

Jensen Pile Replacement # 1 (JPR-1)
Port of Friday Harbor

JPR-1 GENERAL NOTES:

1. All materials incorporated into the work shall be new and shall conform to good industry practices and workmanship.
2. Pile and treated wood disposal: Removed creosote treated pile sections shall be disposed of in a manner that precludes their further use. Piles will be cut into manageable lengths for transport and disposal in an approved upland location that meets the liner and leachate standards of the minimal functional standards, Chapter 173-304 WAC and that is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Contractor will provide the owner documentation of disposal with a statement of compliance.

PILE DRIVING:

1. All pile shall be driven to the minimum capacity and minimum penetration shown in the drawings. The contractor shall submit a pile driving plan including the proposed hammer (15,000 FT-LBS Min) and driving method for review and approval. All Pile driving shall meet the requirements of the permits issued for the project.
2. All pile driving shall be performed with the owner's representative present. All piling shall be marked in one-foot intervals with every five feet numbered starting at the bottom end of the pile.
3. Piles must be installed within two inches of the location shown on the drawings and one percent of plumb. Piles hitting obstacles and mis-aligned shall be removed and re-driven at no additional charge to the owner.
4. Following the completion of the pile driving, the contractor shall provide the following information to the owner (for submission to State and federal Agencies):
 - a. Actual dates and duration of pile driving.
 - b. Average number of piles installed per day and strikes per pile.
 - c. Total penetration for all piles.

Jensen Pile Replacement # 1 (JPR-1): PERMITS

The Port of Friday Harbor has obtained the following permits for JPR-1. The permits are attached to this document.

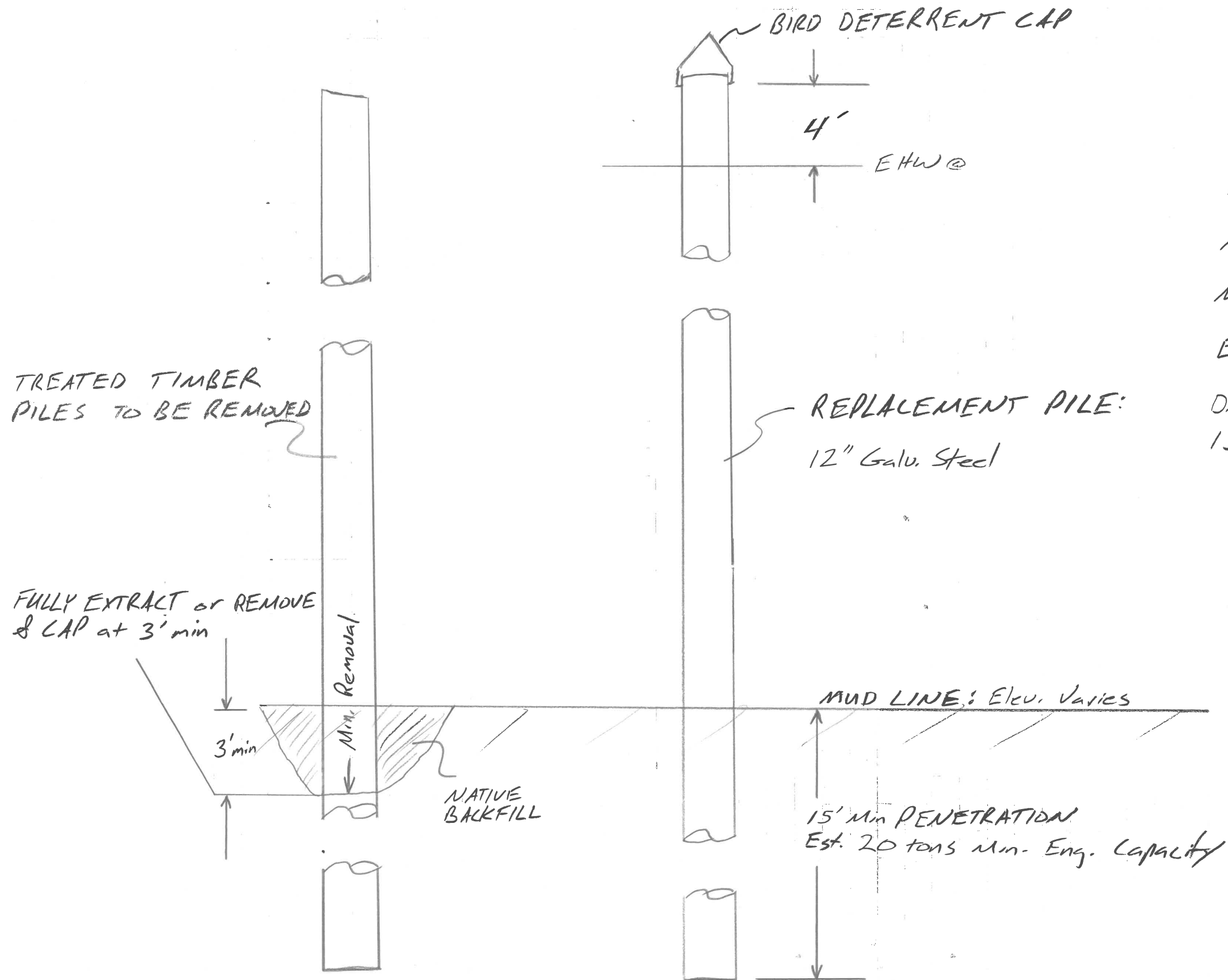
1) United States Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide 3 Permit
(permit # NWS-2020-630).

