.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

Construction equipment used on the Project will be maintained in good working order to minimize airborne emissions. BMPs (e.g., application of water as necessary) for dust control will be employed during construction.

3. **Water**

a. Surface:

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Port Gamble Bay is located just south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Five perennial streams feed into the Bay: Gamble Creek at the head of the Bay, Martha John Creek near South Gamble Marsh, Little Sluglum (Middle) Creek on the eastern shore, Little Boston Creek near Point Julia, and Ladine DeCouteau Creek south of the former sawmill. South Gamble Marsh, on the southeastern shoreline of Port Gamble Bay, is a low-lying wetland fed by Miller Lake (NWAA 2010). Aside from Port Gamble Bay, none of the other waterbodies listed will be affected by the Project.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Activities performed for the sediment cleanup action will include creosote-treated pile removal, dredging, material placement of clean silt and sand, and enhanced monitored natural recovery (see Section A.11. of this SEPA Checklist and Figures 2 through 6 for additional details).

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that will be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that will be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

Dredging associated with the cleanup action includes the removal of approximately 30,000 to 45,000 cy of mixed sediment/wood debris and 10,000 to 15,000 cy of silty, sandy sediment from the areas shown on Figures 3 and 4 to meet cleanup standards. Suitable dredged material will be disposed of at an open-water disposal facility subject to DMMP approval. Unsuitable dredged material will be placed at an on-site or nearby beneficial reuse location as allowed. If no other allowed reuses or disposal options are available, the dredged material will be disposed at an approved upland disposal facility.

In addition, the sediment cleanup action will place up to approximately 224,500 cy of clean cap and cover material in SMAs 1 through 4. Cap and cover materials will be obtained from beneficial reuse dredging projects if available or from approved upland facilities

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

No surface water withdrawals or diversions are proposed.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Yes, the shoreline adjacent to the Project area is located within the 100-year floodplain (FEMA 2007). The sediment cleanup action is proposed in the marine environment of Port Gamble Bay and therefore lies within the 100-year floodplain.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

During construction, incidental quantities of waste materials (including diesel fuel and lubricating oils) from accidental leakage from heavy equipment and vehicles could enter surface waters. No waste materials would be discharged to ground or surface water from the completed Project.

b. Ground:

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

No groundwater is proposed to be withdrawn as part of this Project.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

No waste material is anticipated to be discharged to groundwater as part of this Project.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Stormwater runoff is anticipated during construction. Stormwater runoff currently discharges into Port Gamble Bay and Hood Canal and no change in discharge rate is proposed as a result of this Project. Surface water runoff will be managed using BMPs as appropriate, consistent with Ecology's 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2012b). Collection and disposal of stormwater runoff is not proposed. Conditions of the issued NPDES construction stormwater general permit will be adhered to during construction.

Decant water from the upland settling basins will be discharged back into Port Gamble Bay and Hood Canal according to final designs to be approved by Ecology to meet Washington State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC).

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

During construction, incidental quantities of waste materials (including diesel fuel and lubricating oils) from accidental leakage from heavy equipment and vehicles could enter surface waters. No waste materials will be discharged to ground or surface water from the completed Project.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

Imported fill material necessary to complete the Project will be clean and obtained from an approved source. Material chemistry will be tested in accordance with Ecology protocols to demonstrate it is suitable for its intended use.

Construction of the proposed Project will comply with water quality requirements imposed by Ecology, which specify water quality standards that must be met during construction. Contractors for PR/OPG will be responsible for the preparation of a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan to be used for the duration of the Project in order to safeguard against the nominal chance that an unintentional release of fuel, lubricants, or hydraulic fluid from the construction equipment could occur.

Shoreline excavation and fill proposed for the Project will occur in the dry during low tide cycles to the extent practicable in order to minimize working in the water.

The removal of creosote-treated piles will be consistent with the conditions issued as part of the Derelict Creosote Pile Removal Project HPA, issued to DNR (Control Number 125073-1; issued December 15, 2011). Pile removal will occur using vibratory extraction or a direct pull to the extent practicable. If conditions do not allow for use of one of these two methods, PR/OPG or the selected contractor will consult with Ecology prior to employing other pile removal methods. Piles will be disposed of at an approved off-site upland disposal facility.

4. **Plants**

Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

_____ deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other

_____ evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other

__X__ Shrubs – sparse native and non-native shrubs

__X__ Grass – sparse non-native grasses

_____ pasture

_____ crop or grain

_____ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other

__X__ water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other (see below for "other" vegetation types)

__X__ other types of vegetation (see below for "other" vegetation types)

Terrestrial habitat in the upland portion of the upland re-handling and beneficial reuse area is limited because the Project is located along a working industrial area that was a former sawmill. The shorelines along the former sawmill are highly modified, and vegetation is limited to within several feet of the shoreline due to parking, paved areas, and existing dock structures. Bank slopes are steep to vertical and are protected from erosion in most areas by large rock and concrete riprap (NewFields 2007a). Existing vegetation is sparse and includes the invasive species Scot's broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*).

Marine vegetation in the vicinity of the Project consists of green algae, including *Enteromorpha* spp. and sea lettuce (*Ulva fenestrata*), brown alga sugar wrack (*Laminaria saccharina*), and red algae (*Gracilaria* spp.; Parametrix 2002; Anchor Environmental 2007; NewFields 2007b).

Native eelgrass (*Zostera marina*), non-native eelgrass (i.e., Dwarf eelgrass [*Z.* japonica]), and macroalgae (i.e., kelp) are identified within and immediately outside Port Gamble Bay. NewFields Northwest LLC conducted two marine biological resources evaluations in 2007 to inventory the existing marine habitat in and near PR/OPG property (NewFields 2007a, 2007b). These evaluations identified both intertidal and subtidal eelgrass along portions of the Project area, as well as eelgrass distributions throughout Port Gamble Bay. Native eelgrass in the subtidal areas throughout Port Gamble Bay is limited or absent, with only isolated group of four or five plants in the surveyed areas (NewFields 2007a).

b. What kind and amount of vegetation would be removed or altered?

Invasive species including Scot's broom and Himalayan blackberry will be removed in portions of the uplands surrounding the Project area to accommodate the upland re-handling and beneficial reuse area. No native trees or shrubs will be removed or altered as a part of this proposal. Impacts to marine vegetation will be minimized to the extent possible; however, some impacts to marine vegetation may occur in dredged areas or where clean material is placed. The post-Project conditions in dredge or material placement areas are anticipated to provide suitable substrates for natural marine vegetation colonization.

The majority of dredge and excavation areas in SMA 1 and SMA 2 are covered with wood material and have low biological diversity and abundance. Areas of marine vegetation (as identified in Section B.4. of this SEPA Checklist) will be impacted. However, removal and capping of wood waste are anticipated to improve habitat functions compared to existing conditions.

