Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Natural Resources Department

Request for Proposals ("RFP")
Grays 4C Restoration Project

Addendum 2 – May 5, 2026

The following information and documents are provided as part of Addendum 2. Addendum 2 documents will be made available on the Cowlitz Indian Tribe's website: www.cowlitz.org/request-proposals-rfp

- Q&A #1 – Responses to questions from Contractors including additional site photos and engineer clarification on estimated cut/fill/haul (PDF attached)
- WDFW HPA permit for project (PDF attached)
- Addenda to Rayonier/Landowner Fire Plan (PDF attached)
- Rayonier/Landowner Construction Pre-Work Requirements (PDF attached)
- Draft Corps NWP permit conditions (PDF attached)

We are extending the due date for submitting questions to this Friday, May 8th. Please email any additional questions by May 8th.

Contractors have expressed interest in an additional site viewing opportunity. Please reach out to me via email or phone if you are interested.

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

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: _____

Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Natural Resources Department

Date:	May 5, 2026
To:	Construction Contractors
From:	Natural Resources Department – Habitat Restoration Program
Project:	Grays 4C Restoration Project, Pacific County, WA
Purpose:	Q&A #1 - Contractor Questions from Pre-Bid Site Tour/Job Walk

Questions from Job Walk

1. **Which materials will the contractor be expected to pick up and where are they located?**
    a. See table below. Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all chain from Washington Chain and Supply located at 2901 Utah Ave S, Seattle, WA 98134. Other materials for the contractor are provided as indicated below:

Items	Location
Boulders	7800N Road/Staging Area (to be delivered prior to IWWW)
Stick Logs/Rootwads	7800 Road/Staging Area (currently onsite)
Stick Logs/Rootwads	Salvaged from within project reach and from Debris Jams #1/#2
Chain	Washington Chain & Supply (2901 Utah Ave. S. Seattle, WA 98134)*
Threaded Rod	7800N Road/Staging Area (to be delivered prior to IWWW)
Washers	7800N Road/Staging Area (to be delivered prior to IWWW)
Nuts	7800N Road/Staging Area (to be delivered prior to IWWW)
Hilti Epoxy (for boulder collars and bedrock anchors)	7800N Road (to be delivered prior to IWWW)

2. **Would you consider including a fuel escalation clause?**
    a. *Yes – given the uncertainty and potential volatility of fuel prices, we will include a fuel escalation clause similar to the one below in the selected Contractors' contract with the Tribe:*

"Contractor may elect to determine the previous week's average price per gallon for on-highway diesel www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel on the Monday of each working week. Contractor may compare this weekly average price to the base fuel rate. Both parties agree that the beginning base diesel fuel price at the start of the Agreement period shall be set at the price per gallon effective the date Proposals are received (e.g., May 15, 2026 base fuel rate). Depending on Contractor submittals, the Tribe may elect to make adjustments only after a $0.49 increase from base diesel fuel price. No fuel cost adjustment will be paid if fuel prices are within $0.49 of fuel price at Bid Date. For example, if the average price per gallon the week of May 15 was $6.50/gallon (base), and if it should increase above $6.99/gallon during the contract term, the Contractor can submit documentation requesting a fuel surcharge/fuel cost adjustment

calculated based on fuel burn rates of contractor's heavy equipment working onsite, multiplied by the number of actual hours the equipment was used in the previous week. After review and approval by the CIT Project Manager, this amount may be added as a "Fuel Cost Adjustment" and paid via Force Account."

3. **Could you please clarify how the Engineer estimated earthwork quantities?**
    a. *Earthwork quantities were calculated using a composite surface utilizing available LiDAR data (collected in 2024) and site survey completed by NSD. Volume estimates were calculated based on a comparison of existing and finished ground surfaces as illustrated in the Plans.*

4. **Can you please clarify the bid sheet and if cubic yard quantities will be measured for payment? Will you be counting loads or asking for load tickets, etc.?**
    a. *No – We will not be formally counting loads or asking for load tickets for Bid Items 6 and 7. Based on specifications, these bid items can effectively be considered "lump sum" unless the Contractor wishes to independently conduct a thorough and complete topographic survey of pre-project conditions **and** finished ground to allow for calculation of actual earthwork volumes. Should the Contractor elect to conduct survey for the purposes of calculating actual earthwork volumes, the Contractor will need to coordinate closely with the Engineer to allow for verification of survey accuracy and completeness.*

5. **What part of the project reach will the large logs staged at the 7800N Road/Staging area need to be hauled to?**
    a. *We anticipate logs salvaged from the Debris Jam #1 and Debris Jam #2 will be primarily used for ELJ structures/LWM placements in the upper 2/3 of the project reach to reduce haul.*
    b. *We anticipate logs staged along the 7800N Road will be used primarily in the lower ~1/2 of the project reach.*

6. **What size machines did the Contractor who hauled in the wood staged at the 7800N Road/Staging Area use?**
    a. *The logging contractor used a Link Belt 5040 shovel / Doosan 380 shovel for the log harvest and delivery.*

7. **Will the contractors be expected to salvage rootwads off the hillside or just out of the channel and floodplain?**
    a. *All salvageable wood within the channel, at debris jams, and on the floodplain to accommodate site access, water management, and completion of the work shall be salvaged and stockpiled for reuse in engineered log jams. The Contractor will be expected to salvage all logs with or without rootwads and keep logs intact to the maximum extent practicable. As discussed at the job walk, salvage of random additional adjacent logs (e.g., on the hillsides clearly outside the typical limits of work) is expected*

to be minimal and opportunistic. Based on project permits, the Contractor cannot remove any trees 19" DBH and greater.

8. **Who is responsible for fish salvage/rescue?**
    a. *The Tribe will conduct fish salvage/rescue. Please note that Bid Item 5 includes hourly Contractor staff support during fish salvage including laborers, UTV, and small trash pumps (refer to specs). Tribe's fish salvage effort will depend on Contractor's approach to construction, stream flows, and extent of dewatering/diversion proposed. The Tribe can conduct fish salvage on two different days (e.g., segmented approach) based on contractor's construction approach to access and preferences. Given fish passage barriers at the bottom end of the reach, and the two additional barriers within the project reach, we anticipate low numbers of non-ESA listed fish in the reach (e.g., cutthroat/sculpin).*

9. **Can you clarify water management/turbidity treatment options?**
    a. *Contractor is required to maintain instream flows, downstream of the project site, while staying within permit compliance related to turbidity. In addition to the specifically required measures, where site conditions allow (and after fish salvage/rescue), Contractor may utilize a variety of turbidity treatment techniques (e.g., by creating multiple straw bale/push up barriers or berms or collection pools/settling basins), and/or pump a portion of flows into an adjacent upland vegetated floodplain area for infiltration, or similar means. Note that the specifications also **require** the Contractor provide a minimum of two geotubes (or approved equal) to utilize in treating turbid water. Please indicate separate cost for the engineer specified geotubes item in your proposal.*
    b. *Standard water quality parameters apply to the project: visibly turbid water will not be observed 100-ft below the downstream extent of the project.*
    c. *After fish salvage, the contractor has flexibility as to where/how to treat turbid water provided they maintain permit compliance at the downstream discharge location.*
    d. *Contractor will be required to submit a diversion and dewatering plan for review by the Tribe and WDFW **and** attend a pre-construction contractor meeting with WDFW Habitat Biologist to review the proposed plan.*

10. **Can you clarify what size trees the Contractor can cut/remove/tip over to create temporary equipment access?**
    a. *Based on project permits, the Contractor cannot remove any trees 19" DBH and greater. This is a USFWS permit requirement due to the close proximity of protected Marbled Murrelet habitat.*
    b. *After fish salvage, the contractor can create temporary access on adjacent floodplains so long as they restore pre-construction contours, stabilize the routes with salvaged vegetation/brush/logs after construction, and do not impact conifers over 19" DBH. We anticipate that the contractor will utilize existing gravel bars with a limited number of stream crossing to create a temporary access route that reduces the creation of turbid water. The contractor is encouraged to re-route the active flowing water to one side of*

the floodplain, and utilize temporary bridges or corduroy/logs as needed to reduce the creation of turbid water.

11. **What are the project working hours/days?**
    a. *Per the specifications and as discussed on the site walk, work days are Monday-Friday, with potential for Tribe to approve certain work elements during Saturdays. The Contractor must submit request and give a minimum of 3-day notice prior to tribe approving work on Saturdays. Work on Saturdays may be approved for certain project elements (and not others) due to the fit-in-the-field nature and potential need for engineering input. Tribe will work closely with selected Contractor and engineer to address work hours and schedule. Note that the Tribe will not consider Sunday work due to safety concerns.*
    b. *Additionally, work hours are subject to applicable DNR Industrial Fire Precaution Levels (IFPL status) and requirements relating to fire risk. Depending on conditions, for prior projects, the Tribe has worked with the Landowner and Contractor to evaluate opportunities for a waiver to allow for specific in-stream work elements to continue; however, this is subject to Landowner and DNR approvals.*
    c. *Based on our project permits, project working hours are from 2 hours after official sunrise until 2 hours before official sunset from April 1 to September 23. These work hours are required based on adjacent Marbled Murrelet habitat.*

12. **Can we stage a self-contained camp trailer onsite at the end of the 7800N Road? Will Rayonier allow contractors to camp onsite when doing project work?**
    a. *Yes – a self-contained camp trailer can be staged onsite at the 7800N Road staging area/along the 7800N Road. Rayonier will provide additional details/requirements to the selected contractor (e.g., no campfires, no recreation, must provide garbage control and porta-potty, etc.).*

13. **How clean does our equipment need to be?**
    a. *Machines need to be clean and free of mud, soil, and vegetation prior to mobing onto Rayonier property. Contractor shall coordinate with Tribe for brief equipment inspection at Rock Creek Gate or other mutually agreed upon location.*

14. **Do we need to document trips in/out of the project site (for equipment/trucks)?**
    a. *Based on our road use agreement with Weyerhaeuser and Rayonier, Contractor is required to document all lowboy trips (and dump trucks if applicable) and then provide the Tribe with load tickets or equivalent. Tribe will pay the road use fees. Since Tribe will have most materials onsite, we do not anticipate many trip tickets from Contractor mobe/demobe efforts.*

15. **If we run out of wood, are you still planning on building all ELJ/LWM structures shown on plans? Would the contractor need to bring in more wood?**
    a. *Contractor shall anticipate that habitat structures and other unit cost items per bid sheet may vary in location (e.g., fit in the field as is typical with habitat restoration projects) and/or quantity depending on site conditions, material availability (e.g., quantity/quality*

of wood salvaged from debris jams), and unit cost pricing. There is some (limited) potential that if we run out of suitable wood in the debris jams, the Tribe could request the contractor to purchase/import additional wood. If this occurs, we would have the contractor source readily available stick logs for convenience and reimburse via force account.