Expires: March 18, 2023

2) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hydraulic Project Approval(HPA)
(HPA permit # 2020-4-566+01 App ID 22041). Expires: July 26, 2025.

3) County of San Juan Shoreline Substantial Development Permit Exemption
(permit # 20-0041).

JPR-1



TIDAL INFORMATION

LAT: 48.52653
LON: -122.99896

EHW: 11.15'

MHW: 7.76'

MHW: 7.11'

MLLW: 0'

ELW: -4.15'

DATUM: PID-TR0703, "BM3"
13.89' NAVD88, Geod 18



Vicinity Map

Reference: NWS-2020-630

Applicant: Port of Friday Harbor

Adjacent Property Owners: See JARPA

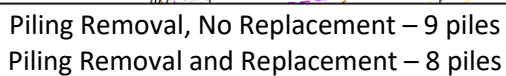
Location: 1293 Turn Point Rd
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

Lat/Lon: 48.52533 N / -122.99924 W

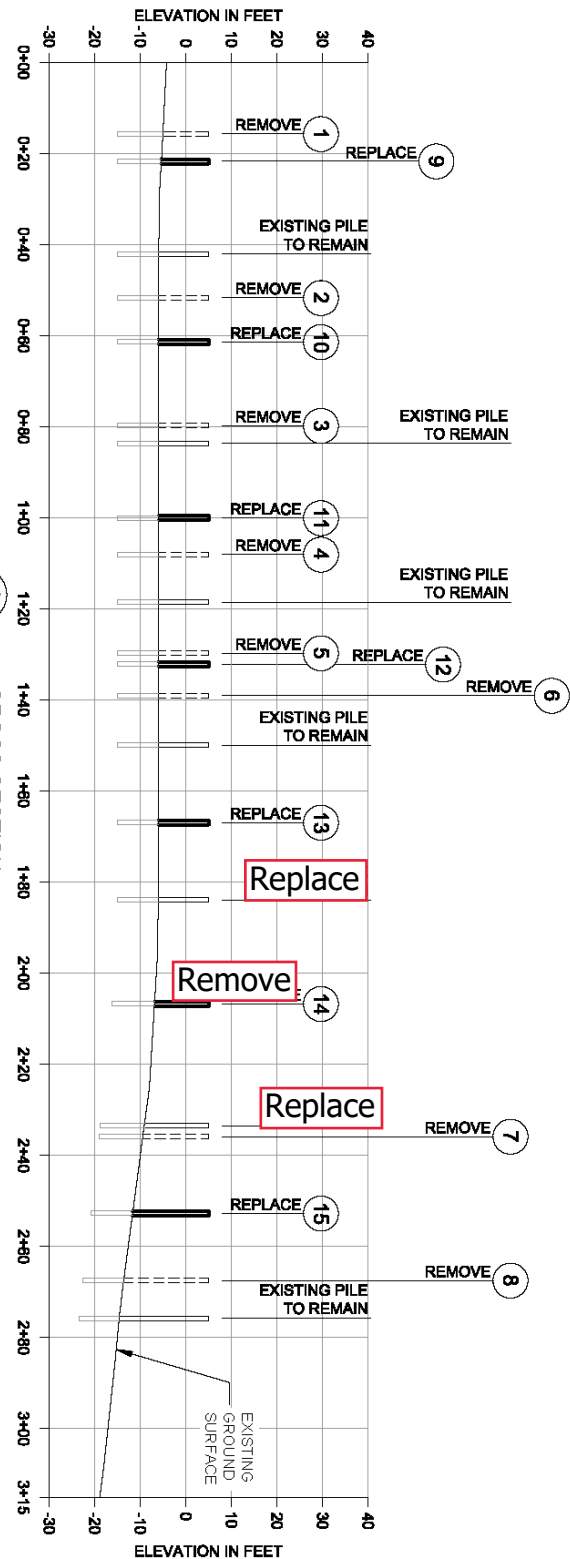
Page 1 of 3 Date: 7/7/2020

Emergency Pile Replacement and
Jacketing and Float Replacement

In: Shipyard Cove
Near: Friday Harbor
County: San Juan
State: WA



In: Shipyard Cove
Near: Friday Harbor
County: San Juan
State: WA



CROSS-SECTION
 PILING REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT
 SCALE IN FEET
 HORIZONTAL = VERTICAL
 0 40 80

LEGEND

EXISTING PILE TO BE REMOVED
 EXISTING PILE TO BE REPLACED
 EXISTING PILE TO REMAIN

WATER LEVELS (MLW)	
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW)	XX FT
MEAN LOW WATER (MLW)	-4.0 FT

Piling Removal and Replacement Cross Section

Reference: NWS-2020-630

Applicant: Port of Friday Harbor

Adjacent Property Owners: See JARPA

Location: 1293 Turn Point Rd
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

Lat/Lon: 48.52533 N / -122.99924W

Page 3 of 3 Date: 7/7/2020

Emergency Pile Replacement and
Jacketing and Float Replacement

In: Shipyard Cove
Near: Friday Harbor
County: San Juan
State: WA



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

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

Issued Date: July 27, 2020
Project End Date: July 26, 2025

Permit Number: 2020-4-566+01
FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A
Application ID: 22041

PERMITTEE	AUTHORIZED AGENT OR CONTRACTOR
Port of Friday Harbor ATTENTION: Todd Nicholson PO Box 889 Friday Harbor, WA 98250	Leon Environmental, LLC ATTENTION: Michelle Bahnick 8047 Burke Ave N Seattle, WA 98103

Project Name: Jensen's Emergency Marina Maintenance Project

