

Exhibit J

Project Permits

- Department of Ecology – Dam Safety Office File: SA28-0131
- Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife – Hydraulic Project Approval: 25763
- Skamania County Community Development Department – Shoreline Exemption
- US Army Corp of Engineers – Nationwide Permit 27 Authorization NWS-2018-1151 (including DOE Water Quality Order #20811)



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PO Box 47600 • Olympia, WA 98504-7600 • 360-407-6000
711 for Washington Relay Service • Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341

October 16, 2023

Ian Sinks
Columbia Land Trust
850 Officers Row
Vancouver, WA 98661

Re: Camp Kwoneesum Dam Removal Approval
DSO File: SA28-0131

Dear Ian Sinks:

This letter will act as our approval of the proposed Camp Kwoneesum Dam removal plans. The final revised plans and specifications for the dam safety elements of this project have been received, and the changes properly address the issues raised in our previous discussions and correspondence with your engineer.

The \$10.00 dam decommissioning fee has been paid. Also, the Emergency Action Plan has been reviewed and is acceptable to the Dam Safety Office. According to your engineering documents and other clarifications to Dam Safety, the reservoir drawdown rate will not exceed 2 feet per day. Therefore, the plans and specifications for this project are hereby approved.

When they become available, we will need a copy of the contractor's submittals for the pumps for the stream diversions, including copies of the pump curves. We realize that the dam removal work will have already started before the contractor's submittals for the pumps will be available. This is a condition of our permit for you to proceed with the dam removal work.

Please note that our approval is limited to those elements of the plans and specifications directly related to the dam safety elements of the decommissioning of the dam. If significant change orders are required to meet changed field conditions, those changes must be coordinated and approved by the Dam Safety Office.

Dam Safety field inspections

Ecology's Dam Safety engineers will periodically observe the dam safety elements of the dam removal work to independently confirm that the conditions assumed in the design stage are valid for actual field conditions and verify that the work is proceeding in accordance with the

approved plans, specifications, and emergency action plan. Particular emphasis is placed on observing and documenting those elements considered critical to the safety of the embankment during the removal process.

For this project, the critical stages of work that we are particularly interested in attending or observing include:

1. A pre-construction conference with the contractor(s) with regard to reservoir drawdown and stream diversion activities.
2. Reservoir drawdown activities, including verification and documentation of the reservoir drawdown rate. According to your engineering documents and other clarifications to Dam Safety, the reservoir drawdown rate will not exceed 2 feet per day.
3. When they become available from the contractor, Dam Safety will need a copy of the contractor's submittals for the pumps for the stream diversions, including copies of the pump curves, along with a copy of your approval or acceptance of the contractor's submittals.
4. Installation of the stream diversion facilities, including stream diversion pipelines and stream diversion pumps.
5. Final inspection to verify that the dam embankment and appurtenant facilities have been removed and the site restored such that the dam can no longer impound more than 10 acre-ft of water.

To facilitate our inspection scheduling, the Dam Safety Office must be kept informed of all construction activities related to the embankment. Please provide us with a construction schedule that includes the critical items listed above. As construction proceeds, we will also need verbal and written construction schedule updates as the schedule is revised. This will help expedite our approval of any change orders that may become necessary and will also help expedite our acceptance of the completed project.

Dam Safety project close-out

Prior to closing-out our records for this project, the following items are required:

- **Advance approval of change orders** that affect the dam safety aspects of the removal work, especially related to reservoir drawdown rates or stream diversions.
- **Engineer's declaration of construction completion.** See *Guidelines Part II*, Sections 4.6 and 4.7. This is the Engineer's statement that the dam was decommissioned in accordance with the approved plans, specifications and change orders. This document, plus Dam Safety's concurrence based on our field inspections of dam removal activities, will allow Dam Safety to close out our records for removal of Camp Kwoneesum Dam.
- **Final site topographic documentation** to verify that the dam embankment and appurtenant facilities have been removed and the site restored such that the dam can no longer impound any water. We anticipate that the final site topographic documentation for the owner's records will suffice for Dam Safety's records.

Technical assistance

As always, Dam Safety engineers are available to provide technical assistance to project owners, engineers and contractors in understanding and addressing the dam safety requirements for their specific project. Early and open communication helps provide a smooth integration of dam safety requirements into the project and helps expedite Dam Safety's engineering reviews and project authorizations.

We look forward to working with you and your engineer and contractor on this project. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Craig Jordan, P.E. at craig.jordan@ecy.wa.gov or (360) 688-8743.

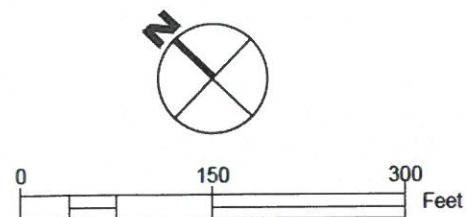
Sincerely,



Craig Jordan, P.E.
Dam Safety Office
Water Resources Program

Enclosure: Approved Plans

CC: Peter Barber



LEGEND

- EXISTING RIVER PATHWAYS
- EXISTING GRADE
- EXISTING RESERVOIR
- EXISTING DAM AND SPILLWAY
- EXISTING FOREST ROADS
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (VEHICLES)
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (OFF ROAD)
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (TO REMAIN)
- PROJECT BOUNDARY AREA
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- PROPOSED TRIBUTARIES
- STAGING AND STOCKPILE
- WATER TURBIDITY MONITORS
- 12 IN. HDPE WELDED JOINT SDR-17 DIVERSION PIPE
- ELECTRIC CABLE
- DIVERSION DAM
- MINIMUM INITIAL DRAWDOWN
- ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW)

(4) GENERATORS AND CONTAINMENT FUEL PODS. PROVIDE FUELS SPILL CONTAINMENT AREA AT GENERATORS AND FUEL PODS.

PUMP WIRED TO GENERATORS BY ELECTRIC CABLE

TEMPORARY FILL, 15 SY, 15 CY

NORTH TRIBUTARY

NORTH TRIBUTARY 12 IN. HDPE DIVERSION PIPE

EPHEMERAL STREAM 4 IN. HDPE DIVERSION PIPE. PUMP TO NORTH TRIBUTARY.

PUMP WIRED TO GENERATORS BY ELECTRIC CABLE

EPHEMERAL STREAM

TEMPORARY FILL, 5 SY, 5 CY

PUMP WIRED TO GENERATORS BY ELECTRIC CABLE

EAST TRIBUTARY

TEMPORARY FILL, 12 SY, 12 CY

EAST TRIBUTARY 12 IN. HDPE DIVERSION PIPE

KWONEESUM RESERVOIR EXISTING WSE = 931.00

DIVERSION PIPE SET ON SUSPENDED LOG SUPPORTS

WEST TRIBUTARY

WEST TRIBUTARY 12 IN. HDPE DIVERSION PIPE

TEMPORARY FILL, 12 SY, 12 CY

PUMP WIRED TO GENERATORS BY ELECTRIC CABLE

EXISTING KWONEESUM DAM

APPROXIMATE DAM FOOT PRINT IS BASED ON CHM2 HILL DRAWINGS

EXISTING OUTLET PIPE

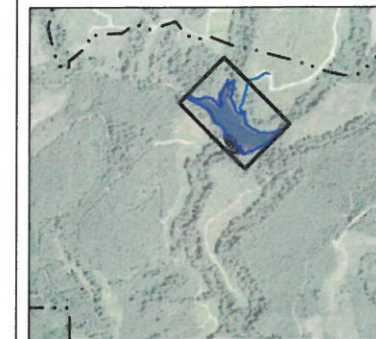
EXISTING KWONEESUM DAM CONCRETE SPILLWAY

WILDBOY CREEK

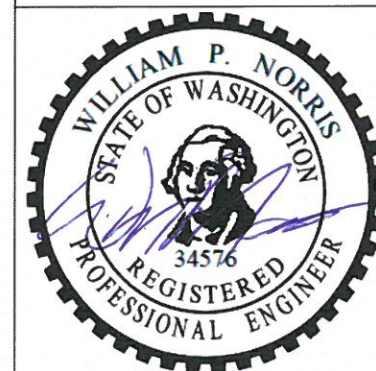
TRIBUTARY HDPE DIVERSION PIPES PUMPED TO TEXAS CREEK

PLAN VIEW

Notes:



SHEET LOCATION



3	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
REV:	DESCRIPTION:	BY:	DATE:
STATUS:			

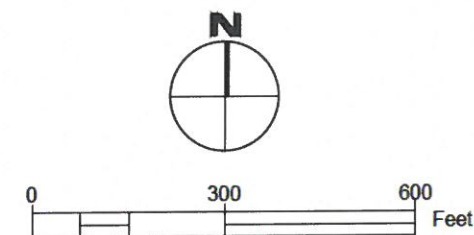
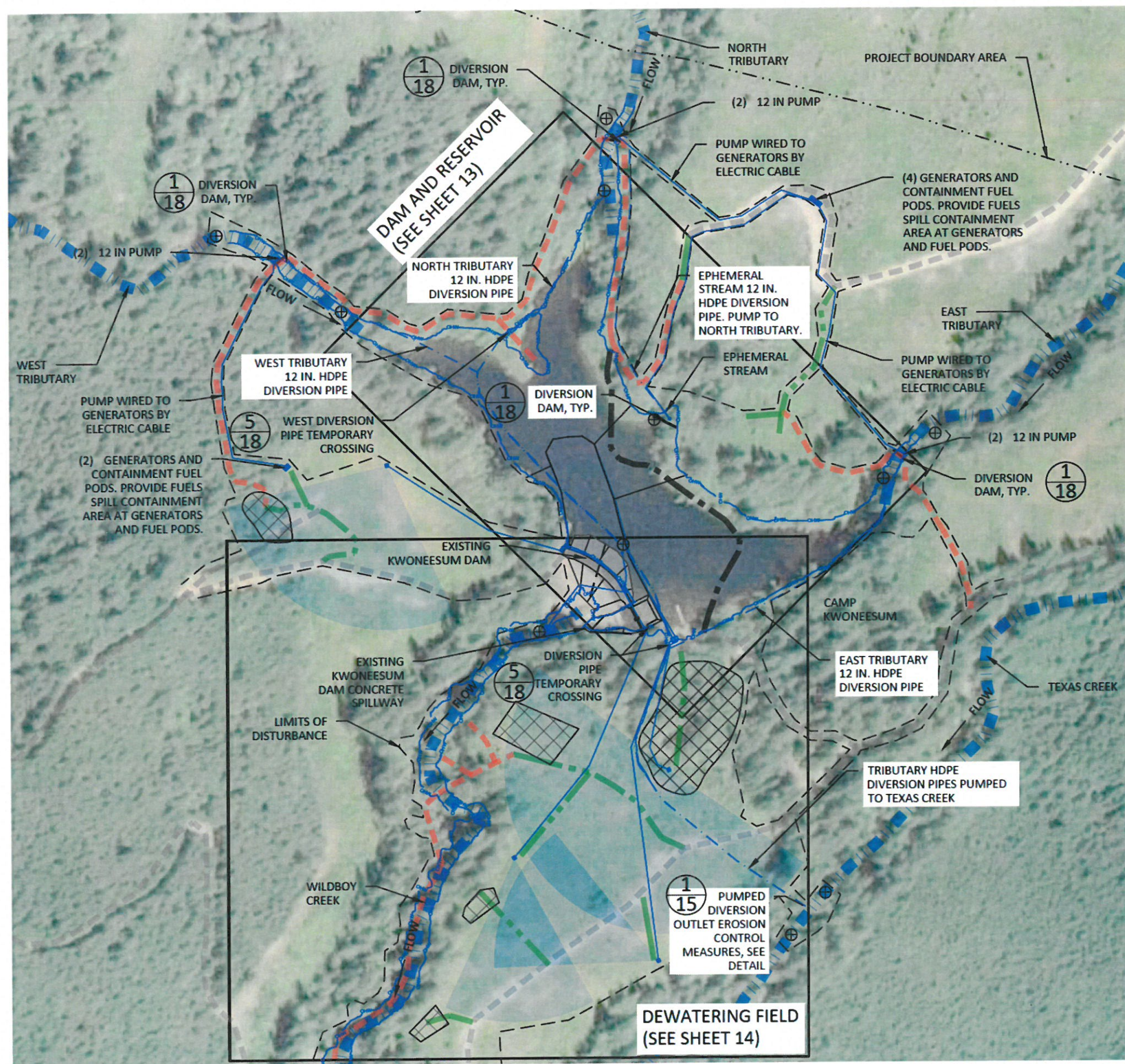
PARR
excellence
302 W. Steuben St. #6
Bingen, WA 98605
www.erslife.com

CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665

SITE: KWONEESUM DAM
REMOVAL DESIGN

TITLE: KWONEESUM RESERVOIR
AND DAM -
CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

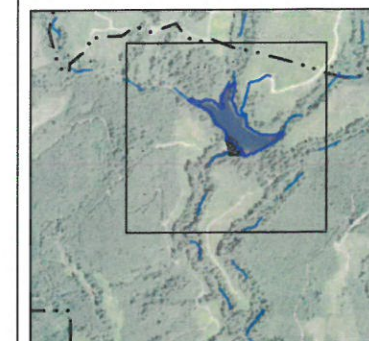
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PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO: 10	Total Sheets: 80	



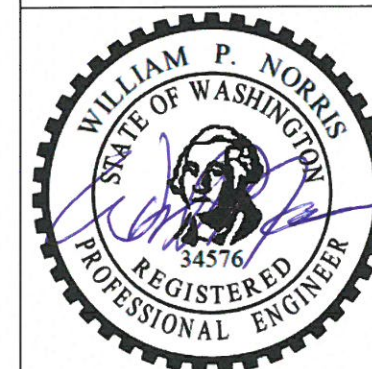
LEGEND

- EXISTING RIVER PATHWAYS
- EXISTING GRADE
- EXISTING RESERVOIR
- EXISTING DAM AND SPILLWAY
- EXISTING FOREST ROADS
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (VEHICLES)
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (OFF ROAD)
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS (TO REMAIN)
- PROJECT BOUNDARY AREA
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW)
- STAGING AND STOCKPILE
- ⊗ WATER TURBIDITY MONITORS
- PUMP
- 12 IN. HDPE DEWATERING PIPE
- ELECTRIC CABLE
- 6-INCH CONVEYANCE PIPE
- SPRAY AREA

Notes:



SHEET LOCATION



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REV:	DESCRIPTION:	BY:	DATE:
STATUS:			

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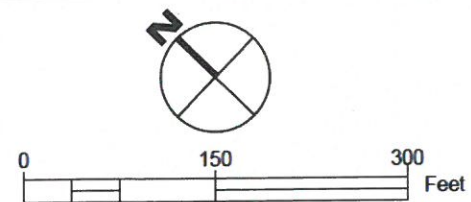
302 W. Steuben St. #6
Bingen, WA 98605
www.ers4life.com

COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA, 98665

SITE: KWONEESUM DAM
REMOVAL DESIGN

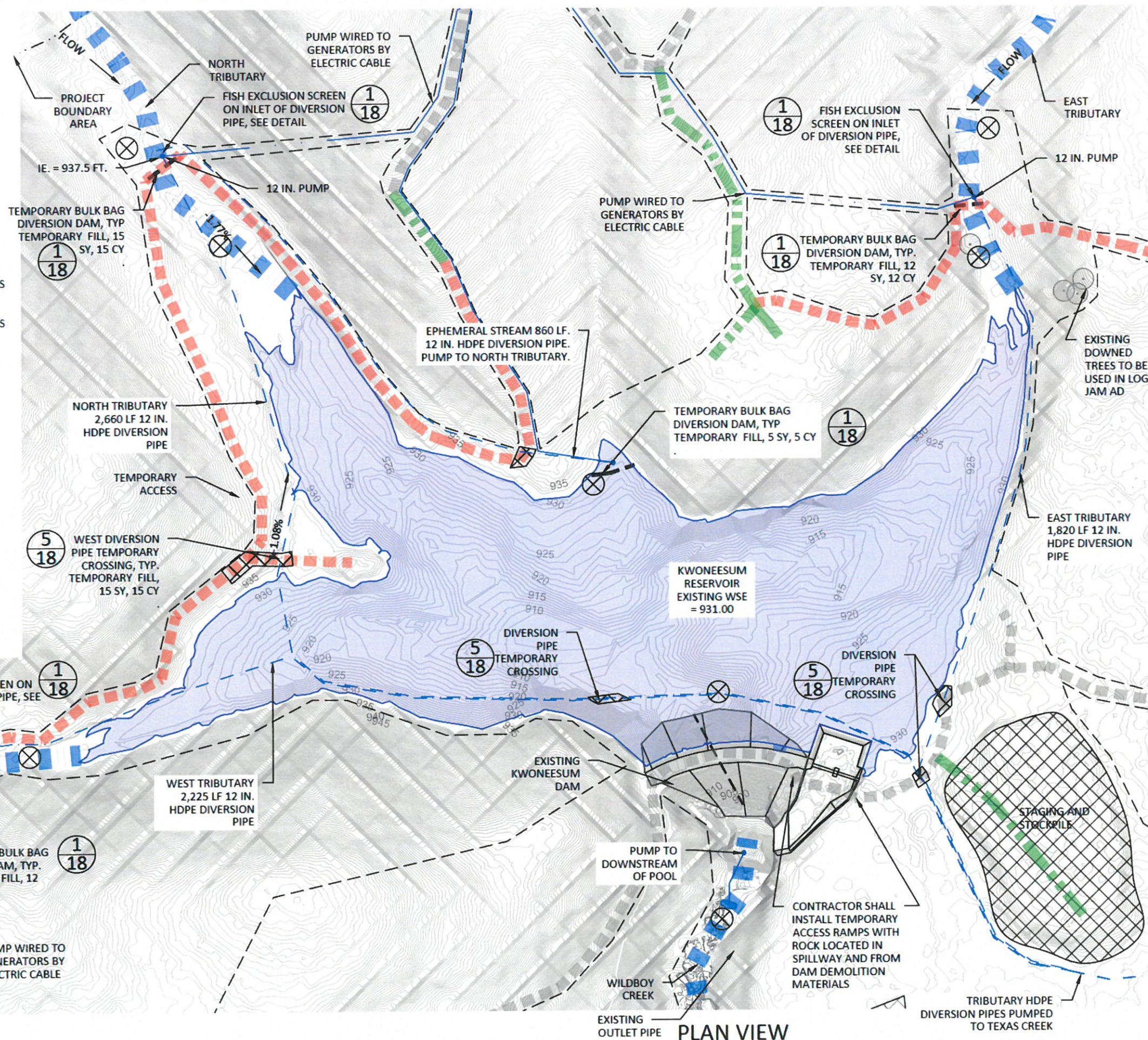
TITLE: KWONEESUM RESERVOIR
AND DAM - INITIAL
DRAWDOWN SITE PLAN

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
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PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO:	Total Sheets:	
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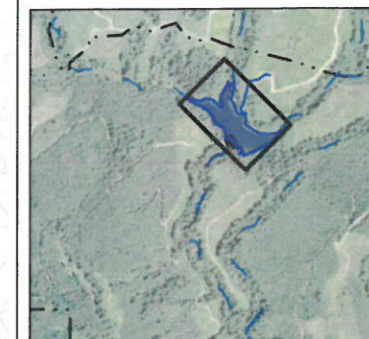


LEGEND

- EXISTING RIVER PATHWAYS
- EXISTING GRADE
- EXISTING RESERVOIR
- EXISTING DAM AND SPILLWAY
- EXISTING FOREST ROADS
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (VEHICLES)
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (OFF ROAD)
- PROJECT BOUNDARY AREA
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- STAGING AND STOCKPILE
- WATER TURBIDITY MONITORS
- 12 IN. HDPE WELDED JOINT SDR-17 DIVERSION PIPE
- ELECTRICAL WIRE
- 6-INCH CONVEYANCE PIPE
- DIVERSION DAM
- ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW)



Notes:

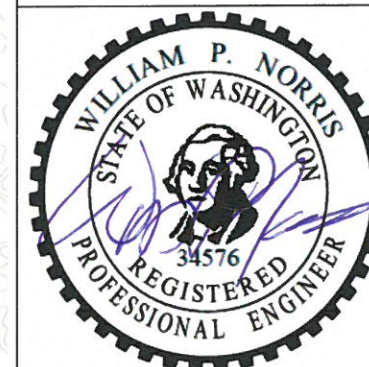


SHEET LOCATION

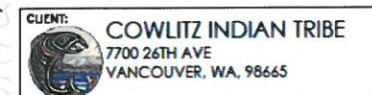
NOTES:

RESERVOIR OPERATIONS ESCP PROVIDED BY EXISTING DAM.

