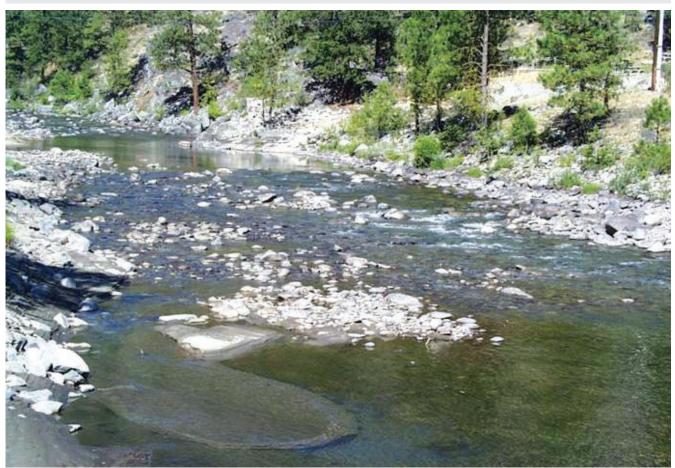
Icicle Strategy Icicle Creek Water Resource Management Strategy

DRAFT

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Grant No. WROCR-VER1-ChCoNR-00002

















May 2018

Ecology Publication No: 18-12-004





May 31, 2018

RE: Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Icicle Creek Water Resource Management Strategy, Chelan County, Washington

Dear Interested Parties, Jurisdictions, Tribes and Agencies:

Enclosed for your review and comment is the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for the Icicle Creek Water Resource Management Strategy (Icicle Strategy), prepared jointly by Chelan County and Washington State Department of Ecology. The objective of the Icicle Strategy is to improve instream flows, improve the sustainability of Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery, protect tribal and non-tribal fish harvest, improve domestic supply, improve agricultural reliability, enhance Icicle Creek habitat, and comply with State and Federal Law, including the Wilderness Acts within the Icicle Creek Subbasin, Chelan County, Washington.

This Draft PEIS was prepared in compliance with Washington's State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Chapter 43.21C RCW and the SEPA Rules Chapter 197-11 WAC. In 2016, Chelan County and Washington State Department of Ecology issued a determination of significance on February 9, 2016 and formally initiated the SEPA scoping process. An open house was held in April 2016, with a 90-day SEPA scoping comment period that concluded May 11, 2016. Following scoping, several alternatives were developed in response to comments received. This Draft PEIS evaluates five action alternatives to improve water management in Icicle Creek, as well as a No-action Alternative. The following table outlines the various alternatives analyzed in the Draft PEIS.

Oral and written comments will be accepted on this Draft PEIS through July 30, 2018. Oral comments will be accepted at a public hearing which is being held at Leavenworth Festhalle, 1001 Front Street, Leavenworth, Washington on June 27, 2018, from 4:00 pm to 8:00 pm. Additionally, comments can be submitted in writing via mail or email to Mike Kaputa at Chelan County Natural Resource Department (see contact information on following page).

Comments on this document must be postmarked July 30, 2018, to ensure inclusion into the Final PEIS. Before including your name, address, phone number, email address or other personal

May 31, 2018 Page 2 of 2

identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time.

You can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

For further information regarding this document or to submit comments, please contact:

Mike Kaputa
Director, Natural Resource Department
Chelan County
411 Washington Street, Suite 201
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 670-6935 / nr.iciclesepa@co.chelan.wa.us

The Draft PEIS is available for viewing on the Internet at: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1812004.html

And

http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/natural-resources/pages/icicle-work-group?parent=Planning

For information on obtaining a printed document or an e-copy on flash drive, please contact Chelan County's Water Resource Manager, Mary Jo Sanborn, at (509) 667-6532 or Maryjo.sanborn@co.chelan.wa.us.

Additional information regarding the Icicle Strategy may be found at: http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/natural-resources/pages/icicle-work-group?parent=Planning

Sincerely.

G. Thomas Tebb, L.H.g., L.E.G. Director, Office of Columbia River Washington State Department of Ecology 1250 West Alder Street Union Gap, WA 98903-0009

Enclosure: Icicle Strategy Draft PEIS

Mike Kaputa

Director, Natural Resource Department

Chelan County

411 Washington Street, Suite 201

Wenatchee, WA 98801

Icicle Strategy PEIS Alternatives Table

Duringto	Proposed Alternatives						
Projects	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	
			Conservat	tion			
IPID Irrigation Efficiencies	0	•	•	•	•		
COIC Irrigation Efficiencies (Piping)	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Domestic Conservation Efficiencies	0	•	•	•	•	•	
LNFH Conservation and Water Quality Improvements	•	•	•	•	•	•	
			Pump Exch	ange			
IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	0	0	•	•			
Full IPID Pump Station						•	
COIC Irrigation Efficiencies (Pump Exchange)	•	•	•	•	•	•	
		Mod	lification/Restoration	of Existing Storage			
Alpine Lakes Reservoir Optimization, Modernization and Automation	0	•			•	•	
Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration	0	•	•	0	•	•	
			New Stor	age			
Eightmile Lake Storage Enhancement					•		
Upper Klonaqua Lake Storage Enhancement					•		
Upper and Lower Snow Lakes Storage Enhancement					•		
			Habitat/Fisheries In	nprovements			
Tribal Fishery Protection	0	•	•	•	•	•	
Habitat Protection and Enhancement	0	•	•	•	•	•	
Fish Passage	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Fish Screening	•	•	•	•	•	•	
			Legislative/Adminis	strative Tools			
Water Markets		•	•	•	•	•	
Instream Flow Rule Amendment	0	•	•	•	•	•	
OCPI legislative fix from instream flow impacts				•			

O Represents projects that might proceed if funding becomes available. However, under the No-action Alternative, project beneficiaries may be different and project timelines are unknown.

[•] Represents projects that are likely to occur as described, but could be replaced by another project that fulfills the same guiding principles if a design, funding, or permitting fatal flaw is identified.

Fact Sheet

Project Title

Icicle Creek Water Resource Management Strategy (Icicle Strategy)

Brief Description of Proposal

Chelan County (County) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) prepared this Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) to evaluate the Icicle Strategy alternatives designed to meet Guiding Principles (improve instream flows, improve the sustainability of Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery, protect tribal and non-tribal fish harvest, improve domestic supply, improve agricultural reliability, enhance Icicle Creek habitat, and comply with State and Federal Law, including the Wilderness Acts) within the Icicle Creek Subbasin, Chelan County, Washington. This Draft PEIS was prepared in compliance with the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). The County and Ecology are acting as co-lead agencies.

The SEPA non-project action is the adoption of a program called the Icicle Strategy. The strategy is a program of integrated, long-term, water resource management actions. The PEIS evaluates how combinations of actions could function together to meet the Icicle Creek Guiding Principles. The PEIS includes five action alternatives, which are characterized by different combinations of water management elements that cumulatively would meet all of the Guiding Principles. In addition, a No-action Alternative is included, which is intended to represent the most likely future expected in the absence of implementing an action alternative. Under the No-action Alternative, actions to improve instream and out-of-stream water supplies would continue to a lesser extent or for a different beneficiary than in the action alternatives. Additionally, implementation would be conducted by individual project proponents rather than as part of an integrated management strategy, and on unknown timelines.

Contacts

G. Thomas Tebb, SEPA Responsible Official Director, Office of Columbia River Washington State Department of Ecology 1250 West Alder Street, Union Gap, WA 98903-0009 (509) 574-3989 thomas.tebb@ecy.wa.gov

Mike Kaputa, SEPA Responsible Official
Director, Natural Resource Department
Chelan County
411 Washington Street, Suite 201, Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 670-6935
mike.kaputa@co.chelan.wa.us

Permits, Licenses, and Approvals Required

Implementation of the alternatives in the EIS would require compliance with regulations and plans at federal, state, and local levels. To implement the action alternatives or their elements, the lead agencies and project proponents would need to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. This proposal is a non-project action, and the specific nature of projects that would be proposed under the Icicle Strategy is not yet known, so it is not possible to present a complete list of permits, licenses, and approvals that could be required for the components of the strategy. However, potential requirements identified to date include the following:

- State Environmental Policy Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Clean Water Act Section 404
- USFS Special Use Permit
- Endangered Species Act
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
- FEMA Flood Rise Analysis
- CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- FCC Licensing
- Ecology Dam Construction Permit/Review
- Ecology Water Right Permit
- Ecology Sand and Gravel Permit
- WDNR Burn Permit
- WDFW Hydraulic Project Permit Approval
- WDNR Aquatic Use Authorization
- Ecology NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit
- EPA NDPES Discharge Permit for Operations
- Chelan County Shoreline Substantial Development Permit/Conditional Use Permit
- Chelan County Fill and Grade Permit
- Chelan County Building Permit

Authors and Contributors

A list of the individuals from the County, Ecology and consulting firms who participated in the EIS evaluation is provided in Chapter 7.

Date of Issue

May 31, 2018

Public Comment on the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

In accordance with Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 197-11-455, a public comment period is being conducted from May 31 to July 30, 2018. All comments on the Draft PEIS received during the comment period will be addressed in the Final PEIS, which is expected to be issued in Fall of 2018. Comments on the Draft PEIS can be submitted in-writing via mail or email:

Mike Kaputa
Director, Natural Resource Department
Chelan County
411 Washington Street, Suite 201,
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 670-6935
nr.iciclesepa@co.chelan.wa.us

Public Hearing

The co-leads will conduct a public hearing to receive comments on the DPEIS in combination with an informational open house. The public hearing and open house will be held at Leavenworth Festhalle, 1001 Front Street, Leavenworth, WA on June 27, 2018 from 4pm to 8pm.

Timing of Additional Environmental Review

The purpose of this Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) is to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of implementing a comprehensive water resource management plan in the Icicle Creek Subbasin, with the Guiding Principles as the water management objectives. In accordance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), the proposal includes preparation of a PEIS (this document) to identify potential environmental impacts, mitigation strategies, and a preferred alternative.

The alternatives identified as potentially meeting the Guiding Principles are generally not at a project-level environmental review because they are still in the planning phase. In accordance with Chapter 197-11-704 WAC, this PEIS evaluates non-project actions such as policies, plans, and programs at a programmatic level. However, where project level information is available, the co-lead agencies for this PEIS have attempted to include it. Additionally, the PEIS will serve as the basis for future project-level environmental review that may be required if additional adverse impacts not identified in this document are probable and NEPA reviews that would be required for projects that receive federal funding or permitting.

Following the selection of a preferred alternative, some projects and actions could be advanced and ready for additional environmental review or project implementation in Spring 2019.

Document Availability

The Draft PEIS for the Icicle Strategy is available online:

https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1812004.html

And

http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/natural-resources/pages/icicle-work-group?parent=Planning

Print copies or e-copies of the document may be obtained at the following locations:

Washington State Department of Ecology Central Regional Office

1250 West Alder Street, Union Gap, WA 98903-0009

Or

Chelan County Natural Resource Department 411 Washington Street, Suite 201, Wenatchee, WA 98801

Or by contacting Chelan County's Water Resource Manager, Mary Jo Sanborn, at (509) 667-6532 or maryjo.sanborn@co.chelan.wa.us.

To ask about the availability of this document in a format for the visually impaired, call the Office of Columbia River at 509-454-4241. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.

Location of Background Materials

Background materials used in the preparation of this Draft PEIS are available online at: http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/natural-resources/pages/icicle-work-group?parent=Planning

Contents

List	of Tables	xxxiii
List	of Figures	xxxvi
List	of Appendices	xliii
List	of Acronyms and Abbreviations	xliv
Executive	e Summary	
Intro	oduction	ES-1
Р	urpose and Need for Action	ES-1
	The Icicle Strategy and Guiding Principles	ES-3
Д	Alternatives	ES-4
	No-action Alternative	ES-5
	Alternative 1	ES-8
	Alternative 2	ES-10
	Alternative 3	ES-10
	Alternative 4	ES-12
	Alternative 5	ES-13
Ir	mpacts to Resources	ES-14
	Overall Impacts and Benefits of the Icicle Strategy	ES-14
	Short-Term	ES-14
	Long-Term	ES-28
Е	nvironmental Commitments	ES-30
	Earth, Surface Water, Water Quality, Shorelines,	
	and Fish	
	Aesthetics, Recreation, and Wilderness	
	Land-Use	
	Climate Change	
	Cultural Resources	ES-31
C	Consultation and Coordination	ES-31
	Public Involvement	
	Agency Consultation and Coordination	ES-32

Chapter 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

1.1	Prog	gramn	natic SEPA Review	1-1
1.	1.1	Docur	ment Organization	1-1
1.2	Purp	ose a	and Need for Action	1-2
1.3	lcicl	e Cree	ek Subbasin Background and History	1-5
1.	3.1		on and Setting	
1.	3.2		et Area	
	1.3	•	Alpine Lakes Area	
	1.3	2.2	lcicle Creek	
	1.3	2.3	Wenatchee River Corridor	1-7
1.	3.3	Histor	y of Water Management	1-7
1.4	The	Icicle	Work Group	1-9
1.	4.1	lcicle '	Work Group Authority	1-10
	1.4.	1.1	Watershed Planning	1-10
	1.4.	1.2	OCR's Authority	1-11
1.5	The	Icicle	Strategy and Guiding Principles	. 1-11
1.	5.1	Refini	ng Guiding Principles and Developing Metrics	1-12
	1.5.	1.1	Improve Instream Flow	1-13
	1.5.	1.2	Improve Sustainability of LNFH	1-18
	1.5.	1.3	Protect Treaty/Non-treaty Harvest	1-18
	1.5.	1.4	Improve Domestic Supply	1-20
	1.5.	1.5	Improve Agricultural Reliability	1-21
	1.5.	1.6	Enhance Icicle Creek Habitat	1-21
	1.5.	1.7	Comply with State and Federal Law, and Wilderness Acts	1-22
1.	5.2	Final (Guiding Principles	1-22
	1.5	2.1	Improve Instream Flow	1-22
	1.5	2.2	Improve Sustainability of LNFH	1-23
	1.5	2.3	Protect Treaty/Non-treaty Harvest	1-23
	1.5	2.4	Improve Domestic Supply	1-23
	1.5	2.5	Improve Agricultural Reliability	1-23
	1.5	2.6	Enhance Icicle Creek Habitat	1-23
	1.5	2.7	Comply with State and Federal Law, and Wilderness Acts	1-24
1.	5.3	Curre	nt Water Resources Conditions in the Icicle Subbasin	1-24

1.6	Prio	r Inve	stigations and Activities in the Icicle Basin	.1-25
1.6	5.1	Water	shed Plan	1-25
1.6	6.2	Biolog	gical Opinion	1-26
1.6	6.3	Habita	at, Passage and Instream Flow Studies	1-27
	1.6.	3.1	Icicle Water Temperatures (All Reaches)	1-27
	1.6.	3.2	Instream Flow Study and Report for Icicle Creek (Reach 1)	1-28
	1.6.	3.3	Icicle Creek Boulder Field Fish Passage Assessment (Reach 2)	1-28
	1.6.	3.4	Icicle Creek Target Flows (Reach 3)	1-29
	1.6.	3.5	Icicle Creek Fish Passage Evaluation for the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery (Reach 4)	1-29
	1.6.	3.6	Lower Icicle Creek Reach Assessment (Reach 5)	1-29
1.6	6.4	Clima	te Change	1-30
	1.6.	4.1	USFS Report	1-30
	1.6.	4.2	Columbia River Basin Long-term Supply and Demand Forecast Report	1-31
	1.6.	4.3	Icicle Creek Watershed Council	1-31
	1.6.	4.4	UW Climate Impacts Group Icicle Creek Study	1-31
1.6	6.5	Water	Storage	1-32
	1.6.	5.1	Water Storage Report, Wenatchee River Basin	1-32
	1.6.	5.2	Needs and Alternatives Analysis	1-32
1.6	6.6	IPID P	ump Exchange	1-33
1.7	Fish	Reco	very Efforts	.1-34
1.8	_		Related to Water Management in the Icicle Creek	1 20
1.9	Ove	rview	of SEPA Process	.1-38
1.9	9.1	SEPA	Scoping	1-39
1.9	9.2	SEPA	PEIS	1-39
1.9	9.3	Next S	Steps in the Environmental Review Process	1-39
	1.9.	3.1	Project Level Environmental Review	1-39
	1.9.	3.2	NEPA Requirements and Integration	1-40
	1.9.	3.3	Summary Timeline of All Environmental Review	1-40
	1.9.	3.4	Future Opportunities for Public Input	1-40
1.10	Rela	ated P	ermits, Actions, and Laws	.1-41
1.1	10.1	Endar	ngered Species Act	1-42
1.1	10.2	Magn	uson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act	1-42