Project Description: Critical maintenance work on the piling and floats located at the Port of Friday Harbor's recently acquired Jensen's Marina is required.

PROVISIONS

1. **TIMING LIMITATION:** Project activities may begin August 1, 2020 in order to conduct critical pile repairs during extreme low tide windows.
2. **APPROVED PLANS:** Work must be accomplished per plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, entitled "JENSEN'S EMERGENCY MARINA MAINTENANCE PROJECT," dated June 29, 2020, 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

3. **PRE- AND POST-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION:** You, your agent, or contractor 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, 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. **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), mail them to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife at Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234, or email them to the Habitat Biologist (HB) listed below within 30-days after the work is completed.
5. **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.

STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS AND EQUIPMENT

6. Establish the staging area (used for activities such as equipment storage, vehicle storage, fueling, servicing, and hazardous material storage) in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants like petroleum products, hydraulic



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fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.

7. Confine the use of equipment to specific access and work corridor shown in the approved plans.
8. Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs before using the equipment in or near the water.
9. Lubricants composed of biodegradable base oils such as vegetable oils, synthetic esters, and polyalkylene glycols are recommended for use in equipment operated in or near water.
10. Operate vessels with minimal propulsion power to avoid prop scour damage to the bed and marine vegetation habitats.
11. Operate vessels during tidal elevations that are adequate to prevent grounding of the barge.
12. Do not deploy anchors or spuds in seagrass or kelp.
13. Do not operate motorized equipment on the beach below the ordinary high water line.
14. Do not stockpile construction material waterward of the ordinary high water line.

CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT

15. Prevent contaminants from the project, such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials, from entering or leaching into waters of the state.
16. Use tarps or other methods to prevent treated wood, sawdust, trimmings, drill shavings and other debris from contacting the bed or waters of the state.

MARINA MAINTENANCE

17. This approval is for the repair/replacement of the existing structure(s) only and does not authorize the expansion of the structure(s).
18. The replacement floats shall result in a reduced footprint (3,880sf reduced to 3,320sf).
19. The replacement floats shall be fully grated and provide 2,500sf of unobstructed light penetration.
20. 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 www.wwpinstitute.org.

PILE REMOVAL, DRIVING

21. Remove the existing creosote pilings and dispose of them in an upland area above extreme high tide waters.
22. As specified in the approved plans, the replacement pilings must be steel pilings. TLP pilings may be sleeved with fiberglass jackets filled with marine grade epoxy grout.
23. Fit all pilings with devices to prevent perching by fish-eating birds.
24. The use of both a vibratory and/or an impact hammer is authorized for piling installation under this Hydraulic Project Approval, however a vibratory driver is preferred.
25. Sound attenuation methods are required for the driving or proofing of steel piles with an impact hammer below the ordinary high water line. For impact driving of steel piles that exceed the following criteria, a bubble curtain or other Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife approved sound attenuation device must be used. The specific criteria include sound pressure levels of:



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- a) Greater than or equal to 206 dB (one micropascal squared per second) peak,
- b) Greater than or equal to 187 dB (one micropascal squared per second) accumulated sound exposure level (SEL) for fish greater than or equal to 2 grams, and
- c) Greater than or equal to 183 dB (one micropascal squared per second) (SEL) for fish less than 2 grams.
- d) Install a bubble curtain around the pile during all driving operations to ensure proper sound attenuation. The bubble curtain must distribute air bubbles around 100 percent of the perimeter of the piling over the full length of the pile in the water column.

26. To avoid attracting fish to artificial light at night, limit impact pile driving to daylight hours whenever feasible.

27. Piling removal:

- a. Vibratory or direct pull extraction is the preferred method of pile removal.
- b. Place the piling on a construction barge or other dry storage site after the piling is removed. The piling must not be shaken, hosed off, left hanging to dry or any other action intended to clean or remove adhering material from the piling near waters of the state.
- c. If a treated wood piling breaks during extraction, remove the stump from the water column by fully extracting. If the stump cannot be fully extracted, remove the remainder of the stump with a clamshell bucket, chain, or similar means, or cut it off three feet below the mudline. Cap all buried cut stumps and fill holes left by piling extraction with clean sediment that matches the native material.
- d. When removing creosote piling, containment booms and absorbent booms (or other oil absorbent fabric) must be placed around the perimeter of the work area to capture wood debris, oil, and other materials released into marine waters as a result of construction activities to remove creosote pilings. All debris on the bed and accumulated in containments structures must be collected and disposed upland at an approved disposal site.
- e. Submit post-project surveys (e.g., underwater video, photos at low-tide) along transects within the project area to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife within two weeks of pile removal to verify debris removal.

HABITAT FEATURES

28. Project activities must not adversely impact seagrass and kelp (e.g., barge must not ground, anchor or spud down, equipment must not operate, and other project activities must not occur in seagrass and kelp).

29. 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 preproject location before leaving the job site.

DEMobilization/CLEANUP

30. Remove all debris or deleterious material resulting from construction from the beach area or bed and prevent from entering waters of the state.

31. Do not burn wood, trash, waste, or other deleterious materials waterward of the ordinary high water line.

ADDITIONAL MITIGATION: As stated in the approved plans, anthropogenic debris shall be removed from ~2,500sf of intertidal habitat around and beneath the TLP.