RESERVOIR OHW AREA = 10.83 ACRES



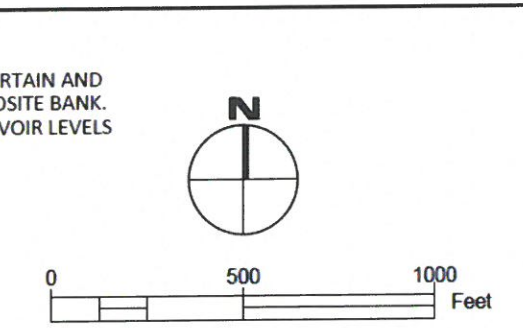
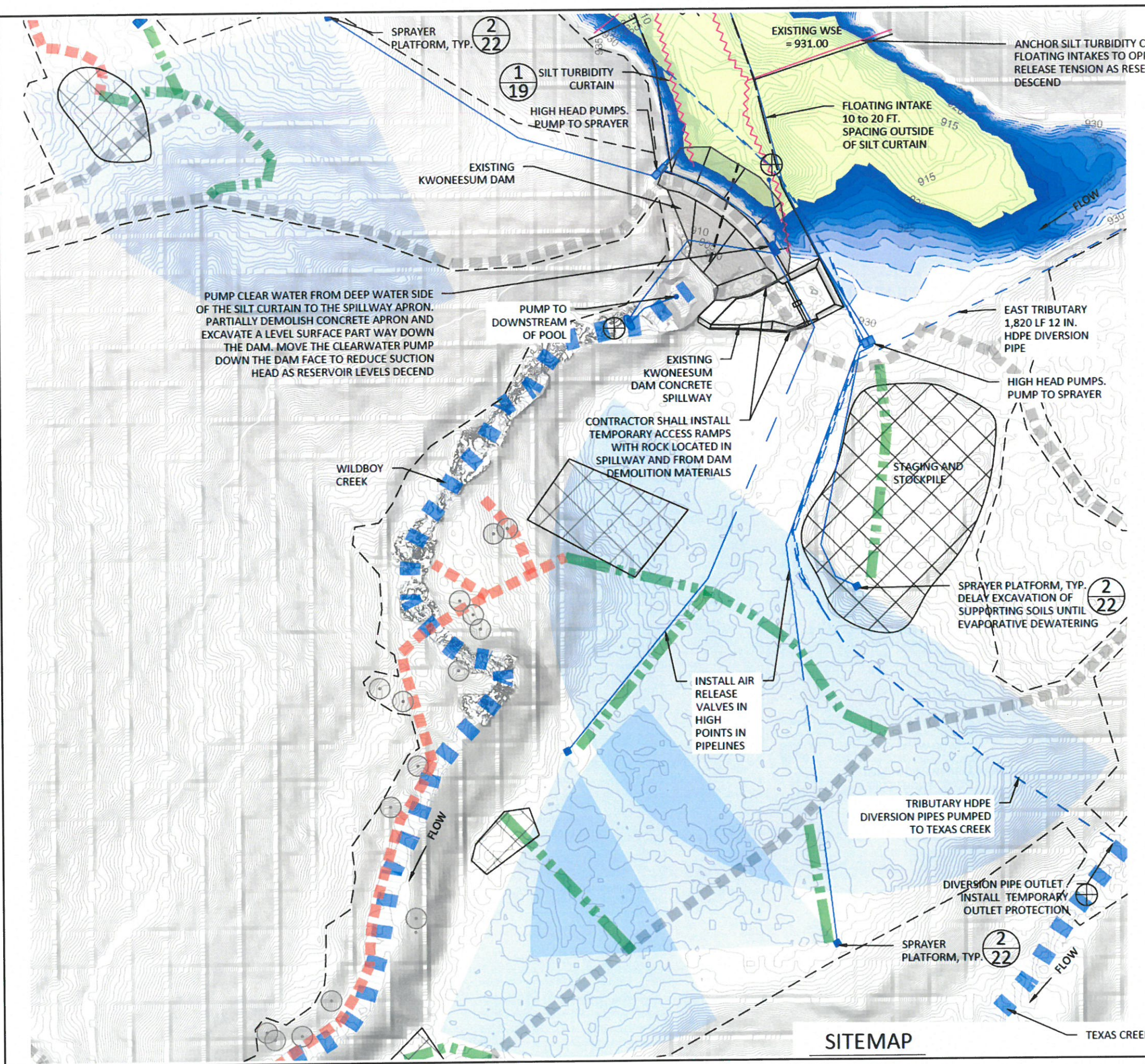
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STATUS:			



SITE: KWONEESUM DAM REMOVAL DESIGN

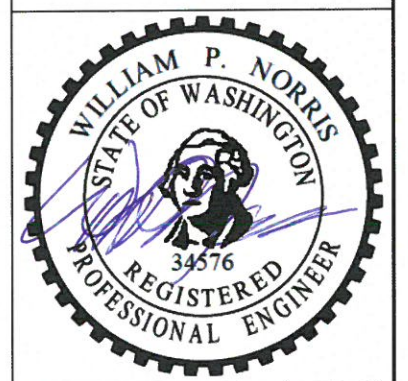
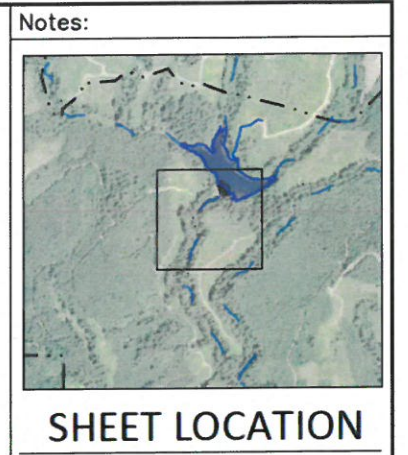
TITLE: KWONEESUM RESERVOIR AND DAM - SURFACE WATER DIVERSION PLAN

SCALE:	DATE: 6/4/21	DRAWN: RP	CHECKED: BN
PROJ. NO: -	DRAWING NO: 12	Total Sheets: 80	



- LEGEND**
- EXISTING RIVER PATHWAYS
 - EXISTING GRADE
 - EXISTING RESERVOIR
 - EXISTING DAM AND SPILLWAY
 - EXISTING FOREST ROADS
 - PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (VEHICLES)
 - PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS (OFF ROAD)
 - PROJECT BOUNDARY AREA
 - LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
 - STAGING AND STOCKPILE
 - WATER TURBIDITY MONITORS
 - 12 IN. HDPE WELDED JOINT SDR-17 DIVERSION PIPE
 - 6-INCH CONVEYANCE PIPE
 - SILT TURBIDITY CURTAIN
 - DIVERSION DAM
 - 10 FT DRAW DOWN
 - FINE SEDIMENT AREA AFTER INITIAL DRAW DOWN
 - SPRAY INFILTRATION AREA

NOTE:
"DEWATERING FIELD" INCLUDES THE
AREAS WHERE WATER FROM
FLOATING INTAKES WILL BE SPRAYED
FOR LAND APPLICATION.



3	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
REV.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE
STATUS:			

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Bingen, WA 98605
www.ers4life.com

CLIENT: **COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE**
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA, 98665

SITE: **KWONEESUM DAM
REMOVAL DESIGN**

TITLE: **KWONEESUM RESERVOIR
AND DAM - INITIAL
DRAWDOWN PLAN**

SCALE:	DATE: 6/4/21	DRAWN: RP	CHECKED: BN
PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO: 14	Total Sheets: 80	



State of Washington
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Mailing Address: PO Box 43234, Olympia, WA 98504-3234, (360) 902-2200, TDD (360) 902-2207
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street SE, Olympia, WA

July 20, 2023

Cascade Environmental Group
Tammy Stout
422 NW 8th Ave
Portland, OR 97209-3529

Dear Tammy Stout:

**SUBJECT: YOUR APPLICATION FOR KWONEESUM DAM REMOVAL PROJECT,
WDFW APPLICATION ID: 25763**

On July 23, 2021, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) first received your application materials for a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) for the project referenced above.

Your request for a minor modification of your existing HPA has been approved.

Due to project delays, the timing provision is amended to shift project schedule by one year and now reads:

1. TIMING LIMITATION: You may begin in water work above the dam on May 15th, 2024 and must complete the project by August 11, 2026, provided:
- a) In water work for 2024 shall occur between May 15th and September 30th.
 - b) In water work for 2025 shall occur between July 15th and September 30th.
 - c) In water work for 2026 shall occur between July 15th and August 11th.

Additionally, the following plan changes are approved:

- Using a gravity diversion system approach in addition to a pumped diversion system approach.
- Adding two sites for temporary storage/drying of sediment as identified in "Fig2_ConstructionElements.pdf" received on 7/18/2023.

Please attach this letter to your HPA on-site.

If you have any questions, please call me at 360-839-3508.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Amaia Smith". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Amaia Smith
Habitat Biologist



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

Washington Department of
Fish & Wildlife
PO Box 43234
Olympia, WA 98504-3234
(360) 902-2200

Issued Date: August 12, 2021
Project End Date: September 30, 2025

Permit Number: 2021-5-51+01
FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A
Application ID: 25763

PERMITTEE	AUTHORIZED AGENT OR CONTRACTOR
Cowlitz Indian Tribe ATTENTION: Pete Barber 7700 NE 26th Ave Vancouver, WA 98665	Cascade Environmental Group ATTENTION: Tammy Stout 422 NW 8th Ave Portland, OR 97209-3529

Project Name: Kwoneesum Dam Removal Project



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

Washington Department of
Fish & Wildlife
PO Box 43234
Olympia, WA 98504-3234
(360) 902-2200

Issued Date: August 12, 2021

Permit Number: 2021-5-51+01

Project End Date: September 30, 2025

FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A

Application ID: 25763

Project Description: The Cowlitz Indian Tribe and the Columbia Land Trust are the primary partners for this dam removal project. Both entities have received support from several funding partners and donors for the purchase of the parcel and design of the dam removal project. The Cowlitz Indian Tribe is the lead entity for dam removal, restoring fish passage, and habitat restoration. The Columbia Land Trust is the landowner and steward. The Cowlitz Indian Tribe has sponsored development of designs for the removal of the Camp Kwoneesum Dam with the goal of connecting approximately 6.5 miles of stream habitat for Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed Lower Columbia Steelhead and Lower Columbia coho salmon.

The Project proposes to remove the dam and restore riverine processes and habitat to the three tributaries upstream from the dam, within the reservoir footprint and from the reservoir pool to an approximately one-half mile reach of Wildboy Creek downstream from the dam.

Stream process and habitat improvements will include placement of large wood structures and beneficial coarse sediment repurposed from on-site (original dam construction spoils stockpile, dam removal material, and delta sediments from tributary mouths discharging into the reservoir). Fine sediments from the bottom of the reservoir will be mixed with soils from an on-site stockpile from the original dam construction to create a topsoil growing medium for placement within the drained reservoir footprint. Revegetation (seeding, plantings, and mulch) will stabilize soils following dewatering, grading, and habitat improvements within the reservoir footprint. Disturbed areas will also be seeded and mulched.

The Project proposes an abundance of wood to be placed within the reservoir footprint to emulate pre-disturbance conditions where wood and beaver activity likely dominated channel form, cross sections and profiles. The proposed wood placements are intended to emulate beaver dams' influence on channel form and morphology. There are two existing beaver dens within the reservoir and beaver may move back into the area following construction activities. The proposed wood placements could easily serve as foundation material for beaver dams if beavers do recolonize the area following construction.

Large wood is also proposed for the Wildboy Creek channel. Some reaches of Wildboy Creek have been characterized as a "bedrock cookie sheet". Past use of the site as a splash dam and stream-cleaning, prior to reservoir construction, likely removed existing all large wood from the channel. Channel-spanning log jams with sediment retention will increase flow depths during low flows over such reaches dominated by flat bedrock. Salvaged dam rock will be used to augment channel spanning log jams and form the foundation of pool tailouts. Straw bales have been included in the design to fill the gap between the streambed and channel-spanning logs to help contain rock placed upstream of channel spanning large wood structures. Slash will also be mixed into the large wood structure to provide cover and escape habitat. The salvaged dam rock materials will be overlain with deltaic sand and gravel salvaged from tributary alluvial fans deposited in the existing reservoir.

The design report includes the design criteria and geomorphic assessment that guided design and predict post-dam conditions, as well as significant design considerations to address sediment and water management, attain construction efficiencies and reduce risk.

PROVISIONS



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

Washington Department of
Fish & Wildlife
PO Box 43234
Olympia, WA 98504-3234
(360) 902-2200

Issued Date: August 12, 2021
Project End Date: September 30, 2025

Permit Number: 2021-5-51+01
FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A
Application ID: 25763

1. **TIMING LIMITATION:** You may begin Immediately and shall be completed by September 30, 2025; provided: all instream work shall occur between July 15th and September 30th of any given calendar year.

2. **APPROVED PLANS:** You must accomplish the work per plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, except as modified by this Hydraulic Project Approval. You must have a copy of these plans available on site during all phases of the project construction.

STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT

3. Establish staging areas (used for equipment storage, vehicle storage, fueling, servicing, and hazardous material storage) in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.
4. Design and locate new temporary access roads to prevent erosion and sediment delivery to waters of the state.
5. Limit the removal of native riparian vegetation to the minimum amount necessary to construct the project.
6. Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs in an upland location before using the equipment in or near the water.

CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT

7. Work in the dry watercourse (when no natural flow is occurring in the channel, or when flow is diverted around the job site).
8. Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.
9. All erosion control materials that will remain onsite must be composed of 100% biodegradable materials.
10. Straw used for erosion and sediment control, must be certified free of noxious weeds and their seeds.
11. Prevent project contaminants, such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials, from entering or leaching into waters of the state.
12. Route construction water (wastewater) from the project to an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater. Remove fine sediment and other contaminants before discharging the construction water to waters of the state.
13. Deposit waste material from the project, such as construction debris, silt, excess dirt, or overburden, in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater unless the material is approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for reuse in the project.

IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS

14. During all phases of bypass installation and decommissioning, maintain flows downstream of the project site to ensure survival of all downstream fish.
15. Isolate fish from the work area by using either a total or partial bypass to reroute the stream through a temporary channel or pipe.
16. Install a cofferdam or similar device at the upstream and downstream end of the bypass to prevent backwater from entering the work area.
17. Return diverted water to the channel immediately downstream of the work area. Dissipate flow energy from the diversion to prevent scour or erosion of the channel and bank.
18. If the diversion inlet is a gravity diversion that provides fish passage, place the diversion outlet where it facilitates gradual and safe reentry of fish into the stream channel.
19. If the diversion inlet is a pump diversion in a fish-bearing stream, the pump intake structure must have a fish screen installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070. Screen the pump intake with one of the following:



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

Washington Department of
Fish & Wildlife
PO Box 43234
Olympia, WA 98504-3234
(360) 902-2200

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Permit Number: 2021-5-51+01
FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A
Application ID: 25763

- a) Perforated plate: 0.094 inch (maximum opening diameter);
- b) Profile bar: 0.069 inch (maximum width opening); or
- c) Woven wire: 0.087 inch (maximum opening in the narrow direction).

The minimum open area for all types of fish screens is twenty-seven percent. The screened intake facility must have enough surface area to ensure that the velocity through the screen is less than 0.4 feet per second. Maintain fish screens to prevent injury or entrapment of fish.

20. Remove fish screens on dewatering pumps in the isolated work area only after all fish are safe and excluded from the work area.

21. Isolate pump hose intakes with block nets so that fish cannot get near the intake.

LOCATION #1:	Site Name: Kwoneesum Dam , , WA					
WORK START:	May 1, 2022			WORK END:	March 31, 2023	
<u>WRIA</u>		<u>Waterbody:</u>			<u>Tributary to:</u>	
28 - Salmon - Washougal		Unknown Stream Number			Unknown	
<u>1/4 SEC:</u>	<u>Section:</u>	<u>Township:</u>	<u>Range:</u>	<u>Latitude:</u>	<u>Longitude:</u>	<u>County:</u>
All	08	02 N	05 E	45.672072	-122.218726	Skamania
<u>Location #1 Driving Directions</u>						
From I-5: Take WA-14 E to Washougal. At the traffic circle, take the 3rd exit onto Washougal River Rd and continue for 6.8 miles, turn left on NE Hughes Road. After 1.6 miles on NE Hughes Road, continue straight as it becomes 392nd Ave. After 0.3 miles, NE 392nd Ave turns slightly right and becomes NE 28th St and then continues on to become Miller Road. Continue on Miller Road for 0.9 miles and turn right on NE 39th Street, continue for 0.1 mile, turn left on NE 412th Ave. After 0.2 mile on NE 412th Ave, turn right onto Skamania Mines Road. Travel approximately 2.1 miles to a yellow gate on your right. The gate is locked and will need permission to enter.						

APPLY TO ALL HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVALS

This Hydraulic Project Approval pertains only to those requirements of the Washington State Hydraulic Code, specifically Chapter 77.55 RCW. Additional authorization from other public agencies may be necessary for this project. The person(s) to whom this Hydraulic Project Approval is issued is responsible for applying for and obtaining any additional authorization from other public agencies (local, state and/or federal) that may be necessary for this project.

This Hydraulic Project Approval shall be available on the job site at all times and all its provisions followed by the person (s) to whom this Hydraulic Project Approval is issued and operator(s) performing the work.

This Hydraulic Project Approval does not authorize trespass.



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The person(s) to whom this Hydraulic Project Approval is issued and operator(s) performing the work may be held liable for any loss or damage to fish life or fish habitat that results from failure to comply with the provisions of this Hydraulic Project Approval.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this Hydraulic Project Approval could result in civil action against you, including, but not limited to, a stop work order or notice to comply, and/or a gross misdemeanor criminal charge, possibly punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

All Hydraulic Project Approvals issued under RCW 77.55.021 are subject to additional restrictions, conditions, or revocation if the Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that changed conditions require such action. The person(s) to whom this Hydraulic Project Approval is issued has the right to appeal those decisions. Procedures for filing appeals are listed below.

MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THIS HPA: You may request approval of minor modifications to the required work timing or to the plans and specifications approved in this HPA unless this is a General HPA. If this is a General HPA you must use the Major Modification process described below. Any approved minor modification will require issuance of a letter documenting the approval. A minor modification to the required work timing means any change to the work start or end dates of the current work season to enable project or work phase completion. Minor modifications will be approved only if spawning or incubating fish are not present within the vicinity of the project. You may request subsequent minor modifications to the required work timing. A minor modification of the plans and specifications means any changes in the materials, characteristics or construction of your project that does not alter the project's impact to fish life or habitat and does not require a change in the provisions of the HPA to mitigate the impacts of the modification. If you originally applied for your HPA through the online Aquatic Protection Permitting System (APPS), you may request a minor modification through APPS. A link to APPS is at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/hpa/>. If you did not use APPS you must submit a written request that clearly indicates you are seeking a minor modification to an existing HPA. Written requests must include the name of the applicant, the name of the authorized agent if one is acting for the applicant, the APP ID number of the HPA, the date issued, the permitting biologist, the requested changes to the HPA, the reason for the requested change, the date of the request, and the requestor's signature. Send by mail to: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234, or by email to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov. You should allow up to 45 days for the department to process your request.

MAJOR MODIFICATIONS TO THIS HPA: You may request approval of major modifications to any aspect of your HPA. Any approved change other than a minor modification to your HPA will require issuance of a new HPA. If you originally applied for your HPA through the online Aquatic Protection Permitting System (APPS), you may request a major modification through APPS. A link to APPS is at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/hpa/>. If you did not use APPS you must submit a written request that clearly indicates you are requesting a major modification to an existing HPA. Written requests must include the name of the applicant, the name of the authorized agent if one is acting for the applicant, the APP ID number of the HPA, the date issued, the permitting biologist, the requested changes to the HPA, the reason for the requested change, the date of the request, and the requestor's signature. Send your written request by mail to: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234. You may email your request for a major modification to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov. You should allow up to 45 days for the department to process your request.

