

Decision Notice
& Finding of No Significant Impact
Port Townsend Special Use Permit

**USDA Forest Service
Hood Canal Ranger District, Olympic National Forest
Clallam and Jefferson Counties, Washington**

Decision and Reasons for the Decision

Background

I have decided to authorize the re-issuance of the three Special Use Permits (SUPs) for the municipal water supply facilities of the City of Port Townsend. The SUPs cover specific areas of National Forest System lands administered by the Hood Canal Ranger District of the Olympic National Forest. The first two SUPs are for areas adjacent to the Big Quilcene and Little Quilcene Rivers and permit water diversion and transmission pipeline facilities. The third SUP covers an area immediately adjacent to the Big Quilcene diversion facility that is used for the caretaker residence and water supply maintenance buildings.

The City of Port Townsend has a need to continue to provide a reliable, cost effective, and dependable source of water to its service area from an authorized permitted site. The Forest's purpose is to respond to the City's request for permit re-issuance, and comply with federal regulations and Forest Service policies regarding the use of federal lands for purposes other than the disposition of timber, minerals, and the grazing of livestock.

Management direction for the permitted areas is found in the 1990 *Olympic National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan* (Forest Plan) as amended by the 1994 *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*. The 1994 ROD, along with its Standards and Guidelines, is commonly known as the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP).

Decision

Based on my review of all alternatives as described and analyzed in the Port Townsend Special Use Permit Environmental Assessment (EA), I have decided to select the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative.

The Modified Permit Conditions Alternative will re-issue the three SUPs for the City of Port Townsend water supply diversion facilities, transmission pipelines, and maintenance facilities for a period of 20 years. Conditions will be placed on the permits to provide supplementary protection, mitigation, or enhancement (PME) to sensitive resources. PME measures for the permits include; (1) a requirement that the City of Port Townsend maintain an instream flow in the Big Quilcene River of 27 cfs below the diversion dam at River Mile 9.4 when the natural flow above the diversion exceeds 27 cfs, and (2) that the Operation and Maintenance Plan which is attached to the permits will include a road maintenance plan and a monitoring plan. The monitoring plan will follow the monitoring framework described in the NMFS's November 14, 2006 Biological Opinion (Appendix B of the EA).

Additionally applicable standards identified in the 2005 Record of Decision for the Pacific Northwest Region Invasive Plant Program – Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants FEIS (Appendix 1-3 to 1-6) will be incorporated into the Special Use Permits. A condition to the permits will be as follows: The City of Port Townsend is responsible for monitoring and treatment of existing invasive plants in the project area, and will incorporate prevention measures to avoid the spread of invasive plants in any future ground disturbing activities. This condition will be noted as in the Forest Service standard invasive plant permit clause.

I selected the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative because I believe this alternative best meets the Purpose and Need for action stated in the EA (EA page 1-5). My decision will allow the City of Port Townsend to continue to operate and maintain their existing water supply system, with no substantial changes to the occupancy and use of the land and facilities to occur during the term of the re-issued permits. As disclosed in the EA this alternative will best allow the City to continue to provide a reliable, cost effective, and dependable source of water to its service area while addressing resource concerns related to ESA listed aquatic species.

In making my decision, I carefully reviewed the NEPA analysis and public comments received on the EA. I examined the re-issuance of the SUPs in relationship to the goals and objectives of the *Olympic National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan* as amended. I also considered the resource concerns noted in the EA. I considered the responsiveness of the alternatives to the key issues identified in the EA, applicable laws, regulations, and Forest Service policies; Tribal Treaty rights; and public input. I considered the effects of implementing the action alternatives and the no-action alternative on the physical, biological, social, and economic environment.

I believe that the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative provides the best balance among these considerations. Implementation of my decision will meet the need for action and purpose of the proposed action, and is consistent with the goals, and standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan, as amended. Implementing the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative with its protection, mitigation, or enhancement measures will result in minimal impacts to resources, and allow the City to continue to provide water to its service area.

Protection, Mitigation, or Enhancement Measures

Protection, mitigation, or enhancement measures were developed for the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative to ensure compliance with direction in the Forest Plan, as amended, and with Forest program direction. They are described on page 2-3 of the EA.