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

No listed plant species are known to be on or near the Bay.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

No native trees or shrubs will be removed or altered as part of this Project. Existing native vegetation on or adjacent to the cleanup areas will be protected prior to and for the duration of construction, as needed.

Contractors for PR/OPG will be advised of where the eelgrass beds are located and that they are protected under both state and federal laws. If required by WDFW, an eelgrass survey will be prepared prior to construction activities. If eelgrass impacts cannot be avoided to accommodate sediment cleanup and habitat restoration actions, discussions will occur with WDFW to determine appropriate mitigation measures.

5. **Animals**

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

WDFW Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) maps identify the Bay as having priority fish presence with documented use by coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) and cutthroat trout (O. *clarki*) species, in addition to ESA-listed species (see Table 1). Other WDFW PHS that may potentially occur in the Project area include surf smelt and sand lance spawning fish, and documented herring spawning fish. However, in 2008 and 2009, no herring spawn were found in either Port Gamble Bay or in the embayment (Word pers. comm. 2009). Subtidal geoduck (*Panopea abrupta*) and hardshell subtidal clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) are located in and around the Bay. However, due to the existing wood debris within the sediment, their populations are not expected to be dense. Removal of wood debris and placement of clean sediment is expected to improve hard shell clam habitat. A blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) colony is documented to exist approximately 0.5 mile south of the former sawmill, and harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) haul-out areas are located near SMA-4 as well as at Point Julia. Marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) have not been observed in the vicinity, but may occur there due to their use of old-growth forested areas and marine habitats in Washington State—habitats that occur in the region (Anchor QEA 2009).

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Table 2 summarizes the ESA-listed threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the Bay.

Table 2

Port Gamble Bay Potential Threatened or Endangered Species

Species	Status	Agency	Critical Habitat
Puget Sound Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)	Threatened (Puget Sound ESU)	NMFS	Designated
Puget Sound steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	Threatened (Puget Sound ESU)	NMFS	None designated (proposed 1/14/13)
Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*)	Threatened (Hood Canal ESU)	NMFS	Designated
Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)	Threatened (Coastal-Puget Sound ESU)	USFWS	Designated
Marbled murrelet *(Brachyramphus marmoratus*)	Threatened	USFWS	None in Project area
Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*)	Endangered (Southern Resident DPS)	NMFS	Designated
Humpback whale (*Megapterus novaeangliae*)	Endangered	NMFS	None designated
Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*)	Threatened	USFWS	None in Washington
Leatherback sea turtle *(Dermochelys coriacea*)	Endangered	USFWS	None in Puget Sound
Green sturgeon *(Acipenser medirostris*)	Threatened (Southern DPS)	NMFS	None in Puget Sound
Bocaccio (*Sebastes paucispinus*)	Endangered (Georgia Basin DPS)	NMFS	None designated
Yelloweye rockfish *(Sebastes ruberrimus*)	Threatened (Georgia Basin DPS)	NMFS	None designated
Canary rockfish (*Sebastes pinninger*)	Threatened (Georgia Basin DPS)	NMFS	None designated
Pacific eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*)	Threatened (Southern DPS)	NMFS	None in Project area

Note:
Sources: Anchor QEA 2013
ESU = Evolutionarily Significant Unit
DPS = Distinct Population Segment
NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service
USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

The Bay is within the Pacific Flyway for migratory birds. Migratory species of geese and ducks can be found in the Port Gamble area and along the shorelines of Port Gamble Bay throughout the year. Juvenile and adult salmonid species have been documented to migrate through Port Gamble Bay (WDFW 2012a).

While Port Gamble Bay is an area with designated critical habitat for the Southern Resident Distinct Population Segment of killer whales (*Orcinus orca*), the extremely shallow water near the Project is likely not typically used by killer whales. Based on their known distribution and this information, the likelihood is discountable that killer whales would occur in the shallow waters near Port Gamble Bay, but they could potentially occur in the offshore waters of Puget Sound (Friday Harbor Whale Museum 2012).

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

In-water work would occur during agency-approved in-water work windows to minimize potential impacts to ESA-listed species. For Chinook salmon, the approved USACE in-water work window is between July 16 and March 1; for bull trout, the approved in-water work window is between July 16 and January 14. Forage fish spawning could occur year-round in Port Gamble Bay. Discussions with WDFW indicate that in-water work can occur between July 16 and January 15. Work windows and BMPs to be implemented to protect forage fish and juvenile salmonids will be further developed in coordination with WDFW and the tribes. PR/OPG and Ecology will work with the tribes to determine if further reductions to in-water work windows would be required to accommodate fishing and other harvesting activities (e.g., shellfish), as well as tribal events. The overall schedule for the Project will be adjusted to accommodate any reductions in work windows required by the regulatory agencies and tribes.

A monitoring plan would be developed to accompany the sediment cleanup and habitat restoration actions, consisting of: 1) monitoring during construction; 2) monitoring immediately following construction; and 3) long-term monitoring of chemical and biological conditions. The monitoring period outlined in the Consent Decree will be adhered to and maintenance plan(s) will be developed if monitoring indicates that maintenance is required.

6. **Energy and natural resources**

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) would be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it would be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

Once completed, the Project will not create any long-term energy needs.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

The completed Project will not affect the potential use of solar energy.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

Construction practices that encourage efficient energy use, such as limiting idling equipment, encouraging carpooling of construction workers, and locating staging areas near work areas, will be implemented.

7. **Environmental health**

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

Yes. Environmental health hazards could result from a spill of fuel or oil from operating equipment or from equipment accidents. Hazards will be limited to those encountered during construction and will be controlled through Project construction plans (such as the SPCC Plan), as well as health and safety plans.

The Washington Hazardous Waste Management Act (Revised Code of Washington 70.105) and the implementing regulations, the Dangerous Waste Regulations (Chapter 173-303 WAC), will apply if dangerous wastes are generated during the sediment cleanup action.

If dredged materials are not suitable for open-water disposal, or beneficial reuse, the dredged material will be disposed of at an approved upland disposal facility.

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

There are no special emergency services required for this Project.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

Hazards will be limited to those encountered during construction. Workers will be properly trained for work at the Project; proper construction methods, personal protective equipment, and safety equipment will be employed.

Environmental health hazards that could result from a spill of fuel or oil from operating equipment will be addressed within the SPCC Plan and TESC Plan prepared for the Bay.

All creosote-treated wood that is removed will be disposed of in an approved upland disposal facility in accordance with Washington State's Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303), including any regulations pertaining to excluded categories of waste (WAC 173-303-071).

Appropriate material generated by the Project will be collected and screened to remove debris, and the screened material will be reused or disposed of in upland areas within or near the Bay as allowed following chemical analysis. If no other allowed reuse or disposal alternatives are

identified, the material will be disposed at an approved upland disposal facility. Dredged material that is not used for on-site reuse alternatives, and that is determined to be suitable for in-water disposal, will be disposed of at a DMMP-managed in-water disposal site.

