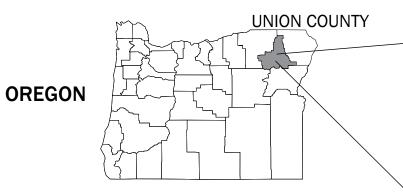
AIWOHI-CISCO DRY CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION FINAL DESIGN

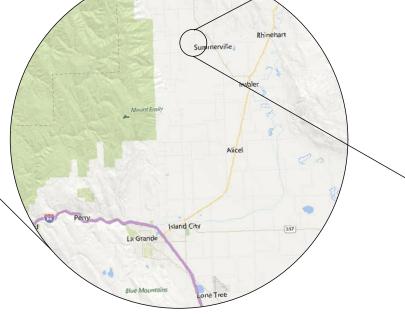


PROJECT LOCATION

THE PROJECT SITE IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 14 MILES NORTH OF LA GRANDE, OREGON. TO GET TO THE PROJECT SITE FROM LA GRANDE TAKE OR-82 E TO N MCALISTER RD. TURN LEFT ONTO N MCALISTER RD AND FOLLOW FOR 9.6 MILES. CONTINUE ONTO HUNTER ROAD. TURN RIGHT ONTO MCKENZIE LN AND CONTINUE FOR 0.9 MILES. TURN LEFT ONTO SLACK ROAD AND CONTINUE FOR APPROXIMATELY 0.5 MILES. THE PROJECT SITE WILL BE ON THE LEFT.

Sheet Index		
Sheet Number	Sheet Title	
1.1	Cover Sheet	
1.2	Project Goals and Objectives	
1.3	Legend and Notes	
1.4	Access, Staging and Dewatering	
2.1	Existing Conditions Overview	
2.2	Existing Plan and Profile STA. 10+00 - 15+60	
2.3	Existing Plan and Profile STA. 15+60 - 21+50	
3.1	Proposed Conditions Overview	
3.2	Proposed Plan and Profile STA. 10+00 - 18+50	
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5.1	Construction Sequencing and Dewatering Plan	
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6.1	Typical Channel Details	
6.2	Typical Habitat Details	
6.3	Typical Habitat Details	
7.1	Revegetation Plan	
8.1	HIP IV General Conservation & Implementation Measures	
8.2	HIP IV General Conservation & Implementation Measures	

REVISION



Not to Scale

CONTACT INFORMATION

Union Soil and Water	GeoE	
Conservation District	Tim H	
Aaron Bliesner	523 E	
10507 North McAlister Road	Spoka	
La Grande, OR. 97850	Ph: (5	
Ph: (541)-963-1313		



NO

DATE

BY



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Engineers Inc.

Hanrahan E. Second Ave. ane, WA. 99202 509) 209-2821

COVER SHEET		-	1.1	
	SHEET N	0.		
GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED): RSC/JRS	DATE: 4.27.	2018
FINAL DESIGN			SHEET 1 OF	
Y CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN:	BHM	PROJ NO: 1936	69-002-00

Aiwohi Dry Creek Restoration Objectives ¹	Performance Metrics for Restoration Objectives	Associated Limiting Factors ²
Increased number of large wood pieces and jams	Increase the amount of large wood pieces (greater than 6 inch diameter and 10 feet in length) to greater than 15 per 100 feet of stream length by 2020 and following a discharge greater than a 2-year recurrence.	Large wood deficiencies
Increased quantity and quality of habitat diversity	Increase the quantity of individual habitat unit types (riffle, pool, glide) to at least 7.5 per 20 times the average bankfull width by 2022 and following the occurrence of at least 3 discharge events greater than a 2-year recurrence.	Stream channelization, loss of wetlands
Increased juvenile rearing habitat	Increase the area of zero velocity habitat and side channel habitat to 20% of the total inundated area at the 2-year recurrence discharge.	Large wood deficiencies, high summer water temperatures, stream channelization, loss of wetlands
Increased adult spawning habitat	Increase the area of spawning substrate grain size ranging from fine gravel (>4 mm) to small cobble (<64 mm) in pool tailout areas by 2022.	Large wood deficiencies, elevated sediment and nutrient inputs, stream channelization
Increased stem density (#/m ²) of native shrubs and trees	Increase stem density of native riparian shrub and tree species to a minimum of 195 stems per acre by 2022.	Large wood deficiencies, lack of shade, high summer water temperatures
Site-appropriate native vegetation	Increase native riparian plant species diversity (herbaceous, shrub, tree) by more than a factor of 6.	Large wood deficiencies, lack of shade, high summer water temperatures
Increased floodplain connectivity	Increase the indundated floodplain area to twice (2x) the pre-project condition during discharge events greater than the modeled 2-year recurrence.	High summer water temperatures (hyporheic interaction), loss of wetlands, stream channelization
Increased Width:Depth at greater than 2-year peak flows	Achieve an average bankfull width/depth ratio less than 30 by 2022 and following the occurrence of a discharge greater than a 2- year recurrence.	Stream channelization
Channel morphology closer to fully functional form	Increase channel sinuosity to greater than 1.6 by 2022.	High summer water temperatures, elevated sediment and nutrient inputs, loss of wetlands, stream channelization
Increased floodplain connectivity	Decrease channel entrenchment, measured as a ratio between floodprone width of the 25-year recurrence inundation level and the bankfull width, to an increased value greater than 2.2 by 2022.	Stream channelization, high summer water temperatures, loss of wetlands
Increased number and depth of pools		Large wood deficiencies, high summer water temperatures, stream channelization

1. Union Soil and Water Conservation District

2. Limiting Factors as defined by Grande Ronde Model Watershed (2001) and applicable to project reach

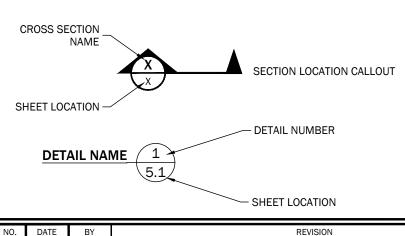
Project Goal:

Enhance and increase natural channel function and processes that improve habitat suitability for spawning and rearing summer steelhead, spring Chinook salmon, and other native fish and wildlife resources.

2018, 08:35 bm	DATE	BY	REVISION		IInion	AIWOHI-CISCO DRY CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION FINAL DESIGN	DRAWN: BHM PROJ NO: 19369-002-00 DESIGN: BHM/TPH SHEET 2 0F 20 CHECKED: RSC/JRS DATE: 4.27.2018
Plotted: 04/16/				523 EAST SECOND AVENUE : SPOKANE, WA 99202 : 509-363-3125 : WWW.GEOENGINEERS.COM	Soli and Water Conservation District	PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	SHEET NO. 1.2

GENERAL NOTES:

- These designs and drawings have been prepared for the exclusive use of the Union Soil and Water Conservation District (USWCD) and their authorized agents. No other party may rely on the product of our services unless GeoEngineers Inc. (GeoEngineers) agrees in writing in advance of such use.
- 2. The drawings contained within should not be applied for any purpose or project except the Dry Creek Project Reach as shown in the Project Area located on Sheet 1.1.
- 3. These designs and drawings are copyrighted by GeoEngineers, Inc. Any use, alteration, deletion, or editing of this document without explicit written permission from GeoEngineers, Inc. is strictly prohibited. Any other unauthorized use of this document is prohibited.
- 4. USWCD is advised to contact and to obtain the necessary permits and approvals from all appropriate regulatory agencies (local, state, and federal) prior to construction.
- 5. Geomorphic conditions can change and these designs are based on conditions that existed at the time the design was performed. The results of these designs may be affected by the passage of time, by manmade events such as construction on or adjacent to the site, or by natural events such as floods, earthquakes, slope instability or groundwater fluctuations. Always contact GeoEngineers before applying these designs to determine if they remain applicable.
- 6. All rivers, streams, rocks and woody habitat structures are potentially dangerous. These proposed creek improvements are intended to address a wide variety of constraints which target more naturally functioning stream systems and habitat; they are inherently dangerous to people in or around the pond and stream crossing. USCWD and the property owner should address safety concerns appropriately.
- Potential regulatory changes to flood elevations and flood extents resulting from the proposed enhancements have not been addressed by GeoEngineers as part of this project.
- In general, the proposed enhancements are intended to result in more stable streambeds, banks and floodplains. However, channel erosion, channel migration and/or avulsions can be expected to occur over time. These channel processes are natural and appropriate for these stream systems.
- Design specifics for structures shall be confirmed and/or verified by a qualified engineer prior to or during construction at each proposed structure location.
- 10. These figures were originally produced in color.
- 11. The project horizontal datum references Oregon State Plane, North, International Feet. Vertical datum references NAVD88.



GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- 1. All contractors working within the project boundaries are responsible for compliance with all applicable safety laws. The contractor shall be responsible for all barricades, safety devices and control of traffic within and around the construction area.
- 2. All material and workmanship furnished on or for the project must meet the minimum requirements of project permits, approving agencies, specifications as set forth herein, or whichever is more restrictive.
- 3. Contractor shall not work within any wetland area until they have obtained a 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers. All work within or adjacent to any wetland area shall comply with the conditions of the 404 permit.
- 4. All federal, state and local permits shall be obtained by the Client prior to construction activity commencement.
- 5. The contractor shall install and maintain appropriate erosion and sediment control devices throughout the whole project site, including those associated with construction access, staging and stockpile areas throughout the project's construction period. Temporary construction and permanent erosion control measures shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.
- 6. Construction activity shall be limited to the construction areas and access routes to minimize disturbance of the existing vegetation and landscape. All public and private property either inside or outside the construction limits impacted by construction shall be restored to a condition equal to or better than that which existed prior to the construction. No construction-related materials, debris, garbage, equipment, fuel, provisions of any kind shall remain on site after construction. No stockpiles or excavations are to remain after construction unless authorized by the landowner. The site will be graded to appear natural and conform to the natural topography.
- 7. Construction shall minimize disturbance to, and maximize reuse of, existing riparian vegetation.
- 8. Only appropriate approved native riparian vegetation shall be used for cuttings and transplanting. Vegetation cutting, transplanting, planting and irrigation shall be managed by an appropriate professional.
- 9. Construction records and as-built information shall be accurately recorded by the contractor and supplied to the owner and GeoEngineers for future use, reference and monitoring. Submittal of record information is a condition of final acceptance.
- 10. This design has been performed and these plans have been prepared with the express understanding that GeoEngineers will provide guidance to the contractor during construction.
- 11. The long-term success of this project relies upon the success of the proposed vegetation. The vegetation and disturbed project site must be monitored and maintained to promote vigorous revegetation.

ABBREVIATIONS:

WSEL	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
TYP	TYPICAL
FT	FEET
ELEV	ELEVATION
Horiz.	HORIZONTAL
Vert.	VERTICAL
MIN	MINIMUM
MAX	MAXIMUM
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
AC	ACRES
CFS	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
ACW	ACTIVE CHANNEL WIDTH
OHW	ORDINARY HIGH WATER
SQ-FT	SQUARE FEET
CY	CUBIC YARDS

QUANTITIES

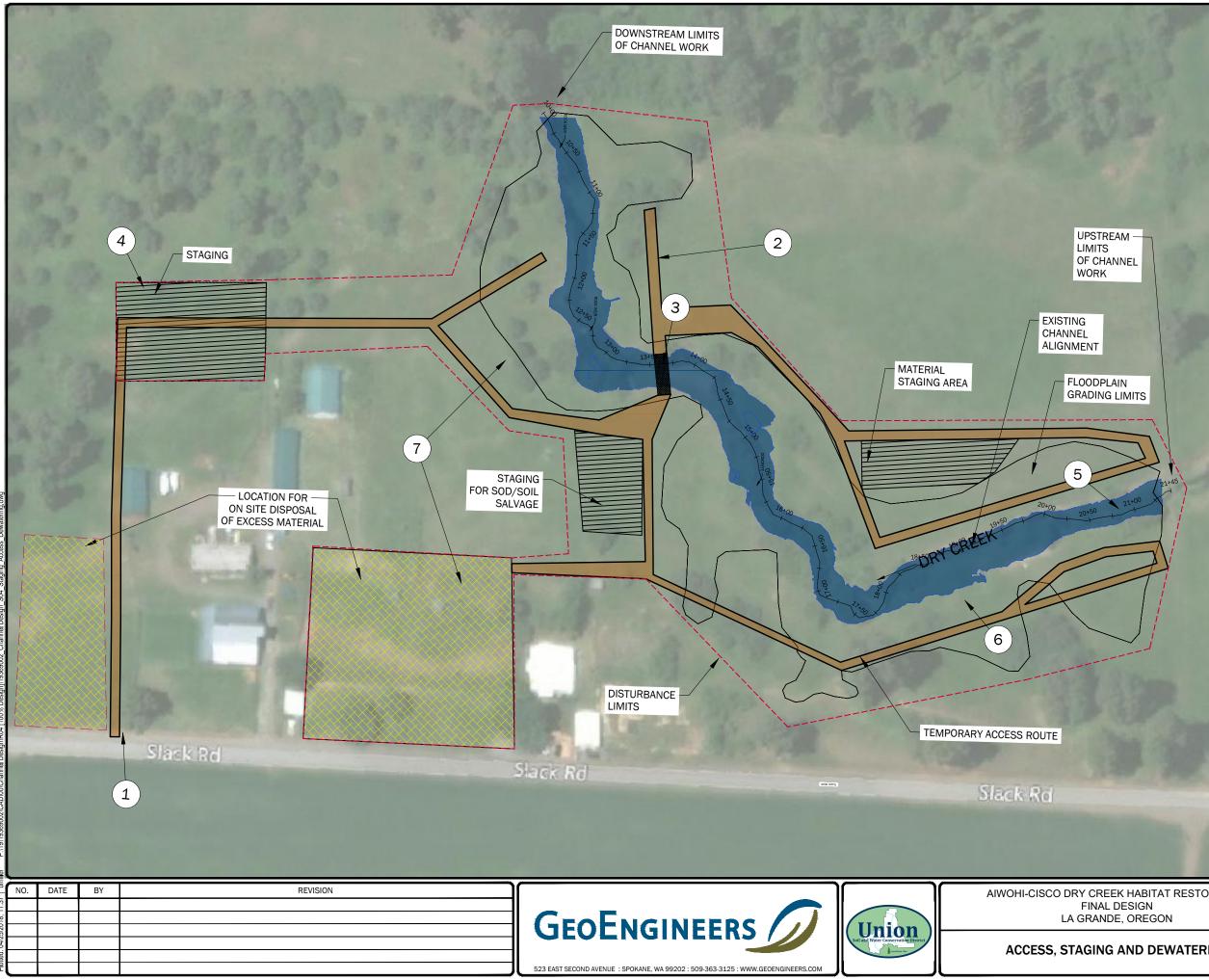
ltem #	Item Description	Units	No. of Units
1	Environmental Controls - Permit Compliance-Best Management Practices	LS	1
2	Mobilization and Demobilization	LS	1
3	Clearing, Grubbing, Stockpile and Disposal	LS	1
4	Temporary Stream Crossing	EA	1.0
5	Temporary Stream Diversion	EA	14
6	Excavation	CY	10900
7	Place Material - Channel and Floodplain Grading	CY	2500
8	Place Material - Dispose on site	CY	8400
9	ELJ - Import and Place 20' Log With Rootwad 12" DBH	EA	10
10	ELJ - Import and Place 30' Log with Rootwad 14-16" DBH	EA	95
11	ELJ - Import and Place 40' Whole Tree	EA	10
12	ELJ - Import and Place Slash Material	CY	120
13	ELJ - Import and Place Racking Members	EA	555
14	ELJ - Import and Place Vertical Piles (4-6" Dia, 8 ft length)	EA	185
15	Willow Trench	LF	1340
16	Install Bridge Abutments	EA	2

