Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Natural Resources Department

Request for Proposals ("RFP")
West Fork Grays River Hatchery Intake Removal and Fish Passage Barrier Removal Project

Addendum 6 – May 22, 2026

The following information is provided as part of Addendum 6. Addendum 6 is available on the Cowlitz Indian Tribe's website: www.cowlitz.org/request-proposals-rfp

- WDFW Right of Entry onto WDFW Land
- Geotech report provided by WDFW (from GeoProfessional Innovation).
- Photos of WDFW's recent road repairs (minor blading/grading, ditching, rock placement). Example photos of low flow/summer conditions at project site previously provided in Addendum #1.
- WDFW traffic control plan. WDFW is also installing traffic control signage/cones.
- WDFW HPA Permit (PDF Attached).
- Example Corps Nationwide permit conditions (Corp permit expected in June)
- Updated Proposal/Bid Submission Deadline.

With this Addenda, we are providing the following information and updates:

- **The Tribe just received a Right of Entry permit from WDFW that allows for Tribe and Contractor access for construction. Like all addenda information, permit agreement and associated conditions/requirements will be incorporated into our Contract with the selected construction contractor. Please review the attached document and WDFW access requirements when preparing your proposal/bid.**
- **The Construction Contractor will use the road at their own risk and will provide Tribe/WDFW with Certificates of Insurance. Contractor insurance coverages and limits shall be the higher of those shown in the RFP/Contract (Section 21/Insurance) and the WDFW Right of Entry permit.**
- **Photos of WDFW's recent road repair work (minor blading/grading, ditching and minor rock placement to improve road are attached (see photos).**
- **The WDFW HPA permit for this project was issued and is attached for reference.**
- **ESA permitting and Section 106 permitting for the project is completed.**
- **The Corps permit application is being reviewed; Draft permit conditions attached for reference. Corps Permit issuance is expected in June.**
- **The Updated Proposal/Bid Submission deadline is: June 3, 2026 at 2:00 PM PST**

If you have any trouble downloading documents from our website, please give me a call.

Technical Contact: Justin Isle – Senior Restoration Ecologist/PM (jisle@cowlitz.org) 503-799-0934 cell
Admin. Contact: Lacey Jacobs – Program Assistant (ljacobs@cowlitz.org) 360-353-9425 office

Sign and return this Addenda with your Proposal and Bid:

Contractor Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

WDFW Property Name: Grays River Fish Hatchery
Landowner: Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
Permittee: Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Agency Control No. for Property: 420169

RIGHT OF ENTRY ONTO WDFW LAND

West Fork Grays River Intake Removal and Restoration Project

This Right of Entry (hereinafter "this permit") is granted by: **THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE** ("WDFW") to: **COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE**, a federally recognized Indian Tribe, whose business address is 1055 9th Avenue Suite B, Longview WA 98632, Washington, ("Permittee").

Pursuant to the authority set forth in RCW 77.12.210 and subject to the terms and conditions set forth below, WDFW hereby grants to Permittee the right to enter along existing roads that certain property of WDFW located in Pacific County, Washington, commonly known as the Grays River Hatchery and as more particularly described below and as depicted in Exhibit A ("the Premises") for the sole purpose of a habitat restoration project ("the Project"), as more particularly described in Exhibit B ("the Project Design"). The Project has been approved by WDFW's Restoration Pathway as described in the Support Letter attached as Exhibit C.

THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. **Term:** Permittee's right to enter the Premises is from June 15, 2026 to October 31, 2026. This permit is not valid, and no work may begin on the Premises until this permit is signed by the authorized representatives of Permittee and WDFW.
2. **Legal Description of the Premises:** WDFW is the owner of record of the Grays River Hatchery along the West Fork Grays River in Section 33, Township 11 North, Range 7 West W.M. This permit does not authorize work on any adjacent lands.
3. **Access Road Restrictions:** WDFW holds a non-exclusive easement over private property (the "Easement Road") to access the Premises. Permittee's use of the Easement Road is allowed to complete the Project subject to the following restrictions:
    a. Permittee is advised that the Easement Road has experienced failures in two locations, one of which has been temporarily repaired by the property owner. As such, Permittee is aware that dangerous conditions may be present.
    b. Traffic over the Easement Road is to be limited as shown in the table below.

Table 1. Per Week Travel for Limited Traffic

Vehicle Type	Vehicle Weight	Vehicle Cycles[1]
Passenger vehicles	<8,000 lb GVW	0-50
Dump/Delivery Trucks	<40,000 lb GVW	0-20
Log Trucks	<80,000 lb GVW[2]	0-10

1. A cycle is a complete trip in and out of Grays Hatchery.
2. Highway legal trucks that do not require special permits. Also presumes trucks can stay within the gravel road prism while traversing the roadway.

    c. Users of the Easement Road are to abide by any posted signs or regulations.
    d. Whenever practical, users of the Easement Road are to travel to and from the hatchery in convoys to facilitate tracking each vehicle. When crossing the slide areas, a spotter is to position themselves where they can see the vehicles and driver to provide directions that maintain safe travel along the gravel roadway sections. During crossings, monitoring should be continuous and unobstructed. The objective of this monitoring is to avoid vehicles veering into the soft shoulders or traveling too close to the edge of the active slide scarps. The monitor should also actively note the roadway condition after each convoy pass and any changes, including but not limited to, slide scarp in the form of additional cracking or sloughing, rutting in soft soil, the presence of water, or other detrimental conditions. Additionally, if traffic beyond that outlined in Table 1 will access the roadway, the entity responsible for the additional traffic shall maintain a competent person for full time monitoring. Permittee is to immediately notify Bryce Glaser, WDFW's Regional Fish Program Manager, at (360) 607-3822 or

bryce.glaser@dfw.wa.gov or Don Ponder, WDFW's Chief Engineer, at (360) 790-4914 or Donald.ponder@dfw.wa.gov of any changes to roadway conditions.

e. WDFW will place visual barriers along each of the slide zones. Users of the Easement Road are to maintain vehicular traffic inside the visual barriers and Permittee is to notify WDFW as noted above if barriers are missing or need replacement/adjustment.

4. **Limited Rights:** Use of the Premises under this permit is limited to that of Permittee, Permittee's employees and Permittee's contractors. No provision of this permit is intended, nor may be deemed, to transfer any real property from WDFW to Permittee. WDFW permits only those rights and privileges set forth in this permit during the Term hereof; WDFW retains jurisdiction over its property in all other respects. WDFW retains the right of access to the Premises at all times. This permit shall not be deemed or construed to be an exclusive right; it does not prohibit WDFW from granting rights to other entities, providing those agreements do not interfere with the operations of Permittee during the Term of this permit. WDFW expressly reserves the rights to any trees, minerals, gravel, oil and gas resources, or any other valuable materials on the Premises. This permit does not convey the right to build roads or store any materials, vehicles, or equipment on WDFW property, except as necessary to complete the Project.

5. **Project Manager:** Permittee is the Project Manager for the Project, but shall at all times cooperate with WDFW in its role as property owner. Permittee agrees to comply with and implement all work described in the Design Plan, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties. As Project Manager, Permittee is solely responsible for: (a) all costs of the Project; (b) fulfilling all obligations imposed by the Project's funding sources and grants; (c) completion of the Project; and, (d) compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this document. The Project is not a joint venture of WDFW and Permittee. Permittee, its employees and contractors are not employees or agents of WDFW and shall not hold themselves out at such.

6. **Project Design:** WDFW and Permittee have reviewed and approved the materials for the Project Design which are dated February 26, 2026 and are attached as Exhibit B hereto. All references to the Project Design are to these materials. Changes to the Project Design require mutual written agreement of the parties.

7. **Compliance with All Permitting and Other Legal Requirements:** With respect to all of its activities on the premises, Permittee shall, at its sole cost, meet all of the applicable governmental laws, rules, regulations, and permitting requirements, including, but not limited to, those for the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), hydraulic projects, hazardous substances, cultural resources protection, and payment of prevailing wages for public works under RCW 39.12. This permit is not a substitute for SEPA, a Hydraulic Project Approval, a WDFW Cultural Resources Field Research Permit or any other permit. Before commencing any work that involves disturbing the ground, Permittee shall provide evidence to WDFW that it has performed a Cultural Resources Review, and (if required to do so by the WDFW Archaeologist): has consulted with appropriate Tribes, has received a clearance letter from the State Historic Protection Officer, and has performed a Cultural Resource Survey.

8. **Insurance:** At all times during the Term of this permit, Permittee agrees to provide, at its sole cost, liability insurance, or proof of self-insurance, that is acceptable to WDFW and is sufficient to insure Permittee and WDFW against liability for bodily injury and property damage arising from all use of the Premises under this permit, including, but not limited to, use of vehicles and equipment. Minimum amounts of insurance shall be one million dollars ($1,000,000) per occurrence. All policies shall name Permittee as the insured and "THE WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE" as an additional insured, and shall carry a ten-day notification-of-cancellation clause. Appropriate certificates of insurance must be submitted to WDFW prior to the signing of this permit.

9. **Liability:** Permittee knowingly agrees to not hold WDFW liable for any losses, damages or injuries caused by or arising out of the exercise of the rights herein granted. Permittee further agrees to indemnify, defend and hold WDFW harmless from and against any and all claims of property damage and personal injury by whomsoever made and of any nature whatsoever that are caused by or arise out of the Project and/or actions taken under this Permit. WDFW shall not make any payment to Permittee for Permittee's losses in the event of suspension,

cancellation, or termination of this Permit. By signing this permit, WDFW does not accept responsibility to maintain the Project.

10. **Licensed and Bonded Contractors:** Permittee shall, at its sole cost, ensure that all contractors and subcontractors performing work under this permit are licensed and bonded.

11. **No Encumbrances on WDFW's Title:** WDFW holds fee title to the Premises. Permittee may not allow any lien or other encumbrance (such as for work, labor, services, materials, or grant funding) related to the Project to be recorded or filed as an interest against the Premises or WDFW's title to the Premises. If any such lien or encumbrance is recorded or filed, Permittee, at its sole cost, shall obtain its complete release and present WDFW with documentation of said release.

12. **No Hazardous Substances:** Permittee shall not allow in or around the Premises any substance now or hereinafter regulated by any governmental authority as hazardous, toxic, dangerous, or harmful (hereinafter "hazardous substance"), unless said hazardous substance is necessary to carry out the Project and is handled in compliance with all applicable legal requirements. Permittee shall reimburse WDFW immediately upon demand for any and all cleanup costs and any and all other charges, fees, costs, fines, and penalties (civil and criminal) imposed on WDFW by any governmental authority for hazardous substances related to the Project.

13. **Vehicle Parking:** While working within the scope of this permit, Permittee may park vehicles on the premises, provided they do not interfere the use of the premises by WDFW. The vehicles are not required to display a Discover Pass. RCW 79A.80.080 (2)(b).

14. **No Assignment:** Neither this permit, nor the rights and obligations set forth herein, may be assigned or sublet by Permittee in whole or in part.

15. **Suspension:** In the event of an emergency during the Term of this permit, WDFW may suspend this permit, including Permittee's right to enter or remain on the Premises without notice. Reentry by Permittee shall be only by written permission of WDFW. Permittee's obligations and WDFW's rights under Sections 8 and 10, above, concerning insurance and liability, shall survive suspension of this permit.

16. **Cancellation:** WDFW may immediately cancel this permit for Permittee's failure to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit, or when WDFW is required to do so by another governmental authority. Permittee shall have no further rights to enter or remain on the Premises in the event of cancellation. Permittee's obligations and WDFW's rights under Section 9 above, concerning liability, shall survive cancellation of this permit.

17. **Termination:** Unless earlier cancelled, this permit shall terminate on the earlier of: (a) the date of completion of the Project or the date set forth in Section 1, above. Permittee shall have no further rights to enter or remain on the Premises at termination. Permittee's obligations and WDFW's rights under Sections 9 above, concerning liability, shall survive termination of this permit.

18. **Jurisdiction and Venue:** Jurisdiction and venue concerning this permit are proper only in the State of Washington, Thurston County Superior Court.

19. **Scope of Relief:** WDFW shall be entitled to injunctive relief, both prohibitive and mandatory, in addition to other relief, including, without limitation, specific performance of the terms and conditions of this permit. These remedies are cumulative and shall be in addition to all remedies now or hereafter existing at law or in equity.

20. **No Waiver:** WDFW's forbearance to exercise its rights under this permit in the event of any default by Permittee shall not be deemed or construed to be a waiver by WDFW of such term or condition or of any of WDFW's rights under this permit. No delay or omission by WDFW in the exercise of any right or remedy shall impair such right or remedy, or be construed to be a waiver.

21. **Severability:** If any covenant or provision of this permit shall be adjudged void, such adjudication shall not affect the validity or obligations of any other covenant or provision, or part thereof.

22. **Signatories:** Each person executing this permit represents that he or she is authorized to sign this permit on behalf of his or her respective party, and that this permit is a legal, valid, and binding obligation upon his or her respective party.

23. **Entire Agreement:** This instrument contains the entire agreement between the parties and no other statement made by either party, or its respective officers, employees or agents shall be valid, binding or enforceable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the individuals below attest that they are the authorized signatory for their respective party and that such party has agreed to the terms and conditions of this permit:

COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE

5/18/26 — Michael Watkins (May 18, 2026 16:57:04 PDT) Tribal Administrator

Date — By/Title:

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

19 May 2026 — Kevin Connally

Date — By: Kevin Connally, Lands Division Manager

Attachments:
Exhibit A – The Premises
Exhibit B – Project Design
Exhibit C – Restoration Pathway Support Letter

EXHIBIT A

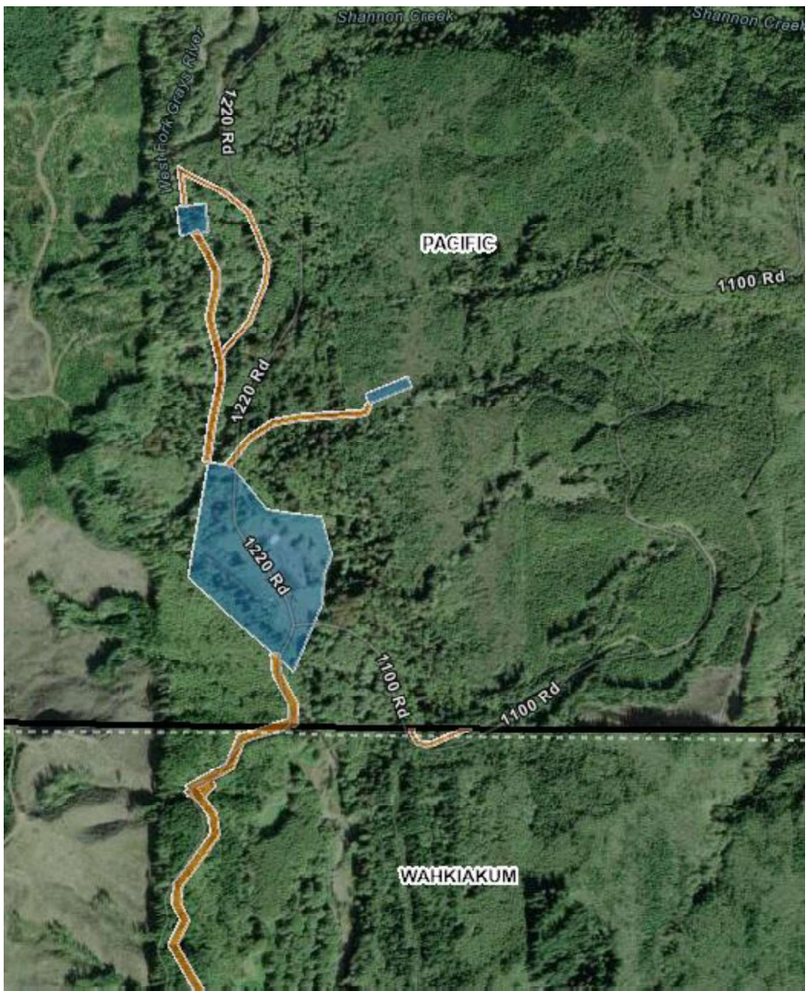
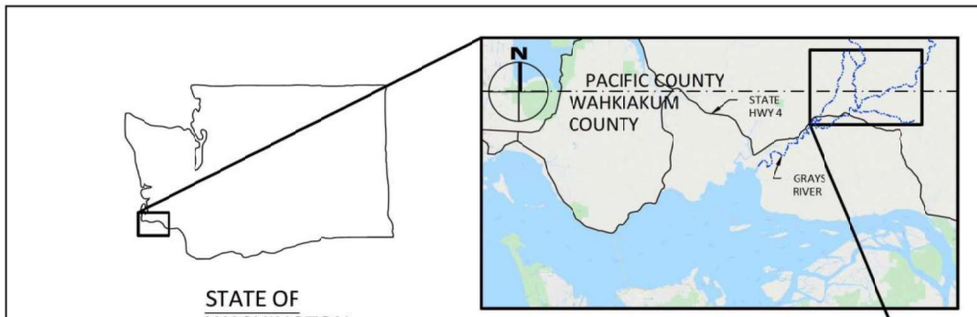

Shannon Creek
West Fork Grays River
1200 Rd
PACIFIC
1100 Rd
1220 Rd
1220 Rd
1100 Rd
1100 Rd
WAHKIAKUM

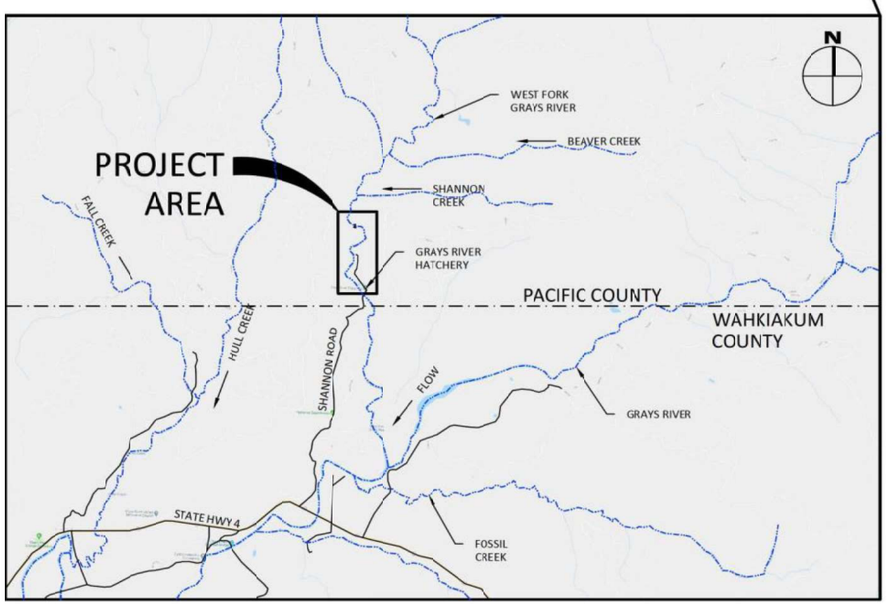
EXHIBIT B

[following 13 pages]



STATE OF WASHINGTON

VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE



SITE MAP
NOT TO SCALE

WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER

HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
PACIFIC COUNTY, WASHINGTON
February 11, 2026

LOCATION

PACIFIC COUNTY, WASHINGTON
LAT: 46°23'9.54"N
LONG: 123°33'36.19"W
SECTION: SECTION 33, T11N R7W
WATER BODY: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
TRIBUTARY: GRAYS RIVER

SHEET INDEX

WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN

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

CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 56TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665

SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL

TITLE: COVER SHEET, PROJECT LOCATION, AND SHEET INDEX

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
-	02/26/26	RP	BN,RP

PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO:	Total Sheets:
-	1	13

GENERAL NOTES

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ATTEND A MANDATORY PRE-BID SITE MEETING.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ATTEND A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH OWNER AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.

WDFW IN-WATER WORK PERIODS

IN-WATER WORK SHALL OCCUR DURING THE PERMITTED IN-WATER WORK PERIOD STATED IN THE HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL.

FISH SALVAGE

COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE BIOLOGIST WILL CONDUCT FISH SALVAGE. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH AND SUPPORT TRIBE'S FISH SALVAGE EFFORT WITH 2 LABORERS AND SCREENED TRASH PUMPS TO DRAW DOWN ISOLATED POOLS DURING CONTRACTOR'S ISOLATION/DIVERSION OF WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER.

EXISTING DATA

TOPOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTED BY PARR EXCELLENCE, INC USING RTK, AND TOTAL STATION JULY, 2020; GIS DATA PROVIDED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES INCLUDING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, LIDAR, FISH USE, SURFACE SOILS INFORMATION, LAND OWNERSHIP, AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

SITE CONDITIONS AND EXISTING GRADES/ELEVATIONS MAY HAVE CHANGED SINCE PRIOR SURVEYS, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR, AND CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPECT, ANTICIPATE, AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING CONDITIONS.

LIDAR DATA PROVIDE BY WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FROM YEARS 2017 AND 2019.

https://lidarportal.dnr.wa.gov/

HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD83 WASHINGTON STATE PLANES, SOUTH ZONE, US FOOT
VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD88

UTILITIES

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR HAVING UTILITIES LOCATED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL (800-424-5555) FOR UTILITY LOCATE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE AFFECTED UTILITY SERVICE TO REPORT ANY DAMAGED OR DESTROYED UTILITIES.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE EQUIPMENT OR LABOR TO AID THE AFFECTED UTILITY SERVICE IN REPAIRING DAMAGED OR DESTROYED UTILITIES AT NO ADDITIONAL COST.

CONSTRUCTION STAKING

OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE WILL PROVIDE STAKING OF PROJECT LIMITS, GRADE STAKES, AND ELEVATION CONTROL POINTS. SOME FIELD ADJUSTMENTS TO THE LINES AND GRADES ARE TO BE EXPECTED.

CONTRACTOR SHALL MEET WITH THE OWNER AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE TO DEFINE AND MARK LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE PRIOR TO MOBILIZATION OF EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS ONTO THE SITE.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED CONSTRUCTION STAKES AT NO ADDITIONAL COST.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

ESTIMATED MATERIAL VOLUMES ARE APPROXIMATE IN-PLACE QUANTITY AND NOT FACTORED FOR EXPANSION OR REDUCTION OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL OR COMPACTION OF PLACED MATERIAL.

LOCATION, ALIGNMENT, AND ELEVATION OF LOGS AND LOGS WITH ROOT WADS ARE SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS, AND MATERIAL SIZE.

ANY EXCESS MATERIAL SHALL BE STOCKPILED NEATLY IN AN APPROVED STOCKPILE AND STAGING AREA. AT COMPLETION OF WORK, THE MATERIAL SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPOSED OF LEGALLY.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING AND MAINTAINING ALL NECESSARY EROSION AND TURBIDITY CONTROLS TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS, PROJECT PERMITS, AND TO MAINTAIN CLEAN ACCESS ROUTES.