	1.10.3	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	1-42
	1.10.4	Clean Water Act	1-43
	1.10	0.4.1 Section 401, Water Quality Certification	1-43
	1.10	9.4.2 Section 402, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	1-43
	1.10	0.4.3 Section 404 Permit Program	1-43
	1.10.5	National Historic Preservation Act	1-43
	1.10.6	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	1-44
	1.10.7	National Archaeological Resources Protection Act	1-44
	1.10.8	Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites	1-44
	1.10.9	Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management	1-44
	1.10.10	Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands	1-44
	1.10.11	Executive Order 12898: Environmental Justice	1-44
	1.10.12	Wilderness Act	1-44
	1.10.13	U.S. Forest Service Special Use Permit	1-45
	1.10.14	Governor's Executive Order 05-05	1-45
	1.10.15	Washington State Archaeological Protection	1-45
	1.10.16	Hydraulic Project Approval	1-45
	1.10.17	Washington State Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Use Authorization	1-46
	1.10.18	Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application	1-46
	1.10.19	Reservoir Storage Permit	1-46
	1.10.20	Dam Construction Permit	1-46
	1.10.21	Water Right Permit	1-47
	1.10.22	County Shorelines Management Act Permit (Shoreline Substantial Development or Conditional Use Permit)	1-47
	1.10.23	Critical Areas Review	1-48
	1.10.24	Building, Fill, and Grading Permits	1-48
	1.10.25	Water System Plan Update	1-48
	1.10.26	Instream Flow Rule Amendment	1-48
	1.10.27	Construction Stormwater General Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1-48
1.	11 Doc	uments Adopted under SEPA	1-49

Chapter 2.0 – ALTERNATIVES

2.1	Des	scription of Programmatic Proposal	2-1
	2.1.1	Icicle Strategy Overview	2-1
2.2	2 Dev	velopment and Analysis of Alternatives	2-3
	2.2.1	Identification of Alternatives through SEPA Scoping	2-7
2.3	Sur	mmary of Alternatives	2-9
	2.3.1	No-action Narrative Description	2-11
	2.3.2	Alternative 1 (Base Package) Narrative Description	2-15
	2.3.3	Alternative 2 Narrative Description	2-23
	2.3.4	Alternative 3 Narrative Description	2-27
	2.3.5	Alternative 4 Narrative Description	2-31
	2.3.6	Alternative 5 Narrative Description	2-35
	2.3.7	Previous Studies for Developing the Alternatives	2-39
2.4	l No	Action Alternative	2-39
2.5	5 Alte	ernative 1 (Base Package)	2-42
	2.5.1	Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization and Automation	2-42
	2.5.2	IPID Irrigation Efficiencies Project	2-55
	2.5.3	COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange Project	2-58
	2.5.4	Domestic Conservation	2-61
	2.5.5	Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration	2-63
	2.5.6	Tribal Fishery Preservation and Enhancement	2-65
	2.5.7	Habitat Protection and Enhancement	2-70
	2.5.8	Instream Flow Rule Amendment	2-76
	2.5.9	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery Conservation and Water Quality Improvements Project	2-77
	2.	5.9.1 Circular Tanks	2-81
	2.5.10	Fish Passage	2-82
	2.5.11	Fish Screen Compliance	2-86
	2.5.12	Water Markets	2-88
	2.5.13	Costs and Benefits for Alternative 1 (Base Package)	2-89
	251/	Timeline	2_01

2.6	6 Alter	native 2	2-91
	2.6.1	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-91
	2.6.2	IPID Irrigation Efficiencies	2-95
	2.6.3	COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange	2-95
	2.6.4	Domestic Conservation	2-95
	2.6.5	Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration	2-95
	2.6.6	Tribal Fishery Preservation and Enhancement	2-95
	2.6.7	Habitat Protection and Enhancement	2-95
	2.6.8	Instream Flow Rule Amendment	2-95
	2.6.9	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery Conservation and Water Quality Improvements	2-96
	2.6.10	Fish Passage	2-96
	2.6.11	Fish Screen Compliance	2-96
	2.6.12	Water Markets	2-96
	2.6.13	Costs and Benefits for Alternative 2	2-96
	2.6.14	Timeline	2-98
2.7	7 Al+or	native 3	2_08
	Aitei	114.170	2-30
,	2.7.1	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	
			2-99
	2.7.1	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-99 2-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange IPID Irrigation Efficiencies	2-99 2-99 2-99
	2.7.12.7.22.7.3	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange IPID Irrigation Efficiencies COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange	2-99 2-99 2-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange IPID Irrigation Efficiencies COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange Domestic Conservation	2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.7.5	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange IPID Irrigation Efficiencies COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange Domestic Conservation Tribal Fishery Preservation and Enhancement	2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.7.5 2.7.6	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange IPID Irrigation Efficiencies COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange Domestic Conservation Tribal Fishery Preservation and Enhancement Habitat Protection and Enhancement	2-992-992-992-992-992-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.7.5 2.7.6 2.7.7	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 ty
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.7.5 2.7.6 2.7.7 2.7.8	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 ty 2-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.7.5 2.7.6 2.7.7 2.7.8	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 2-99 ty 2-99 2-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.7.5 2.7.6 2.7.7 2.7.8 2.7.9 2.7.10	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-992-992-992-99 ty2-992-992-99
	2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.7.5 2.7.6 2.7.7 2.7.8 2.7.9 2.7.10 2.7.11	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-992-992-992-99 ty2-992-992-992-99

2.8	Alter	native 42	-102
2	.8.1	Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization and Automation	2-102
2	.8.2	Eightmile Lake Storage Enhancement	2-102
2	.8.3	Upper Klonaqua Lake Storage Enhancement	2-105
2	.8.4	Upper and Lower Snow Lakes Storage Enhancement	2-106
2	.8.5	IPID Irrigation Efficiencies	2-109
2	.8.6	COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange	2-109
2	.8.7	Domestic Conservation	2-109
2	.8.8	Tribal Fishery Preservation and Enhancement	2-109
2	.8.9	Habitat Protection and Enhancement	2-109
2	.8.10	Instream Flow Rule Amendment	2-111
2	.8.11	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery Conservation and Water Quality Improvements	2-111
2	.8.12	Fish Passage	2-111
2	.8.13	Fish Screen Compliance	2-111
2	.8.14	Water Markets	2-111
2	.8.15	Costs and Benefits for Alternative 4	2-111
2	.8.16	Timeline	2-113
2.9	Alter	native 52	-113
2	.9.1	IPID Full Piping and Pump Exchange Project	2-114
2	.9.2	Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization and Automation	2-117
2	.9.3	COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange	2-117
2	.9.4	Domestic Conservation	2-117
2	.9.5	Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration	2-117
2	.9.6	Tribal Fishery Preservation and Enhancement	2-117
2	.9.7	Habitat Protection and Enhancement	2-117
2	.9.8	Instream Flow Rule Amendment	2-117
2	.9.9	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery Conservation and Water Quality Improvements	2-117
2	.9.10	Fish Passage	2-117
2	.9.11	Fish Screen Compliance	2-117
2	.9.12	Water Markets	2-117

2.9.13		13 C	osts and Benefits for Alternative 5	2-118
	2.9.	14 T	imeline	2-118
2.1	0	Pairing	g and Phasing	2-119
2.1	1 .	Alterna	atives Eliminated from Further Study	2-120
	2.1	1.1 R	eservoir Removal	2-120
	2.1	1.2 R	emoving Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery	2-121
Ch	ар	ter 3.	0 – AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	
3.1		Introdu	uction	3-1
3.2	2	Earth		3-1
	3.2.	1 R	egional Geology	3-1
		3.2.1.	1 Major Geologic Units	3-4
	3.2.	2 G	ieologic Structures	3-4
	3.2.	3 S	oils	3-4
	3.2.	4 R	egional Geological Hazards	3-5
		3.2.4.	1 Seismic Hazards	3-5
		3.2.4.2	? Mass Wasting	3-5
		3.2.4.3	3 Erosion	3-5
	3.2.	5 A	lpine Lakes	3-6
		3.2.5.7	1 Geology and Physiography	3-6
		3.2.5.2	? Soils	3-6
		3.2.5.3	3 Geologic Hazards	3-6
	3.2.	6 lc	cicle Creek Corridor	3-7
		3.2.6.7	1 Geology and Physiography	3-7
		3.2.6.2	? Soils	3-7
		3.2.6.3	3 Geologic Hazards	3-7
	3.2.	7 V	Venatchee River Corridor	3-7
		3.2.7.	1 Geology and Physiography	3-7
		3.2.7.2	? Soils	3-8
		3273	3 Geologic Hazards	3-8

Surfa	ace Water Resources	3-8
3.3.1	Alpine Lakes	3-9
3.3.2	Icicle Creek Corridor	3-10
3.3.2	2.1 Icicle Creek Tributaries	3-10
3.3.2	2.2 Icicle Creek Mainstem	3-11
3.3.2	2.3 Reach 1	3-12
3.3.2	2.4 Reach 2	3-12
3.3.2	2.5 Reach 3	3-14
3.3.2	2.6 Reach 4	3-14
3.3.2	2.7 Reach 5	3-15
3.3.3	Wenatchee River Corridor	3-15
3.3.3	3.1 Overall Water Budget	3-15
Grou	ndwater Resources	3-19
3.4.1	Hydrogeologic Setting	3-20
3.4.2	Groundwater Occurrence and Movement	3-21
3.4.2	2.1 Alpine Lakes	3-21
3.4.2	2.2 Icicle Creek Corridor	3-21
3.4.2	2.3 Wenatchee River Corridor	3-23
3.4.3	Groundwater Uses	3-23
Wate	r Quality	3-24
3.5.1	Regulatory Setting	3-25
3.5.2	Surface Water Quality	3-26
3.5.2	2.1 Alpine Lakes	3-29
3.5.2	2.2 Icicle Creek Corridor	3-31
3.5.2	2.3 Wenatchee River Corridor	3-33
3.5.3	Groundwater Quality	3-35
. Wate	r Use	3-35
3.6.1	Water Rights	3-36
3.6.	1.1 Alpine Lakes Water Rights	3-36
3.6.	1.2 Icicle Creek Diversion Rights	3-38
3.6.		3-41
	3.3.1 3.3.2 3.3.2 3.3.2 3.3.2 3.3.2 3.3.2 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 3.3.3 Grou 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.2 3.4.2 3.4.2 3.4.2 3.4.2 3.5.1 3.5.2 3.5.2 3.5.2 3.5.2 3.5.2 3.6.1 3.6.1 3.6.1 3.6.1	3.3.1 Alpine Lakes

	3.6.1.4	Wenatchee Valley Water Rights	3-44
3.	6.2 Wa	ater Resource Infrastructure	3-46
	3.6.2.1	Storage Reservoirs	3-46
	3.6.2.2	Diversion Infrastructure	3-52
3.7	Fish		3-53
3.	7.1 Al _l	oine Lakes	3-54
	3.7.1.1	Habitat Conditions	3-55
3.	7.2 Ici	cle Creek Corridor	3-55
	3.7.2.1	Anadromous Fish	3-56
	3.7.2.2	Resident Fish	3-57
	3.7.2.3	Habitat Conditions	3-59
	3.7.2.4	Fish Passage Barriers	3-59
	3.7.2.5	Tribal Fishing	3-60
3.	7.3 W	enatchee River Corridor	3-61
	3.7.3.1	Anadromous Fish	3-61
	3.7.3.2	Resident Fish	3-64
	3.7.3.3	Habitat Conditions	3-65
	3.7.3.4	Barriers to Passage	3-65
3.	7.4 Ac	uatic Invertebrates	3-66
3.8	Vegetat	ion	3-66
3.	8.1 Al _l	oine Lakes	3-67
3.	8.2 Ici	cle Creek	3-70
	3.8.2.1	Vegetation	3-70
	3.8.2.2	Icicle Creek Boulder Field	3-70
	3.8.2.3	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery	3-70
	3.8.2.4	Confluence of Icicle Creek and the Wenatchee River	3-71
3.	8.3 W	enatchee River Corridor	3-71
3.9	Wildlife		3-72
3.	9.1 Al _l	oine Lakes	3-72
	3.9.1.1	Amphibians and Reptiles	3-72
	3.9.1.2	Mammals	3-73
	3.9.1.3	Birds	3-73

	3.9	.2	lcic	le Creek	3-74
		3.9.	2.1	Icicle Creek Boulder Field	3-74
		3.9.	2.2	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery	3-74
		3.9.	2.3	Confluence of Icicle Creek and the Wenatchee River	3-74
	3.9	.3	We	natchee River Corridor	3-75
3.′	10	Thre	ate	ned and Endangered Species	3-75
	3.1	0.1	Fed	leral Threatened and Endangered Plant Species	3-78
	3.1	0.2	Fed	leral Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species	3-78
	3.1	0.3	Fed	leral Threatened and Endangered Fish Species	3-78
	3.1	0.4	WD	PFW Priority Habitats and Species	3-81
		3.10	0.4.1	Biodiversity Areas	3-83
		3.10	0.4.2	Corridors	3-83
		3.10	0.4.3	Riparian	3-83
		3.10	0.4.4	Freshwater Wetlands	3-83
		3.10	0.4.5	Instream	3-84
		3.10	0.4.6	Old Growth/Mature Forest	3-84
		3.10	0.4.7	Snags and Logs	3-84
		3.10	0.4.8	Caves	3-84
		3.10	0.4.9	Cliffs	3-85
		3.10	0.4.1	0 Talus	3-85
3.	11	Aest	heti	ics	3-85
	3.1	1.1	Alp	ine Lakes	3-86
	3.1	1.2	lcic	le Creek Corridor	3-91
	3.1	1.3	We	natchee River Corridor	3-93
3.′	12	Air C	ໃua	lity	3-95
	3.1	2.1	Reg	gulatory Setting	3-95
	3.1	2.2	Cui	rent Air Quality Environment	3-96
3.′	13	Clim	ate	Change	3-97
	3.1	3.1	Cui	rent Climatic Conditions	3-97
	3.1	3.2	Pro	jected Future Climatic Conditions	3-99
	3.1	3.3	lmp	olications for Stream Flow in Icicle Creek	3-99

3.	14 Noi	se		3-115	
3.14.1 Regulatory Setting3-					
	<i>3.</i> 7	14.1.1	Federal Noise Control Standards	3-116	
	<i>3.</i> 1	14.1.2	State and Local Noise Control Standards	3-116	
	3.14.2	Curi	rent Noise Environment	3-118	
3.1	15 Rec	reation	on	3-118	
	3.15.1	Alpi	ine Lakes Area	3-118	
	<i>3.</i> 7	15.1.1	Hiking	3-119	
	3. 1	15.1.2	Horseback Riding and Stock Use	3-122	
	3. 1	15.1.3	Backpacking/Camping	3-122	
	3. 1	15.1.4	Recreational Fishing	3-123	
	<i>3.</i> 7	15.1.5	Water-Based Recreation	3-124	
	<i>3.</i> 7	15.1.6	Winter Recreation	3-124	
	3.15.2	lcicl	e Creek Corridor	3-124	
	<i>3.</i> 1	15.2.1	Hiking and Stock Use	3-124	
	<i>3.</i> 1	15.2.2	Camping	3-124	
	<i>3.</i> 7	15.2.3	Recreational Fishing	3-125	
	<i>3.</i> 7	15.2.4	Water-Based Recreation	3-127	
	3.15.3	Wer	natchee River Corridor	3-127	
	3. 1	15.3.1	Hiking and Stock Use	3-127	
	3. 1	15.3.2	Camping	3-127	
	3. 1	15.3.3	Recreational Fishing	3-128	
	<i>3.</i> 1	15.3.4	Water-Based Recreation	3-128	
3.	16 Lan	d Use	e	3-128	
	3.16.1	Reg	ulatory Setting	3-129	
	3. 1	16.1.1	Federal Land Use Regulations	3-129	
	<i>3.</i> 7	16.1.2	State Land Use Regulations	3-130	
	3. 1	16.1.3	Local Land Use Regulations	3-130	
	<i>3.</i> 1	16.1.4	Current Land Use	3-132	
	<i>3.</i> 1	16.1.5	Federal Ownership and Land Use	3-133	
	<i>3.</i> 7	16.1.6	Private Ownership and Land Use	3-133	
	3. 1	16.1.7	Comprehensive Planning	3-133	