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523 EAST SECOND AVENUE : SPOKANE, WA 99202 : 509-363-3125 : WWW.GEOENGINEERS.COM

AIWOHI-CISCO DRY CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN: BH	M PROJ NO: 19369-002-00
-		TPH SHEET 3 OF 20
LA GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED: RSC	^{/JRS} DATE: 4.27.2018
	SHEET NO.	
LEGEND AND NOTES		1.3



LEGEND (/////) STAGING AREA

----- DISTURBANCE LIMITS FLOODPLAIN GRADING LIMITS EXISTING DRY CREEK ALIGNMENT

EXISTING 2-YR INUNDATION

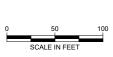
TEMPORARY CHANNEL CROSSING

- NOTES:

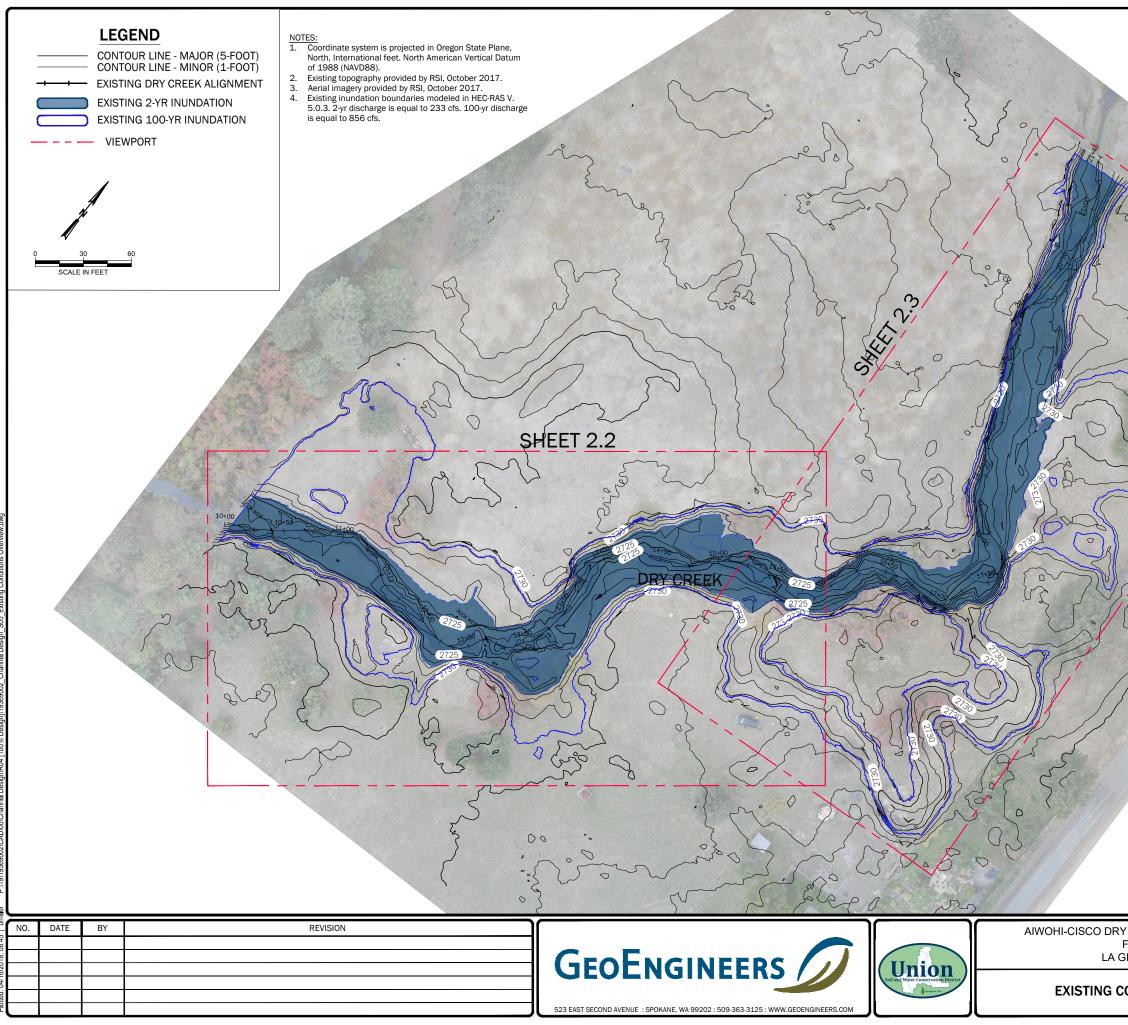
 1.
 Sheets are projected in Oregon State Plane, North, International feet. North American Vertical Datum of 1988
 (NAVD88).
- Existing topography provided by RSI, October 2017.
 Aerial imagery from Bing Maps.
- Existing inundation boundaries modeled in HEC-RAS V.
- 5.0.3. 2-yr discharge is equal to 233 cfs.

ACCESS AND STAGING GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL IN-WATER WORK SHALL OCCUR BETWEEN JULY 1 OCTOBER 15 OR AS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS.
- 2. ALL WORK IS SUBJECT TO HIP IV GENERAL AQUATIC CONSERVATION MEASURES (SEE SHEETS 8.1 - 8.2).
- (1) ACCESS SITE FROM SLACK ROAD.
- 2 TEMPORARY ACCESS ROUTES SHALL MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE TO NATIVE VEGETATION.
- (3) INSTALL TEMPORARY CHANNEL CROSSING AT EXISTING FORD SUCH AS RAILCAR BRIDGE.
- (4) INSTALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROLS AROUND STAGING AREAS AND STABILIZE ANY TEMPORARY STOCKPILES.
- 5 ISOLATE WORK ZONE USING WORK AREA ISOLATION STRUCTURE. DEWATER ISOLATED WORK AREA AND CONDUCT FISH SALVAGE. FISH PASSAGE SHALL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. REFER TO SHEETS 5.1 - 5.2 FOR DETAILED DEWTERING PLAN.
- 6 EXCAVATE CHANNELS AND CONSTRUCT LARGE WOOD STRUCTURES (SEE SHEETS 3.1 - 3.3).
- (7) RESTORE DISTURBED AREAS OUTSIDE FLOODPLAIN GRADING LIMITS. EVENLY DISTRIBUTE EXCESS MATERIAL ON SITE WITHIN THE DISTURBANCE LIMITS. STABILIZE WITH NATIVE SEED MIX AFTER CHANNEL EXCAVATION AND LOG STRUCTURE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE.

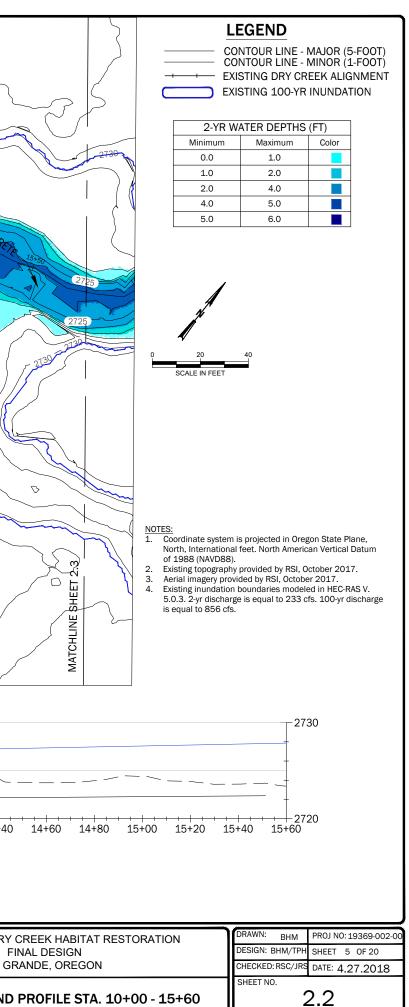


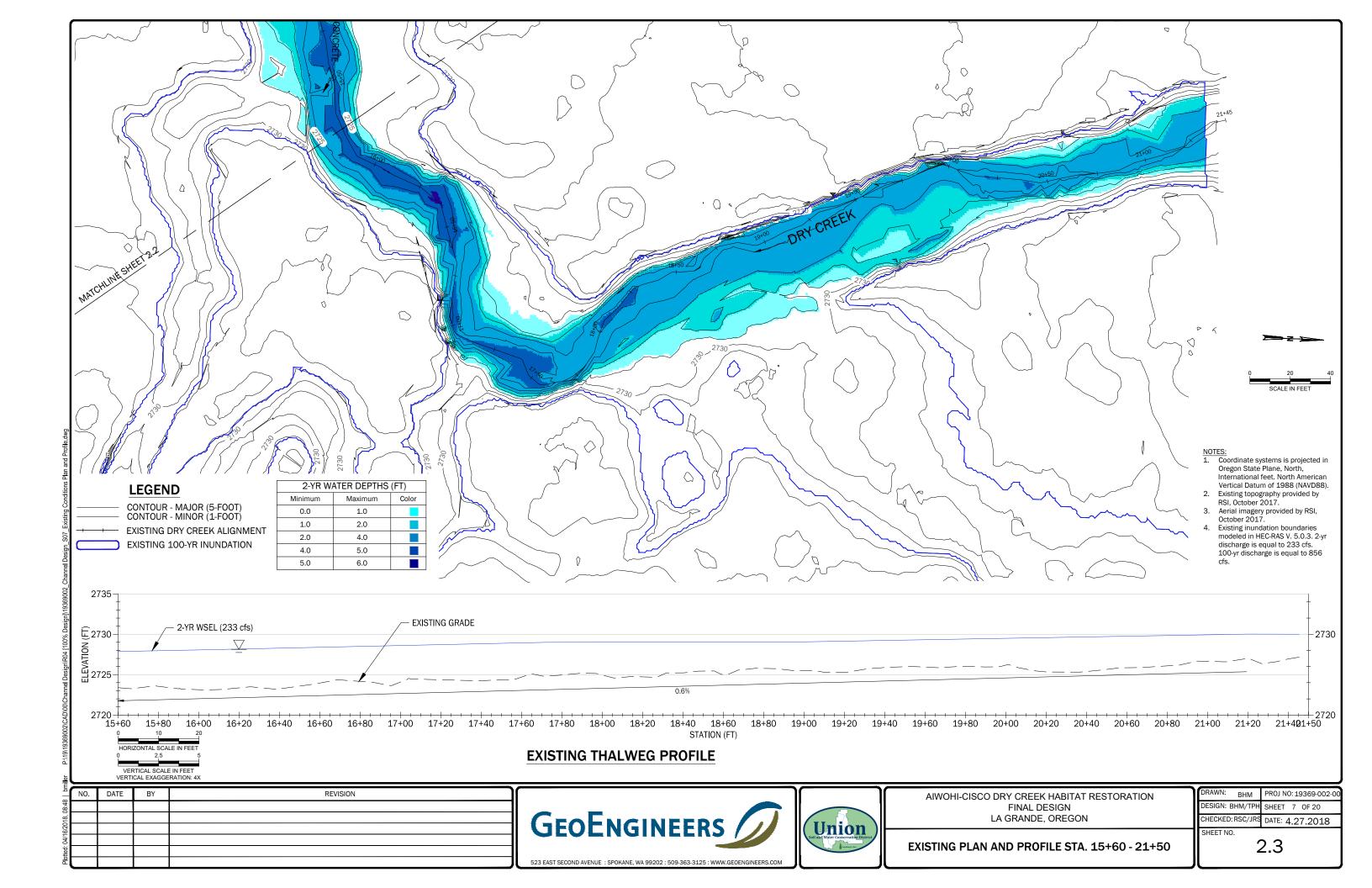
Y CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN: BHM PROJ NO: 19369-002-00
FINAL DESIGN	DESIGN: BHM/TPH SHEET 4 OF 20
GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED: RSC/JRS DATE: 4.27.2018
AGING AND DEWATERING	SHEET NO. 1.4