16. Can you clarify fire prevention requirements?

a. *Contractor is required to follow standard DNR fire requirements and Rayonier (landowner) specific fire plan requirements.*

17. Does the Contractor need to get keys from Weyerhaeuser/Rayonier?

a. *Yes – Tribe will provide Contractor with Weyerhaeuser and Rayonier contacts to obtain gate keys.*

18. What is the WDFW in-water work window?

a. *The in-water work window for this project is July 1st – September 30. We would caution the Contractor to limit work planned during September, due to the frequency and potential intensity of early Fall rainstorms. This work site is on the Washington Coast and rain storms can deliver 2-5 inches of rain in a 24 hour period.*

19. Can the contractor possibly get in early to establish access?

a. *The Contractor can mobilize and begin work in uplands (non in-water work) prior to the in-water work window. Upland work including access road improvements can begin after the issuance of the FPA which is expected in early (e.g., week of June 8th).*
b. *Additionally, as discussed at the job walk, the Tribe is willing to request an early (front-end) in-water work window extension from the WDFW Habitat Biologist and NMFS to expedite project construction. Please note that we cannot guarantee an extension as regulatory agency approval will depend on weather conditions in June; however, we have already reached out to the WDFW Habitat Biologist and had a positive discussion. It is likely that if weather is appropriate in late June, the biologist will allow a front end extension specifically to allow some limited in-water work to create equipment/UTV access and facilitate fish salvage. This front end extension would be discussed at the pre-construction contractor meeting noted in 9d.*
c. *Contractor to adhere to Marbled Murrelet constraints for operating machinery within the project site: 2 hours after official sunrise until 2 hours before official sunset from April 1 to September 23.*

20. Do we have to divert stream flows around Debris Jams #1 and #2?

a. *Yes - The Contractor will be required to divert stream flows around the two debris barriers during their mass excavation of the two streambed gravel wedges upstream of each Debris Jam. However, diversion and dewatering for the remainder of the project reach is up to the Contractor, provided that their methods for access and construction satisfy regulatory permit requirements for turbidity and maintain downstream flows.*

21. Is Biohydraulic fluid required in equipment used for this project?

b. *Yes – as per our project permits, biodegradable hydraulic fluid is required for equipment that operates below the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) or within the active stream channel. Contractor will need to provide documentation of biodegradable hydraulic fluid for all heavy equipment working below OHWM.*

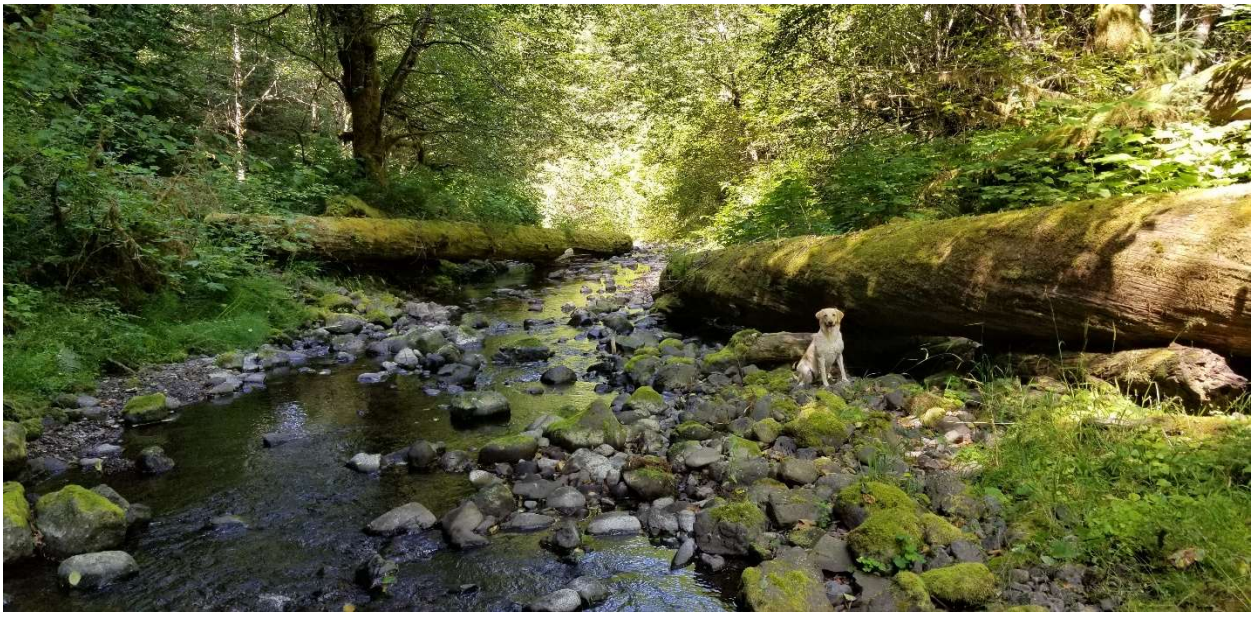
22. Can you please provide a table of approximate fill quantities by station so that we can get an estimate of volume/haul distances?

a. *Please see table below (following page) from the Project Engineer with approximate quantities and locations.*

23. Can you provide additional site photos during summer (lower flow) conditions?

a. *Yes – In addition to the photos provided in the RFP, please see additional site photos at the end of this document showing range of flows the Project Team has seen during the summer months over the past several years. Please note that flow conditions vary from year to year and vary within the site depending on conditions/depth of impounded gravels.*

Station	Cut Volume (CY)	Fill Volume (CY)	Comments
40+00	10	-	Upstream Project Limit
39+00	15	-	
38+00	150	5	
37+00	255	5	
36+00	290	-	
35+00	800	-	
34+00	1,395	15	
33+00	1,560	25	
32+00	1,685	20	
31+00	2,160	-	
30+00	Debris Jam 2		
29+00			
27+53	185	-	
27+00	390	-	
26+00	445	-	
25+00	935	10	
24+00	1,340	15	
23+00	Debris Jam 1		
22+00			
21+00	-	765	
20+00	-	770	
19+00	-	695	
18+00	-	940	
17+00	-	1,100	Bedrock Pinch Point at ~ STA 17+00
16+00	-	790	
15+00	-	790	
14+00	-	565	
13+00	-	345	
12+00	-	375	
11+00	-	440	
10+00	15	335	
9+00	15	365	
8+00	10	885	
6+50	5	225	Access to channel via 7800 N Rd at ~ STA 7+00
6+00	5	270	
5+00	-	270	
4+00	-	260	
3+00	-	200	
2+00	-	-	Approximate downstream limit of fill (excl. bedrock falls)



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

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

Issue Date: 05/04/2026
Project End Date: 10/30/2026

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-6-136+01
Application ID: 0047627

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

Project Name: Grays River 4C Reach Restoration Project

Project Description: The Grays River 4C Reach Project (Project) proposes removal of 3 fish passage barriers (2 debris jams and an 8-ft high bedrock falls), redistribution of gravels stored in and behind the debris jams, removal of an abandoned log bridge on the 7800 Road, and placement of large wood (LWM) structures in various configurations in the Project reach to attenuate/trap mobile sediment and restore bedrock channel reaches, improve floodplain connection and increase instream habitat complexity and cover for the purpose of salmon recovery. The Project will open up 5.4 miles of high-quality habitat for ESA and native fish. Work will take place between RM 25-26 on the Grays River and will be completed using ground machinery. Attachment 2 includes the Design Plan Set. The Project includes the following: 1. Debris Jams: Two sizable gravel and log debris flow jams are present in the Project reach and are 100% fish passage barriers. The 2 log debris jams (at RM 25.8, 25.95) are proposed to be disassembled and the stored streambed gravel and logs will be reused in the habitat restoration. These 2 channel spanning obstructions are 12 – 15-ft high and store a thick wedge of streambed gravels extending upstream for 0.1- mile that are extremely valuable for restoration of downstream channel segments that are scoured to bedrock and devoid of spawning gravels. There are abundant gravels trapped upstream of the debris flows, but stream flows frequently are sub-t (interstitial) for approximately 800-ft upstream of the debris flow jams.Each debris jam will be disassembled for use in the channel and fish passage restoration (Sheet 11 Attachment 2). Logs removed from the debris jams will be arranged in the channel downstream of each debris jam to help retain future sediment and gravel transported through the reach. 2. Bedrock Falls: Near RM 25.4 the channel flows over an 8-ft high bedrock falls, identified as a barrier to migrating salmonids. The fish passage barrier continues to limit the recovery of local coho salmon and steelhead populations and restricts access to 5.4 miles of upstream spawning and rearing habitat (post debris jam removal).Investigations at the site suggest may have been severely affected by historic splashing damming, log drives that resulted in excessive bed scour. There are also signs of a partial slope failure on the left bank (southern) valley wall, resulting in filling the old historic channel with debris and creating a new channel over the bedrock falls. The Project proposes to restore perennial fish passage and natural processes by placing logs to deflect flows back into the historical alignment. Excavators will repurpose the accumulations of wood and boulders within the historical alignment and rebuild a new channel to provide fish passage. 3. Bridge Removal: The abandoned logging road bridge at RM 25.5 (see below) constricts flows, disconnects the surrounding floodplain and disrupts the natural sediment transport processes. It is made up entirely of large logs. The Project plans to disassembled the crossing and remove the road approach fill material. The large diameter logs salvaged from the crossing will be utilized to build fish habitat structures or help retain gravels on bedrock reaches to improve spawning conditions. (Sheet 15 of Attachment 2). 4. Wood Placement: The two debris flow log jams have blocked the transport of all wood and sediment/streambed gravels to the downstream reaches, and the current lack of instream large wood has converted the bedform from alluvial to exposed bedrock. The lack of wood roughness features have increased sediment and gravel transport rates, ultimately evacuating any stored sediment and gravels out of the project reach and scouring the channel to bedrock. The overarching wood placement strategy will restore channel complexity and roughness features with the placement of log structures. Four wood structure types are proposed: LWM Types AD: Type A, B and C

structures are generally larger and comprised of 3 logs with racking and slash material. Logs will be woven into existing trees, partially buried, or have up to 3 log-to-log connections or log to bedrock connections for stability. Type D LWM are single log placements; each Type D symbol on Sheet 22 represents 2-4 individual logs placed as directed by the onsite engineer. See Attachment 2, Sheets 20-22. Grade Control ELJ Structure: These structures are designed as a complex assemblage of logs that interlock and pin racking material and slash within the channel. Apex ELJ Structure: One Apex ELJ structure is proposed near the downstream extent to the Project reach (Sheet 12 of Attachment 2). Wood Catch ELJ Structure: One wood catch structure is proposed at the downstream extent to the Project reach. It is composed of 5-6 key pieces and will be secured with bedrock anchors. The Project will result in gains in river length and area below OHW.

PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZED WORK TIMES

1. Work below the ordinary high water line must only occur between July 1st and September 30th of each calendar year.

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_20260224_Grays4C_JARPAPermitPlans_Attchmt2", uploaded on April 7th, 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.
5. PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR MEETING: 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 fourteen business days before starting work to arrange a pre-construction contractor meeting onsite. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date, and the HPA permit number.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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.
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. 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.
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.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

12. 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.
13. Large woody material must be large enough and installed to withstand the 100-year peak flow.

SEDIMENT, EROSION, AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT

14. Before starting work, install sediment and erosion control measures to prevent sediment from entering waters of the state. Inspect the sediment and erosion control measures regularly during construction and make all needed repairs if any damage occurs.
15. Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.
16. Straw used for erosion and sediment control, must be certified free of noxious weeds and their seeds.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. Limit stockpiling of material waterward of the ordinary high water line after the initial bed disturbance to protect fish life. If the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has approved stockpiling waterward of the ordinary high water line, completely remove the material before fish start spawning in the area or stream flow starts increasing.

HABITAT FEATURES

21. Retain all natural habitat features on the beach larger than twelve inches in diameter including trees, stumps, logs, and large rocks. These natural habitat features may be moved during construction but they must be placed near the pre-project location before leaving the job site.
22. Limit the removal of native bankline vegetation to the minimum amount needed to construct the project.

IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION

23. This HPA authorizes the least impactful method of isolation to the in water work area including the use of a cofferdam, bypass, or water flowing through the site with fish removed and isolated by block nets.
24. Install the cofferdam, dike, or similar structure and remove fish prior to the start of other work in the wetted perimeter or use block nets to isolate the work site from fish.
25. After the first block net is secured at the upstream end, use a second block net to herd fish downstream and out of the project area.
26. Install block nets at sites with reduced flow volume or velocity, uniform depth, and good accessibility.
27. Install block nets at an angle to the direction of flow (not perpendicular to the flow) to avoid entrapping fish in the nets.
28. Check block nets at least three times a day for entangled fish and accumulated debris.
29. 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.
30. Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.
31. During all phases of bypass installation and decommissioning, maintain flows downstream of the project site to ensure survival of all downstream fish.
32. 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.

FISH LIFE REMOVAL

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

PROJECT DESIGN

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

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

38. When repositioning or removing large woody material, minimize releasing bedload, logs, or debris downstream.
39. Clean the bridge deck of aggregate or earth materials before removing the bridge.
40. Dismantle and mechanically remove as much of the bridge as possible. Bridge parts that cannot be mechanically removed may be broken into the largest sections that can be safely handled and dropped into the stream. You must remove these sections from the stream immediately.
41. The untreated logs from the bridge may be repurposed for the project, all other elements of the bridge must be disposed of in an upland location.

PLANTING

42. 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.

DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP

43. 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.
44. Remove temporary erosion and sediment control methods after job site is stabilized or within three months of project completion, whichever is sooner.
45. Before the end of the in-water work period specified in the “timing limitations” provision, remove all temporary stream crossings and restore the bed and banks to the greatest extent possible.
46. To prevent fish from stranding, backfill trenches, depressions, and holes in the bed that may entrain fish during high water.

PROJECT LOCATION(S)

Location		
Grays 4C Reach Restoration Site		
Latitude	**Longitude**	**County**
46.465400000000000	-123.442390000000000	Pacific
WRIA	**Waterbody**	**Tributary to**
WRIA	Grays River (rb)	Grays River (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.

Issue Date: 05/04/2026
Project End Date: 10/30/2026

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-6-136+01
Application ID: 0047627

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.

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.

HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

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

Issue Date: 05/04/2026
Project End Date: 10/30/2026

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-6-136+01
Application ID: 0047627

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:

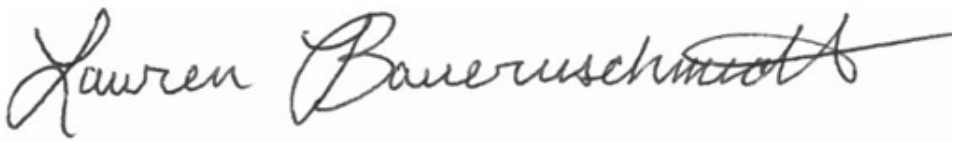
A person who is aggrieved by the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of an HPA may request an informal appeal of that action. You must send your request to WDFW by mail to the HPA Appeals Coordinator, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Program, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; 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



Justin Isle

From: Emily Elfering <emily.elfering@rayonier.com>
Sent: Friday, May 1, 2026 1:23 PM
To: Justin Isle
Subject: Additional Fire Plan / Pre-work Documents
Attachments: RYN Contractors and Neighbors ADDITION.pdf; Construction Pre Work Docs.pdf

Hey Justin,

Below is the 2025 fire plan without the internal contact sheet. The construction pre work docs has a few documents within – please go over the spill procedure and fire guidelines with whoever is awarded the bid.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Emily

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Emily Elfering
Harvest Manager
M: 904-349-3433
emily.elfering@rayonier.com
3033 Ingram Street | Hoquiam, WA 98550

Safety is the first priority.

Response Actions

The Silviculture Manager managing the impacted property will automatically become the Incident Commander. Should the Silviculture Manager not be available, the Sr. Silviculture Manager will designate an Incident Commander. The Sr. Silviculture Manager and the Incident Commander will form a response strategy for the specific fire being managed. Each fire is different and Rayonier will assess safety first and respond accordingly.

Rayonier may provide initial attack if deemed safe to do so. **The Rayonier team is not trained as firefighters and should not behave as such**. Primary firefighting responsibilities lie with the DNR or ODF. When the DNR, ODF or other governmental authority arrive at the fire, operation control and incident command should be handed over.

The Incident Commander will have responsibility to marshal and deploy resources, including Rayonier employees, as necessary. All personnel on the fire will report to the Incident Commander. All communications should be directed to the Incident Commander unless otherwise assigned.

- The Incident Commander will contact Rayonier employees, with specific requests for assistance.
- The Incident Commander will verify that the DNR or ODF were notified.
- The Sr. Silviculture Manager shall be responsible for coordinating with the PRU Director of Operations and other managers as necessary.
- RYN will not fight fast-moving dangerous, wind-driven fires.
- Having provided for safety first, fires will be fought aggressively until extinguished or turned over to state or federal agencies.
- Vigorous patrol and mop-up efforts will be sustained until the fire is completely out.
- The majority of communications should be conducted over company radios where available to help with information flow and safety.

  It is critical that you know and understand your own firefighting knowledge level and abilities. If at any time you feel uncertain about a situation, move to a safe location and let the IC and/or coworkers know immediately. Do not second guess your instincts.

  See Appendix C for general Firefighting Guidelines and Appendix D for the Recommended Firefighter Supply Checklist. **Remember, Rayonier employees in the Pacific are not firefighters.**

Grays Harbor County Contacts

Group	Company	Location	Contact Person	Title	Office Phone	Ext	Cell Phone	Home Number
Neighbor	Bloedel Timber		Chad Hiett	VP Forest Operations	(206) 676-5385		(360) 690-52596	
Neighbor	Campbell Global, LLC	Grays Harbor, N. Pacific, Thurston	Brian Carbaugh	Forester	(360) 533-1241		(360) 581-7470	(360) 533-1241
Neighbor	Campbell Global, LLC	All	Heidi Rock	Forester Supervisor			(360) 980-0353	
Neighbor	Campbell Global, LLC		Dallas Huggins	Silviculture Forester			(360) 640-1721	
Neighbor	Fruit Growers	Clallam	Joel Wilhelm	Regional Manager			(360) 477-3269	
Neighbor	Grays Harbor County		Jon Price	Director	(360) 580-9386			
Neighbor	Grays Harbor County		Ben MacColl	Deputy Director	(360) 580-2821			
Neighbor	Grays Harbor County		Natalie Peterson	Forester	(360) 589-0347			
Neighbor	Green Diamond		Rob Lewis	Fire Plan/ Security	360-427-4739		(360) 589-7084	
Neighbor	Nuveen	Grays Harbor	Zach Bass	Forester			(503) 267-2082	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Tumwater		Page “on-call” forester	(360) 570-1992			
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Mason Co	Orville Mowry	District Forester - N	(360) 596-9427		(360) 561-4130	(360) 482-2128
Neighbor	Port Blakely		Jerry Bailey				(360) 581-4953	
Neighbor	Quinault Indian Nation		Not Filled	Dispatcher	(360) 276-8215		(360) 590-2071	
Neighbor	Quinault Indian Nation		Travis Peek	Fire Mgmt Officer	(360) 276-8215	7113	(360) 590-1862	
Neighbor	Quinault Indian Nation		Chet Jensen	Assist. FMO	(360) 276-8215	7112	(360) 590-1634	
Neighbor	Quinault Indian Nation		Cheryl Bumgarner	Back-up Dispatch	(360) 276-8215		(360) 580-5697	(360) 276-4587
Neighbor	Quinault Indian Nation		Eric North	Chief Forester	(360) 276-8215	7513	(573) 424-7256	
Neighbor	USFS			24 hr hotline	(800) 562-6010			
Neighbor	USFS		Puget Sound	Fire Dispatch	(425) 783-6150			
Neighbor	USFS	Olympia	Rita Chandler	Fire Staff	(360) 956-2390		(360) 302-1265	
Neighbor	WADNR			Fire Report	(800) 527-3305			
Neighbor	WADNR	Olympic/GH	Mark Kinkade	Fire Forester	(360) 374-2800		(360) 580-6233	
Neighbor	WADNR	Olympic/Forks	Shane Pegram	Fire Forester	(360) 374-2843		(360) 640-2259	
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	Grays Harbor	Kyle Williams	Coastal Ops Leader	(360) 537-8261		(360) 581-3087	
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	Grays Harbor	Wes Tracy	Forester	(360) 537-8223		(360) 489-2556	
Contractors	ForCon Services	Washington & Oregon	Lee Bunnell	2 Drivers/3 Crew	(360) 581-2873			
Contractors	ForCon Services	SW WA & NW OR	Dan Cauthren				(360) 430-5800	(360) 795-3040
Contractors	ForCon Services	Washington & Oregon	Tony Kimball				(360)208-4224	
Contractors	ForCon Services	Forks & Kalaloch	Vacant					
Contractors	ForCon Services	SW WA & NW OR	Lonnie Eaton				(360) 794-1644	
Contractors	ForCon Services	Grays Harbor & Pacific	Chuck Cunningham				(360) 581-2052	
Contractors	ForCon Services	All	Ken Carlson				(360)470-2649	