Temporary closures to shellfish harvesting beds or areas in Port Gamble Bay may be necessary during or following the cleanup action to protect human health and safety due to the presence of heavy construction equipment, in-water activity, and sediment disturbance associated with the cleanup action.

b. **Noise**

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

No noise sources exist in the area that are anticipated to affect the Bay.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

All noise generated by the Project will be short-term in duration and would be generated from construction equipment.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

The Project will follow local noise control regulations. In-water construction will be timed to occur within approved work windows to prevent impact to salmonids or forage fish and will not occur when juvenile and adult Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, or forage fish are abundant in nearshore areas.

All equipment will be required to comply with pertinent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency equipment noise standards.

8. **Land and shoreline use**

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

The property is currently used as a working industrial yard with upland- and aquatic-based industrial activities.

The Project is located within and adjacent to an industrial yard in the rural historic town of Port Gamble. The Port Gamble district was listed on the U.S. National Register in 1966 as a Historic Place and a Historic Landmark District and is a popular tourist destination. The Project is also adjacent to the waterbodies of Hood Canal and Port Gamble Bay, which are used for a variety of marine activities such as recreational and commercial fishing, shellfish harvesting, and boating.

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

There is no history of agricultural use at the Bay.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Existing structures within the Project location include conveyors, buildings, derelict and active docks, piers, wharfs, and piles.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

As described in the project description, PR/OPG will remove an estimated 1,365 creosote-treated piles as part of the cleanup action. Additional overwater structures such as conveyors, derelict and active docks, including the log transfer dock, piers, and wharfs will be removed concurrently with the piles. Sequenced removal of overwater cover is also addressed in a separate advance mitigation permit application package that has been prepared by PR/OPG under separate cover.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

The upland re-handling and beneficial reuse area is zoned "Rural Historic Town Waterfront" (Kitsap County 2012a).

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

The upland re-handling and beneficial reuse area is designated as "Limited Area of More Intense Rural Development" (Kitsap County 2012b).

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

The Bay is within the "Urban," "Conservancy," and "Rural" shoreline designations (Kitsap County 2009).

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

The Bay is located in the vicinity of documented herring and surf smelt spawning areas and geoduck beds (WDFW 2012). Per Kitsap County Code 22.24.010(H), Hood Canal, including Port Gamble Bay, is considered to be a shoreline of statewide significance.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

The Project will not change existing levels of employment after completion.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

The Project will not displace any people.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

No measures are proposed to avoid or reduce displacement impacts.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

The Project is consistent with local land uses and plans. The Project will enhance the existing natural habitat within Port Gamble Bay and associated shorelines.

9. **Housing**

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

This project does not entail creation of new housing.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

No existing housing units will be eliminated.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

No measures are proposed to control housing impacts.

10. **Aesthetics**

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

No new structures are proposed.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Views to the Bay are not anticipated to be affected.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

No measures are proposed to reduce or control aesthetic impacts.

11. **Light and glare**

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Depending upon the final schedule of specific cleanup activities, temporary work lighting may be used to provide a safe work environment during hours of darkness or lowlight conditions. Temporary work lighting is anticipated to be localized and short-term in duration.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

Light or glare from the Project is not expected to create a safety hazard or interfere with views.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

There are no known sources of off-site light or glare that may affect the proposed Project.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

No measures are proposed to reduce or control light and glare impacts.

12. **Recreation**

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Port Gamble Bay is used for recreational boating; recreational, commercial, and tribal fishing; shellfish harvesting; and other water-related activities. Access to the Project area within the industrial yard is restricted to industrial-related activities; it is not currently accessible to the public.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

The Project will not permanently displace recreational users. There will be temporary access restrictions in the cleanup areas of Port Gamble Bay during excavation, dredging, cover placement, capping, and pile removal activities, but those areas will be limited to the area around the construction operation and will be relatively short-term in duration. The completed Project will result in improved recreational opportunities due to the improved environmental conditions from the cleanup activities.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

The proposed Project is considered a net benefit for recreational uses due to the improved environmental conditions from the cleanup activities.

13. **Historic and cultural preservation**

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

In 1966, Port Gamble was added to the National Historic Register of Historic Places and designated a Historic Landmark. The designation recognized the unique aspects of the town, including its development as a "company town" built around the former sawmill. The sawmill began operation in 1853 and, until its closure in 1995, was the oldest continuously operating sawmill and company town in the nation (NWAA 2010).

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal lands are located across Port Gamble Bay and east of the Project area. A bay-wide cultural resources overview was developed for the Port Gamble Bay (NWAA 2010). The report states that evidence of human use, both pre-contact and historical, could be found in the present study area. A small number of cultural resource investigations previously conducted in the vicinity of the project documented three pre-contact archaeological sites; including one traditional cultural property and several historic sites (NWAA 2010).

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

The USACE is the lead federal agency for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A cultural resources assessment report meeting the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and applicable regulations, will be performed prior to construction. In addition, a cultural resources monitoring and management plan will be prepared based on the outcome of the cultural resources survey and consultation. An Inadvertent Discovery Plan will also be prepared and maintained on site and implemented if needed during all project work.

Access will be provided to an on-site archaeologist at appropriate times, and opportunities will be available for tribal monitors to access the Bay during construction activities. Monitors will be informed of Bay activities in an effort to maintain a safe working environment and awareness of project actions.

14. **Transportation**

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

SR 104 borders the western boundary of the project area. NE Rainier Avenue can be taken from SR 104 to access the upland area..

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

The Bay is not served by transit. The nearest transit stop is approximately 3 miles away.

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

The Project will not affect existing parking.

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

The Project will not require new or improved roadways.

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

The Project may utilize surface water, road, or rail for the transportation of excavated material depending on the final disposition of this material (beneficial use versus upland offsite disposal at an approved facility).

The Project may utilize surface water for the transportation of suitable material for open-water dredge disposal. Barges loaded with dredged material will be hauled away using tugboats. The barges will be directed to an approved disposal site where the material will be placed.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

Offsite reuse or disposal of dredged material will require additional truck traffic during construction. The import of sand and gravel from an upland commercial or private source may also generate construction-related traffic. The amount of construction traffic and peak traffic times will be a function of the selected contractor's operations plan, the amount of material that needs to be managed on site, and the availability of water-based transport routes and sources of material to be exported and imported to the Project location. Construction traffic impacts will be temporary in nature. The completed Project is expected to result in no net change in traffic.

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

In coordination with Ecology, a transportation management plan (TMP) will be developed prior to construction. The TMP will contain strategies for managing traffic during construction, traffic control, and notifications to property owners.

In coordination with Ecology, a communication outreach plan will be developed prior to construction. The outreach plan will include strategies and opportunities for identifying community events, whether on land or in water, that could be affected during construction and avoidance and minimization measures to mitigate these potential effects. This plan will also identify a process for informing interested or affected communities and businesses about the cleanup action and will provide an avenue for communication about the action, such as by phone, texting, internet, and at the Bay.