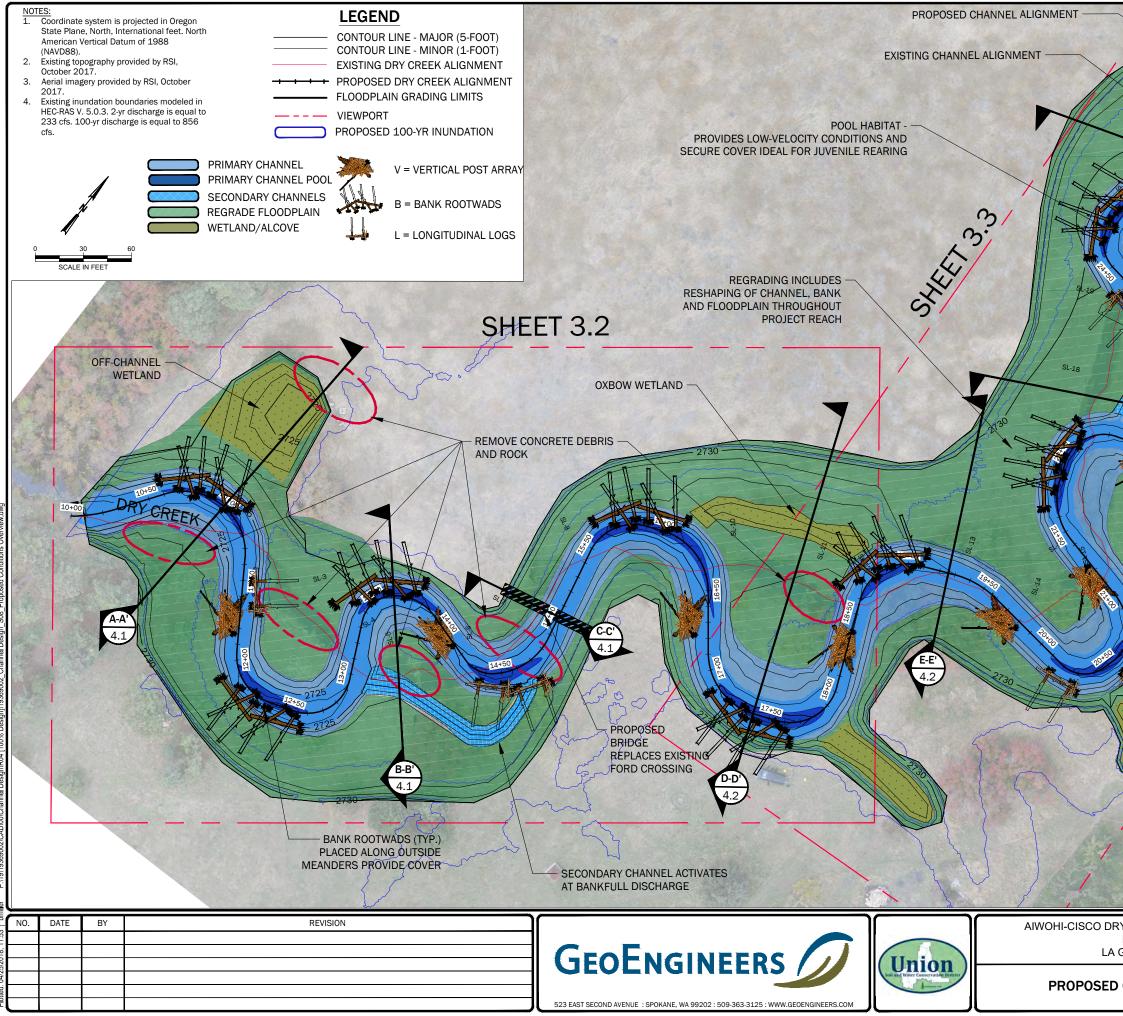


Y CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN: BHM PROJ NO: 19369-002-00
FINAL DESIGN GRANDE, OREGON	DESIGN: BHM/TPH SHEET 5 OF 20 CHECKED: RSC/JRS DATE: 4.27.2018
CONDITIONS OVERVIEW	SHEET NO. 2.1

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Iamet Lesion 200 Example Conditions Flam and Provide Job			
2730 (1) 2725 2720 (1) 2725 2720 (1) 2725 (1) 2725 (1) 2720 (1) (1) 2725 (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	EXISTING GRADE 0.2% 0.2% 0.2% 0.2% 11+60 11+80 12+00 12+20 12+40 12+60 12+80 STATION (FT EXISTING THALWEG PROFI	13+00 13+20 13+40 13+60 13+ T)	 ++++++++++++++++++++++++
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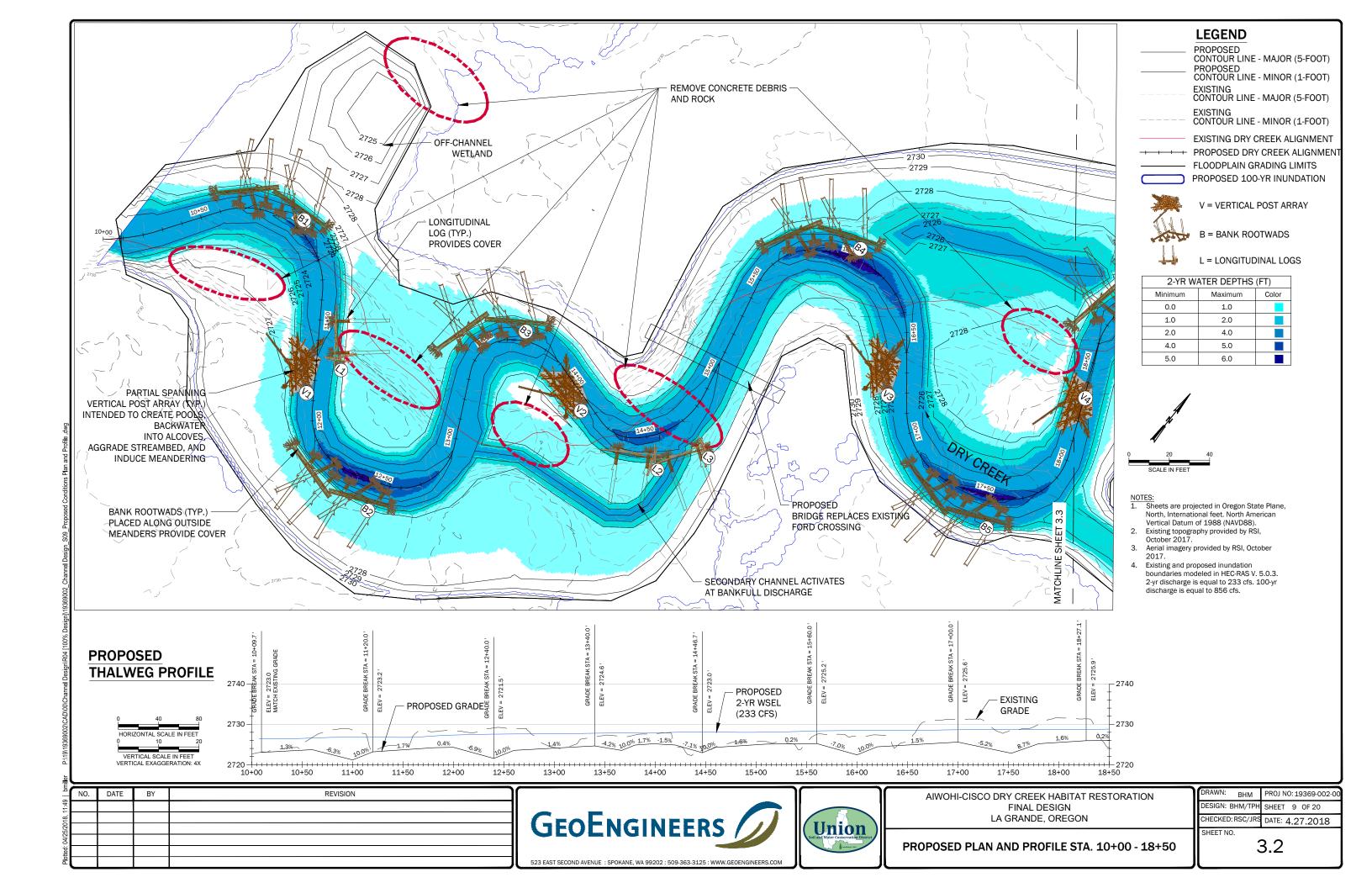