Contractors	ForCon Services	N Hoquiam Clearwater	Geoffrey Anderson				(360) 589-6432	
Contractors	ForCon Services	N Grays Harbor	Nic Kiser				(360) 589-8434	
Contractors	ForCon Services	All WA State	Robert Kiser				(360) 589-7984	
Contractors	ForCon Services	Swift,Morton, Carbonado, Poulsbo	Brandon Tolbert				(264) 291-5770	
Contractors	ForCon Services	Grays Harbor, Pacific, Northern Oregon	Brad Stabb				(360)880-6649	
Contractors	ForCon Services	Southern Oregon	Mike Lang				(541)425-0029	
Contractors	ForCon Services	Office	Shannon Bunnell				(360)580-1498	
Contractors	Satsop Construction	Aberdeen	Todd Pierog	Shovel			(360) 581-0374	
Contractors	Select Wood Products	Elma	Don Bemish		(360) 482-2222		(360) 470-0485	
Cutters	South West Cutting	South Bend, WA	Salomon Ramirez		(360) 589-9264			
Contractor	3 B's Reforestation	Chehalis		6-8 Crew	(360) 751-3376			
Contractor	**C&V Reforestation**	**Chehalis**		**6-12 Crew**	**(360) 262-3219**		**(360) 269-2724**	
Tankers/Drivers	Columbia/King Hydroseed	Elma	Bill Black	7-3000 gal Tankers & Drivers	(360) 482-3977		(360) 470-1533	
Tankers/Drivers	Elma Truck & Trailer	Hoquiam		Tanker/Driver	(360) 533-1717			
Contractor	**Chase Meister**	**Elma**		**4-5 Crew**	**(360) 470-3755**			
Tankers/Drivers	Four Seasons Forestry	Chehalis	Tim Graham	1 Driver/6 Crew	(360) 748-6370		(360) 520-2488	
Tankers/Drivers	J & M Forestry	Elma	Greg Jones	1 Tanker/4 Crew	(360) 482-5167		(360) 470-3092	
Tankers/Drivers	Karnas	Hoquiam	Jerry Cole	2 Tankers/Drivers	(360) 538-0588		(360) 590-0241	
Tankers/Drivers	Karnas	Hoquiam	Natalie Karnas	2 Tankers/Drivers	(360) 538-0588		(360) 580-9733	
Tankers/Drivers	Karnas	Hoquiam	Kelly Dunkerson	2 Tankers/Drivers			(360) 580-8828	
Law Enforcement	Grays Harbor Sheriff	Montesano			(360) 533-8765			
Law Enforcement	Pacific Co. Sheriff	South Bend			(360) 875-5534			
Law Enforcmnt	Thurston Co. Sheriff				(360) 786-5500			
Law Enforcement	WDFW	Montesano			(360) 581-1304			
Law Enforcement	WDFW - Brian Alexander	Montesano			(360) 582-6200			
Heavy Equip.	Eric Hepler	Clatskanie		Cat/Excavator			(503) 791-0160	
Heavy Equip.	Karnas	Aberdeen	Jerry Cole	Cats/Excavators/ Lowbed	(360) 538-0588		(360) 590-0241	
Heavy Equip.	RL Smith Logging	Olympia	Roger Smith	Cat/Shovel			(360) 581-8325	
Heavy Equip.	Brumfield Const.	Aberdeen	Robbie Brumfield	Excavator/D8/LowBed	(360) 701-0331			
Heavy Equip.	Schermer Const.	Hoquiam	Doug Schermer	D8,D6,D4/Excavator/Lo wBed	(360) 533-5866		(360) 580-1441	
Heavy Equip.	Tikka Const.	Wishkah	Doug Tikka	D7/Excavator	(360) 532-5385		(360) 310-0785	
Heavy Equip.	C&C Logging	Kelso	Frank Chandler	Cat/Shovel/Low Bed			(360) 430-7695	
Helicopters	Northwest Helicopters	Olympia		Bell Jet Ranger & Bucket	(360) 754-7200		(360) 943-9796	
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Newburg, OR	Paul Washburn		(503) 538-9469		(503) 393-7401	
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Salem,OR					(971) 299-8904	

E. Clallam / E. Jefferson / Kitsap / Mason County Contacts

Group	Company	Location	Contact Person	Title	Office Phone	Cell Phone	Home Number
Neighbor	Bloedel		Roy Bever	VP Forest Operations	(206) 676-5385	(360) 319-1716	(360) 856-4567
Neighbor	Nuveen	Grays Harbor	Zach Bass	Forester	(360) 533-5908	253-691-9368	(503) 267-2082
Neighbor	Merril & Ring	Jefferson	Bryan Huber	Forester		360-912-4903	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Tumwater		To page “on-call” forester	(360) 570-1992		
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Mason Co	Orville Mowry	District Forester - N	(360) 596-9427	(360) 561-4130	(360) 482-2128
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Mason Co	Jeff Geer	Forester - N	(360) 596-9431	(360) 581-4950	(360) 470-3010
Neighbor	Port Blakely		Dennis Muller	Special Forest Products	(360) 570-1992	(360) 581-4959	(360) 249-6324
Neighbor	Port Blakely		Chris Lunde	Harvest Manager	(360) 596-9425	(360) 280-4384	(360 866-9282
Neighbor	Manke	Mason	Joel Manke	Manager		(360) 490-4864	
Neighbor	USFS			24 hr hotline	(800) 562-6010		
Neighbor	USFS		Puget Sound	Fire Dispatch	(425) 783-6150		
Neighbor	USFS	Quilcene	Micah Johnson	Fire Mang. Officer	(360) 765-2221	(360) 301-4728	
Neighbor	USFS	Quilcene	Kelvin Thompson	Asst. Fire Mang. Officer	(360) 765-2235	(360) 981-9916	
Neighbor	USFS	Quilcene	Dean Yoshina	Ranger	(360) 765-2201	(360) 981-9101	
Neighbor	USFS	Olympia	Rita Chandler	Fire Staff	(360) 956-2390	(360) 302-1265	
Neighbor	WADNR			Fire Report	(800) 527-3305		
Neighbor	WADNR	Olympic/HC TF	Blake Mann	Fire Forester		360-670-3335	
Neighbor	WADNR	SPS/Dewatto	Brian Inglin	District Forester		360-509-2562	
Neighbor	WADNR	Olympic/HC TF	Eric Flanigan	Fire Forester		360-640-2660	
Neighbor	WADNR	SPS/Dewatto	Matt Caldwell	Fire Forester		360-801-4532	
Neighbor	WADNR	SPS/Dewatto	Philip Shafto	Fire Forester		360-742-7616	
Neighbor	WADNR	Olympic/HC TF	Rusty Bruner	Fire Forester		360-640-3560	
Responder	Jefferson Fire	Brinnon	Tim Manly	Fire Chief		360-301-4539	
Responder	Jefferson Fire	Quilcene	Tim McKern	Fire Chief		360-463-2767	
Neighbor	Campbell Global LLC	Olympic Port Angeles	John Goodrum	Forest Supervisor	(360) 417-9474	(360) 461-4663	
Contractor	ForCon	Hood Canal	John Schandel			(906) 280-7270	
Heavy Equip.	Bruce Seton	Port Townsend		Cat/Excavator/Low Bed	(360) 385-0213	(360) 301-1403	
Heavy Equip.	Bruch & Bruch Constr.	Port Angeles		Cat/Backhoe/Excavator/Lowbed	(360) 452-5388	(360) 461-2934	
Heavy Equip.	TLC	Port Angeles	Tim Colwell	Cat/Excavator/Low Bed	(360) 963-2918	(360) 460-7287	
Heavy Equip.	Wilson Construction	Forks/ Pt Ang.		Cat/Backhoe/Excavator	(360) 460-1691	(360) 640-9111	
Helicopters	Northwest Helicopters	Olympia		Bell Jet Ranger & Bucket	(360) 754-7200	(360) 943-9796	
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Newburg, OR	Paul Washburn		(503) 538-9469		(503) 393-7401
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Salem,OR					(971) 299-8904
Heavy Equip.	Menzel Construction	Orting	Bruce Menzel	Cat/Excavator/Tilt bed		(253) 377-5407	
Heavy Equip.	RTN Construction	Chehalis	Randy Nederlander	Cat/Excavator/Tilt bed		(360) 520-6776	

Pacific / Cowlitz / Wahkiakum County Contacts

Group	Company	Location	Contact Person	Title	Office Phone	Cell Phone	Home Number
Neighbor	Fruit Growers	Grays Harbor	Joel Wilhelm	Forester		(360) 477-3269	
Neighbor	Campbell Global LLC	S Pacific, Whakiukum, Oregon	Ben Doumit	Forester		(360) 916-1989	
Neighbor	Hancock / Manulife	Cathlamet	Stephan Dillon	Region Manager	(360) 795-3221	(253) 208-4342	
Neighbor	Manulife	Cathlamet	Brennan Gray	Forester		360 640 8289	
Neighbor	Hancock / Manulife		Dan Cothren	Security		(360) 430-5800	(503) 325-7937
Neighbor	Hampton	SW Wa +OR	Paul Lulay	Timberlands Manager		503 763 8504	
Neighbor	Hampton	SW Wa +OR	Marcus Brown	Production Forester		503 278 2502	
Neighbor	Hampton	SW Wa +OR	Aaron Zweber	Engineering Forester		503 298 9893	
Neighbor	Hampton	SW Wa +OR	Sam Sadler	Silviculture Forester		503 440 6831	
Neighbor	AFM	Chehlalis	Casey Wheeler	Area Manager		360 522 6142	
Neighbor	AFM	Chehalis	Marissa Bass	Regional manager		360-529 6233	
Neighbor	SPI	Chehalis	Norah Young	Forester		203 841 9865	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Tumwater		Page “on-call” forester	(360) 570-1992		
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Mason Co	Orville Mowry	District Forester - N	(360) 596-9427	(360) 561-4130	(360) 482-2128
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Mason Co	Jeff Geer	Forester - N	(360) 596-9431	(360) 581-4950	(360) 470-3010
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Lewis Co	Devon Powell	Area Forester - S	(360) 596-9449	(360) 584-8550	(360) 748-8183
Neighbor	Port Blakely		Dennis Muller	Special Forest Products	(360) 570-1992	(360) 581-4959	(360) 249-6324
Neighbor	Port Blakely		Chris Lunde	Harvest Manager	(360) 596-9425	(360) 280-4384	(360 866-9282
Neighbor	USFS			24 hr hotline	(800) 562-6010		
Neighbor	USFS		Puget Sound	Fire Dispatch	(425) 783-6150		
Neighbor	USFS	Olympia	Rita Chandler	Fire Staff	(360) 956-2390	(360) 302-1265	
Neighbor	WADNR			Fire Report	(800) 527-3305		
Neighbor	WADNR	PacCascade	Jessie Latham	Fire Forester	(360) 577-2025	(360) 907-3524	
Neighbor	WADNR	PacCascade		Report fire	1-800-562-6010		
Neighbor	WADNR	PacCascade		Fire Dispatch	360 575 5089		
Neighbor	WADNR	Pacific-Lewis-GH	Tanner Stemkoski	Fire Forester	(360) 740-6810	(360) 623-5384	360-560-9300
Neighbor	West Fork Timber / SPI	Centralia	Parker Waber	District Manager	(360) 736-5417	(360) 593-3153	
Neighbor	West Fork Timber / SPI	Centralia	Billy Langlois		(360) 736-5417	(360) 957-0579	
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	Grays Harbor	Aaron Clements	Coastal Ops Leader	(360) 537-8261	(360) 942-7802	
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	Grays Harbor	Wes Tracy	Forester	(360) 537-8223	(360) 489-2556	
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	Grays Harbor	Kyle Williams	Coastal Ops Leader		(360) 581-3087	

Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	PeEll	Richard Eades	Forester	(360) 291-5510	(360) 880-0679	(360) 484-7750
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	PeEll	Bruce Montgomery	Forester	(360) 291-5512	(360) 880-0698	(360) 942-2826
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	Longview	Ross Gilchrist	Admin. N	(360) 414-3444		(360) 577-4440
Contractor	3 B's Reforestation	Chehalis		6-8 Crew	(360) 751-3376		
Contractor	C&V Reforestation	Chehalis		6-12 Crew	(360) 262-3219	(360) 269-2724	
Contractor	ForCon Services	Fossil Creek	Lonnie Eaton			(360) 794-1644	
Contractor	Four Seasons	Chehalis	Tim Graham	1 Driver/6 Crew	(360) 748-6370	(360) 520-1703	
Contractor	Select Forest Products	Elma	Don Beamish		(360) 482-2222	(360) 470-0485	
Contractor		Vernonia, OR	Fred Oviatt		(503) 429-8151	(503) 819-7972	
Contractor	Mt St Helens Reforestation	Chehalis	Hugo Peregrino	6-12 Crew	(360) 748-8280	(360) 269-4952	
Heavy Equip.	Eric Hepler	Clatskanie		Cat/Excavator		(503) 791-0160	
Heavy Equip.	Grose Construction	Morton	Derald Grose	Cat/Excavator//LowBed		(360) 269-5669	
Heavy Equip.	Karnas	Aberdeen	Jerry Cole	Cats/Excavators/Lowbed	(360) 538-0588	(360) 590-0241	
Heavy Equip.	Steele Trucking Inc	Chehalis	Cindy Steele	Cat/Excavator//LowBed	(360) 983-8811	(360) 520-5921	
Heavy Equip.	Strange Construction	Naselle	Cody Strange	Cat/Excavator		(360) 942-8303	
Heavy Equip.	Valley 8 Construction	Salmon Creek	Brent Kragerud	Cat/Excavator		(503) 440-6657	
Heavy Equip.	West Coast Road construction	Vernonia, OR	Brian Dennis	Cat/Shovel/LowBed		(503) 778-0732	
Heavy Equip.		Hoquiam	Doug Schermer	D8D6,D4/Excavator/LowBed	(360) 533-5866	(360) 580-1441	
Heavy Equip.		Kelso	Frank Chandler	Cat/Shovel/LowBed		(360) 430-7695	
Helicopters	Northwest Helicopters	Olympia		Bell Jet Ranger & Bucket	(360) 754-7200	(360) 943-9796	
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Newburg, OR	Paul Washburn		(503) 538-9469		(503) 393-7401
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Salem,OR					(971) 299-8904
Law Enforcmnt	Pacific Co. Sheriff	South Bend			(360) 875-5534		
Law Enforcmnt	Thurston Co. Sheriff				(360) 786-5500		
Law Enforcmnt	Wahkiakum Sheriff				(360) 795-3535		
Tanker/ Driver	Valley 8 Construction	Naselle	Brent Kragrud	Multiple Drivers		503 440-6657	
Tanker/Driver	Sauter Crushing	Napavine	Jason Sauter	1 Driver		360 508 1010	