Monitoring

The monitoring framework described in the Biological Opinion received from the NMFS for this action will be implemented as a condition of the Operation and Maintenance Plan associated with the SUPs. This monitoring framework is included in the EA in Appendix B. After the 5 year monitoring period the Forest Service, NMFS, and the City will utilize the information collected to conduct a collaborative review of the impacts of the water diversions on ESA listed fish species. If the effects to listed species exceed those analyzed in the November 2006 Biological Opinion, the Forest Service will reinitiate consultation for the project. Any new terms and conditions resulting from that consultation will be incorporated into the permits Operation and Maintenance Plan.

Other Alternatives Considered

The EA considered four alternatives in detail, including the No Action Alternative. The **No Action Alternative** would have made no formal decision or action regarding the SUPs. The existing SUPs would not be re-issued and the project facilities would remain in place, operating without permits. The City would continue to divert their full water right from both rivers. I did not select this alternative as it would result in the City's unpermitted occupation and use of National Forest System lands and not meet the need of providing a source of water from a dependable and authorized site.

The **Non-reissuance of the Special Use Permits Alternative** would result in a decision to not re-issue the City's SUPs. The City would be required to remove its facilities (diversions, pipelines, buildings) from National Forest System lands. I did not select this alternative as it would not meet the need for the City to provide sufficient water to its users and this would place an undue hardship on its service area. While there may be opportunities for the City to relocate the point of diversion on the Little Quilcene River to non-federal land, there is no such feasible opportunity for the Big Quilcene River diversion. The Little Quilcene River water right is insufficient to fully meet the demand of the City's water users, and as described below in the Alternatives Considered but Dismissed from Further Analysis section there are no viable options for the City to replace the water supplied by the Big Quilcene River diversion.

The **Continuation of Existing Permit Conditions Alternative** would renew the three SUPs for a period of 20 years, with operation and maintenance continuing as in the recent past. While it was assumed under this alternative that the City would continue to implement its voluntary maintenance of a 27 cfs instream flow in the Big Quilcene River, there is no instream flow requirement attached to its water right. At some point in the future it would be possible for the City to waive its voluntary compliance with the 27 cfs instream flow requirement. As disclosed in the EA the maintenance of the 27 cfs instream flow is important in establishing an improvement of existing environmental baseline conditions, and for this reason I have decided not to select this alternative.

Alternatives Considered but Dismissed from Further Analysis

Six alternatives were considered by the interdisciplinary team, but as discussed below were dismissed from detailed analysis in the EA.

The **New Water Storage Sites Alternative** would evaluate the effects of developing and using new water storage sites within the area traversed by the existing water transmission line between Lords Lake and the City of Port Townsend. A feasibility study regarding additional water storage sites was prepared by the WRIA 17 planning team as an option for augmenting stream flow in selected streams in the watershed. There would be no change in the current water rights of the City. The objective of this alternative is to modify the operation of the water supply system to reduce or eliminate instream water diversions during the low flow period.

Reasons for dismissing this alternative from further analysis include cost, environmental impact, and the time schedule required to develop new storage facilities would not meet the immediate needs of the primary issue of improving the current in-stream conditions for salmonids in the lower Big Quilcene River.

The **Increase Existing Reservoir Capacity Alternative** would evaluate the effects of expanding the existing Lords Lake water storage reservoir. The City would divert water to storage during higher flow periods and when there is unused capacity (relative to daily use) in the transmission pipeline between the diversion site and the reservoir. This alternative would evaluate opportunities for increasing off-stream water storage, thereby reducing or eliminating instream water diversions during low stream flow periods.

Reasons for dismissing this alternative from further analysis include engineering and hydrological constraints associated with the existing physical facilities. An engineering study was conducted to determine the feasibility of filling and refilling an expanded reservoir based on historical stream flow conditions, the voluntary instream flow quantity, and the transmission pipeline capacity. This study concluded that the current 27 cfs voluntary instream flow release is close to the maximum instream flow release possible without causing a significant impact on the ability to refill an expanded reservoir. The current capacity of the transmission pipeline facilities is approximately equal to the water right, thus limiting the potential excess transmission pipeline capacity available for additional storage.