APPEALS INFORMATION



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

Washington Department of
Fish & Wildlife
PO Box 43234
Olympia, WA 98504-3234
(360) 902-2200

Issued Date: August 12, 2021
Project End Date: September 30, 2025

Permit Number: 2021-5-51+01
FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A
Application ID: 25763

If you wish to appeal the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) recommends that you first contact the department employee who issued or denied the HPA to discuss your concerns. Such a discussion may resolve your concerns without the need for further appeal action. If you proceed with an appeal, you may request an informal or formal appeal. WDFW encourages you to take advantage of the informal appeal process before initiating a formal appeal. The informal appeal process includes a review by department management of the HPA or denial and often resolves issues faster and with less legal complexity than the formal appeal process. If the informal appeal process does not resolve your concerns, you may advance your appeal to the formal process. You may contact the HPA Appeals Coordinator at (360) 902-2534 for more information.

A. INFORMAL APPEALS: WAC 220-660-460 is the rule describing how to request an informal appeal of WDFW actions taken under Chapter 77.55 RCW. Please refer to that rule for complete informal appeal procedures. The following information summarizes that rule.

A person who is aggrieved by the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of an HPA may request an informal appeal of that action. You must send your request to WDFW by mail to the HPA Appeals Coordinator, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Program, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; e-mail to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; fax to (360) 902-2946; or hand-delivery to the Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington St SE, Habitat Program, Fifth floor. WDFW must receive your request within 30 days from the date you receive notice of the decision. If you agree, and you applied for the HPA, resolution of the appeal may be facilitated through an informal conference with the WDFW employee responsible for the decision and a supervisor. If a resolution is not reached through the informal conference, or you are not the person who applied for the HPA, the HPA Appeals Coordinator or designee may conduct an informal hearing or review and recommend a decision to the Director or designee. If you are not satisfied with the results of the informal appeal, you may file a request for a formal appeal.

B. FORMAL APPEALS: WAC 220-660-470 is the rule describing how to request a formal appeal of WDFW actions taken under Chapter 77.55 RCW. Please refer to that rule for complete formal appeal procedures. The following information summarizes that rule.

A person who is aggrieved by the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of an HPA may request a formal appeal of that action. You must send your request for a formal appeal to the clerk of the Pollution Control Hearings Boards and serve a copy on WDFW within 30 days from the date you receive notice of the decision. You may serve WDFW by mail to the HPA Appeals Coordinator, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Program, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; e-mail to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; fax to (360) 902-2946; or hand-delivery to the Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington St SE, Habitat Program, Fifth floor. The time period for requesting a formal appeal is suspended during consideration of a timely informal appeal. If there has been an informal appeal, you may request a formal appeal within 30 days from the date you receive the Director's or designee's written decision in response to the informal appeal.

C. FAILURE TO APPEAL WITHIN THE REQUIRED TIME PERIODS: If there is no timely request for an appeal, the WDFW action shall be final and unappealable.



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

Washington Department of
Fish & Wildlife
PO Box 43234
Olympia, WA 98504-3234
(360) 902-2200

Issued Date: August 12, 2021
Project End Date: September 30, 2025

Permit Number: 2021-5-51+01
FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A
Application ID: 25763

Habitat Biologist Samuel.Kolb@dfw.wa.gov
Samuel Kolb 360-260-6365

 for Director
WDFW



Skamania County Community Development Department

Building/Fire Marshal • Environmental Health • Planning

Skamania County Courthouse Annex

Post Office Box 1009

Stevenson, Washington 98648

Phone: 509-427-3900 Inspection Line: 509-427-3922

SHORELINE EXEMPTION

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL:	The Project (Camp Kwoneesum Dam Removal) proposes to remove the dam and restore riverine processes and habitat to the three tributaries upstream from the dam, within the reservoir footprint and from the reservoir pool to an approximately one-half mile reach of Wildboy Creek downstream from the dam. The Project area considered for effects and permitting is 64.19 acres. The project is part of a fish habitat enhancement project.
LOCATION:	The location of the project is located in the approximate center of Section 8, Township 2N, Range 5E of the Willamette Meridian in Skamania County
PARCEL NO.:	02-05-00-0-0-0900-00
PROPONENT:	Pete Barber, Cowlitz Indian Tribe 7700 NE 26 th Ave, Vancouver, WA 98665

The applicant seeks a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit Exemption for development activities with Shoreline jurisdiction of the Wildboy Creek. The project area is located within the Rural Conservancy environment.

The proposed project will remove a dam and restore riverine processes and habitat and is considered a fish habitat enhancement project under RCW 77.55.181. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife granted a Hydraulic Project Approval on August 12, 2021.

Pursuant to RCW 90.58.147 and WAC 173-27-040(2)(p):

(p) A public or private project that is designed to improve fish or wildlife habitat or fish passage, when all of the following apply:

- (i) The project has been approved in writing by the department of fish and wildlife;
- (ii) The project has received hydraulic project approval by the department of fish and wildlife pursuant to chapter 77.55 RCW; and
- (iii) The local government has determined that the project is substantially consistent with the local shoreline master program. The local government shall make such determination in a timely manner and provide it by letter to the project proponent. Fish habitat enhancement projects that conform to the provisions of RCW 77.55.181 are determined to be consistent with local shoreline master programs . . .

Because the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has granted a Hydraulic Project Approval and determined that this is a fish habitat enhancement project under RCW 77.55.181,

the request is found to be consistent with the policies and regulations of the Skamania County Shoreline Master Program and satisfies the exemption criteria under SMP Section 2.6 and WAC 173-27-040. An exemption is hereby granted, subject to the following conditions:

- The applicant shall comply with all conditions of the HPA issued by WDFW on August 12, 2021.

A State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Determination of Nonsignificance was issued on August 11, 2021. Additional project information is available from the Community Development upon request.

Decision Date: August 31, 2021



Alan Peters, AICP
Community Development Director

cc: Sam Kolb, WDFW
Miranda Adams, Ecology

APPEALS

Any person aggrieved by the granting of this permit may seek review from the State of Washington Shorelines Hearings Board. Such an appeal must be filed as a request for the same within 21 days of the date of filing and by concurrently filing copies of such request with Ecology and the Attorney General's office. The State Hearings Board regulations of RCW 90.58.180 and Chapter 461-08 WAC apply. A copy of such appeal notice shall also be filed promptly with Skamania County.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SEATTLE DISTRICT
4735 EAST MARGINAL WAY SOUTH, BLDG 1202
SEATTLE, WA 98134-2388

Regulatory Branch

September 27, 2023

Mr. Pete Barber
Cowlitz Indian Tribe
7700 NE 26th Ave
Vancouver, Washington 98665

Reference: NWS-2018-1151
Cowlitz Indian Tribe
(Kwoneesum Dam
Removal)

Dear Mr. Barber:

We have reviewed your application to discharge fill in Kwoneesum Reservoir, Wildboy Creek, unnamed tributaries to Wildboy Creek, and adjacent wetlands, associated with the removal of Kwoneesum Dam near Washougal, Skamania County, Washington. Based on the information you provided to us, Nationwide Permit (NWP) 27, *Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement* (Federal Register December 27, 2021 Vol. 86, No. 245), authorizes your proposal as depicted on the enclosed revised drawings dated July 4, 2023.

In order for this authorization to be valid, you must ensure the work is performed in accordance with the enclosed *NWP 27, Terms and Conditions* and the following special conditions:

- a. To ensure the project results in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services, an as-built report and drawings shall be submitted within six months of project completion. This report should state if any adaptive management is required to ensure a net increase in aquatic resource functions; if this work would require additional impacts to waters of the U.S., you must wait for approval by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Regulatory Branch, before commencing that work. The as-built report must prominently display the reference number NWS-2018-1151.
- b. You shall implement and abide by the revised Project Drawings dated July 4, 2023 and the *Kwoneesum Dam Removal Project, Planting Plan, Maintenance and Monitoring Report*, dated November 2022. The plants shall be installed concurrent or immediately following the work authorized by this permit. A

report, as-built drawing and photographs demonstrating the trees/plants have been installed or a report on the status of project construction must be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Regulatory Branch, within 12 months from the date of permit issuance. You can meet this reporting requirement by completing and submitting the enclosed *Report for Mitigation Work Completion* form.

- c. You must maintain and monitor the survival of installed plantings for five years after the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers accepts the as-built report. Installed plants shall achieve 100% survival during monitoring Years 1 and 2. Installed trees/plants shall achieve at least 80% survival during monitoring Years 3, 4 and 5. Percent survival is based on the total number of plants installed in accordance with the *Kwoneesum Dam Removal Project, Planting Plan, Maintenance and Monitoring Report*, dated November 2022. Individual plants that die must be replaced with native riparian species in or if needed to meet the survival performance standards.
- d. The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA, NRCS) is the lead federal agency for the proposed action. You must implement and abide by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements and/or agreements set forth in the NRCS Conservation Programmatic for Oregon and Washington biological opinion (WCR-2017-7216). The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued a concurrence that the proposed activity is in accordance with the applicable conservation measures described as part of the proposed action and any applicable terms and conditions in the BiOp as outlined in the on March 3, 2022. The lead federal agency made a no effect determination for species under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and provided it to the Corps on April 15, 2022. Failure to comply with the commitments made in this consultation constitutes non-compliance with the ESA and your U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit. The USFWS/NMFS is the appropriate authority to determine compliance with ESA.
- e. In order to protect the listed threatened and endangered species in the project area, you may conduct the authorized activities in the work window as agreed to and documented in writing through consultation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (Services) in any year this permit is valid. If changes to the originally authorized work window are proposed, you must re-coordinate these changes with the Services and receive written concurrence on the changes. Copies of the concurrence(s)

must be sent to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Regulatory Branch, within 10 days of the date of the revised concurrence.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service completed National Historic Preservation Act, Section 7 Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation and Magnuson Stevens Act, Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultation for the proposed activity. For the purpose of this Department of the Army authorization, we have determined this project will comply with the requirements of these laws provided you comply with all of the permit conditions. We have determined the permit action is sufficiently addressed in their ESA and EFH consultation documents. By this letter we are advising you and the USFWS and NMFS, in accordance with 50 CFR 402.07 and 50 CFR 600.920(b), that this agency has served as the lead Federal agency for the ESA and EFH consultation responsibilities for the activity described above.

Please note that National General Condition 21, *Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts*, found in the *Nationwide Permit Terms and Conditions* enclosure, details procedures that must be followed should an inadvertent discovery occur. You must ensure that you comply with this condition during the construction of your project.

A conditioned Water Quality Certification (WQC) (Order Number: 20811, revised version dated December 22, 2021) has been issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology for your project and is enclosed. You must comply with the conditions specified in the WQC for this NWP authorization to be valid.

You have not requested a jurisdictional determination for this proposed project. If you believe the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers does not have jurisdiction over all or portions of your project you may request a preliminary or approved jurisdictional determination (JD). If one is requested, please be aware that we may require the submittal of additional information to complete the JD and work authorized in this letter may not occur until the JD has been completed.

Our verification of this NWP authorization is valid until March 14, 2026, unless the NWP is modified, reissued, or revoked prior to that date. If the authorized work for the NWP authorization has not been completed by that date and you have commenced or are under contract to commence this activity before March 14, 2026, you will have until March 14, 2027, to complete the activity under the enclosed terms and conditions of this NWP. Failure to comply with all terms and conditions of this NWP verification invalidates this authorization and could result in a violation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. You must also obtain all local, State, and other Federal permits that apply to this project.

You are cautioned that any change in project location or plans will require that you submit a copy of the revised plans to this office and obtain our approval before you begin work. Deviating from the approved plans could result in the assessment of criminal or civil penalties.

Upon completing the authorized work, you must fill out and return the enclosed *Certificate of Compliance with Department of the Army Permit*. All compliance reports should be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Regulatory Branch electronically at nws.compliance@usace.army.mil. Thank you for your cooperation during the permitting process. We are interested in your experience with our Regulatory Program and encourage you to complete a customer service survey. Referenced documents and information about our program are available on our website at www.nws.usace.army.mil, select "Regulatory Permit Information". A copy of this letter with enclosures will be furnished to Ms. Tammy Stout at tstout@cascadeenv.com. If you have any questions, please contact me at evan.g.carnes@usace.army.mil or (206) 553-6978.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Evan G. Carnes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Evan" and last name "Carnes" clearly distinguishable.

Evan G. Carnes
Chief, Columbia Basin Section
Regulatory Branch

Enclosures

cc:

Ecology (ecyrefedpermits@ecy.wa.gov)

USFWS (wfwoctap@fws.gov)

NMFS (consultationupdates.wcr@noaa.gov)

USDA NRCS (rachel.maggi@usda.gov and lisa.schuchman@usda.gov)

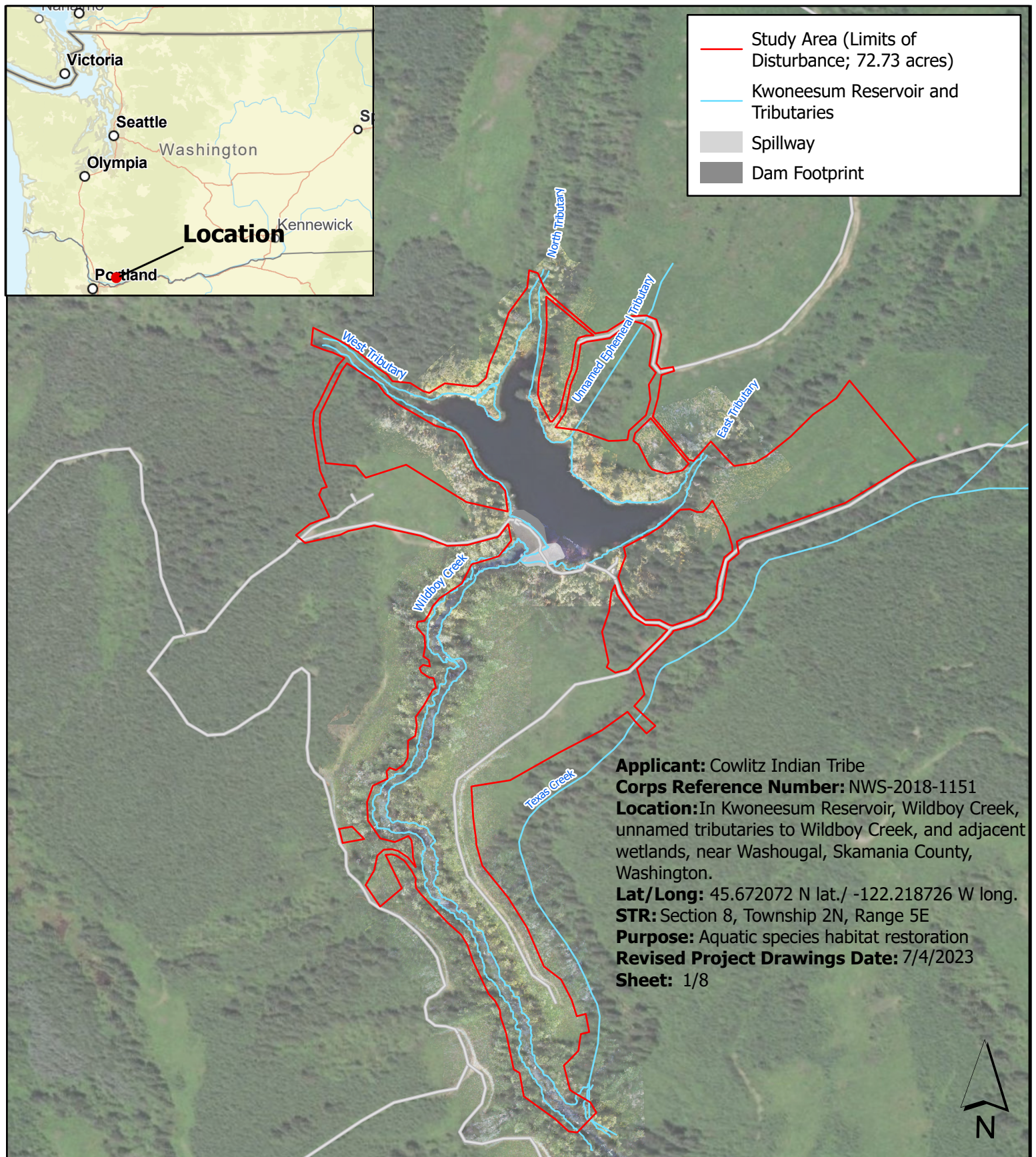
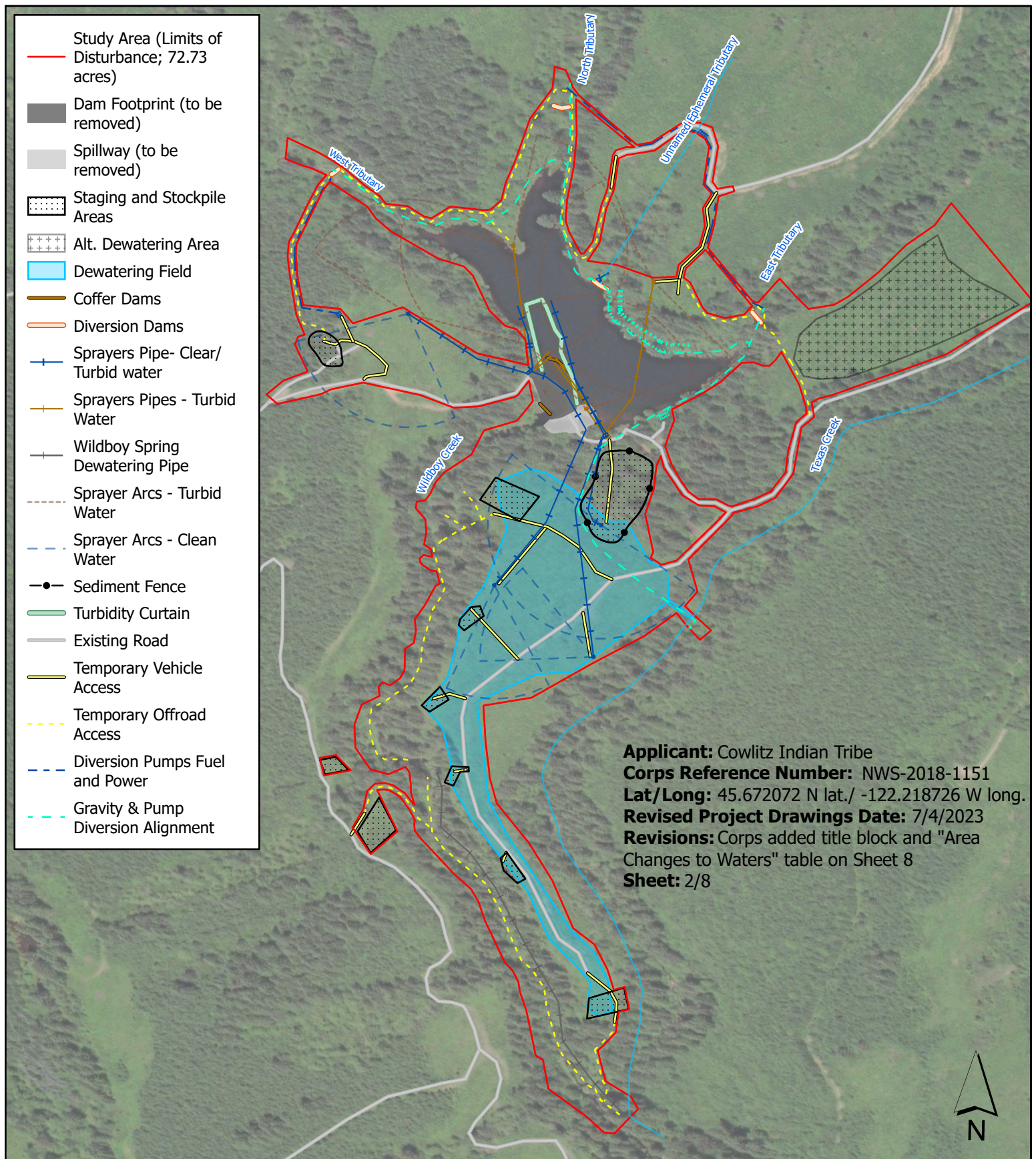