15. **Public services**

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

The Project will not result in the need for additional public services.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

No measures are proposed to reduce or control impacts on public services.

16. **Utilities**

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

No new utilities are proposed as part of this project.

C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: _____

Date Submitted: _____

References Cited

Anchor Environmental (Anchor Environmental, L.L.C.), 2007. Intensive Eelgrass/Macroalgae Surveys at South Point and Port Gamble, Hood Canal Passenger-Only Ferry Terminals. Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation. October 2007.

Anchor QEA (Anchor QEA, LLC), 2009. Biological Assessment: Port Gamble Dock Project. Prepared for the Olympic Property Group. October 2009.

Anchor QEA, 2013. Biological Assessment: Port Gamble Dock Project. Prepared for the Olympic Property Group. February 2013.

Anchor QEA, In Press. Biological Assessment: Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project. Prepared for the Olympic Property Group.

Anchor QEA, In Press. Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application: Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project. Prepared for the Olympic Property Group.

Anchor QEA, In Press. Notice if Intent for National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System Construction Stormwater General Permit: Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project. Prepared for the Olympic Property Group.

Ecology (Washington State Department of Ecology), 2012a. Port Gamble Bay Partial Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report.

Ecology, 2012b. Stormwater Management Manual For Western Washington. Prepared by Washington State Department of Ecology: Water Quality Program. Publications Number 12-10-030. August, 2012.

Ecology, In press. Port Gamble Bay Consent Decree.

Ecology, In Press. Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Action Plan.

Ecology, In Press. Cultural Resources Assessment Plan.

FEMA, (Federal Emergency Management Agency), 2007. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Prepared for Kitsap County on December 18, 2007.

Friday Harbor Whale Museum, 2012. ORCAS database of killer whale sightings, records from 1990 – 2012. Provided to Anchor QEA by the Friday Harbor Whale Museum, Friday Harbor, WA.

Kitsap County, 2009. Title 22: Shoreline Management Master Program. Prepared for Kitsap County through Ordinance 435 (2009); August 24, 2009.

Kitsap County, 2012a. Kitsap County Zoning Map. Amended by the Kitsap County Department of Community Development GIS Division August 31, 2012.

Kitsap County, 2012b. Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map. Amended by the Kitsap County Department of Community Development GIS Division August 31, 2012.

NewFields (NewFields Northwest LLC), 2007a. Port Gamble Baseline Investigations: Marine Natural Resources. Prepared for Olympic Property Group, Poulsbo, Washington. February 2007.

NewFields, 2007b. Eelgrass and Macroalgal Habitat Surveys in Port Gamble, Washington. Prepared for Olympic Property Group, Poulsbo, Washington. August 2007.

NewFields and West Consulting, Inc., 2009. Evaluation of Potential Shellfish Closure Zones in Port Gamble, Washington. Prepared for the Olympic Property Group.

NWAA (Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc.), 2010. Cultural Resources Overview for the Port Gamble Bay Cleanup and Restoration Project, Kitsap County, Washington. Prepared for Olympic Property Group. NWAA Report Number WA 09-109. Revised March 1, 2012.

Parametrix (Parametrix, Inc.), 2002. Underwater Wood Debris Video Survey Report Port Gamble Mill Site. Prepared for Pope and Talbot, Port Gamble, Washington. As cited in: Parametrix, 2002. Biological Evaluation, Maintenance Dredging at Former Port Gamble Mill Site and Log Sort Yard. Prepared for Pope and Talbot, Port Gamble, Washington. USACE Reference Number 2002-1-00185, dated February 2002.

SWCA and Anchor QEA (SWCA Environmental Consultants and Anchor QEA, LLC), In Press. Cultural Resources Study Plan: Port Gamble Bay

SWCA and Anchor QEA, In Press. Cultural Resources Assessment: Port Gamble Bay.

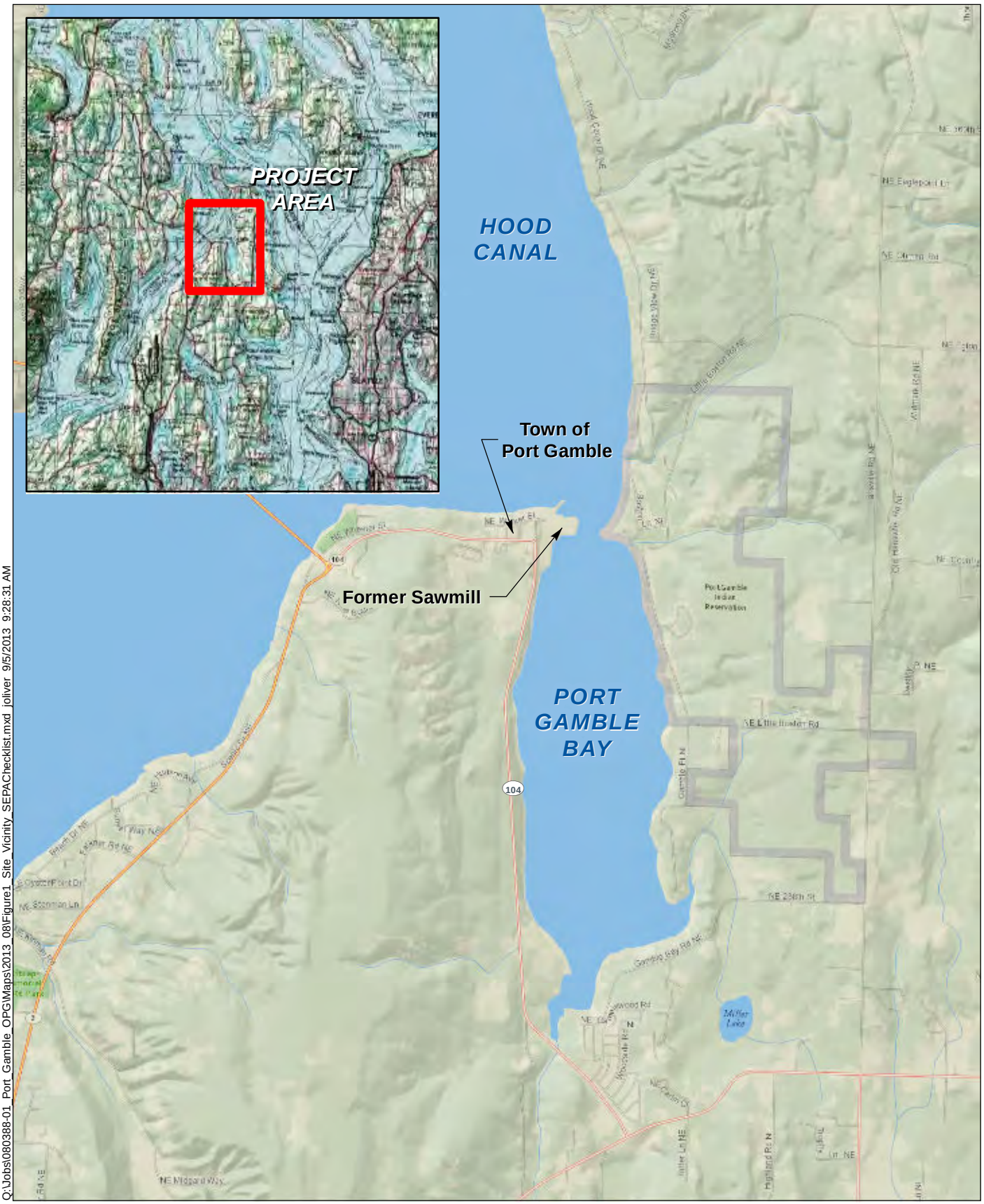
WDFW (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife), 2011. Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) - Creosote Piling and Structural Removal, Control Number 125073-1, issued by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to the Washington Department of Natural Resources, December 15, 2011.