The **New Water Right Alternative** would require the approval of a new water right at a different water source for the diversion of water during the natural low flow period of the Big Quilcene River. The new water source would be used during the low flow period to augment the existing water supply and allow water in the Big Quilcene River to remain instream.

Reasons for dismissing this alternative from further analysis include the City's withdrawal in 1998 of a pending water right application for the Dosewallips River. The water right application for the Dosewallips River was submitted in 1956 and was withdrawn without a decision regarding approval. Issues that resulted in withdrawing this water right application included the expected ESA listing of summer chum, the depressed stocks of winter steelhead and pink salmon, the Department of Ecology's proposed restrictions on withdrawals during the low flow period, and the requirement that all major avenues of conservation needed to be pursued by the City and the Mill before issuing new rights. Additional reasons for eliminating this alternative include the cost of developing the water supply facilities.

There are no other surface water sources with adequate volume in proximity to Port Townsend to be considered economically feasible. The time schedule required to develop new facilities would also not meet the immediate needs of the primary issue of improving the current instream conditions for salmonids in the lower Big Quilcene River.

The **Desalination Facility Alternative** would involve the construction of a desalination facility within or adjacent to the City of Port Townsend to provide the entire water needs of the City.

Reasons for dismissing this alternative from further analysis include the high cost and long time frame associated with the construction of a desalination facility. The cost of water from desalination is estimated at \$3.00 – \$3.50/thousand gallons, including construction costs. The time schedule required to develop a desalination facility would also not meet the immediate needs of the primary issue of improving the current instream conditions for salmonids in the lower Big Quilcene River.

The **Groundwater Alternative** would replace the City's existing surface water diversions with a ground water supply system.

Reasons for dismissing this alternative from further analysis include the lack of sufficient rainfall and groundwater recharge within the local area. An estimate of the annual ground water recharge for the entire Quimper peninsula surrounding Port Townsend is only 12.4 cfs. The annual ground water recharge rate for the adjacent Chimacum Creek sub basin is estimated at 25.8 cfs. It would require multiple wells in several sub basins of eastern Jefferson County to provide enough water for the City and paper mill. The costs for multiple wells, transmission pipelines, and treatment facilities would not be financially feasible. The time schedule required to develop a groundwater supply system would also not meet the immediate needs of the primary issue of improving the current instream conditions for salmonids in the lower Big Quilcene River.

The **Removal of Fisheries Barrier at Big Quilcene River Diversion Alternative** would remove the barrier to upstream fish migration that serves as the diversion dam for the Port Townsend water supply intake structure, thus eliminating the diversion of water from the Big Quilcene River at the current location. This alternative would return natural stream passage conditions to resident salmonids on the Big Quilcene River at the current diversion site. This alternative would result in the loss of the City's capability to divert water from the Big Quilcene River.

Reasons for dismissing this alternative from further analysis include cost, engineering and hydrological constraints associated with other diversion locations, and the time schedule required to develop an alternative water source and associated infrastructure. The loss of this water source would effectively limit the ability of the City to provide an adequate supply of water for the operation of the paper mill. There are no other surface water sources with adequate volume in proximity to Port Townsend, available to replace this water supply diversion, which are considered economically feasible.

How Issues are Resolved in the Decision

Issue 1: Hydrology: The diversion of water from the Big Quilcene and Little Quilcene Rivers represents a change in the natural hydrology of these rivers. The change in hydrology may impact aquatic and riparian resources. The analysis in the EA and Biological Assessment (BA) found that the mandatory instream flow requirement included as part of the selected alternative would be an improvement over existing baseline conditions (EA page 2-8, 9; BA page B-21).

Issue 2: Fisheries: Resident and anadromous salmonids inhabit the lower portions of the Big Quilcene and Little Quilcene Rivers. Of particular concern is that the diversion of water from the Big Quilcene River has the potential to impact the habitat quantity and quality for these species. As stated under the hydrology issue, the mandatory instream flow requirement included as part of the selected alternative would be an improvement over existing baseline conditions.