Figure 1. Vicinity
Kwoneesum Dam Removal



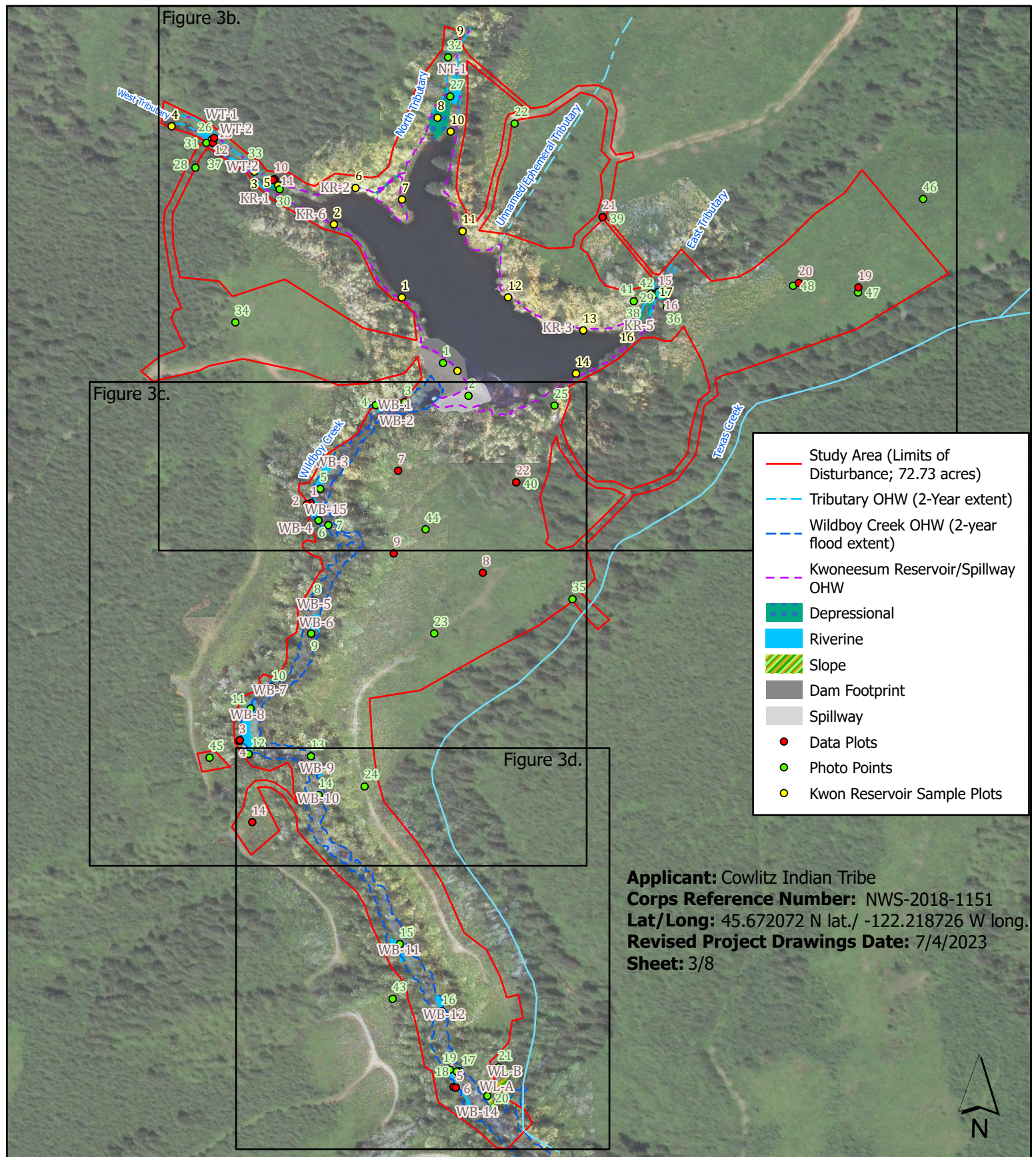
Date: 7/4/2023
Data Source: Parr Excellence, 2021; ESRI, 2021

Figure 2. Construction Elements

Kwoneesum Dam Removal



0 250 500 1,000 Feet



Date: 7/4/2023
 Data Source: Parr Excellence, 2021; ESRI, 2021

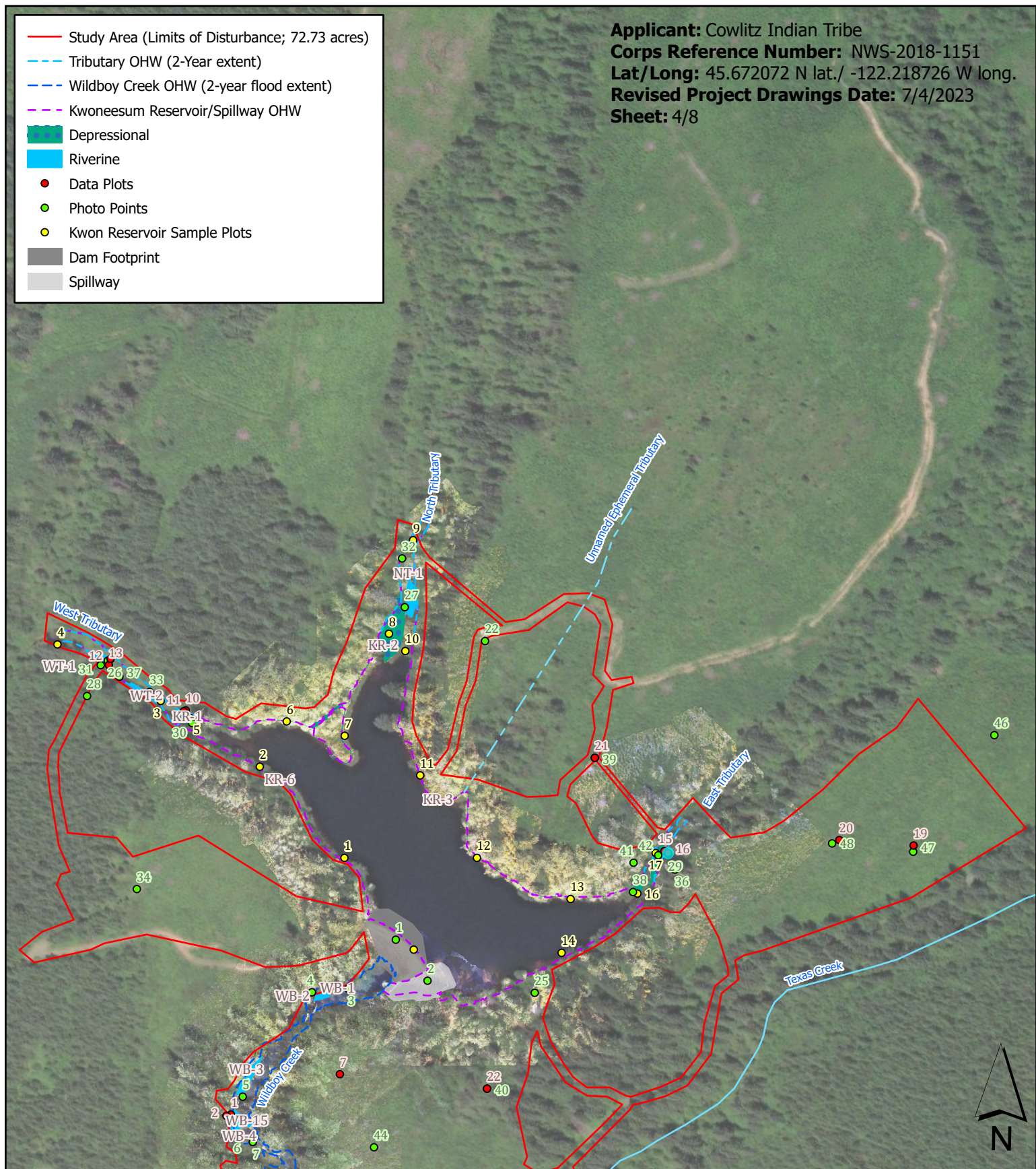
Figure 3a. Wetlands and Waters: Index



0 240 480 960 Feet

Kwoonesum Dam Removal

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Date: 7/4/2023

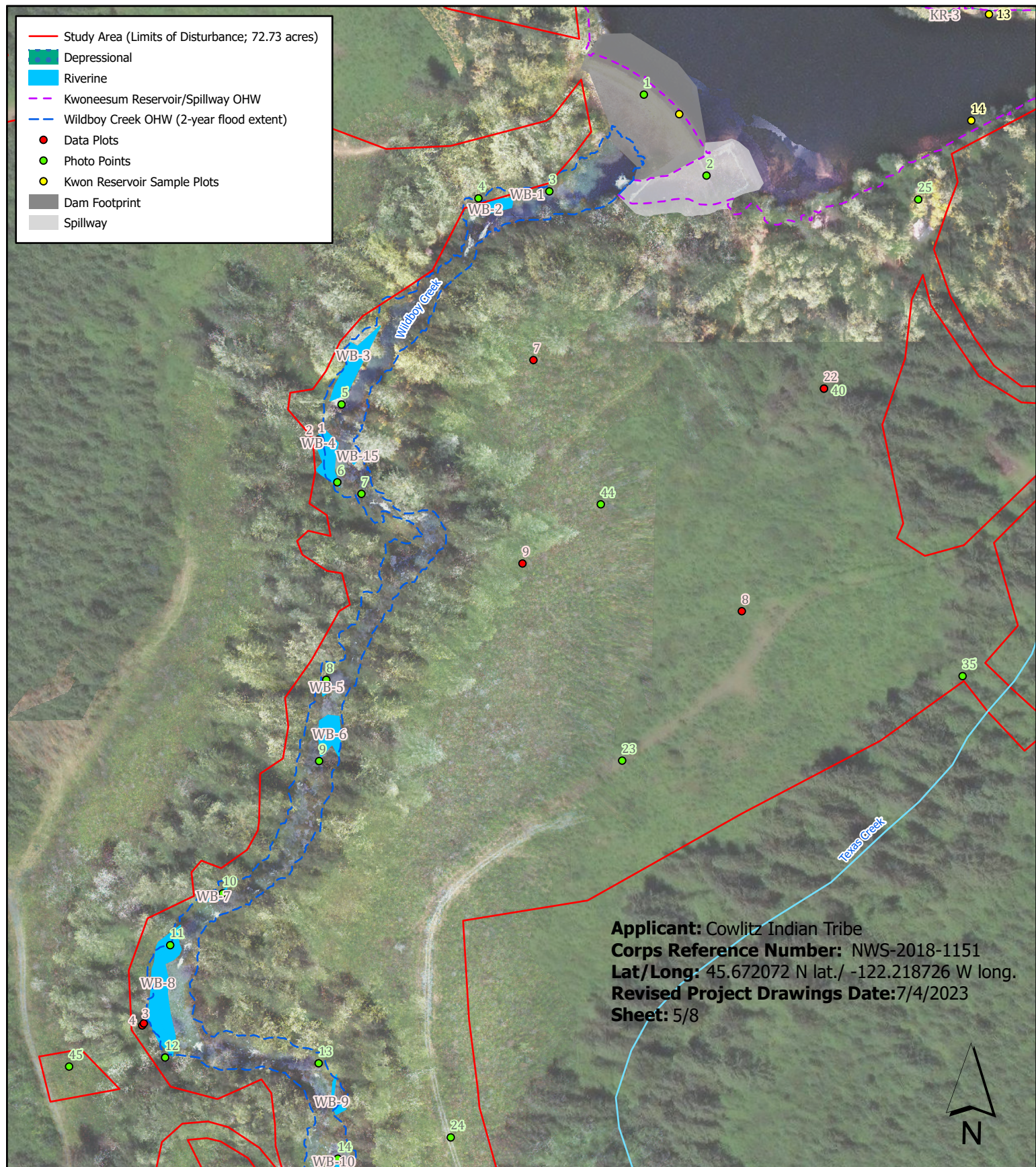
Data Source: Parr Excellence, 2021; ESRI, 2021

Figure 3b. Wetlands and Other Waters: North Section



0 175 350 700 Feet

Kwonoesum Dam Removal



Date: 7/4/2023

Data Source: Parr Excellence, 2021; ESRI, 2021

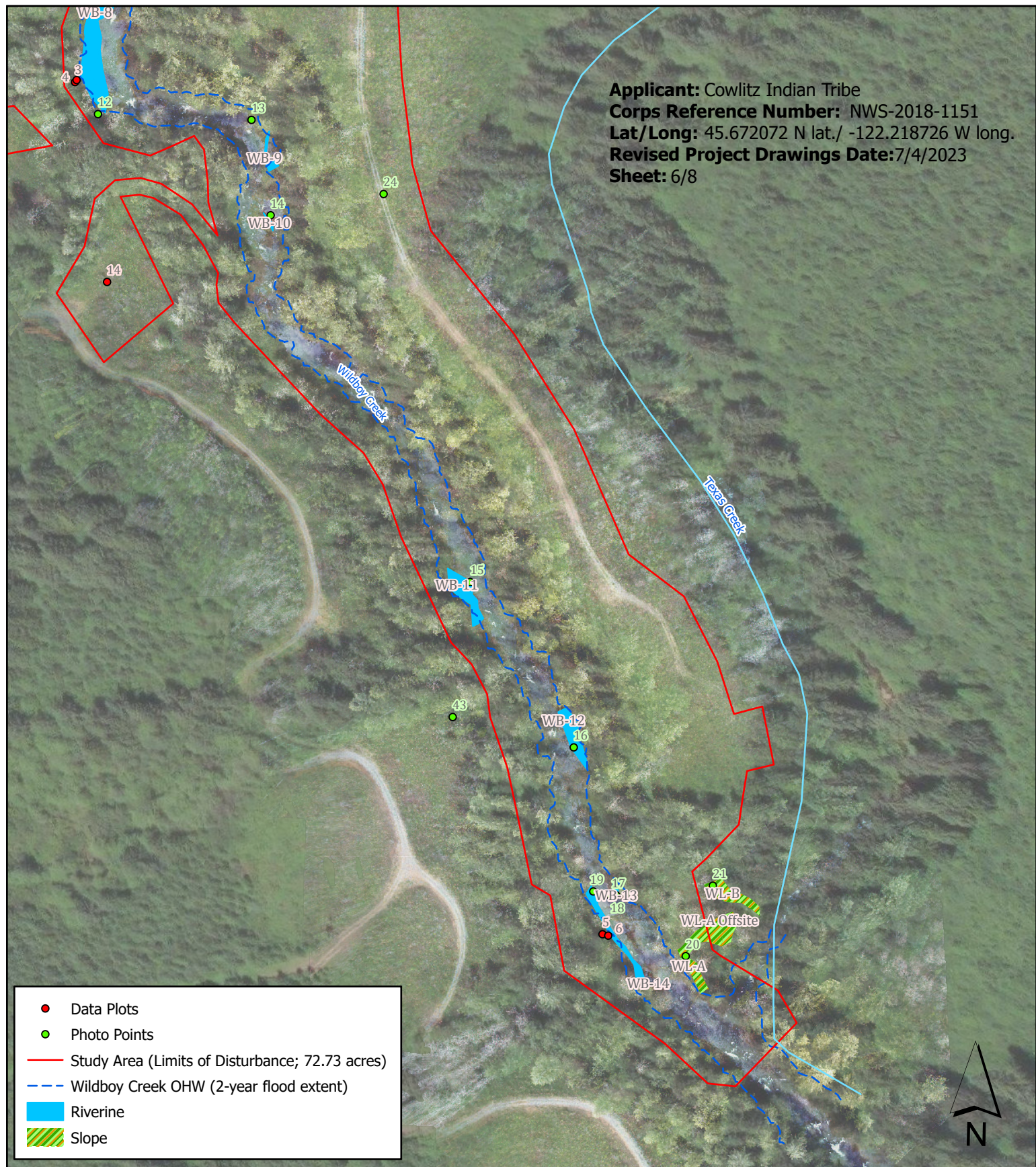
Figure 3c. Wetlands and Other Waters: Central Section



0 87.5 175 350 Feet

Kwonweseum Dam Removal

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Date: 7/4/2023

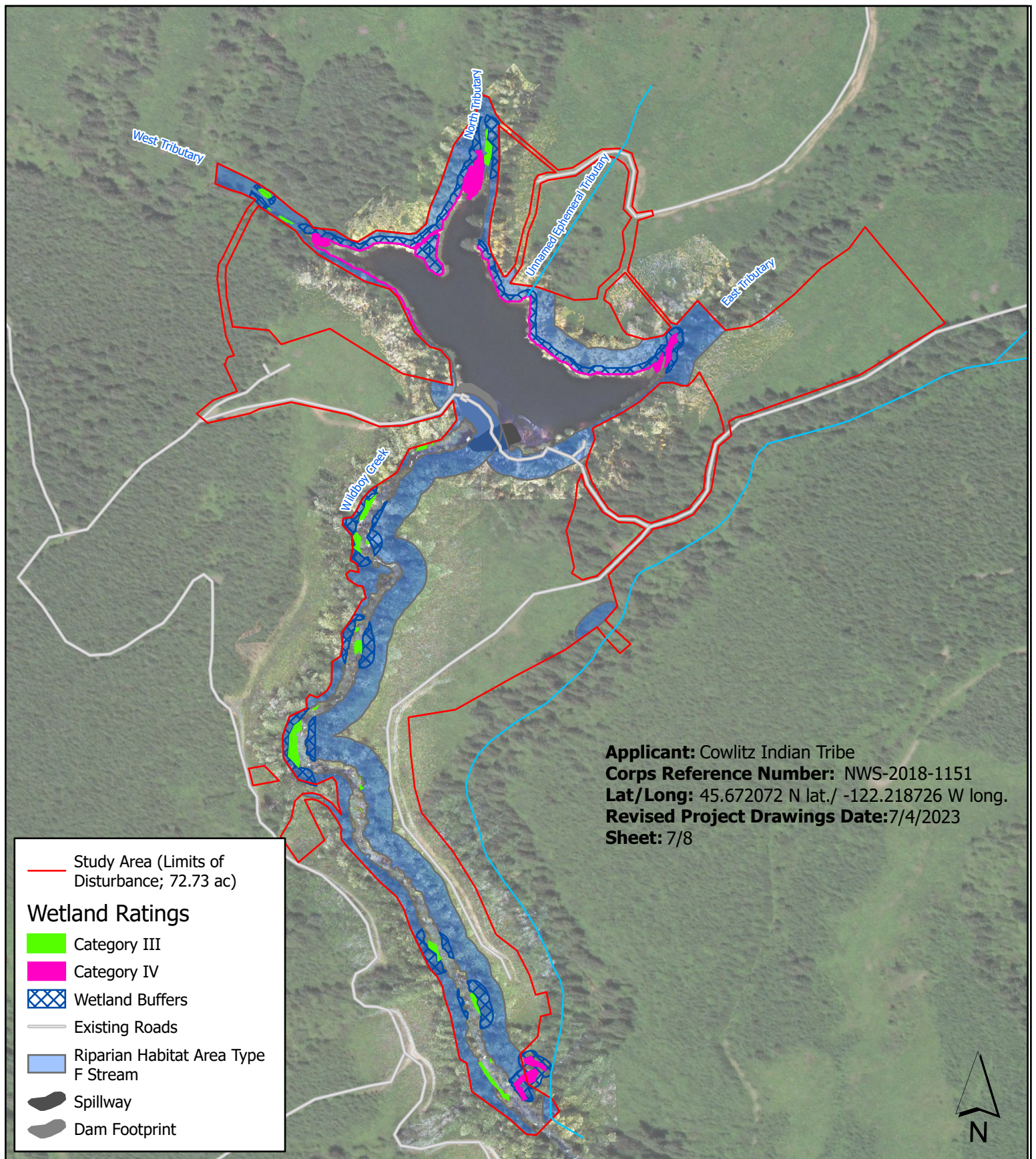
Data Source: Parr Excellence, 2021; ESRI, 2021