WDFW, 2012. Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) on the web. Accessed at http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/. Accessed on October 8, 2012.

WDNR (Washington Department of Natural Resources), 2011. Puget Sound Initiative – Derelict Creosote Piling Removal, Best Management Practices for Pile Removal and Disposal as attached to Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) Control Number 125073-1, issued by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to the Washington Department of Natural Resources, December 15, 2011.

Word, J., 2009. Personal communication between Jack Word of NewFields Northwest LLC and Derek Koellmann of Anchor QEA, LLC, via telephone on October 19, 2009.

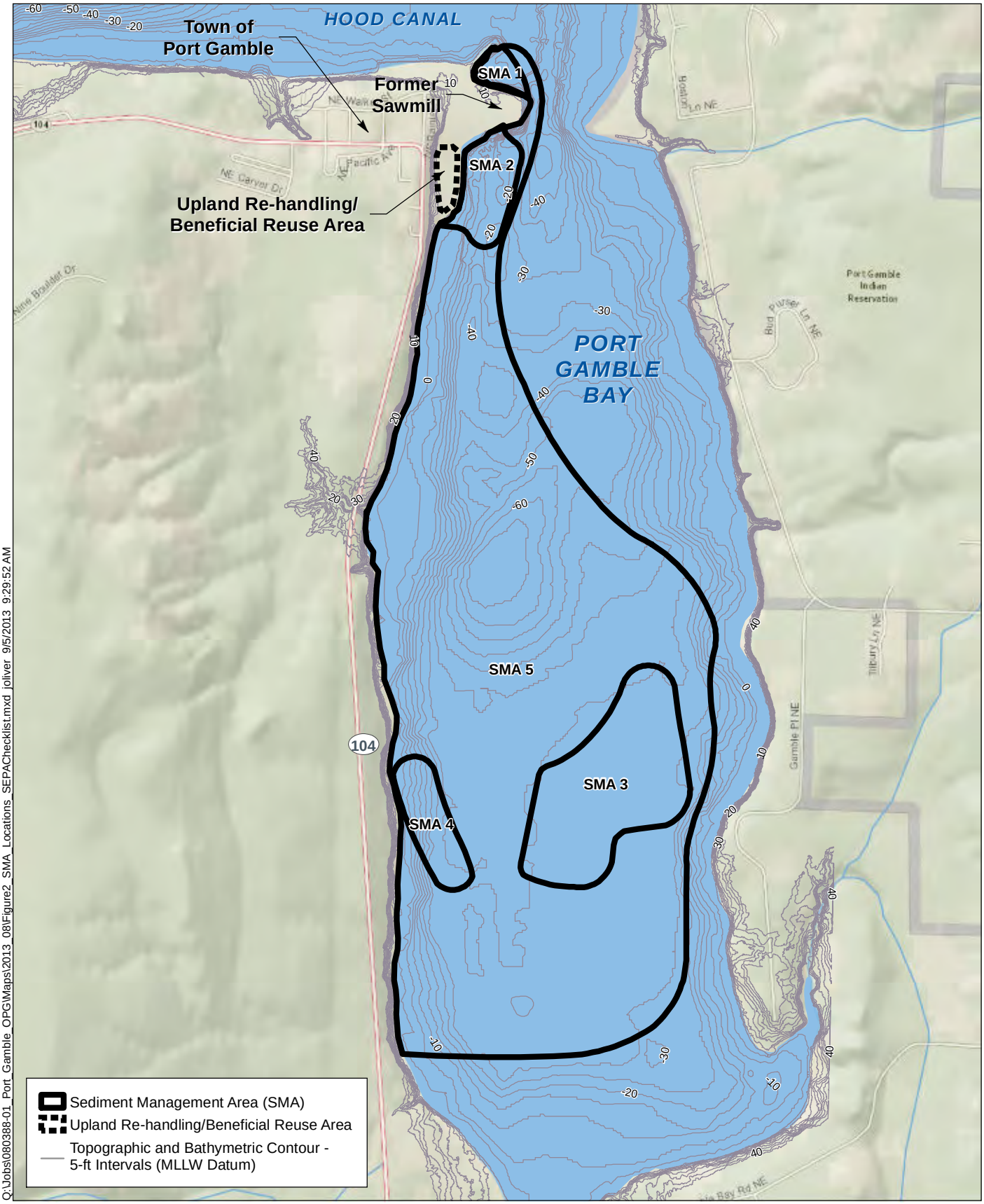
FIGURES



Q:\Jobs\080388-01_Port_Gamble_OPG\Maps\2013_08\Figure1_Site_Vicinity_SEPAChecklist.mxd jolliver 9/5/2013 9:28:31 AM

ANCHOR QEA

Figure 1
Vicinity Map
SEPA Checklist
Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project