LOCATION #1:	Site Name: Albert Jensen and Sons Marina Near 1293 Turn Point Road (No Formal Address), Friday Harbor, WA 98250		
WORK START:	July 27, 2020	WORK END:	July 26, 2025
<u>WRIA</u>	<u>Waterbody:</u>	<u>Tributary to:</u>	
02 - San Juan	Unknown Stream Number	Unknown	



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<u>1/4 SEC:</u>	<u>Section:</u>	<u>Township:</u>	<u>Range:</u>	<u>Latitude:</u>	<u>Longitude:</u>	<u>County:</u>
SE 1/4	13	35 N	03 W	48.525330	-122.999240	San Juan

Location #1 Driving Directions

1. Take exit 230 from I-5 N
2. Continue on WA-20 W.
3. Take WA-20 Spur W to Anacortes - Friday Harbor in Anacortes
4. Take the Anacortes - Friday Harbor ferry to Friday Harbor
5. Drive to 1293 Turn Point Road
6. Destination on the left

APPLY TO ALL HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVALS

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

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

This Hydraulic Project Approval does not authorize trespass.

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

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

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



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

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

APPEALS INFORMATION

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

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



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

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

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

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

Habitat Biologist
Marcus Reaves
Marcus.Reaves@dfw.wa.gov
360-466-4345, Ext:251

for Director
WDFW



SAN

INITY DEVELOPMENT

135 Rh
(360) 3
dcd@LANDUSE-20-0041 PORT OF FH
SHORELINE EXEMPTION GENERAL

Shoreline Exemption Application

PROPERTY INFORMATION	
Tax Parcel Number: <u>35134/005</u>	Shoreline Designation: <u>PMT</u>
Island: <u>San Juan</u> Subdivision: _____	Lot Number: _____
Property Size: _____ (acres/square feet) <u>4.21 Ac</u>	Existing Use of Property: <u>Marina & Boatyard</u>
Water Body: <u>Friday Harbor</u>	
Directions to Property: <u>1293 Turn Point Rd.</u>	

APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Name of Applicant: <u>Todd Nicholson</u>	Telephone: <u>360-749-0664</u>
	Email: <u>ToddN@PortFH.org</u>
Address: <u>PO Box 889, 204 Front Street</u>	
City: <u>Friday Harbor</u> State: <u>WA</u>	Zip Code: <u>98250</u>
Name of Agent (if applicable): _____	Telephone: _____
	Email: _____
Address: _____	
City: _____ State: _____	Zip Code: _____

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED USE (Include separate sheets as necessary)
<u>1. Tackel 31 existing pile on Travel Lift Pier</u>
<u>2. Remove 15 Treacher wood piles & Replace with 7 steel piles</u>
<u>3. Repair/Replace 3,880 sq ft of existing wood floats w/ 3,140 sq ft of grated floats</u>

PERMIT CERTIFICATION	
I have examined this application and attachments and know the same to be true and correct, and certify that this application is being made with the full knowledge and consent of all owners of the affected property.	
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>2/27/20</u>
Signature of Property Owner or Authorized Agent	Date
If applicant is not the owner a notarized statement is required stating that the application is submitted with the consent of all owners of the property & identifying the owners authorized agent or representative.	

FOR STAFF USE ONLY		
Date Received: <u>2/27/2020</u>	Amount Paid: <u>\$1250</u>	Receipt #: <u>LA20-00062</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEPA Exempt Code Citation: <u>WAC 197-11-800(3)</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection Required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied	By: <u>[Signature]</u> Date: <u>July 8 2020</u>
NOTE: A timely appeal of this exemption will stay the effective date of the granting of the exemption until the appeal has been resolved at the County level. (SJCC 18.80.140A(7))		

Subject to attached conditions



SAN JUAN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

135 Rhone Street, PO Box 947, Friday Harbor, WA 98250
(360) 378-2354 | (360) 378-2116
dcd@sanjuanco.com | www.sanjuanco.com