Figure 3d. Wetlands and Other Waters: South Section



0 100 200 400 Feet

Kwoneesum Dam Removal



Date: 7/4/2023

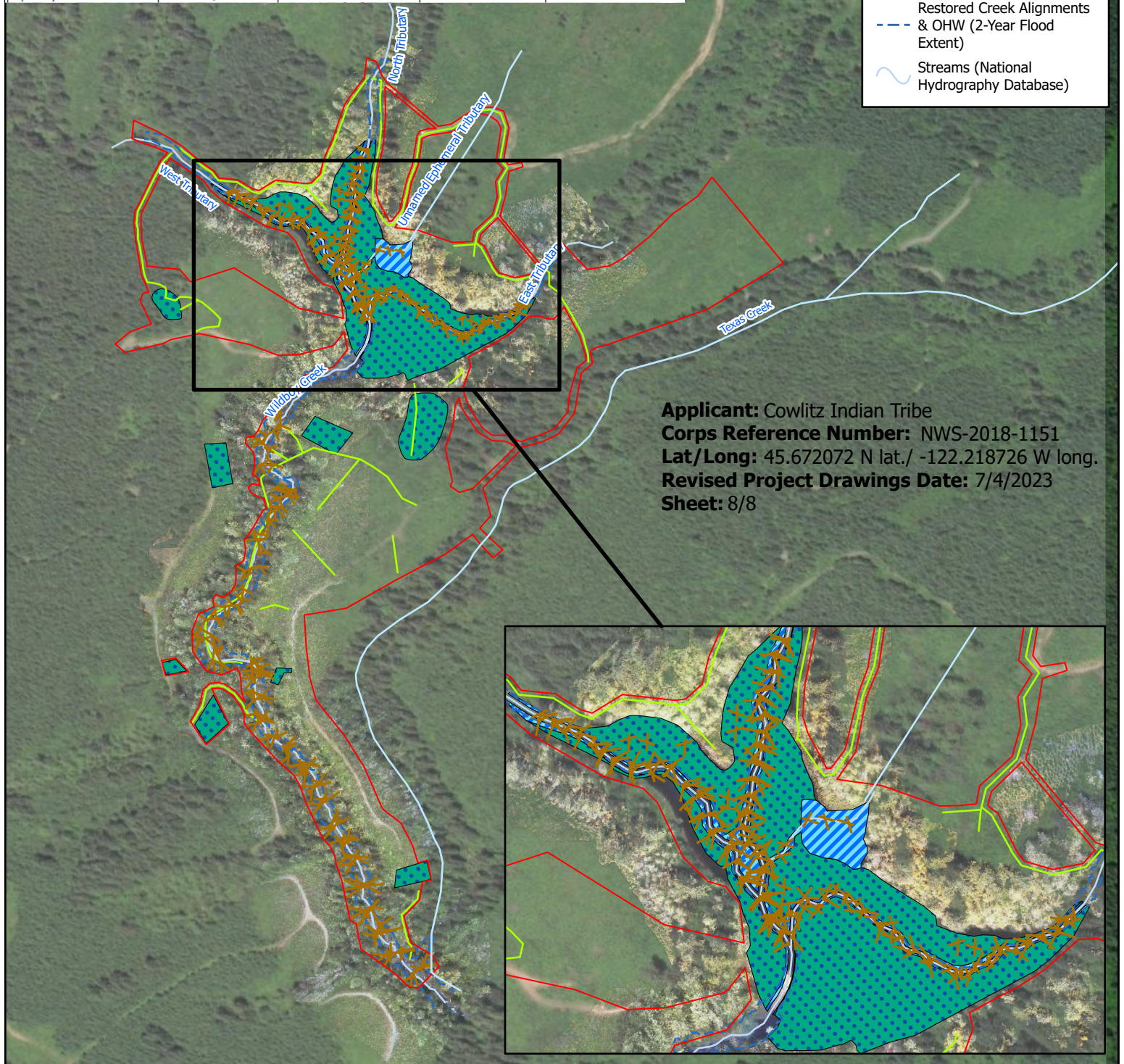
Data Source: Parr Excellence, 2021; ESRI, 2021

Figure 4. Buffers and Wetland Rating Category per Wetland Rating System for Western Washington

Area Changes to Waters

Waterbody	Existing		Proposed	
	Area sf	Area acres	Area sf	Area acres
Ephemeral Trib	147	0.003	1080	0.02
Wildboy Creek	196,587	4.51	229,595	5.27
North Trib	17,777	0.41	41,674	0.96
West Trib	12,635	0.29	33,143	0.76
East Trib	4,620	0.11	20,739	0.48
Kwon Res (no spillway)	453,419	10.41	0	0
Spillway	10,704	0.25	0	0

- Study Area (Limits of Disturbance; 72.73 ac)
- Upland Revegetation Areas
- Riparian Revegetation Areas
- Access Road Seeding
- Wood Placement
- Restored Creek Alignments & OHW (2-Year Flood Extent)
- Streams (National Hydrography Database)



Date: 7/4/2023

Data Source: Parr Excellence,
2021; ESRI, 2021

Figure 5. Post-Restoration Conditions



US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
Seattle District

NATIONWIDE PERMIT 27

Terms and Conditions

2021 NWP's - Final 41; Effective Date: February 25, 2022



-
- A. Description of Authorized Activities
 - B. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) National General Conditions for All Final 41 NWP's
 - C. Seattle District Regional General Conditions
 - D. Seattle District Regional Specific Conditions for this Nationwide Permit (NWP)
 - E. 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC) for this NWP
 - F. Coastal Zone Management Consistency Response for this NWP
-

In addition to any special condition that may be required on a case-by-case basis by the District Engineer, the following terms and conditions must be met, as applicable, for a Nationwide Permit (NWP) authorization to be valid in Washington State.

A. DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Enhancement, and Establishment Activities. Activities in waters of the United States associated with the restoration, enhancement, and establishment of tidal and non-tidal wetlands and riparian areas, the restoration and enhancement of non-tidal streams and other non-tidal open waters, and the rehabilitation or enhancement of tidal streams, tidal wetlands, and tidal open waters, provided those activities result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

To be authorized by this NWP, the aquatic habitat restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity must be planned, designed, and implemented so that it results in aquatic habitat that resembles an ecological reference. An ecological reference may be based on the characteristics of one or more intact aquatic habitats or riparian areas of the same type that exist in the region. An ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model developed from regional ecological knowledge of the target aquatic habitat type or riparian area.

To the extent that a Corps permit is required, activities authorized by this NWP include, but are not limited to the removal of accumulated sediments; releases of sediment from reservoirs to maintain sediment transport continuity to restore downstream habitats; the installation, removal, and maintenance of small water control structures, dikes, and berms, as well as discharges of dredged or fill material to restore appropriate stream channel configurations after small water control structures, dikes, and berms are removed; the installation of current deflectors; the enhancement, rehabilitation, or re-establishment of riffle and pool stream structure; the placement of in-stream habitat structures; modifications of the stream bed and/or banks to enhance, rehabilitate, or re-establish stream meanders; the removal of stream barriers, such as undersized culverts, fords, and grade control structures; the backfilling of artificial channels; the removal of existing drainage structures, such as drain tiles, and the filling, blocking, or reshaping of drainage ditches to restore wetland hydrology; the installation of structures or fills necessary to restore or enhance wetland or stream hydrology; the construction of small nesting islands; the construction of open water areas; the construction of oyster habitat over unvegetated bottom in tidal waters; coral restoration or relocation activities; shellfish seeding; activities needed to reestablish vegetation, including plowing or disking for seed bed preparation and the planting of appropriate wetland species; re-establishment of submerged aquatic vegetation in areas where those plant communities previously existed; re-establishment of tidal wetlands in tidal waters where those wetlands previously existed; mechanized land clearing to remove non-native invasive, exotic, or nuisance vegetation; and other related activities. Only native plant species should be planted at the site.

This NWP authorizes the relocation of non-tidal waters, including non-tidal wetlands and streams, on the project site provided there are net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

Except for the relocation of non-tidal waters on the project site, this NWP does not authorize the conversion of a stream or natural wetlands to another aquatic habitat type (e.g., the conversion of a stream to wetland or vice versa) or uplands. Changes in wetland plant communities that occur when wetland hydrology is more fully restored during wetland rehabilitation activities are not considered a conversion to another aquatic habitat type. This NWP does not authorize stream channelization. This NWP does not authorize the relocation of tidal waters or the conversion of tidal waters, including tidal wetlands, to other aquatic uses, such as the conversion of tidal wetlands into open water impoundments.

Compensatory mitigation is not required for activities authorized by this NWP since these activities must result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

Reversion. For enhancement, restoration, and establishment activities conducted: (1) In accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding stream or wetland enhancement or restoration agreement, or a wetland establishment agreement, between the landowner and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the National Ocean Service (NOS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), or their designated state cooperating agencies; (2) as voluntary wetland restoration, enhancement, and establishment actions documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or (3) on reclaimed surface coal mine lands, in accordance with a Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act permit issued by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) or the applicable state agency, this NWP also authorizes any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its documented prior condition and use (i.e., prior to the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activities). The reversion must occur within five years after expiration of a limited term wetland restoration or establishment agreement or permit, and is authorized in these circumstances even if the discharge of dredged or fill material occurs after this NWP expires. The five-year reversion limit does not apply to agreements without time limits reached between the landowner and the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, USFS, or an appropriate state cooperating agency. This NWP also authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States for the reversion of wetlands that were restored, enhanced, or established on prior-converted cropland or on uplands, in accordance with a binding agreement between the landowner and NRCS, FSA, FWS, or their designated state cooperating agencies (even though the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity did not require a section 404 permit). The prior condition will be documented in the original agreement or permit, and the determination of return to prior conditions will be made by the Federal agency or appropriate state agency executing the agreement or permit. Before conducting any reversion activity, the permittee or the appropriate Federal or state agency must notify the district engineer and include the documentation of the prior condition. Once an area has reverted to its prior physical condition, it will be subject to whatever the Corps Regulatory requirements are applicable to that type of land at the time. The requirement that the activity results in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services does not apply to reversion activities meeting the above conditions. Except for the activities described above, this NWP does not authorize any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its prior condition. In such cases a separate permit would be required for any reversion.

Reporting. For those activities that do not require pre-construction notification, the permittee must submit to the district engineer a copy of: (1) the binding stream enhancement or restoration agreement or wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement, or a project description, including project plans and location map; (2) the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider documentation for the voluntary stream enhancement or restoration action or wetland restoration, enhancement, or establishment action; or (3) the SMCRA permit issued by OSMRE or the applicable state agency. The report must also include information on baseline ecological conditions on the project site, such as a delineation of wetlands, streams, and/or other aquatic habitats. These documents must be submitted to the district engineer at least 30 days prior to commencing activities in waters of the United States authorized by this NWP.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing any activity (see general condition 32), except for the following activities:

(1) Activities conducted on non-Federal public lands and private lands, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding stream enhancement or restoration agreement or wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement between the landowner and the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, USFS or their designated state cooperating agencies;

(2) Activities conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding coral restoration or relocation agreement between the project proponent and the NMFS or any of its designated state cooperating agencies;

(3) Voluntary stream or wetland restoration or enhancement action, or wetland establishment action, documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or

(4) The reclamation of surface coal mine lands, in accordance with an SMCRA permit issued by the OSMRE or the applicable state agency.

However, the permittee must submit a copy of the appropriate documentation to the district engineer to fulfill the reporting requirement. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: This NWP can be used to authorize compensatory mitigation projects, including mitigation banks and in-lieu fee projects. However, this NWP does not authorize the reversion of an area used for a compensatory mitigation project to its prior condition, since compensatory mitigation is generally intended to be permanent.

B. CORPS NATIONAL GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL 2021 NWPs - FINAL 41

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

1. Navigation. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his or her authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species. If a bottomless culvert cannot be

used, then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWP 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow, or during low tides.

13. Removal of Temporary Structures and Fills. Temporary structures must be removed, to the maximum extent practicable, after their use has been discontinued. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

15. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

16. Wild and Scenic Rivers. (a) No NWP activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a “study river” for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(b) If a proposed NWP activity will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a “study river” for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. Permittees shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(c) Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Information on these rivers is also available at: <http://www.rivers.gov/>.

17. Tribal Rights. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

18. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation. No activity is authorized under any NWP which “may affect” a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the consequences of the proposed activity on listed species or critical habitat has been completed. See 50 CFR 402.02 for the definition of “effects of the action” for the purposes of ESA section 7 consultation, as well as 50 CFR 402.17, which provides further explanation under ESA section 7 regarding “activities that are reasonably certain to occur” and “consequences caused by the proposed action.”

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity “may affect” or will have “no effect” to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant

of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. For activities where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have "no effect" on listed species (or species proposed for listing or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), or until ESA section 7 consultation or conference has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation or conference with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWP.

(e) Authorization of an activity by an NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the FWS or the NMFS, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

(f) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal applicant should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.

(g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/> respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that an action authorized by an NWP complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine what measures, if any, are necessary or appropriate to reduce adverse effects to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

(b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will

verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of, or potential for, the presence of historic properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts commensurate with potential impacts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and/or field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on the historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect.

(d) Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the proposed NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects and has so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects to historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed. For non-federal permittees, the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA section 106 consultation is required. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity until section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306113) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. Permittees that discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by an NWP, they must immediately notify the district engineer of what they have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal,

and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

22. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments, and National Estuarine Research Reserves. The district engineer may designate, after notice and opportunity for public comment, additional waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance, such as outstanding national resource waters or state natural heritage sites. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for public comment.

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57 and 58 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed by permittees in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after she or he determines that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

23. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects.

(d) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. This compensatory mitigation requirement may be satisfied through the restoration or enhancement of riparian areas next to streams in accordance with paragraph (e) of this general condition. For losses of stream bed of 3/100-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, since streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).

(e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. If restoring riparian areas involves planting vegetation, only native species should be planted. The width of the

required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(f) Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

(1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWP, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(2) and (3)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at the time the PCN is submitted to the district engineer, the district engineer may approve the use of permittee-responsible mitigation.

(2) The amount of compensatory mitigation required by the district engineer must be sufficient to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see 33 CFR 330.1(e)(3)). (See also 33 CFR 332.3(f).)

(3) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, aquatic resource restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered for permittee-responsible mitigation.

(4) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) through (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)). If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, and the proposed compensatory mitigation site is located on land in which another federal agency holds an easement, the district engineer will coordinate with that federal agency to determine if proposed compensatory mitigation project is compatible with the terms of the easement.

(5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan needs to address only the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(6) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(g) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any NWP activity resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that an NWP activity already

meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the no more than minimal impact requirement for the NWPs.

(h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or permittee-responsible mitigation. When developing a compensatory mitigation proposal, the permittee must consider appropriate and practicable options consistent with the framework at 33 CFR 332.3(b). For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management.

(i) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected by a regulated activity, such as discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that will convert a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse environmental effects of the activity to the no more than minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state or federal, dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality. (a) Where the certifying authority (state, authorized tribe, or EPA, as appropriate) has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, a CWA section 401 water quality certification for the proposed discharge must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a water quality certification previously issued by certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed discharge in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP.

(b) If the NWP activity requires pre-construction notification and the certifying authority has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, the proposed discharge is not authorized by an NWP until water quality certification is obtained or waived. If the certifying authority issues a water quality certification for the proposed discharge, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver.

(c) The district engineer or certifying authority may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a coastal zone management consistency concurrence previously issued by the state, then the permittee must obtain an individual coastal zone management consistency concurrence or presumption of concurrence in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP. The district engineer or a state may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its CWA section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is authorized, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) If only one of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has a specified acreage limit, the acreage loss of waters of the United States cannot exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

(b) If one or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by those NWPs cannot exceed their respective specified acreage limits. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39, and the single and complete project includes the filling of an upland ditch authorized by NWP 46, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States due to the NWP 39 and 46 activities cannot exceed 1 acre.

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

“When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.”

(Transferee)

(Date)

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and implementation of any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

(a) A statement that the authorized activity was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions;

(b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and

(c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the activity and mitigation.

The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

31. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States. If an NWP activity also requires review by, or permission from, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a "USACE project"), the prospective permittee must submit a pre-construction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission and/or review is not authorized by an NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission or completes its review to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) *Timing.* Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or

(2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) *Contents of Pre-Construction Notification:* The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed activity;

(3) Identify the specific NWP or NWP(s) the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;

(4) (i) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or

other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures.

(ii) For linear projects where one or more single and complete crossings require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters (including those single and complete crossings authorized by an NWP but do not require PCNs). This information will be used by the district engineer to evaluate the cumulative adverse environmental effects of the proposed linear project, and does not change those non-PCN NWP activities into NWP PCNs.

(iii) Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

(5) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial and intermittent streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45-day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

(6) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(7) For non-federal permittees, if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;

(8) For non-federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;

(9) For an activity that will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river" (see general condition 16); and

(10) For an NWP activity that requires permission from, or review by, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from, or review by, the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

(c) *Form of Pre-Construction Notification:* The nationwide permit pre-construction notification form (Form ENG 6082) should be used for NWP PCNs. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submittals.

(d) *Agency Coordination:* (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.

(2) Agency coordination is required for: (i) all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States; (ii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and (iii) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes.

(3) When agency coordination is required, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure that the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(4) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

(5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

C. SEATTLE DISTRICT REGIONAL GENERAL CONDITIONS: The following conditions apply to the 2021 NWPs - Final 41 NWPs for the Seattle District in Washington State, as applicable.

RGC 1, Project Drawings

Drawings must be submitted with pre-construction notification (PCN). Drawings must provide a clear understanding of the proposed project, and how waters of the United States will be affected. Drawings

must be originals and not reduced copies of large-scale plans. Engineering drawings are not required. Existing and proposed site conditions (manmade and landscape features) must be drawn to scale.

RGC 2, Aquatic Resources Requiring Special Protection

A PCN is required for activities resulting in a loss of waters of the United States in wetlands in dunal systems along the Washington coast, mature forested wetlands, bogs and peatlands, aspen-dominated wetlands, alkali wetlands, vernal pools, camas prairie wetlands, estuarine wetlands, and wetlands in coastal lagoons.

RGC 3, New Bank Stabilization in Tidal Waters of Puget Sound

Activities involving new bank stabilization in tidal waters in Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 (within the areas identified on Figures 1a through 1e) cannot be authorized by NWP.

RGC 4, Commencement Bay

No permanent losses of wetlands or mudflats within the Commencement Bay Study Area may be authorized by any NWP (see Figure 2).

RGC 5, Bank Stabilization

All projects including new or maintenance bank stabilization activities in waters of the United States where salmonid species are present or could be present, requires PCN to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) (see NWP general condition 32).

For new bank stabilization projects only, the following must be submitted to the Corps:

- a. The cause of the erosion and the distance of any existing structures from the area(s) being stabilized.
- b. The type and length of existing bank stabilization within 300 feet of the proposed project.
- c. A description of current conditions and expected post-project conditions in the waterbody.
- d. A statement describing how the project incorporates elements avoiding and minimizing adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment and nearshore riparian area, including vegetation impacts in the waterbody.

In addition to a. through d., the results from any relevant geotechnical investigations can be submitted with the PCN if it describes current or expected conditions in the waterbody.

RGC 6, Crossings of Waters of the United States

Any project including installing, replacing, or modifying crossings of waters of the United States, such as culverts or bridges, requires submittal of a PCN to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (see NWP general condition 32).

If a culvert is proposed to cross waters of the U.S. where salmonid species are present or could be present, the project must apply the stream simulation design method from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife located in the *Water Crossing Design Guidelines* (2013), or a design method which provides passage at all life stages at all flows where the salmonid species would naturally seek passage. If the stream simulation design method is not applied for a culvert where salmonid species are present or could be present, the project proponent must provide a rationale in the PCN sufficient to establish one of the following:

- a. The existence of extraordinary site conditions.
- b. How the proposed design will provide equivalent or better fish passage and fisheries habitat benefits than the stream simulation design method.

Culverts installed under emergency authorization that do not meet the above design criteria will be required to meet the above design criteria to receive an after-the-fact nationwide permit verification.

RGC 7, Stream Loss

A PCN is required for all activities that result in the loss of any linear feet of streams.

RGC 8, Construction Boundaries

Permittees must clearly mark all construction area boundaries within waters of the United States before beginning work on projects that involve grading or placement of fill. Boundary markers and/or construction fencing must be maintained and clearly visible for the duration of construction. Permittees

should avoid and minimize removal of native vegetation (including submerged aquatic vegetation) to the maximum extent possible.

RGC 9, ESA Reporting to NMFS

For any nationwide permit that may affect threatened or endangered species; Incidents where any individuals of fish species, marine mammals and/or sea turtles listed by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Endangered Species Act appear to be injured or killed as a result of discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. or structures or work in navigable waters of the U.S. authorized by this Nationwide Permit verification shall be reported to NMFS, Office of Protected Resources at (301) 713-1401 and the Regulatory Office of the Seattle District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at (206) 764-3495. The finder should leave the animal alone, make note of any circumstances likely causing the death or injury, note the location and number of individuals involved and, if possible, take photographs. Adult animals should not be disturbed unless circumstances arise where they are obviously injured or killed by discharge exposure or some unnatural cause. The finder may be asked to carry out instructions provided by the NMFS to collect specimens or take other measures to ensure that evidence intrinsic to the specimen is preserved.