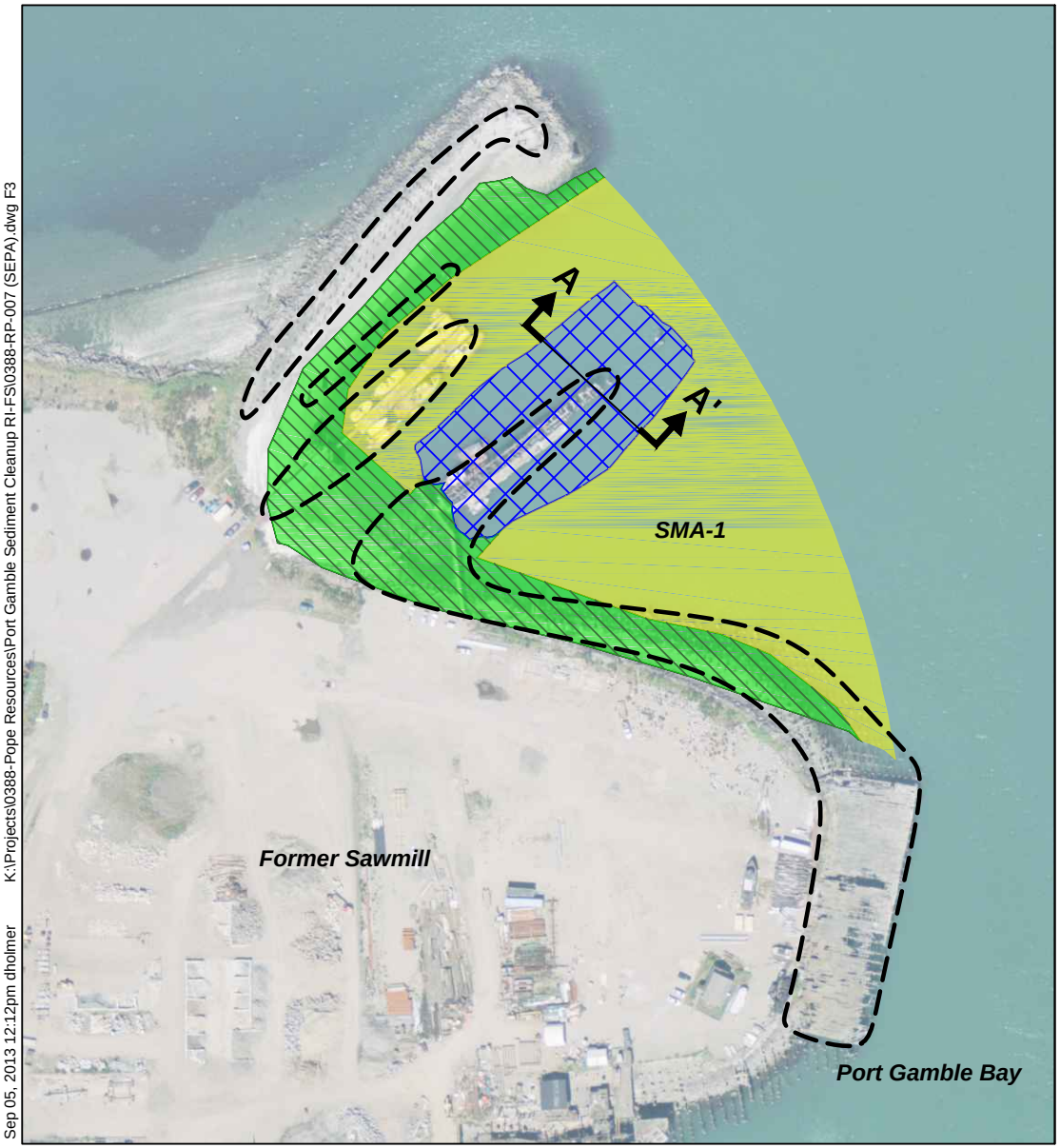


Q:\Jobs\080388-01_Port_Gamble_OPG\Maps\2013_08\Figure2_SMA_Locations_SEPAChecklist.mxd joliver 9/5/2013 9:29:52 AM

ANCHOR QEA

Feet
0 1,000 2,000

Figure 2
SMA Locations
SEPA Checklist
Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project

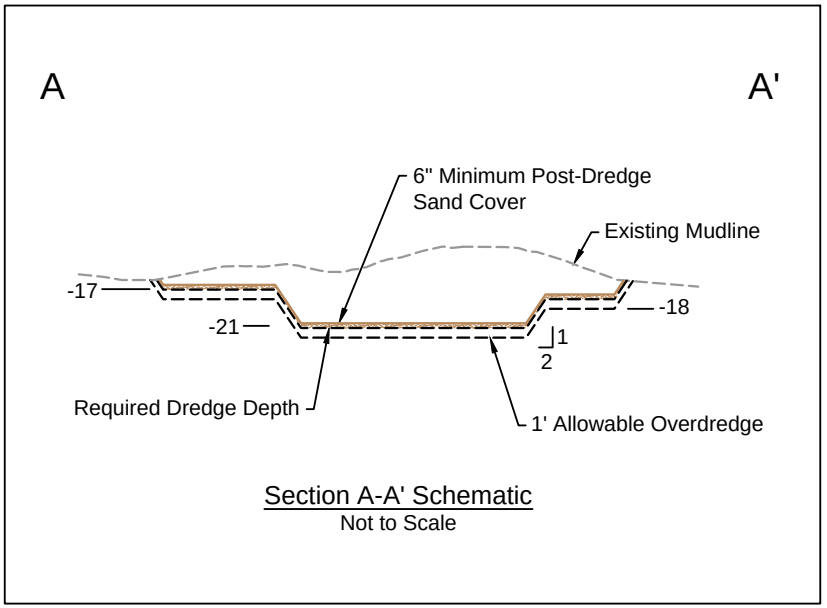


LEGEND:

- ***SMA*** Sediment Management Area
- Dredge Wood Chip Deposit with Residuals Cover
- Intertidal Cap
- Intertidal Excavation
- 1-ft-thick Benthic Cap
- Creosote Piling Removal Area

0 200
Scale in Feet

SOURCE: Aerial by USGS, High Resolution State Orthoimagery for Kitsap County, Washington, 2008
HORIZONTAL DATUM: Washington State Plane North, NAD83.