Conditions of Approval LANDUSE-20-0041 JULY 8, 2020

1. The application for an exemption from a shoreline substantial development permit for repair and maintenance of an existing facility comprising of:
 - Removal of fifteen (15) 18-inch creosote pilings;
 - Replacement of seven (7) of the fifteen (15) removed pilings with 12-inch steel piles;
 - Jacketing thirty-one (31) 12-inch creosote piles with fiberglass;
 - Removing one 280-foot by 10-foot wooden dock/floats;
 - Installing one 280-foot by 8-foot grated fiberglass dock/floats; and
 - Replacing five (5) 36-foot by 6 foot ungrated wooden finger floats with five 36-foot by 6-foot grated fiberglass finger floats.
2. The shoreline exemption may be rescinded by the issuing authority pursuant to RCW 90.58.140(8) upon finding that the permittee has failed to comply with the following terms and conditions.
3. All development activity conforms with the approved site plan (attached).
4. All development activity shall conform with the following:
 - Applicable activity shall comply with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hydraulic Project Approval requirements including timing restrictions to protect juvenile salmonid migration.
 - Applicable activity shall comply with water quality restrictions imposed by the Washington Department of Ecology and implement corrective measures if water quality standards are exceeded.
 - If a contractor performs the maintenance activities, they are required to prepare a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures plan (SPCC). The SPCC plan shall describe how the contractor will store all fuels and hazardous substances that may be onsite during construction. It shall include procedures that the contractor will follow in the event of a fuel or chemical spill, and will require the contractor to have a spill response kit

that will prevent spilled material from entering surface waters. The plan will also include emergency phone numbers and contacts that will be made in the event of a spill.

- Only vibratory installation of piles shall occur to avoid adverse noise impacts. Impact installation of piles shall not occur.
- After each maintenance/repair activity is complete, all temporary work structures, devices, equipment, materials, man-made debris and wastes from the project site shall be completely removed from the shoreline.
- Temporary floating work platforms will not disturb eelgrass, kelp, and/or intertidal wetland vascular plants.
- Work that could result in debris and substances entering state waters shall include a containment structure capable of collecting all debris and substances. Where space or worker safety constraints preclude the use of such structures, workers shall operate a vacuum while using power tools to cut or drill, and shall skim any debris that may escape the vacuum to minimize waterbody impacts.
- No stockpiling or staging of materials shall occur waterward of the ordinary highwater mark of any waterbody, except for when work is occurring from a paved pier/wharf. Stockpiles shall be covered with plastic to prevent contact with the elements and erosion.
- No petroleum products, hydraulic fluids, chemicals, or any other polluting substances shall be allowed to enter waters of the state.
- All areas for equipment fuel storage shall be located 150 feet from open water or wetlands.
- Fueling and servicing of all equipment shall be confined to an established staging area that is at least 150 feet from open water or wetlands.
- Fuel hoses, oil drums, oil or fuel transfer valves and fittings, etc., shall be checked regularly for drips or leaks, and shall be maintained and stored properly with secondary containment to prevent spills.
- A spill kit with oil-absorbent materials shall be onsite to be used in the event of a spill.
- Deck and storm drain inlets will be protected to prevent sediment and contaminants from entering the waterways or storm drain system.
- Proper BMPs such as silt fence and straw wattles will be used to provide a physical barrier to sediment and prevent runoff.

The proposed project is expected to result in a net benefit to the shoreline ecological functions within the bay.

The County understands and agrees, in principle, that in the future Port of Friday Harbor may use the ecological benefits produced by this project as mitigation to offset prospective adverse impacts of future projects. In order to do so, the Port of Friday Harbor (or future lawful owners) will be required to objectively quantify the ecological benefits of this project as well as provide an exchange metric so that the impacts of disparate and discreet projects may be calculated as homogenous units.

DATED this 8th day of July, 2020.


Colin Maycock, Planner IV

APPEAL

Any party of record to this decision may submit an appeal to the Community Development & Planning Department, in writing, within twenty-one (21) days of the date of the decision.

Appeals must be in writing, be accompanied by the appeal fee, and contain the following:

- appellant's name, address, and phone number;
- appellant's statement describing standing to appeal;
- identification of the application which is the subject of the appeal, including date of the decision being appealed; appellant's statement of grounds for appeal and the facts upon which the appeal is based;
- the relief sought, including the specific nature and extent; and
- a statement that the appellant has read the appeal and believes the contents to be true, signed by the appellant.



MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 22, 2020
TO: Port of Friday Harbor SEPA File
FROM: Peter Leon
SUBJECT: SEPA Exemption – Jensen’s Routine Maintenance and Repair

The Port of Friday Harbor (Port) recently acquired the Albert Jensen & Sons Boatyard and Marina (Jensen’s), which requires routine maintenance and repairs of existing marine infrastructure. The site is zoned as Rural Industrial (RI), which allows for light industrial, light manufacturing, seasonal residential, public, and some institutional uses.