D. SEATTLE DISTRICT REGIONAL SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR THIS NWP:

NWP 27 Specific Regional Conditions:

1. A pre-construction notification (PCN) must be submitted to the district engineer (see NWP general condition 32) for any proposed project located in a Department of the Army permit compensatory mitigation site, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) site, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste clean-up site, Washington State Department of Ecology compensatory mitigation site, or Washington State Model Toxics Control Act clean-up site.
2. For projects subject to PCN, if there is a loss of waters of the U.S. the project proponent must explain in the PCN why the loss is necessary. The project proponent must also demonstrate how despite the loss of waters the overall project would result in a net increase in aquatic/ecological functions .
3. The PCN must contain a description of pre-project site conditions including presence of wetlands (including photographs) and aquatic/ecological functions the site provides within the watershed.
4. For projects that would result in a loss of waters of the U.S., the project proponent must include maintenance and monitoring plans with the PCN.
5. Restoration projects involving shellfish seeding must use shellfish native to the watershed.

E. 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION: Depending on the geographic region of the work authorized by this verification, the appropriate 401 certifying authority has made the following determinations:

Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) (Projects in all areas except as described for the other certifying agencies listed below): General and Specific WQC Conditions

A. State General Conditions for all Nationwide Permits

In addition to all of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) national and Seattle District's regional permit conditions, the following state general Water Quality Certification (WQC) conditions **apply to all NWPs whether granted or granted with conditions** in Washington where Ecology is the certifying authority.

Due to the lack of site specific information on the discharge types, quantities, and specific locations, as well as the condition of receiving waters and the quantity of waters (including wetlands) that may be lost,

Ecology may need to review the project if one of the following state general conditions is triggered.

This case-by-case review may be required, and additional information regarding the project and associated discharges may be needed, to verify that the proposed project would comply with state water quality requirements and if an individual WQC is required or if the project meets this programmatic WQC.

1. **In-water construction activities.** Ecology WQC review is required for projects or activities authorized under NWPs where the project proponent has indicated on the Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) question 9e that the project or activity will not meet State water quality standards, or has provided information indicating that the project or activity will cause, or may be likely to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a State water quality standard (Chapter 173-201A WAC) or sediment management standard (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

Note: In-water activities include any activity within a jurisdictional wetland and/or waters.

2. **Projects or Activities Discharging to Impaired Waters.** Ecology WQC review is required for projects or activities that will occur in a 303(d) listed segment of a waterbody or upstream of a listed segment and may result in further exceedances of the specific listed parameter to determine if the project meets this programmatic WQC or will require individual WQC.

To determine if your project or activity is in a 303(d) listed segment of a waterbody, visit Ecology's Water Quality Assessment webpage for maps and search tools.

3. **Aquatic resources requiring special protection.** Certain aquatic resources are unique and difficult-to-replace components of the aquatic environment in Washington. Activities that would affect these resources must be avoided to the greatest extent practicable. Compensating for adverse impacts to high value aquatic resources is typically difficult, prohibitively expensive, and may not be possible in some landscape settings.

Ecology WQC review is required for projects or activities in areas identified below to determine if the project meets this programmatic WQC or will require individual WQC.

- a. Activities in or affecting the following aquatic resources:
 - i. Wetlands with special characteristics (as defined in the Washington State Wetland Rating Systems for western and eastern Washington, Ecology Publications #14-06-029 and #14-06-030):
 - Estuarine wetlands.
 - Wetlands of High Conservation Value.
 - Bogs.
 - Old-growth forested wetlands and mature forested wetlands.
 - Wetlands in coastal lagoons.
 - Wetlands in dunal systems along the Washington coast.
 - Vernal pools.
 - Alkali wetlands.
 - ii. Fens, aspen-dominated wetlands, camas prairie wetlands.
 - iii. Category I wetlands.
 - iv. Category II wetlands with a habitat score ≥ 8 points.
- b. Activities in or resulting in a loss of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) beds.

This state general condition does not apply to the following NWP:

NWP 20 – Response Operations for Oil and Hazardous Substances

NWP 32 – Completed Enforcement Actions

NWP 48 – Commercial Shellfish Mariculture Activities

4. **Loss of More than 300 Linear Feet of Streambed.** For any project that results in the loss of more than 300 linear feet of streambed Ecology WQC review is required to determine if the project meets this programmatic WQC or will require individual WQC.
5. **Temporary Fills.** For any project or activity with temporary fill in wetlands or other waters for more than six months Ecology WQC review is required to determine if the project meets this programmatic WQC or will require individual WQC.
6. **Mitigation.** Project proponents are required to show that they have followed the mitigation sequence and have first avoided and minimized impacts to aquatic resources wherever practicable. For projects requiring Ecology WQC review or an individual WQC with unavoidable impacts to aquatic resources, a mitigation plan must be provided.
 - a. Wetland mitigation plans submitted for Ecology review and approval shall be based on the most current guidance provided in Wetland Mitigation in Washington State, Parts 1 and 2 (available on Ecology's website) and shall, at a minimum, include the following:
 - i. A description of the measures taken to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.
 - ii. The nature of the proposed impacts (i.e., acreage of wetlands and functions lost or degraded).
 - iii. The rationale for the mitigation site that was selected.
 - iv. The goals and objectives of the compensatory mitigation project.
 - v. How the mitigation project will be accomplished, including construction sequencing, best management practices to protect water quality, proposed performance standards for measuring success and the proposed buffer widths.
 - vi. How it will be maintained and monitored to assess progress toward goals and objectives. Monitoring will generally be required for a minimum of five years. For forested and scrub-shrub wetlands, 10 years of monitoring will often be necessary.
 - vii. How the compensatory mitigation site will be legally protected for the long term.

Refer to Wetland Mitigation in Washington State – Part 2: Developing Mitigation Plans (Ecology Publication #06-06-011b) and Selecting Wetland Mitigation Sites Using a Watershed Approach (Ecology Publications #09-06-032 (Western Washington) and #10-06-007 (Eastern Washington)) for guidance on selecting suitable mitigation sites and developing mitigation plans.

Ecology encourages the use of alternative mitigation approaches, including credit/debit methodology, advance mitigation, and other programmatic approaches such as mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs. If you are interested in proposing use of an alternative mitigation approach, consult with the

appropriate Ecology regional staff person. Information on alternative mitigation approaches is available on Ecology's website.

- b. Mitigation for other aquatic resource impacts will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

7. Stormwater Pollution Prevention. All projects involving land disturbance or impervious surfaces must implement stormwater pollution prevention or control measures to avoid discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff to waters.

- a. For land disturbances during construction, the applicant must obtain and implement permits (e.g., Construction Stormwater General Permit) where required and follow Ecology's current stormwater manual.
- b. Following construction, prevention or treatment of on-going stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces shall be provided.

Ecology's Stormwater Management and Design Manuals and stormwater permit information are available on Ecology's website.

8. Application. For projects or activities that will require Ecology WQC review, or an individual WQC, project proponents must provide Ecology with a JARPA or the equivalent information, along with the documentation provided to the Corps, as described in national general condition 32, Pre-Construction Notification (PCN), including, where applicable:

- a. A description of the project, including site plans, project purpose, direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project discharge(s) would cause, best management practices (BMPs), and proposed means to monitor the discharge(s).
- b. List of all federal, state or local agency authorizations required to be used for any part of the proposed project or any related activity.
- c. Drawings indicating the OHWM, delineation of special aquatic sites, and other waters of the state. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps and shall include Ecology's Wetland Rating form. Wetland Rating forms are subject to review and verification by Ecology staff.

Guidance for determining the OHWM is available on Ecology's website.

- d. A statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied. A conceptual or detailed mitigation or restoration plan may be submitted. See state general condition 5.
- e. Other applicable requirements of Corps NWP general condition 32, Corps regional conditions, or notification conditions of the applicable NWP.

Ecology **grants with conditions Water Quality Certification (WQC)** for this NWP provided that Ecology individual WQC review is not required per the state general conditions (see above) and the following conditions:

Ecology Section 401 Water Quality Certification – Granted with conditions.

- 1. Ecology WQC review is required if the project or activity is in a known contaminated or cleanup site to determine if an individual WQC is required or the project meets the programmatic WQC for this NWP.

2. Ecology individual WQC is required for projects or activities authorized under this NWP if:
 - a. The project or activity directly impacts ½ acre or more of tidal waters; or
 - b. The project or activity affects ½ acre or more of wetlands; or
 - c. The project or activity is a mitigation bank or an advance mitigation site.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (on Tribal Lands where Tribes Do Not Have Treatment in a Similar Manner as a State and Lands with Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction in Washington):

On behalf of the 28 tribes that do not have treatment in a similar manner as a state and for exclusive federal jurisdiction lands located within the state of Washington, EPA Region 10 has determined that CWA Section 401 WQC for the following proposed NWP is granted with conditions. EPA Region 10 has determined that any discharge authorized under the following proposed NWP will comply with water quality requirements, as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 121.1(n), subject to the following conditions pursuant to CWA Section 401(d).

General Conditions:

EPA General Condition 1 – Aquatic Resources of Special Concern

Activities resulting in a point source discharge in the following types of aquatic resources of special concern shall request an individual project-specific CWA Section 401 WQC: mature forested wetlands; bogs, fens and other peatlands; vernal pools; aspen-dominated wetlands; alkali wetlands; camas prairie wetlands; wetlands in dunal systems along the Oregon or Washington Coast; riffle-pool complexes of streams; marine or estuarine mud-flats; salt marshes; marine waters with native eelgrass or kelp beds; or marine nearshore forage fish habitat. To identify whether a project would occur in any of these aquatic resources of special concern, project proponents shall use existing and available information to identify the location and type of resources, including using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's online digital National Wetland Inventory maps, identifying project location on topographical maps, and/or providing on-site determinations as required by the Corps. When a project requires a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) to the Corps, project proponents shall work with the Corps to identify whether the project is in any of these specific aquatic resources of special concern.

EPA General Condition 2 – Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls

Turbidity shall not exceed background turbidity by more than 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) above background instantaneously or more than 25 NTU above background for more than ten consecutive days.⁸ Projects or activities that are expected to exceed these levels require an individual project-specific CWA Section 401 WQC.

The turbidity standard shall be met at the following distances from the discharge:

Wetted Stream Width at Discharge Point	Approximate Downstream Point to Sample to Determine Compliance
Up to 30 feet	50 feet
>30 to 100 feet	100 feet
>100 feet to 200 feet	200 feet
>200 feet	300 feet
Lake, Pond, Reservoir	Lesser of 100 feet or maximum surface distance

For Marine Water	Point of Compliance for Temporary Area of Mixing
Estuaries or Marine Waters	Radius of 150 feet from the activity causing the turbidity exceedance

Measures to prevent and/or reduce turbidity shall be implemented and monitored prior to, during, and after construction. Turbidity monitoring shall be done at the point of compliance within 24 hours of a precipitation event of 0.25 inches or greater. During monitoring and maintenance, if turbidity limits are exceeded or if measures are identified as ineffective, then additional measures shall be taken to come into compliance and EPA shall be notified within 48 hours of the exceedance or measure failure.

EPA General Condition 3 - Compliance with Stormwater Pollution Prevention and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Provisions

For land disturbances during construction that 1) disturb one or more acres of land, or 2) will disturb less than one acre of land but are part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land, the permittee shall obtain and implement Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements,⁹ including:

1. The permittee shall develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)¹⁰ and submit it to EPA Region 10 and appropriate Corps District; and
2. Following construction, prevention or treatment of ongoing stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces that includes soil infiltration shall be implemented.

EPA General Condition 4 – Projects or Activities Discharging to Impaired Waters

Projects or activities are not authorized under the NWP if the project will involve point source discharges into an active channel (e.g., flowing or open waters) of a water of the U.S. listed as impaired under CWA Section 303(d) and/or if the waterbody has an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and the discharge may result in further exceedance of a specific parameter (e.g., total suspended solids, dissolved oxygen, temperature) for which the waterbody is listed or has an approved TMDL. The current lists of impaired waters of the U.S. under CWA Section 303(d) and waters of the U.S. for which a TMDL has been approved are available on EPA Region 10's web site at: <https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/impaired-waters-and-tmdls-region-10>.

EPA General Condition 5 – Notice to EPA

All project proponents shall provide notice to EPA Region 10 prior to commencing construction activities authorized by a NWP. This will provide EPA Region 10 with the opportunity to inspect the activity for the purposes of determining whether any discharge from the proposed project will violate this CWA Section 401 WQC. Where the Corps requires a PCN for an applicable NWP, the project proponent shall also provide the PCN to EPA Region 10. EPA Region 10 will provide written notification to the project proponent if the proposed project will violate the water quality certification of the NWP.

EPA General Condition 6 – Unsuitable Materials

The project proponent shall not use wood products treated with leachable chemical components (e.g., copper, arsenic, zinc, creosote, chromium, chloride, fluoride, pentachlorophenol), which result in a discharge to waters of the U.S., unless the wood products meet the following criteria:

1. Wood preservatives and their application shall be in compliance with EPA label requirements and criteria of approved EPA Registration Documents under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act;
2. Use of chemically treated wood products shall follow the Western Wood Preservatives Institute (WWPI) guidelines and BMPs to minimize the preservative migrating from treated wood into the aquatic environment;
3. For new or replacement wood structures, the wood shall be sealed with non-toxic

products such as water-based silica or soy-based water repellants or sealers to prevent or limit leaching. Acceptable alternatives to chemically treated wood include untreated wood, steel (painted, unpainted or coated with epoxy petroleum compound or plastic), concrete and plastic lumber; and

4. All removal of chemically treated wood products (including pilings) shall follow the most recent "EPA Region 10 Best Management Practices for Piling Removal and Placement in Washington State."

EPA NWP Specific Conditions:

NWP 27 is conditionally certified, subject to the general conditions listed above, except that an individual project-specific WQC is required when the project:

1. Involves dam removal; or
2. Involves greater than 1 acre of impacts to waters of the U.S.; or
3. Would impact greater than 500 linear feet of waters of the U.S.; or
4. Involves greater than 1/2 acre of impacts to tidal wetlands or waters.

Specific Tribes with Certifying Authority (Projects in Specific Tribal Areas):

WQC was issued by the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community. WQC was waived by the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation and Colville Indian Reservation, Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Quinault Indian Nation, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians. WQC was denied by the Lummi Nation, Makah Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and the Tulalip Tribes; therefore, individual WQC is required from these tribes.

F. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) CONSISTENCY RESPONSE FOR THIS NWP:

Ecology's determination is that they concur with conditions that this NWP is consistent with CZMA.

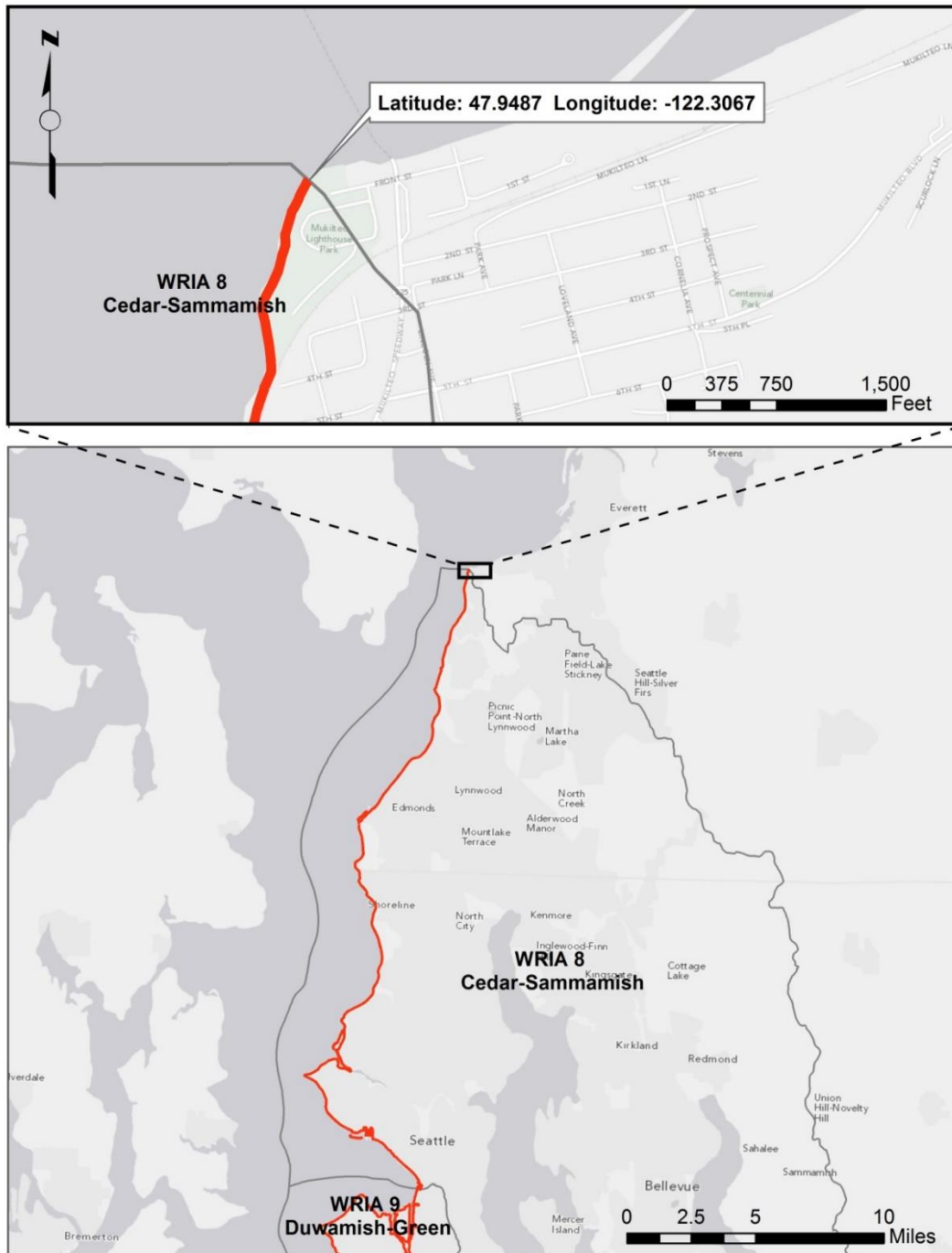
CZM Federal Consistency Response – Concur with Conditions.

1. A CZM Federal Consistency Decision is required for projects or activities under this NWP if a State 401 Water Quality Certification is required.