Additionally the analysis in the EA supports the conclusion that even with the diversion there is adequate spawning habitat available in the Big Quilcene River and it is adequate to support the full Interim Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Goal for the Quilcene system (EA page 4-28). The EA also discloses that results from studies support the conclusion that flow in the Big Quilcene River has only a small influence on water temperatures in the lower river. Varying the quantity of the diversion or shutting off the diversion completely would have only a minor effect on stream temperature (EA page 4-31).

Issue 3: Water Quality: The diversion of water from the Big Quilcene and Little Quilcene Rivers has the potential to increase stream temperatures to a level greater than natural conditions. The EA discloses (EA page 4-32) that water temperature in the reach below the diversions would likely remain within the water quality criteria and continue to follow diurnal and seasonal trends similar to the existing conditions. While there have been some exceedences of state water quality criteria in the Big Quilcene River during extreme dry years, several studies have concluded that the flow in the river has only a small influence on water temperature in the lower river. Varying the quantity of the diversion or shutting off the diversion completely would have only a minor effect on stream temperature (EA page 4-31).

Issue 4: Water Supply: The diversion of water from the Big Quilcene and Little Quilcene Rivers represents 100 percent of the total water supply for the City of Port Townsend. The selected alternative would re-issue the City's SUPs and allow the City to continue to provide its customers with a reliable, cost effective, and uninterrupted supply of water. While establishment of a mandatory instream flow of 27 cfs for the Big Quilcene River would reduce the City's flexibility to meet the water demand during periods of extended low flow, the City has developed water conservation strategies which would help mitigate potential adverse affects to the water users.

Tribal Consultation

Recognizing the government to government relationship the Forest Service has with tribal governments, consultation has been ongoing throughout the life of this project. There have been letters to tribal governments and personal contacts by the Hood Canal District Ranger and Forest resource specialists with representatives of tribal governments concerning this project. In a November 8, 2006 letter to the City of Port Townsend from the Skokomish Indian Tribe, the Tribe raised concerns related to treaty rights, including tribal water rights. I am aware that with usual and accustomed areas such as the Big Quilcene and Little Quilcene Rivers, Tribes have federal water rights but feel that this specific project would not have an affect on Tribes' reserve federal water right or other treaty rights.

Public Involvement

On September 5, 2000, a letter providing information about the Port Townsend Special Use Permit renewal project and seeking public comment was mailed to approximately 100 individuals and groups that had previously shown interest in Forest Service projects on the Hood Canal Ranger District. This mailing list included federal and state agencies, Native American tribes, municipal offices, businesses, interest groups, and individuals.

In March 2002, a newsletter providing additional information about the project, the environmental assessment process, and a request for public comment, was mailed to the same mailing list maintained from the previous mailing.

A public meeting was held in Quilcene on April 25, 2002. The meeting was held to provide additional project information and discuss local concerns and interests that should be addressed in the Port Townsend Special Use Permit EA. The Forest Service has also communicated with Native American tribes, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

The February 2004 EA was made available for a 30 day comment period in March-April 2004. Notice of the EAs availability was mailed to approximately 100 individuals and groups on the project's mailing list and 5 comments were received.

I have reviewed and considered all comments received in response to the EA, and have used these comments to enhance the project analysis via the Response to Comments. For example a monitoring framework will be implemented to provide interim assessment of permit conditions.

Consultation and Coordination with Other Agencies

Both river systems support the Hood Canal summer chum and the Puget Sound steelhead, species listed under the Endangered Species Act as threatened. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) are responsible for reviewing the proposed action to ensure actions authorized by the Forest Service are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered, threatened, and proposed species or critical habitat.

The Forest Service began informal consultation with the NMFS and USFWS on August 26, 2002 regarding the potential effects of the proposed action on threatened and endangered species. Consultation with the agencies has been ongoing throughout the NEPA process. A Biological Assessment (EA Appendix A) for the proposed action on Hood Canal Summer Chum Salmon and Puget Sound Chinook Salmon, ESA listed species, was prepared in 2005. A Biological Opinion from the NMFS was received on November 14, 2006 (as amended on March 31, 2008 to include consultation on Puget Sound steelhead) and a Project Consistency Evaluation Form for terrestrial Threatened and Endangered species and habitats was prepared on November 20, 2006.

Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations

This decision to approve the re-issuance of the City of Port Townsend's SUPs is consistent with the intent of the Olympic National Forest Plan's long term goals and objectives. The project was designed in conformance with land and resource management plan standards and incorporates appropriate land and resource management plan guidelines via the design features and mitigation measures identified in Chapter 2.

This alternative meets requirements under the National Forest Management Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and all other applicable environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

I have reviewed the relevant analysis (EA pages 4-50 – 4-55) for this project that pertains to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives (NWFP ROD 1994), and I find that this decision meets those objectives. I have reviewed the analysis of the existing condition and desired future condition or range of natural variability of important physical and biological components as documented in the related watershed analysis and specialist input. I am confident with my finding that this decision does not prevent attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Finding of No Significant Impact

After considering the environmental effects described in the EA, I have determined that implementation of the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Thus, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. I base my finding on the following:

Context of Action: The context of the City of Port Townsend SUPs activities will be local in nature and a continuation of a long-term existing use. The diversion on the Big Quilcene River began in 1928 and in 1956 on the Little Quilcene River, and no change in occupancy and use of land is proposed during the term of the re-issued permits. The permits along the Big Quilcene River authorize use of about 7.3 acres of land within the 30,571 acre Big Quilcene River watershed (much less than 1 percent), and the permit along the Little Quilcene River authorizes use of about 2 acres of land within the 6,790 acre Little Quilcene River watershed (much less than 1 percent).

Intensity of Effects: The environmental effects of the following actions are documented in Chapter 4 of the Port Townsend Special Use Permit Environmental Assessment: operation and maintenance of diversion facilities, transmission pipelines, and maintenance facilities. The beneficial and adverse direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts discussed in the EA have been disclosed within the appropriate context, and effects are expected to be low in intensity because of project design, standard operating procedures, and mitigation. Significant effects to the human environment are not expected. The rationale for this determination of non-significance is based on the environmental assessment, in light of the following factors:

1. Beneficial and adverse effects were considered during analysis of the proposed action and its alternatives. Beneficial effects of the activities proposed under the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative include permitting the City to continue to provide a cost effective, reliable, and uninterrupted water supply; and establishing a mandatory minimum instream flow level for the Big Quilcene River which would be an improvement over existing baseline conditions. Several adverse effects were identified including the potential to decrease the quantity and quality of spawning habitat for summer chum salmon. The selected alternative has been designed to minimize these and other potentially adverse environmental impacts (EA page 2-3). Neither the beneficial or adverse effects as discussed in the EA are deemed to be of sufficient intensity to be identified as significant.
2. There will be no significant effects on public health and safety (EA page 4-58). Effects on water quality (hazardous materials and water temperature) are expected to be very limited (EA page 4-32) due to mitigation measures and design features (EA page 2-3). There will be no effect on air quality (EA page 4-47).
3. There will be no significant effects to unique characteristics of the area. The project is not in close proximity to any historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas (EA pages 4-55 – 4-58). There are no inventoried roadless areas or wilderness within the project area.