This maintenance project is being requested as an emergency project. The Port acquired the facility last year and upon completion of an engineering assessment determined that the piling depicted in this application are severely degraded and several (with attached overhead power lines) are already broken off at the base. These areas are at high risk of imminent failure if not addressed immediately.

The project includes routine maintenance and repair work, along with concurrent habitat improvements that will occur once the Port receives all necessary approvals, which are expected to include a Nationwide 3 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a Hydraulic Project Approval from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and a formal exemption letter from San Juan County addressing applicable Shoreline and Critical Area requirements.

Required emergency marina maintenance consists of two primary components:

- **Piling Removal and Replacement:** On the main walkway, fifteen (15) broken and deteriorating creosote piling will be removed. Seven (7) of these piles will be replaced with 12” steel piles.
- **Pile Jacketing:** Thirty-one (31) deteriorating 12” timber piles supporting the Travel Lift Pier will be repaired by installing a fiberglass jacket around the pile and fully grouting the annulus between the jacket and pile. These jackets will increase the diameter of each pile to approximately 18”.

In addition to these emergency actions, the Port proposes to take advantage of the construction window to complete concurrent habitat improvements and proactive maintenance of existing walkway floats:

- **Walkway float replacement:** 280’ x 10’ of wood deck float will be replaced by 280’ x 8’ HDPE and fiberglass grating floats. Five (5) 36’ x 6’ wood decked finger floats will be replaced by five (5) 36’ x 5’ HDPE and fiberglass grating floats. This will improve habitat by providing for 3,880 SF of new light penetration and removing deleterious substances (treated wood and open-cell foam) from the environment.

All proposed project activities will occur within the footprint of existing infrastructure and will not expand or change footprints or uses.

The following construction practices will be used to avoid and minimize potential negative effects in adjacent shoreline areas associated with the maintenance and repair work:

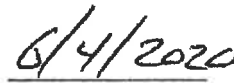
- Applicable activity will comply with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hydraulic Project Approval requirements including timing restrictions to protect juvenile salmonid migration.
- Applicable activity will comply with water quality restrictions imposed by the Washington Department of Ecology and implement corrective measures if water quality standards are exceeded.
- If a contractor performs the maintenance activities, they will be required to prepare a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures plan (SPCC). The SPCC plan will describe how the contractor will store all fuels and hazardous substances that may be onsite during construction. It will include procedures that the contractor will follow in the event of a fuel or chemical spill, and will require the contractor to have a spill response kit that will prevent spilled material from entering surface waters. The plan will also include emergency phone numbers and contacts that will be made in the event of a spill.
- Only vibratory installation of piles will occur to avoid adverse noise impacts. Impact installation of piles will not occur.
- After each maintenance/repair activity is complete, all temporary work structures, devices, equipment, materials, man-made debris and wastes from the project site shall be completely removed from the shoreline.
- Temporary floating work platforms will not disturb eelgrass, kelp, and/or intertidal wetland vascular plants.
- Work that could result in debris and substances entering state waters shall include a containment structure capable of collecting all debris and substances. Where space or worker safety constraints preclude the use of such structures, workers will operate a vacuum while using power tools to cut or drill, and will skim any debris that may escape the vacuum to minimize waterbody impacts.
- No stockpiling or staging of materials will occur waterward of the ordinary high water mark of any waterbody, except for when work is occurring from a paved pier/wharf. Stockpiles will be covered with plastic to prevent contact with the elements and erosion.
- No petroleum products, hydraulic fluids, chemicals, or any other polluting substances shall be allowed to enter waters of the state.
- All areas for equipment fuel storage will be located 150 feet from open water or wetlands.
- Fueling and servicing of all equipment will be confined to an established staging area that is at least 150 feet from open water or wetlands.
- Fuel hoses, oil drums, oil or fuel transfer valves and fittings, etc. will be checked regularly for drips or leaks, and shall be maintained and stored properly with secondary containment to prevent spills.
- A spill kit with oil-absorbent materials shall be onsite to be used in the event of a spill.
- Deck and storm drain inlets will be protected to prevent sediment and contaminants from entering the waterways or storm drain system.
- Proper BMPs such as silt fence and straw wattles will be used to provide a physical barrier to sediment and prevent runoff.