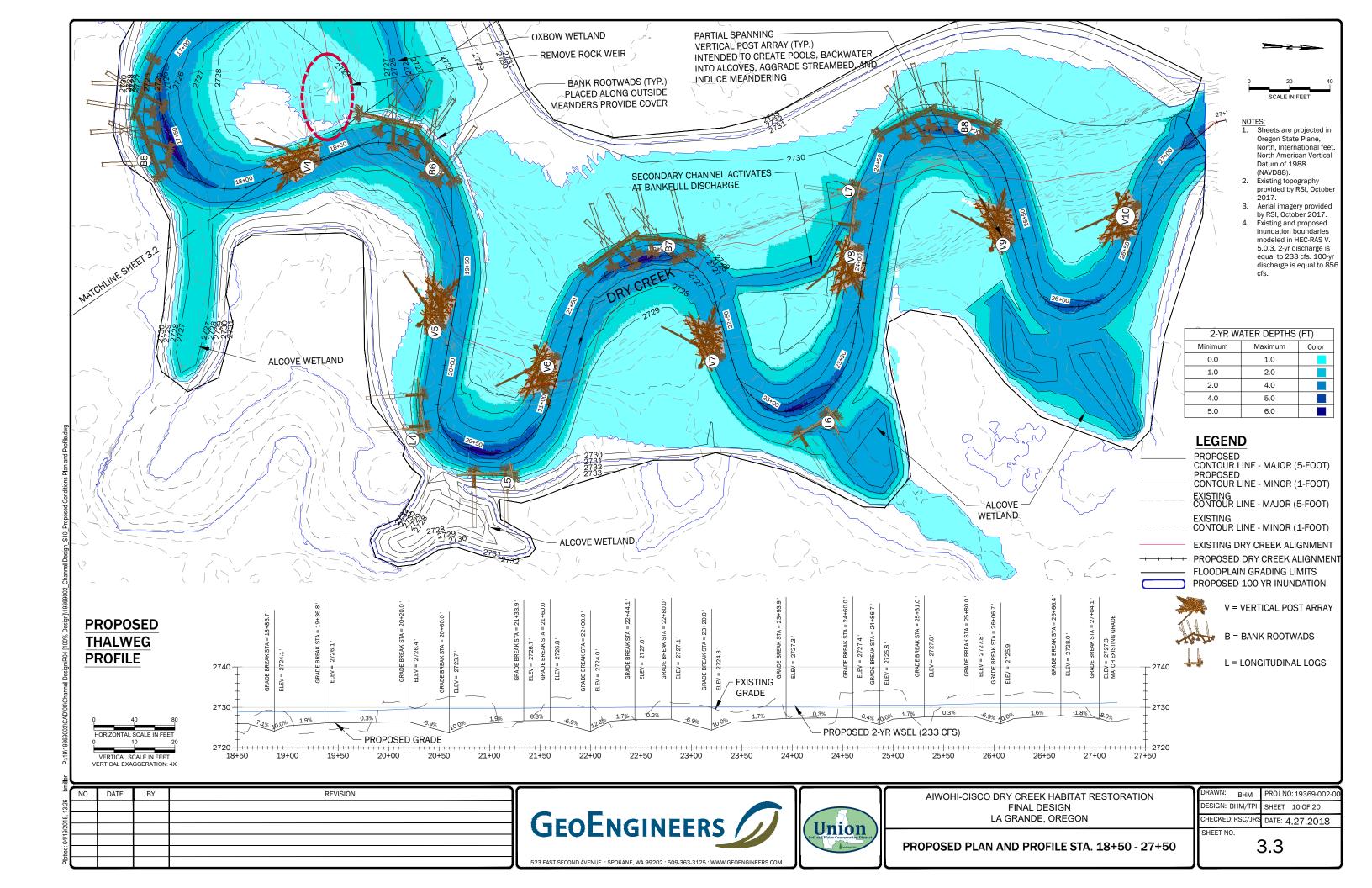


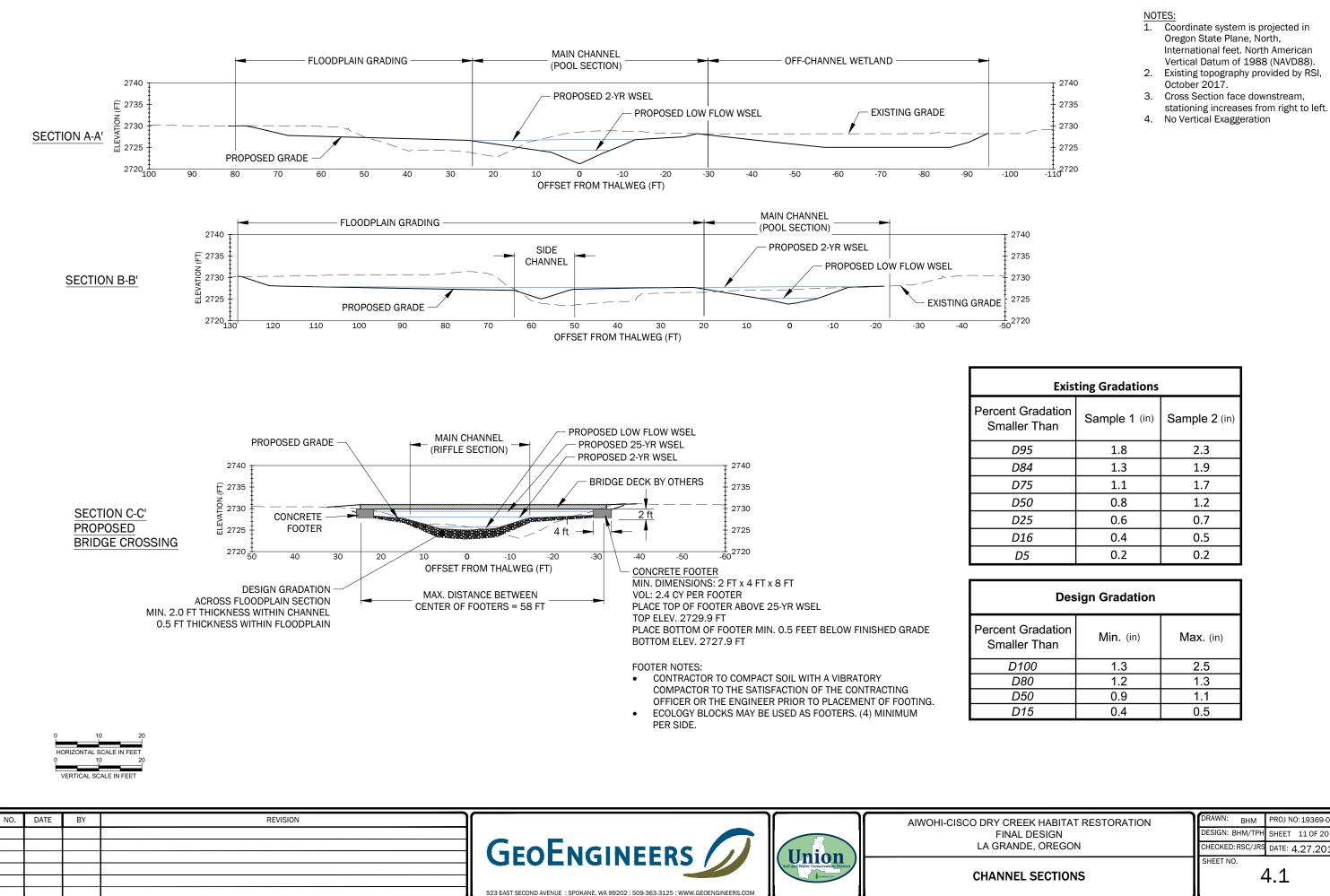


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	- ALCOVE WETLAND
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	4.2
PARTIAL SPA	NING
VERTICAL PC INTENDED TO	ST ARRAY (TYP.) CREATE POOLS, BACKWATER
INTO ALCOVE INDUCE MEA	S, AGGRADE STREAMBED, AND
	F-F 42
22:50 23:00	
	1
	ITUDINAL LOG (TYP.)
PROV	IDES COVER
	all the second
	TATION THROUGHOUT REACH
ACCOMPANIED BY	FENCING
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La Maria IIII	
Y CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN: BHM PROJ NO: 19369-002-00
FINAL DESIGN	DESIGN: BHM/TPH SHEET 8 OF 20
GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED: RSC/JRS DATE: 4.27.2018 SHEET NO.
CONDITIONS OVERVIEW	3.1
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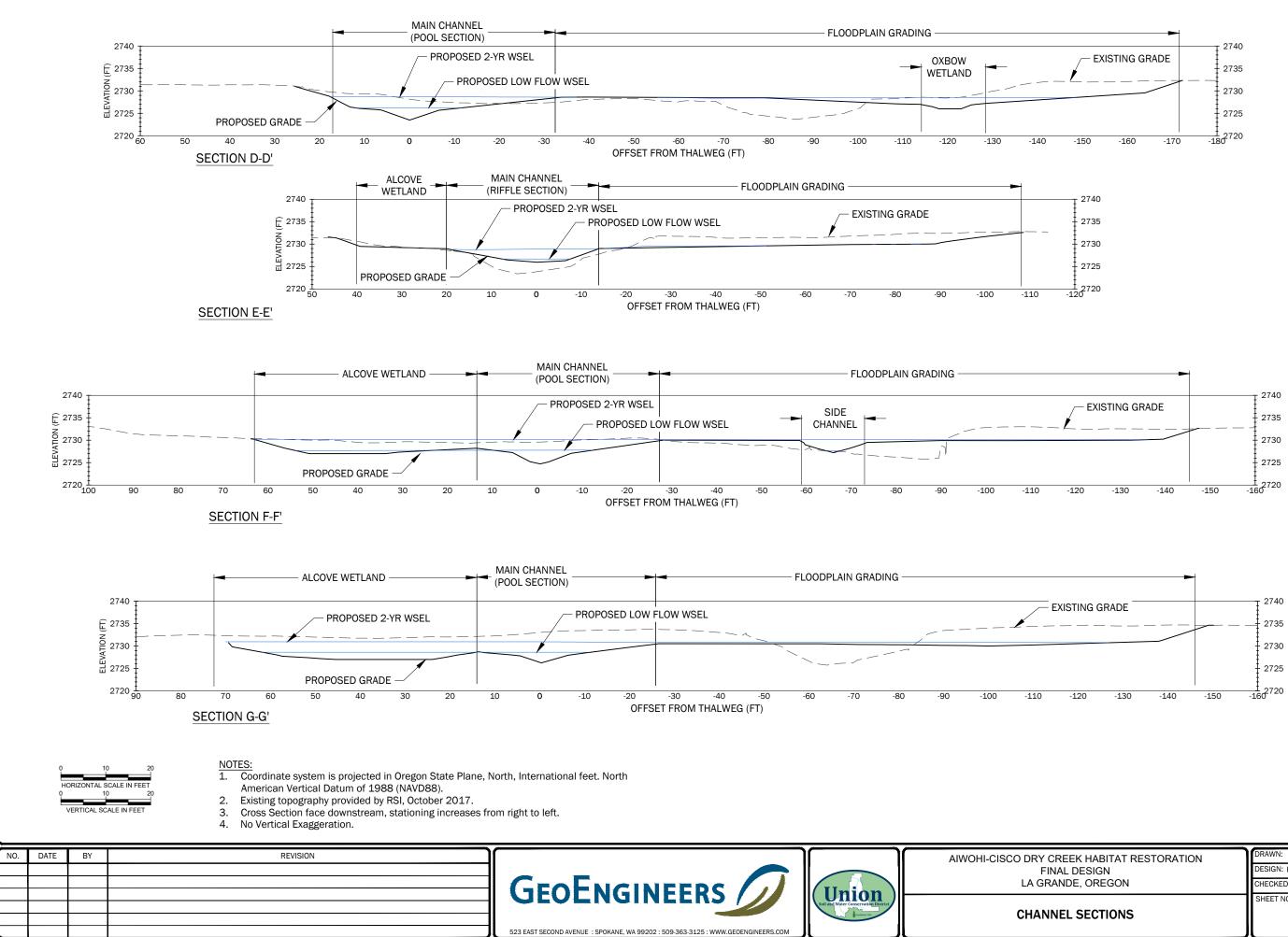




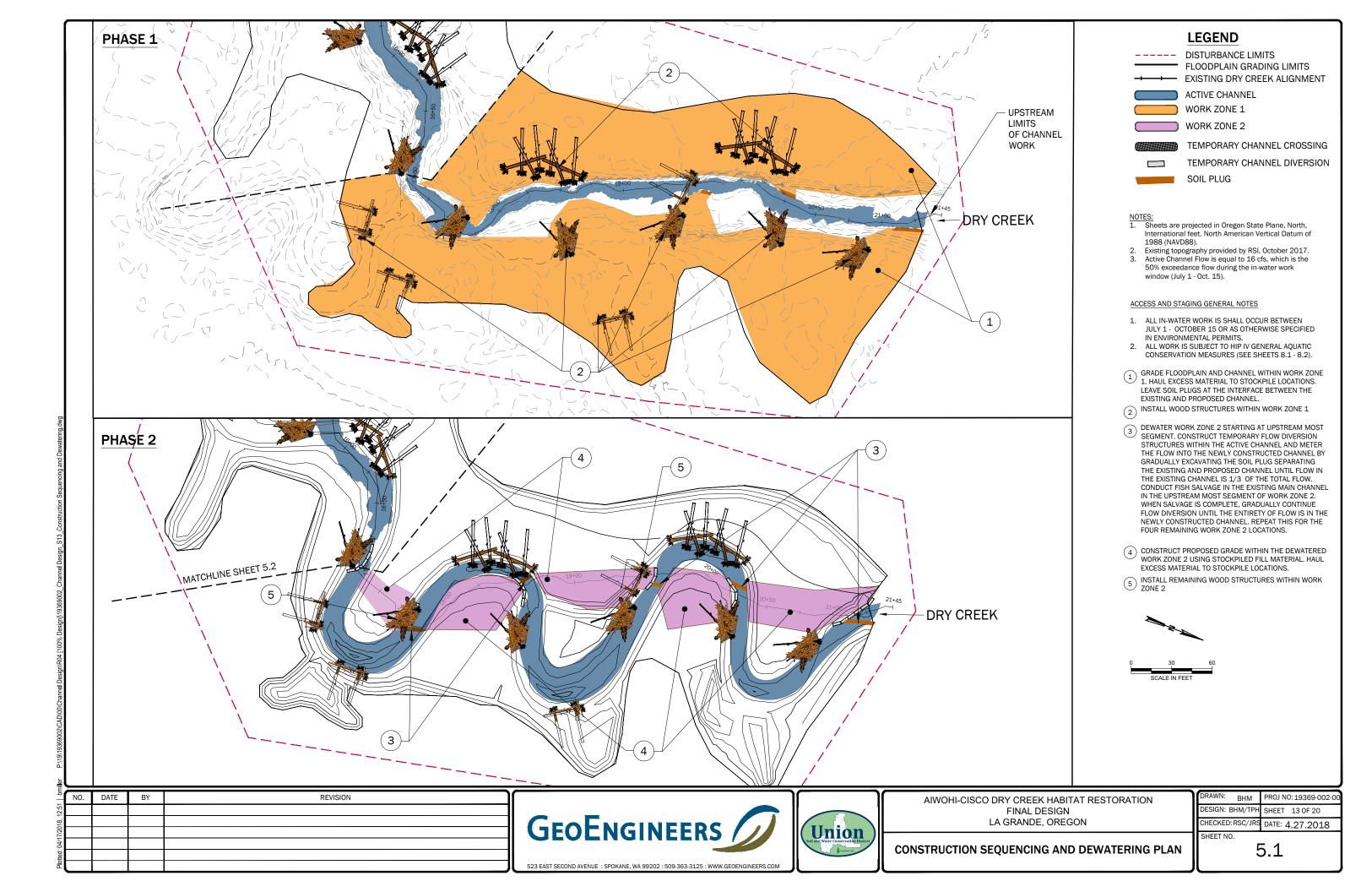
Existing Gradations					
cent Gradation maller Than	Sample 1 (in)	Sample 2 (in)			
D95	1.8	2.3			
D84	1.3	1.9			
D75	1.1	1.7			
D50	0.8	1.2			
D25	0.6	0.7			
D16	0.4	0.5			
D5	0.2	0.2			