Lewis / Pierce / Thurston County Contacts

Group	Company	Location	Contact Person	Title	Office Phone	Cell Phone	Home Number
Contractor	Four Seasons	Chehalis	Tim Graham	1 Driver/6 Crew	(360) 748-6370	(360) 520-1703	
Contractor	Mt St Helens Refor	Chehalis	Hugo Peregrino	6-12 Crew	(360) 748-8280	(360) 269-4952	
Neighbor	Hancock / Manulife	Kapowsin	Nate Hayden	Area Manager	253-271-3128	(253) 343-4899	
Neighbor	Hancock / Manulife	Kapowsin	Aaron Goodman	Operations Manager	253-271-3128	(206) 853-7010	
Neighbor	Hancock / Manulife	Kapowsin	Mike Mackelwich Jr	Forester	253-271-3128	(360) 520-7800	
Neighbor	Campbell Global LLC	Kelso	Office			(360) 795-6030	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Thurston	Orville Mowry	Area Manager		(360) 561-4130	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	All Counties	Sam Decker	Operations Forester		(360) 581-4949	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Thurston	Jeff Geer	Forester - N		(360) 581-4950	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	All Counties	Jerry Bailey	Dir. of Operations		(360) 581-4953	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Lewis Co	Devon Powell	Area Forester - S		(360) 584-8550	
Neighbor	Port Blakely	Tumwater		Page “on-call” forester	(360) 570-1992		
Neighbor	Manke	Mason	Joel Manke	Manager		(360) 490-4864	
Neighbor	Hampton	Eatonville	Alan Kycek	Lead Forester		360-880-6201	
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	PeEll	Richard Eades	Forester	(360) 291-5510	(360) 880-0679	(360) 484-7750
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	PeEll	Pete Ninteman	Forester		(503) 816-9803	
Neighbor	W. Fork / Sierra Pacific	Centralia	Parker Waber	District Manager-Ryderwood	(360) 736-5417	(360) 593-3153	
Neighbor	USFS			24 hr hotline	(800) 562-6010		
Neighbor	W. Fork / Sierra Pacific	Centralia	Billy Langlois		(360) 736-5417	(360) 957-0579	
Neighbor	USFS		Puget Sound	Fire Dispatch	(425) 783-6150		
Neighbor	WADNR			Fire Report	(800) 527-3305		
Neighbor	WADNR	Pacific-Lewis-GH	Tanner Stemkoski	Fire Forester	(360) 740-6810	(360) 623-5384	360-560-9300
Neighbor	TTG Forestry Services		Ryan Gordon	Forester		360-846-3445	
Heavy Equip.	Britschgi	Carbonado	DJ Britschgi	Cat/Excavator/LowBed		(253) 606-4339	
Heavy Equip.	Chilton Logging (Road Builder)	Woodland	Sam Lovelace	Cat/Excavator/LowBed		(360) 703-4900	
Heavy Equip.	Grose Construction	Morton	Derald Grose	Cat/Excavator//LowBed		(360) 269-5669	
Heavy Equip.	R4 Contractors	Onalaska	Scott Reed	Cat/Excavator/LowBed		(360) 978-6275	
Heavy Equip.	Steele Trucking Inc	Chehalis	Cindy Steele	Cat/Excavator//LowBed	(360) 983-8811	(360) 520-5921	
Heavy Equip.		Kelso	Frank Chandler	Cat/Shovel/LowBed		(360) 430-7695	
Helicopters	Northwest Helicopters	Olympia		Bell Jet Ranger & Bucket	(360) 754-7200	(360) 943-9796	
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Newburg, OR	Paul Washburn		(503) 538-9469		(503) 393-7401
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Salem,OR					(971) 299-8904
Law Enforcmnt	Lewis Co. Sheriff	Chehalis			(360) 748-9286		
Contractor	3 B’s Reforestation	Chehalis	Fidel Lopez	6-8 Crew	(360) 751-3376		
Contractor	C&V Reforestation	Chehalis	Custodio Sanchez	6-12 Crew	(360) 262-3219	(360) 269-2724	

Skamania County, WA & Columbia County, OR Contacts

Group	Company	Location	Contact Person	Title	Office Phone	Cell Phone	Home Number
Contractor	3 B's Reforestation	Chehalis		6-8 Crew	(360) 751-3376		
Contractor	C&V Reforestation	Chehalis		6-12 Crew	(360) 262-3219	(360) 269-2724	
Contractor	Four Seasons	Chehalis	Tim Graham	1 Driver/6 Crew	(360) 748-6370	(360) 520-1703	
Contractor	Mt St Helens Reforestation	Chehalis	Hugo Peregrino	6-12 Crew	(360) 748-8280	(360) 269-4952	
Neighbor	USFS			24 hr hotline	(800) 562-6010		
Neighbor	USFS		Puget Sound	Fire Dispatch	(425) 783-6150		
Neighbor	WADNR			Fire Report	(800) 527-3305		
Neighbor	WADNR	Clark-Skamania	Trent Crossland	Fire Forester		(360) 827-0001	(360) 431-8859
Neighbor	ODF	Scappoose	Office			503 397 2636	
Neighbor	ODF	Scappoose	Sam Swenson	Fire Forester		503 619 9592	
Neighbor	Weyerhauser		Jeremy Sapp	Forester		360 355 6251	
Neighbor	Campbell Global LLC	West Region Scappoose	Ben Doumit			(360) 916-1989	
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	PeEll	Richard Eades	Forester	(360) 291-5510	(360) 880-0679	(360) 484-7750
Neighbor	Weyerhaeuser	PeEll	Pete Ninteman	Forester		(503) 816-9803	
Heavy Equip.	Chilton Logging (Road Builder)	Woodland	Sam Lovelace	Cat/Excavator/ LowBed		(360) 703-4900	
Heavy Equip.	Grose Construction	Morton	Derald Grose	Cat/Excavator/ LowBed		(360) 269-5669	
Heavy Equip.	Steele Trucking Inc	Chehalis	Cindy Steele	Cat/Excavator/ LowBed	(360) 983-8811	(360) 520-5921	
Heavy Equip.	C&C Logging	Kelso	Frank Chandler	Cat/Shovel/Low Bed		(360) 430-7695	
Helicopters	Northwest Helicopters	Olympia		Bell Jet Ranger & Bucket	(360) 754-7200	(360) 943-9796	
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Newburg, OR	Paul Washburn		(503) 538-9469		(503) 393-7401
Helicopters	Western Helicopters	Salem,OR					(971) 299-8904
Tankers/ Driver	Chilton Logging	Woodland	Sam Lovelace	1 Driver		360 703 4900	
Tankers/Driver	A&H Forestry	Scappoose	Craig Shimp	Driver and 6 crew		503 467 1255	

Rayonier Fire Resources (PRU)

Rayonier Fire Fighting Equipment by Location

Some equipment and resources may be relocated as fire conditions develop or change in different regions across the PRU.

Location	Equipment
Deep River (Naselle)	48-303 1992 Ford F700 1,800 gal.
Deep River (Naselle)	300 Gal. Fire Trailer
Deep River (Naselle)	Volume pump/3” Trash pump x 2
Deep River (Naselle)	Honda 4-stroke x 3
Deep River (Naselle)	2,000 gal. Port-a-tank
Deep River (Naselle)	1" hose - 1000'
Deep River (Naselle)	1 1/2" hose - 1000
Hoquiam	48-308 1995 Ford F800 1,800 gal.
Hoquiam	300 Gal Fire Trailer
Hoquiam	F-250 pickup (tow trailer, fire support)
Hoquiam	Volume pump/3” Trash pump x 6
Hoquiam	Mark "3" x 1
Hoquiam	Mark "26" x 4
Hoquiam	Honda 4-stroke x 1
Hoquiam	Maruyama 1-1/2" pump x 3
Hoquiam	1" hose - 6000'
Hoquiam	1 1/2" hose - 6000'
Hoquiam	2,000 gal. Port-a-tank
Hood Canal	48-306 1994 Ford F800 2,000 gal.
Hood Canal	300 Gal fire trailer
Hood Canal	F-250 pickup (tow trailer, fire support)
Chehalis	48-307 1995 Ford F800 1,800 Gal
Chehalis	300 Gal fire trailer
Chehalis	500 Gal fire tender, will also tow trailer
Chehalis	Honda 4-stroke pump (quantity 2)
Swift	48-305 1994 Ford F800 2,000 gal.

FIRE BEHAVIOR REPORT

Date: _____ Time:_____Coordinates: _____

Legal Description: County: _____Township: _____Range: _____Section:____.

Area: _____
(Unit, Roads, Highway, River, Geographical Location, etc.)

Resources at risk: _____
(Equipment, People, Structures, felled & bucked timber)

Character of Fire:	☐ Smoldering	☐ Creeping	☐ Running	☐ Crowning	☐ Spotting
Estimated Size:	☐ Spot	☐ ¼ - ½ ac	☐ ½ - ¾ ac	☐ 1-5 ac	☐ 5 + ac
Wind:	☐ None	☐ 0-5	☐ 5-20	☐ 20 +	☐
Wind Direction:	☐ North	☐ South	☐ East	☐ West	☐
	☐ Down Canyon	☐ Up Canyon	☐ Down Slope	☐ Up Slope	☐ Variable
Fuel Type:	☐ Grass	☐ Brush	☐ Reprod	☐ Heavy Timber	☐ Logging
	☐ Thinning Slash	☐ Snag	☐ Log & Duff	☐	☐
Adjacent Fuel Type:	☐ Grass	☐ Brush	☐ Reprod	☐ Heavy Timber	☐ Logging
	☐ Thinning Slash	☐ Snag	☐ Log & Duff	☐	☐
Slope Exposure:	☐ North	☐ South	☐ East	☐ West	☐
Slope %:	☐ Flat	☐ 0-20	☐ 20-40	☐ 40 +	☐
Position on Slope:	☐ Top	☐ Upper ½	☐ Middle ½	☐ Lower ½	☐ Bottom

Personnel: _____
(Rayonier/DNR)

Equipment: _____
(Rayonier/DNR)

Standard Firefighting Orders and 18 Watch Out Situations

Standard Firefighting Orders

1. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
2. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
3. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of the fire.
4. Identify escape routes and safety zones and make them known.
5. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.
6. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.
7. Maintain prompt communications with your forces, your supervisor, and adjoining forces.
8. Give clear instructions and ensure they are understood.
9. Maintain control of your forces at all times.
10. Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first.