		3.16.1.	8 Upper Wenatchee Community Lands Plan	<i>3-133</i>
3.1	7 V	Vilder	ness Area	3-134
	3.17.	1 W	/ilderness Act History	3-136
		3.17.1.	1 Pre-Wilderness Act Use	3-136
		3.17.1.	2 Wilderness Act History and Designation	3-136
		3.17.1.	3 Alpine Lakes Management Act	3-136
		3.17.1.	4 Intended Wilderness	3-137
	3.17.	2 U	se	3-139
		3.17.2.	1 Wilderness Use	3-139
		3.17.2.	2 Non-Wilderness Use	3-139
	3.17.	.3 W	/ilderness Character	3-141
3.1	8 S	horel	ines	3-142
	3.18.	1 A	Ipine Lakes	3-143
	3.18.	2 lc	icle Creek Corridor	3-144
	3.18.	.3 W	/enatchee River Corridor	3-145
3.1	9 L	Jtilitie:	s	3-146
	3.19.	1 W	/ater Purveyors	3-146
		3.19.1.	1 City of Leavenworth	3-146
3.2	20 T	ransp	ortation	3-148
	3.20.	1 A	lpine Lakes	3-148
	3.20.	2 lc	icle Creek Corridor	3-148
	3.20.	.3 W	/enatchee River Corridor	3-148
3.2	21 C	ultura	al Resources	3-149
	3.21.	.1 Er	nvironmental Context	3-149
	3.21.	2 Cı	ultural Context	3-149
	3.21.	3 Pı	reviously Recorded Resources	3-152
	3.21.	4 A	rchaeological Survey	3-153
3.2	22 Ir	ndian	Sacred Sites	3-154
3.2			Trust Assets and Fishing Harvest	
J.2	3.23.		egal Framework for Protection	
	3.23.		sual and Accustomed Areas	

3.2	4 Soci	oeco	onomics	3-156	
	3.24.1	Reg	ional Economic Setting	3-156	
	3.24.2		Population, Housing Stock, and Property Values		
	3.24.3	Lab	or Force	3-158	
	3.24.4	Emp	oloyment by Industry	3-158	
	3.24.5	Wag	ges and Income	3-158	
	3.24.6	Cos	ts and Benefits	3-159	
	3.24	4.6.1	Land Value and Annual Property Tax Revenue	3-160	
	3.24	4.6.2	Jobs and Labor Income	3-160	
	3.24	4.6.3	Increased Instream Values	3-160	
3.2	5 Envi	ronr	mental Justice	3-160	
	3.25.1	Min	ority Populations	3-161	
	3.25.2	Low	<i>y</i> -income Populations	3-162	
	-		- IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEAS		
4.1	Intro	duc	tion	4-1	
4.2	Eartl	h		4-1	
	4.2.1	No-	action Alternative	4-1	
	4.2.	1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-1	
	4.2.	1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-2	
	4.2.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-2	
	4.2.	2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-3	
	4.2.	2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-7	
	4.2.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-10	
	4.2.	3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-10	
	4.2.	3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-11	
	4.2.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-11	
	4.2.	4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-11	
	4.2.	4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-11	
	4.2.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-11	

		4.2.5	5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-13
	4.2.6	4.2.6		rnative 5	4-14
		4.2.6	<i>5.1</i>	Short-term Impacts	4-14
		4.2.6	<i>6.2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-14
	4.2.7	7	Mitiq	gation Measures	4-15
		4.2.7	7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-15
		4.2.7	7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-15
4.3	3 5	Surfa	ace V	Water4	4-15
	4.3.1	I	No-a	action Alternative	4-16
		4.3.	1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-16
		4.3.	1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-16
	4.3.2	2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-17
		4.3.2	2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-17
		4.3.2	2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-19
	4.3.3	3	Alte	rnative 2	4-23
		4.3.3	3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-23
		4.3.3	3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-23
	4.3.4	1	Alte	rnative 3	4-24
		4.3.4	<i>4.1</i>	Short-term Impacts	4-24
		4.3.4	1.2	Long-term Impacts	<i>4-24</i>
	4.3.5	5	Alte	rnative 4	4-25
		4.3.5	5.1	Short-term Impacts	<i>4-25</i>
		4.3.5	5. <i>2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-26
	4.3.6	3	Alte	rnative 5	4-27
		4.3.6	<i>5.1</i>	Short-term Impacts	4-27
		4.3.6	<i>5.2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-27
	4.3.7	7	Mitiq	gation Measures	4-27
		4.3.7	7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-27
		4.3.7	7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-28
4.4	١ (Grou	ndw	vater	4-28
	4.4.1	I	No-a	action Alternative	4-28
		4.4.	1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-28

		4.4.1	.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-29
	4.4.2	2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	.4-30
		4.4.2	2.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-30
		4.4.2	2.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-32
	4.4.3	3	Alte	rnative 2	.4-36
		4.4.3	3.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-36
		4.4.3	3.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-36
	4.4.4	1	Alte	rnative 3	.4-37
		4.4.4	1.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-37
		4.4.4	1.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-37
	4.4.5	5	Alte	rnative 4	.4-37
		4.4.5	5.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-37
		4.4.5	5.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-38
	4.4.6	3	Alte	rnative 5	.4-39
		4.4.6	5.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-39
		4.4.6	5.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-39
	4.4.7	7	Mitiq	gation Measures	.4-39
		4.4.7	7.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-39
		4.4.7	7.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-40
4.5	5 V	Vate	r Qı	uality	4-41
	4.5.1	l	No-a	action Alternative	.4-41
		4.5.1	'.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-41
		4.5.1	.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-42
	4.5.2	2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	.4-42
		4.5.2	2.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-42
		4.5.2	2.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-49
	4.5.3	3	Alte	rnative 2	.4-54
		4.5.3	3.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-54
		4.5.3	3.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-55
	4.5.4	1	Alte	rnative 3	. 4-55
		4.5.4	1.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-55
		4.5.4	1.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-56

4.5.5	5 Alt	ernative 44-	56
	4.5.5.1	Short-term Impacts4-	56
	4.5.5.2	Long-term Impacts4-	58
4.5.6	6 Alt	ernative 54-	61
	4.5.6.1	Short-term Impacts4-	61
	4.5.6.2	Long-term Impacts4-	62
4.5.7	7 Mi	tigation Measures4-	62
	4.5.7.1	Short-term Impacts4-	62
	4.5.7.2	Long-term Impacts4-	63
4.6 V	Nater L	Jse4-6	34
4.6.1	1 No	-action Alternative4-	64
	4.6.1.1	Short-term Impacts4-	64
	4.6.1.2	Long-term Impacts4-	64
4.6.2	2 Alt	ernative 1 (Base Package)4-	65
	4.6.2.1	Short-term Impacts4-	65
	4.6.2.2	Long-term Impacts4-	67
4.6.3	3 Alt	ernative 24-	70
	4.6.3.1	Short-term Impacts4-	70
	4.6.3.2	Long-term Impacts4-	70
4.6.4	4 Alt	ernative 34-	71
	4.6.4.1	Short-term Impacts4-	71
	4.6.4.2	Long-term Impacts4-	71
4.6.5	5 Alt	ernative 44-	72
	4.6.5.1	Short-term Impacts4-	72
	4.6.5.2	Long-term Impacts4-	72
4.6.6	6 Alt	ernative 54-	74
	4.6.6.1	Short-term Impacts4-	74
	4.6.6.2	Long-term Impacts4-	75
4.6.7	7 Mi	tigation Measures4-	75
	4.6.7.1	Short-term Impacts4-	75
	4.6.7.2	Long-term Impacts4-	75

4-76	ish	Fish	4.7			
4-76	No-action Alternative	4.7.1 No-				
4-76	4.7.1.1 Short-term Impacts	4.7.1.1				
4-76	4.7.1.2 Long-term Impacts	4.7.1.2				
4-77	Alternative 1 (Base Package)	4.7.2 Alte				
4-77	4.7.2.1 Short-term Impacts	4.7.2.1				
4-82	4.7.2.2 Long-term Impacts	4.7.2.2				
4-93	Alternative 2	4.7.3 Alte				
4-93	4.7.3.1 Short-term Impacts	4.7.3.1				
4-94	4.7.3.2 Long-term Impacts	4.7.3.2				
4-95	Alternative 3	4.7.4 Alte				
4-95	4.7.4.1 Short-term Impacts	4.7.4.1				
4-95	4.7.4.2 Long-term Impacts	4.7.4.2				
4-95	Alternative 4	4.7.5 Alte				
4-96	4.7.5.1 Short-term Impacts	4.7.5.1				
4-98	4.7.5.2 Long-term Impacts	4.7.5.2				
4-103	Alternative 5	4.7.6 Alte				
4-103	4.7.6.1 Short-term Impacts	4.7.6.1				
4-104	4.7.6.2 Long-term Impacts	4.7.6.2				
4-105	Mitigation Measures	4.7.7 Miti				
4-105	4.7.7.1 Short-term Impacts	4.7.7.1				
4-106	4.7.7.2 Long-term Impacts	4.7.7.2				
4-107	egetation	8 Vegetation				
4-107	No-action Alternative	4.8.1 No-				
4-107	4.8.1.1 Short-term Impacts	4.8.1.1				
4-108	4.8.1.2 Long-term Impacts	4.8.1.2				
4-108	Alternative 1 (Base Package)	4.8.2 Alte				
4-108	4.8.2.1 Short-term Impacts	4.8.2.1				
4-113	4.8.2.2 Long-term Impacts	4.8.2.2				
4-117	Alternative 2	4.8.3 Alte				
4-117	4.8.3.1 Short-term Impacts	4.8.3.1				
4-117	4.8.3.2 Long-term Impacts	4.8.3.2				

	4.8.4	ļ.	Alte	rnative 3	4-118
		4.8.4	4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-118
		4.8.4	4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-118
	4.8.5	5	Alte	rnative 4	4-118
		4.8.5	5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-119
		4.8.5	5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-120
	4.8.6	6	Alte	rnative 5	4-123
		4.8.6	6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-123
		4.8.6	6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-124
	4.8.7	,	Mitiq	gation Measures	4-124
		4.8.7	7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-124
		4.8.7	7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-125
4.9) V	Vild	life		4-125
	4.9.1		No-a	action Alternative	4-125
		4.9.	1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-125
		4.9.	1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-126
	4.9.2	2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-126
		4.9.2	2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-126
		4.9.2	2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-131
	4.9.3	3	Alte	rnative 2	4-135
		4.9.3	3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-135
		4.9.3	3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-136
	4.9.4		Alte	rnative 3	4-136
		4.9.4	4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-136
		4.9.4	4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-137
	4.9.5	5	Alte	rnative 4	4-137
		4.9.5	5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-137
		4.9.5	<i>5.2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-140
	4.9.6	6	Alte	rnative 5	4-142
		4.9.6	6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-143
		4.9.6	6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-143
	4.9.7	,	Mitiq	gation Measures	4-144

		4.9.7	7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-144
		4.9.7	7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-144
4.1	0	Threa	aten	ed and Endangered Species4	-144
	4.10	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-145
		4.10	. 1. 1	Short-term Impacts	4-145
		4.10	.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-145
	4.10	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-146
		4.10.	.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-146
		4.10	.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-151
	4.10	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-157
		4.10	.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-157
		4.10	.3.2	Long-term Impacts	<i>4-157</i>
	4.10	.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-158
		4.10.	.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-158
		4.10.	.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-158
	4.10	.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-159
		4.10.	.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-159
		4.10.	.5.2	Long-term Impacts	<i>4-162</i>
	4.10	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-165
		4.10.	.6.1	Short-term Impacts	<i>4-165</i>
		4.10.	.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-166
	4.10	.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-166
		4.10.	.7.1	Short-term Impacts	<i>4-166</i>
		4.10.	.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-167
4.1	1 /	۹esth	netic	cs4	-167
	4.11	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-168
		4.11.	. 1. 1	Short-term Impacts	4-168
		4.11.	.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-169
	4.11	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-169
		4.11.	.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-169
		4.11.	.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-192
	4.11	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-214

		4.11	.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-214
		4.11	.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-214
	4.11	.4	Alter	rnative 3	4-216
		4.11	.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-216
		4.11	.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-216
	4.11	.5	Alter	rnative 4	4-216
		4.11	.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-217
		4.11	.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-218
	4.11	.6	Alter	rnative 5	4-224
		4.11	.6.1	Short-term Impacts	<i>4-224</i>
		4.11	.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-225
	4.11	.7	Mitiq	gation Measures	4-228
		4.11	.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-228
		4.11	.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-228
4.1	12 /	Air O	uali	ty	1-229
	4.12	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-229
		4.12	. 1. 1	Short-term Impacts	4-229
		4.12	.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-230
	4.12	.2	Alter	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-230
		4.12	.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-230
		4.12	.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-233
	4.12	.3	Alter	rnative 2	4-235
		4.12	.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-235
		4.12	.3.2	Long-term Impacts	<i>4-235</i>
	4.12	.4	Alter	rnative 3	4-235
		4.12	.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-236
		4.12	.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-236
	4.12	.5	Alter	rnative 4	4-236
		4.12	.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-236
		4.12	.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-237
	4.12	2.6	Alter	rnative 5	4-238
		4.12	.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-238

	4.1.	2.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-238
	4.12.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-238
	4.1.	2.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-239
	4.1.	2.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-239
4.1	3 Clim	nate (Change	4-239
	4.13.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-240
	4.1.	3.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-240
	4.1.	3.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-240
	4.13.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-241
	4.1.	3.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-241
	4.1.	3.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-244
	4.13.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-247
	4.1.	3.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-248
	4.1.	3.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-248
	4.13.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-248
	4.1.	3.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-249
	4.1.	3.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-249
	4.13.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-249
	4.1.	3.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-249
	4.1.	3.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-250
	4.13.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-251
	4.1.	3.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-251
	4.1.	3.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-252
	4.13.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-252
	4.1.	3.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-252
	4.1.	3.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-252
4.1	4 Nois	se		4-253
	4.14.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-253
	4.1	4.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-253
	4.1	4.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-254
	4.14.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-254
	4.1	4.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-254

		4.14	1.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-258
	4.14	1.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-261
		4.14	1.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-261
		4.14	1.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-262
	4.14	1.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-262
		4.14	1.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-262
		4.14	1.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-263
	4.14	l.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-263
		4.14	1.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-263
		4.14	1.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-265
	4.14	1.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-266
		4.14	1.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-266
		4.14	1.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-267
	4.14	l.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-267
		4.14	1.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-267
		4.14	1.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-268
1.1	15 F	Recr	eatic	on	.4-268
	4.15	5.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-268
		4.15	5.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-268
		4.15	5.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-269
	4.15	5.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-269
		4.15	5.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-269
		4.15	5.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-274
	4.15	5.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-276
		4.15	5.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-276
		4.15	5.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-277
	4.15	5.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-277
		4.15	5.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-277
		4.15	5.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-277
	4.15	5.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-277
		4.15	5.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-278
		4.15	5.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-279

	4.15.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-280
	4.13	5.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-280
	4.15.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-281
	4.13	5.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-281
	4.13	<i>5.7.2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-281
4.	16 Land	d Use	9	4-282
	4.16.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-282
	4.10	6.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-282
	4.10	6.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-282
	4.16.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-283
	4.10	6.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-283
	4.10	6.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-285
	4.16.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-287
	4.10	6.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-288
	4.10	6.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-288
	4.16.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-288
	4.10	6.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-288
	4.10	6.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-288
	4.16.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-289
	4.10	6.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-289
	4.10	6.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-290
	4.16.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-291
	4.10	6.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-291
	4.10	6.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-291
	4.16.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-291
	4.10	6.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-291
	4.10	6.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-292
4.	17 Wild	lerne	ess Area	4-292
	4.17.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-292
	4.1	7.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-292
	4.12	7.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-293
	4.17.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-293