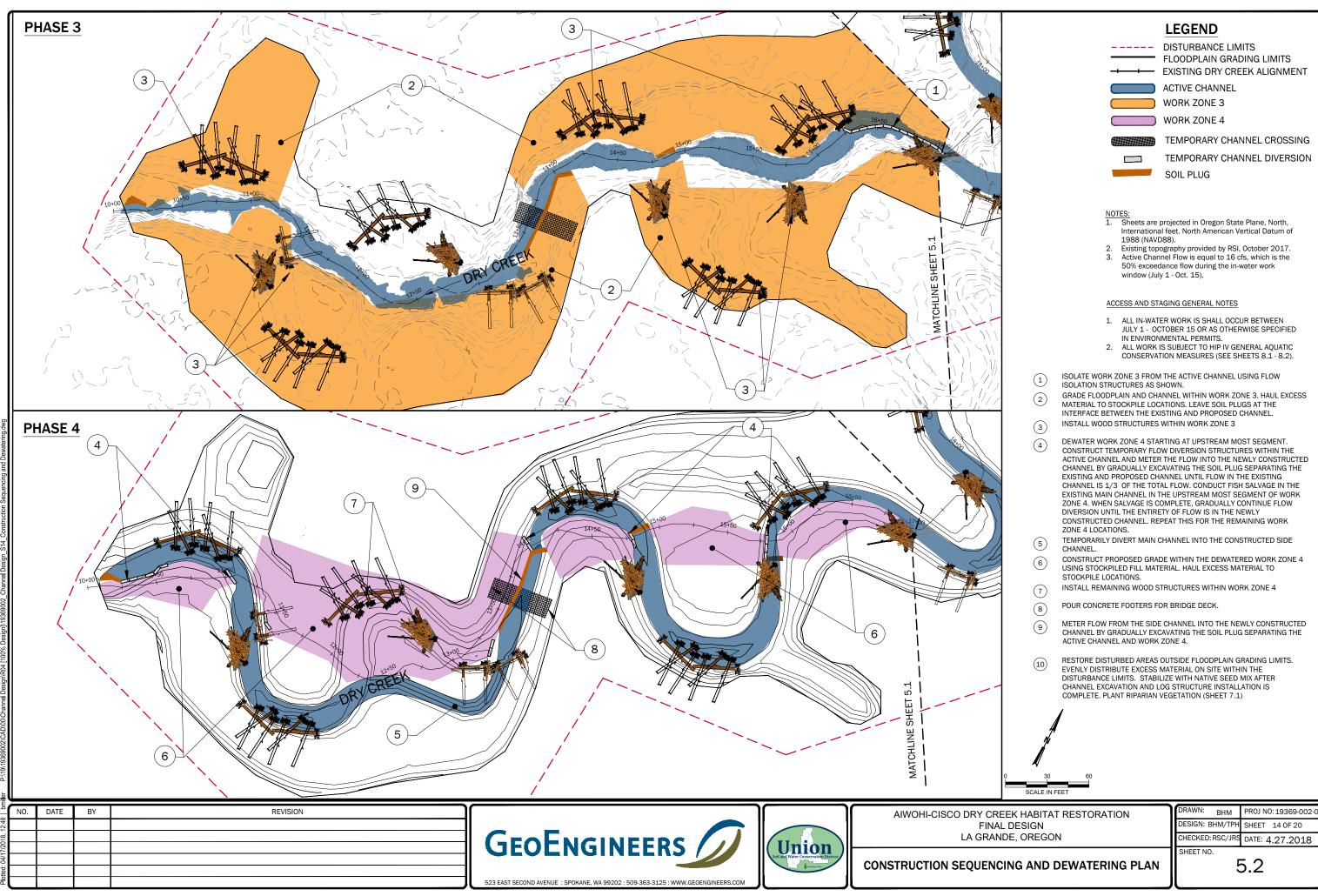
Design Gradation				
cent Gradation Smaller Than	Min. (in)	Max. (in)		
D100	1.3	2.5		
D80	1.2	1.3		
D50	0.9	1.1		
D15	0.4	0.5		

Y CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN: BHM	PROJ NO: 19369-002-00	
FINAL DESIGN	DESIGN: BHM/TPH	SHEET 11 OF 20	
GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED: RSC/JRS	DATE: 4.27.2018	
	SHEET NO.		
ANNEL SECTIONS	L 2	11	

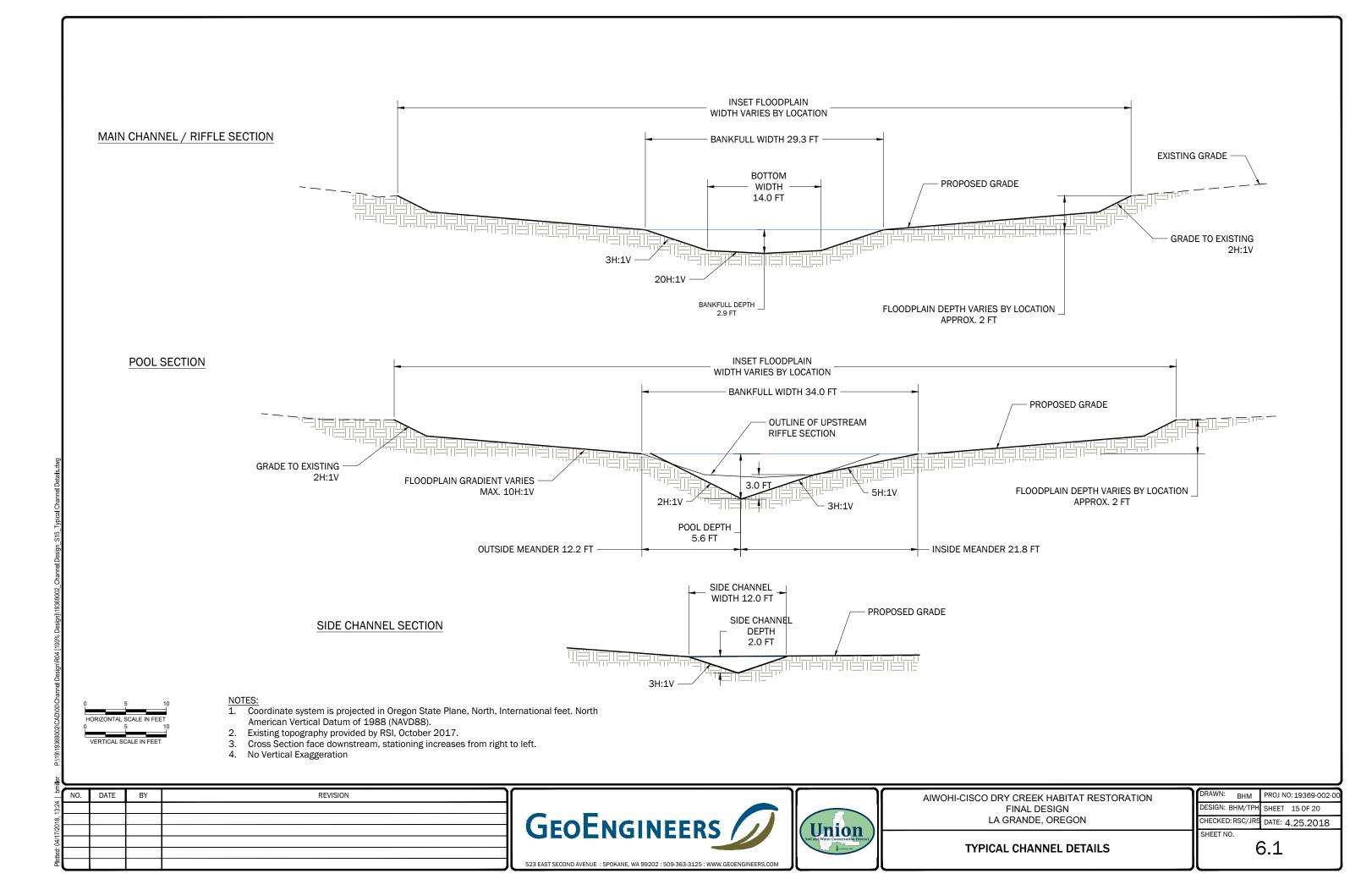


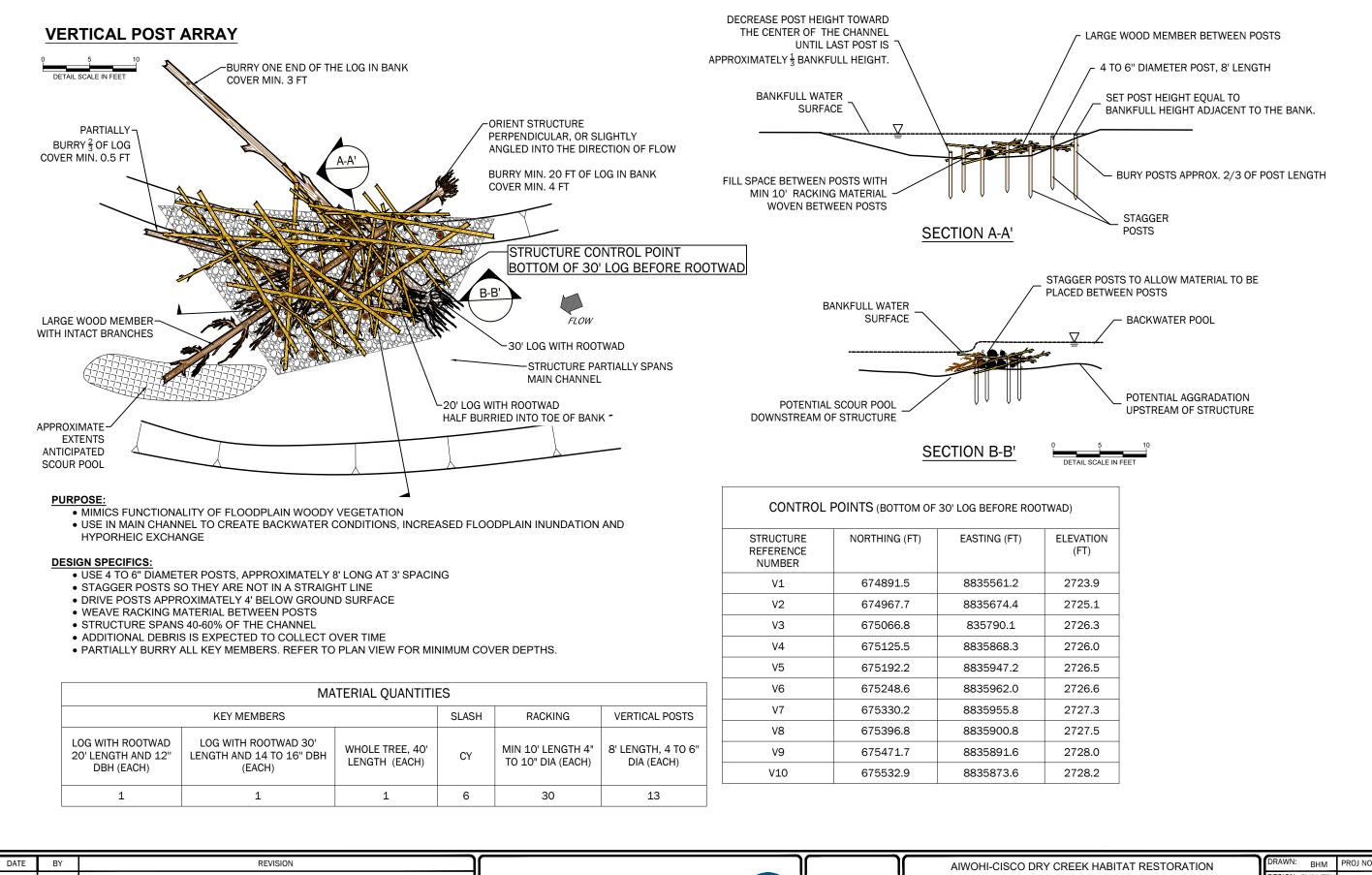
RY CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN: BHM	PROJ NO: 19369-002-00	
FINAL DESIGN	DESIGN: BHM/TPH	SHEET 12 OF 20	
GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED: RSC/JRS	DATE: 4.27.2018	
	SHEET NO.		
ANNEL SECTIONS	4.2		





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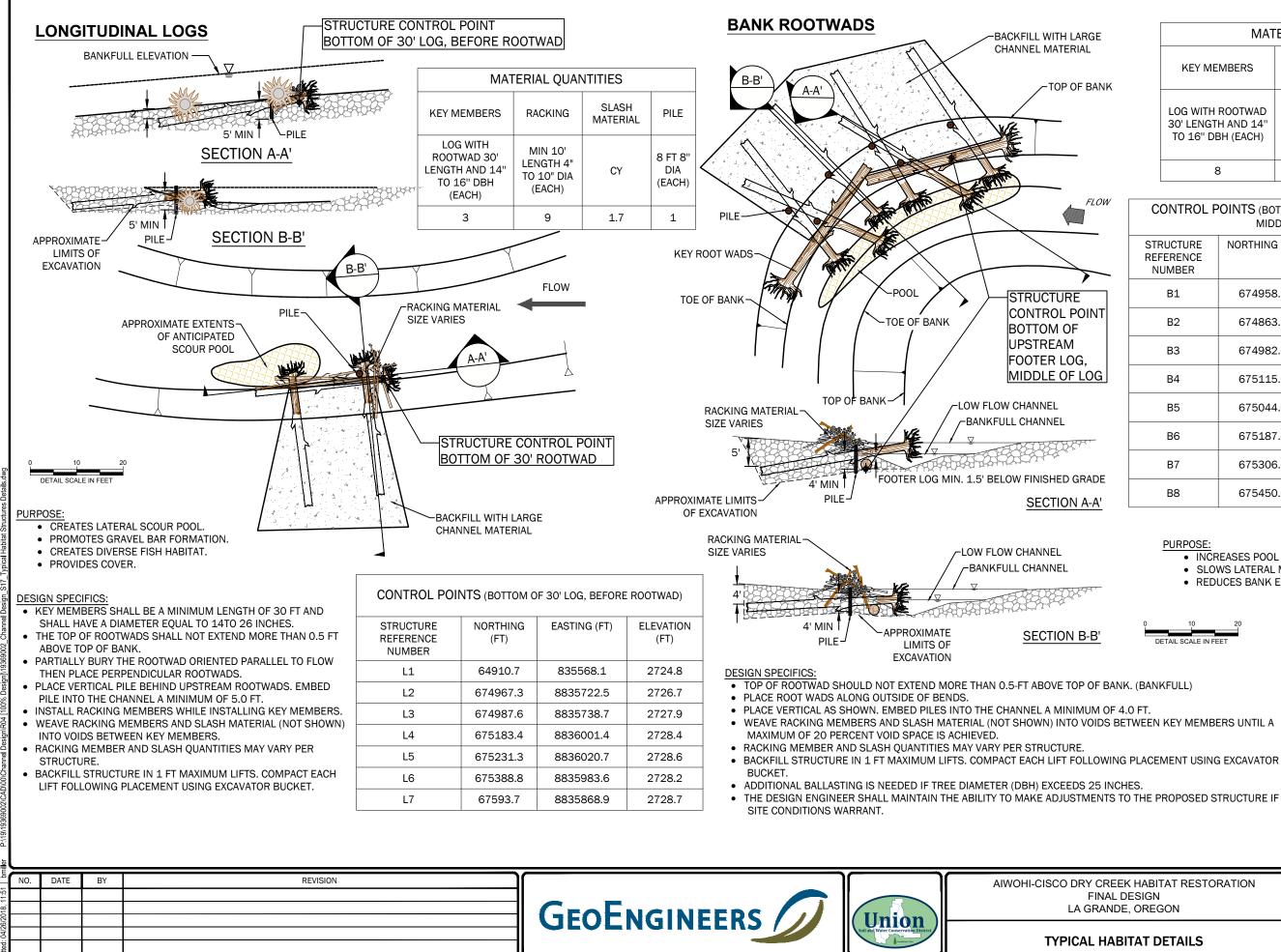
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PICAL HABITAT DETAILS	6	5.2
	SHEET NO.	
LA GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED: RSC/JRS	DATE: 4.27.2018
FINAL DESIGN	DESIGN: BHM/TPH	
O DRY CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN: BHM	PROJ NO: 19369-002-00