4. The effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be highly controversial. The Olympic National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan permits operation of municipal water supply systems in the project area, and this activity has historically been conducted in this area.
5. My decision will not impose any highly uncertain, unique, or unknown environmental risks. We have considerable experience with the types of activities to be implemented. Operation and maintenance of municipal water supply systems has been implemented successfully on the Olympic National Forest in the past, meeting regulations concerning these activities and the protection of National Forest resources. The effects analysis shows the effects are not uncertain, and do not involve unique or unknown risk (see EA Chapter 4).
6. The action is not likely to establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects and does not represent a decision in principle about a future consideration. Operation and maintenance of municipal water supply systems is not a new activity on the Forest, and follows common practices with known results. The mitigation measures (EA page 2-3) are anticipated to reduce risks to the watershed. The EA effectively addressed and analyzed all major issues associated with the project.
7. Implementation of the selected alternative does not represent potential cumulative adverse impacts when considered in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions. The EA effects discussion (EA Chapter 4) indicates no likelihood of cumulatively significant impact to the environment.
8. The action will have no significant adverse effect on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No sites were found in project surveys. SHPO concurred with the No Effect finding (EA page 4-57).
9. The action is covered for aquatic species by a Biological Opinion dated November 14, 2006, as amended on March 31, 2008. The finding for bull trout and Puget Sound Chinook salmon is No Effect, while the finding for Hood Canal summer chum salmon and Puget Sound steelhead is May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect (LAA). Additionally the selected alternative was determined to likely to adversely affect freshwater Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). The action is covered for terrestrial species by a Programmatic Biological Opinion (as amended October 2004), as documented in a Project Consistency Evaluation Form dated November 20, 2006. The finding for the project is Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA) to the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, and bald eagle. The finding for the project is No Effect to Designated Critical Habitat for spotted owl and marbled murrelet. Several sources of new information were reviewed to determine if any additional new information on the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet biological or ecological requirements should be incorporated into the environmental analysis for this project. These reviews were of the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Five-year Status Review of the Marbled Murrelet (August 2004) and Northern Spotted Owl (November 2004), northern spotted owl Status Review (USFWS November 2004) and Demography Report (Anthony et al. 2004), and the marbled murrelet Evaluation Report (McShane et al. 2004). It was concluded that the new information does not change the analysis of the Port Townsend Special Use Permit project, as the

project would not contribute to marbled murrelet habitat loss and fragmentation threats, nor would it contribute to northern spotted owl species threats and population declines.

10. The action does not threaten a violation of Federal, State, and local laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. Analysis has determined that the Modified Permit Conditions Alternative is consistent with the Olympic National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (EA page 4-50), as amended, and is in compliance with the Clean Water Act (EA page 4-49) and Clean Air Act (EA page 4-49).

Implementation Date

If no appeals are filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of the decision may occur on, but not before, 5 business days from the close of the appeal filing period. When appeals are filed, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of the last appeal disposition.

Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

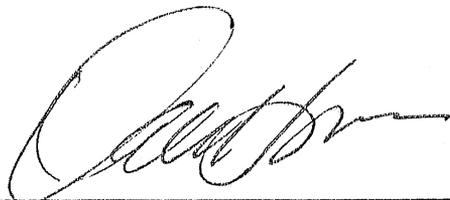
This decision is subject to appeal pursuant to Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 215. Any individual or organization who submitted comments during the comment period specified at 36 CFR 215.6 may appeal. Written notice of appeal must be postmarked or received by the Appeal Deciding Officer, ATTN: 1570 Appeals, USDA Forest Service, PO Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623 within 45 days of the date of publication of notice regarding this decision in The Olympian (Olympia, WA). The appeal must state that the document is an appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 215, and at a minimum must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14, and include the name and address of the appellant, and must identify the decision by title, subject, date of decision, and name of the Responsible Official. The appeal narrative must be sufficient to identify the specific change(s) to the decision sought by the appellant or portions of the decision to which the appellant objects, and must state how the Responsible Official's decision fails to consider comments previously provided. If applicable, the appeal should state how the appellant believes this decision violates law, regulation, or policy.

Appeals (including attachments) may be filed by regular mail, fax, e-mail, hand delivery, express delivery, or messenger service. The publication date of the notice regarding this decision in the newspaper of record is the sole means of calculating the appeal filing deadline, and those wishing to appeal should not rely on dates or timelines from any other source. It is the responsibility of all individuals and organizations to ensure their appeals are received in a timely manner. For electronically mailed appeals, the sender should normally receive an automated electronic acknowledgement from the agency as confirmation of receipt. If the sender does not receive an automated acknowledgement of the receipt of the appeal, it is the sender's responsibility to ensure timely receipt by other means.

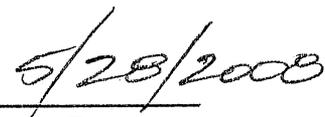
E-mail appeals must be submitted to: appeals-pacificnorthwest-regional-office@fs.fed.us, and must be in one of the following three formats: Microsoft Word, rich text format (rtf) or Adobe Portable Document Format (pdf). FAX appeals must be submitted to: 503-808-2255. Appeals may be hand-delivered to the Resource Planning and Monitoring Office, 333 SW First Ave., Portland, between 8:00 AM and 4:30 PM Monday-Friday.