		4.17	7.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-293
		4.17	7.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-295
	4.17	.3	Alter	rnative 2	4-297
		4.17	7.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-297
		4.17	7.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-298
	4.17	.4	Alter	rnative 3	4-298
		4.17	.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-298
		4.17	7.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-298
	4.17	.5	Alter	rnative 4	4-298
		4.17	7.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-298
		4.17	7.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-300
	4.17	.6	Alter	rnative 5	4-301
		4.17	7.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-301
		4.17	7.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-301
	4.17	.7	Mitig	gation Measures	4-301
		4.17	7.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-301
		4.17	7.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-301
4.1	8 8	Shor	eline	es	4-302
	4.18	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-302
		4.18	2.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-302
		4.18	2.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-303
	4.18	.2	Alter	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-303
		4.18	2.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-304
		4.18	2.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-307
	4.18	.3	Alter	rnative 2	4-311
		4.18	2.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-311
		4.18	2.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-311
	4.18	.4	Alter	rnative 3	4-312
		4.18	2.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-312
		4.18	2.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-312
	4.18	.5	Alter	rnative 4	4-312
		4.18	2.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-312

		4.18	<i>2.5.2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-313
	4.18	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-316
		4.18	2.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-316
		4.18	2.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-316
	4.18	.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-317
		4.18	2.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-317
		4.18	2.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-317
4.1	19 l	Jtilit	ies.		4-317
	4.19	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-318
		4.19	0.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-318
		4.19	0.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-318
	4.19	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-318
		4.19	2.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-318
		4.19	.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-320
	4.19	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-322
		4.19	0.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-322
		4.19	0.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-322
	4.19	.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-322
		4.19	0.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-323
		4.19	.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-323
	4.19	.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-323
		4.19	0.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-323
		4.19	. <i>5.2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-324
	4.19	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-325
		4.19	0.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-325
		4.19	0.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-325
	4.19	.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-325
		4.19). <i>7.1</i>	Short-term Impacts	4-325
		4.19	. <i>7.2</i>	Long-term Impacts	4-325
4.2	20	[ran	spor	tation	4-326
	4.20	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-326
		4.20	0.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-326

		4.20	.1.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-326
	4.20.	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-326
		4.20	.2.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-327
		4.20	.2.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-329
	4.20	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-330
		4.20	.3.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-330
		4.20	.3.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-330
	4.20	.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-331
		4.20	.4.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-331
		4.20	.4.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-331
	4.20	.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-331
		4.20	.5.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-331
		4.20	.5.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-332
	4.20	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-333
		4.20	.6.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-333
		4.20	.6.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-333
	4.20	.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-333
		4.20	.7.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-333
		4.20	.7.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-333
4.2				Resources (Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Sites of Significance)	4-334
	4.21	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-334
		4.21	. 1. 1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-334
		4.21	.1.2	Long-term Impacts	. 4-335
	4.21	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-335
		4.21	.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-335
		4.21	.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-340
	4.21	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-344
		4.21	.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-344
		4.21	.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-344
	4.21	.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-344
		4.21	.4.1	Short-term Impacts	. 4-345

		4.21	.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-345
	4.21	.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-345
		4.21	.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-345
		4.21	.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-347
	4.21	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-348
		4.21	.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-348
	4.21	.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-349
		4.21	.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-349
		4.21	.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-349
4.2	22 l	ndia	n Sa	acred Sites	4-350
	4.22	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-350
		4.22	2.1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-350
		4.22	2.1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-350
	4.22	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-350
		4.22	2.2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-351
		4.22	2.2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-354
	4.22	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-357
		4.22	2.3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-357
		4.22	2.3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-357
	4.22	.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-357
		4.22	2.4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-358
		4.22	2.4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-358
	4.22	.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-358
		4.22	2.5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-358
		4.22	2.5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-359
	4.22	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-361
		4.22	2.6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-361
		4.22	2.6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-361
	4.22	.7	Mitig	gation Measures	4-361
		4.22	2.7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-361
		4.22	2.7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-362

4.2	3 lı	ndia	n Tr	ust Assets and Fishing Harvest	4-362
	4.23	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-362
		4.23.	1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-362
		4.23.	1.2	Long-term Impacts	4-363
	4.23	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-363
		4.23.	2.1	Short-term Impacts	4-364
		4.23.	2.2	Long-term Impacts	4-367
	4.23	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-371
		4.23.	3.1	Short-term Impacts	4-371
		4.23.	3.2	Long-term Impacts	4-372
	4.23	.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-372
		4.23.	4.1	Short-term Impacts	4-372
		4.23.	4.2	Long-term Impacts	4-372
	4.23	.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-372
		4.23.	5.1	Short-term Impacts	4-373
		4.23.	5.2	Long-term Impacts	4-374
	4.23	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-376
		4.23.	6.1	Short-term Impacts	4-376
		4.23.	6.2	Long-term Impacts	4-376
	4.23	.7	Miti	gation Measures	4-376
		4.23.	7.1	Short-term Impacts	4-377
		4.23.	7.2	Long-term Impacts	4-377
4.2	4 S	Socio	ecc	nomics	4-377
	4.24	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-380
	4.24	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)	4-380
	4.24	.3	Alte	rnative 2	4-381
	4.24	.4	Alte	rnative 3	4-381
	4.24	.5	Alte	rnative 4	4-381
	4.24	.6	Alte	rnative 5	4-382
4.2	5 E	nvir	onn	nental Justice	4-382
	4.25	.1	No-a	action Alternative	4-383
		4.25.	1.1	Short-term Impacts	4-383

		4.25	.1.2	Long-term Impacts4	1-383
	4.25	.2	Alte	rnative 1 (Base Package)4	-384
		4.25	.2.1	Short-term Impacts4	1-384
		4.25	.2.2	Long-term Impacts4	1-384
	4.25	.3	Alte	rnative 24	-385
		4.25	.3.1	Short-term Impacts4	1-385
		4.25	.3.2	Long-term Impacts4	1-386
	4.25	.4	Alte	rnative 34	-386
		4.25	.4.1	Short-term Impacts	1-386
		4.25	.4.2	Long-term Impacts4	1-387
	4.25	.5	Alte	rnative 44	-387
		4.25	.5.1	Short-term Impacts	1-387
		4.25	.5.2	Long-term Impacts4	1-388
	4.25	.6	Alte	rnative 54	-388
		4.25	.6.1	Short-term Impacts	1-388
		4.25	.6.2	Long-term Impacts4	1-389
	4.25	.7	Mitiq	gation Measures4	-389
		4.25	.7.1	Short-term Impacts	1-389
		4.25	.7.2	Long-term Impacts4	1-390
4.2	6 5	Sum	mar	y of Impacts and Benefits of the Icicle Strategy by	
	A	۱ter	nati	ve 4-	390
	4.26	.1	Sho	rt-Term4	-390
	4.26	.2	Long	g-Term4	-397
4.2	7 (Cum	ulati	ive Impacts4-	407
	4.27	.1	Past	Actions4	-407
	4.27	.2	Pres	sent and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions4	-407
	4.27	.3	Cum	nulative Impacts of the Alternatives4	-408
		4.27	.3.1	Alternative 14	1-408
		4.27	.3.2	Alternative 2	1-409
		4.27	.3.3	Alternative 34	1-409
		4.27	.3.4	Alternative 4	1-410
		4.27	.3.5	Alternative 54	1-410

4.2	28 U	navo	oidable Adverse Impacts	4-411
	4.28.	1 E	Earth, Surface Water, Water Quality, Shorelines, and Fish	4-411
	4.28.	2 <i>A</i>	Aesthetics, Recreation, and Wilderness	4-412
	4.28.3	3 L	and-Use	4-413
	4.28.	4 (Climate Change	4-413
	4.28.	5 (Cultural Resources	4-413
4.2	29 Ir	reve	rsible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources	4-413
4.3	80 E	nviro	onmental Commitments	4-414
	4.30.	1 E	Earth, Surface Water, Water Quality, Shorelines, & Fish	4-415
	4.30.2	2 <i>A</i>	Aesthetics, Recreation, and Wilderness	4-415
	4.30.3	3 L	and-Use	4-415
	4.30.4	4 (Cultural Resources	4-415
Cł	apt	er 5	0 – CONSULTATION & COORDINATION	
5.1	P	ublic	Involvement	5-1
	5.1.1	9	SEPA Scoping	5-1
	5.1.2	F	Public Meetings	5-1
	5.1.3	9	Scoping Comments	5-2
		5.1.3.	1 General Comments	5-2
		5.1.3.	2 Alternatives and Projects	5-2
		5.1.3.	3 Impacts to Resources	5-3
		5.1.3.	4 Permitting and Compliance with Laws	5-3
	5.1.4	(Other Meetings and Outreach	5-3
	5.1.5	[Oraft PEIS Comment Period	5-5
5.2	2 C	oord	ination and Consultation	5-5
	5.2.1	A	Agencies	5-5
		5.2.1.	1 National Marine Fisheries Service	5-5
		5.2.1.	2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	5-6
		5.2.1.	3 U.S. Forest Service	5-6
		5.2.1.	4 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	5-6
		5.2.1.	5 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	5-6

5.2.1.6	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	5-6
5.2.1.7	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	5-6
5.2.1.8	Washington Department of Natural Resources	5-7
5.2.1.9	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	5-7
5.2.2 Trib	al Consultation and Coordination	5-7
5.2.2.1	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	5-7
5.2.2.2	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	5-7
Chapter 6.0	- REFERENCES	6-1
Chapter 7.0	- LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	7-1

List of Tables

ES-1	Summary of Short-term Impacts of No-Action Alternative and Program Alternatives ES-15
ES-2	Summary of Long-term Impacts of No-Action Alternative and Program Alternatives ES-20
1-1	List of Icicle Work Group Members1-9
1-2	Focal Fish Species by Reach1-14
1-3	Icicle Creek Spring Chinook Fishery1-19
1-4	Projected Municipal & Domestic Water Demand through 20501-20
1-5	Optimum Flows by Species and Life Stage for Reach 11-28
1-6	Icicle Creek Projects Identified in the Upper Columbia Spring Chinook and Steelhead Recovery Plan1-36
1-7	Environmental Review Timeline1-41
2-1	Alternatives Being Considered2-12
2-2	How Alternative 1 (Base Package) Meets Guiding Principles2-17
2-3	How Alternative 2 Meets Guiding Principles2-24
2-4	How Alternative 3 Meets Guiding Principles2-28
2-5	How Alternative 4 Meets Guiding Principles2-32
2-6	How Alternative 5 Meets Guiding Principles2-36
2-7	IPID and USFWS/USBR Storage and Diversion Rights, Icicle Creek Subbasin
2-8	Recommended Restoration and Protections Actions by Biological Benefit2-72
2-9	Summary of Alternative 1 Costs and Benefits2-90
2-10	Summary of Alternative 2 Costs and Benefits2-97
2-11	Summary of Alternative 3 Costs and Benefits2-101
2-12	Summary of Alternative 4 Costs and Benefits2-112
2-13	Summary of Improvement Concept Evaluated for IPID Full Piping and Pump Exchange2-114
2-14	Summary of Alternative 5 Costs and Benefits2-119

3-1	Alpine Lakes Annual Water Supply Statistics	3-9
3-2	Alpine Lakes Storage Volume Estimates	. 3-10
3-3	Leland Creek Drainage Flows	. 3-11
3-4	French Creek Drainage Flows	. 3-11
3-5	Estimated 2016 Flow at the Boulder Field	. 3-14
3-6	Clean Water Act Section 303(d) (Category 5) Listings for Project Waterbodies in the Primary and Secondary Project Development Areas	. 3-27
3-7	Water Quality Improvement Projects Affecting Project Surface Waters and Associated Tributaries	.3-29
3-8	Designated Use Listings for Project Waters in the Primary and Secondary Project Development Areas	.3-30
3-9	Attributes of Alpine Lake Storage Rights	. 3-36
3-10	Icicle Creek Surface Water Rights	. 3-39
3-11	Number of Parcels Served by Entity per Parcel Size Class	. 3-41
3-12	Summary of Alpine Lakes Trout Stocking Status	. 3-54
3-13	Current Habitat Limitations on Lower Icicle Creek	. 3-55
3-14	Plant Species Observed at the Alpine Lakes during the July 2016 Site Visit	.3-68
3-15	Federally Listed and Proposed Plant Species	. 3-77
3-16	Federally Listed and Proposed Species, ESA Status, and Preferred Habitats that Occur in Chelan County and the Alpine Lakes, Icicle Creek and Wenatchee River Corridor Project Areas	
3-17	Federally Listed and Proposed Species Critical Habitat Status that Occu in Chelan County and the Alpine Lakes, Icicle Creek, and Wenatchee River Corridor Project Areas	
3-18	WDFW Priority Habitats that Occur in Chelan County and Potentially Occur within the Project Area	.3-82
3-19	Sources of Regional Haze Pollutants	. 3-97
3-20	Available NWS Climate Records in/near Wenatchee River Watershed (adapted from Wenatchee Watershed Assessment, 2003)	. 3-98
3-21	Streamflow Percentage Change Based on Climate Change Modeling 2050	3-100
3-22	Typical Construction Noise Levels	3-115
3-23	Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Non-Exempt Activities	3-117

3-24	Zone3-1	20
3-25	Lottery Applications by Year3-1	22
3-26	2015 Enchantment Zone Permit Area Data3-1	23
3-27	WDFW Trout Stocking in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area3-1	23
3-28	USFS Campgrounds along Icicle Creek3-1	25
3-29	Sport Fishery Effort for Hatchery-origin Spring-run Chinook Salmon on Icicle Creek (WDFW)3-1	26
3-30	Zoning designations in Chelan County3-1	31
3-31	Land Use in Acres3-1	32
3-32	Easement and Permit Summary for Select Alpine Lakes3-1	40
3-33	Capital Improvement Projects Made by the City of Leavenworth to Improve Conservation and Accountability of Water Use (Aspect, 2014) 3-1	47
3-34	Chelan County Population, Housing Stock, and Property Value Changes 3-1	57
3-35	2014 Chelan County Employment3-1	58
3-36	2014 Chelan County Wages3-1	59
3-37	Race and Ethnicity3-1	61
3-38	Income, Poverty and Unemployment3-1	62
4-1	Instream Flow Changes4-	16
4-2	Chelan County Riparian Buffer Protection and Mitigation Requirements .4-1	07
4-3	Ability to Maintain Minimum Flow Target of 100 cfs Under 2080 Climate Change Conditions4-2	40
4-4	Typical Construction Noise Levels4-2	53
4-5	OFM 2007 Input/Output Model Results for Costs and Benefits Associated with Program Alternatives4-3	
4-6	Assumed Fish Increases for Each Program Alternative4-3	80
4-7	Summary of Short-Term Impacts4-3	92
4-8	Summary of Long-Term Impacts4-3	99
4-9	Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments4-4	14
5-1	Outreach Efforts	5-4
5-2	Draft Permits, Approvals, and Relevant Triggers	5-8

List of Figures

ES-1	Icicle Creek Subbasin ES-2
1-1	Overview Map of Icicle Subbasin1-6
1-2	Chapter 173-545 WAC Prescribed Flows (1983 rule compared to 2007 revised rule)
1-3	Instream Flow Rule Compared to Streamflow1-8
1-4	Focal Fish Species and Relevant Life Stages Periodicity within Icicle Work Group Study Reaches1-14
1-5a	Available Habitat by Flow for Focal Fish Species 1-15
1-5b	Available Habitat by Flow for Focal Fish Species, Reach 1 and 21-16
1-5c	Available Habitat by Flow for Focal Fish Species, Reach 31-16
1-5d	Available Habitat by Flow for Focal Fish Species, Reach 41-17
1-5e	Available Habitat by Flow for Focal Fish Species, Reach 51-17
1-6	Time Frame and Frequency Instream Rule is Not Met in the Wenatchee River1-21
1-7	Low Flows at Structure 2 (35.7 cfs)1-24
1-8	Icicle Creek Subbasin Distributions of Anadromous Salmonids 1-35
2-1	Guiding Principles with Metrics2-2
2-2	Minimum Flow (less the 20 cfs) and Instream Flow Goals (100 cfs) Overlaid by WUA for Spawning Steelhead in Icicle Creek Historical Channel
2-3	Comparison of Project Benefits and Costs to Flow and WUA, Step 12-5
2-4	Comparison of Project Benefits and Costs to Flow and WUA, Step 22-6
2-5	Comparison of Project Benefits and Costs to Flow and WUA, Step 32-7
2-6	Alternative 1 (Base Package) Weekly Time Step, 2015 (Representative Drought Year)2-19
2-7	Alternative 1 (Base Package) Weekly Time Step, 2014 (Representative Non-Drought Year)2-20
2-8	Alternative 1 (Base Package) Weekly Time Step, Drought/Low Water Year Scenario2-21