ANY TESC PLAN PROVIDED IN THESE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TESC PLANNING INCLUDE:

1. TESC BMP'S IN THESE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS ANTICIPATED FOR SITE CONDITIONS. TESC BMP'S SHALL BE UPGRADED TO RESPOND TO STORM EVENTS AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR WEATHER FORECASTS AND UPGRADE FACILITIES PRIOR TO STORM EVENTS, AS NECESSARY.
3. CONSTRUCTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTRACTOR'S TESC PLAN AND MAINTENANCE, UPGRADING, AND REPLACEMENT TESC BMP'S IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, WORK IS APPROVED, AND VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED.
4. FUNCTION OF TESC BMP'S SHALL BE INSPECTED DAILY AND MAINTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO CONFORM TO APPLICABLE EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS.
5. STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM OFF SITE SHALL BE HANDLED DIFFERENTLY THAN ON SITE SOURCES. GENERALLY, STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM OFF SITE SOURCES SHOULD BE DIVERTED AROUND DISTURBED AREAS.
6. DESIGN, CONSTRUCT AND PHASE CUT AND FILL SLOPES TO MINIMIZE EROSION. REDUCE RUNOFF VELOCITIES ON DISTURBED SLOPES BY PROVIDING TEMPORARY BARRIERS AND SEDIMENT TRAPPING.
7. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES AND ADDITIONAL BMP'S MAY BE REQUIRED AND MAINTAINED AS NECESSARY FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
8. FOR MONTHS OF MAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER ALL EXPOSED SOILS SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM EROSION BY MULCHING, PLASTIC SHEETING, HYDROSEED COVERING, OR OTHER MEASURES WITHIN THREE DAYS OF GRADING. FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER THROUGH APRIL, ALL EXPOSED SOILS SHALL BE STABILIZED BEFORE WORK SHUT DOWN, HOLIDAYS OR WEEKENDS, IF NECESSARY BASED ON WEATHER FORECASTS. STOCKPILED SOILS SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH PLASTIC SHEETING OR STABILIZED WITH SEDIMENT TRAPPING BMP'S.
9. TESC BMP'S ON INACTIVE SITES SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A MONTHLY, MIN., BASIS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A STORM EVENT.
10. TESC MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION, WHEN TEMPORARY MEASURES ARE NO LONGER EFFECTIVE. TRAPPED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE OR BLENDED INTO FINISHED GRADING AS LONG AS IT DOES NOT AFFECT PLANT ESTABLISHMENT. DISTURBED AREAS RESULTING FROM CUT AND FILL SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
11. CONTRACTOR SHALL PRODUCE WEEKLY TESC REPORTS SUMMARIZING INSPECTIONS, PERSONNEL WHO CONDUCTED THE INSPECTION, OBSERVATIONS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTRACTOR'S TESC PLAN, AND ACTIONS TAKEN RESULTING FROM INSPECTIONS. THE WEEKLY REPORTS SHALL BE RETAINED ON SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR.

THE REPORTS SHALL INCLUDE WHEN GRADING ACTIVITIES COMMENCE AND CEASE, DATES OF RAINFALL EXCEEDING 2 HOURS DURATION OR MORE THAN 0.5 IN. PER 24 HOURS, WHEN SPECIFIC STABILIZATION MEASURES COMMENCE AND CEASE. TESC REPORTS SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ENGINEER ON REQUEST FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT.

STAGING AREA(S), TEMPORARY ACCESS ROUTES, AND ALL OTHER AREAS TEMPORARILY DISTURBED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE WITHIN EACH SPECIFIC AREA.

TREE SALVAGE

REMOVED VEGETATION SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO LOG STRUCTURES AT NO ADDITIONAL COST. VEGETATION LARGER THAN 12" DIAMETER AND 15' LENGTH SHALL BE USED AS STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS. SMALLER MATERIAL SHALL BE USED AS SLASH.

SELECT TREES REMOVED WITHIN CLEARING LIMITS SHALL BE REMOVED WHOLE WITH ROOT WAD AND USED IN RESTORATION CONSTRUCTION. TREES WILL BE FLAGGED FOLLOWING STAKING AND PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

LIVE TREES

ALL TREES NOT MARKED FOR REMOVAL SHALL BE LEFT STANDING UNDISTURBED. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL NOT DEBARK OR DAMAGE LIVE TREES.

KEEP OUT OF DRIP LINE OF EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN.

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES

THE LISTED ITEMS SHOWN IN THE TABLES BELOW ARE A SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ITEMS. SEE BID LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND INCIDENTALS.

CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HAUL-OFF, LEGAL DISPOSAL, AND RECYCLING OF ALL CONCRETE, REBAR, SHEET PILE, CABLE, TREATED WOOD, AND OTHER MAN-MADE MATERIALS. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TRIBE RECEIPTS/LOAD TICKETS FROM APPROVED FACILITY/FACILITIES.

ITEM	ESTIMATED QUANTITY WITHIN OHW (CY)	ESTIMATED QUANTITY OUTSIDE OHW (CY)
COFFERDAM AND TEMPORARY FILL	100 CY	0 CY
EXISTING FOOTBRIDGE REMOVAL	40 CY	0 CY
EXISTING BRIDGE ABUTMENT REMOVAL	170 CY	0 CY
EXISTING INTAKE STRUCTURE REMOVAL AND OFF-SITE DISPOSAL	30 CY	0 CY
EXISTING SHEET PILE WIER REMOVAL AND OFF-SITE DISPOSAL	10 CY	0 CY
EXCAVATED SEDIMENTS TEMPORARY CUT AND PERMANENT FILL	25 CY	200 CY
EXCAVATED SEDIMENTS PERMANENT FILL ESTIMATED TO FILL DEPRESSIONS AT INTAKE AND ABUTMENTS	30 CY	0 CY
SALVAGED BOULDERS PERMANENT CUT AND FILL	40 CY	0 CY

ITEM	ESTIMATED QUANTITY
LARGE WOODY MATERIAL - LOG WITH ROOTWAD	10
LARGE WOODY MATERIAL - RACKING LOG WITHOUT ROOTWAD	4
PILING	9
SLASH	30 CY
SALVAGED BOULDER	40

ABBREVIATIONS

APPROX	APPROXIMATE
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
CIT	COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
CY	CUBIC YARD
DBH	DIAMETER BREAST HEIGHT
DIA	DIAMETER
EA	EACH
ELEV	ELEVATION
FT.	FEET
IN.	INCH
MAX	MAXIMUM
MIN	MINIMUM
OHW	ORDINARY HIGH WATER
PM	PROJECT MANAGER
STA	STATION
TESC	TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
TYP	TYPICAL
WSE	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN

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

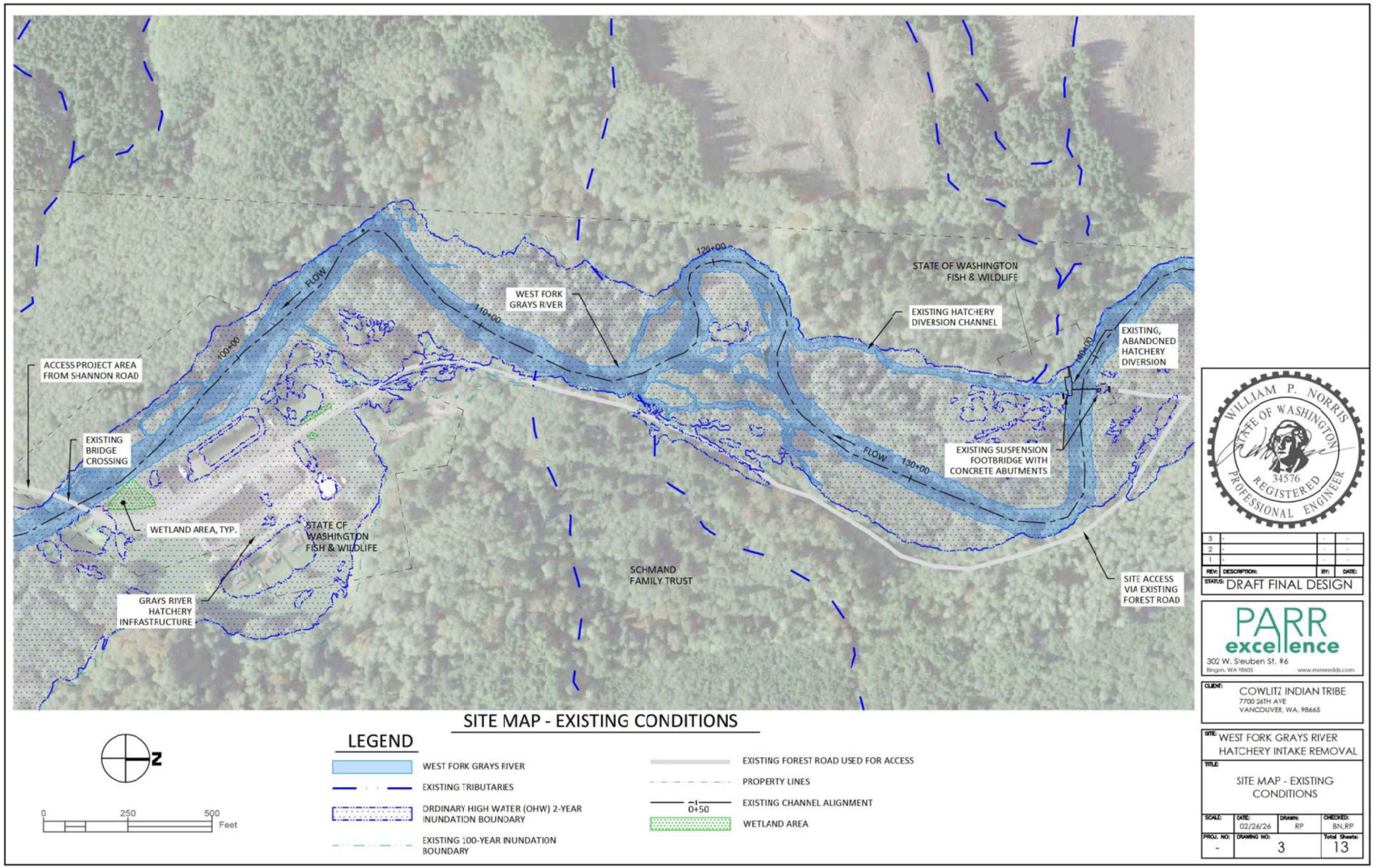
CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665

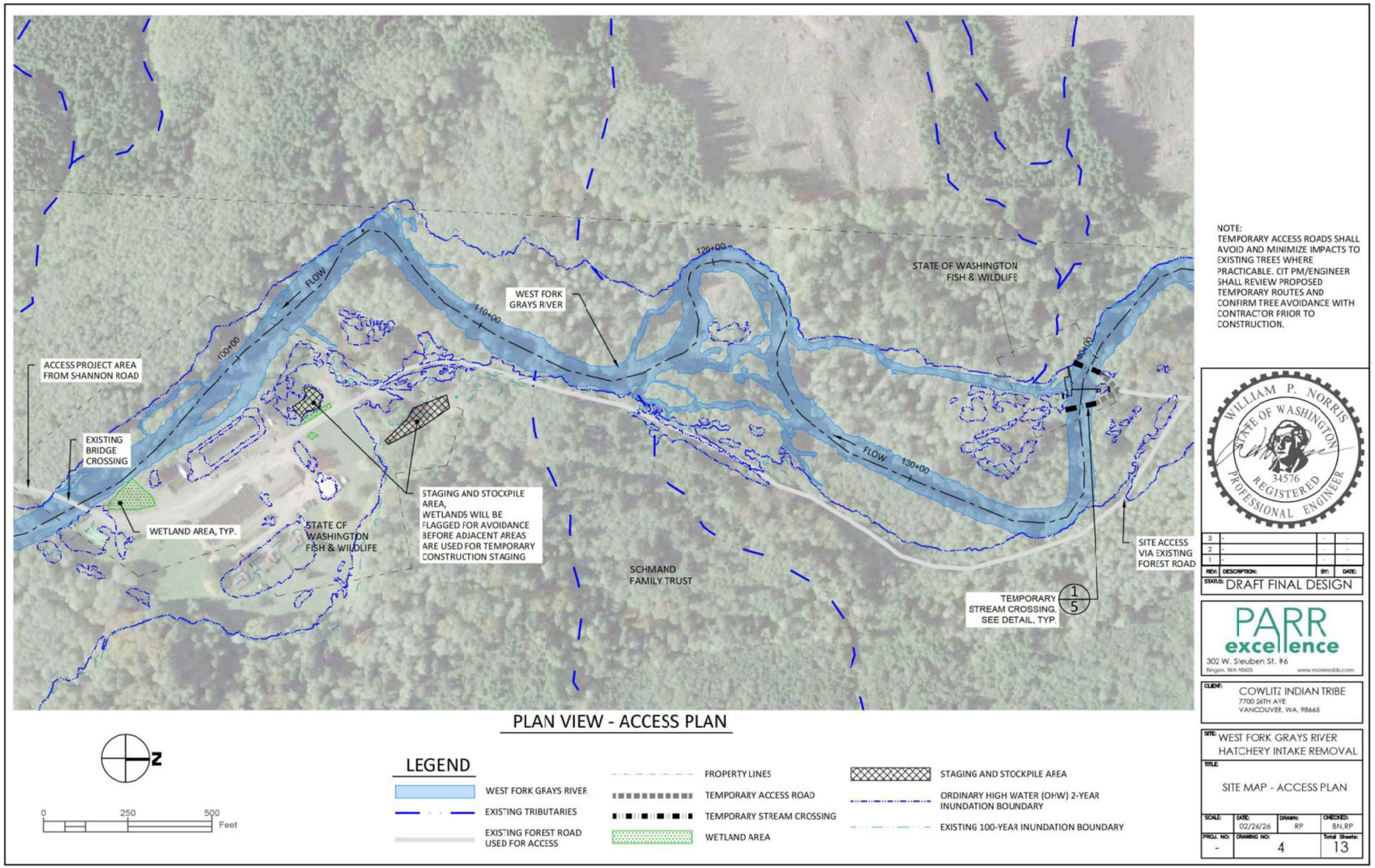
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL

TITLE: GENERAL NOTES

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
-	02/26/26	RP	BN,RP

PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO:	Total Sheets:
-	2	13


ACCESS PROJECT AREA FROM SHANNON ROAD
EXISTING BRIDGE CROSSING
WETLAND AREA, TYP.
STATE OF WASHINGTON FISH & WILDLIFE
GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
FLOW
100+00
110+00
120+00
130+00
140+00
STATE OF WASHINGTON FISH & WILDLIFE
EXISTING HATCHERY DIVERSION CHANNEL
EXISTING, ABANDONED HATCHERY DIVERSION
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE WITH CONCRETE ABUTMENTS
SCHMAND FAMILY TRUST
SITE ACCESS VIA EXISTING FOREST ROAD
SITE MAP - EXISTING CONDITIONS
LEGEND
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
EXISTING TRIBUTARIES
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) 2-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING 100-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING FOREST ROAD USED FOR ACCESS
PROPERTY LINES
EXISTING CHANNEL ALIGNMENT
0+50
WETLAND AREA
N
0
250
500
Feet
WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REV: DESCRIPTION: BY: DATE:
STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
PARR excellence
302 W. Steuben St. #6
Bingen, WA 98605
www.morereddi.com
CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
TITLE: SITE MAP - EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE: -
DATE: 02/26/26
DRAWN: RP
CHECKED: BN,RP
PROJ. NO: -
DRAWING NO: 3
Total Sheets: 13



PLAN VIEW - ACCESS PLAN

LEGEND

- WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
- EXISTING TRIBUTARIES
- EXISTING FOREST ROAD USED FOR ACCESS
- PROPERTY LINES
- TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
- WETLAND AREA
- STAGING AND STOCKPILE AREA
- ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) 2-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
- EXISTING 100-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY

NOTE:
TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS SHALL AVOID AND MINIMIZE IMPACTS TO EXISTING TREES WHERE PRACTICABLE. CIT PM/ENGINEER SHALL REVIEW PROPOSED TEMPORARY ROUTES AND CONFIRM TREE AVOIDANCE WITH CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN

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

SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL

TITLE: SITE MAP - ACCESS PLAN

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
	02/26/26	RP	BN,RP

PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO:	Total Sheets:
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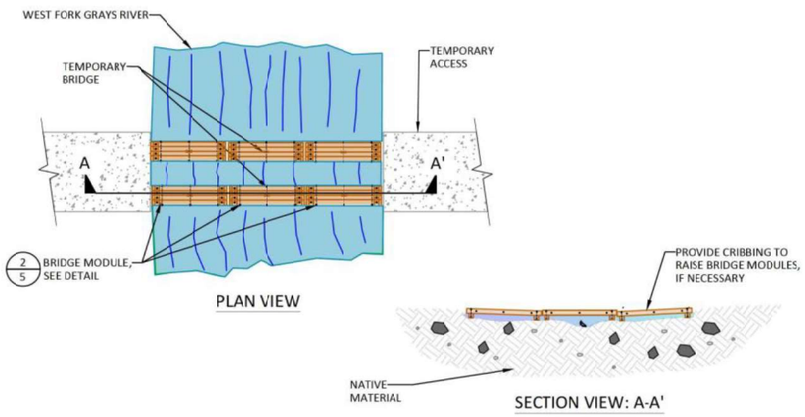
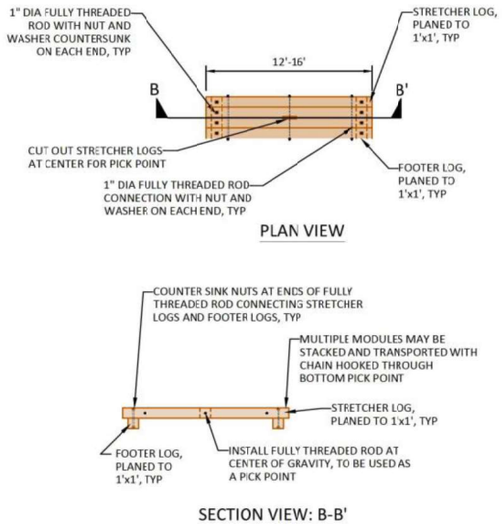


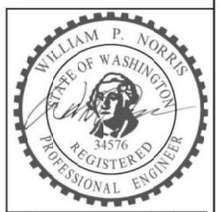
2/5 TYPICAL DETAIL: TEMPORARY MODULAR BRIDGE
NOT TO SCALE



3/5 TYPICAL DETAIL: BRIDGE MODULE
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. NUMBER OF MODULES REQUIRED TO CROSS CHANNEL MAY VARY FROM WHAT IS SHOWN.
2. MULTIPLE MODULES TO BE USED IN TWO ROWS PLACED END TO END, AS NECESSARY TO CROSS ACTIVE CHANNEL.
3. TEMPORARY MODULAR BRIDGE CROSSING AS SHOWN, OR EQUIVALENTS MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY CIT PM/PROJECT ENGINEER.