Contact

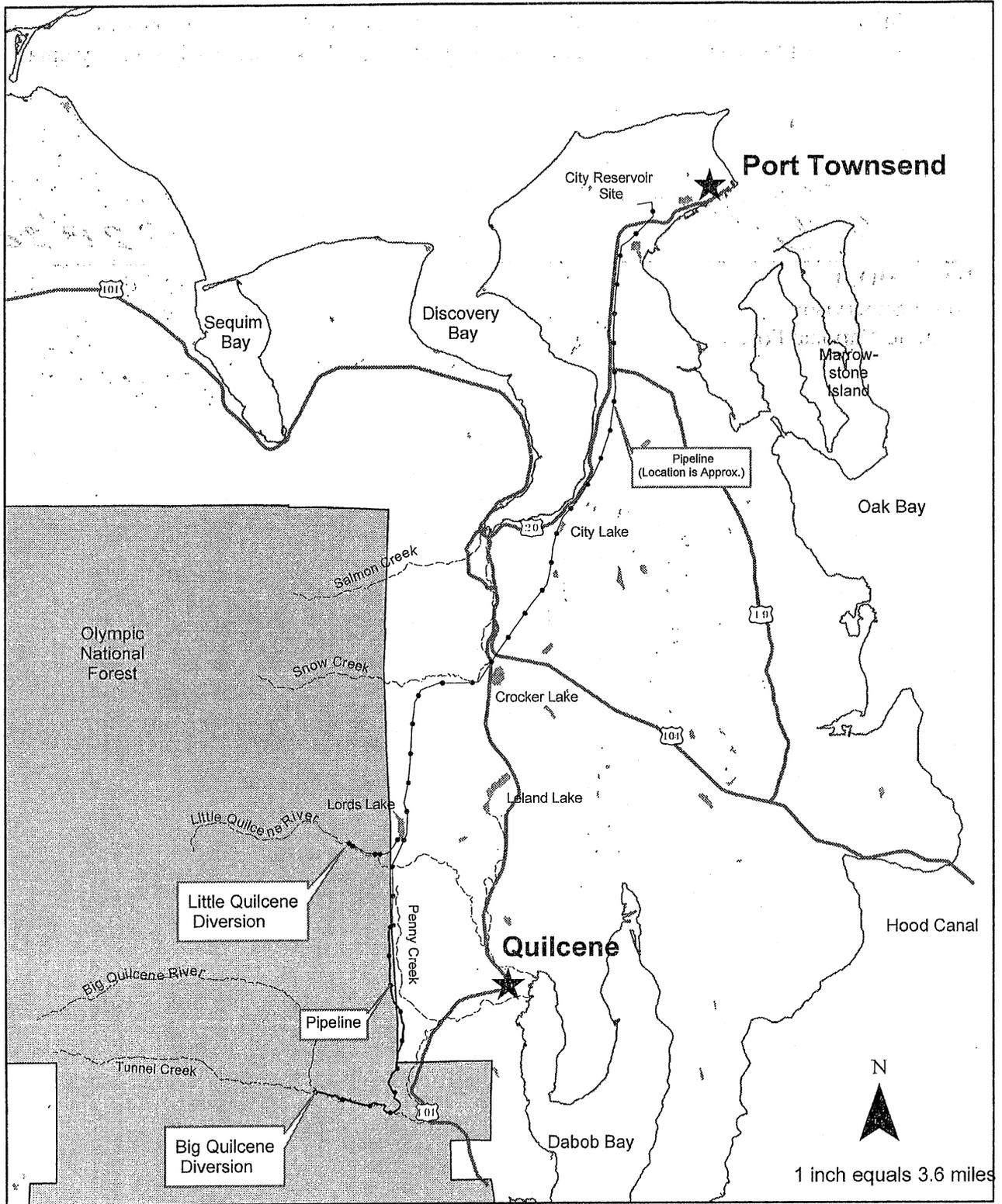
For additional information concerning this decision or the Forest Service appeal process, contact Tim Davis, Forest Planner, Olympic National Forest; at 1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW, Olympia, WA, 98512, phone 360-956-2375.



DALE HOM
Forest Supervisor
Olympic National Forest



Date



Vicinity Map

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