2-9	Alternative 1 (Base Package) Weekly Time Step, Non-Drought Scenario.	2-22
2-10	Alternative 2 Weekly Time Step, Drought/Low Water Year Scenario	2-25
2-11	Alternative 2 Weekly Time Step, Non-Drought Scenario	2-26
2-12	Alternative 3 Weekly Time Step, Drought/Low Water Year Scenario	2-29
2-13	IWG Alternative 3 Weekly Time Step, Non-Drought Scenario	2-30
2-14	IWG Alternative 4 Weekly Time Step, Drought/Low Water Year Scenario .	2-33
2-15	IWG Alternative 4 Weekly Time Step, Non-Drought Scenario	2-34
2-16	IWG Alternative 5 Weekly Time Step, Drought/Low Water Year Scenario .	2-37
2-17	IWG Alternative 5 Weekly Time Step, Non-Drought Scenario	2-38
2-18	Ownership of Lands Adjacent to Upper and Lower Snow Lakes and Nada Lake	2-45
2-19	Automation Impacts – Eightmile Lake	2-47
2-20	Current Alpine Lakes Infrastructure, Eightmile Dam (2015)	2-48
2-21	Automation Impacts – Klonaqua Lake	2-49
2-22	Automation Impacts – Colchuck Lake	2-50
2-23	Automation Impacts – Square Lake	2-51
2-24	Current Alpine Lakes Infrastructure, Square Lake Dam	2-52
2-25	Automation Impacts – Snow Lakes	2-53
2-26	Proposed Automation Schematic Details	2-54
2-27	Irrigation Efficiencies	2-56
2-28	COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange	2-59
2-29	Domestic Conservation Efficiencies	2-62
2-30	Eightmile Lake Restoration	2-64
2-31	Tribal and Non-Tribal Fisheries	2-67
2-32	700 cfs at Plunge Pool	2-68
2-33	1,700 cfs at Plunge Pool	2-69
2-34	Habitat Protection and Enhancement	2-71
2-35	Combined Landscape Priorities for the Icicle Creek Area	2-75
2-36	Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery	2-78
2-37	Groundwater Investigation Site Plan	2-79
2-38	Effluent Pump Back Pilot Program	2-80
2-39	Circular Tanks for Fish Rearing	2-81

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

2-40	Fish Passage and Fish Screening	2-83
2-41	Structure 2	2-84
2-42	Example of pool and chute fishway	2-85
2-43	LNFH/COIC Fixed Plate Screen (left) and COIC Bypass Screen (right)	2-87
2-44	Water Banking Process Overview	2-88
2-45	IPID Dryden Pump Exchange	2-93
2-46	Eightmile Reservoir Enhancements	. 2-103
2-47	Upper Klonaqua Storage Enhancement	. 2-107
2-48	Upper Snow Storage Enhancement	. 2-110
2-49	IPID Full Piping and Pump Exchange	. 2-116
3-1	Surficial Geology	3-2
3-2	Icicle Creek Stream Flows at RM 5.8	3-13
3-3	Wenatchee Stream Flow near Peshastin Creek	3-16
3-4	Icicle Water Budget	3-18
3-5	Wenatchee River Watershed Water Budget	3-19
3-6	Instream Flow Rule for Icicle Creek and 2015 Flows	3-43
3-7	Wenatchee Instream Flow Rule at Monitor	3-44
3-8	Historical and Projected Demand in the Wenatchee River Watershed	3-45
3-9	Comparison of Surface Water Supply and Demand (1981 to 2011)	3-45
3-10	Wetland Near Eightmile Lake	3-69
3-11	Eightmile Lake Vista	3-87
3-12	Klonaqua Lake Vista	3-87
3-13	Square Lake Vista	3-88
3-14	Eightmile Lake Trail	3-89
3-15	Campsite near Klonaqua Lake	3-89
3-16	Valve House and Outlet near Nada Lake	3-90
3-17	Gate Actuator and Gate Chamber near Klonaqua Lake	3-90
3-18	Dam Structure at Square Lake	3-91
3-19	Icicle Creek Boulder Field from Snow Lakes Trailhead	3-92
3-20	Icicle Creek from Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery, Structure 5	3-93
3-21	Wenatchee River at Icicle Road Bridge near Public River Access	3-94

xxxviii

3-22	Wenatchee River from Highway 2 Bridge at Town of Dryden3-95
3-23	Icicle Creek Modeled 2030 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions)3-101
3-24	Icicle Creek Modeled 2030 (High Greenhouse Gas Emissions)3-102
3-25	Icicle Creek Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions)3-103
3-26	Icicle Creek Modeled 2050 Flows (High Greenhouse Gas Emissions) 3-104
3-27	Icicle Creek Modeled 2080 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions)3-105
3-28	Icicle Creek Modeled 2080 Flows (High Greenhouse Gas Emissions) 3-106
3-29	Colchuck Lake Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions).3-108
3-30	Eightmile Lake Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions) 3-109
3-31	Klonaqua Lake Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions) 3-110
3-32	Square Lake Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions)3-111
3-33	Nada Lake Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions) 3-112
3-34	Lower Snow Lake Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions)
3-35	Upper Snow Lake Modeled 2050 Flows (Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions)3-114
3-36	Enchantment Permit Area Zones (USFS, 2017b)3-119
3-37	Recreation Sites and Existing Conditions within the Alpine Lakes Area.3-121
3-38	Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area3-135
3-39	Alpine Lakes Management Act Area3-138
4-1	Colchuck Lake Viewshed4-170
4-2	Eightmile Lake Viewshed4-170
4-3	Upper and Lower Klonaqua Lakes Viewshed4-171
4-4	Snow Lake Viewshed4-171
4-5	Square Lake Viewshed4-172
4-6	Colchuck Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking Northeast (August)4-173
4-7	Colchuck Lake Viewpoint 2: Looking North (August)4-174
4-8	Eightmile Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking West (August)4-175
4-9	Eightmile Lake Viewpoint 2: Looking Southeast (July)4-176
4-10	Klonaqua Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking Southwest (July)4-177
4-11	Snow Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking East (August)4-177

4-12	Upper Snow Lake Viewpoint 2: Looking West (August)	4-178
4-13	Snow Lake Viewpoint 3 (Nada Lake): Looking Southwest	4-178
4-14	Square Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking West (September)	4-179
4-15	Wenatchee River Viewshed: Viewpoints 1 through 3	4-181
4-16	Wenatchee River Viewpoint 1: Looking Northwest (September)	4-181
4-17	Wenatchee Viewpoint 2: Looking Northeast (September)	4-182
4-18	Wenatchee Viewpoint 3: Looking Northeast (September)	4-182
4-19	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 1	4-185
4-20	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 1: Looking Southwest	4-185
4-21	Icicle Creek Fish Passage Improvements Viewshed	4-187
4-22	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 1: From Structure 5 Looking Upstream (Mid-water, 450 cfs)	4-188
4-23	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 2: From Structure 2 Looking Downstream (Mid-water, 390 cfs)	4-189
4-24	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 3: From Boulder Field Looking Upstream (Low-water, 85 cfs)	4-190
4-25	Icicle Creek Viewshed	4-191
4-26	Representative Photo: Solar-panel Associated with Existing Trees	4-193
4-27	Representative Photo: Actuator	4-193
4-28	Representative Photo: Utility Cover	4-194
4-29	Colchuck Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking Northeast, High Water	4-196
4-30	Colchuck Viewpoint 1: Looking Northeast, Low Water	4-196
4-31	Colchuck Lake Viewpoint 2: Looking North, High Water	4-197
4-32	Colchuck Lake Viewpoint 2: Looking North, Low Water	4-197
4-33	Eightmile Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking West, High Water	4-198
4-34	Eightmile Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking West, Low Water	4-198
4-35	Lower Klonaqua Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking Southwest, High Water	4-199
4-36	Lower Klonaqua Viewpoint 1: Looking Southwest, Low Water	4-199
4-37	Lower Snow Lake Viewpoint 1: Looking East, High Water	4-200
4-38	Lower Snow Viewpoint 1: Looking East, Low Water	4-200
4-39	Upper Snow Viewpoint 2: Looking West, High Water	4-201
4-40	Upper Snow Viewpoint 2: Looking West, Low Water	4-201
4-41	Square Viewpoint 1: Looking West	4-202

4-42	Square Viewpoint 1: Looking West4	-202
4-43	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 3: From Boulder Field Looking Upstream, High Water4-	-203
4-44	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 3: From Boulder Field Looking Upstream, Low Water4-	-203
4-45	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 2: From Structure 2 Looking Downstream, High Water4-	-204
4-46	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 2: From Structure 2 Looking Downstream, Low Water4-	-204
4-47	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 1: From Structure 5 Looking Upstream, High Water4-	-205
4-48	Icicle Creek Viewpoint 1: From Structure 5 Looking Upstream, Low Water4-	-205
4-49	Representative Photo: Pump Station Intake Features and Armored Bank 4-	206
4-50	Representative Photo: Pump Station Building (Prior to Revegetation)4-	-207
4-51	Eightmile Lake Water Levels4-	-210
4-52	Eightmile Lake Viewpoint 2: Eightmile Lake Dam, Existing and Proposed 4-	-211
4-53	Eightmile Lake Viewpoint 1: High Lake Conditions, Existing and Proposed4-	-211
4-54	Eightmile Lake Viewpoint 1: Low Lake Level, Existing and Proposed Conditions4-	-211
4-55	Wenatchee River Viewshed: Viewpoint 44	-215
4-56	Wenatchee Viewpoint 4: Looking Southwest (July)4	-215
4-57	Eightmile Lake Storage Enhancement: Dam, Existing and Proposed Conditions4	-219
4-58	Eightmile Lake Storage Enhancement: Higher Lake Level, Existing and Proposed Conditions4-	-220
4-59	Eightmile Lake Storage Enhancement: Low Lake Level, Existing and Proposed Conditions4-	-220
4-60	Upper Klonaqua Lake Storage Enhancement Viewshed4-	-221
4-61	Viewpoint 2: Upper Klonaqua Lake Outlet Visible from Lower Klonaqua Lake, Existing and Proposed Conditions4	-221
4-62	Viewpoint 1: Lower Snow Lake High Water, Existing and Proposed Conditions4-	-222
4-63	Viewpoint 1: Lower Snow Lake Low Water, Existing and Proposed Conditions4-	-223

4-64	Viewpoint 2: Upper Snow Lake High Water, Existing and Proposed Conditions	4-223
4-65	Viewpoint 2: Upper Snow Lake Low Water, Existing and Proposed Conditions	4-223
4-66	Wenatchee River Viewshed: Viewpoints 5 and 6	4-226
4-67	Wenatchee Viewpoint 5: Looking Southwest	4-227
4-68	Wenatchee Viewpoint 6: Looking Southwest	4-227

List of Appendices

- A Scoping Comments and Responsiveness Summary
- B Eightmile Lake Restoration Feasibility Study
- C Alpine Lakes Optimization and Automation Feasibility Study
- D Eightmile Lake Restoration Feasibility Study
- E WDFW Priority Species and Preferred
- F Changing Streamflow in Icicle, Peshastin, and Mission Creeks and Flow Charts

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

	Abbreviation	Definition
7		
	7DADmax	7-Day Average Daily Maximum
Α		
	ac-ft	acre feet
	afy	acre feet per year
	ALWA	Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area
	asl	above sea level
В		
	BA	Biological Assessment
	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
	BiOp	Biological Opinion
	BMPs	Best Management Practices
	BNSF	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway
С		
	CAA	Clean Air Act
	CAO	Critical Area Ordinance
	CatEx	Categorical Exclusion
	CELP	Center for Environmental Law and Policy

Ab	breviation	Definition

C

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

cfs cubic feet per second

CIG Climate Impacts Group

COIC Cascade Orchards Irrigation Company

CPUE catch per unit effort

CSZ Cascadia subduction zone

CTCR Confederal Tribes of the Colville Reservation

CWA Clean Water Act

D

DAHP Washington State Department of Archeological and

Historic Preservation

dBA A-weighted decibels

dbh diameter breast height

DDD dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethane

DDE dichloro-diphenyl-ethane

DDT dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane

DMR Discharge Monitoring Reports

DO dissolved oxygen

DOI United States Department of Interior

DPS distinct population segment

DS Determination of Significance

DSO Dam Safety Office

	Abbreviation	Definition
E		
	EA	Environmental Assessment
	Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
	EDNA	environmental designation for noise abatement
	EFH	essential fish habitat
	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
	EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
	ERU	Equivalent Residential Unit
	ESA	Endangered Species Act
	ESD	Washington Employment Security Department
	ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
F		
	FCC	Federal Communications Commission
	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
G		
	GEO	Governor's Executive Order
	GHG	greenhouse gas
	GHOD	Geologically Hazardous Overlay District
	GP	Guiding Principle
	gpd	gallons per day
	gpm	gallons per minute

Appreviation	Definition

Н

HPA Hydraulic Project Approval

ICIFS Icicle Creek Instream Flow Subcommittee

ICWC Icicle Creek Watershed Council

IFIM Instream Flow Incremental Methodology

IPID Icicle-Peshastin Irrigation District

IID Icicle Irrigation District

ITAs Indian Trust Assets

IWG Icicle Work Group

J

JARPA Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application

L

Ldn average sound level

Leq equivalent sound pressure levels

LNFH Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery

LWD large woody material

M

MCRFRO Mid-Columbia River Fisheries Resource Office

MOA Memorandum of Agreement

MSA Magnuson-Stevens Act

MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area

MWG Montgomery Water Group Inc.

	Abbreviation	Definition
N		
	NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
	NF	National Forest
	NMFS	Nation Marine Fisheries Service
	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
	NOI	Notice of Intent
	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
	NRC	National Research Council
	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
	NSD	Natural Systems Design
	NWP	Nationwide Permit
	NWS	National Weather Service
0		
	O&M	operation and maintenance
	OCPI	Overriding Consideration of the Public Interest
	OCR	Office of the Columbia River
	OFM	Washington Office of Financial Management
	OHWM	ordinary high water mark

P

PA Proof of Appropriation

PCBs polychlorinated biphenyls

PCN preconstruction notification

PEIS Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

PEM palustrine emergent

PFO palustrine forest

PHABSIM Physical Habitat Simulation

PHS Priority Habitat and Species

PID Peshastin Irrigation District

PM particulate matter

POTW publicly owned treatment works

PUD Public Utility District

PSS palustrine scrub-shrub

Q

Qa annual quantity

Qi instantaneous quantity

R

RAS recirculating aquaculture system

RCW Revised Code of Washington

RM River Mile

ROE Report of Examination

RV recreational vehicle

	Abbreviation	Definition
S		
	SAAQS	State Ambient Air Quality Standards
	SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
	SIP	State Implementation Plan
	SMA	Shoreline Management Act
	SMP	Shoreline Master Plan
	SUP	stand-up paddleboard
	SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Control Plan
Т		
	TCPs	Traditional Cultural Properties
	TDH	total dynamic head
	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
	TWRA	Trust Water Rights Agreement
	TWRP	Trust Water Rights Program
U		
	U&A	Usual and Accustomed
	UCSRB	Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board
	UGA	urban growth area
	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
	USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
	USC	United States Code
	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Abbreviation Defin	ition
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U

USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USFS United States Forest Service

USGS United States Geological Survey

UW University of Washington

UWCLP Upper Wenatchee Community Land Plan

W

WAC Washington Administrative Code

WDFW Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

WDNR Washington State Department of Natural Resources

W

WISAARD Washington Information System for Architectural and

Archaeological Data

WMSA Wenatchee Metropolitan Statistical Area

WRIA Water Resource Inventory Area

WSP water system plan

WUA weighted usable area

WWPU Wenatchee Watershed Planning Unit

Υ

YN Yakama Nation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Executive Summary reviews the analysis conducted in the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) for proposals to improve water management in the Icicle Creek Subbasin. Per Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 197-11-400, the purpose of this PEIS is to provide discussion of the environmental impacts and to inform the Icicle Work Group (IWG), regulators, funders, and the public of reasonable alternatives and mitigation measures. A PEIS evaluates the effect of broad proposals and planning-level decisions, and thus the level of knowledge on project detail varies. The proposed alternatives and impacts discussed here are based on the current knowledge and understanding of project details. Per WAC 197-11-406, the co-leads initiated State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) as early in the process as possible so that the PEIS could be used effectively as part of the decision-making process.