1/5 TYPICAL DETAIL - TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING



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2	-		-
1			

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

SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL

TITLE: TYPICAL DETAIL - TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
	02/26/26	RP	BN,RP
PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO:		Total Sheets:
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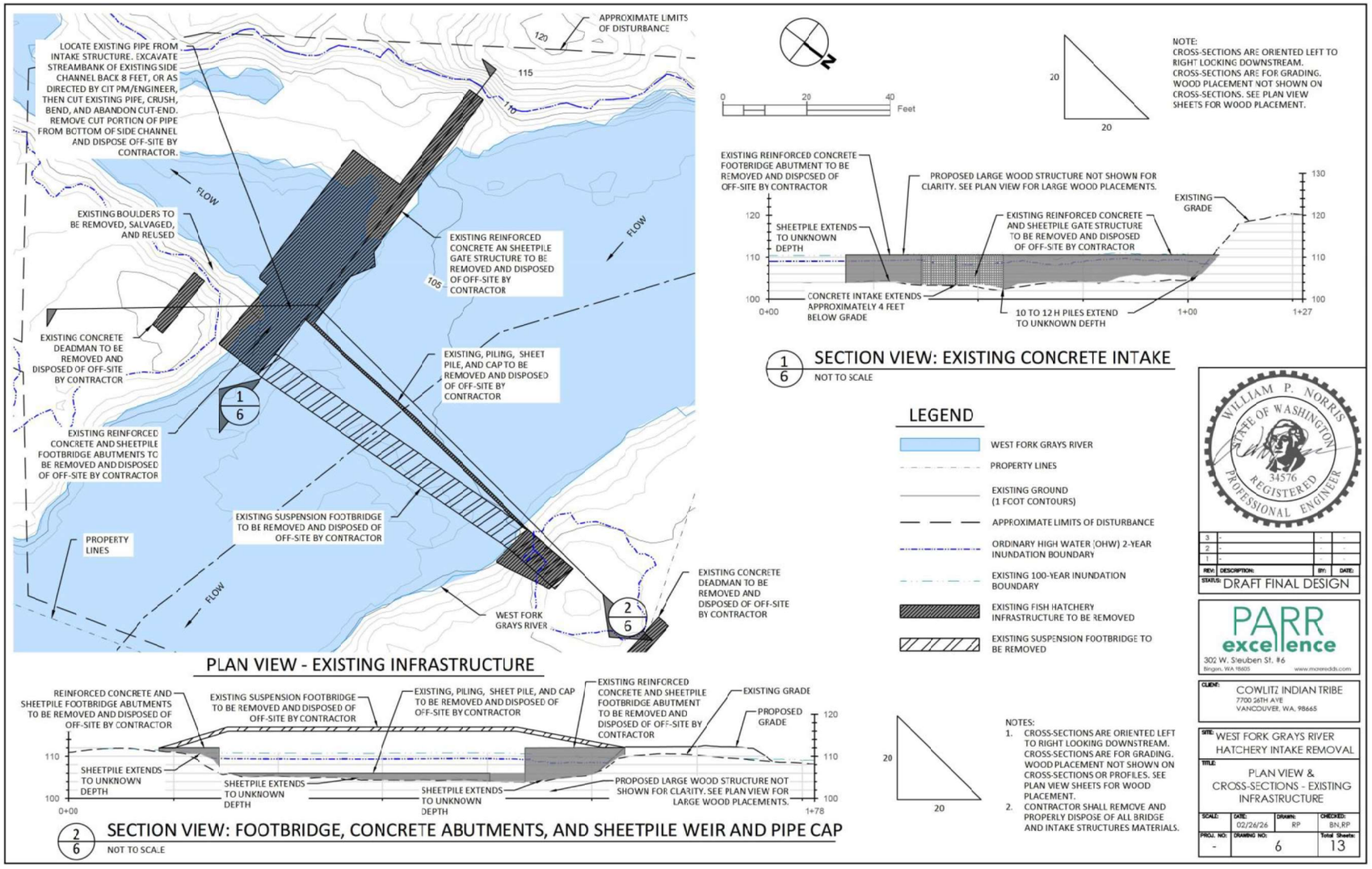
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
LOCATE EXISTING PIPE FROM INTAKE STRUCTURE. EXCAVATE STREAMBANK OF EXISTING SIDE CHANNEL BACK 8 FEET, OR AS DIRECTED BY CIT PM/ENGINEER, THEN CUT EXISTING PIPE, CRUSH, BEND, AND ABANDON CUT-END. REMOVE CUT PORTION OF PIPE FROM BOTTOM OF SIDE CHANNEL AND DISPOSE OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR.
EXISTING BOULDERS TO BE REMOVED, SALVAGED, AND REUSED
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AN SHEETPILE GATE STRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING CONCRETE DEADMAN TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING, PILING, SHEET PILE, AND CAP TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENTS TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
PROPERTY LINES
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
EXISTING CONCRETE DEADMAN TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
FLOW
120
115
110
105
1/6
2/6
PLAN VIEW - EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
0 20 40 Feet
20
20
NOTE:
CROSS-SECTIONS ARE ORIENTED LEFT TO RIGHT LOOKING DOWNSTREAM. CROSS-SECTIONS ARE FOR GRADING. WOOD PLACEMENT NOT SHOWN ON CROSS-SECTIONS. SEE PLAN VIEW SHEETS FOR WOOD PLACEMENT.
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENT TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LARGE WOOD PLACEMENTS.
EXISTING GRADE
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE GATE STRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
CONCRETE INTAKE EXTENDS APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET BELOW GRADE
10 TO 12 H PILES EXTEND TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
130
120
110
100
0+00
1+00
1+27
1/6 SECTION VIEW: EXISTING CONCRETE INTAKE
NOT TO SCALE
LEGEND
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
PROPERTY LINES
EXISTING GROUND (1 FOOT CONTOURS)
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) 2-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING 100-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING FISH HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED
REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENTS TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING, PILING, SHEET PILE, AND CAP TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENT TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING GRADE
PROPOSED GRADE
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LARGE WOOD PLACEMENTS.
120
110
100
0+00
1+78
20
20
NOTES:
1. CROSS-SECTIONS ARE ORIENTED LEFT TO RIGHT LOOKING DOWNSTREAM. CROSS-SECTIONS ARE FOR GRADING. WOOD PLACEMENT NOT SHOWN ON CROSS-SECTIONS OR PROFILES. SEE PLAN VIEW SHEETS FOR WOOD PLACEMENT.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL BRIDGE AND INTAKE STRUCTURES MATERIALS.
2/6 SECTION VIEW: FOOTBRIDGE, CONCRETE ABUTMENTS, AND SHEETPILE WEIR AND PIPE CAP
NOT TO SCALE
WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REV: DESCRIPTION: BY: DATE:
STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
PARR excellence
302 W. Steuben St. #6
Bingen, WA 98605
www.mcreedds.com
CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
TITLE: PLAN VIEW & CROSS-SECTIONS - EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
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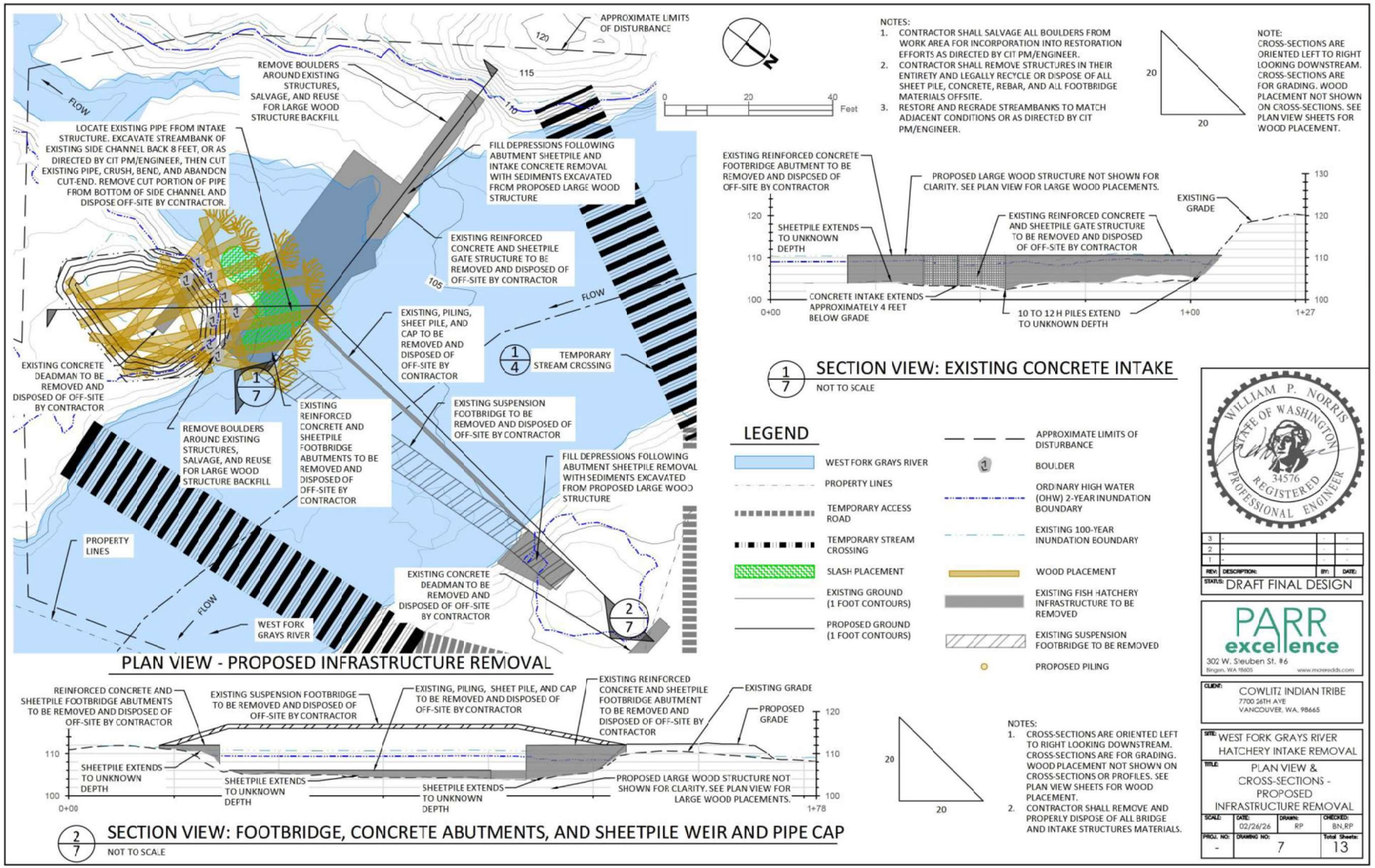
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
REMOVE BOULDERS AROUND EXISTING STRUCTURES, SALVAGE, AND REUSE FOR LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE BACKFILL
LOCATE EXISTING PIPE FROM INTAKE STRUCTURE. EXCAVATE STREAMBANK OF EXISTING SIDE CHANNEL BACK 8 FEET, OR AS DIRECTED BY CIT PM/ENGINEER, THEN CUT EXISTING PIPE, CRUSH, BEND, AND ABANDON CUT-END. REMOVE CUT PORTION OF PIPE FROM BOTTOM OF SIDE CHANNEL AND DISPOSE OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR.
FILL DEPRESSIONS FOLLOWING ABUTMENT SHEETPILE AND INTAKE CONCRETE REMOVAL WITH SEDIMENTS EXCAVATED FROM PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE GATE STRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING, PILING, SHEET PILE, AND CAP TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
1/4 TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
EXISTING CONCRETE DEADMAN TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
1/7
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENTS TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
REMOVE BOULDERS AROUND EXISTING STRUCTURES, SALVAGE, AND REUSE FOR LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE BACKFILL
FILL DEPRESSIONS FOLLOWING ABUTMENT SHEETPILE REMOVAL WITH SEDIMENTS EXCAVATED FROM PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE
PROPERTY LINES
EXISTING CONCRETE DEADMAN TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
2/7
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
FLOW
PLAN VIEW - PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE REMOVAL
0 20 40 Feet
NOTES:
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL SALVAGE ALL BOULDERS FROM WORK AREA FOR INCORPORATION INTO RESTORATION EFFORTS AS DIRECTED BY CIT PM/ENGINEER.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE STRUCTURES IN THEIR ENTIRETY AND LEGALLY RECYCLE OR DISPOSE OF ALL SHEET PILE, CONCRETE, REBAR, AND ALL FOOTBRIDGE MATERIALS OFFSITE.
3. RESTORE AND REGRADE STREAMBANKS TO MATCH ADJACENT CONDITIONS OR AS DIRECTED BY CIT PM/ENGINEER.
20
20
NOTE:
CROSS-SECTIONS ARE ORIENTED LEFT TO RIGHT LOOKING DOWNSTREAM. CROSS-SECTIONS ARE FOR GRADING. WOOD PLACEMENT NOT SHOWN ON CROSS-SECTIONS. SEE PLAN VIEW SHEETS FOR WOOD PLACEMENT.
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENT TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LARGE WOOD PLACEMENTS.
EXISTING GRADE
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE GATE STRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
CONCRETE INTAKE EXTENDS APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET BELOW GRADE
10 TO 12 H PILES EXTEND TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
130
120
110
100
0+00
1+00
1+27
1/7 SECTION VIEW: EXISTING CONCRETE INTAKE
NOT TO SCALE
LEGEND
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
PROPERTY LINES
TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
SLASH PLACEMENT
EXISTING GROUND (1 FOOT CONTOURS)
PROPOSED GROUND (1 FOOT CONTOURS)
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
BOULDER
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) 2-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING 100-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
WOOD PLACEMENT
EXISTING FISH HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED
PROPOSED PILING
REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENTS TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING, PILING, SHEET PILE, AND CAP TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING REINFORCED CONCRETE AND SHEETPILE FOOTBRIDGE ABUTMENT TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
EXISTING GRADE
PROPOSED GRADE
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
SHEETPILE EXTENDS TO UNKNOWN DEPTH
PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LARGE WOOD PLACEMENTS.
110
100
0+00
1+78
20
20
NOTES:
1. CROSS-SECTIONS ARE ORIENTED LEFT TO RIGHT LOOKING DOWNSTREAM. CROSS-SECTIONS ARE FOR GRADING. WOOD PLACEMENT NOT SHOWN ON CROSS-SECTIONS OR PROFILES. SEE PLAN VIEW SHEETS FOR WOOD PLACEMENT.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL BRIDGE AND INTAKE STRUCTURES MATERIALS.
2/7 SECTION VIEW: FOOTBRIDGE, CONCRETE ABUTMENTS, AND SHEETPILE WEIR AND PIPE CAP
NOT TO SCALE
WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REV: DESCRIPTION: BY: DATE:
STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
PARR excellence
302 W. Steuben St. #6
Bingen, WA 98605
www.mcreedds.com
CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
TITLE: PLAN VIEW & CROSS-SECTIONS - PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE REMOVAL
SCALE: DATE: 02/26/26 DRAWN: RP CHECKED: BN,RP
PROJ. NO: - DRAWING NO: 7 Total Sheets: 13

N
0
20
40
Feet
REMOVE EXISTING INTAKE, BRIDGE, BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, APPURTENANCES, FILL DEPRESSIONS WITH SEDIMENTS EXCAVATED FROM PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE; AND INSTALL LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE WHILE RIVER RIGHT WORK AREA IS ISOLATED FROM FLOW.
SINGLE LAYER BULKBAG COFFER DAM. SEE DETAIL, THIS SHEET.
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE BY CONTRACTOR
CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY/ALL LOCALIZED DEWATERING WITHIN ISOLATED AREAS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE APEX LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED TREATMENT TO WATER QUALITY AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
FLOW
105
110
PLAN VIEW - RIVER RIGHT DEWATERING
LEGEND
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
PROPERTY LINES
TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
COFFERDAM
SLASH PLACEMENT
EXISTING GROUND (1 FOOT CONTOURS)
PROPOSED GROUND (1 FOOT CONTOURS)
BOULDER
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) 2-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING 100-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
WOOD PLACEMENT
EXISTING FISH HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED
PROPOSED PILING
REMOVE EXISTING BRIDGE, BRIDGE ABUTMENT AND APPURTENANCES AND FILL DEPRESSION WITH EXCAVATED SEDIMENTS FROM PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE WHILE RIVER RIGHT WORK AREA IS ISOLATED FROM FLOW.
SINGLE LAYER BULKBAG COFFER DAM. SEE DETAIL, THIS SHEET.
CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY/ALL LOCALIZED DEWATERING WITHIN ISOLATED AREAS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE APEX LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED TREATMENT TO WATER QUALITY AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
FLOW
105
110
PLAN VIEW - RIVER LEFT DEWATERING
SANDBAG
CONSTRUCTION AREA
PLASTIC SHEETING
PROJECT AREA
4 FT. MIN
PUMP FROM IMPOUNDED AREA
FLOW
FLOW
2.5 FT. MAX. WATER DEPTH
KEY IN PLASTIC SHEETING 1 FT. MIN.
DIVERSION DAM: BULKBAGS FILLED WITH SAND
EXISTING STREAMBED
TYPICAL SECTION VIEW: SINGLE LAYER BULKBAG COFFERDAM
1/8
NOT TO SCALE
NOTE:
ALTERNATE COFFERDAM APPROACHES AND CONFIGURATIONS MAY BE ALLOWED SUBJECT TO CIT PM/ENGINEER APPROVAL PROVIDED SUCH MEASURES FULLY ISOLATE WORK AREA(S) FROM EXISTING AND ANTICIPATED RIVER FLOWS.
WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED ENGINEER
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
3 -
2 -
1 -
REV. DESCRIPTION BY DATE
STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
PARR excellence
302 W. Steuben St. #6
Bingen, WA 98605
www.parrexcellence.com
CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 56TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
TITLE: DEWATERING PLAN - OPTION 1
SCALE: -
DATE: 02/24/26
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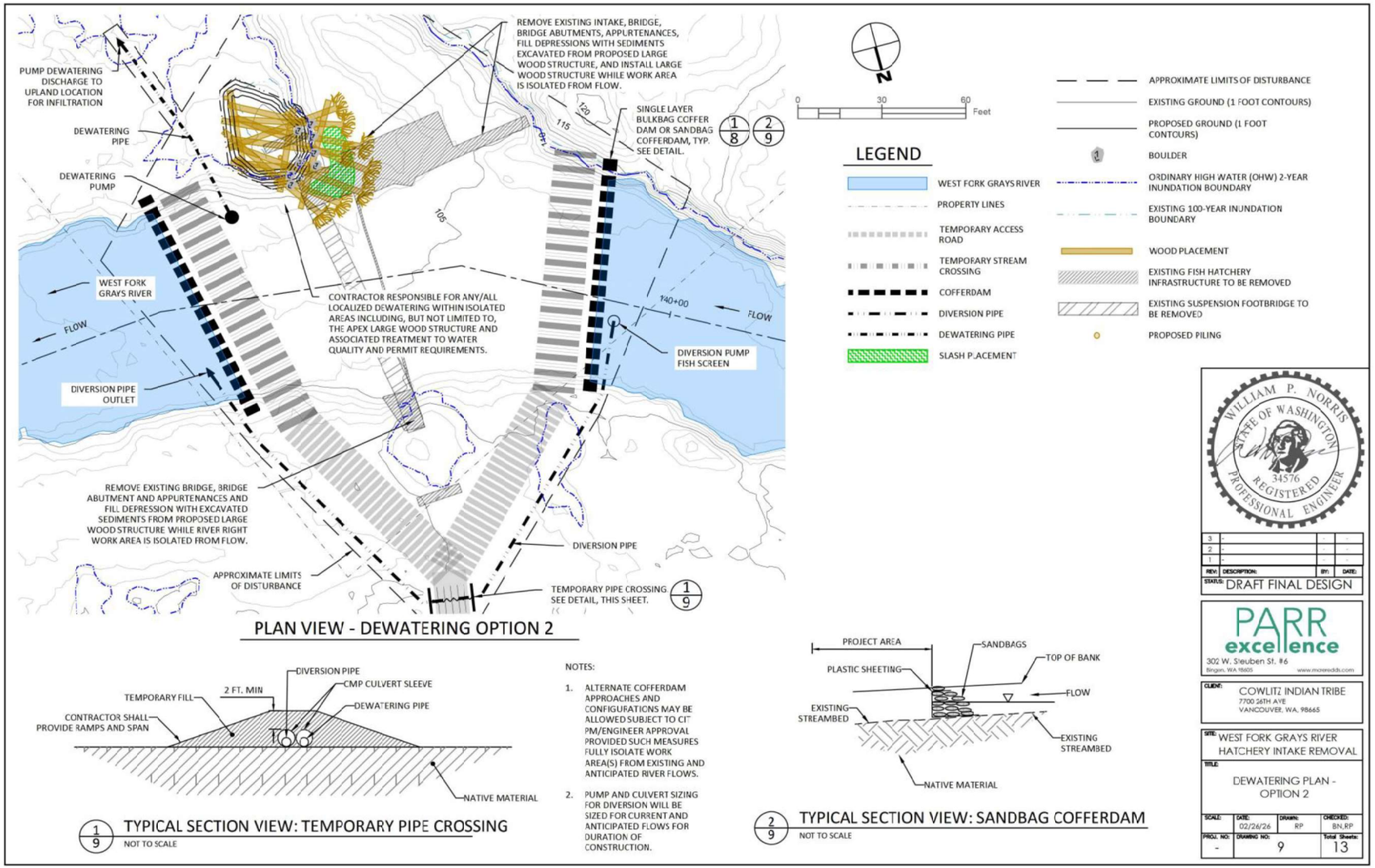
DRAWING NO.: 8
Total Sheets: 13


PUMP DEWATERING DISCHARGE TO UPLAND LOCATION FOR INFILTRATION
DEWATERING PIPE
DEWATERING PUMP
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
FLOW
DIVERSION PIPE OUTLET
REMOVE EXISTING INTAKE, BRIDGE, BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, APPURTENANCES, FILL DEPRESSIONS WITH SEDIMENTS EXCAVATED FROM PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE, AND INSTALL LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE WHILE WORK AREA IS ISOLATED FROM FLOW.
SINGLE LAYER BULKBAG COFFER DAM OR SANDBAG COFFERDAM, TYP. SEE DETAIL.
CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY/ALL LOCALIZED DEWATERING WITHIN ISOLATED AREAS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE APEX LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED TREATMENT TO WATER QUALITY AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
DIVERSION PUMP FISH SCREEN
REMOVE EXISTING BRIDGE, BRIDGE ABUTMENT AND APPURTENANCES AND FILL DEPRESSION WITH EXCAVATED SEDIMENTS FROM PROPOSED LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE WHILE RIVER RIGHT WORK AREA IS ISOLATED FROM FLOW.
DIVERSION PIPE
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
TEMPORARY PIPE CROSSING SEE DETAIL, THIS SHEET.
PLAN VIEW - DEWATERING OPTION 2
N
0 30 60 Feet
LEGEND
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
PROPERTY LINES
TEMPOFARY ACCESS ROAD
TEMPOFARY STREAM CROSSING
COFFERDAM
DIVERSION PIPE
DEWATERING PIPE
SLASH P.ACEMENT
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
EXISTING GROUND (1 FOOT CONTOURS)
PROPOSED GROUND (1 FOOT CONTOURS)
BOULDER
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) 2-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING 100-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
WOOD PLACEMENT
EXISTING FISH HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED
EXISTING SUSPENSION FOOTBRIDGE TO BE REMOVED
PROPOSED PILING
DIVERSION PIPE
CMP CULVERT SLEEVE
2 FT. MIN
TEMPORARY FILL
DEWATERING PIPE
CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE RAMPS AND SPAN
NATIVE MATERIAL
1/9 TYPICAL SECTION VIEW: TEMPORARY PIPE CROSSING
NOT TO SCALE
NOTES:
1. ALTERNATE COFFERDAM APPROACHES AND CONFIGURATIONS MAY BE ALLOWED SUBJECT TO CIT PM/ENGINEER APPROVAL PROVIDED SUCH MEASURES FULLY ISOLATE WORK AREA(S) FROM EXISTING AND ANTICIPATED RIVER FLOWS.
2. PUMP AND CULVERT SIZING FOR DIVERSION WILL BE SIZED FOR CURRENT AND ANTICIPATED FLOWS FOR DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION.
PROJECT AREA
SANDBAGS
TOP OF BANK
PLASTIC SHEETING
FLOW
EXISTING STREAMBED
EXISTING STREAMBED
NATIVE MATERIAL
2/9 TYPICAL SECTION VIEW: SANDBAG COFFERDAM
NOT TO SCALE
WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REV: DESCRIPTION: BY: DATE:
STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
PARR excellence
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CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
TITLE: DEWATERING PLAN - OPTION 2
SCALE: -
DATE: 02/26/26
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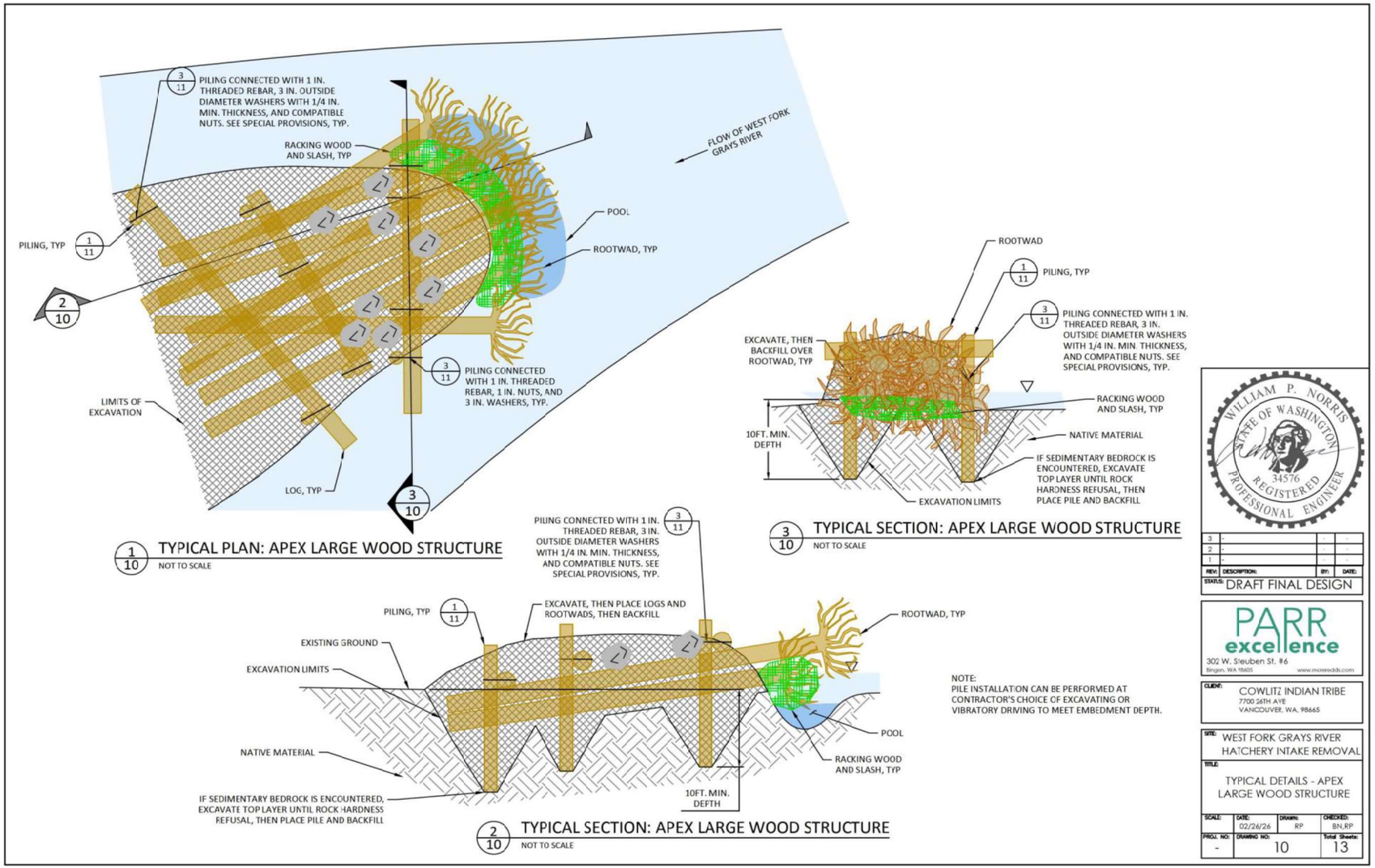
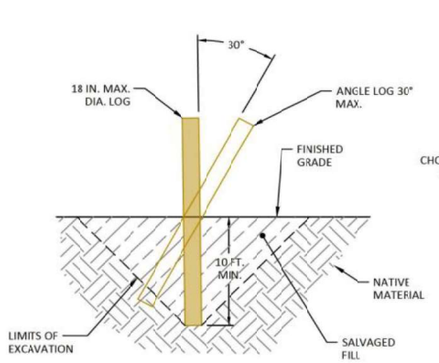
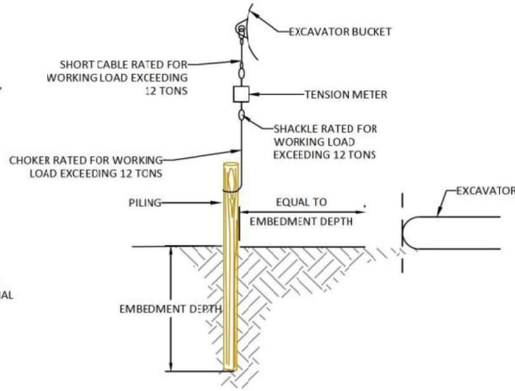