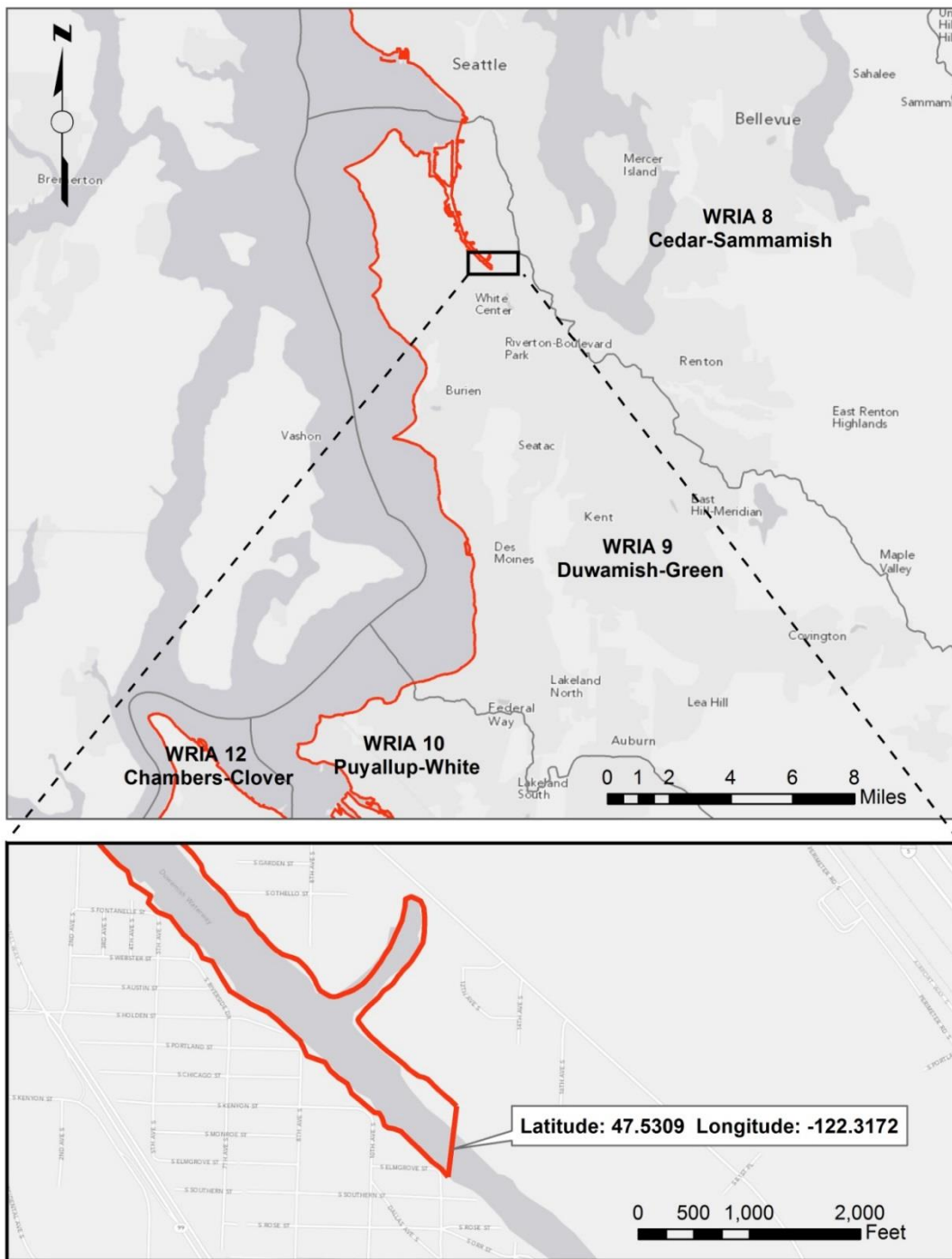
Seattle District Regional General Conditions - Figures

Figure 1: RGC 3 - WRIAs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12

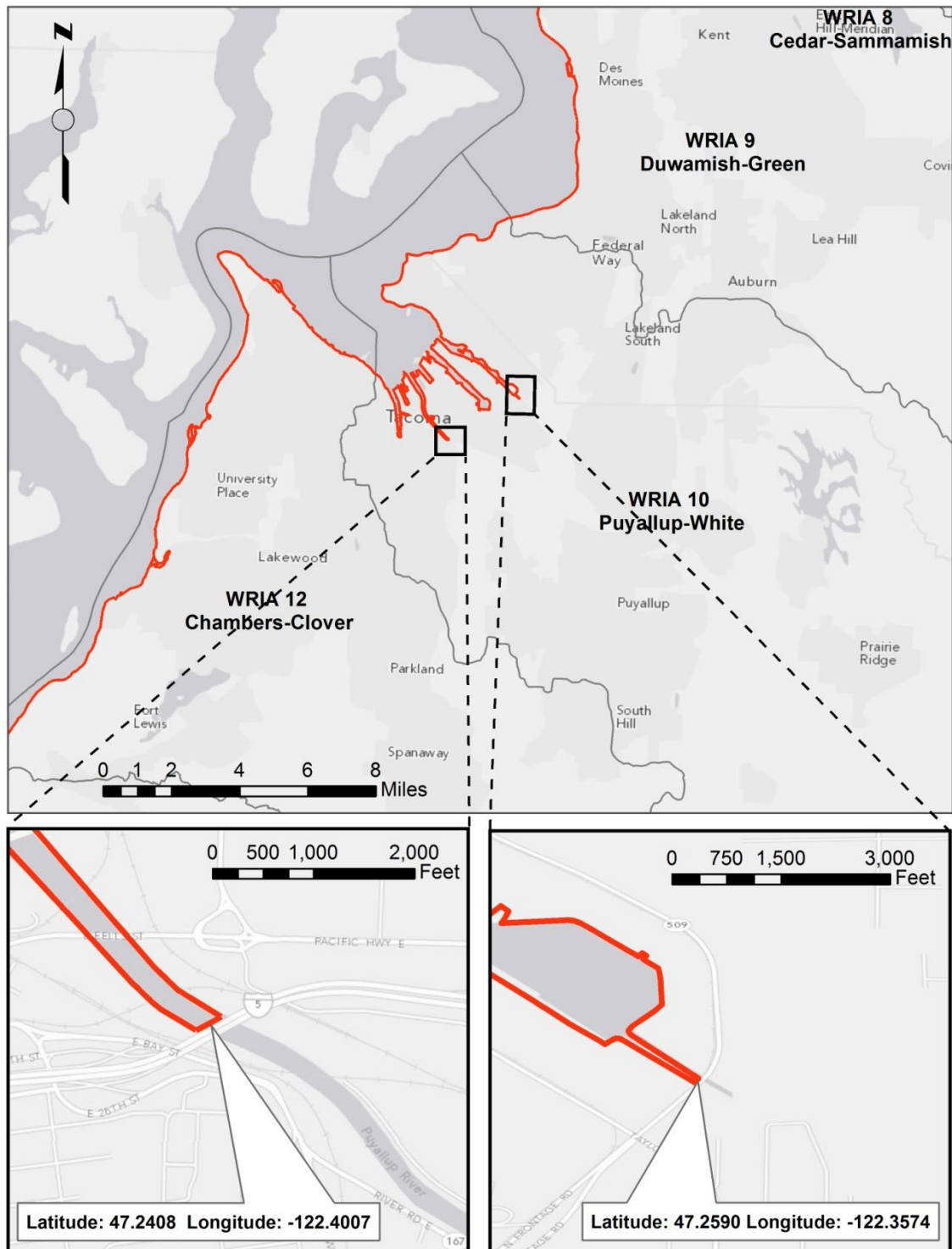
a. WRIA 8



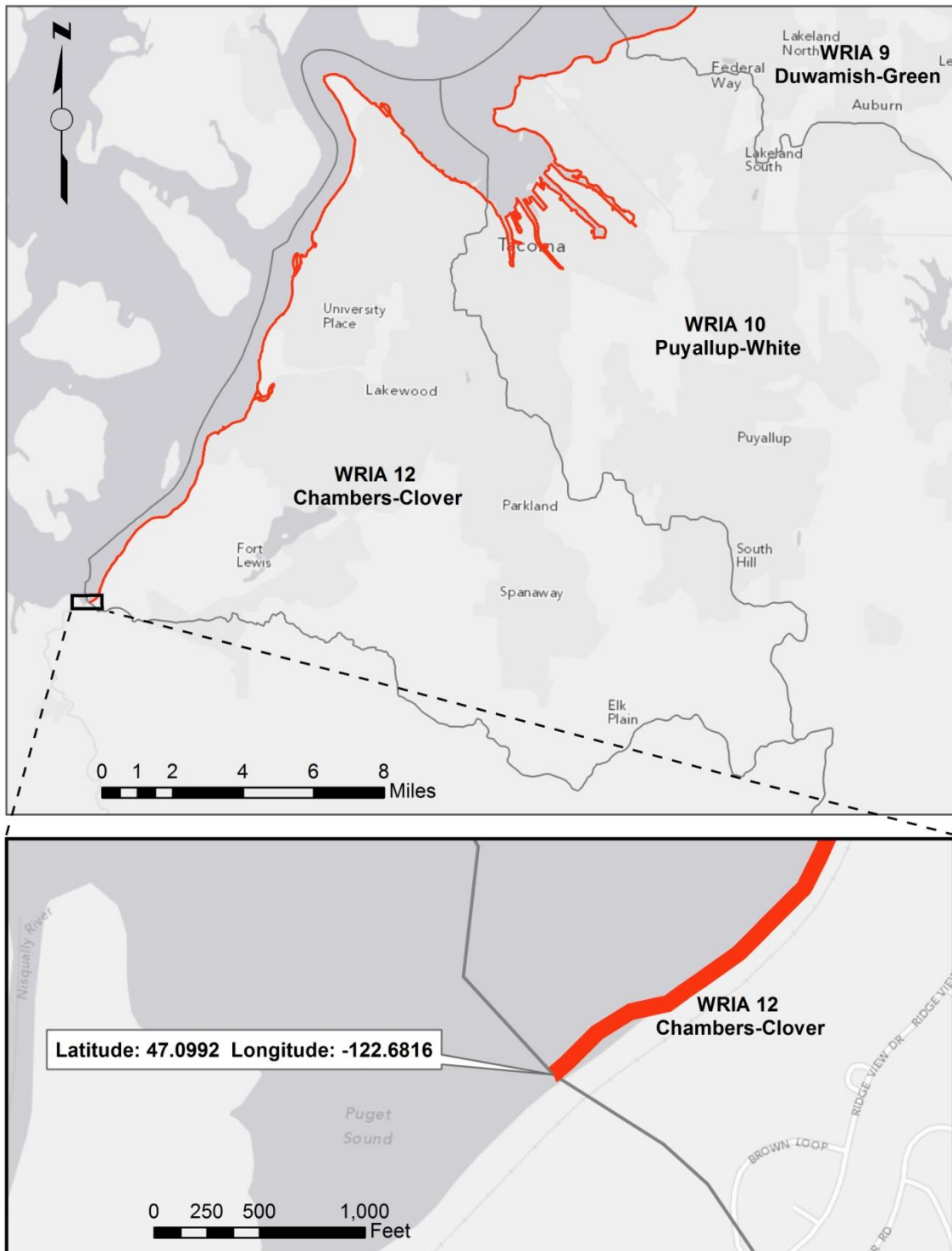
b. WRIA 9



c. WRIA 10



d. WRIA 12



e. WRIA 11

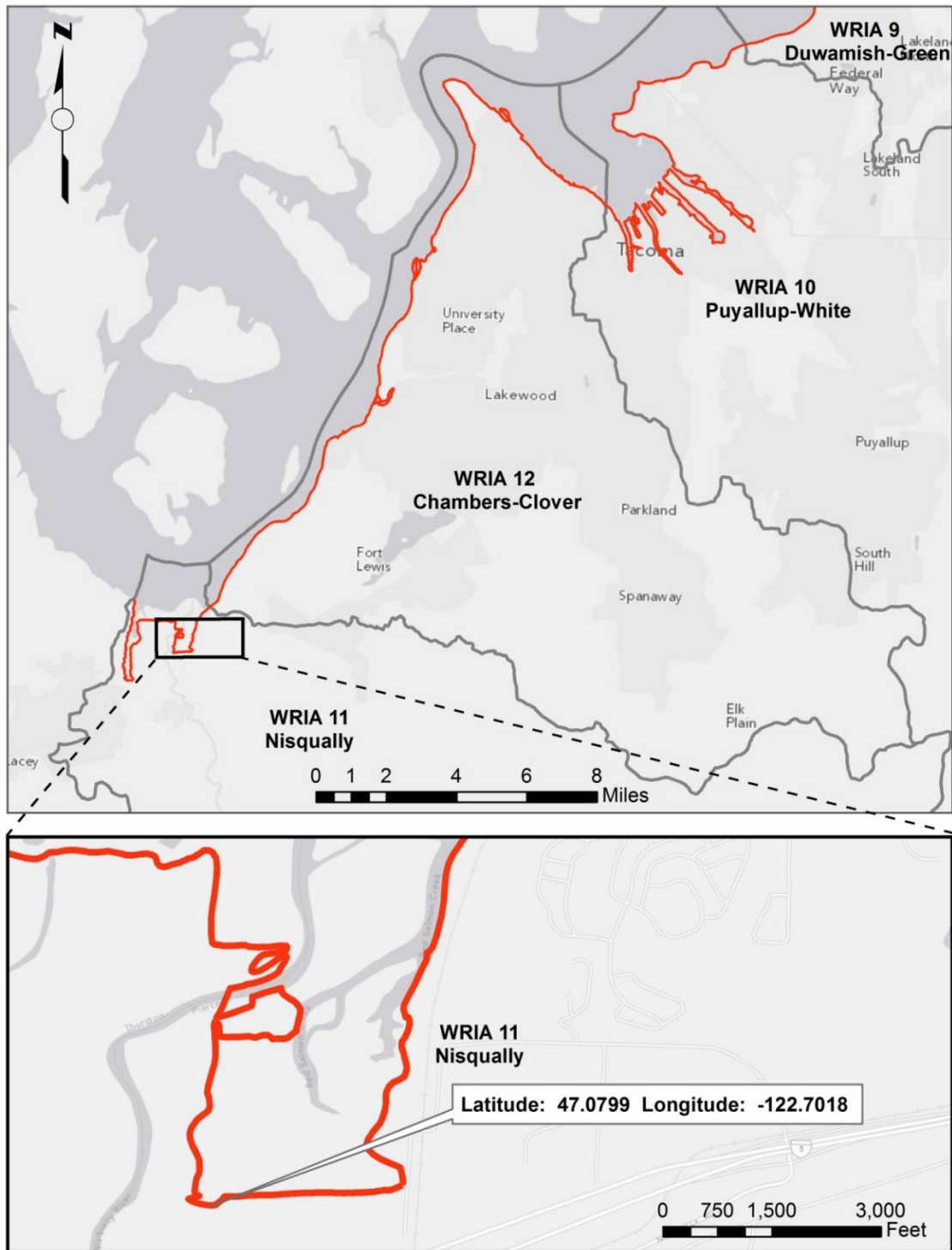
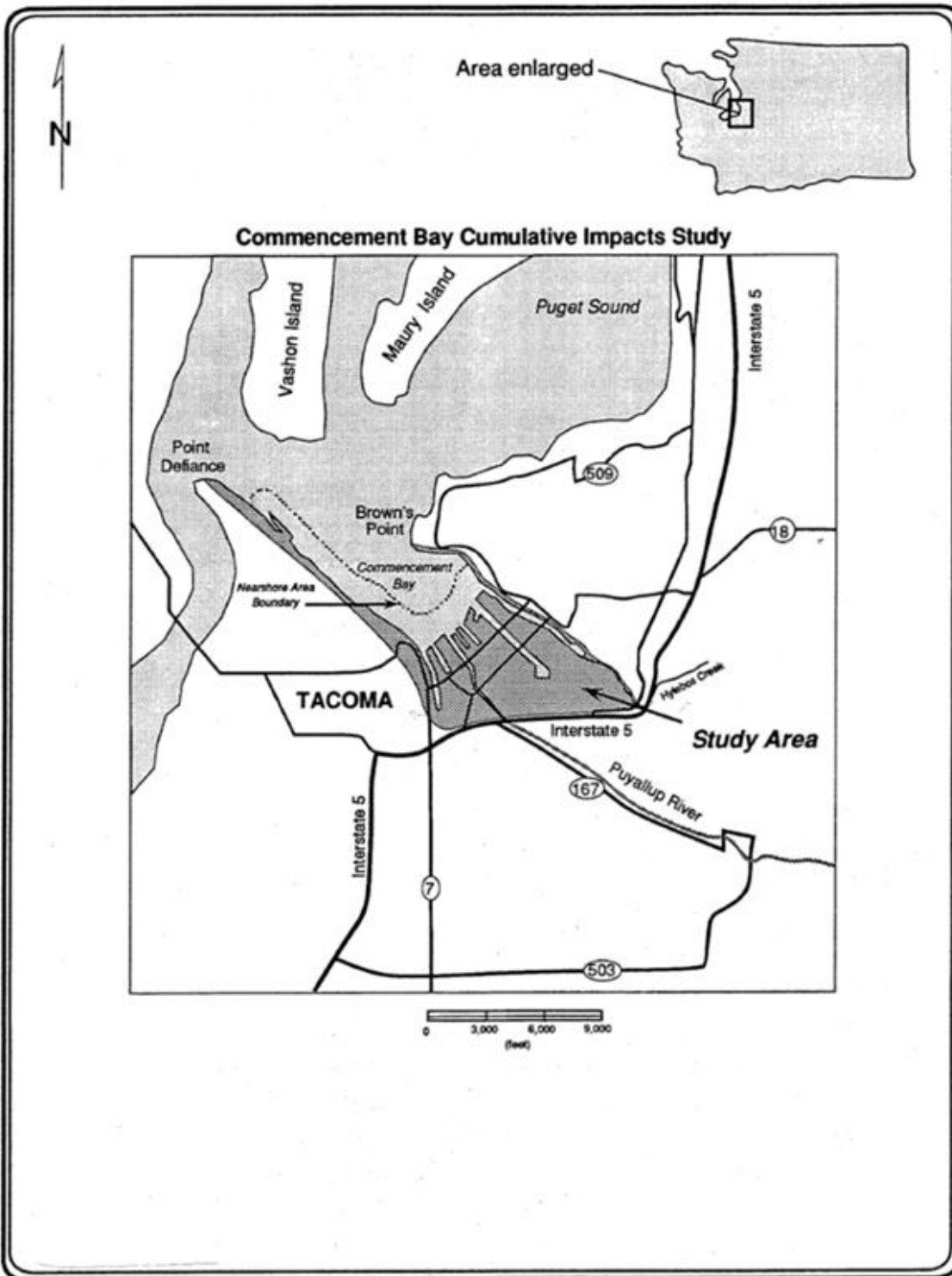


Figure 2. RGC 4 - Commencement Bay Study Area





STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PO Box 47775 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7775 • (360) 407-6300
711 for Washington Relay Service • Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341

December 22, 2021

Minor edit, see below

Cowlitz Indian Tribe
7700 NE 26th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98665
Attn: Pete Barber

RE: Water Quality Certification Order No. **20811** for Corps Reference No. **201801151**,
~~Kwoneessum~~ **Kwoneesum** Dam Removal, Skamania County, Washington

Dear Pete Barber:

On ~~June 21, 2021~~ **July 23, 2021**, Cowlitz Indian Tribe submitted a request for a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) under the federal Clean Water Act for the ~~Kwoneessum~~ Kwoneesum Dam Removal, Skamania County, Washington.

On behalf of the state of Washington, the Department of Ecology certifies that the work described in the Water Quality Certification Request and supplemental documents complies with applicable provisions of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act, as amended, and applicable state laws. This certification is subject to the conditions contained in the enclosed Order.

Please ensure that anyone doing work under this Order has read, is familiar with, and is able to follow all of the provisions within the attached Order.

If you have any questions about this decision, please contact Jennifer Riedmayer at (360) 995-3252. The enclosed Order may be appealed by following the procedures described within the Order.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Perry J Lund", is written over a blue circular stamp.

Perry J Lund, Section Manager
Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program
Southwest Regional Office

~~Kwoneessum~~ Kwoneesum Dam Removal
Aquatics No. **140720**, Corps No. **201801151**
December 22, 2021
Page 2 of 2

Enclosure

e-cc:

Evan Carnes, Corps of Engineers
ECY RE FEDPERMITS
Loree' Randall – HQ SEA Program
Jennifer Riedmayer – HQ SEA Program
Lori Kingsbury – SWRO SEA Program
Miranda Adams- SWRO SEA Program
Martin Walther- HQ Dam Safety Program
Craig Jordan- HQ Dam Safety Program
Tammy Stout, Cascade Environmental Group
Ian Sinks- Columbia Land Trust

IN THE MATTER OF GRANTING A) WQC ORDER No. 20811
WATER QUALITY) Corps Reference No. 201801151
CERTIFICATION TO) ~~Kwoneessum~~ Kwoneesum Dam Removal,
Cowlitz Indian Tribe) Wildboy Creek located in Skamania County,
pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1341 (FWPCA) Washington.
§ 401), RCW 90.48.120, RCW 90.48.260)
and Chapter 173-201A WAC)

Cowlitz Indian Tribe
7700 NE 26th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98665
Attn: Pete Barber

On July 23, 2021, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe submitted a request for a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) under the federal Clean Water Act for the ~~Kwoneessum~~ Kwoneesum Dam Removal, Wildboy Creek located in Skamania County, Washington. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) issued a public notice for the project on August 9, 2021.

The project proposes the removal of a human-built dam that will restore riverine processes and habitat to the three tributaries upstream from the dam, the reservoir footprint and reservoir pool to approximately one-half mile of Wildboy Creek downstream from the dam.