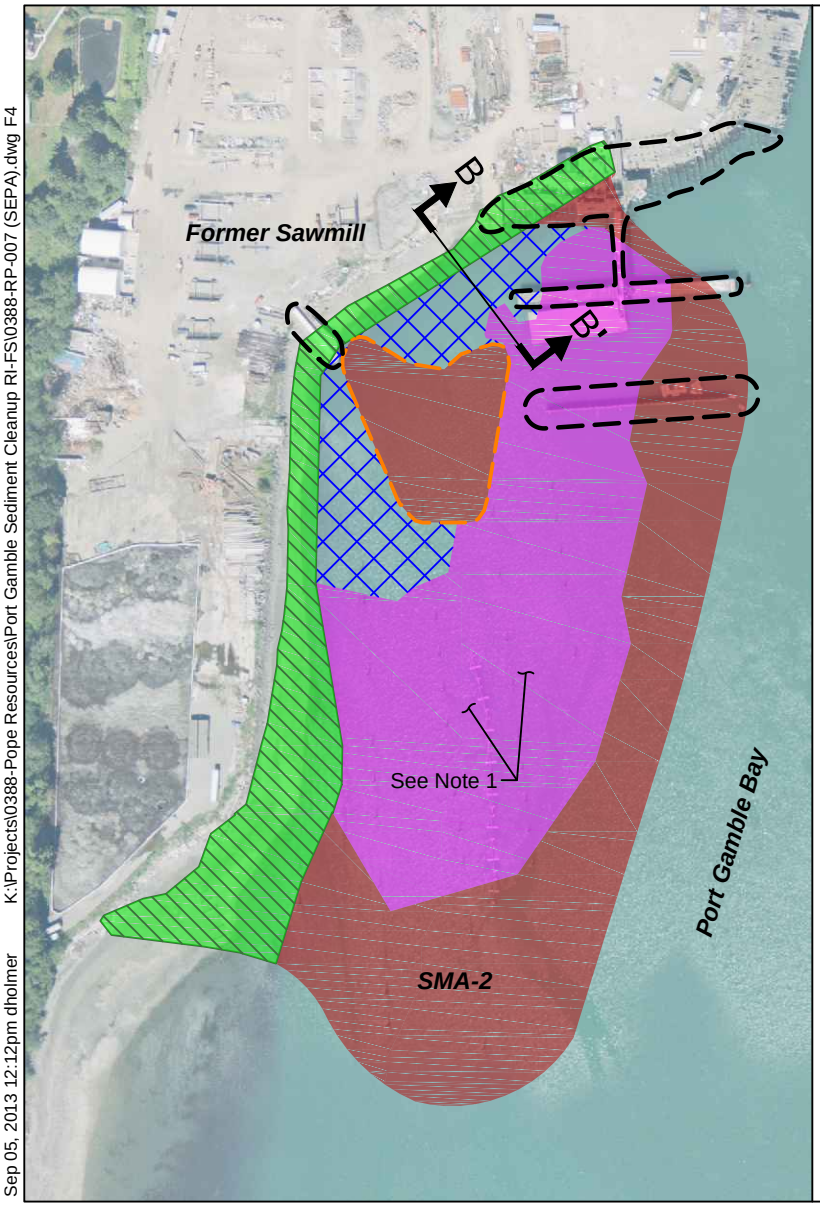


Section A-A' Schematic
Not to Scale

K:\Projects\0388-Pope Resources\Port Gamble Sediment Cleanup RI-FS\0388-RP-007 (SEPA).dwg F3
Sep 05, 2013 12:12pm dholmer

ANCHOR QEA

Figure 3
SMA-1
SEPA Checklist
Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project



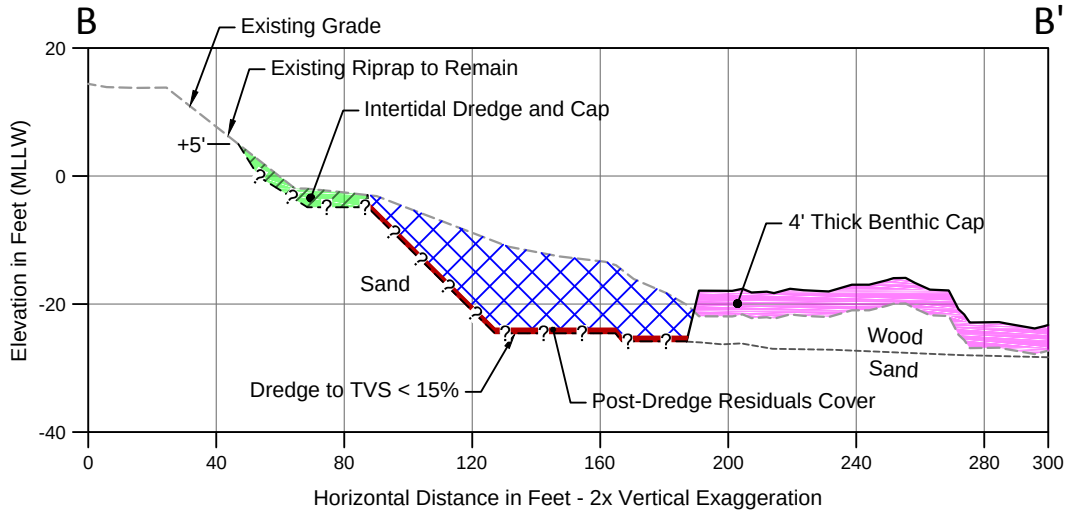
0 300
Scale in Feet

SOURCE: Aerial by USGS, High Resolution State Orthoimagery for Kitsap County, Washington, 2008
HORIZONTAL DATUM: Washington State Plane North, NAD83.

NOTE: Demolition will also include pile removal elsewhere in the SMA but not specifically identified by the Demolition Area boundary.

LEGEND:

- ***SMA*** Sediment Management Area
- Dredge Wood Waste > 15% TVS with Residuals Cover
- Intertidal Cap
- Intertidal Excavation
- 4-ft-thick Benthic Cap
- EMNR/ Residuals Cover
- Creosote Piling Removal Area
- 2007 Dredge and Cap Area