3/11 PILING CONNECTED WITH 1 IN. THREADED REBAR, 3 IN. OUTSIDE DIAMETER WASHERS WITH 1/4 IN. MIN. THICKNESS, AND COMPATIBLE NUTS. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, TYP.
RACKING WOOD AND SLASH, TYP
FLOW OF WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
POOL
ROOTWAD, TYP
PILING, TYP 1/11
2/10
3/11 PILING CONNECTED WITH 1 IN. THREADED REBAR, 1 IN. NUTS, AND 3 IN. WASHERS, TYP.
LIMITS OF EXCAVATION
LOG, TYP
3/10
1/10 TYPICAL PLAN: APEX LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE
NOT TO SCALE
ROOTWAD
1/11 PILING, TYP
3/11 PILING CONNECTED WITH 1 IN. THREADED REBAR, 3 IN. OUTSIDE DIAMETER WASHERS WITH 1/4 IN. MIN. THICKNESS, AND COMPATIBLE NUTS. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, TYP.
EXCAVATE, THEN BACKFILL OVER ROOTWAD, TYP
RACKING WOOD AND SLASH, TYP
10FT. MIN. DEPTH
NATIVE MATERIAL
IF SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK IS ENCOUNTERED, EXCAVATE TOP LAYER UNTIL ROCK HARDNESS REFUSAL, THEN PLACE PILE AND BACKFILL
EXCAVATION LIMITS
3/10 TYPICAL SECTION: APEX LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE
NOT TO SCALE
PILING CONNECTED WITH 1 IN. THREADED REBAR, 3 IN. OUTSIDE DIAMETER WASHERS WITH 1/4 IN. MIN. THICKNESS, AND COMPATIBLE NUTS. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, TYP. 3/11
PILING, TYP 1/11
EXCAVATE, THEN PLACE LOGS AND ROOTWADS, THEN BACKFILL
ROOTWAD, TYP
EXISTING GROUND
EXCAVATION LIMITS
POOL
RACKING WOOD AND SLASH, TYP
NATIVE MATERIAL
IF SEDIMENTARY BEDROCK IS ENCOUNTERED, EXCAVATE TOP LAYER UNTIL ROCK HARDNESS REFUSAL, THEN PLACE PILE AND BACKFILL
10FT. MIN. DEPTH
2/10 TYPICAL SECTION: APEX LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE
NOT TO SCALE
NOTE:
PILE INSTALLATION CAN BE PERFORMED AT CONTRACTOR'S CHOICE OF EXCAVATING OR VIBRATORY DRIVING TO MEET EMBEDMENT DEPTH.
WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REV: DESCRIPTION: BY: DATE:
STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
PARR excellence
302 W. Steuben St. #6
Bingen, WA 98605
www.mcreadds.com
CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
TITLE: TYPICAL DETAILS - APEX LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE
SCALE: DATE: 02/26/26 DRAWN: RP CHECKED: BN,RP
PROJ. NO: - DRAWING NO: 10 Total Sheets: 13



1/11 TYPICAL SECTION PILING
NOT TO SCALE



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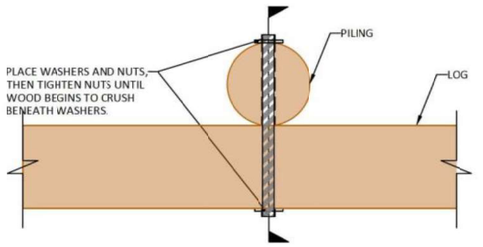
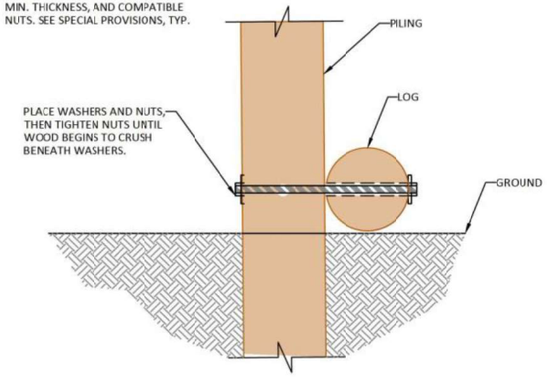
NOT TO SCALE



PLAN VIEW

NOTE:
PILING CONNECTED WITH 1 IN. THREADED REBAR, 3 IN. OUTSIDE DIAMETER WASHERS WITH 1/4 IN. MIN. THICKNESS, AND COMPATIBLE NUTS. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, TYP.



SECTION VIEW

3/11 TYPICAL DETAIL: LOG TO PILING ANCHORING
NOT TO SCALE

PILINGS

PILINGS SHALL BE MINIMUM 10" DIAMETER AT SCALED END. DIAMETER OF LOG AT GRIP POINT SHALL BE WITHIN THE RANGE OF 12-16". PILES SHALL BE 20 FEET LONG UNTIL INSTALLED AND CUT.

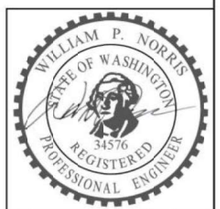
RIGGING

CHOKERS, CABLES AND AND SHACKLES SHALL HAVE MINIMUM WORKING LOAD RATING OF 12 TONS. FITTINGS SHALL BE SIZED ACCORDINGLY.

TESTING

PROOF TESTS MAY BE REQUIRED IF REQUIRED EMBEDMENT DEPTHS ARE NOT MET.

NOTE:
PILE INSTALLATION CAN BE PERFORMED AT CONTRACTOR'S CHOICE OF EXCAVATING OR VIBRATORY DRIVING TO MEET EMBEDMENT DEPTH.



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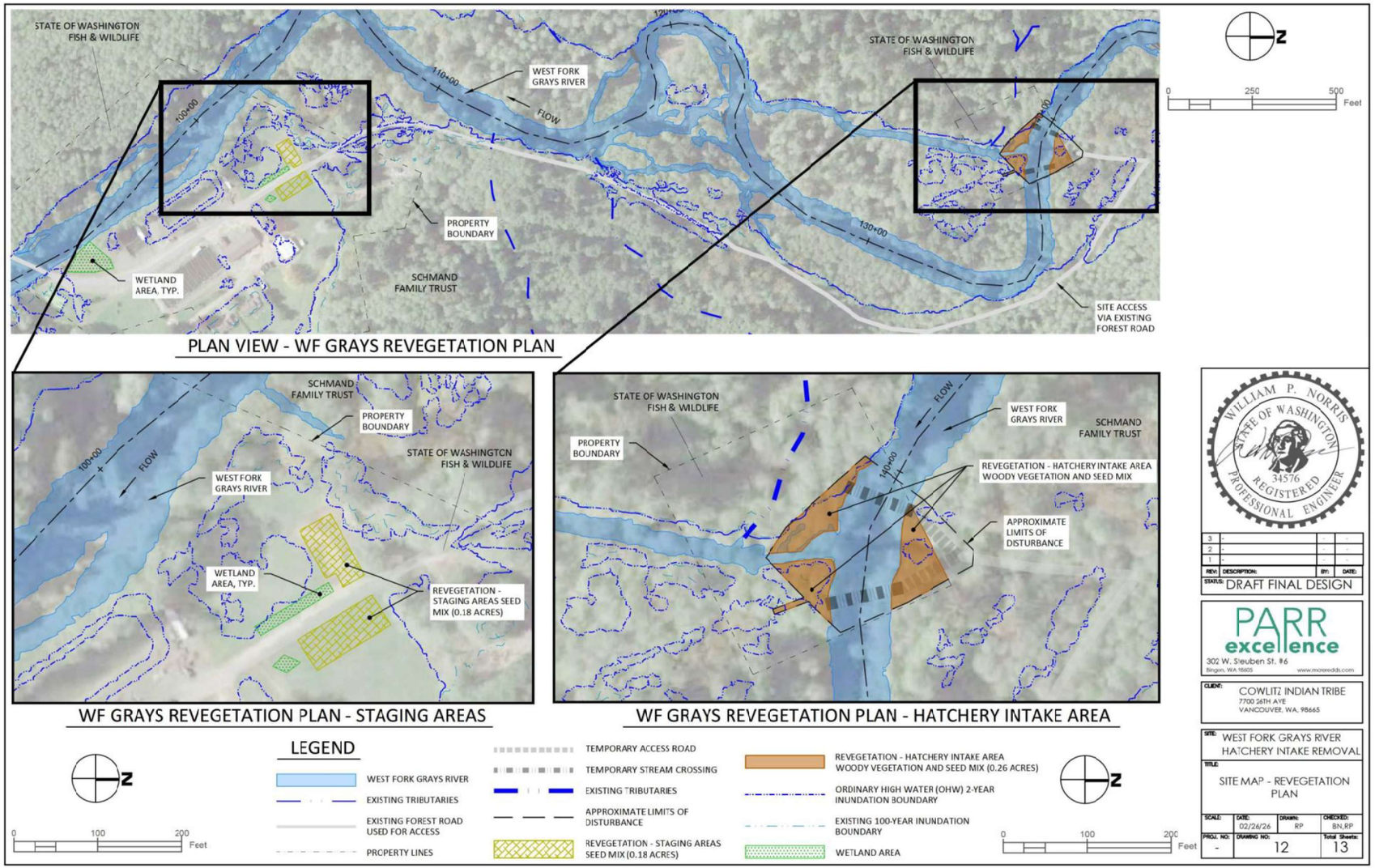
Bingen, WA 98605 www.mcreredds.com

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

SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL

TITLE: TYPICAL DETAILS - PILING AND ANCHORING

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
	02/26/26	RP	BN,RP
PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO:		Total Sheets:
-	11		13


STATE OF WASHINGTON FISH & WILDLIFE
100+00
110+00
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
FLOW
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
WETLAND AREA, TYP.
SCHMAND FAMILY TRUST
120+00
130+00
SITE ACCESS VIA EXISTING FOREST ROAD
N
0 250 500 Feet
PLAN VIEW - WF GRAYS REVEGETATION PLAN
SCHMAND FAMILY TRUST
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
STATE OF WASHINGTON FISH & WILDLIFE
100+00
FLOW
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
WETLAND AREA, TYP.
REVEGETATION - STAGING AREAS SEED MIX (0.18 ACRES)
WF GRAYS REVEGETATION PLAN - STAGING AREAS
STATE OF WASHINGTON FISH & WILDLIFE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
FLOW
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
SCHMAND FAMILY TRUST
110+00
REVEGETATION - HATCHERY INTAKE AREA WOODY VEGETATION AND SEED MIX
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
WF GRAYS REVEGETATION PLAN - HATCHERY INTAKE AREA
LEGEND
WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER
EXISTING TRIBUTARIES
EXISTING FOREST ROAD USED FOR ACCESS
PROPERTY LINES
TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
EXISTING TRIBUTARIES
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
REVEGETATION - STAGING AREAS SEED MIX (0.18 ACRES)
REVEGETATION - HATCHERY INTAKE AREA WOODY VEGETATION AND SEED MIX (0.26 ACRES)
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) 2-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
EXISTING 100-YEAR INUNDATION BOUNDARY
WETLAND AREA
0 100 200 Feet
WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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STATUS: DRAFT FINAL DESIGN
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Bingen, WA 98605
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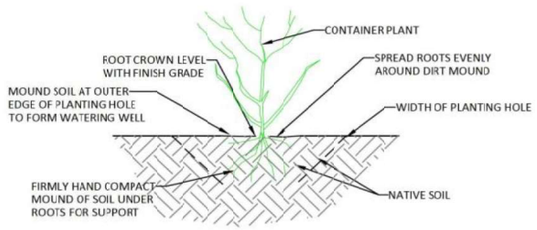
CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665
SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL
TITLE: SITE MAP - REVEGETATION PLAN
SCALE:
DATE: 02/26/26
DRAWN: RP
CHECKED: BN,RP
PROJ. NO: -
DRAWING NO: 12
Total Sheets: 13



1/13 TYPICAL DETAIL: PLANTING BARE ROOT
NOT TO SCALE

Species	Form	Minimum Size	Spacing	Number
Trees				
Western red cedar (Thuja plicata)	Bare Root	18-24"	8-10'	59
Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	Bare Root	18-24"	8-10'	59
Red alder (Alnus rubra)	Bare Root	18-24"	8-10'	59
Shrubs				
Vine maple (Acer circinatum)	Bare Root	1'	4-6'	106
Cascara (Rhamnus purshiana)	Bare Root	18-24"	4-6'	106
Snowberry (Symphoricarpus alba)	Bare Root	18-24"	4-6'	106
Serviceberry (Amelanchier) alnifłora)	Bare Root	18-24"	4-6'	106
Indian Plum (Oemleria cerasiformis)	Bare Root	18-24"	4-6'	106

REVEGETATION AREAS - WOODY VEGETATION
NOT TO SCALE

Seed Mix Ingredients:
Blue Wildrye (Elymus glaucus) - 40%
California Brome (Bromus carinatus) - 40%
Native Red fescue (Festuca rubra) - 15%
Tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia caespitosa) - 5%

REVEGETATION AREAS - SEED LIST
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL MINIMUM 20 POUNDS PER ACRE OF PURE LIVE SEED (PLS).
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL SEED ALL TEMPORARILY DISTURBED AREAS INCLUDING STAGING AREAS.

WILLIAM P. NORRIS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
34576
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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3	-		-
2	-		-
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CLIENT: COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE
7700 26TH AVE
VANCOUVER, WA. 98665

SITE: WEST FORK GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY INTAKE REMOVAL

TITLE: TYPICAL DETAILS - REVEGETATION

SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
	02/26/26	RP	BN,RP
PROJ. NO:	DRAWING NO:		Total Sheets:
-	13		13

EXHIBIT C

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Southwest Region 5 • 5525 South 11th Street, Ridgefield, WA 98642
Telephone: (360) 696-6211 • Fax: (360) 906-6776

May 5, 2026

Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Natural Resources Department
Longview, WA

Dear Pete Barber:

On March 9, 2026 the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Regional Management Team in Region 5 received a briefing on the 100% designs for the Cowlitz Indian Tribe's project "West Fork Grays Fish Passage Project" as part of WDFW's Restoration Pathway. As this project takes place on WDFW property and removes existing WDFW in-stream infrastructure that currently acts as a partial barrier to fish passage at the West Fork Grays River Hatchery, WDFW appreciates the Tribe's assistance in acquiring funding and implementing a project. WDFW also appreciates the Tribe incorporating our comments and concerns throughout the design development. The WDFW approves the 100% design of this project.

As construction of this project progresses, please reach out with any significant design plan modifications or variance from the approved design. Additionally, prior to contract close, please work with WDFW to sign off on designed as-builts.

WDFW will provide a signed agreement that includes provisions for Right of Entry, describes roles and responsibilities, requirements for insurance, and other provisions as appropriate.

At WDFW, we recognize the importance of removing barriers to fish passage and aiding in the restoration of healthy and harvestable levels of salmon and steelhead. We support the Cowlitz Indian Tribe on this project to further improve passage on the West Fork Grays for threatened ESA listed salmonid species and lamprey.

Sincerely,

Rian Sallee
Southwest Regional Director, Region 5

Cowlitz ROE Grays River Hatchery - JH - 51526

Final Audit Report 2026-05-18

Created:	2026-05-18
By:	Amanda Moyer (amoyer@cowlitz.org)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAcOYg0XvDhqZkYnxuOP5T_ZGYDweAwcDy

"Cowlitz ROE Grays River Hatchery - JH - 51526" History

Document created by Amanda Moyer (amoyer@cowlitz.org)
2026-05-18 - 11:45:09 PM GMT

Document emailed to Michael Watkins (mwatkins@cowlitz.org) for signature
2026-05-18 - 11:47:35 PM GMT

Email viewed by Michael Watkins (mwatkins@cowlitz.org)
2026-05-18 - 11:56:52 PM GMT

Document e-signed by Michael Watkins (mwatkins@cowlitz.org)
Signature Date: 2026-05-18 - 11:57:04 PM GMT - Time Source: server - Signature Appearance Selected: DRAW

Agreement completed.
2026-05-18 - 11:57:04 PM GMT

GeoProfessional Innovation®

May 13, 2026
File: PU23249D

Mr. Robert Lund, P.E.
Project Manager
Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
1111 Washington St. SE
Olympia, WA 98501

RE: **Updated Construction Crossing Assessment**
Shannon Road to Grays River Hatchery
Wahkiakum County, Washington

Greetings, Robert:

GeoProfessional Innovation Corporation (GPI) provides this second letter update that summarizes our recent site visit and assessment of the current Shannon Road conditions in anticipation of temporary construction traffic accessing the Grays River Hatchery for a small construction project. Additionally, from time to time, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) personnel will be visiting the hatchery, monitoring conditions, and preparing for the future roadway slide repair project. Our input is specific to traffic crossing the existing slope failure zones referred to herein as the "waterfall slide" and the "riverside slide." GPI's previous evaluations and deliverables were referenced as part of this assessment.

The geotechnical design that was previously provided to repair the waterfall slide was reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and a third-party consultant. The repair concept, design, and construction documents have been accepted for the pending waterfall slide repair. Before the slide repair commences, the Cowlitz Tribe is planning to perform maintenance and a small construction project at or near the hatchery. This work is anticipated to require 10 to 20 dump trucks, 2 to 4 log truck (highway legal 80,000 lb GVW), various construction equipment, and passenger vehicles to traverse along the failed sections of the roadway in order to transport materials and personnel to the areas of interest for the tribal project.

Table 1. Per Week Travel for Limited Traffic

Vehicle Type	Vehicle Weight	Vehicle Cycles[1]
Passenger vehicles	<8,000 lb GVW	0-50
Dump/Delivery Trucks	<40,000 lb GVW	0-20
Log Trucks	<80,000 lb GVW[2]	0-10

1. A cycle is a complete trip in and out of Grays Hatchery.
2. Highway legal trucks that do not require special permits. Also presumes trucks can stay within the gravel road prism while traversing the roadway.

In addition to the specific Cowlitz Tribe project with relatively well known types and volumes of traffic, the roadway may be used by a variety of stakeholders for various purposes; not all of which can be predicted or controlled in advance. For the purpose of this document, "limited" traffic is expected for the foreseeable future (6 months). Table 1 delineates what GPI considers limited in the context of our overall recommendations. Where heavier or more repetitive traffic cycles are realized, roadbed damage can be realized. Depending on environmental conditions during heavier traffic, rutting and loss of gravel surfacing can be realized. These conditions can lead to water concentrations that rapidly degrade the road structure and reduce stability for travel. Therefore, until the road is fully rehabilitated as planned by the WDFW, GPI does not recommend periods of heavy traffic (beyond those outlined in Table 1) access the roadway between the Waterfall and Riverside slides. The following site observations, geotechnical opinions, and considerations for roadway access are provided to help WDFW and the Cowlitz Tribe access the roadway on a temporary, as-needed basis.

CURRENT ROADWAY CONDITIONS

GPI visited the site with you on April 1, 2026. We traversed the entire roadway between the waterfall and riverside slides. Since our previous work in January 2026, the property owner accessed the roadway at the waterfall slide and cut the inboard slope to approximately ½H:1V (horizontal to vertical). This effort moved the road inboard 5 to 8 feet. They removed a significant amount of timber above the roadway and placed woody debris, slash, and excess soil on the roadway's outboard edge. In doing this, they backfilled the original slope failure, shown in Photograph 1. This failure was caused in the winter of 2022-2023 by culvert separation and saturation along the outboard slope. Photograph 2 shows the current backfilled condition.

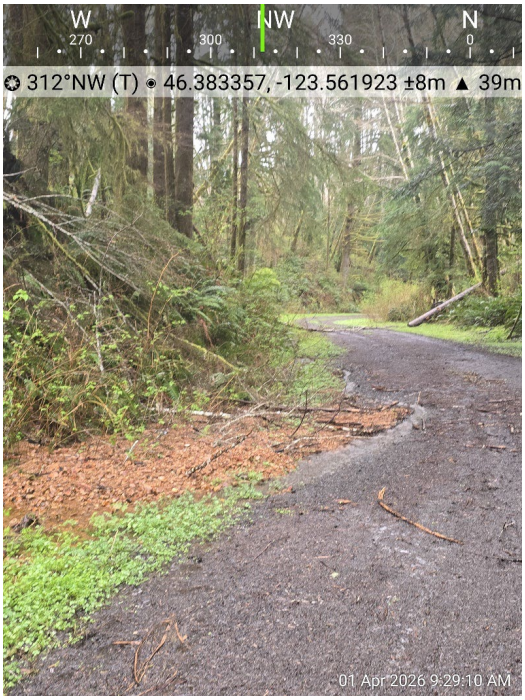
We do not perceive that the slope backfill was compacted or that the original culvert was excavated and removed. This is, in part, validated by the visible tension crack and forming head scarp witnessed during our site visit, notably within 2 months of backfilling the original failure. The current tension crack and slump zone is along the outboard road edge and is proximate to the original head scarp. The initial slump will likely continue to fail downslope until stabilized.