Introduction

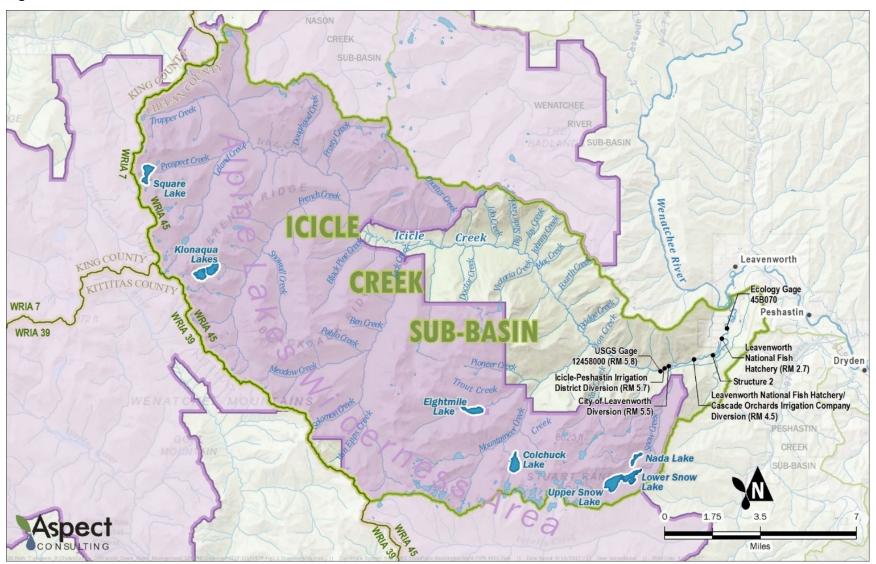
Icicle Creek is a major tributary to the Wenatchee River and is located entirely within Chelan County, Washington. Flows from Icicle Creek supply a variety of demands, including domestic water supply (e.g., City of Leavenworth and rural Chelan County residents), agricultural irrigation (e.g., Icicle-Peshastin Irrigation District (IPID) and Cascade Orchards Irrigation Company (COIC)), artificial aquatic habitat for hatchery fish raised at the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery (LNFH), natural aquatic habitat for wild (non-hatchery) fish, and recreation. Figure ES-1 provides an overview of the Icicle Creek Subbasin. Taken together, water needs in the Subbasin are often greater than the available supply.

To find solutions for water management within the Subbasin, the Chelan County Natural Resource Department (Chelan County, County) and the Washington State Department of Ecology's (Ecology) Office of the Columbia River (OCR) co-convened the IWG (Work Group) in December 2012. The IWG comprises a diverse set of stakeholders representing local, state, and federal agencies, tribes, irrigation and agricultural interests, municipal/domestic water managers, and environmental organizations. Since 2012, the IWG has been studying and negotiating an integrated water resource management strategy for the Icicle Creek Subbasin. The proposal discussed in this document is the result of this effort.

Purpose and Need for Action

The current water management practices in the Icicle Creek Subbasin fail to consistently meet the demand for instream and out-of-stream water uses. This has been demonstrated by the minimum instream flows established in Chapter 173-545 WAC not being met, interruptible water users not receiving irrigation water, and litigation over water rights. There are additional issues in Icicle Creek surrounding fish habitat and passage, tribal fishing rights, and sustainable operation of the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery (LFNH). The following sections summarize some of the key issues in water resource management and watershed function within Icicle Creek that lead to a need for a comprehensive water resource management plan within the Subbasin.

Figure ES-1. Icicle Creek Subbasin



These problems have created a need to improve ecological function in Icicle Creek and to provide reliable water resources for agriculture and domestic water users. With the additional pressures on water resources that will likely result from a changing climate, it is imperative to address these problems in a way that considers potential future impacts of climate change. The Icicle Strategy seeks to address these issues while considering the potential climate impacts and ensuring all actions comply with state and federal law, including the Wilderness Acts.

The Icicle Strategy and Guiding Principles

The Icicle Strategy is a comprehensive water resource management plan designed to balance and meet out-of-stream and instream water demand and resolve habitat and fisheries issues in the Icicle Creek Subbasin. The IWG developed the Icicle Strategy using stakeholder input and best available science. The crux of the Icicle Strategy is the Guiding Principles, which are a set of objectives that all members of the IWG agreed were in their mutual best interest to collaborate on and achieve. Over a 2-day work session facilitated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) in December 2012, the IWG developed a list of shared goals to guide them in developing a strategy to meet the needs of the various stakeholders in the Subbasin. This list became known as the Guiding Principles, which have evolved since their initial development. These Guiding Principles, as they exist today, are described below:

Improve Instream Flow: This principle seeks to improve and enhance instream flows in the Icicle Creek historical channel. The goal is to modulate the flow in a way that enhances fish passage and fish utilization and promotes healthy habitats, serves channel formation function, meets aesthetic and water quality objectives, and is resilient to climate change.

The metric for this principle calls for 60 cubic feet per second (cfs) in drought years. To meet drought year goals, a minimum of 40 cfs will need to be protected instream. The short-term goal is for 100 cfs minimum flows in non-drought years, with a long-term goal set at 250 cfs. A maximum flow of 2,600 cfs can pass through LNFH's "Structure 2", which is located at River Mile (RM) 3.9 and is used to divert flows into the LNFH's Hatchery Channel. Based on work conducted by the IWG's Instream Flow Subcommittee, this flow maximum will remain in place.

Improve Sustainability of LNFH: This principle aims to enhance and maintain a healthy, sustainable LNFH that produces fish in adequate numbers to meet *U.S. v. Oregon*, which specifies fish production requirements. It also aims to produce diverse source availability to maximize fish health. To do this, calls for a 57 cfs supply to be protected long-term with a conservation goal of at least 20 cfs. It also includes appropriately screened diversions and minimizing unintended barriers to fish passage.

Protect Treaty/Non-treaty Harvest: Treaty harvest by the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and non-treaty fishing are important parts of the Icicle Creek Subbasin. This principle maintains that tribal and non-tribal, federally protected fishing and harvest rights must be met at all times regardless of season or drought conditions. It aims to improve the catch per unit effort (CPUE) and maintain multispecies harvest opportunities.

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Improve Domestic Supply: As the population inside the Icicle Creek Subbasin grows, more water will be needed by the City of Leavenworth and surrounding areas in Chelan County. This principle calls for 1,750 acre-feet of reliable year-round supply, with 3 to 6 cfs on average and 6 to 12 cfs during peak flows to provide for projected growth through 2050. Additionally, this principle aims to improve domestic reliability for rural water users in the Icicle Creek Subbasin who depend on domestic wells to supply their drinking water.

Improve Agricultural Reliability: With agriculture vital to the health and prosperity of the region, this principle calls for projects to improve agricultural reliability that are operational, flexible, decrease risk of drought impacts, and are economically sustainable. It ensures current interruptible agricultural users have a firm supply in average water years.

Enhance Icicle Creek Habitat: This principle seeks to improve ecosystem health by protecting and enhancing aquatic and terrestrial habitat in the Icicle Creek Subbasin. This includes investments in physical habitat improvements that consider high-flow habitat and low-flow refuge, along with minimizing impediments to fish passage and improving limiting factors for spawning/rearing. It also offsets project-related terrestrial impacts with land acquisitions/easements.

Comply with State and Federal Law, and Wilderness Acts: Projects developed under the Icicle Strategy must comply with both Washington State and federal laws, including The Wilderness Act of 1964, the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Act of 1976, and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Management Plan of 1981. The IWG actively identified and engaged regulators in the process of creating the approaches and projects for the Icicle Strategies.

Alternatives

The Icicle Strategy seeks to improve water resources management in the Icicle Creek Subbasin and achieve the specific metrics outlined in the Guiding Principles. This PEIS evaluates four alternatives that meet the Guiding Principles, along with a No-action Alternative. Each alternative is composed of a package of several projects developed to help meet the IWG's Guiding Principles. In summary, the four alternatives and the No-action Alternative include:

- **No-action Alternative:** The No-action Alternative is presented to show the impacts of not implementing the Icicle Strategy. Under the No-action Alterative, some projects may be developed, although it is unlikely all would be implemented. Funding for projects may be harder to obtain without an integrated solution, resulting in slower implementation of projects that do succeed without IWG support.
- Alternative 1: The first alternative consists of 12 projects that work in concert to achieve the Guiding Principles. The package is a mix of conservation and storage projects, including automating and optimizing reservoir releases at seven Alpine Lakes; efforts to make hatchery, irrigation, and domestic use more efficient; enhancement of habitat, fish passage, and fish screening; and protection of tribal and non-tribal fisheries. The suite of projects proposed under Alternative 1 is estimated to cost \$81.7 million, which includes a 25 percent contingency. These projects are anticipated to provide 85 cfs and 30,419 acre-feet of water.

- Alternative 2: This alternative builds on the foundation of Alternative 1, but replaces the Alpine Lakes Optimization project with the IPID Pump Exchange project. Alternative 2 is estimated to cost \$91 million, which includes a 25 percent contingency, and provide 80 cfs and 26,438 acre-feet of water.
- Alternative 3: This alternative also builds on the foundation of Alternative 1, but focuses on project selection outside the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area through the inclusion of greater reliance on conservation and pump exchange projects. Because supply and demand cannot be matched well without storage, it also includes a legislative change for instream flow impacts that would occur when conserved water is not able to fully meet demand in-time and in-place. This is a requirement given recent Supreme Court clarity in the *Foster v. Yelm* case. Alternative 3 is estimated to cost \$89 million, which includes a 25 percent contingency, and provide 67 cfs and 22,838 acre-feet of water.
- Alternative 4: This alternative provides a greater emphasis on development of water supplies, with enhancements to Eightmile Lake and storage improvements at the Upper Klonaqua and Snow Lakes. This alternative was selected to evaluate the value of greater flexibility in shaping water availability to meet future changes in both supply and demand. Alternative 4 would cost the most and provide the most water. The estimated cost, which includes a 25 percent contingency, is \$96 million. This alternative would provide 153 cfs and 35,383 acre-feet of water.

The SEPA co-leads, in consultation with the IWG, will select a preferred Alternative after public comment on this Draft PEIS is closed. The Final PEIS will identify the preferred Alternative.

No-action Alternative

The No-action Alternative represents what might happen if no integrated, comprehensive strategy for managing water resources in Icicle Creek is adopted and implemented by the IWG to meet the Guiding Principles established by the IWG. Under the No-action Alternative, some projects may still be developed, but projects would be developed on separate timelines and for different purposes than those outlined in the Guiding Principles. Projects would likely be developed independently by members of the IWG or by proponents other than the IWG. Funding for projects would likely be delayed and projects may be less competitive for funding without an integrated strategy. Projects could be delayed or not implemented at all because of the lack of consensus-building at the local level. The No-action Alternative would fail to meet the instream flow Guiding Principle.

It is difficult to predict which of the projects might be constructed, delayed, or not implemented. However, based on the level of study and potential funding available for the various projects at the time of this PEIS, the following projects¹ are likely to implemented in some form under the No-action Alternative.

¹ Refer to Section 2.5 for full descriptions of projects.

- Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization, and Automation modernizes and automates the outlet works and gate infrastructure at seven lakes. Under the Icicle Strategy, this project would be implemented for instream flow benefit. However, if the Icicle Strategy does not advance, it is probable that at some point IPID would implement this project to improve their operations as part of routine reservoir maintenance that all infrastructure owners consider. However, if IPID pursues modernization and automation of the gates on its own, releases for the purposes of benefiting instream flow would not be guaranteed and would more likely be optimized for agricultural use.
- IPID Irrigation Efficiencies would likely continue to be explored and implemented if funding were available because IPID has continually worked to improve efficiency within the District. However, funding may be more limited if not included as part of an integrated water resource management strategy, which could limit the scope and magnitude of efficiency projects. Additionally, all water saved through irrigation efficiency upgrades would likely assist IPID in meeting agricultural reliability purposes only, rather than bolstering instream flows, unless funding is used for a specific project that requires a trust water right transfer or some other commitment to instream flows.
- COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange funding opportunities will likely exist for this project if the Icicle Strategy is not implemented. The COIC project is already proceeding with design and environmental permitting based on the strength of consensus built by the IWG over the last 5 years. Funding for the project is primarily based on the potential benefit the project offers to Icicle Creek. The project would shift the point of diversion for COIC from Icicle Creek to a location near the confluence of Icicle Creek and the Wenatchee River. The project would also improve efficiency. The project would benefit Icicle Creek and assist in providing more reliable service to COIC.
- **Domestic Conservation** would likely continue to be explored and implemented if funding were available because the City of Leavenworth has already invested in conservation in the past and is required to pursue water use efficiency measures as part of conservation planning required by Municipal Water Law. The County also has addressed continuing rural conservation options by teaming with local water purveyors on how to incentivize or promote this idea. However, funding may be more limited if not included as part of an integrated water resource management plan, which could limit the magnitude of conservation projects. Regardless, water saved under the No-action Alternative would benefit the domestic uses in a similar manner as although potentially to a lesser degree than would occur for the other alternatives.

- **Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration** will occur because IPID has a long-term responsibility to maintain its infrastructure to provide reliable water service to its irrigation customers, while protecting public safety of those downstream of their dams. While the Eightmile Lake Dam is in need of repair, the District has prioritized other capital improvements over this project in recent years, including conservation and other dam maintenance, in part to allow for this project to be evaluated in more detail by the IWG. However, the need to make improvements has become more urgent because the outlet is collapsing and losing capacity. In addition, a fire in 2017 burned to the shoreline of the lake, likely changing the hydrology of inflow to the lake and raising concerns about the condition and safety of the dam. IPID declared an emergency on March 13, 2018, as a result of the 2017 fire and is actively coordinating with local, state, and federal agencies on this project. If not implemented or funded as part of an integrated strategy, IPID would not be obligated to release any of this water for instream flow or domestic benefit as envisioned under multiple Alternatives considered in this PEIS. Instead that water would be retained for agricultural reliability and drought resiliency.
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement may occur at a reduced level. Prior to the IWG, Chelan County has worked on habitat improvements in lower Icicle Creek. This would likely continue, although funding may be more limited if not included as part of an integrated water resource management plan project and the extent of the habitat protection and enhancement could be lower.
- **Instream Flow Rule Amendment** may be sought if other required projects are completed (e.g., LNFH improvements and habitat enhancement), as envisioned under the original rule language in WAC 173-545-090. However, this may occur over a longer timeline.
- LNFH Conservation and Water Quality Improvements focuses on projects to reduce surface water use and improve access to groundwater. Projects required in the Biological Opinion (BiOp) would continue without the Icicle Strategy. These include consideration of water reuse, groundwater augmentation, and a pump back that would allow for changing operations at Structure 2 and the division of water between the historic and hatchery channels.
- Fish Screen Compliance upgrades will likely continue if the Icicle Strategy is not implemented. These upgrades are required by law, and grant funding has already been expended on the design of screening improvements for the City of Leavenworth and IPID diversions. Screening for COIC is included in the COIC Irrigation Efficiencies project, while screening for LNFH is required under the BiOp and will be the subject of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental review. However, implementation may occur on a slower timeline based on funding and would not necessarily occur in a way that would benefit other projects included in the Icicle Strategy, such as Habitat Protection and Enhancement.

• **IPID Dryden Pump Exchange** may be implemented under the No-action Alternative. However, the project would likely be rescaled and focused, at least initially, on reducing diversions from Peshastin Creek and improving the reliability of water supply to the Peshastin Irrigation District (PID) Main Canal, which could result in no benefit or less benefit in Icicle Creek.

Alternative 1

Alternative 1, also referred to as the Base Package, meets all the objectives defined in the IWG's Guiding Principles. These projects have been agreed to and moved forward by the IWG for review in this PEIS. While IWG members have reserved a final recommendation on Alternative 1 until resolution of the PEIS and consultation with the co-leads in 2018, this alternative represented the best recommendation available after four years of study by IWG members.