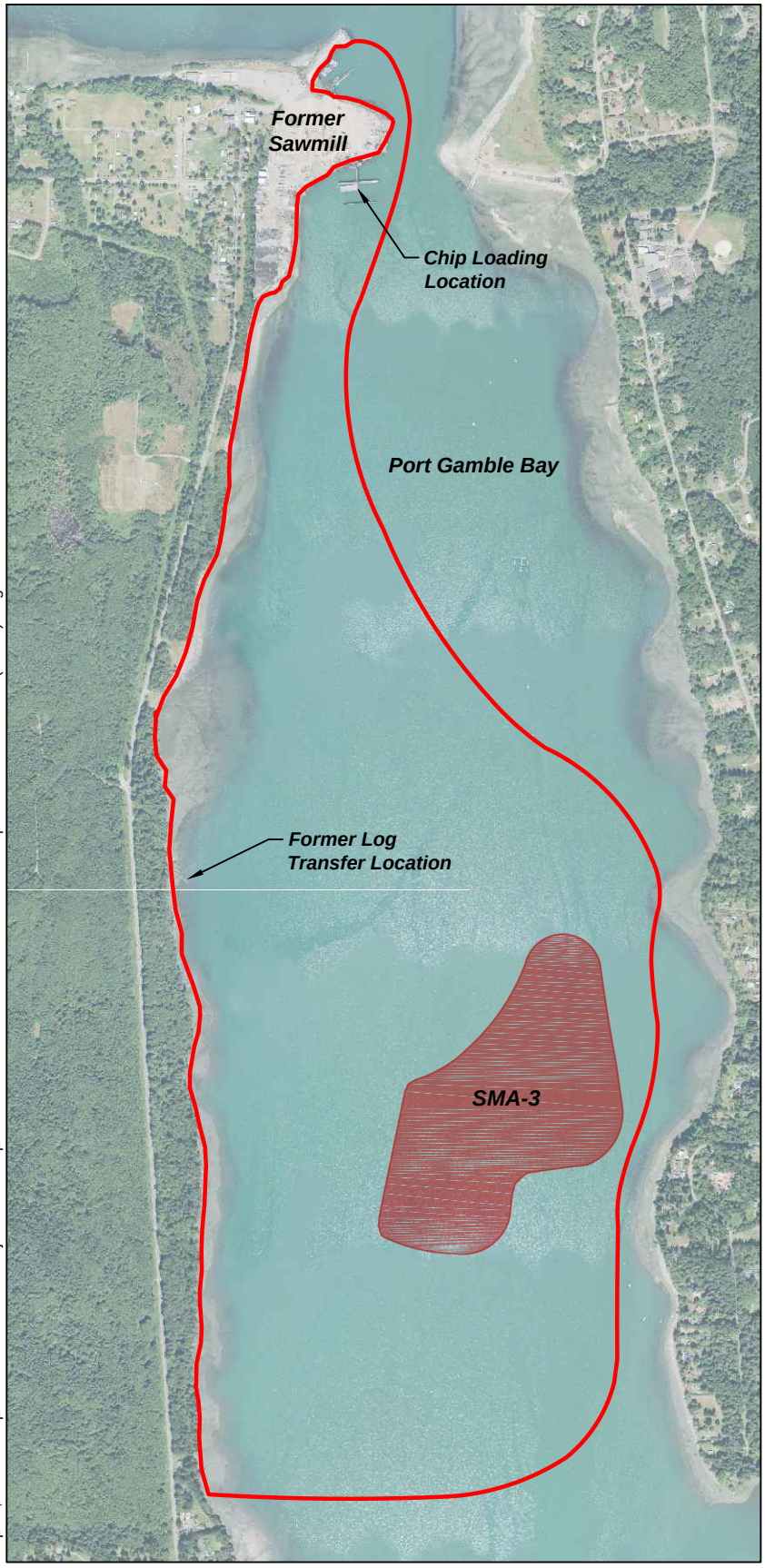


Cross Section B-B' (NTS)

K:\Projects\0388-Pope Resources\Port Gamble Sediment Cleanup RI-FS\0388-RP-007 (SEPA).dwg F4
Sep 05, 2013 12:12pm dholmer

ANCHOR QEA

Figure 4
SMA-2
SEPA Checklist
Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project



LEGEND:

SMA Sediment Management Area

EMNR

Site Limits

0 1500

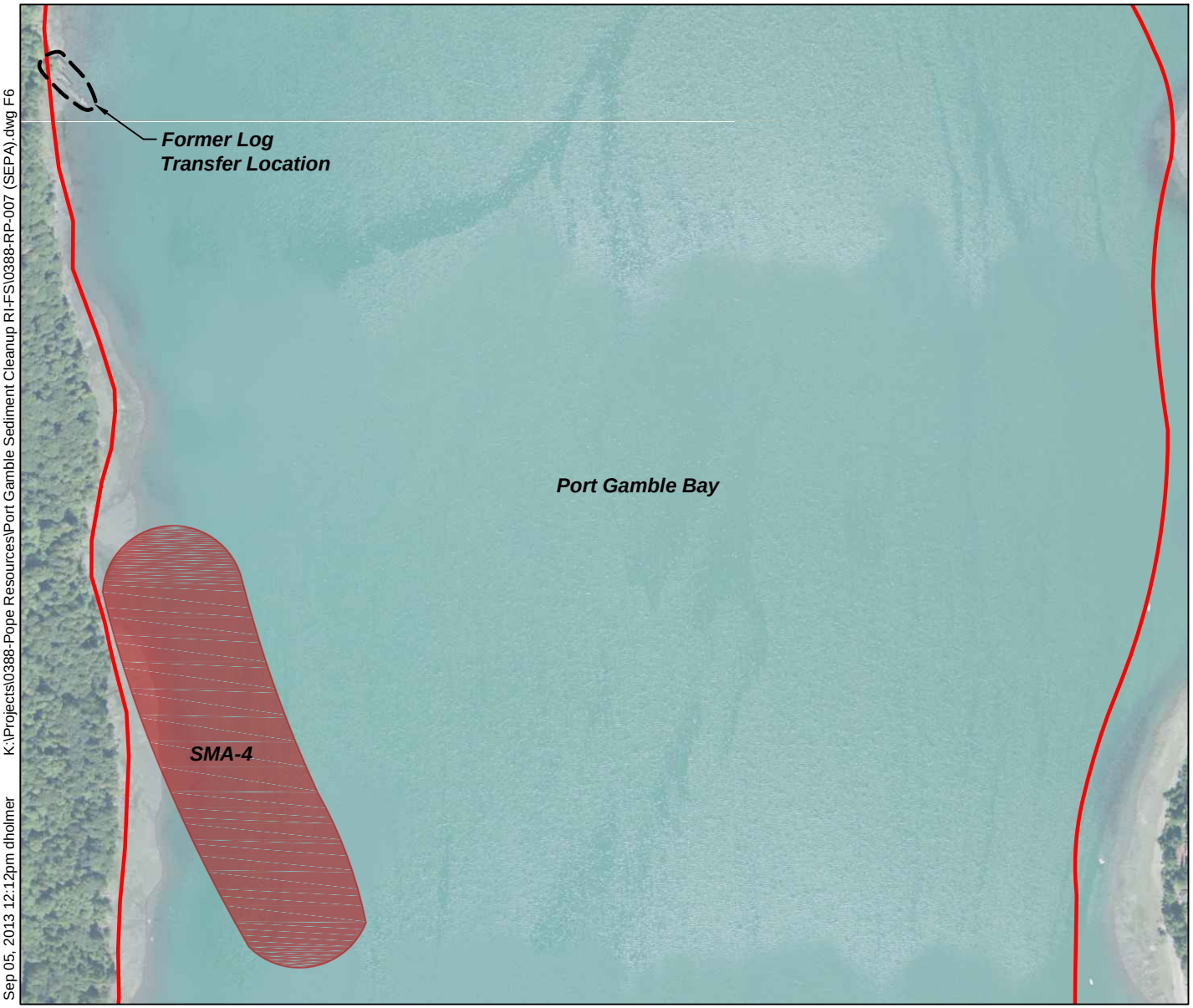
Scale in Feet

SOURCE: Aerial by USGS, High Resolution State Orthoimagery for Kitsap County, Washington, 2008
HORIZONTAL DATUM: Washington State Plane North, NAD83.

Sep 05, 2013 12:12pm dholmer K:\Projects\0388-Pope Resources\Port Gamble Sediment Cleanup RI-FS\0388-RP-007 (SEPA).dwg F5

ANCHOR QEA

Figure 5
SMA-3
SEPA Checklist
Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project



LEGEND:

- ***SMA*** Sediment Management Area
- EMNR
- Creosote Piling Removal Area
- Site Limits

0 600

Scale in Feet

SOURCE: Aerial by USGS, High Resolution State Orthoimagery for Kitsap County, Washington, 2008
HORIZONTAL DATUM: Washington State Plane North, NAD83.

K:\Projects\0388-Pope Resources\Port Gamble Sediment Cleanup RI-FS\0388-RP-007 (SEPA).dwg F6
Sep 05, 2013 12:12pm dholmer

ANCHOR QEA

Figure 6
SMA-4
SEPA Checklist
Port Gamble Bay Cleanup Project