It appears the owner or their contractor imported and placed 3 to 6 inches of crushed surfacing gravel as an approximate 12-foot-wide travel surface. The inboard ditch was cleaned, and straw wattles were placed to help reduce erosion. The fill used to backfill this failure is believed to have originated from the inboard cut slope and ditch improvements. Additionally, a shallow (~2-foot tall) berm was constructed along the outboard road edge.

Photograph 1: Original Slope Failure

Photograph 2: Backfilled Original Slope Failure

Photograph 3: Choked Ditch with Runoff now in Roadway



The inboard road cut exposed weathered siltstone bedrock from the ditch line extending up the cut face approximately 75% of the total exposed cut height. The new cut slope appears to vary between 10 and 15 feet in overall height. Ongoing erosion and small sloughs are evident in the silty sand overburden. Despite the erosional features, the cut slope appears relatively stable and the bedrock is expected to support the steep slope long term. Since these road modifications, the ditch line has eroded approximately 6 inches, and that

material is deposited down gradient approximately 150 feet, where it choked the ditch and pushed runoff into the roadway (see Photograph 3). The improved roadbed itself appears firm and stable without significant pumping or rutting within the gravel-surfaced prism.

At the riverside slide, little surface changes were evident since our site visit in April 2025. The outboard, mobilized portion of the slide continues to fail downslope and is now approximately 10 feet below the roadway surface. This movement has created a near-vertical, 4-foot-tall head scarp. However, the roadway prism has not been impacted by more than about 0.5 feet from stakes previously positioned to track movement and road width. No improvements were made to this section of the roadway and the original gravel surface appears to remain firm and relatively stable.

ROAD ACCESS CONSIDERATIONS

The roadway in its current condition appears to maintain a 10- to 12-feet-wide gravel surfacing prism in a firm and stable condition at and in between the active slide zones. Slope movement remains evident in both slide areas. The extent this movement is impacting the travel surface at this time is considered minimal. Therefore, the risks of intermittent vehicle crossings along these slide areas appears to be low. That said, the risk is directly proportional to the type of vehicles and their position within the roadway's gravel-surfaced prism. Driving along these slide zones can be somewhat challenging given that each slide area exists proximate to steep and sharp curves that require more roadway width to navigate, especially with longer vehicles such as dump trucks or any vehicle pulling a trailer. Therefore, we provide the following considerations and recommendations for your evaluation and implementation to help improve successful travel along the roadway within the slide zones. These recommendations are based on the construction planned for the Cowlitz Tribe project occurring over the span of approximately 1 month with limited traffic (see Table 1) for 6 months thereafter, or until the waterfall slide is repaired. If additional traffic is expected after October 31, 2026 or if the waterfall slide is not repaired in 2026, these recommendations should be revisited to evaluate changes in the slide systems.

Signage and Monitoring

At a minimum, we recommend signage alerting travelers to the fact that they are about to traverse along an active slide zone. A traffic control specialist familiar with the design guidelines for *Very Low-Volume, Local Roads* or *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (*MUTCD) can proficiently prepare the appropriate sign language and locations.

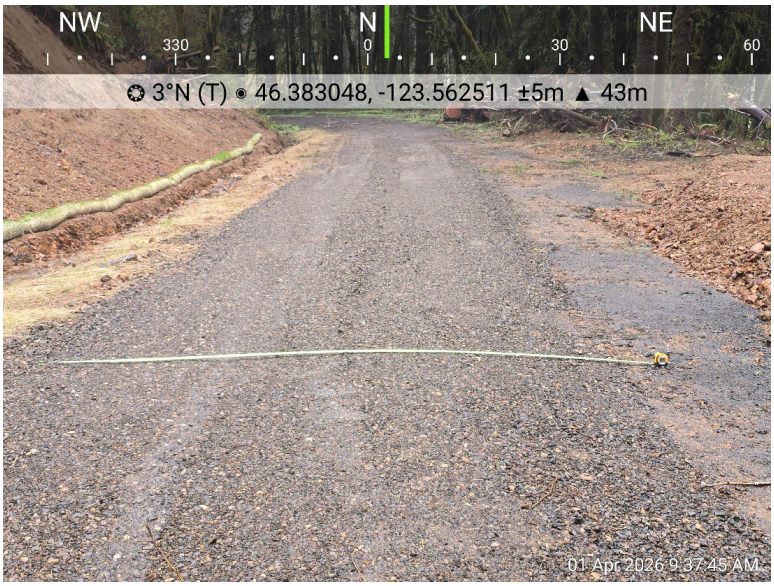
We expect most travel to and from the hatchery will occur as single passenger vehicles or in small convoys of construction vehicles. Wherever practical, we recommend construction crews travel to and from the hatchery in convoys to facilitate tracking each vehicle. We recommend a spotter position themselves where they can see the vehicles and driver to provide directions that maintains travel along the gravel roadway sections. During crossings, monitoring should be continuous. The objective is to avoid vehicles veering into the soft shoulders or traveling too close to the edge of the active slide scarps. The monitor should actively note the roadway condition after each convoy pass and any changes to the slide scarp in the form of additional cracking or sloughing, rutting in soft soil, the presence of water, or other detrimental conditions. If conditions change appreciably, the recommendations outlined herein should be re-evaluated. Additionally, if traffic beyond that outlined in Table 1 will access the roadway, the responsible entity for the additional traffic shall maintain a competent person for full time monitoring.

Barriers

Along the primary section of each slide zone, GPI recommends some form of a barrier to bring attention to drivers that helps define the roadway edge and the safe travel zone offset from that edge. Visual barriers can be as referenced in the *Very Low Volume, Local Road Guidelines* or MUTCD as appropriate. Alternatively, a

physical barrier such as the readily available logs along the roadway, or the water-filled, orange barriers that WDFW used to block the road previously. With the recent modifications, the waterfall slide has an existing berm, which facilitates a physical barrier to vehicles leaving the road. However, the berm is currently failing. Therefore, at the onset of traffic accessing the road, GPI advises that the tension cracks be filled in and the berm be refreshed for a uniform height along the failure zone. This work should occur before this season's road use. Cones or other suitable measures may then be positioned to adequately delineate the travel prism. Photograph 4 shows the 12-foot-wide travel prism with a 1-foot offset from the inboard edge and a 5-foot offset from the tension crack in the outboard road edge.

Photograph 4: Waterfall Slide Travel Prism



Photograph 5: Offset Measurement at the Riverside Slide

Some form of physical barrier is likely more important at the riverside slide, where the steep drop-off at the head scarp extends all the way down to the Grays River shoreline. Reference Photograph 5 for the measured distance from the inboard road edge to approximately 6 feet from the near vertical scarp. The tape measure is positioned 6 feet from the head scarp. Below the vertical scarp, the slope aperture is estimated 1H:1V and until river scour at the toe advances, it is relatively stable. By offsetting any traffic and barrier loads at least 6 feet from the scarp, their lateral influence on the slope system will be limited. This assumes traffic does not stop within the slide zone.

At this offset, there remains 10 to 11 feet of available gravel travel surface. If additional width is required. The ditchline can be cleaned and filled with crushed surfacing gravel to temporarily expand the roadway travel prism.

Drainage

With the exception of the newly established ditch along the waterfall slide, the existing inboard ditch is shallow with isolated brush and timber intrusions. As noted in Photograph 3, runoff is pushed out into the roadway travel surface due to sediment filling the ditchline in areas. Where poor drainage exists, soft roadway conditions are likely to develop and future slope instability is possible. Additionally, the available travel surface is reduced. For these reasons, GPI recommends the ditchlines extending down gradient 50 feet from the improvements at the waterfall slide to 50 feet north of the riverside slide be cleaned and graded to drain. Ditch clearing should initiate before this season's use and focus on areas where flow is impeded or

there is minimal ditch gradient. During this process, existing culverts will likely be identified and can be cleaned to remain functional.

EVALUATION LIMITATIONS

This letter is prepared to assist in evaluating the characteristics of temporary traffic accessing Shannon Road between the waterfall and riverside slides while traversing to the Gray's Fish Hatchery in Wahkiakum County, Washington. Our services comprise professional opinions and recommendations made in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practices as they exist and at the time of this deliverable. The geotechnical recommendations herein are specific to a temporary traffic based on the conditions outlined herein and observed on April 1, 2026. These recommendations shall not be used for final planning, budgeting, or as a reconstruction alternative; a final design has been prepared for the ultimate slope and roadway repair. It is important to recognize that GPI is not a traffic engineer or specialist in traffic control. The recommendations herein are not intended to direct specific signage language, location, or barrier requirements. Those specifics must be delineated by a firm maintaining this expertise. This acknowledgement is in lieu of all express or implied warranties.

CLOSING

We appreciate the opportunity to continue assisting WDFW with evaluating traffic access along Shannon Road. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
GPI

Justin B. Maffey, P.E.
Project Engineer

Travis J. Wambeke, P.E.
Principal Engineer

TJW/mg

Addendum #6 – Example Photos of WDFW's recent maintenance/repairs to Shannon Road and road conditions

1. Example of WDFW's recent road maintenance efforts between the Shannon Road Gate and the WDFW Hatchery. WDFW's maintenance included mastication/mowing of vegetation along the road, ditching, blading/filling potholes, and some small areas of gravel/rock placement. Photo from 5/20/2026.

2. Photo of near what WDFW refers to as the “waterfall slide” area and the landowner previously conducted repairs prior to the March 12th job walk/site tour. WDFW recently placed additional rock on the road surface, filled tension cracks with rock, and conducted ditch maintenance. Photo from 5/20/2026.

3. Photo of near what WDFW refers to as the “waterfall slide” area and the landowner previously conducted repairs prior to the March 12th job walk/site tour. WDFW recently placed additional rock on the road surface, filled tension cracks with rock, and conducted ditch maintenance. Photo from 5/20/2026.

4. Photo near what WDFW refers to as the “waterfall slide” area showing additional rock placement on road surface and filling tension cracks with rock. Photo from 5/20/2026.

5. Photo of near what WDFW refers to as the “waterfall slide” area and the landowner previously conducted repairs prior to the March 12th job walk/site tour. WDFW recently placed additional rock on the road surface, filled tension cracks with rock, and conducted ditch maintenance. Photo from 5/20/2026.

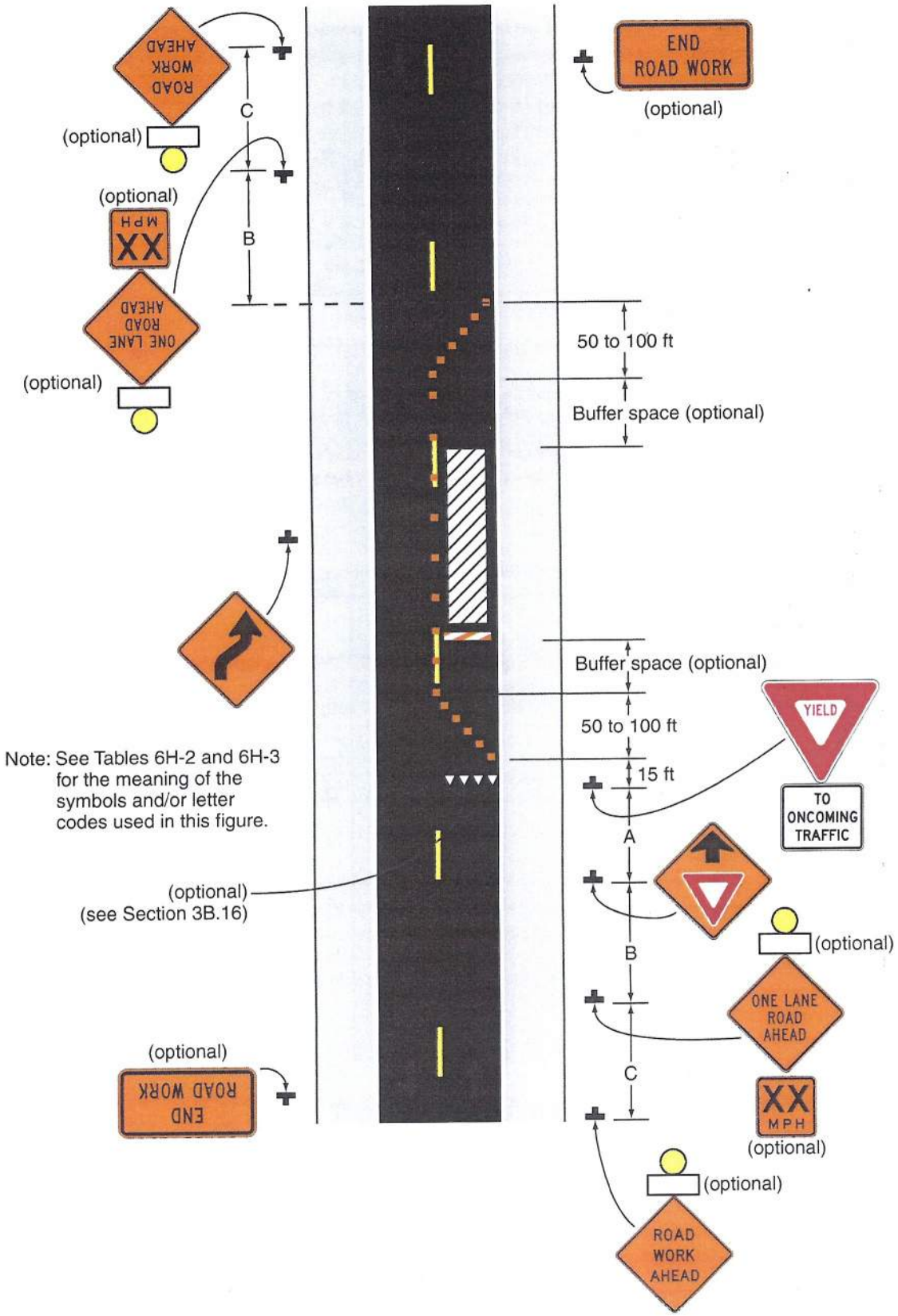
6. Photo near what WDFW refers to as the “riverside slide” area. WDFW recently placed additional rock. Photo from 5/20/2026.

7. Photo near what WDFW refers to as the “riverside slide” area. WDFW recently placed additional rock. Photo from 5/20/2026.

8. Photo near what WDFW refers to as the “riverside slide” area. WDFW recently placed additional rock. Photo from 5/20/2026.

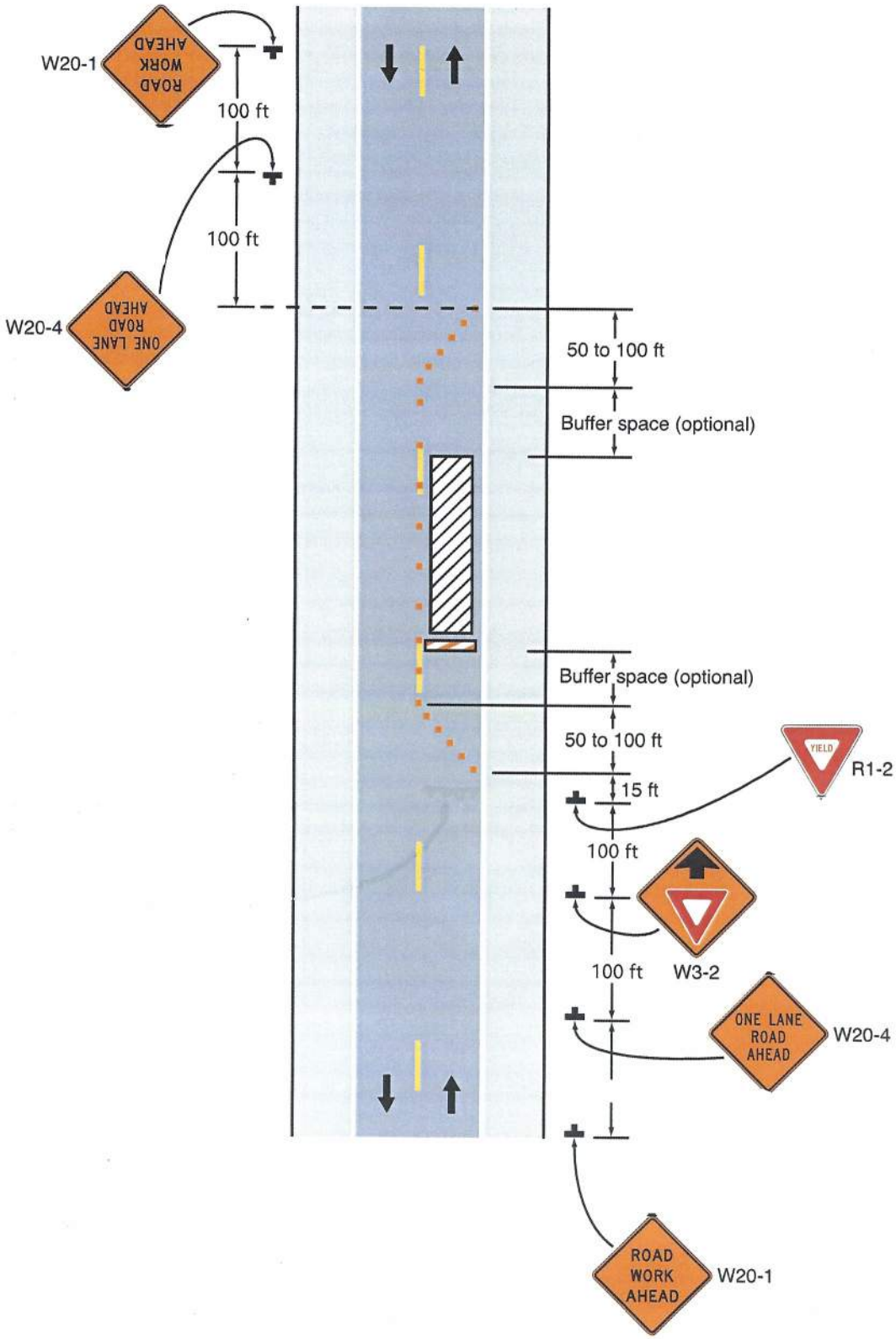
9. Photo near what WDFW refers to as the “riverside slide” area. WDFW recently placed additional rock. Photo from 5/20/2026.

Figure 6H-11. Lane Closure on a Two-Lane Road with Low Traffic Volumes (TA-11)

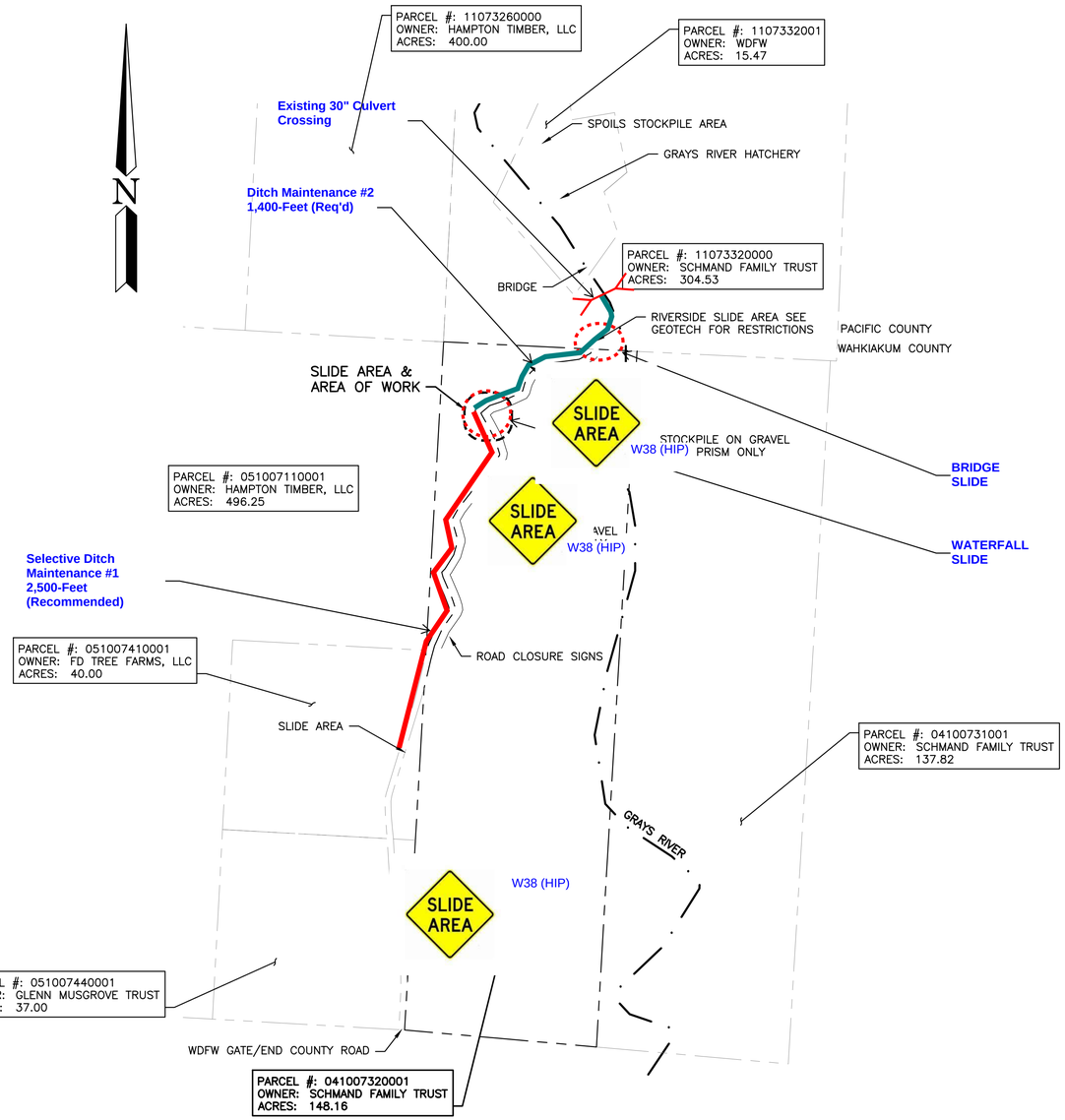


Typical Application 11

Lane Closure on a Two-Lane Road with Low Traffic Volumes



DRAFT



LEGEND

ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE

PROPERTY LINE

REFERENCE NUMBER: **NWS–2025–403**

APPLICANT NAME:
WASHINGTON DEPT. of FISH & WILDLIFE

PROPOSED PROJECT:
ACCESS ROAD REPAIR

LOCATION: GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY

PARCEL SITE PLAN WITH STAGING & STOCKPILING LOCATIONS

0 100 300 500 1000

1"=500' 22x34
1"=1000' 11x17

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF
FISH & WILDLIFE

NOT APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION. REVIEW ONLY

BY	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY
		APPROVED AND RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION	

CHIEF ENGINEER ..... DATE: .....
PROGRAM ..... DATE: .....