18 “Watch Out” Situations

1. Fire not scouted and sized up.
2. In country not seen in daylight.
3. Safety zones and escape routes not identified.
4. Unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior.
5. Uninformed on strategy, tactics, and hazards.
6. Instructions and assignments not clear.
7. No communication link with crewmembers/supervisors.
8. Constructing line without a safe anchor point.
9. Building fire line downhill with fire below.
10. Attempting frontal assault on fire.
11. Unburned fuel between you and the fire.
12. Cannot see the main fire, not in contact with anyone who can.
13. On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.
14. Weather is getting hotter and drier.
15. Wind increases and/or changes direction.
16. Getting frequent spot fires across line.
17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.
18. Taking a nap near the fire line

Rayonier Code of Conduct from Section 21 of Contractor Service Agreement

21.0 CODE OF CONDUCT Contractor acknowledges that it has either received a hard copy of the Rayonier Standard of Ethics and Code of Corporate Conduct (the "Code") or accessed the Code through Purchaser's web site, http://www.rayonier.com/Suppliers.aspx. By signing this Agreement, Contractor, including its employees and subcontractors, confirms that it has reviewed the Code and agrees to fully comply with all requirements of the Code. Any employee or contractor of Contractor whom Purchaser believes has violated the principles of the Code may, at Purchaser's discretion and request, not be allowed access to Purchaser's facilities, or otherwise Purchaser may request to have replaced.

Contractor Handout for:
Field Guidance for Small Oil Spill Management during Silviculture Operations

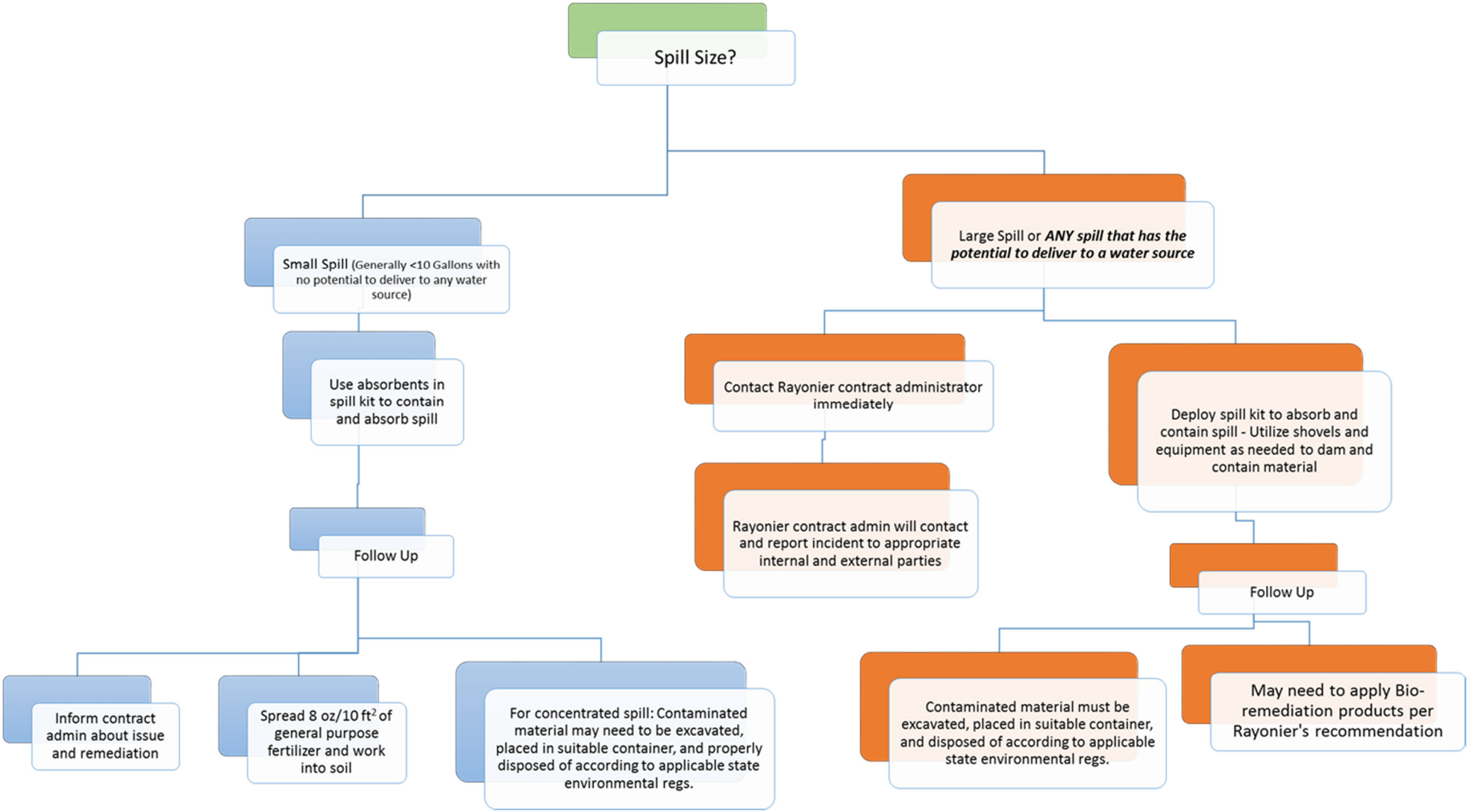
Spill Response Guidelines:

Some general guidelines are:

- For very small spills (generally less than 10 gallons) and below the RQ threshold for a given state, absorbent materials in the spill kit can be used to contain and absorb as much of the material as feasible, an additional absorbent product RamSorb I can be used to absorb petroleum in soil or water, followed by treatment of with a bio-remediation product (*e.g.*, VeruTEK Spill Eraser ™). Alternatively, a rate of 8 oz/10ft^2 of 10-10-10 General Purpose fertilizer can be evenly spread over the spill and worked into the contaminated soil.
- In situations where oil is widely dispersed, poses no threat to human health or the environment, and cannot be easily cleaned up, a practical solution may be to leave the material in place to naturally degrade. Bio-remediation products (*e.g.*, VeruTEK Spill Eraser ™) should be blended into each oil spot to enhance degradation. Alternatively, a rate of 8 oz/10ft^2 of 10-10-10 General Purpose fertilizer can be evenly spread over the spill and worked into the contaminated soil.
- For small concentrated spills (generally >10 gal. & < 25 gal. and below the RQ threshold for a given state), contaminated material must be excavated, placed in plastic bags or a suitable container and disposed of according to the applicable state environmental regulations governing solid waste management.
- Any oil contaminated materials (*e.g.*, used materials from a spill kit) must be placed in plastic bags or a suitable container and disposed of according to the applicable state environmental regulations governing solid waste management.
- Always observe proper safety precautions when handling flammable spill materials.

Proper Disposal of Waste Materials:
Cleaning up small spills will generate oil-contaminated spill kit items and possibly small quantities of oil-contaminated soil. Most municipal landfills will accept small quantities of oil-contaminated material or have a hazardous materials collection station where small quantities of oil-contaminated waste can be dropped off. Many state environmental agencies provide lists of licensed recycle contractors and disposal locations.

Note: Per the contract, the contractor is required to have materials adequately equipped to contain materials used or stored on the land.


Spill Size?
Small Spill (Generally <10 Gallons with no potential to deliver to any water source)
Use absorbents in spill kit to contain and absorb spill
Follow Up
Inform contract admin about issue and remediation
Spread 8 oz/10 ft2 of general purpose fertilizer and work into soil
For concentrated spill: Contaminated material may need to be excavated, placed in suitable container, and properly disposed of according to applicable state environmental regs.
Large Spill or ANY spill that has the potential to deliver to a water source
Contact Rayonier contract administrator immediately
Rayonier contract admin will contact and report incident to appropriate internal and external parties
Deploy spill kit to absorb and contain spill - Utilize shovels and equipment as needed to dam and contain material
Follow Up
Contaminated material must be excavated, placed in suitable container, and disposed of according to applicable state environmental regs.
May need to apply Bio-remediation products per Rayonier's recommendation

Rayonier Fire Protection from Section 10 of Contractor Service Agreement

10.0 FIRE SUPPRESSION AND PROTECTION Contractor shall conduct its operations in a manner to prevent fire on the Lands, including but not limited to, no camp fires. Contractor shall comply with all federal, state and local laws and regulations pertaining to fire protection and suppression.

For Work performed in the State of Washington, including, but not limited to, logging, land clearing, or other land-based Work that involves any heavy machinery or combustion engines, Contractor shall:

10.1 At all times from April 1 to October 15, and other times upon request of Purchaser, furnish and maintain on each operation:

A) For each passenger vehicle used for industrial or commercial operations:
   i. A filled and operable fire extinguisher of at least a 5BC rating; and
   ii. An approved exhaust system.

B) For each portable power saw:
   i. A chemical fire extinguisher of at least eight ounce capacity, fully charged and in good working order. The fire extinguisher shall be kept in the immediate possession of the operator;
   ii. An approved exhaust system;
   iii. A shovel, which shall be kept within two minutes round-trip of the operator; and
   iv. A firewatch.

C) An instrument measuring the relative humidity of the air within two per cent accuracy.

D) A tank truck of at least 500 gallon capacity, full of water, with a suitable pump of at least 50 g.p.m. capacity at 150 P.S.I. and sufficient 1-1/2 inch hose (at least 500 feet) fittings and nozzles, to reach all parts of the setting.

10.2 Suspend all operations (except fire prevention suppression and control) whenever the relative humidity is 30 percent or lower, or when Purchaser determines suspension is necessary because of excessive amounts of flammable debris, low humidity, low fuel moisture content, high wind or temperature, combinations of such conditions, or other fire risks. Suspended operations shall not resume until authorized by Purchaser.

FIRE PROTECTION / EQUIPMENT CHECK LIST

Fire protection conditions of the contract are more stringent than those required by the DNR. Rayonier's compliance and security personnel may check fire equipment and condition, and the ability of the crew to use it effectively. Suspend all operations (except fire prevention, suppression and control) when relative humidity is thirty percent **(30%)** or lower. Operations shall not resume until authorized by Rayonier.

At all times from April 1 to October 15, the Logger will furnish and maintain on each logging block:

- An instrument to measure relative humidity of the air within two percent (2%) accuracy.
- Pump truck or trailer of at least 500 gallon capacity, full of water, with a pump of at least 50 g.p.m. capacity at 150 P.S.I. and sufficient 1½ inch hose to reach furthest part of setting (at least 500 feet), fittings and nozzles. This must be located on the landing or within five minutes round-trip of the operation.

On days of low relative humidity during the DNR declared fire season, Rayonier requires that the logger (or their operators/subcontractors) measures relative humidity hourly and keeps a written record of each measurement and the time it was taken.

