AGENDA
Pollution Identification & Correction Planning Meeting
1:00 – 3:00 PM, October 24, 2013
Sequim Public Library Meeting Room

1:00 – 1:05   Introductions

1:05 – 2:55   PIC Water Quality Monitoring – Explore options to address identified needs and challenges associated with current water quality monitoring:
- Ambient monitoring
- Pollution identification and correction monitoring
- Stormwater monitoring
- Data management
- Funding

2:55 – 3:00   Next PIC meeting: **Thursday, November 21st; 1:00-3:00PM** (Note – This is the 3rd Thursday in November since the 4th Thursday falls on the Thanksgiving Holiday).

Notes: **PIC Planning Meeting**

Date: October 24, 2013; 1-3:00pm at Sequim Public Library

Attendees: Andy Brastad (CEEH), Carol Creasey (CEEH), Lori Delorm (JSKT), Hansi Hals (JSKT), Neil Harrrington (JSKT), Jennifer Bond (CCD), Joe Holtrop (CCD), Matt Heins (CCD/Dungeness Farms), Ed Chadd (SKs), Derek Rockett (DOE), Amy Georgeson (DOH),

Reviewed Kitsap PIC water quality monitoring program, particularly ambient (trend) monitoring. Kitsap monitors every drainage in county at or near mouth and a few higher in the watershed.

Discussed whether or not we need to monitor every drainage in the Clean Water District, which would be about 25 stations/samples per month for the ambient monitoring. It was suggested that we plan to monitor every drainage. We can develop a prioritized list in case funding is inadequate to monitor every drainage.

Discussion regarding data currently available to help with water quality ambient/trends within in the CWD. Long term data for several TMDL monitoring stations is available. Much of this data is available on DOE's EIM database. Amy Georgeson reported that DOH conducts shoreline surveys every 10 years and the last shoreline survey was conducted in 2005.

Discussion regarding how much a comprehensive ambient (trend) monitoring program would cost. Clallam County's Water Lab can process a maximum of 70 fecal coliform samples per day and each sample costs $26. While E. coli sampling is an easier procedure it costs $35 because of additional expenses in testing supplies. The lab can also test nitrates but all other nutrient testing is outsourced.

Jennifer proposed that the CWWG would be responsible for reviewing trend data and annually creating a list of all waterbodies with water quality problems. The list would be evaluated and ranked to determine the highest priority areas. The workgroup would then select from these high priority project areas for PIC work. Jennifer presented a scenario of how this might work in the CWD, using Meadowbrook Creek as the example. The example proposed that PIC water sampling would attempt to locate and confirm "hot spots" (200 FC/100ml). Parcels located near confirmed "hot spots" would then undergo further examination to identify possible fecal coliform sources (OSS, pets, livestock, etc.) and additional sampling. If sources are identified, homeowners would be contacted to address fecal coliform sources. In Kitsap and Mason counties they've demonstrated that the additional sampling data are very helpful in convincing otherwise reluctant landowners to take responsibility for problems.

Although the water quality focus is fecal coliform bacteria, the need/opportunity to monitor nutrients and toxins was discussed. No conclusion were arrived at. Derek Rockett of Ecology offered to do some homework on Ecology ambient water quality monitoring of marine waters and to report what information is being gathered on toxics contaminants.

Stormwater monitoring was briefly discussed. Carol Creasey indicated that the results from the County's stormwater monitoring effort were not yet available. It was noted that stormwater runoff in the CWD is not typical, in that stormwater generally infiltrates into the soil and there are not many stormwater outfalls.

It was recommended that two subcommittees be formed to further develop the water monitoring program: one for ambient and PIC monitoring and one for water quality data management. JSKT, Streamkeepers and Clallam County expressed interest in working on the subcommittees.

Discussion ensued regarding the need for timely data during PIC projects. Ed Chadd said Streamkeepers needs funding ($5,000-$10,000) to bring the Clallam County Water Quality Database up to date. This would include integrating old data (prior to 2010) into the new database. The group agreed that up to date and readily accessible data is imperative to successful PIC projects.