0 —— 1"
BAR MEASURES ONE INCH ON 22x34 DRAWINGS

DESIGNED BY R. LUND
CHECKED BY S. GOODWIN
DRAWN BY HS, SG
DATE 8/28/2025

GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY

ACCESS ROAD REPAIR

PARCEL SITE PLAN WITH STAGING & STOCKPILING LOCATIONS

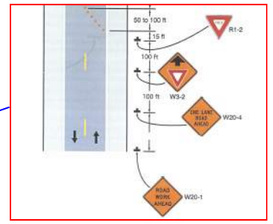
PROJECT NO.
PC:H29:2023–1

SHEET 2 OF 14

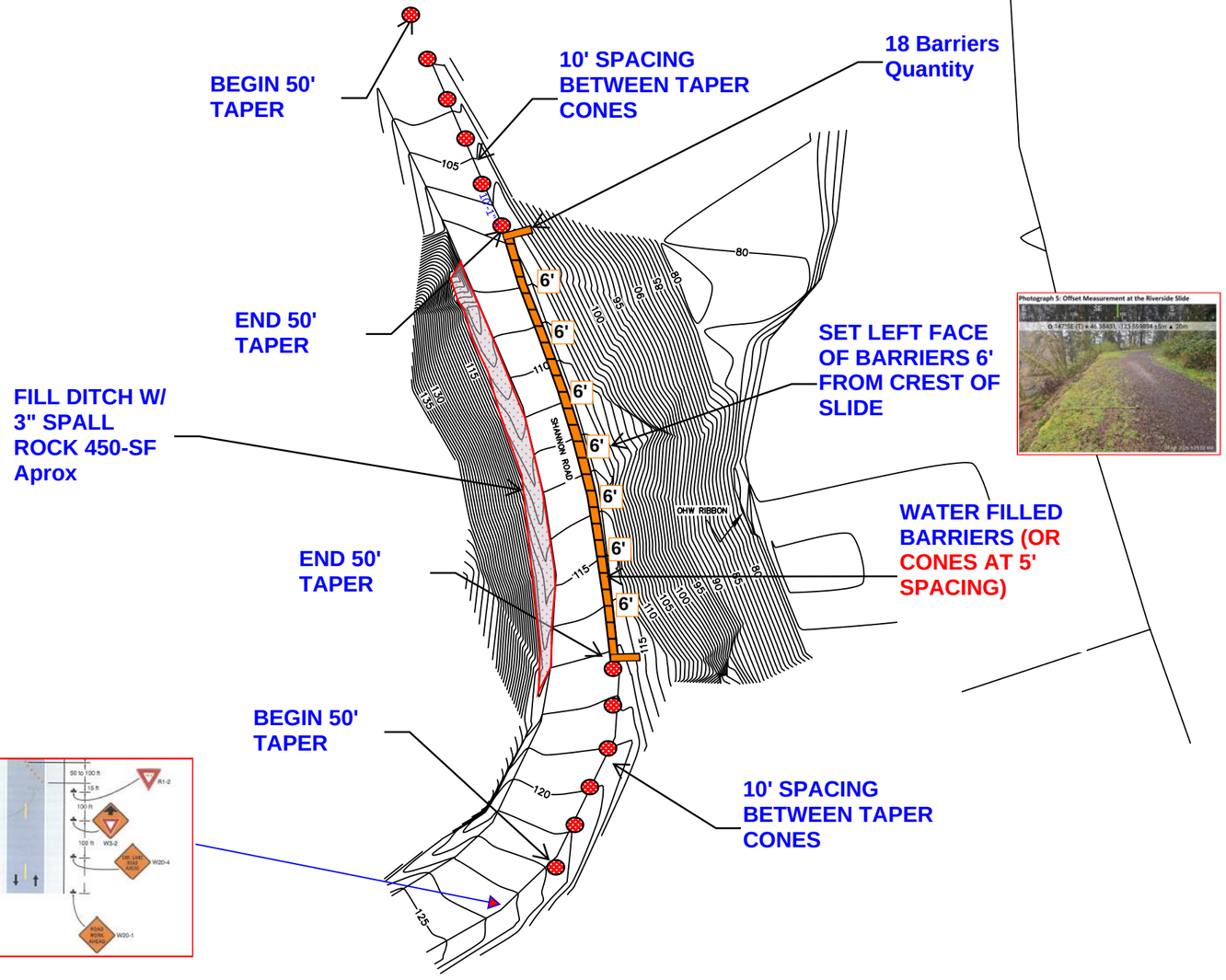
STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

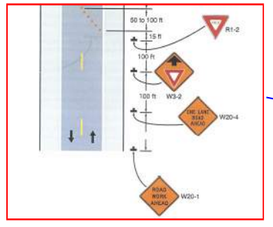
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY IN SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 11 N., RANGE 07 W., W.M.
PACIFIC COUNTY

BRIDGE SLIDE



- 36" Orange Traffic Cone, 15 lb Black Base, w/6" & 4" 3M Reflective Collar
- 72"x32" Orange/White Water Filled Barriers w/ HIP Reflective Tape





VERTICAL DATUM
NAVD 88 FROM GPS PROCESSING WITH OPUS SOLUTION

SURVEY REFERENCE
RECORD OF SURVEY BY XXXXXX AUDITORS FILE NO. XXXXX

BASIS OF BEARING
WASHINGTON STATE PLANE SOUTH ZONE. NAD 83/2011 DERIVED FROM GPS PROCESSING WITH OPUS SOLUTION

EQUIPMENT USED
TOPCON ES TOTAL STATION THEODOLITE TOPCON GR-5
RTK DEPTH SOUNDER TOPCON DS ROBOTIC TOTAL STATION

FIELD BOOK(S)
6-119-2014

DISCLAIMER
THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY. THIS MAP IS INTENDED FOR USE AS TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP ONLY. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THIS SURVEY DOES NOT SHOW EASEMENTS.

STATE HIGHWAY XYZ LOCATION
AS BUILT CENTERLINE TO BEST FIT WITH WSDOT RIGHT OF WAY PLAN SR XYZ STA 274+00 TO STA 304+00 SHEET 2 OF 4, DATED MAY 7, 1980.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF
FISH & WILDLIFE

NOT APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION. REVIEW ONLY

SYM	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY
		APPROVED AND RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION	

CHIEF ENGINEER ..... DATE: .....
PROGRAM ..... DATE: .....

0 ——— 1"
BAR MEASURES ONE INCH ON 24x36 DRAWINGS

DESIGNED BY
CHECKED BY
DRAWN BY KEN BANKS
DATE 041/28/2026

SHANNON ROAD REPAIR

PROJECT NO.

SHEET	OF
1	1

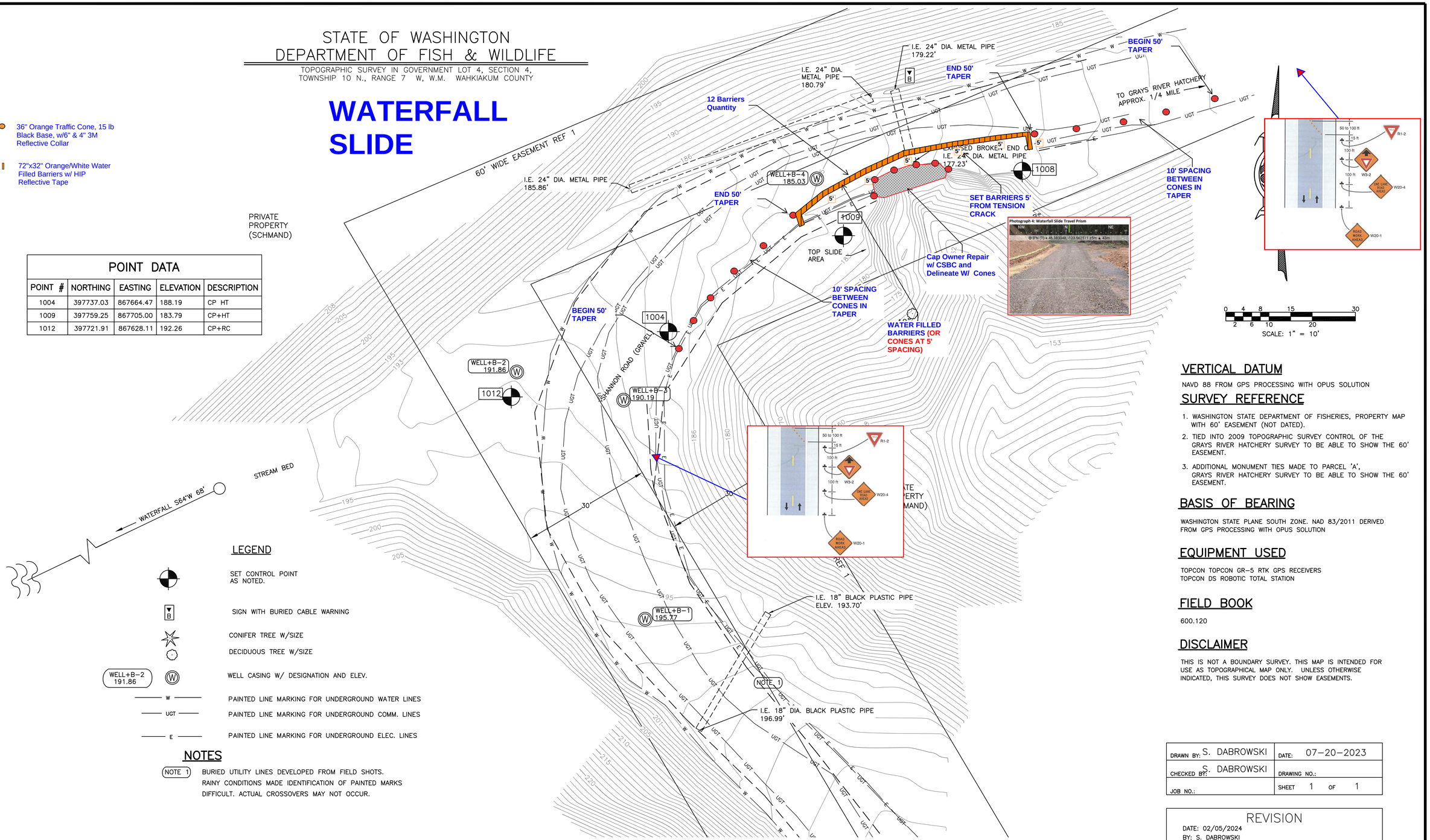
STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY IN GOVERNMENT LOT 4, SECTION 4,
TOWNSHIP 10 N., RANGE 7 W, W.M. WAHKIAKUM COUNTY

WATERFALL SLIDE

36" Orange Traffic Cone, 15 lb Black Base, w/6" & 4" 3M Reflective Collar

72"x32" Orange/White Water Filled Barriers w/ HIP Reflective Tape



POINT DATA				
POINT #	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
1004	397737.03	867664.47	188.19	CP HT
1009	397759.25	867705.00	183.79	CP+HT
1012	397721.91	867628.11	192.26	CP+RC

LEGEND

- SET CONTROL POINT AS NOTED.
- B — SIGN WITH BURIED CABLE WARNING
- CONIFER TREE W/SIZE
- DECIDUOUS TREE W/SIZE
- WELL+B-2 191.86 (W) — WELL CASING W/ DESIGNATION AND ELEV.
- W — PAINTED LINE MARKING FOR UNDERGROUND WATER LINES
- UGT — PAINTED LINE MARKING FOR UNDERGROUND COMM. LINES
- E — PAINTED LINE MARKING FOR UNDERGROUND ELEC. LINES

NOTES

NOTE 1 BURIED UTILITY LINES DEVELOPED FROM FIELD SHOTS. RAINY CONDITIONS MADE IDENTIFICATION OF PAINTED MARKS DIFFICULT. ACTUAL CROSSOVERS MAY NOT OCCUR.

VERTICAL DATUM

NAVD 88 FROM GPS PROCESSING WITH OPUS SOLUTION

SURVEY REFERENCE

1. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, PROPERTY MAP WITH 60' EASEMENT (NOT DATED).
2. TIED INTO 2009 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY CONTROL OF THE GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY SURVEY TO BE ABLE TO SHOW THE 60' EASEMENT.
3. ADDITIONAL MONUMENT TIES MADE TO PARCEL 'A', GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY SURVEY TO BE ABLE TO SHOW THE 60' EASEMENT.

BASIS OF BEARING

WASHINGTON STATE PLANE SOUTH ZONE. NAD 83/2011 DERIVED FROM GPS PROCESSING WITH OPUS SOLUTION

EQUIPMENT USED

TOPCON TOPCON GR-5 RTK GPS RECEIVERS
TOPCON DS ROBOTIC TOTAL STATION

FIELD BOOK

600.120

DISCLAIMER

THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY. THIS MAP IS INTENDED FOR USE AS TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP ONLY. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THIS SURVEY DOES NOT SHOW EASEMENTS.

DRAWN BY: S. DABROWSKI	DATE: 07-20-2023
CHECKED BY: S. DABROWSKI	DRAWING NO.:
JOB NO.:	SHEET 1 OF 1

REVISION
DATE: 02/05/2024
BY: S. DABROWSKI
REASON: SHOW RECENT SLIDE DAMAGE, MONITORING WELLS, AND PAINTED LINES FOR UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES.

NOT APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION. REVIEW ONLY

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

SYM	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY

APPROVED AND RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION

CHIEF ENGINEER ..... DATE: .....
PROGRAM ..... DATE: .....

0 — 1"
BAR MEASURES ONE INCH ON 24x36 DRAWINGS

DESIGNED BY
CHECKED BY S. DABROWSKI
DRAWN BY S. DABROWSKI
DATE 07/20/2023

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

SHANNON ROAD REPAIR
SERVING GRAYS RIVER HATCHERY
SLIDE DAMAGE

PROJECT NO.

SHEET 1 OF 1

HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

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

Issue Date: 04/23/2026
Project End Date: 10/31/2026

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-6-126+01
Application ID: 0047575

PERMITTEE	AUTHORIZED AGENT
ATTENTION Cowlitz Indian Tribe Justin Isle 1055 9th Avenue Suite A Longview, Washington 98632	ATTENTION Cascade Environmental Group Tammy Stout 2800 N Lombard St #803 Portland, Oregon 97217

Project Name: West Fork Grays River Hatchery Intake Removal and Fish Passage Project

Project Description: The Cowlitz Indian Tribe proposes to remove abandoned instream infrastructure associated with the former WDFW Grays River Hatchery. The West Fork Grays River Hatchery Intake Removal Project (Project) includes the removal of a relic fish intake weir, the intake end wall, and the lower portion of the fish ladder, as well as a concrete/steel diversion, concrete vault, and footbridge associated with the upstream water intake. After removal of the manmade features associated with the hatchery intake, an apex log jam wood structure will be placed at the location of the intake pipe and concrete structures. The jam will be secured by buried piles and log-to-log connections with threaded rod and is designed to maintain valuable scour pool habitat at its base. The Project will use the abandoned hatchery facility (developed areas) for staging and existing hatchery gravel roads to access the intake removal site.

PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZED WORK TIMES

1. Work below the ordinary high water line must only occur between July 1st and September 15th.

PROJECT APPROVALS

2. Work must be accomplished per the plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, entitled "ProjectPlanDrawings_20260330_WFkGrays_JARPAPermitPlans_Attchmt2", uploaded on April 2nd, 2026, except as modified by this Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA). You must have a copy of these plans and this HPA available on site during all phases of the project construction.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

3. You or your agent must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; mail to Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; or fax to (360) 902-2946 at least three business days before starting work, one day before removing the temporary bypass, and again within seven days after completing the work. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date for work or date the work was completed, and the permit number. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may conduct inspections during and after construction; however, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will notify you or your agent before conducting the inspection.

4. FISH KILL/WATER QUALITY PROBLEM NOTIFICATION: If a fish kill occurs or fish are observed in distress at the job site, immediately stop all activities causing harm. Immediately notify the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife of the problem. If the likely cause of the fish kill or fish distress is related to water quality, also notify the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division at 1-800-258-5990. Activities related to the fish kill or fish distress must not resume until the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife gives approval. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may require additional measures to mitigate impacts.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5. PHOTOGRAPHS: You, your agent, or contractor must take photographs of the job site before the work begins and after the work is completed. You must upload the photographs to the post-permit requirement page in the Aquatic Protection Permitting System (APPS) or mail them to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife at Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234 within 30-days after the work is completed.

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

6. Follow Method 1 for low-risk locations (i.e., clean/drain/rinse/dry). Thoroughly remove visible dirt and debris from all equipment and gear—including vessels, boots, waders, drive mechanisms, wheels, tires, tracks, buckets, and undercarriage—before arriving at and leaving the job site to prevent the transport and introduction of aquatic invasive species. For contaminated or high-risk sites, refer to the Method 2 Decontamination protocol. Clean, rinse, and dry all decontamination equipment used and properly dispose of any water and chemicals used for cleaning. For additional decontamination details, including specific protocols for freshwater, marine, and estuarine environments, refer to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Invasive Species Management Protocols, available online at https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/invasive/prevention/clean-drain-dry#decontamination

STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT

7. Establish staging areas (used for activities such as 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.
8. Equipment used in or near water must use environmentally acceptable lubricants composed of biodegradable base oils. These are vegetable oils, synthetic esters, and polyalkylene glycols.
9. Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs in an upland location before using the equipment in or near the water.
10. Confine the use of equipment to the specific access and work corridor shown in the approved plans.
11. Equipment must cross the creek in the most direct route and in a manner that does the least damage to the bed, streambank and streambank vegetation. If needed, you must place planks, matting or other suitable clean temporary material on the bank when driving equipment into and out of the channel to prevent damage.

SEDIMENT, EROSION, AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT

12. Do not stockpile construction material waterward of the ordinary high water line.
13. Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.
14. Straw used for erosion and sediment control, must be certified free of noxious weeds and their seeds.
15. Route the 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.
16. Remove soil or debris from the drive mechanisms (wheels, tires, tracks, etc.) and undercarriage of equipment prior to operating the equipment waterward of the ordinary high water line.
17. If flow conditions arise that will result in erosion or siltation of waters of the state, stop all hydraulic project activities except those needed to control erosion and siltation.
18. To minimize sediment delivery to the stream or stream channel, do not return in-stream flows to the work area until all in-channel work is completed and the bed and banks are stabilized.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

19. Do not use wood treated with oil-type preservative (creosote, pentachlorophenol) in any hydraulic project. Wood treated with waterborne preservative chemicals (ACZA, ACQ) may be used if the Western Wood Preservers Institute has approved the waterborne chemical for use in the aquatic environment. The manufacturer must follow the Western Wood Preservers Institute guidelines and the best management practices to minimize the preservative migrating from treated wood into aquatic environments. To minimize leaching, wood treated with a preservative by someone other than a manufacturer must follow the field treating guidelines. These guidelines and best management practices are available at https://preservedwood.org.

HABITAT FEATURES

20. Retain all natural habitat features on the bed or banks including large woody material and boulders. You may move these natural habitat features during construction but you must place them near the pre-project location before leaving the job site.

FISH LIFE REMOVAL

21. All persons participating in capture and removal must have training, knowledge, and skills in the safe handling of fish life.
22. Capture and safely move fish life from the work area to the nearest suitable free-flowing water.
23. If electrofishing is conducted, a person with electrofishing training must be on-site to conduct or direct all electrofishing activities.
24. Place block nets upstream and downstream of the in-water work area before capturing and removing fish life.

IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION

25. Work in the dry watercourse (when no natural flow is occurring in the channel, or when flow is diverted around the job site).
26. Isolation shall be set up prior to any other work below the OHWL.
27. Use a cofferdam, dike, or similar structure to exclude water from the work area.
28. Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.
29. Install a cofferdam or similar device at the upstream and downstream end of the bypass to prevent backwater from entering the work area.
30. If the bypass is a pumped diversion, once started it must run continuously until it is no longer necessary to bypass flows. This requires back-up pumps on-site and twenty-four-hour monitoring for overnight operation.
31. 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:

    1. Perforated plate: 0.094 inch (maximum opening diameter);
    2. Profile bar: 0.069 inch (maximum width opening); or
    3. Woven wire: 0.094 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 0.33 feet per second. Maintain fish screens to prevent injury or entrapment of fish.
32. 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.

PLANTING

33. Complete replanting of riparian vegetation during the first dormant season (late fall through late winter) after project completion per the approved plan. Maintain plantings for at least three years to ensure at least eighty percent of the plantings survive. Failure to achieve the eighty percent survival in year three will require you to submit a plan with follow-up measures to achieve requirements or reasons to modify requirements.

PROJECT DESIGN

34. Use fir, cedar, or other coniferous species to construct the log or rootwad fish habitat structure(s).

Issue Date: 04/23/2026
Project End Date: 10/31/2026

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-6-126+01
Application ID: 0047575

DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP

35. Remove temporary erosion and sediment control methods after job site is stabilized or within three months of project completion, whichever is sooner.
36. Upon completion of the project, remove all materials or equipment from the site and dispose of all excess spoils and waste materials in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.

PROJECT LOCATION(S)

Location		
West Fork Grays River Hatchery		
Latitude	**Longitude**	**County**
46.393880550000000	-123.562028480000000	Pacific
WRIA	**Waterbody**	**Tributary to**
WRIA	Grays River West Fork (rb)	Grays River West Fork (rb)

APPLIES TO ALL HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVALS

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

This Hydraulic Project Approval does not authorize trespass.

The person(s) to whom this Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) 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 HPA.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this Hydraulic Project Approval could result in a 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 a fine and/or imprisonment.

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

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

Issue Date: 04/23/2026
Project End Date: 10/31/2026

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-6-126+01
Application ID: 0047575

MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THIS HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL (HPA): You may request approval of minor modifications to the required work timing or 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 the 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 do not alter the project's impact to fish life or habitat and do 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 https://hpa.wdfw.wa.gov/s. If you did not use APPS you must submit a written request for a minor modification to an existing HPA. Written requests must include the name of the permittee, the name of the authorized agent if applicable, the APP ID or HPA number, 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 email to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov, or by mail to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234. You should allow up to 45 days for the Department to process your request.

MAJOR MODIFICATIONS TO THIS HYDRUALIC PROJECT APPROVAL (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 the 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 https://hpa.wdfw.wa.gov/s. If you did not use APPS you must submit a written request for a major modification to an existing HPA. Written requests must include the name of the permittee, the name of the authorized agent if applicable, the APP ID or HPA number, 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 email to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov or by mail to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234. You should allow up to 45 days for the Department to process your request.

APPEALS INFORMATION

If you wish to appeal the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) recommends that you first contact the WDFW employee who issued, denied, or conditioned 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 WDFW 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.

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

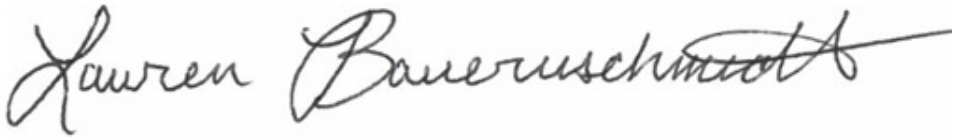
98504-3234; e-mail to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; fax to (360) 902-2946; or hand-delivery to the WDFW Habitat Program, Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington St SE, Olympia, Washington 98501. WDFW must receive your request within 30 days from the date you receive notice of the decision. If you agree, 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 Habitat Program 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 Habitat Program, Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington St SE, Olympia, Washington 98501. 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 Habitat Program 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.