Project ID:
_____

Checked by: _____

Contractor:

Date: _____

_____ Instrument to measure relative humidity.

_____ Minimum 500-gallon tank full of water.

_____ Water pump that works.

_____ Fire tool kit with the combination of axes or pulaskis, shovels, and adze eye hoes as required for the type of operation. For a yarder side, this is:

- _____ 3 Pulaskis
- _____ 6 Shovels
- _____ 6 Adze Hoes

_____ Enough 1½" hose to reach the furthest part of setting, and a minimum 500' of hose regardless.

_____ Fittings and nozzles in good condition.

_____ Two filled and operable fire extinguishers of at least a 5BC rating and a shovel on each yarder.

_____ One filled five-gallon pump can, one shovel and one pulaski located at each tail, corner, and haul back block. The area around each block must be kept clean of flammable debris under 4" diameter for a distance of 6 feet in all directions; a flame-resistant blanket may substitute.

_____ One 5 BC dry fire extinguisher on each shovel, skidder, or tractor, filled and operable.

_____ Operators of portable saws (fallers, chasers) must have a chemical fire extinguisher of at least eight ounce capacity, fully charged and operable, kept in immediate possession of the operator, and a shovel that is accessible within two minutes round-trip of the operator.

_____ Each passenger vehicle has a fire extinguisher of at least a 5BC rating.

_____ Each log and gravel truck has a shovel and a fire extinguisher of at least a 5BC rating.

_____ Fuel Trucks have two 5 BC fire extinguishers.

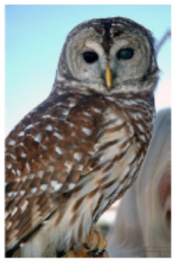
This list is not exhaustive, and contract terms and state and local regulations, including but not limited to WAC 332-24-405, must be followed.

Identification Guide for Threatened and Endangered Species

Spotted Owl

The Spotted Owl is brown with whitish spots from the throat area and throughout the chest, sides, belly and flanks, has a yellow/green bill and a distinct facial disc bordered by dark trim, compared with the closely related Barred Owl which is much more common and larger (21 inches vs. 17 inches). The Barred Owl has a pattern of horizontal and vertical marks on its breast, an orange/yellow beak and a paler face.

Spotted owl pair



Barred owl

Marbled Murrelet

Feeds in the ocean and nests can be found up to 50 miles inland. This bird is black and white when not breeding and brown during the spring/summer breeding season.

Young in nest

Non-breeding adult

Bald Eagle

Although the Bald Eagle was removed from the federal Endangered Species list on June 28, 2007, it is still protected under Washington state law. Nests can be 4-6 feet in diameter and 3 feet tall. Report observations of active or inactive nests.

Bald eagle nest

Bald eagle

In the event you observe threatened or endangered species on Rayonier lands, you are required to report such sightings to Rayonier as soon as reasonably possible. To report, call your Rayonier Contract Administrator, or the Rayonier office in Forks (360-374-6565) or Hoquiam (360-533-7000).

For reporting, please answer the following:

- What was observed?
- When was it observed?
- Where was it observed?
- How is the location accessed?

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

A. Description of Authorized Activities
B. Nationwide Permit General Conditions
C. Seattle District Regional Conditions
D. Seattle District Regional Conditions for this Nationwide Permit
E. Water Quality Certification Decisions for this Nationwide Permit
F. Coastal Zone Management Consistency Decision for this Nationwide Permit

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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.

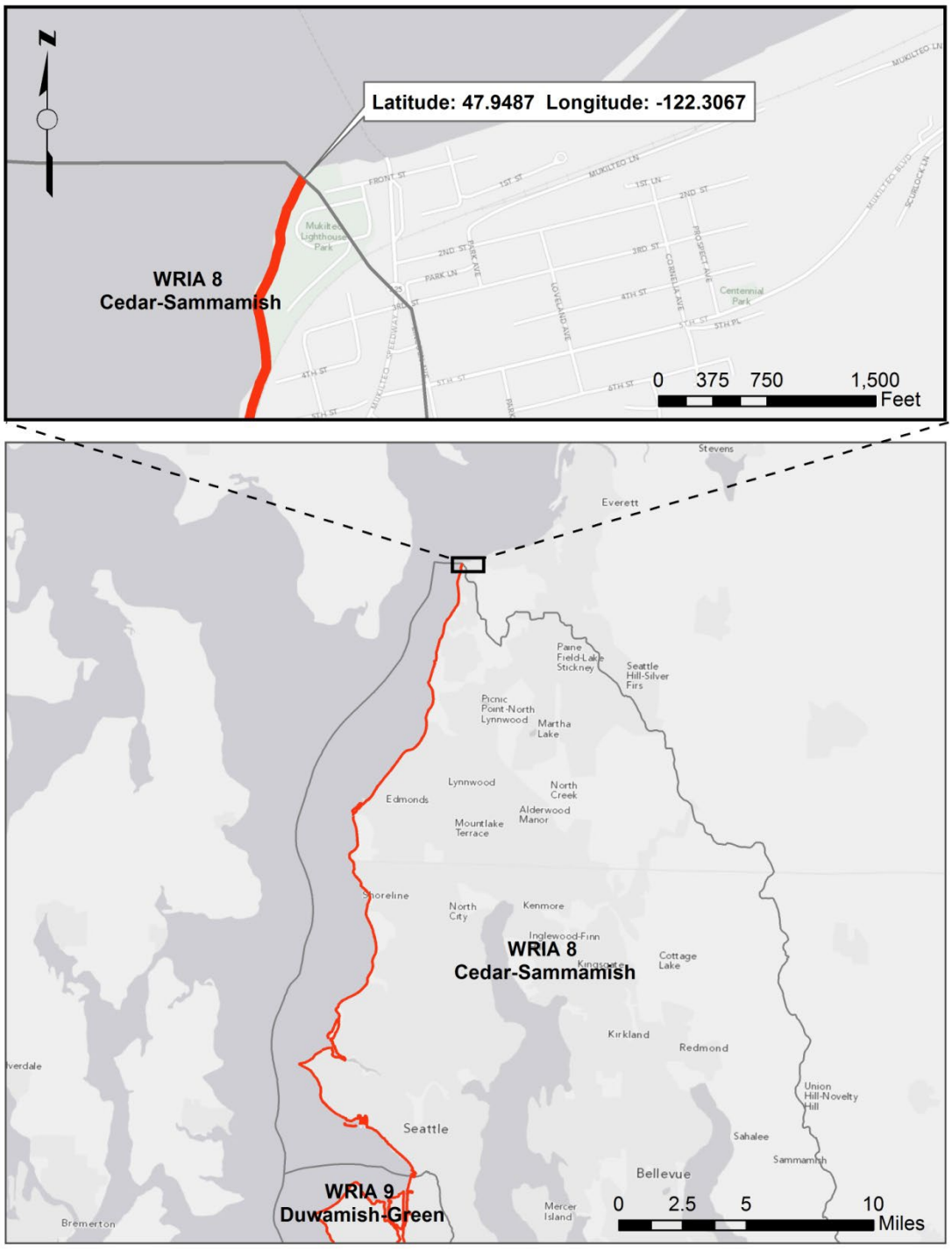
Concur.