Alternative 1 includes the following projects²:

- Alpine Lakes Reservoirs Optimization, Modernization, and Automation
 modernizes and automates the outlet works and gate infrastructure at seven lakes.
 The intent is to improve management and releases of stored water at seven lakes in
 the Icicle Creek Subbasin based on changing conditions to meet the Subbasin's
 needs. It increases streamflow for fish and improves reliability and operation of
 stored water for agricultural use and the LNFH.
- **IPID Irrigation Efficiencies** explores options to improve irrigation delivery and onfarm efficiencies. Projects may include canal piping or lining and on-farm efficiency upgrades, which would improve drought resiliency and reliability to district users. This project also benefits fish by increasing streamflow.
- COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange proposes to change COIC's point of diversion from its existing location at RM 4.5 on Icicle Creek to a location on the right bank of the Wenatchee River near its confluence with Icicle Creek or on the left bank of Icicle Creek near its confluence with the Wenatchee River and implement other water saving measures, such as piping the delivery system. The augmented streamflow has the potential to improve reliability of water supply for agriculture, benefit fish passage and habitat, and maintain treaty and non-treaty harvests.
- **Domestic Conservation Efficiencies** focuses on conservation projects in the City of Leavenworth and Chelan County and implements municipal and rural water efficiency projects such as leak detection and repair, meter installation, and water use conservation to improve domestic supply.
- **Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration** rebuilds the Eightmile Lake dam to restore usable storage to the historical and permitted high water storage elevation. This would increase streamflow for fish and meet the domestic water needs of the City of

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² Taken from Icicle Strategy SEPA Checklist: http://www.co.chelan.wa.us/files/natural-resources/documents/Planning/icicle_work_group/SEPA/Icicle%20Strategy%20SEPAChecklist%20Si gned.pdf

Leavenworth and surrounding rural areas in Chelan County and improves the reliability and drought resiliency for agricultural users.

- Tribal and Non-Tribal Fisheries ensures that projects and actions taken do not have negative effects on tribal fishery activity in the Icicle Creek Subbasin. It monitors fishery effectiveness and implements actions for improvement, while protecting Tribal Treaty and federally protected harvest rights and non-tribal harvest at all times.
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement identifies and implements stream restoration and protection projects such as riparian plantings, engineered log jams, and conservation easements to improve stream habitat and ecosystem health.
- Instream Flow Rule Amendment modifies the instream flow rule's interim domestic reservation of 0.1 cfs to a final level of 0.5 cfs. This helps meet domestic water needs through 2050. As described in Chapter 173-545 WAC, the rule amendment requires instream flow and habitat restoration. This will improve domestic supply in the Icicle Creek subbasin.
- LNFH Conservation and Water Quality Improvements focuses on projects to
 reduce surface water use and improve access to groundwater. These projects may
 include onsite reuse, an effluent pump back, and wellfield enhancements for yearround benefits. It would also increase streamflow for fish and improve access to
 reliable water for the hatchery's operations. These projects also improve water
 quality in Icicle Creek.
- **Fish Passage** improves passage by assessing and removing barriers, so fish have better access to healthy habitats. This could include improved operation at Structure 2 and modification of channel morphology at the Boulder Field. Improved passage will increase the amount of habitat fish can access within the subbasin.
- **Fish Screening** upgrades fish screens on diversions to meet current standards. This will bring the major diverters on Icicle Creek into compliance with Washington State and NMFS screening requirements and bring LNFH into compliance with the screening requirements set in the BiOp (Nation Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), 2015). These projects reduce fish mortality, which ultimately improves fish passage.
- Water Markets creates an Icicle Water Market and seeds it with an initial 1,000 acre-feet of water for agriculture use in the Icicle Creek Subbasin and Wenatchee River Basins during shortages.

Additional projects may be pursued outside of the Icicle Strategy if Alternative 1 is selected as the preferred alternative, such as the IPID Dryden Pump Exchange. However, project beneficiaries may be different and project timelines are unknown.

Alternative 1 addresses all the IWG's Guiding Principles. This suite of projects is expected to cost \$82M, provides 89 cfs and 31,958 acre-feet of total water benefit (88 cfs and 28,458 acre-feet of instream benefit).

Alternative 2

The IWG developed Alternative 2 in response to SEPA scoping comments that requested examination of pump station options and omission of the Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization, and Automation project. This alternative includes most of the projects from the Base Package (Alternative 1)—with the exception of the Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization, and Automation—and adds the IPID Dryden Pump Exchange project.

Alternative 2 includes the following projects:

- IPID Dryden Pump Exchange would install a pump station on the right bank of the Wenatchee River near Dryden and a delivery pipeline that would extend through private orchards and driveways to the IPID canals. Water pumped from the Wenatchee River would allow for a corresponding reduction in diversions from Icicle and Peshastin Creeks, which would improve streamflow. The augmented streamflow has the potential to improve reliability of water supply for agriculture, benefit fish passage and habitat, and maintain treaty and non-treaty harvests.
- IPID Irrigation Efficiencies
- COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange
- Domestic Conservation Efficiencies
- Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration
- Tribal Fisheries Protection
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement
- Instream Flow Rule Amendment
- LNFH Conservation and Water Quality Improvements
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screening
- Water Markets

Additional projects may be pursued outside of the Icicle Strategy if Alternative 2 is selected as the preferred alternative, such as the IPID Dryden Pump Exchange. However, project beneficiaries may be different and project timelines are unknown.

Alternative 2 addresses all the IWG's Guiding Principles. This suite of projects is expected to cost \$91M, provides 84 cfs and 27,978 acre-feet of total water benefit (instream and out-of-stream).

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 is a response to SEPA scoping comments that expressed a desire for an alternative that excluded projects within the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. Alternative 3 includes most of the projects from the Base Package presented in Alternative 1, with the exception of the Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization, and Automation and the

Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration. It calls for a legislative change to waive impacts to instream flows when conservation and pump-exchange-based supplies cannot perfectly meet demand required to provide domestic reliability. For example, conservation supplies are available from April to October in this Alternative, but the Guiding Principle for domestic reliability requires year-round supplies. Because instream flows are at times not met from November to March, this would impair instream flows if legislative approval was not provided. Ecology no longer has the authority to waive these kinds of impacts through an Overriding Consideration of the Public Interest (OCPI) determination under RCW 90.54.020 given clarity from the Supreme Court in cases like *Swinomish* and *Foster/Yelm*.

Alternative 3 includes the following projects:

- IPID Dryden Pump Exchange
- IPID Irrigation Efficiencies
- COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange
- Domestic Conservation Efficiencies
- Tribal Fisheries Protection
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement
- Instream Flow Rule Amendment
- LNFH Conservation and Water Quality Improvements
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screening
- Water Markets
- Legislative Change for Instream Flow Impacts. Under this project, the IWG would seek a legislative change that would allow impairment to the Instream Flow Rule when increased flow from conservation do not line up temporally with demand. (GP4)

Additional projects may be pursued outside of the Icicle Strategy if Alternative 3 is selected as the preferred alternative, such as the Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration Project. However, project beneficiaries may be different and project timelines are unknown.

Alternative 3 addresses all the IWG's Guiding Principles. This suite of projects is expected to cost \$86.9M, provides 71 cfs and 24,378 acre-feet of total water benefit (instream and out-of-stream).

Alternative 4

Alternative 4 was created as a response to SEPA scoping comments that requested increased storage in the Icicle Creek Subbasin as an adaptive measure to climate change uncertainty and to better react to changes in future demand. This alternative has all the same projects as the Base Package presented in Alternative 1, but calls for increasing storage at Eightmile Lake to above the historical high water mark and enhancing storage and release at Upper Klonaqua and Upper Snow Lakes. Conservation was not reduced over that identified in Alternative 1 because it was necessary to meet other Guiding Principles (e.g., LNFH hatchery reliability, agricultural reliability).

- Alpine Lakes Reservoirs Optimization, Modernization, and Automation
- **Eightmile Lake Storage Enhancement** differs from the Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration project included in the Base Package in Alternatives 1 and 2. It calls for increasing the useable storage to approximately 3,500 acre-feet by rebuilding the dam to raise the high-water storage elevation and increasing the available drawdown.
- Upper Klonaqua Lake Storage Enhancement takes advantage of potential storage in Upper Klonaqua Lake by installing infrastructure to draw down the lake. Options for drawdown include tunneling, pumping, and siphon. Bathymetry suggests up to 2,448.2 acre-feet of water could be available for release.
- Upper and Lower Snow Lakes Storage Enhancement would raise the dam on Upper Snow Lake to increase storage capacity by 1,079 acre-feet.
- IPID Irrigation Efficiencies
- COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange
- Domestic Conservation Efficiencies
- Tribal Fisheries Protection
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement
- Instream Flow Rule Amendment
- LNFH Conservation and Water Quality Improvements
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screening
- Water Markets

Additional projects may be pursued outside of the Icicle Strategy if Alternative 4 is selected as the preferred alternative. However, project beneficiaries may be different and project timelines are unknown.

Alternative 4 addresses all the IWG's Guiding Principles. This suite of projects is expected to cost \$83.8M, provides 132 cfs and 35,385 acre-feet of total water benefit (instream and out-of-stream).

Alternative 5

The IWG developed Alternative 5 in response to continued stakeholder input that suggested completely removing IPID's diversion from Icicle Creek to the Wenatchee River. As part of its irrigation comprehensive plan update, IPID completed a very cursory review of a project that would replace the IID and PID canal systems with a pressurized pipe delivery system supplied by pump stations on the Wenatchee River at three locations, referred to herein as the IPID Full Piping and Pump Exchange project. Alternative 5 includes the same projects as Alternative 1, except the IPID Irrigation Efficiencies project is replaced by the IPID Full Piping and Pump Exchange project. This alternative would not eliminate the need for operation and management of storage within the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. IPID would need to continue to store and release water from reservoirs within the Alpine Lakes Wilderness to ensure water was available in the Wenatchee River for their use because instream flows are insufficient on both Icicle Creek and the Wenatchee River in the summer to meet IPID out-of-stream uses without storage. Alternative 5 would provide up to 195 cfs of instream flow benefit in Icicle Creek in both drought and non-drought years.

Alternative 5 includes the following projects:

- IPID Full Piping and Pump Exchange would fully replace the IPID canal systems with a pressurized pipe delivery system. Three intake and pump station facilities would be constructed on the Wenatchee River to supply the new system. The existing surface water diversion facilities on Icicle Creek and Peshastin Creek would be removed. This project would increase stream flow in Icicle Creek by up to 117 cfs, improve reliability of water supply for agriculture, benefit fish passage and habitat, and maintain treaty and non-treaty harvests.
- Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization, and Automation
- COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange
- Domestic Conservation
- Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration
- Tribal Fishery Preservation and Management
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement
- Instream Flow Rule Amendment
- LNFH Conservation and Water Quality Improvements
- Fish Passage
- Fish Screen Compliance
- Water Markets

Alternative 5 addresses all the IWG's Guiding Principles. This suite of projects is expected to cost \$174.4M, provides 196 cfs and 55,458 acre-feet of total water benefit (instream and out-of-stream).

Impacts to Resources

The following is a summary of the overall impacts to resources within the project area based on current evaluation. These impacts are organized based on short-term, construction related impacts, and long-term impacts anticipated for the operation and maintenance of projects. Table ES-1 and Table ES-2 provides a summary of impacts to each resource evaluated in this PEIS.

Overall Impacts and Benefits of the Icicle Strategy

The overall impacts of the Icicle Strategy are expected to be beneficial, although some localized adverse impacts could occur from the Program Alternatives. The Icicle Strategy is expected to provide benefit to the Icicle Creek Subbasin, as laid out in the Guiding Principles. The integrated planning approach developed for the Icicle Strategy is intended to improve water resource and the riverine ecosystem on a watershed scale.

Short-Term

Construction activities required for many of the project elements comprising the Program Alternatives would cause short-term impacts. These impacts include erosion and sedimentation, construction dewatering, vegetation removal, construction emissions and dust, noise, aesthetic impacts for equipment and stock piles, and traffic delays. Construction may also temporarily block access to areas near construction sites, resulting in temporary disruption to activities in those areas, such as fishing or recreational use. Additionally, other impacts such as increased noise and dust or aesthetic changes might create a disturbance for recreationalists and wilderness users. Noise and vibrations could also temporary disturb fish and wildlife species. Cultural resources could also be disturbed during construction and access to Usual & Accustomed Fishing sites could be temporary restricted, especially for any construction near the plunge pool in front of the LNFH. These access impacts would be temporary and could be minimized by scheduling construction after the fishing season. Table 4-7 provides short-term impacts of implementation for the five Program Alternatives and the No-Action Alternative.

Implementation of the various projects under the Program Alternatives would be phased overtime depending on the design process, environmental review, and available funding. Because of this, construction impacts for various projects under an alternative are not likely to occur at the same time, minimizing the cumulative impact at any given time. Additionally, some project may be phased specifically to reduce recreational, Indian Trust Assets, and wilderness user impacts.

Table ES-1
Summary of Short-term Impacts of No-Action Alternative and Program Alternatives

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Earth	Construction-related erosion and sedimentation from ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Surface Water Resources	Use of cofferdams and dewatering during construction of on-going project.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Groundwater Resources	Dewatering impacts during construction of ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Water Quality	Construction of ongoing projects could result in temporary water quality impacts. Impacts include risk of erosion and contamination from construction activities.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Water Use	Potential construction related impacts to surface water diversions. Work would be coordinated to minimize impacts.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Fish	Temporary habitat disturbance, construction-related impacts.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Vegetation	Some vegetation removal from construction of ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Wildlife	Temporary disruption of habitat during construction of ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Threatened and Endangered Species	Temporary disruption of habitat during construction from noise and disturbance. Construction would generally occur outside breeding season, reducing impacts.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Aesthetics	Construction activities and equipment of ongoing projects would generally create impacts on visual settings.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Air Quality	Construction related emissions from ongoing projects including transportation and use of heavy equipment.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Climate Change	Minor amounts of greenhouse gas emissions related to construction of ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Noise	Increased noise from construction of ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Recreation	Access restriction, nuisance noise, and aesthetics impacts during construction of ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Land Use	Temporary access restrictions during construction of ongoing projects. Private owner access would be maintained.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Wilderness Area	Ongoing projects would likely be outside ALWA. No wilderness impacts are anticipated.	Temporary impacts to wilderness character related to construction activities include noise, construction equipment transport and staging, and presence and housing of construction workers.	Less than Alternative 1	Projects would likely be outside ALWA. No wilderness impacts are anticipated.	Greater than Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1
Shorelines	Increased potential for shoreline erosion related to ground disturbing activities.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Utilities	Potential temporary disruption in water service related to instream construction activities near diversions.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Transportation	Traffic delays associated with equipment transport and construction of ongoing projects.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Cultural Resources	Ground disturbing activities and construction work on culturally significant structures could result in impacts. Compliance with regulations and coordination with affected tribes would ensure any potential issues and mitigation measures would be addressed prior to construction.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
	Alternative					
Indian Sacred Sites	Ground disturbing activities would have the potential to impact sacred sites. Ongoing coordination with potentially affected tribes and compliance with regulations would ensure any potential issues would be addressed prior to construction.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Indian Trust Assets and Fishing Harvest	Potential to temporarily block access to Usual & Accustomed fishing areas.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Socioeconomics	Increased construction jobs from ongoing projects. Impacts would be smallest of all alternatives because fewer projects would be constructed.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1

Table ES-2
Summary of Long-term Impacts of No-Action Alternative and Program Alternatives