Lauren Bauernschmidt
Regional Habitat Biologist
(360) 480-2558
lauren.bauernschmidt@dfw.wa.gov



US Army Corps of Engineers ®
Seattle District

NATIONWIDE PERMIT 27
Terms and Conditions
2026 NWPs

Published January 8, 2026 (91 FR 768)
Effective March 15, 2026

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 Ecosystem 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 rivers and streams and their riparian areas, the restoration and enhancement of other non-tidal open waters, and the restoration and enhancement of tidal streams, tidal wetlands, and tidal open waters, provided those activities result in net increases in aquatic ecosystem functions and services.

To be authorized by this NWP, the aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity must be planned, designed, and implemented so that it results in an aquatic ecosystem that resembles an ecological reference (i.e. a natural ecosystem). An ecological reference may be based on the characteristics of aquatic ecosystems or riparian areas that currently exist in the region, or the characteristics of aquatic ecosystems or riparian areas that existed in the region in the past. Ecological references include cultural ecosystems, which are ecosystems that have developed under the joint influence of natural processes and human management activities (e.g. fire stewardship for vegetation management). An ecological reference may also be based on regional ecological knowledge including indigenous and local ecological knowledge of the target aquatic ecosystem type or riparian area.

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 ecosystem functions and services.

This NWP does not authorize: (1) dam removal activities; (2) stream channelization activities; and (3) the conversion of tidal wetlands to open water impoundments and other aquatic uses unless the conversion is solely for the purpose of enhancing the functions of tidal wetlands.

Only native plant species should be planted at the site.

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

Reversion. For aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, 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), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 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, BLM, 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 Program requirements are applicable to that type of land at the time. The requirement that the activity results in a net increase in aquatic ecosystem 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. The permittee must submit a report containing information on the proposed aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, and establishment activity to the district engineer at lease 30 days prior to commencing activities in waters of the Unites States authorized by this NWP. The report must include the following information:

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

(2) Location of the proposed activity;

(3) Information on baseline ecological conditions at the project site, including a general description and map of aquatic and terrestrial habitat types and their approximate boundaries on the project site should be based on recent aerial imagery or similar information, and verified with photo points or other field-based data points for each mapped habitat type;

(4) A sketch of the proposed project elements of the NWP 27 activity drawn over a copy of the map of existing aquatic and terrestrial habitat types on the project site;

(5) The objectives of the proposed aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity and a description of the techniques or mechanisms that are proposed to be used to increase aquatic ecosystem functions and services on the project site to meet the objectives;

(6) And if applicable, a copy of: (a) the binding stream enhancement or restoration agreement or wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement with the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, USFS, BLM, or their designated state coorperating agencies; (b) the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider documentation for the voluntary stream enhancement or restoration action or wetland restoration, enhancement, or establishment action; or (c) the SMCRA permit issued by OSMRE or the applicable state agency.

(Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: 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.

Note 2: If an activity authorized by this NWP required a PCN because of an NWP general condition (e.g., NWP general condition 18, endangered species) or a regional condition imposed by a division engineer, the information required by paragraph (3) of the Reporting requirement substitutes for the delineation of waters, wetlands, and other special aquatic sites required by paragraph (b)(5) of general condition 32.

B. NATIONWIDE PERMIT GENERAL CONDITIONS

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 NWPs 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 including tidal flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, including tidal 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. If mats are used to minimize soil disturbance, the affected areas must be returned to pre-construction elevations, and revegetated as appropriate. In circumstances where the use of mats has caused significant soil compaction, efforts using techniques (e.g., soil reaeration techniques) to break up the compaction should be employed to return the soil to a pre-construction state prior to returning to pre-construction elevations.

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.

(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 NWPs.

(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 permittee 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 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 on 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 on 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 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 activities authorized by NWPs, 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, because 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 NWPs, 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 activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States 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 the certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States 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 activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States 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 into waters of the United States, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge into waters of the United States is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied (i.e., by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver and completion of the Section 401(a)(2) process).

(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) The total acreage loss of waters of the United States for a single and complete project cannot exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit when multiple NWPs are used to authorize an activity.

(b) 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 for that single and complete project cannot exceed the that specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14 (which has an acreage limit of 1/3 acre in tidal waters), with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13 (which does not have a specified acreage limit), the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

(c) If two or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project have specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by each of those NWPs cannot exceed the specified acreage limits of each of those NWPs. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39 (which has a 1/2-acre limit), and the single and complete project includes the filling of a ditch authorized by NWP 46 (which has a 1-acre limit), the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the construction of the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States caused the combination of the NWP 39 and NWP 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 successful completion 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 species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) 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 waters, wetlands, and other special aquatic sites 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. For NWP 27 activities that require PCNs because of other general conditions or regional conditions imposed by division engineers, see Note 2 of that NWP;

(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 compensatory 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 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 CONDITIONS

The following conditions apply to all NWPs for the Seattle District in Washington State.

RC 1, Project Drawings

Drawings must be submitted with a pre-construction notification (PCN). Drawings must provide a clear understanding of the proposed project, show all aquatic resources (e.g. wetlands, stormwater ponds, ditches), and how these resources 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.

RC 2, Construction Boundaries

Permittees must clearly mark all construction area boundaries within waters of the U.S 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 must avoid and minimize removal of native vegetation within waters of the U.S. (including submerged aquatic vegetation) to the maximum extent possible.

RC 3, PCNs for Activities in Areas Where There May Be Treaty-Reserved Tribal Rights

To ensure compliance with General Condition 17, Tribal Rights, non-federal permittees must submit a PCN for all NWPs associated with structures or fills in areas where Tribes have retained, via treaty, the right to fish in their usual and accustomed grounds and stations.

RC 4, Stream Loss

A PCN is required for all activities resulting in a loss of any linear feet of streams that are waters of the U.S.

RC 5, Crossings of Waters of the U.S.

A PCN is required for any activity resulting in the loss of waters of the U.S. associated with crossings, including installing, replacing, or modifying crossings, such as culverts or bridges (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 most current version), 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 applicant must provide a rationale in the PCN sufficient to establish one of the following:

a. The existence of extraordinary site conditions; or

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.

RC 6, Effects to Forage Fish Spawning Beaches, Drift Cells, and Feeder Bluffs

No NWP activity can:

a. cause more than minimal adverse effects to forage fish spawning areas or drift cells; or

b. prevent the functioning of feeder bluffs, including more than minimal adverse effects to sediment recruitment, transport, or deposition.

This regional general condition applies to all NWP activities within the Salish Sea (see Figure 1). Information regarding the location of forage fish spawning beaches is available from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) Forage Fish Spawning Map. Information about forage fish, spawning habitats, and spawning behavior are also available through WDFW. Additional information about the importance of these species as prey species for Endangered Species Act listed salmonids can be found through the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Information regarding the location and movement of drift cells, shoreline stability, and coastal landforms, to include feeder bluffs, is available at the Washington State Department of Ecology's Coastal Atlas Map. These maps are resources that can be used to help identify the location of forage fish spawning areas, drift cells, and feeder bluffs; they are not a substitute for site-specific data.

RC 7, Bank Stabilization

All projects including new or maintenance bank stabilization activities in waters of the U.S. where salmonid species are present or could be present, require PCN to the District Engineer (see NWP general condition 32). The PCN must include a statement describing how the project incorporates design criteria to avoid and minimize adverse environmental effects.

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.

In addition, the results from any relevant geotechnical investigations may be submitted with the PCN if they describe current or expected conditions in the waterbody.

Note: For the purpose of this RC, new bank stabilization includes any bank stabilization that is expanding either waterward, vertically, or linearly along the shoreline regardless of whether such expansion is occurring to existing bank stabilization.

RC 8, Bank Stabilization Design Considerations

Bank stabilization activities, including maintenance activities, shall utilize nature-based solutions (e.g. living shorelines, vegetative stabilization, bioengineering, including but not limited to large woody material with intact root wads), and other soft bank stabilization approaches. These methods should be employed to the maximum extent practicable before considering hard bank stabilization methods such as bulkheads and rock revetments.

RC 9, Limitations on New Bank Stabilization Within the Salish Sea

Activities involving more than 50 linear feet of new bank stabilization within waters of the U.S. in the Salish Sea (see Figure 1) cannot be authorized by any NWP. This condition includes new bank stabilization associated with maintenance activities that would expand previously authorized armoring length or the structure's footprint or dimensions either waterward, vertically, or linearly within the geographic jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Note: For the purpose of this RC, new bank stabilization includes any bank stabilization that is expanding either waterward, vertically, or linearly along the shoreline regardless of whether such expansion is occurring to existing bank stabilization.

RC 10, 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 2a through 2e) cannot be authorized by an NWP.

Note: For the purpose of this RC, new bank stabilization includes any bank stabilization that is expanding either waterward, vertically, or linearly along the shoreline regardless of whether such expansion is occurring to existing bank stabilization.

RC 11, Commencement Bay

No permanent losses of wetlands or mudflats within the Commencement Bay Study Area may be authorized by any NWP (see Figure 3).

D. SEATTLE DISTRICT REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR THIS NATIONWIDE PERMIT

1. A 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. The PCN must contain a description of pre-project site conditions including presence of wetlands and aquatic/ecological functions the site provides within the watershed.

3. Restoration projects involving shellfish seeding must use shellfish species native to the watershed.

E. WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION DECISIONS FOR THIS NATIONWIDE PERMIT

Activities authorized by this NWP that may result in a discharge from a point source into waters of the U.S. are required to have a water quality certification (WQC) from the appropriate certifying authority. The appropriate certifying authority is the water pollution control agency with jurisdiction over the water of the U.S. at the point where the discharge originates. The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is the certifying authority for activities on public and private lands of Washington State, and all federal lands not under exclusive Federal jurisdiction. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the certifying authority on behalf of non-authorized tribes and on lands of exclusive Federal jurisdiction[1]. Tribes with "treatment in a similar manner as a state" (authorized tribes) are the certifying authority on their tribal land. To date, there are 13 authorized tribes in Washington State.

Below are the WQC decisions for this nationwide permit made by all certifying authorities in Washington State. The applicable decision is the one made by the appropriate certifying authority.

[1] An inventory report compiled by the U.S. General Services Administration for federal properties as of 1962 identifies properties that may contain exclusive federal jurisdiction. This document is accessible at https://www.congress.gov/116/meeting/house/110088/documents/HHRG-116-II13-20191017-SD044.pdf. The EPA notes that this inventory report is not all-inclusive and that the information contained within it has not been recently confirmed and/or updated. Please contact EPA Region 10 at R10-401-Certs@epa.gov with questions regarding the jurisdictions where this certification decision applies.

State of Washington Department of Ecology Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Granted with conditions. Ecology individual WQC is required for projects or activities authorized under this NWP if:

1. The project or activity is in a known cleanup site; or

2. The project or activity directly impacts ½ acre or more of tidal waters; or

3. The project or activity directly or indirectly impacts ½ acre or more of wetlands, including conversion of wetlands, changes to wetland hydrologic regime, soil disturbance, or removal of native vegetation; or

4. The project or activity is an in lieu fee site, mitigation bank, or advance mitigation site.

A. Description of impacts to waters of the state

Ecology defines impacts as direct, indirect, permanent or temporary impacts to waters of the state. Activities that impact waters of the state may include temporary fill activities such as placement of temporary stream crossings, or permanent impacts such as placement of permanent structures in waterways.

Ecology defines in-water activities are any activities below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) regardless of the presence or absence of water.

Loss of streambed refers to the permanent alteration of the stream channel bed from activities including but not limited to filling, excavation, or drainage impacting aquatic habitat and water flow. For example, straightening a meandering stream or placing a portion of a stream in a pipe is considered a loss.

For impacts to waters of the state, 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 before proposing compensatory mitigation. Project proponents should refer to the most current guidance when developing wetland mitigation plans: Wetland Mitigation in Washington State, Parts 1 and 2 (available on Ecology's website).

B. Projects or activities where programmatic WQC is denied

Due to the potential loss of state waters, including wetlands, and the lack of adequate information regarding the discharge types, quantities, and specific locations, programmatic WQC is denied for projects or activities that meet the criteria below:

1. Projects or activities affecting the following aquatic resources cannot be authorized by this programmatic WQC and will require individual WQC unless authorized by *NWP 20 – Response Operations for Oil and Hazardous Substances*.

    A. 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):
        i. Estuarine wetlands.
        ii. Wetlands of High Conservation Value.
        iii. Bogs.
        iv. Old-growth forested wetlands and mature forested wetlands.
        v. Wetlands in coastal lagoons.
        vi. Wetlands in dunal systems along the Washington coast.
        vii. Vernal pools.
        viii. Alkali wetlands.

ix. Fens, aspen-dominated wetlands, camas prairie wetlands.
x. Category I wetlands.
xi. Category II wetlands with a habitat score ≥ 8 points.

B. Activities resulting in a loss of eelgrass (Zostera marina) beds.

2. 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 cannot be authorized by this programmatic WQC and 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. You can contact Ecology for technical assistance as needed.

3. Projects or activities that result in the loss of more than 300 linear feet of streambed cannot be authorized by this programmatic WQC and will require individual WQC.

C. Notification of coverage under this programmatic WQC

For projects where pre-construction notification is required to the Corps, project proponents must submit a copy of the pre-construction notification to Ecology via email at ecyrefedpermits@ecy.wa.gov. Project proponents should identify the NWP(s) under which they are seeking coverage.

For projects where pre-construction notification is not required, project proponents must comply with all applicable Ecology state general and nationwide permit specific conditions as outlined in this programmatic WQC decision.

D. State General Conditions for all Nationwide Permits

To ensure compliance with applicable water quality requirements 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 granted with conditions** in Washington where Ecology is the certifying authority. If a project proponent is unable to meet any of the following conditions, an individual WQC is required.

1. The project proponent must ensure all projects or activities will not cause, and are not likely to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the State water quality standards, (Chapter 173-201A WAC) or sediment management standard (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

2. 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 project proponent 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.

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

EPA's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Granted certification with conditions.

Condition 1: Plan Development and Implementation for Projects that require Pre-Construction Notification (PCN)

Prior to construction for projects that require a PCN, the project proponent shall develop a plan that includes a copy of the PCN and the following information (if not already included in the PCN):

- Time stamped photo-documentation of the baseline conditions (*i.e.*, 50 feet upstream of the project area, within the project area, and 100 feet downstream of the project area).
- Identifies on a site map, as applicable:
    - Project site with all waters of the U.S. demarcated. Identify all locations where the project will cross jurisdictional waterbodies and identify the ordinary high-water mark and/or wetland boundaries; the planned work area where wetlands/aquatic resources will be removed, disturbed, and/or protected; buffer zones; and areas to be restored/reclaimed, as well as site access points and other approved work areas.
    - Staging areas and stockpiling of materials and equipment, including locations for containment booms and/or absorbent materials, and/or hazardous materials. Stockpiles
    - (*e.g.*, sediment, soil, or other construction materials) shall be stored at least 50 feet from where it may enter waters of the U.S.
    - Construction access points.
    - Disturbance limits.
    - Locations where site dredging and placement of dredged material activities will occur.
    - Locations where dewatering activities will occur including as applicable locations of cofferdams, temporary berms, piling, and/or dikes.
    - Locations of undergrounding or directional drilling (including bore pits).
    - Locations where hazardous materials are stored. Identify where containment booms and/or absorbent materials are located for corrective action if needed. Hazardous materials shall be stored in leak-proof containers with appropriate secondary containment measures (*e.g.*, spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets, absorbent materials).
    - Any silt/sediment fencing.
    - Photo-reference sites. The project proponent shall indicate the directional view and location where photos were taken on the site map.
- A description of how the site will be restored to pre-construction conditions, as applicable, including measures that will be used to promote and maintain:
    - stream hydrology and stability.
    - aquatic resource composition.
    - diversity of native species existing on site and as introduced via restoration activities.
    - stability of soils.
    - establishment of vegetation at the same percent cover as pre-construction activities.
- The timeframe/schedule for revegetation following completion of construction. Revegetation should occur at the earliest practicable date following completion of construction. Drill seeding is the preferred method, where applicable.
- Non-native and invasive species shall not be used for restoration activities.
- Includes the following, as applicable:
    - **Cofferdams, temporary berms, pilings, and/or dikes**: Describe installation and maintenance practices for any cofferdams, temporary berms, pilings, and/or dikes.
    - **Dredging**: Describe how contaminated materials will be managed (*e.g.*, sediment testing data and information to identify whether sediments are clean or contaminated), if included in the project dredged area. Describe methods for minimizing dredging impacts (*i.e.*, sedimentation resuspension) in the water column.
    - **Erosion and sediment control**: Identify the types and locations of sediment and erosion control features that shall be used onsite, including sediment control fences, haybales, heavy mud mats, and/or other structures. Biodegradable blankets and/or loose-weave mesh shall be used for erosion control matting. If using velocity dissipation structures (e.g., riprap aprons, check dams etc.), structures shall be constructed to include both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, and provide protection from the erosive potential of high-velocity flows to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in

the immediate vicinity of discharge points. The project proponent shall ensure all erosion and sediment control measures are in place prior to the onset of construction.
    - **Bank stabilization and channel modification**. If the project requires bank stabilization or stream channel modification, include pre-construction cross sections. If the project includes steep bank slopes of 3:1 or greater, include revetment cross sections. Bioengineering techniques suitable for steep slope disturbances are preferred (e.g., vegetated toe, bioengineered boulder toe, etc.). Slopes of disturbed banks shall be designed and installed to not reduce the bottom width of the stream.
    - **Dewatering**: Work shall be completed in the dry unless coordinated with EPA Region 10. Describe methods for dewatering, including the equipment that would be used to conduct the dewatering activities. Identify the locations and timing, including length of time the area is to be dewatered. Explain removal method of the temporary structures and/or fill and what measures will be taken to minimize downstream turbidity and adaptive management measures that will be taken and employed to prevent the draining of waters of U.S., including wetlands.
    - **Ditching and trenching**: Explain ditching/trenching and material placement techniques and stabilization methods to be employed, as well as timing. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the ditch/trench shall be backfilled with topsoil from the trench, unless other techniques are approved. Include activity timing needs for ditching and stabilization.
    - **Undergrounding or directional drilling**: Describe measures taken to prevent, contain and cleanup any inadvertent return of drilling fluid to the surface (i.e., "frac-outs").
- Submit the plan to EPA Region 10 at R10-401-Certs@epa.gov at least 30 days prior to commencing construction activities.

During construction for projects that require a PCN, the project proponent shall:

- Visually inspect construction activities daily.
- Prevent sediment, debris, silt, sand, cement, concrete, oil or petroleum, organic materials, or other construction debris or wastes from entering waters of the U.S. The discharge of unset cement, concrete, grout, or water that has contacted uncured concrete or cement, or related washout to waters of the U.S. is prohibited.
- Maintain documentation onsite that all equipment was cleaned of dirt, mud, and other materials prior to arriving on the project site.
- Inspect all equipment daily and prior to entering any waters of the U.S. for oil, gas, diesel, anti-freeze, hydraulic fluid, and other petroleum leaks. If the project proponent detects a leak from any equipment, they shall immediately remove the equipment from waters of the U.S.; and within 24 hours of detection of a leak, repair the equipment in a staging area or move it offsite.
- Limit vegetation clearing and disturbance to waters. Limit the clearing and grubbing of vegetation and disturbance to areas demarcated on the site map submitted as part of the vegetation restoration and monitoring plan. The boundaries of vegetation to protect shall be flagged in the field prior to beginning construction activities.
- Limit restoration of the channel bed to pre-existing contours and conditions. Any proposed deviations must be specified in advance. For example, if any improvements will be made using natural channel design.
- Photo-document any failures or increased turbidity due to construction activities.
    - Within 24 hours of observing a failure or marked increase in turbidity associated with construction, the project proponent shall remedy and implement any additional adaptive management measures to stabilize the activity and prevent further unauthorized discharges into waters of the U.S. The project proponent shall photodocument the failure (*i.e.*, 50 feet upstream of failure, at the incident site, and at least 100 feet downstream of the failure) and the adaptive management measures taken immediately following implementation. The project proponent shall take remediation condition photos at the same location(s) and direction(s) as in the failure condition photos.
    - Within 48 hours of observing any failure, the project proponent shall provide EPA Region 10 with the required photo-documentation, and descriptions of all observed failures and implemented remedies.

    - Within three weeks of observing a failure, the project proponent shall provide EPA Region 10 with a description of the impacts and effectiveness of the employed adaptive management measures.
- Carry out as applicable:
    - **Erosion control**: Inspect sediment and erosion control measures daily during project implementation and within 12 hours of precipitation events. After construction is complete, remove sediment and erosion control structures once vegetation is established to the same percent cover as pre-construction conditions, unless they are needed for long term stabilization purposes.
    - Dewatering: Assess all dewatering measures within 24 hours after a severe storm event.
    - Post construction for projects that require a PCN, the project proponent shall, as applicable:
- Submit a post-construction report, as defined below, within 90 days of completing construction activity to EPA Region 10 at R10-401-Certs@epa.gov or, if the Corps requires a post-construction report for the project activity, the applicant may submit that report to EPA to fulfill this post-construction requirement. The project proponent shall include the following items in the post-construction report:
    - Construction dates.
    - As-built drawings.
    - Documentation of site restoration activities using photographs and any field data sheets showing that the site was restored to pre-existing conditions or better. Include photographs of the site restoration areas on a map.
    - Any water quality data gathered before, during, and post-construction and associated maps showing the sample locations.
    - A description of any adaptive management strategies that were employed during construction, with a focus on strategy effectiveness.
    - Details on the removal of any sediment and erosion control structures, unless they are needed for long term stabilization purposes.
    - Effectiveness of the plan developed and implemented as required under this condition, and recommendations to remedy any deficiencies in plan development and implementation where employed measures were ineffective.
- For activities that require dredging, submit a copy of the as-builts and a post dredged and disposal report within 45 days of each dredging or disposal event to EPA Region 10 at R10-401-Certs@epa.gov. The project proponent shall include the following items in the post-dredged and disposal report:
    - Dredging and disposal dates.
    - Updated site map displaying the disposal location(s).
    - Dredging and disposal volumes.
    - Water quality monitoring data.
    - Post-dredged bathymetry.
    - Updated site maps displaying any new ditches, spoil piles, widths, and depths.

Condition 2: Special Aquatic Resources

Projects or activities expected to have potential discharges into the below special aquatic resources areas on tribal lands in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington are not covered by this certification and applicants must request a project-specific CWA Section 401 certification from EPA Region 10 consistent with 40 C.F.R. § 121.5.

