

Ecology Northwest Regional Office

MEMORANDUM

February 16, 1989

TO: George Krill
FROM: Roy Bishop *Roy*
SUBJECT: White River Fish Hatchery - Ground Water Application G1-25214

As you requested and discussed with Herman Huggins on February 15, 1989, the following describes the project (including historical background) up to our current involvement:

1. Project Description

Applicant: Puget Sound Power & Light is developing the project for the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe to satisfy litigation.

Date of Application: March 29, 1988

Water Source: Wells (in hydraulic continuity with White River)

Quantity Requested: 4480 gpm (10 cfs)

Use: Group domestic/fish hatchery operation (domestic is associated with hatchery operation).

Location: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, T.20N., R.6E., W.M., King County, Washington, two miles south of Enumclaw. Wells and hatchery are located on the right bank (King County side) of the White River just upstream of the Puget Power diversion weir and canal diverting water to Lake Tapps (canal diversion is on left bank - Pierce County) under claim of vested right. Discharge would be into existing fish ladder to attract fish to hatchery. Discharge would be below the Lake Tapps diversion pool.

2. Historical Background

There are two projects on the White River that regulate the water flow. Mud Mountain Dam, a flood control structure that stores water during periods of high flow, is a federal project operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The other project, 5.4 miles below Mud Mountain Dam, is a White River hydroelectric development known as the White River Project. It is owned and operated by Puget Sound Power and Light Co. and functions primarily to divert water from White River to Lake Tapps. Fish-handling facilities, including ladders and traps, are built into the flume intake structure, which were constructed and were maintained and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Fisheries. These fish facilities were added to the project in 1949 by the Corps to conserve fish resources of the White River affected by the construction of the Mud Mountain Dam. Twenty-five cfs of water is taken continuously from