Seattle District Regional Conditions Figures for the 2026 NWPs

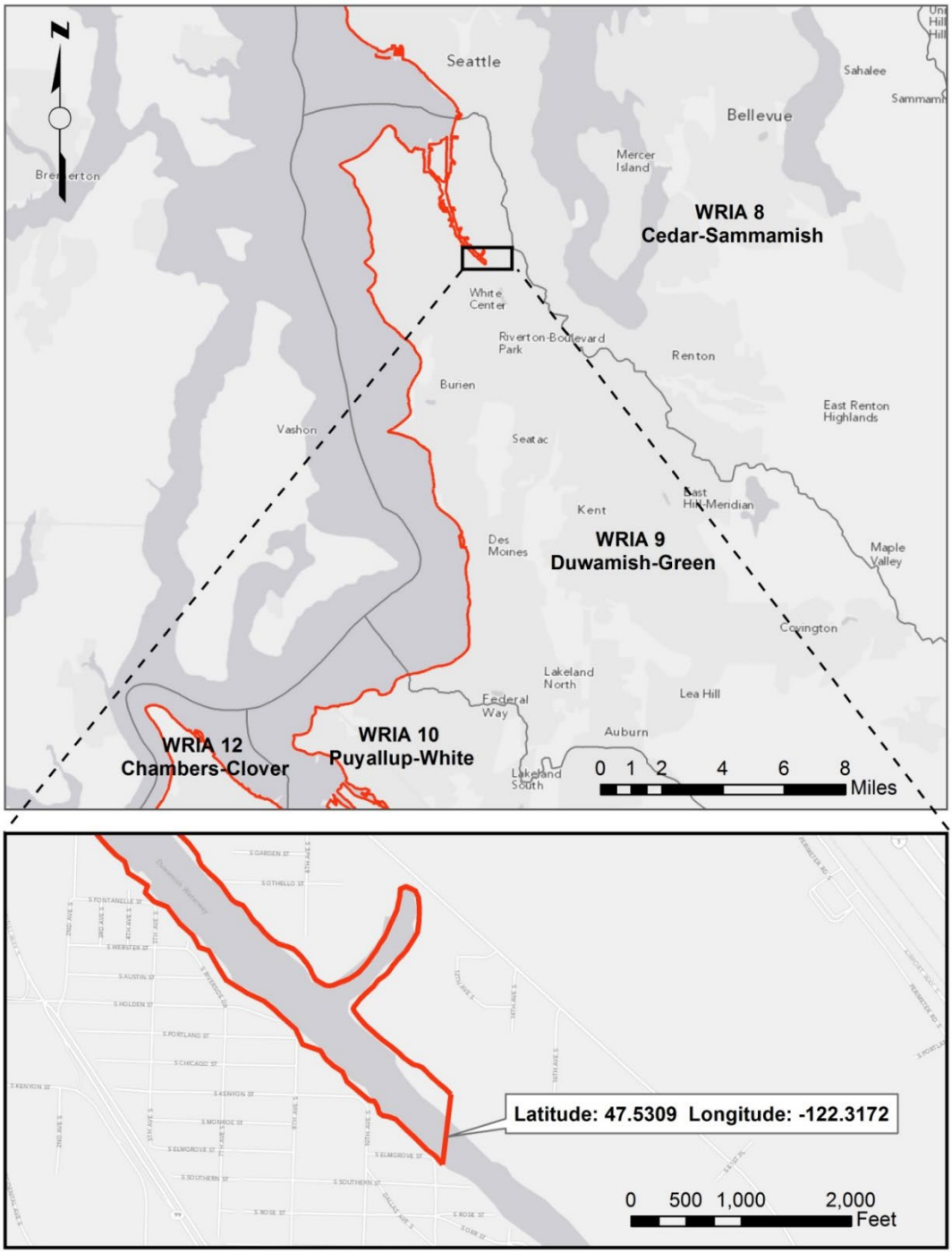
Figure 1. RCs 6 and 9 – Salish Sea

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

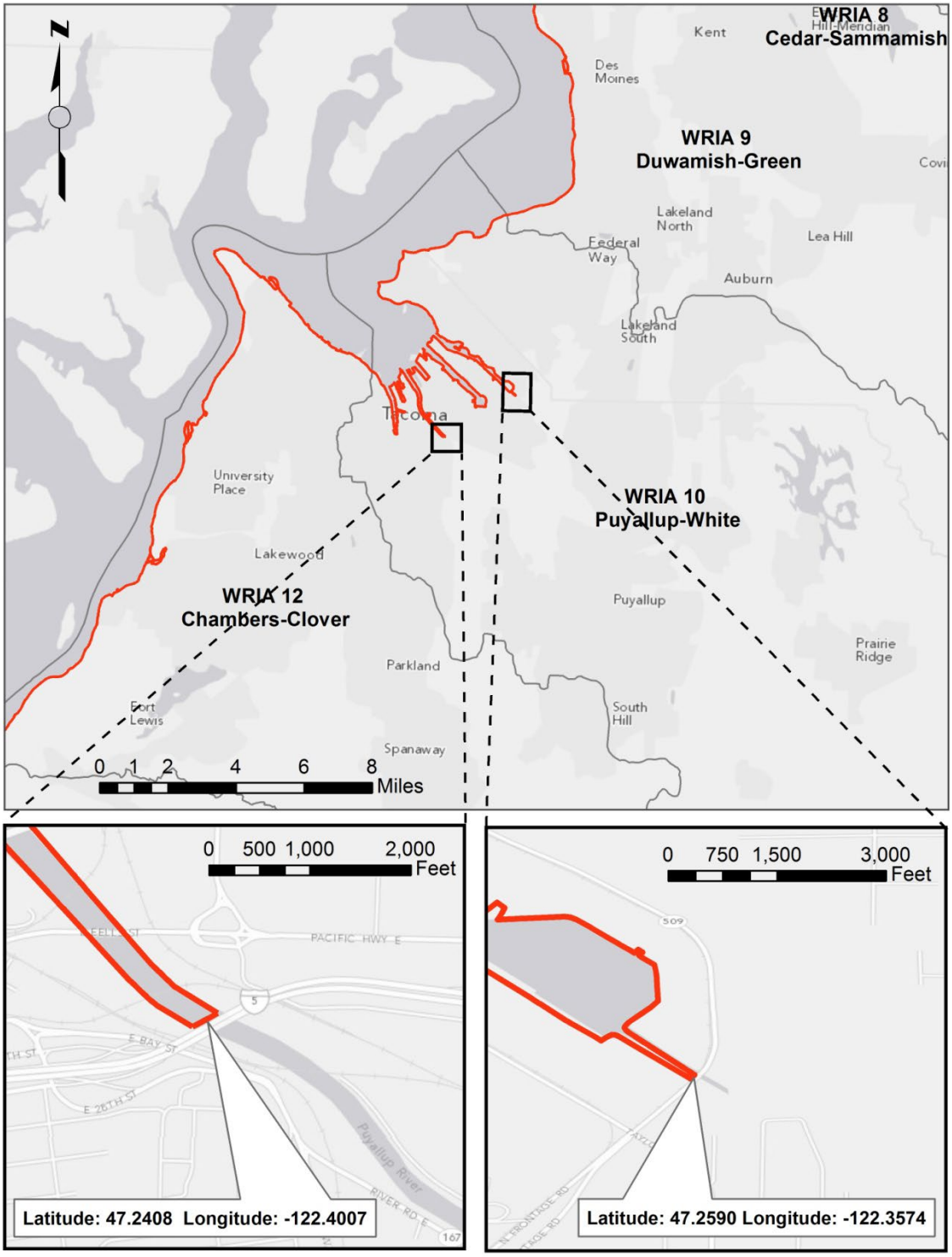
a. WRIA 8



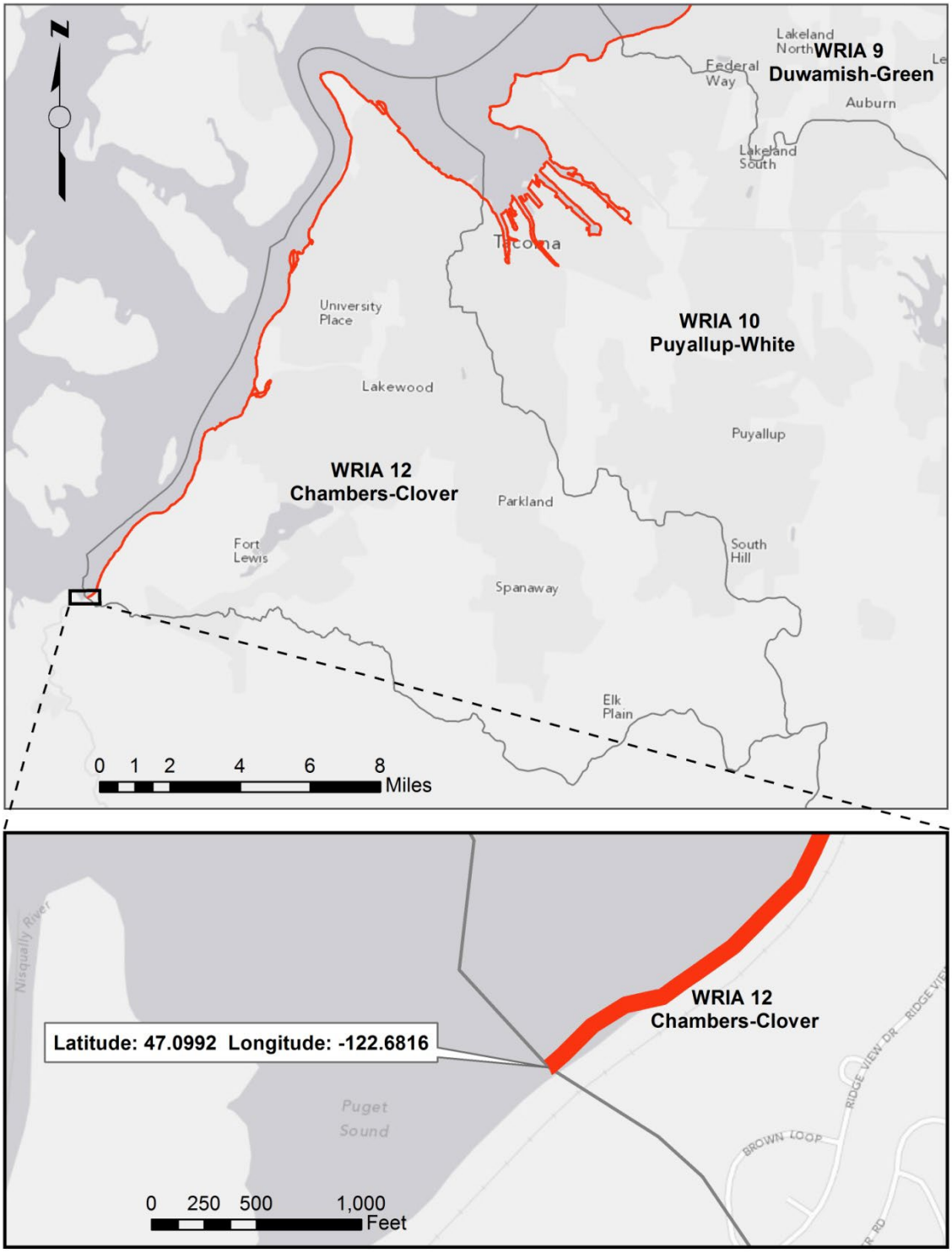
b. WRIA 9


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

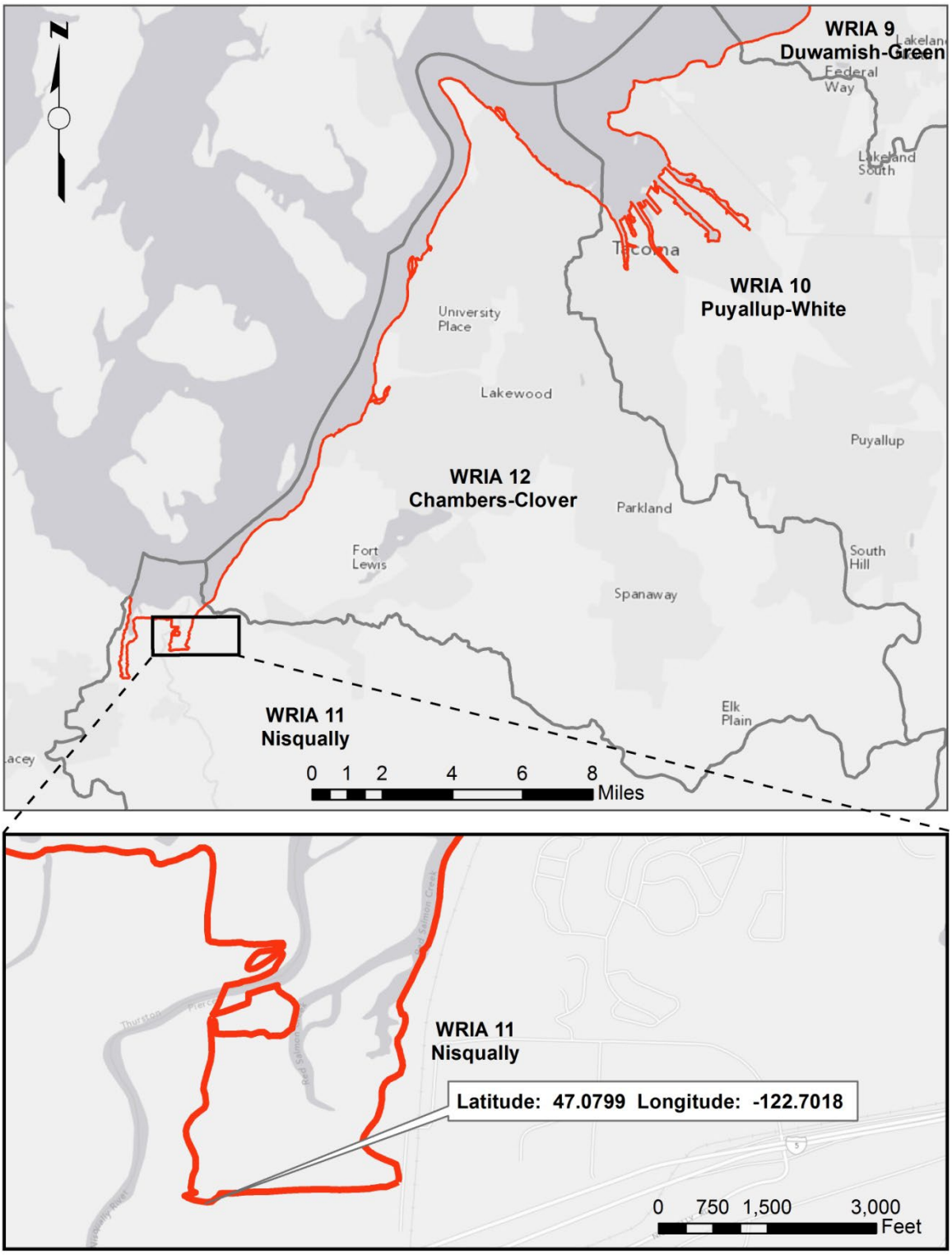

N
WRIA 9
Duwamish-Green
Federal Way
Lakeland South
Tacoma
WRIA 10
Puyallup-White
University Place
Lakewood
Puyallup
WRIA 12
Chambers-Clover
Parkland
Fort Lewis
South Hill
Spanaway
Elk Plain
WRIA 11
Nisqually
0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles
WRIA 11
Nisqually
Latitude: 47.0799 Longitude: -122.7018
0 750 1,500 3,000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

Figure 3. RC 11 - Commencement Bay Study Area