The project will start with the dewatering of three tributaries that flow into the reservoir and downstream of Wildboy Creek. Access roads and clearing will occur during the initial dewatering phase. The dewatering plan will use pumps, piping and agriculture sprayers to remove the clear and turbid water to designated locations identified within the project area. The dewatering plan calls for the use of evaporative measures once all water is cleared and dam demolition activities begin.

Demolition of the dam will occur after water drawdown and maintain 10-feet of freeboard on the dam to contain any turbidity generated. As grading is completed during this phase, any sediment or debris generated will be kept on site to use in the restoration project. Concrete from the dam and spillway removal will be hauled off site.

Temporary diversion dams made of gravel bulk bags will be installed on the three perennial tributaries and ephemeral tributary to prevent further mixing. Bulk bags will be removed or emptied on site when no longer needed. A temporary cofferdam will be installed inside the reservoir. Temporary fill and salvaged dam rock will be used to create any access roads and containment basins throughout the project area.

Materials such as sediment, salvaged rock, large woody debris, straw bales and slash generated from the demolition process will be used within the reservoir footprint or in the half mile downstream in the reconstruction of Wildboy Creek.

This project will self-mitigate for the loss of wetland area and function through dam removal. Existing wetlands will be permanently impacted along the reservoir fringe and stream corridors but wetlands will re-establish along the restored tributary margins within the reservoir footprint along Wildboy Creek following grading and dam removal.

In total, up to 0.43 of an acre of reservoir fringe wetlands will be permanently drained, 0.41 of an acre of wetland will be permanently impacted as a result of habitat improvement associated with Wildboy Creek restoration and 0.008 of an acre of wetlands will be temporarily impacted by the installation of diversions dams.

The 10.41-acre open water reservoir footprint and 0.25 acre dam spillway will be permanently lost as a result of the dam removal and habitat restoration. However, the restoration of Wildboy Creek and tributaries will result in the net gain of 2.17 acres of stream channel and riparian habitat and connect approximately 6.5 miles of stream habitat for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Lower Columbia Steelhead and restore geomorphic processes to the Washougal River watershed.

The project site parcel 02050000090000, Wildboy Creek, Skamania County, Washington, Section 8, Township 2 N., Range 5 E., within Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 28 Salmon-Washougal.

AUTHORITIES

In exercising authority under 33 U.S.C. § 1341, RCW 90.48.120, and RCW 90.48.260, Ecology has reviewed this WQC request pursuant to the following:

1. Conformance with applicable water quality-based, technology-based, and toxic or pretreatment effluent limitations as provided under 33 U.S.C. §§1311, 1312, 1313, 1316, and 1317;
2. Conformance with the state water quality standards contained in Chapter 173-201A WAC and authorized by 33 U.S.C. §1313 and by Chapter 90.48 RCW, and with other applicable state laws; and
3. Conformance with the provision of using all known, available and reasonable methods to prevent and control pollution of state waters as required by RCW 90.48.010.
4. Conformance with Washington's prohibition on discharges that cause or tend to cause pollution of waters of the state of Washington. RCW 90.48.080.
5. The applicant of the project authorized is responsible for obtaining all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, local or tribal authorities.

With this Water Quality Certification (WQC) Order, Ecology is granting with conditions, Cowlitz Indian Tribe request for a Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the Kwoneesum Dam Removal, Wildboy Creek located in Skamania County. Ecology has determined that the proposed discharges will comply

with all applicable state water quality requirements, provided the project is conducted in accordance with the Section 401 Water Quality Certification request that Ecology received on July 23, 2021, the supporting documents referenced in Table 1 below, **and the conditions of this WQC Order.**

Table 1. Supporting Documents

Date Received	Document Type	Title & Date	Author
7/23/2021	Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) Form	JARPA (6/18/2021)	Tammy Stout, Cascade Environmental Group, LLC
7/23/2021	Drawings	Kwoneesum Dam Draft Final Removal Design	William P. Norris, Parr Excellence
7/23/2021	Wetland Delineation	Kwoneesum Dam Removal Project Wetland Delineation Report (June/2021) Functions Assessment Memo (7/23/2021)	Brent Haddaway, Cascade Environmental Group, LLC
7/23/2021	Water Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan, Dewatering Plan, Materials Management Plan, and Spill Prevention and Control Plan	Water Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan (7/22/2021) Revised WQMPP(10/27/2021) Final WQMPP (12/3/2021)	Rod Lundberg, Cascade Environmental Group, LLC
7/23/2021	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (7/22/2021)	Rod Lundberg, Cascade Environmental Group LLC
7/23/2021	Final Design Report	Kwoneesum Dam Final Design Report (2/10/2020)	Parr Excellence and Inter-Fluve, Inc.

Issuance of this Section 401 Water Quality Certification for this proposal does not authorize Cowlitz Indian Tribe to exceed applicable state water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), ground water quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) or sediment quality standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC). Furthermore, nothing in this Section 401 Water Quality Certification absolves the Cowlitz Indian Tribe

from liability for contamination and any subsequent cleanup of surface waters, ground waters, or sediments resulting from project construction or operations.

Water Quality Certification Conditions

The following conditions will be incorporated into the Corps permit and strictly adhered to by the Cowlitz Indian Tribe.

A. General Conditions

1. In this WQC Order, the term “Applicant” shall mean the Cowlitz Indian Tribe and its agents, assignees, and contractors.
2. All submittals required by this WQC Order shall be sent to Ecology’s Headquarters Office, Attn: Federal Permit Manager, via e-mail to fednotification@ecy.wa.gov and cc to Jennifer.Riedmayer@ecy.wa.gov. The submittals shall be identified with WQC Order 20811 and include the Applicant’s name, Corps permit number, project name, project contact, and the contact phone number.
3. Work authorized by this WQC Order is limited to the work described in the WQC request package received by Ecology on July 23, 2021 and the supporting documentation identified in Table 1.
4. The Applicant shall keep copies of this WQC Order on the job site and readily available for reference by Ecology personnel, the construction superintendent, construction managers and lead workers, and state and local government inspectors.
5. The Applicant shall provide access to the project site and all mitigation sites upon request by Ecology personnel for site inspections, monitoring, and/or necessary data collection, to ensure that conditions of this WQC Order are being met.
6. The Applicant shall ensure that all project engineers, contractors, and other workers at the project site with authority to direct work have read and understand relevant conditions of this WQC Order and all permits, approvals, and documents referenced in this WQC Order. The Applicant shall provide Ecology a signed statement (see Attachment A for an example) before construction begins.
7. This WQC Order does not authorize direct, indirect, permanent, or temporary impacts to waters of the state or related aquatic resources, except as specifically provided for in conditions of this WQC Order.
8. Failure of any person or entity to comply with the WQC Order may result in the issuance of civil penalties or other actions, whether administrative or judicial, to enforce the state’s water quality standards.

9. The Applicant shall provide Ecology documentation for review before undertaking any major changes to the proposed project that could significantly and adversely affect water quality, other than those project changes required by this WQC Order.
10. The Applicant shall send (per A.2.) a copy of the final Corps permit to Ecology's Federal Permit Manager within two weeks of receiving it.
11. Nothing in this WQC Order waives Ecology's discretionary authority to issue additional Orders if Ecology determines that further actions are necessary to implement the water quality laws of the state.
12. This Order will automatically transfer to a new owner or operator if:
 - a. A written agreement between the Applicant and new owner or operator with the specific transfer date of the WQC Order's obligations, coverage, and liability is submitted to Ecology per condition A.2.;
 - b. A copy of this Order is provided to the new owner or operator; and
 - c. Ecology does not notify the new Applicant that a new WQC Order is required to complete the transfer.

B. Notification Requirements:

1. The following notification shall be made via e-mail to Ecology's Federal Permit Manager via e-mail to fednotification@ecy.wa.gov and cc to Jennifer.Riedmayer@ecy.wa.gov. Notifications shall be identified with WQC Order # 20811, Corps reference #, and include the Applicant name, project name, project location, project contact and the contact phone number.
 - a. Immediately following a violation of state water quality standards or when the project is out of compliance with any conditions of this WQC Order.
 - b. At least ten (10) days prior to conducting initial in-water work activities.
 - c. Within seven (7) days of completing in-water work activities of each in water work window.
2. In addition to the phone or e-mail notification required under B.1.a. above, the Applicant shall submit a detailed written report to Ecology within five (5) days that describes the nature of the event, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, results of any samples taken, and any other pertinent information.
3. If the project construction is not completed within 13 months of issuance of this WQC Order, the Applicant shall submit per Condition A2 a written construction status report and submit status reports every 12 months until construction and mitigation are completed.

C. Timing

1. This WQC Order is not effective until the U.S. Corps of Engineers (Corps) issues an permit for this project and will remain valid for the duration of the associated Corps permit for the project.
2. The following in-water work windows apply to the project unless otherwise approved by Ecology:
 - a. All activities within the wetted perimeter of the project area may be conducted between May 15th and September 30th of any year. To the extent practicable, work within the wetted perimeter of the project area, work shall be conducted after May 15, 2022.
3. Any project change that requires a new or revised Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) from the Department of Fish and Wildlife should be sent to Ecology for review before the change is implemented. Proposed changes shall be implemented only with written approval from Ecology.

D. Water Quality Monitoring & Criteria

1. This WQC Order does not authorize the Applicant to exceed applicable turbidity standards beyond the limits established in WAC 173-201A-200(1)(e)(i)
2. For in-water activities within fresh waters (including wetlands) turbidity shall not exceed 5 NTU over background when the background is 50 NTU or less; or a 10 percent increase in turbidity when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTU;
 - a. Temporary area of mixing for turbidity established within the state water quality standards for fresh waters (WAC 173-201A-200) is as follows:
 - i. For waters up to 10 cfs flow at the time of construction, the point of compliance shall be one hundred feet downstream from the activity causing the turbidity exceedance.
 - ii. For waters above 10 cfs up to 100 cfs flow at the time of construction, the point of compliance shall be two hundred feet downstream of the activity causing the turbidity exceedance.
 - iii. For waters above 100 cfs flow at the time of construction, the point of compliance shall be three hundred feet downstream of the activity causing the turbidity exceedance.
 - iv. For projects working within or along lakes, ponds, wetlands, or other non-flowing waters, the point of compliance shall be at a radius of one hundred fifty feet from the activity causing the turbidity exceedance.
3. If water quality exceedances for turbidity are observed outside the point of compliance, work shall cease immediately and the Applicant or the contractor shall assess the cause of the water quality problem and take immediate action to stop, contain, and correct the problem and prevent further water quality turbidity exceedances.

4. Visible turbidity anywhere beyond the temporary area of mixing (point of compliance) from the activity, shall be considered an exceedance of the standard.
5. The Applicant shall conduct water quality monitoring as described in the approved *Water Quality Monitoring and Protection Plan* as identified in Table 1 (hereafter referred to as the WQMP)
6. The Applicant shall implement the WQMP as proposed and approved by Ecology.
7. Monitoring results shall be submitted weekly during in water construction per condition A.2.
8. Ecology may ask or could use its discretionary authority to require the Applicant to provide mitigation and/or additional monitoring if the monitoring results indicate that the water quality standards have not been met.

E. Construction

General Conditions

1. All work in and near waters of the state shall be conducted to minimize turbidity, erosion, and other water quality impacts. Construction stormwater, sediment, and erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs) suitable to prevent exceedances of state water quality standards shall be in place before starting maintenance and shall be maintained throughout the duration of the activity.
2. All clearing limits, stockpiles, staging areas, and trees to be preserved shall clearly be marked prior to commencing construction activities and maintained until all work is completed for each project.
3. The Project Proponent shall obtain and comply with the conditions of the Construction Stormwater Permit (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System - NPDES) issued for this project.
4. All clearing limits, stockpiles, staging areas, and trees to be preserved shall clearly be marked prior to commencing construction activities and maintained until all work is completed for each project.
5. No petroleum products, fresh concrete, lime or concrete, chemicals, or other toxic or deleterious materials shall be allowed to enter waters of the state.
6. All construction debris, excess sediment, and other solid waste material shall be properly managed and disposed of in an upland disposal site approved by the appropriate regulatory authority.
7. All equipment being used below the ordinary high water mark shall utilize biodegradable hydraulic fluid.

Equipment & Maintenance

8. Staging areas will be located a minimum of 50 feet and, where practical, 200 feet, from waters of the state including wetlands, unless otherwise authorized by Ecology.
9. Equipment used for this project shall be free of external petroleum-based products while used around the waters of the state, including wetlands. Accumulation of soils or debris shall be removed from the drive mechanisms (wheels, tires, tracks, etc.) and the undercarriage of equipment prior to its use around waters of the state, including wetlands.
10. No equipment shall enter, operate, be stored or parked within any sensitive area except as specifically provided for in this WQC Order.
11. Fuel hoses, oil drums, oil or fuel transfer valves and fittings, etc., shall be checked regularly for drips or leaks, and shall be maintained and stored properly to prevent spills into state waters.
12. Wash water containing oils, grease, or other hazardous materials resulting from washing of equipment or working areas shall not be discharged into state waters. The Project Proponent shall set up a designated area for washing down equipment.
13. Turbidity curtains shall be properly deployed and maintained in order to minimize turbidity and re-suspension of sediment.

Dewatering

14. Turbid de-watering water associated with in-water work shall not be discharged directly to waters of the state, including wetlands. Turbid de-watering water shall be routed to an upland area for on-site or off-site settling.
15. Clean de-watering water associated with in-water work that has been tested and confirmed to meet water quality standards may be discharged directly to waters of the state including wetlands. The discharge outfall method shall be designed and operated so as not to cause erosion or scour in the stream channel, banks, or vegetation.
16. Dewatering water may not be discharged to the Wildboy Creek or conveyed to surface waters unless it meets Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC) at the point of discharge, unless otherwise authorized by this WQC Order.
17. The dewatering outfall or method of discharge shall be designed and operated so as not to cause erosion or scour in state waters, banks, or vegetation.
18. All equipment associated with dewatering activities shall be properly operated and maintained.

Stream Bypass

19. Stream flow isolation work shall not scour the stream channel or banks of the water body in which the work is being done.
20. To minimize sediment releases into downstream water, water reintroduced to the channel shall be done gradually and at a rate not exceeding the normal stream flow.

Bank Stabilization

21. Prior to returning stream flow to the de-watered work area, all proposed bank protection measures shall be in place.

F. Emergency/Contingency Measures

1. The Project Proponent shall develop and implement a spill prevention and containment plan for this project.
2. The Project Proponent shall have adequate and appropriate spill response and cleanup materials available on site to respond to any release of petroleum products or any other material into waters of the state.
3. Fuel hoses, oil drums, oil or fuel transfer valves and fittings, etc., shall be checked regularly for drips or leaks, and shall be maintained and stored properly to prevent spills into state waters.
4. Work causing distressed or dying fish and discharges of oil, fuel, or chemicals into state waters or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters is prohibited. If such work, conditions, or discharges occur, the Project Proponent shall notify Ecology's Federal Permit Manager per condition A2 and immediately take the following actions:
 - a. Cease operations at the location of the non-compliance.
 - b. Assess the cause of the water quality problem and take appropriate measures to correct the problem and prevent further environmental damage.
 - c. In the event of a discharge of oil, fuel, or chemicals into state waters, or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters, containment and cleanup efforts shall begin immediately and be completed as soon as possible, taking precedence over normal work. Cleanup shall include proper disposal of any spilled material and used cleanup materials.
 - d. Immediately notify Ecology's Regional Spill Response Office and the Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife with the nature and details of the problem, any actions taken to correct the problem, and any proposed changes in operation to prevent further problems.
 - e. Immediately notify the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802, for actual spills to water only.
5. Notify Ecology's Regional Spill Response Office at 360-407-6300 immediately if chemical containers (e.g. drums) are discovered on-site or any conditions present indicating disposal or burial of chemicals on-site that may impact surface water or ground water.

Your right to appeal

You have a right to appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order. The appeal process is governed by Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC. "Date of receipt" is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2).

To appeal you must do both of the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order:

- File your appeal and a copy of this Order with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this Order on Ecology in paper form - by mail or in person. (See addresses below.) E-mail is not accepted.

You must also comply with other applicable requirements in Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC.

Address and location information.

Filing an appeal with the PCHB

Mailing Address

Pollution Control Hearings Board
PO Box 40903
Olympia, WA 98504-0903

Street Address:

Pollution Control Hearings Board
1111 Israel RD SW
STE 301
Tumwater, WA 98501

Serving a copy of the appeal on Ecology:

Mailing Address:

Department of Ecology
Attn: Appeals Processing Desk
PO Box 47608
Olympia, WA 98504-7608

Street Address:

Department of Ecology
Attn: Appeals Processing Desk
300 Desmond Drive SE
Lacey, WA 98503

CONTACT INFORMATION

Please direct all questions about this WQC Order to:

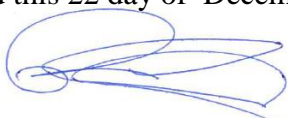
Jennifer Riedmayer
Department of Ecology
(360) 995-3252
Jennifer.Riedmayer@ecy.wa.gov

MORE INFORMATION

- **Pollution Control Hearings Board Website**
<http://www.eluho.wa.gov/Board/PCHB>
- **Chapter 43.21B RCW - Environmental and Land Use Hearings Office – Pollution Control Hearings Board**
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=43.21B>
- **Chapter 371-08 WAC – Practice And Procedure**
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=371-08>
- **Chapter 34.05 RCW – Administrative Procedure Act**
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=34.05>
- **Chapter 90.48 RCW – Water Pollution Control**
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.48>
- **Chapter 173.204 WAC – Sediment Management Standards**
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-204>
- **Chapter 173-200 WAC – Water Quality Standards for Ground Waters of the State of Washington**
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-200>
- **Chapter 173-201A WAC – Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington**
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A>

SIGNATURE

Dated this 22 day of December 2021 at the Department of Ecology, Lacey, Washington



Perry J Lund, Section Manager
Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program
Southwest Regional Office
Department of Ecology

12-22-2021

Date

Attachment A

**Statement of Understanding
Water Quality Certification Conditions**

Kwoneesum Dam Removal

Water Quality Certification WQC Order # 20811

As the Project Proponent for Kwoneesum Dam Removal project, I have read and understand the conditions of Washington State Department of Ecology WQC Order # 20811, and any permits, plans, documents, and approvals referenced in the WQC Order. I have and will continue to ensure that all project engineers, contractors, and other workers at the project site with authority to direct work have read and understand the conditions of this WQC Order and any permits, plans, documents, and approvals referenced in the WQC Order.

Signature _____ Date _____

Title _____ Phone _____

Company _____

Report for Mitigation Work Completion

Immediately upon completion of the plantings, submit this form by email or mail to:
NWS.Compliance@usace.army.mil OR U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch,
4735 East Marginal Way South, Bldg 1202, Seattle, WA 98134-2388

Corps' Reference Number: _____

Date the Corps Issued Your Permit: _____

Date this Report is Due: _____

Your Name: _____

Your Address: _____

Your City/State/Zip Code: _____

Your Phone Number and Email: _____

You must attach to this form: 1) As-built drawing of planting area(s), and

2) Photographs of the planting area(s)

Date mitigation was completed: _____

Describe any changes from the approved mitigation plan:

Name of Species You Planted	Number Planted
Total Planted:	

If there are multiple sites, fill out a separate table for each planting area.



US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
Seattle District

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT



Permit Number: NWS-2018-1151

Name of Permittee: Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Date of Issuance: September 27, 2023

Upon completion of the activity authorized by this permit, please check the applicable boxes below, date and sign this certification, and return it to the following email or mailing address:

NWS.Compliance@usace.army.mil

OR

Department of the Army
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle
District, Regulatory Branch
4735 E. Marginal Way S, Bldg 1202
Seattle, Washington 98134-2388

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with the terms and conditions of your authorization, your permit may be subject to suspension, modification, or revocation.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The work authorized by the above-referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.</p> <p>Date work complete: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Photographs and as-built drawings of the authorized work (OPTIONAL, unless required as a Special Condition of the permit).</p>
--------------------------	--

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If applicable, the mitigation required (e.g., construction and plantings) in the above-referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit (not including future monitoring).</p> <p>Date work complete: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Photographs and as-built drawings of the mitigation (OPTIONAL, unless required as a Special Condition of the permit).</p>
--------------------------	--

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Provide phone number/email for scheduling site visits (must have legal authority to grant property access).</p> <p>Printed Name: _____</p> <p>Phone Number: _____ Email: _____</p>
--------------------------	---

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____