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RGE			MATERIAL QUANTITIES								
BANK		KEY ME	IEMBERS RACKING		SLASH MATERIAL	PILE					
DAINK		30' LENGT	ROOTWAD H AND 14" BH (EACH)	MIN 10' LENGTH 4" TO 10" DIA (EACH)		LENGTH 4" TO 10" DIA		LENGTH 4" TO 10" DIA		CY	8' LENGTH 8" DIA. (EACH)
			8		24	6	6				
FLOW	C	CONTROL POINTS (BOTTOM OF UPSTREAM FOOTE MIDDLE OF LOG)			EAM FOOTER	LOG,					
	REF	RUCTURE FERENCE UMBER	NORTHING	G (FT)	EAST	ING (FT)	ELEVATION (FT)				
, 		B1	674958	3.5	8835507.8		2723.4				
DINT		B2	674863	3.9	8835620.9		2725.6				
		B3	674982	2.0	883	5628.6	2726.4				
OG		B4	675115	5.0	8835734.8		2726.6				
		B5	675044.0		8835868.9		2725.8				
		B6	675187	7.0	8835866.7		2726.0				
RADE	В7		675306.0		883	5899.7	2727.8				
A-A'		B8	675450	0.0	883	5834.1	2728.3				

PURPOSE:

INCREASES POOL DEPTH.

• SLOWS LATERAL MIGRATION.

REDUCES BANK EROSION.

L HABITAT DETAILS			5.3
	SHEET NO).	
GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED	RSC/JRS	DATE: 4.27.2018
FINAL DESIGN			SHEET 17 OF 20
Y CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN:	BHM	PROJ NO: 19369-002-00

WILLOW TRENCH HAWTHORNE PLANTING **RIPARIAN FENCING / BUFFER ZONE** VERTICAL POST ARRAY BANK ROOTWADS RESEED DISTURBED AREAS LONGITUDINAL LOGS WITHIN FLOODPLAIN WITH **RIPARIAN SEEDING MIX RIPARIAN SEED MIX** AND PLANTINGS PLANTING NOTES: PLANTING LOCATIONS AND DENSITIES WILL BE DIRECTED BY THE USWCD STAFF ON-SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION PLACE HAWTHORNS ALONG OUTER MARGINS OF WETLAND PLACE COTTONWOODS ABOVE 2-YR WSEL AND BELOW 2730 FT PLACE DOGWOODS IN AND AROUND THE VERTICAL POST ARRAYS AND SLIGHTLY **BELOW 2-YR WSEL** WILLOW TRENCHES PLACE WATER BIRCH ALONG HIGH-FLOW CHANNELS BELOW THE 2-YR WSEL ADD WILLOW STAKES IN LWM STRUCTURES **RIPARIAN SEEDING MIX** PASTURE SEEDING MIX 15 LB / ACRE 12LB / ACRE 2.3 ACRES TO COVER 8.1 ACRES PASTURE SEEDING 34.5 LB SEED MIX 97.2 LBS SEED MIX **Common Name** Mix% Mix% Common Name BANKFULL CHANNEL 5.5 Tufted Hairgrass Orchardgrass 26.7 Nebraska Sedge 4.1 Tall Fescue 23.3 PROPOSED GRADE 4.1 26.7 Small Fruited Bulrush Perennial Ryegrass 20.5 13.3 Idaho Fescue Meadow Brome 24.6 10 Blue Wildrye White Clover 21.9 Mountain Brome **Basin Wildrye** 17.8 EXCAVATE TRENCH – MATCH ELEVATION OF CHANNEL CENTERLINE Western Yarrow 0.5 WILLOW TRENCH DETAIL Lewis Flax NO. DATE BY REVISION GEOENGINEERS Union 523 EAST SECOND AVENUE : SPOKANE, WA 99202 : 509-363-3125 : WWW.GEOENGINEERS.COM

LEGEND

BRIDGE

Sheets are projected in Oregon State Plane, North, International feet. North American

Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88).

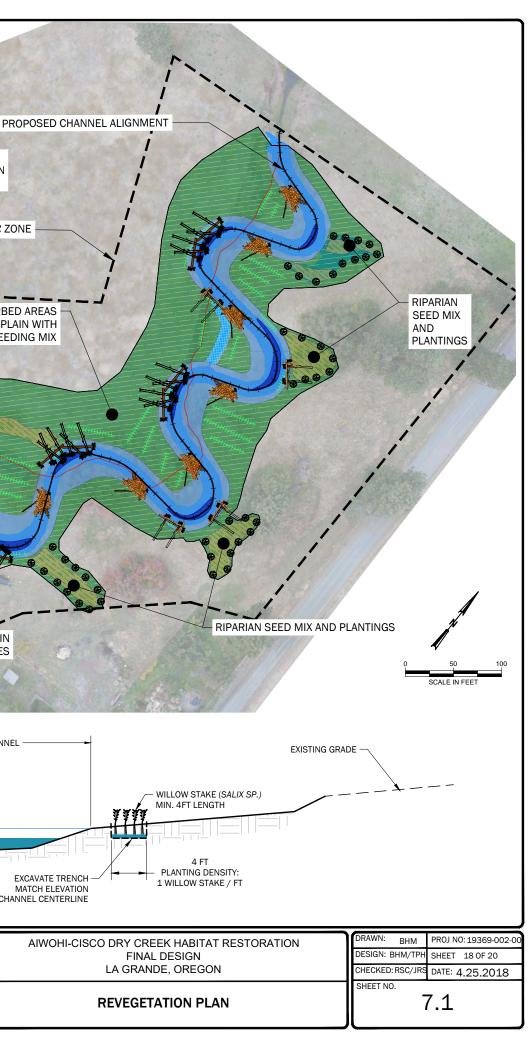
Existing topography and Aerial Imagery provided by RSI, October 2017. Inundation boundaries modeled in HEC-RAS V. 5.0.3. 2-yr discharge is equal to 233 cfs.

PLANTINGS					
ZONE	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SPACING (FT O.C.)	QUANTITY	
UPLAND	PONDEROSA PINE	1 GAL	50 FT 0.C.	70	
	RED ELEDERBERRY	1 GAL	20 FT 0.C.	56	
	WOODS ROSE	1 GAL	20 FT 0.C.	56	
RIPARIAN	GOLDEN CURRANT	1 GAL	20 FT 0.C.	56	
	BLACK COTTONWOOD	1 GAL	20 FT 0.C.	56	
	WATER BIRCH	1 GAL	20 FT LINEAR	30	
	WILLOW	STAKE	1 FT LINEAR	1340	
	RED OSIER DOGWOOD	STAKE	5 FT 0.C.	120	
WETLAND	SEDGE (CAREX SP)	10 CU PLUG	10 FT O.C.	108	
WEILAND	BLACK HAWTHORNE	1 GAL	15 FT LINEAR	52	



RESEED DISTURBED AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE INSET FLOODPLAIN

WITH PASTURE SEEDING MIX



HIP 4 GENERAL AQUATIC CONSERVATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO ALL ACTIONS

THE ACTIVITIES COVERED UNDER THE HIPIII ARE INTENDED TO PROTECT AND RESTORE FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT WITH LONG-TERM BENEFITS TO ESA-LISTED SPECIES. TO MINIMIZE THESE SHORT-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS AND MAKE THEM PREDICTABLE FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROGRAMMATIC ANALYSIS, BPA WILL INCLUDE IN ALL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THIS HIP III PROPOSED ACTION THE FOLLOWING GENERAL CONSERVATION MEASURES (DEVELOPED IN COORDINATION WITH USEWS AND NMES).

PROJECT DESIGN AND SITE PREPARATION.

1) STATE AND FEDERAL PERMITS. ALL APPLICABLE REGULATORY PERMITS AND OFFICIAL PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS WILL BE OBTAINED BEFORE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION. THESE PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, AND THE APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCY REMOVAL AND FILL PERMIT, USACE CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) 404 PERMITS, AND CWA SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS.

2) TIMING OF IN-WATER WORK. APPROPRIATE STATE (OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (ODFW), WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (WDFW), IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (IDFG). AND MONTANA FISH WILDLIFE AND PARKS (MFWP)) GUIDELINES FOR TIMING OF IN-WATER WORK WINDOWS (IWW) WILL BE FOLLOWED. A) BULL TROUT - WHILE UTILIZING THE APPROPRIATE STATE DESIGNATED IN-WATER WORK PERIOD WILL LESSEN THE RISK TO BULL TROUT, THIS ALONE MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT LOCAL BULL TROUT POPULATIONS. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IF WORK IS OCCURRING IN SPAWNING AND REARING AREAS BECAUSE EGGS, ALEVIN, AND FRY ARE IN THE SUBSTRATE OR CLOSELY ASSOCIATED HABITATS NEARLY YEAR ROUND. SOME AREAS MAY NOT HAVE DESIGNATED IN-WATER WORK WINDOWS FOR BULL TROUT OR IF THEY DO. THEY MAY CONFLICT WITH WORK WINDOWS FOR SALMON AND STEELHEAD. IF THIS IS THE CASE, OR IF PROPOSED WORK IS TO OCCUR WITHIN BULL TROUT SPAWNING AND REARING HABITATS, PROJECT PROPONENTS WILL CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE USFWS FIELD OFFICE TO INSURE THAT ALL REASONABLE IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES ARE CONSIDERED AND AN APPROPRIATE IN-WATER WORK WINDOW IS BEING USED TO MINIMIZE PROJECT EFFECTS.

B) LAMPREY - THE PROJECT SPONSOR AND/OR THEIR CONTRACTORS WILL AVOID WORKING IN STREAM OR RIVER CHANNELS THAT CONTAIN PACIFIC LAMPREY FROM MARCH 1 TO JULY 1 IN LOW TO MID ELEVATION REACHES (<5,000 FEET). IN HIGH ELEVATION REACHES (>5,000 FEET), THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL AVOID WORKING IN STREAM OR RIVER CHANNELS FROM MARCH 1 TO AUGUST 1. IF EITHER TIMEFRAME IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH OTHER OBJECTIVES, THE AREA WILL BE SURVEYED FOR NESTS AND LAMPREY PRESENCE, AND AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE. IF LAMPREYS ARE KNOWN TO EXIST. THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL UTILIZE DEWATERING AND SALVAGE PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO PACIFIC LAMPREY (2010).

C) EXCEPTIONS TO ODFW, WDFW, MFWP, OR IDFG IN-WATER WORK WINDOWS WILL BE REQUESTED THROUGH THE VARIANCE PROCESS (PAGE 2).

3) CONTAMINANTS. THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL COMPLETE A SITE ASSESSMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE, QUANTITY, AND EXTENT OF ANY POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION FOR ANY ACTION THAT INVOLVES EXCAVATION OF MORE THAN 20 CUBIC YARDS OF MATERIAL

A) A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE RECORDS, SUCH AS FORMER SITE USE, BUILDING PLANS, AND RECORDS OF ANY PRIOR CONTAMINATION EVENTS;

B) A SITE VISIT TO INSPECT THE AREAS USED FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND THE CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY:

C) INTERVIEWS WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE, SUCH AS SITE OWNERS, OPERATORS, AND OCCUPANTS, NEIGHBORS, OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; AND

D) A SUMMARY, STORED WITH THE PROJECT FILE THAT INCLUDES AN ASSESSMENT OF THE

LIKELIHOOD THAT CONTAMINANTS ARE PRESENT AT THE SITE, BASED ON ITEMS 4(A) THROUGH 4(C)

4) SITE LAYOUT AND FLAGGING. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE ACTION AREA WILL BE CLEARLY FLAGGED TO IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING

A) SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS, SUCH AS AREAS BELOW ORDINARY HIGH WATER, SPAWNING AREAS, SPRINGS, AND WETLANDS:

B) EQUIPMENT ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS;

C) ROAD AND STREAM CROSSING ALIGNMENTS;

D) STAGING, STORAGE, AND STOCKPILE AREAS; AND

E) NO-SPRAY AREAS AND BUFFERS.

DATE

NO

BY

5) TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS.

A) EXISTING ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS WILL BE PREFERENTIALLY USED WHENEVER

REASONABLE, AND THE NUMBER AND LENGTH OF TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS THROUGH RIPARIAN AREAS AND FLOODPLAINS WILL BE MINIMIZED TO LESSEN SOIL DISTURBANCE AND COMPACTION, AND IMPACTS TO VEGETATION.

B) TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS WILL NOT BE BUILT ON SLOPES WHERE GRADE, SOIL, OR OTHER FEATURES SUGGEST A LIKELIHOOD OF EXCESSIVE EROSION OR FAILURE. IF SLOPES ARE STEEPER THAN 30%, THEN THE ROAD WILL BE DESIGNED BY A CIVIL ENGINEER WITH EXPERIENCE IN STEEP ROAD DESIGN.

C) THE REMOVAL OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS WILL BE MINIMIZED. WHEN TEMPORARY VEGETATION REMOVAL IS REQUIRED, VEGETATION WILL BE CUT AT GROUND LEVEL (NOT GRUBBED).

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D) AT PROJECT COMPLETION, ALL TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS WILL BE OBLITERATED, AND THE SOIL WILL BE STABILIZED AND REVEGETATED. ROAD AND PATH OBLITERATION REFERS TO THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE DEGREE OF DECOMMISSIONING AND INVOLVES DECOMPACTING THE SURFACE AND DITCH, PULLING THE FILL MATERIAL ONTO THE RUNNING SURFACE, AND RESHAPING TO MATCH THE ORIGINAL CONTOUR

E) TEMPORARY ROADS AND PATHS IN WET AREAS OR AREAS PRONE TO FLOODING WILL BE OBLITERATED BY THE END OF THE IN-WATER WORK WINDOW.

6) TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSINGS.

A) EXISTING STREAM CROSSINGS WILL BE PREFERENTIALLY USED WHENEVER REASONABLE, AND THE NUMBER OF TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSINGS WILL BE MINIMIZED.

B) TEMPORARY BRIDGES AND CULVERTS WILL BE INSTALLED TO ALLOW FOR EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE CROSSING OVER PERENNIAL STREAMS DURING CONSTRUCTION. TREATED WOOD SHALL

NOT BE USED ON TEMPORARY BRIDGE CROSSINGS OR IN LOCATIONS IN CONTACT WITH OR OVER WATER C) EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES WILL CROSS THE STREAM IN THE WET ONLY WHERE:

I. THE STREAMBED IS BEDROCK: OR

II. MATS OR OFF-SITE LOGS ARE PLACED IN THE STREAM AND USED AS A CROSSING. D) VEHICLES AND MACHINERY WILL CROSS STREAMS AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE MAIN CHANNEL WHEREVER POSSIBLE

E) THE LOCATION OF THE TEMPORARY CROSSING WILL AVOID AREAS THAT MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF CHANNEL RE-ROUTING OR AVULSION.

F) POTENTIAL SPAWNING HABITAT (I.E., POOL TAILOUTS) AND POOLS WILL BE AVOIDED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE.

G) NO STREAM CROSSINGS WILL OCCUR AT ACTIVE SPAWNING SITES, WHEN HOLDING ADULT LISTED FISH ARE PRESENT, OR WHEN EGGS OR ALEVINS ARE IN THE GRAVEL. THE APPROPRIATE STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCY WILL BE CONTACTED FOR SPECIFIC TIMING INFORMATION. H) AFTER PROJECT COMPLETION, TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSINGS WILL BE OBLITERATED AND THE STREAM CHANNEL AND BANKS RESTORED

7) STAGING, STORAGE, AND STOCKPILE AREAS.

A) STAGING AREAS (USED FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT STORAGE, VEHICLE STORAGE, FUELING, SERVICING, AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE) WILL BE 150 FEET OR MORE FROM ANY NATURAL WATER BODY OR WETLAND, OR ON AN ADJACENT, ESTABLISHED ROAD AREA IN A LOCATION AND MANNER THAT WILL PRECLUDE EROSION INTO OR CONTAMINATION OF THE STREAM OR FLOODPLAIN.

B) NATURAL MATERIALS USED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF AQUATIC RESTORATION, SUCH AS LARGE WOOD, GRAVEL, AND BOULDERS, MAY BE STAGED WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN. C) ANY LARGE WOOD, TOPSOIL, AND NATIVE CHANNEL MATERIAL DISPLACED BY CONSTRUCTION WILL BE STOCKPILED FOR USE DURING SITE RESTORATION AT A SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AND

FI AGGED AREA D) ANY MATERIAL NOT USED IN RESTORATION, AND NOT NATIVE TO THE FLOODPLAIN, WILL BE

REMOVED TO A LOCATION OUTSIDE OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN FOR DISPOSAL.

8) EQUIPMENT. MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES WILL BE SELECTED, OPERATED, AND MAINTAINED IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT (E.G., MINIMALLY-SIZED, LOW PRESSURE TIRES; MINIMAL HARD-TURN PATHS FOR TRACKED VEHICLES; TEMPORARY MATS OR PLATES WITHIN WET AREAS OR ON SENSITIVE SOILS). ALL VEHICLES AND OTHER MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT WILL BE:

A) STORED, FUELED, AND MAINTAINED IN A VEHICLE STAGING AREA PLACED 150 FEET OR MORE FROM ANY NATURAL WATER BODY OR WETLAND OR ON AN ADJACENT, ESTABLISHED ROAD AREA; B) REFUELED IN A VEHICLE STAGING AREA PLACED 150 FEET OR MORE FROM A NATURAL WATERBODY OR WETLAND, OR IN AN ISOLATED HARD ZONE, SUCH AS A PAVED PARKING LOT OR ADJACENT, ESTABLISHED ROAD (THIS MEASURE APPLIES ONLY TO GAS-POWERED EQUIPMENT WITH TANKS LARGER THAN 5 GALLONS):

C) BIODEGRADABLE LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS SHALL BE USED ON EQUIPMENT OPERATING IN AND ADJACENT TO THE STREAM CHANNEL AND LIVE WATER.

D) INSPECTED DAILY FOR FLUID LEAKS BEFORE LEAVING THE VEHICLE STAGING AREA FOR OPERATION WITHIN 150 FEET OF ANY NATURAL WATER BODY OR WETLAND; AND

E) THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE OPERATION BELOW ORDINARY HIGH WATER, AND AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY DURING OPERATION, TO REMAIN GREASE FREE.

9) EROSION CONTROL. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE PREPARED AND CARRIED OUT, COMMENSURATE IN SCOPE WITH THE ACTION, THAT MAY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: A) TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROLS.

I. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROLS WILL BE IN PLACE BEFORE ANY SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION OF THE ACTION SITE AND APPROPRIATELY INSTALLED DOWNSLOPE OF PROJECT ACTIVITY WITHIN THE RIPARIAN BUFFER AREA UNTIL SITE REHABILITATION IS COMPLETE.

II. IF THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR ERODED SEDIMENT TO ENTER THE STREAM, SEDIMENT BARRIERS WILL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

III. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MAY INCLUDE FIBER WATTLES, SILT FENCES, JUTE MATTING, WOOD FIBER MULCH AND SOIL BINDER, OR GEOTEXTILES AND GEOSYNTHETIC FABRIC



OF THE EXPOSED HEIGHT OF THE CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE REMOVED.

B) EMERGENCY EROSION CONTROLS. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS FOR EMERGENCY EROSION CONTROL WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE WORK SITE:

10) DUST ABATEMENT, THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE DUST CONTROL MEASURES BY CONSIDERING SOIL TYPE, EQUIPMENT USAGE, PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION, AND THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY OTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES. IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA WILL BE FOLLOWED: A) WORK WILL BE SEQUENCED AND SCHEDULED TO REDUCE EXPOSED BARE SOIL SUBJECT TO WIND EROSION.

B) DUST-ABATEMENT ADDITIVES AND STABILIZATION CHEMICALS (TYPICALLY MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE, CALCIUM CHLORIDE SALTS, OR LIGNINSULFONATE) WILL NOT BE APPLIED WITHIN 25 FEET OF WATER OR A STREAM CHANNEL AND WILL BE APPLIED SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THEY WILL ENTER STREAMS, APPLICATIONS OF LIGNINSULFONATE WILL BE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM RATE OF 0.5 GALLONS PER SQUARE YARD OF ROAD SURFACE, ASSUMING A 50:50 (LIGNINSULFONATE TO WATER) SOLUTION.

C) APPLICATION OF DUST ABATEMENT CHEMICALS WILL BE AVOIDED DURING OR JUST BEFORE WET WEATHER, AND AT STREAM CROSSINGS OR OTHER AREAS THAT COULD RESULT IN UNFILTERED DELIVERY OF THE DUST ABATEMENT MATERIALS TO A WATERBODY (TYPICALLY THESE WOULD BE AREAS WITHIN 25 FEET OF A WATERBODY OR STREAM CHANNEL; DISTANCES MAY BE GREATER WHERE VEGETATION IS SPARSE OR SLOPES ARE STEEP). D) SPILL CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT WILL BE AVAILABLE DURING APPLICATION OF DUST

ABATEMENT CHEMICALS.

E) PETROLEUM-BASED PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE USED FOR DUST ABATEMENT. 11) SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTER MEASURES. THE USE OF MECHANIZED MACHINERY INCREASES THE RISK FOR ACCIDENTAL SPILLS OF FUEL, LUBRICANTS, HYDRAULIC FLUID. OR OTHER CONTAMINANTS INTO THE RIPARIAN ZONE OR DIRECTLY INTO THE WATER. ADDITIONALLY, UNCURED CONCRETE AND FORM MATERIALS ADJACENT TO THE ACTIVE STREAM CHANNEL MAY RESULT IN ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE INTO THE WATER. THESE CONTAMINANTS CAN DEGRADE HABITAT, AND INJURE OR KILL AQUATIC FOOD ORGANISMS AND ESA-LISTED SPECIES. THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING MEASURES: A) A DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THAT WILL BE USED, INCLUDING INVENTORY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING PROCEDURES WILL BE AVAILABLE ON-SITE. B) WRITTEN PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE AGENCIES WILL BE POSTED AT THE WORK SITE C) SPILL CONTAINMENT KITS (INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL) ADEQUATE FOR THE TYPES AND QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USED AT THE SITE WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE WORK SITE. D) WORKERS WILL BE TRAINED IN SPILL CONTAINMENT PROCEDURES AND WILL BE INFORMED OF THE LOCATION OF SPILL CONTAINMENT KITS E) ANY WASTE LIQUIDS GENERATED AT THE STAGING AREAS WILL BE TEMPORARILY STORED UNDER AN IMPERVIOUS COVER, SUCH AS A TARPAULIN, UNTIL THEY CAN BE PROPERLY TRANSPORTED TO AND DISPOSED OF AT A FACILITY THAT IS APPROVED FOR RECEIPT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

MATERIAL ADHERES TO THE SURFACE. BE INSPECTED FOR AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES.

IV. SOIL STABILIZATION UTILIZING WOOD FIBER MULCH AND TACKIFIER (HYDRO-APPLIED) MAY BE USED TO REDUCE EROSION OF BARE SOIL IF THE MATERIALS ARE NOXIOUS WEED FREE AND NONTOXIC TO AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS, SOIL MICROORGANISMS, AND VEGETATION. V. SEDIMENT WILL BE REMOVED FROM EROSION CONTROLS ONCE IT HAS REACHED 1/3

VI. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED AFTER CONSTRUCTION, TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL

I. A SUPPLY OF SEDIMENT CONTROL MATERIALS; AND

II. AN OIL-ABSORBING FLOATING BOOM WHENEVER SURFACE WATER IS PRESENT.

12) INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL. THE FOLLOWING MEASURES WILL BE FOLLOWED TO AVOID INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE PLANTS AND NOXIOUS WEEDS INTO PROJECT AREAS:

A) PRIOR TO ENTERING THE SITE. ALL VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE POWER WASHED. ALLOWED TO FULLY DRY, AND INSPECTED TO MAKE SURE NO PLANTS, SOIL, OR OTHER ORGANIC

B) WATERCRAFT, WADERS, BOOTS, AND ANY OTHER GEAR TO BE USED IN OR NEAR WATER WILL

C) WADING BOOTS WITH FELT SOLES ARE NOT TO BE USED DUE TO THEIR PROPENSITY FOR AIDING IN THE TRANSFER OF INVASIVE SPECIES.

ERAL CONSERVATION & INTATION MEASURES	SHEET N	o. 8	3.1
GRANDE, OREGON	CHECKED	D: RSC/JRS	DATE: 4.25.2018
FINAL DESIGN			SHEET 19 OF 20
CREEK HABITAT RESTORATION	DRAWN:	BHM	PROJ NO: 19369-002-00

WORK AREA ISOLATION & FISH SALVAGE.

ANY WORK AREA WITHIN THE WETTED CHANNEL WILL BE ISOLATED FROM THE ACTIVE STREAM WHENEVER ESA-LISTED FISH ARE REASONABLY CERTAIN TO BE PRESENT, OR IF THE WORK AREA IS LESS THAN 300-FEET UPSTREAM FROM KNOWN SPAWNING HABITATS. WHEN WORK AREA ISOLATION IS REQUIRED, DESIGN PLANS WILL INCLUDE ALL ISOLATION ELEMENTS, FISH RELEASE AREAS, AND, WHEN A PUMP IS USED TO DEWATER THE ISOLATION AREA AND FISH ARE PRESENT, A FISH SCREEN THAT MEETS NMFS'S FISH SCREEN CRITERIA (NMFS 2011, OR MOST CURRENT). WORK AREA ISOLATION AND FISH CAPTURE ACTIVITIES WILL OCCUR DURING PERIODS OF THE COOLEST AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURES POSSIBLE. NORMALLY EARLY IN THE MORNING VERSUS LATE IN THE DAY, AND DURING CONDITIONS APPROPRIATE TO MINIMIZE STRESS AND DEATH OF SPECIES PRESENT.

- NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE, 2011, ANADROMOUS SALMONID PASSAGE FACILITY DESIGN. NORTHWEST REGION. AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:

HTTP://WWW.NWR.NOAA.GOV/SALMON-HYDROPOWER/FERC/UPLOAD/FISH-PASSAGE-DESIGN.PDF

- U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. 2010. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO PACIFIC LAMPREY.

HTTP://WWW.FWS.GOV/PACIFIC/FISHERIES/SPHABCON/LAMPREY/PDF/BEST%20MANAGEMENT%20PRACTICES%20FOR%20PACIFIC% 20LAMPREY%20APRIL%202010%20VERSION.PDF

FOR SALVAGE OPERATIONS IN KNOWN BULL TROUT SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT, ELECTROFISHING SHALL ONLY OCCUR FROM MAY 1 TO JULY 31. NO ELECTROFISHING WILL OCCUR IN ANY BULL TROUT OCCUPIED HABITAT AFTER AUGUST 15. BULL TROUT ARE VERY TEMPERATURE SENSITIVE AND GENERALLY SHOULD NOT BE ELECTROSHOCKED OR OTHERWISE HANDLED WHEN TEMPERATURES EXCEED 15 DEGREES CELSIUS. SALVAGE ACTIVITIES SHOULD TAKE PLACE DURING PERIODS OF THE COOLEST AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURES POSSIBLE, NORMALLY EARLY IN THE MORNING VERSUS LATE IN THE DAY, AND DURING CONDITIONS APPROPRIATE TO MINIMIZE STRESS TO FISH SPECIES PRESENT. SALVAGE OPERATIONS WILL FOLLOW THE ORDERING, METHODOLOGIES, AND CONSERVATION MEASURES SPECIFIED BELOW IN STEPS 1 THROUGH 6. STEPS 1 AND 2 WILL BE IMPLEMENTED FOR ALL PROJECTS WHERE WORK AREA ISOLATION IS NECESSARY ACCORDING TO CONDITIONS ABOVE. ELECTROFISHING (STEP 3) CAN BE IMPLEMENTED TO ENSURE ALL FISH HAVE BEEN REMOVED FOLLOWING STEPS 1 AND 2, OR WHEN OTHER MEANS OF FISH CAPTURE MAY NOT BE FEASIBLE OR EFFECTIVE. DEWATERING AND REWATERING (STEPS 4 AND 5) WILL BE IMPLEMENTED UNLESS WETTED IN-STREAM WORK IS DEEMED TO BE MINIMALLY HARMFUL TO FISH, AND IS BENEFICIAL TO OTHER AQUATIC SPECIES. DEWATERING WILL NOT BE CONDUCTED IN AREAS KNOWN TO BE OCCUPIED BY LAMPREY. UNLESS LAMPREYS ARE SALVAGED USING GUIDANCE SET FORTH IN US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (2010)3.

1) ISOLATE.

A) BLOCK NETS WILL BE INSTALLED AT UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM LOCATIONS AND MAINTAINED IN A SECURED POSITION TO EXCLUDE FISH FROM ENTERING THE PROJECT AREA.

B) BLOCK NETS WILL BE SECURED TO THE STREAM CHANNEL BED AND BANKS UNTIL FISH CAPTURE AND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE. BLOCK NETS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT TO EXCLUDE FISH.

C) IF BLOCK NETS REMAIN IN PLACE MORE THAN ONE DAY, THE NETS WILL BE MONITORED AT LEAST DAILY TO ENSURE THEY ARE SECURED TO THE BANKS AND FREE OF ORGANIC ACCUMULATION. IF THE PROJECT IS WITHIN BULL TROUT SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT. THE BLOCK NETS MUST BE CHECKED EVERY FOUR HOURS FOR FISH IMPINGEMENT ON THE

NET. LESS FREQUENT INTERVALS MUST BE APPROVED THROUGH A VARIANCE REQUEST. D) NETS WILL BE MONITORED HOURLY ANYTIME THERE IS INSTREAM DISTURBANCE

2) SALVAGE. AS DESCRIBED BELOW, FISH TRAPPED WITHIN THE ISOLATED WORK AREA WILL BE CAPTURED TO MINIMIZE THE RISK OF INJURY, THEN RELEASED AT A SAFE SITE: A) REMOVE AS MANY FISH AS POSSIBLE PRIOR TO DEWATERING.

B) DURING DEWATERING, ANY REMAINING FISH WILL BE COLLECTED BY HAND OR DIP NETS. C) SEINES WITH A MESH SIZE TO ENSURE CAPTURE OF THE RESIDING ESA-LISTED FISH WILL BE USED

D) MINNOW TRAPS WILL BE LEFT IN PLACE OVERNIGHT AND USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SFINING

E) IF BUCKETS ARE USED TO TRANSPORT FISH:

I. THE TIME FISH ARE IN A TRANSPORT BUCKET WILL BE LIMITED, AND WILL BE RELEASED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE;

II. THE NUMBER OF FISH WITHIN A BUCKET WILL BE LIMITED BASED ON SIZE, AND FISH WILL BE OF RELATIVELY COMPARABLE SIZE TO MINIMIZE PREDATION; III. AERATORS FOR BUCKETS WILL BE USED OR THE BUCKET WATER WILL BE FREQUENTLY CHANGED WITH COLD CLEAR WATER AT 15 MINUTE OR MORE FREQUENT INTERVALS.

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IV. BUCKETS WILL BE KEPT IN SHADED AREAS OR WILL BE COVERED BY A CANOPY IN EXPOSED AREAS.

V. DEAD FISH WILL NOT BE STORED IN TRANSPORT BUCKETS, BUT WILL BE LEFT ON THE STREAM BANK TO AVOID MORTALITY COUNTING ERRORS.

F) AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE (ESPECIALLY FOR TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE BULL TROUT), FISH WILL BE RELEASED IN AN AREA THAT PROVIDES ADEQUATE COVER AND FLOW REFUGE UPSTREAM RELEASE IS GENERALLY PREFERRED, BUT FISH RELEASED DOWNSTREAM WILL BE SUFFICIENTLY OUTSIDE OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

G) SALVAGE WILL BE SUPERVISED BY A QUALIFIED FISHERIES BIOLOGIST EXPERIENCED WITH WORK AREA ISOLATION AND COMPETENT TO ENSURE THE SAFE HANDLING OF ALL FISH.

3) ELECTROFISHING. ELECTROFISHING WILL BE USED ONLY AFTER OTHER SALVAGE METHODS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED OR WHEN OTHER MEANS OF FISH CAPTURE ARE DETERMINED TO NOT BE FEASIBLE OR EFFECTIVE. IF ELECTROFISHING WILL BE USED TO CAPTURE FISH FOR SALVAGE, THE SALVAGE OPERATION WILL BE LED BY AN EXPERIENCED FISHERIES BIOLOGIST AND THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES WILL BE FOLLOWED:

A) THE NMFS'S ELECTROFISHING GUIDELINES (NMFS 2000).

B) ONLY DIRECT CURRENT (DC) OR PULSED DIRECT CURRENT (PDC) WILL BE USED AND CONDUCTIVITY MUST BE TESTED.

I. IF CONDUCTIVITY IS LESS THAN 100 MS, VOLTAGE RANGES FROM 900 TO 1100 WILL BE USED

II. FOR CONDUCTIVITY RANGES BETWEEN 100 TO 300 MS, VOLTAGE RANGES WILL BE 500 TO 800.

III. FOR CONDUCTIVITY GREATER THAN 300 MS, VOLTAGE WILL BE LESS THAN 400. C) ELECTROFISHING WILL BEGIN WITH A MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH AND RECOMMENDED VOLTAGE AND THEN GRADUALLY INCREASE TO THE POINT WHERE FISH ARE IMMOBILIZED. D) THE ANODE WILL NOT INTENTIONALLY CONTACT FISH.

E) ELECTROFISHING SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED WHEN THE WATER CONDITIONS ARE TURBID AND VISIBILITY IS POOR. THIS CONDITION MAY BE EXPERIENCED WHEN THE SAMPLER CANNOT SEE THE STREAM BOTTOM IN ONE FOOT OF WATER.

F) IF MORTALITY OR OBVIOUS INJURY (DEFINED AS DARK BANDS ON THE BODY, SPINAL DEFORMATIONS, DE-SCALING OF 25% OR MORE OF BODY, AND TORPIDITY OR INABILITY TO MAINTAIN UPRIGHT ATTITUDE AFTER SUFFICIENT RECOVERY TIME) OCCURS DURING ELECTROFISHING, OPERATIONS WILL BE IMMEDIATELY DISCONTINUED, MACHINE SETTINGS, WATER TEMPERATURE AND CONDUCTIVITY CHECKED, AND PROCEDURES ADJUSTED OR ELECTROFISHING POSTPONED TO REDUCE MORTALITY.

4) DEWATER, DEWATERING, WHEN NECESSARY, WILL BE CONDUCTED OVER A SUFFICIENT PERIOD OF TIME TO ALLOW SPECIES TO NATURALLY MIGRATE OUT OF THE WORK AREA AND WILL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST LINEAR EXTENT PRACTICABLE.

A) DIVERSION AROUND THE CONSTRUCTION SITE MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH A COFFER DAM AND A BY-PASS CULVERT OR PIPE, OR A LINED, NON-ERODIBLE DIVERSION DITCH. WHERE GRAVITY FEED IS NOT POSSIBLE, A PUMP MAY BE USED, BUT MUST BE OPERATED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO AVOID REPETITIVE DEWATERING AND REWATERING OF THE SITE. IMPOUNDMENT BEHIND THE COFFERDAM MUST OCCUR SLOWLY THROUGH THE TRANSITION. WHILE CONSTANT FLOW IS DELIVERED TO THE DOWNSTREAM REACHES.

B) ALL PUMPS WILL HAVE FISH SCREENS TO AVOID JUVENILE FISH IMPINGEMENT OR ENTRAINMENT, AND WILL BE OPERATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NMFS'S CURRENT FISH SCREEN CRITERIA (NMFS 20114, OR MOST RECENT VERSION). IF THE PUMPING RATE EXCEEDS 3 CUBIC FEET SECOND (CFS), A NMFS HYDRO FISH PASSAGE REVIEW WILL BE NECESSARY

C) DISSIPATION OF FLOW ENERGY AT THE BYPASS OUTFLOW WILL BE PROVIDED TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO RIPARIAN VEGETATION OR STREAM CHANNEL.

D) SAFE REENTRY OF FISH INTO THE STREAM CHANNEL WILL BE PROVIDED, PREFERABLY INTO POOL HABITAT WITH COVER, IF THE DIVERSION ALLOWS FOR DOWNSTREAM FISH PASSAGE.

E) SEEPAGE WATER WILL BE PUMPED TO A TEMPORARY STORAGE AND TREATMENT SITE OR INTO UPLAND AREAS TO ALLOW WATER TO PERCOLATE THROUGH SOIL OR TO FILTER THROUGH VEGETATION PRIOR TO REENTERING THE STREAM CHANNEL

4 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE. 2011. ANADROMOUS SALMONID PASSAGE FACILITY DESIGN. NORTHWEST REGION. AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:

HTTP://WWW.NWR.NOAA.GOV/SALMON-HYDROPOWER/FERC/UPLOAD/FISH-PASSAGE-DESIGN.PDF 5) SALVAGE NOTICE. MONITORING AND RECORDING OF FISH PRESENCE, HANDLING, AND

MORTALITY MUST OCCUR DURING THE DURATION OF THE ISOLATION, SALVAGE, ELECTROFISHING, DEWATERING, AND REWATERING OPERATIONS, ONCE OPERATIONS ARE COMPLETED, A SALVAGE REPORT WILL DOCUMENT PROCEDURES USED, ANY FISH INJURIES OR DEATHS (INCLUDING NUMBERS OF FISH AFFECTED), AND CAUSES OF ANY DEATHS.



CONSTRUCTION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION CONSERVATION MEASURES.

1) FISH PASSAGE. FISH PASSAGE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR ANY ADULT OR JUVENILE FISH LIKELY TO BE PRESENT IN THE ACTION AREA DURING CONSTRUCTION, UNLESS PASSAGE DID NOT EXIST BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OR THE STREAM IS NATURALLY IMPASSABLE AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION. IF THE PROVISION OF TEMPORARY FISH PASSAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION WILL INCREASE NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON AQUATIC SPECIES OF INTEREST OR THEIR HABITAT, A VARIANCE CAN BE REQUESTED FROM THE NMFS BRANCH CHIEF AND THE FWS FIELD OFFICE SUPERVISOR. PERTINENT INFORMATION, SUCH AS THE SPECIES AFFECTED, LENGTH OF STREAM REACH AFFECTED, PROPOSED TIME FOR THE PASSAGE BARRIER, AND ALTERNATIVESCONSIDERED, WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE VARIANCE REQUEST.

2) CONSTRUCTION AND DISCHARGE WATER. A) SURFACE WATER MAY BE DIVERTED TO MEET CONSTRUCTION NEEDS, BUT ONLY IF DEVELOPED SOURCES ARE UNAVAILABLE OR INADEQUATE. B) DIVERSIONS WILL NOT EXCEED 10% OF THE AVAILABLE FLOW C) ALL CONSTRUCTION DISCHARGE WATER WILL BE COLLECTED AND TREATED USING THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY APPLICABLE TO SITE CONDITIONS. D) TREATMENTS TO REMOVE DEBRIS, NUTRIENTS, SEDIMENT, PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS, METALS AND OTHER POLLUTANTS LIKELY TO BE PRESENT WILL BE PROVIDED.

DATE

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RSC/JRS	DATE: 3.20.2018
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