- **Wetlands classified as peatlands**: For the purposes of this condition, peatlands are permanently or seasonally waterlogged areas containing organic soils classified as a Histosol with a specific thickness of an accumulation of peat (i.e., organic matter) and include fens, bogs and muskegs.[2]

[2] It is a general rule that a soil is classified as an organic soil (Histosol) if more than half of the upper 80 cm (32 inches) of the soil is organic or if organic soil material of any thickness rests on rock or on fragmental material having interstices filled with organic materials. Generally, organic soil materials have organic carbon content by weight of 12 percent or more. See the following for more information on what constitutes "organic soil material," limits between Histosols and soils of other orders, problematic hydric soils situations, and

- **Natural Springs**: Within 100 feet of the water source in natural spring areas. For the purposes of this condition, a spring water source is defined as any location where there is flow emanating from a distinct point at any time during the growing season. Some examples of spring-fed wetlands are hanging gardens. Some examples of spring-fed headwater slopes are peat-accumulating wet meadows and fens (see above). These resources may be identified using U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's online digital National Wetland Inventory maps, or other aquatic resource mapping tools.
- **Riffle and Pool Complexes**: For the purposes of this condition, riffle and pool complexes are steep gradient sections of streams recognizable by their hydraulic characteristics. The rapid movement of water over a coarse substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. Pools are characterized by a slower stream velocity, a steaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate.

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Waived

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Waived

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Granted

Kalispel Indian Community's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Waived

Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Denied

Makah Indian Tribe's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Denied

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Waived

Puyallup Tribe of Indian's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Denied

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other indicators to identify peatlands: Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/guides-andinstructions/soil-taxonomy; United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2025. Hydric soils of problematic conditions and altered materials, Version 1.0. https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/utils/getfile/collection/p266001coll1/id/11824; United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2024. Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, Version 9.0. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2024-09/Field-Indicators-of-Hydric-Soils.pdf

Quinault Indian Nation's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Denied

Spokane Tribe's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Waived

Squaxin Island Tribe's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Denied

Swinomish Indian Tribal Community's Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Denied

Tulalip Tribes' Water Quality Certification Decision for this NWP

Denied

F. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CONSISTENCY DECISION FOR THIS NATIONWIDE PERMIT

Ecology is the State of Washington's designated Coastal Zone Management agency. The below decision regarding the consistency of the activity authorized by this NWP with the enforceable policies of the State's Coastal Zone Management Program is applicable within the State's Coastal Zone.

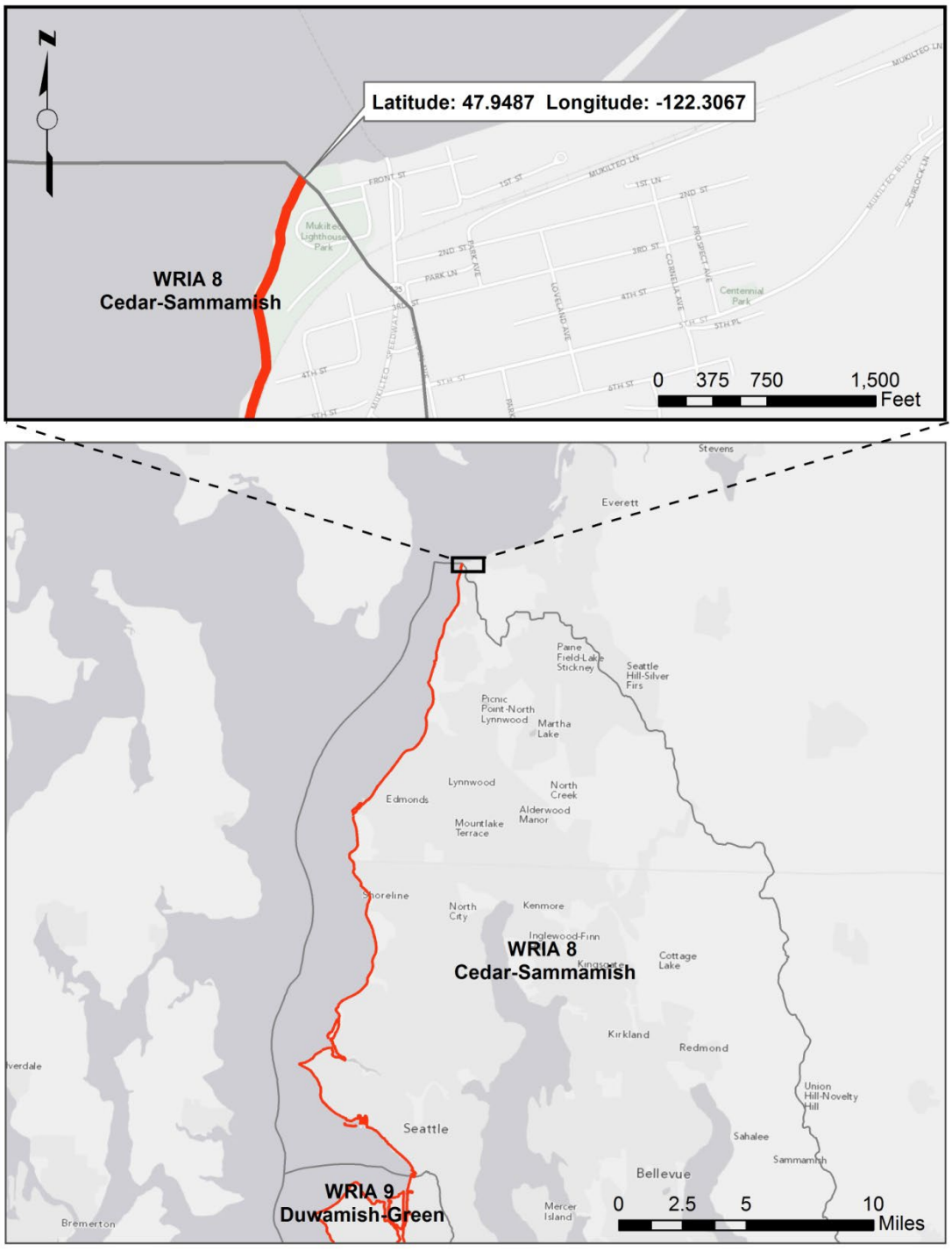
Concur.

Seattle District Regional Conditions Figures for the 2026 NWPs

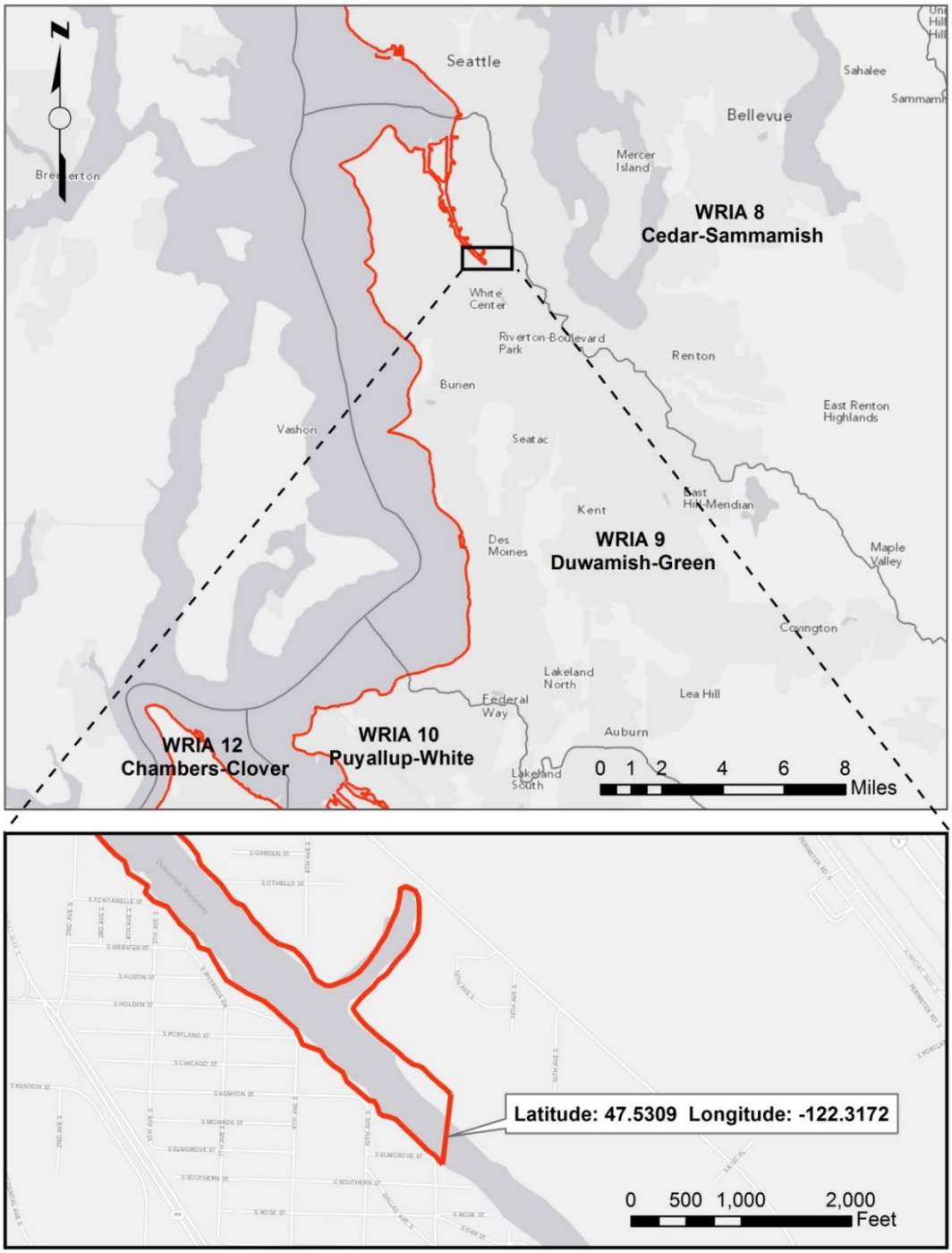
Figure 1. RCs 6 and 9 – Salish Sea

Figure 2: RC 10 - WRIAs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12

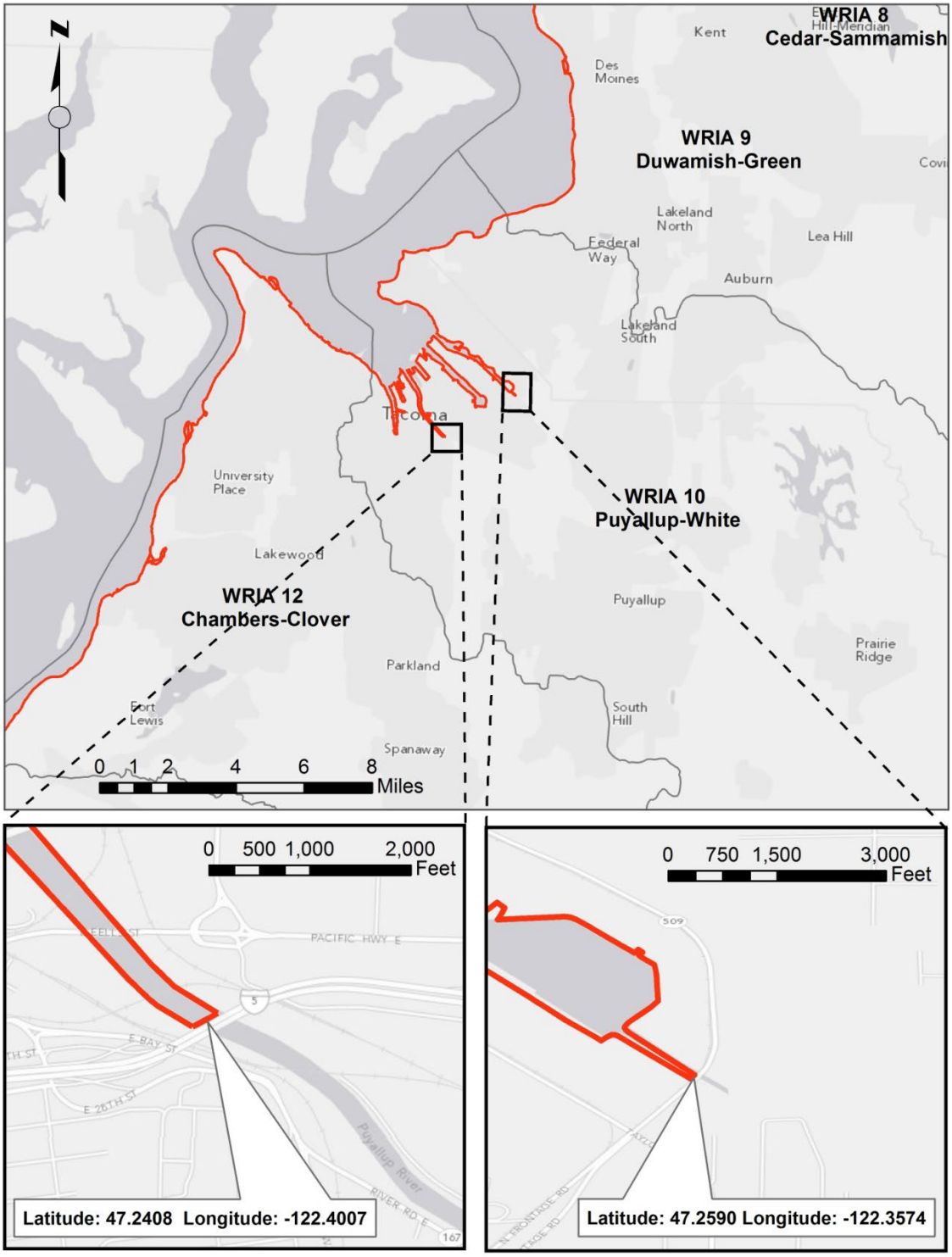
a. WRIA 8



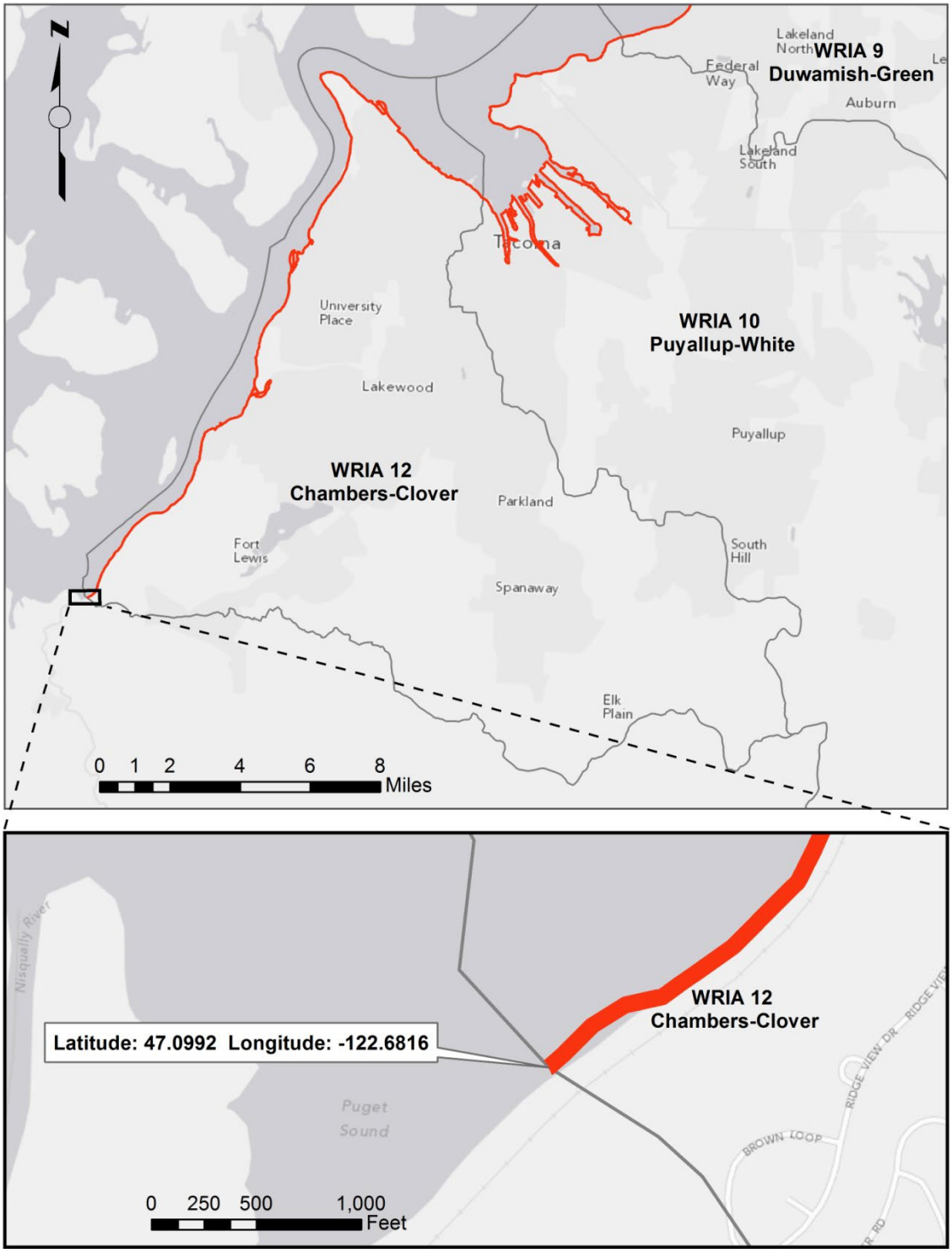
b. WRIA 9


N
Seattle
Bellevue
Sahalee
Mercer Island
Bremerton
WRIA 8
Cedar-Sammamish
White Center
Riverton-Boulevard Park
Renton
Burien
East Renton Highlands
Vashon
Seatac
East Hill-Meridian
Kent
Des Moines
WRIA 9
Duwamish-Green
Maple Valley
Covington
Lakeland North
Lea Hill
Federal Way
Auburn
WRIA 12
Chambers-Clover
WRIA 10
Puyallup-White
Lakeland South
0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles
Latitude: 47.5309 Longitude: -122.3172
0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

c. WRIA 10


N
WRIA 8
Cedar-Sammamish
Kent
Des Moines
WRIA 9
Duwamish-Green
Lakeland North
Federal Way
Lea Hill
Auburn
Lakeland South
Tacoma
University Place
WRIA 10
Puyallup-White
Lakewood
WRIA 12
Chambers-Clover
Puyallup
Prairie Ridge
Parkland
Fort Lewis
South Hill
Spanaway
0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet
PACIFIC HWY E
E BAY ST
E 26TH ST
Puyallup River
RIVER RD E
Latitude: 47.2408 Longitude: -122.4007
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
509
Latitude: 47.2590 Longitude: -122.3574

d. WRIA 12


N
Lakeland North
WRIA 9
Duwamish-Green
Federal Way
Auburn
Lakeland South
Tacoma
University Place
WRIA 10
Puyallup-White
Lakewood
Puyallup
WRIA 12
Chambers-Clover
Parkland
Fort Lewis
South Hill
Spanaway
Elk Plain
0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles
Nisqually River
WRIA 12
Chambers-Clover
Latitude: 47.0992 Longitude: -122.6816
Puget Sound
RIDGE VIEW DR
BROWN LOOP
0 250 500 1,000
Feet

e. WRIA 11

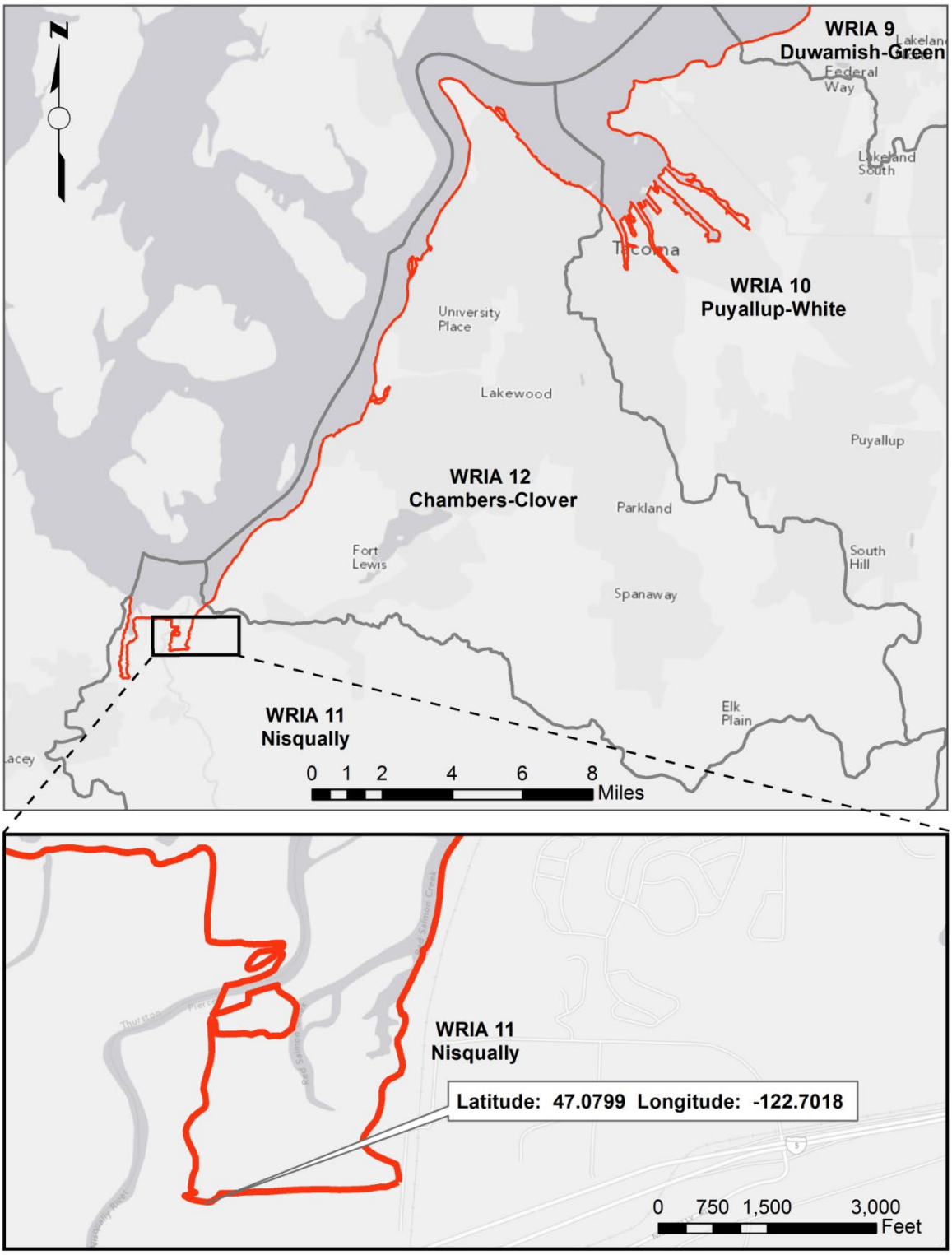

N
WRIA 9
Duwamish-Green
Federal Way
Lakeland South
Tacoma
WRIA 10
Puyallup-White
University Place
Lakewood
Puyallup
WRIA 12
Chambers-Clover
Parkland
Fort Lewis
South Hill
Spanaway
Elk Plain
WRIA 11
Nisqually
0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles
WRIA 11
Nisqually
Latitude: 47.0799 Longitude: -122.7018
0 750 1,500 3,000
Feet

Figure 3. RC 11 - Commencement Bay Study Area