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Earth	Some potential for erosion, and sediment transport resulting from long-term operation of ongoing projects. These impacts are expected to be minor.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Surface Water Resources	Ongoing projects would likely increase stream flow by 20 to 30 cfs. Benefits would be localized.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action. Would increase stream flow by 85 cfs. Increases expected when flow is naturally at its lowest. Flexibility in flow management to respond to low-flow conditions.	Similar to Alternative 1. Would increase stream flow by 80 cfs. Increases expected when flow is naturally at its lowest.	Less than Alternative 1. Would increase stream flow by 67 cfs. Increases expected when flow is naturally at its lowest.	Greater than Alternative 1. Would increase stream flow by 85 cfs. Increases expected when flow naturally at its lowest. Flexibility in flow management to respond to low-flow conditions.	Great than Alternative 1. Would increase streamflow by 195 cfs. Increases expected when flow is naturally at its lowest.
Groundwater Resources	Groundwater recharge near lcicle Creek is expected to decrease compared to other alternatives. Groundwater recharge could increase in some areas compared with other alternatives because some conservation projects (piping canals or fix leaky pipes) would not be implemented.	Increased groundwater use; increased groundwater recharge near Icicle Creek; reduced groundwater recharge resulting from conservation projects.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Water Quality	Localized benefits from ongoing water quantity and quality improvements. Expected benefits include increased dissolved oxygen and cooler temperatures.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Water Use	Water use would be relatively unchanged. Localized instream flow benefit from ongoing conservation projects. No water made available for projected domestic growth.	Increased water available for instream and out-of-stream uses. Water available to meet projected domestic growth.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Fish	Ongoing projects could provide localized habitat and flow improvements. However, critical low-flow periods would likely persist in some reaches, which would continue to impact habitat availability and passage.	Increased stream flow, passage improvements, and habitat improvements. Flow releases from Alpine Lakes would be managed to provide greatest fisheries benefit and minimize any impacts.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alterative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Vegetation	Localized benefits to riparian vegetation from ongoing projects.	Improvements to riparian habitat resulting from increased flows and riparian habitat restoration efforts. Relatively small negative impacts from increased Eightmile Lake level; however, this is within historical range. Installation of pump station may also have small impacts.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Wildlife	Largely beneficial for wildlife dependent on Icicle Creek because ongoing projects would seek to improve instream flows during lowflow season. Benefit is more limited than under other alternatives	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Threatened and Endangered Species	Ongoing projects would provide localized habitat and flow improvements.	Similar but great impacts compared to No-Action. Overall positive impacts from habitat improvements. Minor changes in shoreline associated with Eightmile and new pump station project not anticipated to impact threatened and endangered species.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Aesthetics	Anticipated to be largely beneficial for aesthetics because the projects likely to be implemented are expected to improve habitat and upgrade aging and degraded infrastructure.	Similar but great impacts compared to No-Action. Potential visual impacts from pump station project, which would be mitigated. Less than significant impacts of increased lake bed exposure.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Air Quality	No significant long - term impacts identified	No significant long - term impacts identified	No significant long - term impacts identified	No significant long - term impacts identified	No significant long - term impacts identified	No significant long - term impacts identified

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Climate Change	Water supply shortages and critically low stream flow conditions would likely become worse. Limited ability to respond to climate change-induced impacts.	Increased instream flow and water supplies. Ability to adaptively manage flow to respond to impacts of climate change. Meets 100cfs streamflow goals in 2080 under low, medium, and high climate change scenarios.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alterative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Noise	Increased noise related to pump station operation. Construction measures would ensure compliance with Chapter 137-60 WAC.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Recreation	Increased streamflow resulting from implementation of ongoing projects expected to improve water-based recreation.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action. Increased lake levels may have some impacts on current location of campsites and trails at Eightmile Lake. However, these impacts are expected to be limited because lake level increase would be modest.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Land Use	Easements or property acquisition could be required for some ongoing projects. Long-term impacts on current land use trends.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action. Potential land use change from market reallocation of water and increased water for domestic supply. Conversion of some upland areas from private to public ownership.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Wilderness Area	Ongoing projects would likely be outside ALWA. No wilderness impacts are anticipated. Maintenance activities by IPID and USFWS in ALWA would remain unchanged.	Long-term impacts to wilderness character would include installation result from project in ALWA. Concealing equipment and implementing architectural style to complement the area would minimize impacts.	Similar to Alternative 1	Same as No-action.	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Shorelines	Long-term impacts on shorelines would be mitigated by complying with the terms and conditions of local, state, and federal regulations.	Similar but greater impacts compared to No-action.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Utilities	No anticipated impacts on water-based utilities associated with this project. Power demand is not expected to significantly increase because of ongoing projects.	Increased water service potential related to increased domestic supply. Power demand is not expected to significantly increase because of projects.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Transportation	No long-term impacts to transportation anticipated.	Reduced helicopter supported transport in the Wilderness Area related to IPID maintenance activities	No long-term impacts to transportation anticipated.	No long-term impacts to transportation anticipated.	Similar to Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Cultural Resources	For all projects, coordination with DAHP and mitigation measures would be required.	Alpine Lakes dams are eligible for listing under the National Register of Historic Places. Mitigation measures would be required to avoid significant adverse impacts. For all projects, coordination with DAHP and mitigation measures would be required.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1

Resources	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Indian Sacred Sites	No expected adverse impacts to Indian Sacred Sites.	Ongoing coordination with potentially affected tribes and compliance with regulations would ensure any potential issues would be addressed prior to construction.	Similar to Alternative 1	Less than Alternative 1	Greater than Alternative 1	Similar to Alternative 1
Indian Trust Assets and Fishing Harvest	No significant long- term impacts as required by Guiding Principles.	No significant long- term impacts as required by Guiding Principles	No significant long- term impacts as required by Guiding Principles	No significant long- term impacts as required by Guiding Principles	No significant long- term impacts as required by Guiding Principles	No significant long- term impacts as required by Guiding Principles
Socioeconomics	Assumed lowest socioeconomic benefits because fewer projects would be implemented.	Lowest construction costs, job creation, and long-term economic benefit of Program Alternatives.	Highest construction costs, job creation, and long-term economic benefit of Program Alternatives.	Higher construction jobs and long-term economic benefit than Alternatives 1 and 4.	Higher construction jobs and long-term economic benefit than Alternative 1.	Highest construction costs, job creation, and long-term economic benefit of Program Alternatives.
Environmental Justice	Ongoing projects are not expected to disproportionately impact minority or low income communities.	Projects are not expected to disproportionately impact minority or low income communities.	Projects are not expected to disproportionately impact minority or low income communities.	Projects are not expected to disproportionately impact minority or low income communities.	Projects are not expected to disproportionately impact minority or low income communities.	Projects are not expected to disproportionately impact minority or low income communities.

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Many of the projects proposed under the Program Alternatives could advance under the No-action Alternative. Ongoing projects would likely include work at LNFH to implement water re-use, water quality improvements, and groundwater augmentation. Additionally, Fish Screening Compliance, COIC Irrigation Efficiencies and Pump Exchange, and some fish passage would likely continue. The construction level, short-term impacts for these project elements would be the same under the Program Alternatives and the No-action Alternative. But because fewer projects would likely be implemented, overall construction-related impacts would be lowest under the No-action Alternative compared with other alternatives. IPID and USFWS would likely maintain and upgrade their storage facilities under the No-action Alternative, and construction level impacts could be similar to those discussed in the Program Alternatives.

The short-term impacts identified for Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5 are similar because they contain many of the same projects. The most significant difference is there would be fewer construction-related impacts in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area under Alternative 2, 3, and 5 and more along the Wenatchee River corridor. This could lead to increased impacts to fish and shorelines with the construction of a Wenatchee River pump stations under Alternative 2, 3, and 5, but fewer impacts to other threatened and endangered species and wilderness users. Alternative 3 would have no construction-related short-term impacts in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

Alternative 4 would have the greatest construction impacts because it is made up of the most projects. In addition to the short-term impacts identified for Alternative 1 in common with Alternative 4, there would be additional impacts from building two additional storage enhancement projects, and expending storage at Eightmile Lake. In addition to Alternative 4 having more projects, the scale of the storage projects is relatively larger than the scale of other water development projects proposed in Alternative 1.

Long-Term

Implementation of the Icicle Strategy would provide benefit to Icicle Creek Subbasin by meeting the Guiding Principles. The Guiding Principles, which are discussed in detail in Section 1.2, The Icicle Strategy Guiding Principles, of this document, include improved instream flows, improved sustainability of LNFH, protection of the tribal and non-tribal fish harvest, improved domestic supply, improved agricultural reliability, enhancement of Icicle Creek habitat, and compliance with state and federal laws and Wilderness Acts. All Program Alternatives would meet the Guiding Principles and provide these benefits; although there are important differences, which are summarized below. Additionally, all the Program Alternatives would increase resiliency to stream impacts resulting from climate change. Table 4-8 provides an overview of long-term impacts for each Program Alternative and the No-action Alternative.

The No-action Alternative would not meet the goals and provide the benefits prescribed in the Guiding Principles, although some instream flow, LNFH, fish passage, and screening improvements would be made. Under the No-action Alternative, ongoing projects could increase streamflow by approximately 32 cfs, with localized benefit in water quality, fish habitat, and improved riparian vegetation. Impacts of the No-action Alternative would include decreased ability to respond to climate change and conflict between water users would not be resolved. Under the No-action Alternative, IPID would

still manage, operate, and repair their dam sites, so long-term impacts identified by these activities would still likely occur under the No-action Alternative.

Alternative 1 would provide 88 cfs of instream flow benefit and meet all the Guiding Principles. Additionally, Alternative 1 would allow flexibility in flow management and allow the instream flow goal of 100 cfs to be met in 2080 under low, medium, and high climate change scenarios. Additionally, under Alternative 1 there would be net-benefit water quality improvements, increased available water for out-of-stream users, improved habitat benefit for fish and wildlife, and improved water-based recreational opportunities. Impacts of Alternative 1 would include noise disturbance resulting from the operation of a pump station, and aesthetic impacts resulting from increased drawdown at Eightmile Lake and installation of modernized equipment in the ALWA, which could be minimized by construction design.

Alternative 2 would provide 83 cfs of instream flow benefit and meet all the Guiding Principles. Additionally, Alternative 2 would allow the instream flow goal of 100 cfs to be met in 2080 under low and medium climate change scenarios, but not under a high climate change scenario. Many of the net benefits to water quality, water use, habitat, and recreation that would exist under Alternative 1 would also exist under Alternative 2 because of the commonality of projects. Additionally, Alternative 2 would have many of the same impacts as Alternative 1. The impact of Alternative 2 compared to Alternative 1 is reduced flexibility in flow management that would result from not implementing the Alpine Lake Optimization, Modernization, and Automation Project.

Alternative 3 would provide 71 cfs of instream flow benefit and meet all the Guiding Principles. Many of the net benefits to water quality, water use, habitat, and recreation that would exist under Alternative 1 would also exist under Alternative 3 because many projects are common to both alternatives. In addition, many of the impacts under Alternative 1 would also occur under Alternative 3. The primary impacts of Alternative 3 compared to Alternative 1 would be less resiliency to climate change and no flexibility in flow management.

Alternative 4 would provide 131 cfs of instream flow benefit and meet all the Guiding Principles. Alternative 1 would allow flexibility in flow management and allow the instream flow goal of 100 cfs to be met in 2080 under low, medium, and high climate change scenarios. As with other alternatives, there would also be net benefits to water quantity, water use, and water-based recreation. Alternative 4 would have the greatest impact on wilderness character and recreation in the Wilderness Area. This is because more infrastructure would be built or expanded in the Wilderness Area. Additionally, this would have an increased impact on shoreline vegetation and habitat.

Alternative 5 would provide 195 cfs of instream flow benefit and meet all the Guiding Principles. Additionally, Alternative 5 would allow the instream flow goal of 100 cfs to be met in 2080 under low, medium, and high climate change scenarios. Many of the net benefits to water quality, water use, habitat, and recreation that would exist under Alternative 1 would also exist under Alternative 5 because of the commonality of projects. Additionally, Alternative 5 would have many of the same impacts as Alternative 1.

Environmental Commitments

Environmental commitments are measures or practices to reduce or avoid adverse effects resulting from project operations (long-term impacts). The projects elements proposed in the Program Alternatives are at various stages in the planning process, so the detail of specific mitigation measures varies. Additional measures would be developed during project level environmental review if needed. The following sections summarizes major environmental commitments for the Icicle Strategy.

Earth, Surface Water, Water Quality, Shorelines, and Fish

The primarily long-term impact associated with the Program Alternatives is increased flow, habitat, and improved water quality. Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from increased streamflow was identified as a potential impact. However, this increased potential for erosion and sedimentation is expected to be non-significant given that increased flows will remain within the natural flow range, which high flows in Icicle creek already have scour forming flows. The potential for these impacts would be mitigated by following the required regulatory permits for construction and operation of projects. Benefits to vegetation, riparian habitat, floodplain function, and the riverine ecosystem are anticipated to also counter act these impacts. Additional impacts include fish and redd stranding associated with releases for the Alpine Lakes. Alpine Lake releases can be timed and managed to minimize these impacts.

Aesthetics, Recreation, and Wilderness

Potential impacts to aesthetics could result from construction of the COIC and the IPID pump exchange projects. The COIC pump exchange is included in all Program Alternatives. Some form of an IPID pump exchange is included in Alternative 2, Alternative 3, and Alternative 5. Potential impacts can be minimized based on siting or use of vegetation screen.

Aesthetic impacts are also possible under the Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization, and Automation Project. This project is included in Alterative 1 and Alternative 4. The greatest potential long-term impact is from new equipment installed to automate lake releases. This equipment also has the potential to impact ALWA wilderness character³. Designing structures to camouflage into the natural environment and using local construction materials can minimize these impacts. The actual impacts of the drawdown on aesthetics is expected to be less than significant because this conditional already exists, although less frequently.

The Eightmile Lake Storage Restoration Project also has the potential to create visual impacts. This project is proposed under Alternative 1 and 2. One potential impact is the new dam structure. This also has the potential to impact wilderness character. Involving an architect in the design of the facility to ensure it matches the look of the current dam structure and blends into the natural environment will help minimize this impact. The

³ As established in the 1964 Wilderness Act, wilderness preservation is "for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character."

increase in lake level also has the potential to impact current camp locations at Eightmile Lake. However, with the modest rise in lake level, this impact would be minor.

Storage enhancement projects proposed under Alternative 4 have the potential to impact aesthetics, wilderness character, and recreation. These impacts and specific mitigation measures would be addressed in project-level environmental review.

Land-Use

All land acquisitions or easements for projects proposed in the four Program Alternatives would need to provide appropriate compensation in accordance with applicable State or Federal regulations. Any land acquired under the Habitat Enhancement project, which is included in all Program Alternatives, would require a willing seller.

Climate Change

Changes in streamflow and water availability caused by climate change will constrain instream and out-of-stream uses. The Program Alternatives would provide for increased streamflow and the flexibility to adaptively manage flow in response to conditions.

Cultural Resources

Four of the five dams and water release structures at the Alpine Lakes are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. To reduce cultural resources impacts associated with the Alpine Lakes Optimization, Modernization, and Automation Project and the Eightmile Storage Restoration Project coordination with DAHP would occur to identify appropriate mitigation. With implementation of mitigation, these projects are not anticipated to result in any significant impacts on cultural resources. Mitigation measures might include maintaining some historical infrastructure and ensuring structure design is consistent with the historical structures.

For all projects that involve ground disturbance, additional cultural resource review would be required once specific locations for project elements are identified. Coordination in affected tribes and DAHP would help minimize any potential impacts. Prior to construction, any potential long-term impacts affecting cultural resources would be addressed.

Consultation and Coordination

The concluding sections of this Executive Summary briefly describes the public Involvement process and the numerous agencies coordinated and consulted with leading up to and during the SEPA process for the Icicle Strategy.

Public Involvement

Public involvement allows interested and affected individuals, organizations, agencies, and other governmental entities to be consulted and included in the decision-making process. The IWG has incorporated public involvement into their quarterly meetings, which are open to the public, and have made numerous presentations at conferences, to local community groups, and individual stakeholder groups to raise awareness of the Icicle Strategy and the PEIS process. The IWG co-leads Chelan County and Ecology also solicited comments from the public on the proposed Icicle Strategy through the SEPA

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

scoping process to help shape the alternatives considered in this document and the analysis of the impacts. Formal and informal input was used.

The SEPA Scoping process began on February 9, 2016, when the co-leads issued a threshold determination of significance on the Icicle Strategy. Scoping is the process of soliciting input on a proposal to define the scope of the EIS. The comments received during the scoping process allowed the co-leads to identify significant issues, identify elements of the environment that could be affected, develop alternatives, and determine the appropriate environmental documents to be prepared.

Under WAC 197-11-410, the co-leads elected to expand the scoping process, and held a public open house in Leavenworth, Washington on April 20, 2016. Approximately 70 participants attended the open house. At the meeting, the co-leads provided a presentation that included an overview of the SEPA process, the Icicle Strategy, and Alternative 1. Additionally, display materials and handouts were available. Public comments were accepted at the meeting and until May 11, 2016.

Agency Consultation and Coordination

Chelan County and Ecology are the co-lead agencies responsible for the preparation of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) and meeting lead agency obligations required by SEPA. The co-lead agencies discussed the Icicle Strategy with National Marine Fisheries Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, US Bureau of Reclamation, US Army Corp of Engineers, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washing Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Confederated Tribes and Banks of the Yakama Nation, and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Several of these agencies are represented on the IWG. The co-lead agencies will continue to coordinate and consult with these agencies regarding other applicable regulatory requirements as an alternative is selected and individual projects begin to move forward.