SEPA Finding: The Port of Friday Harbor, as lead agency, has determined that there is no establishment, change, or material expansion in use for the project and it is categorically exempt from SEPA review based on the criteria described in WAC 197-11-800(3).

WAC 197-11-800(3): Repair, remodeling and maintenance activities. The following activities shall be categorically exempt: The repair, remodeling, maintenance, or minor alteration of existing private or public structures, facilities or equipment, including utilities, recreation, and transportation facilities involving no material expansions or changes in use beyond that previously existing; except that, where undertaken wholly or in part on lands covered by water, only minor repair or replacement of structures may be exempt (examples include repair or replacement of piling, ramps, floats, or mooring buoys, or minor repair, alteration, or maintenance of docks).



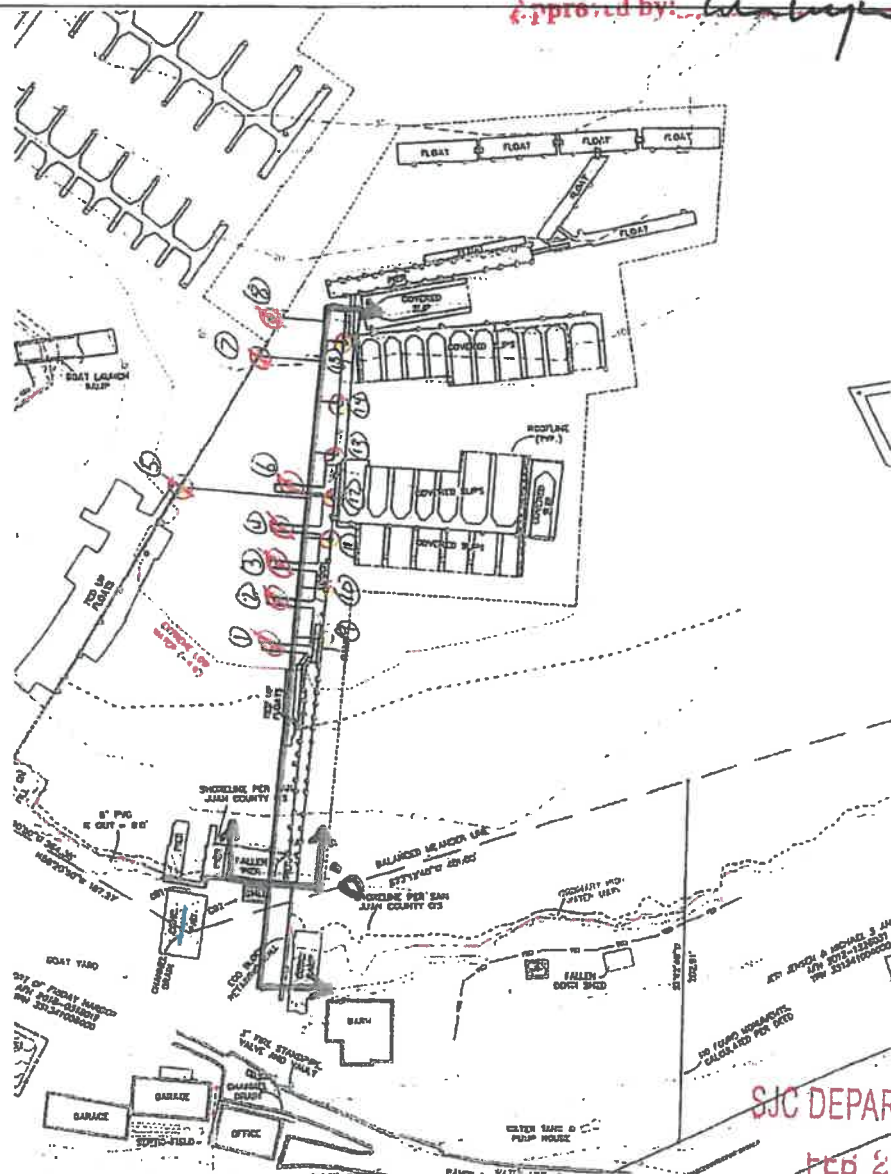
Todd Nicholson
Executive Director



Date

Subject to terms and conditions of
Permit No. 20-0041

Permit No. 20-0041
Approved by: [Signature] Date: 7/8/20

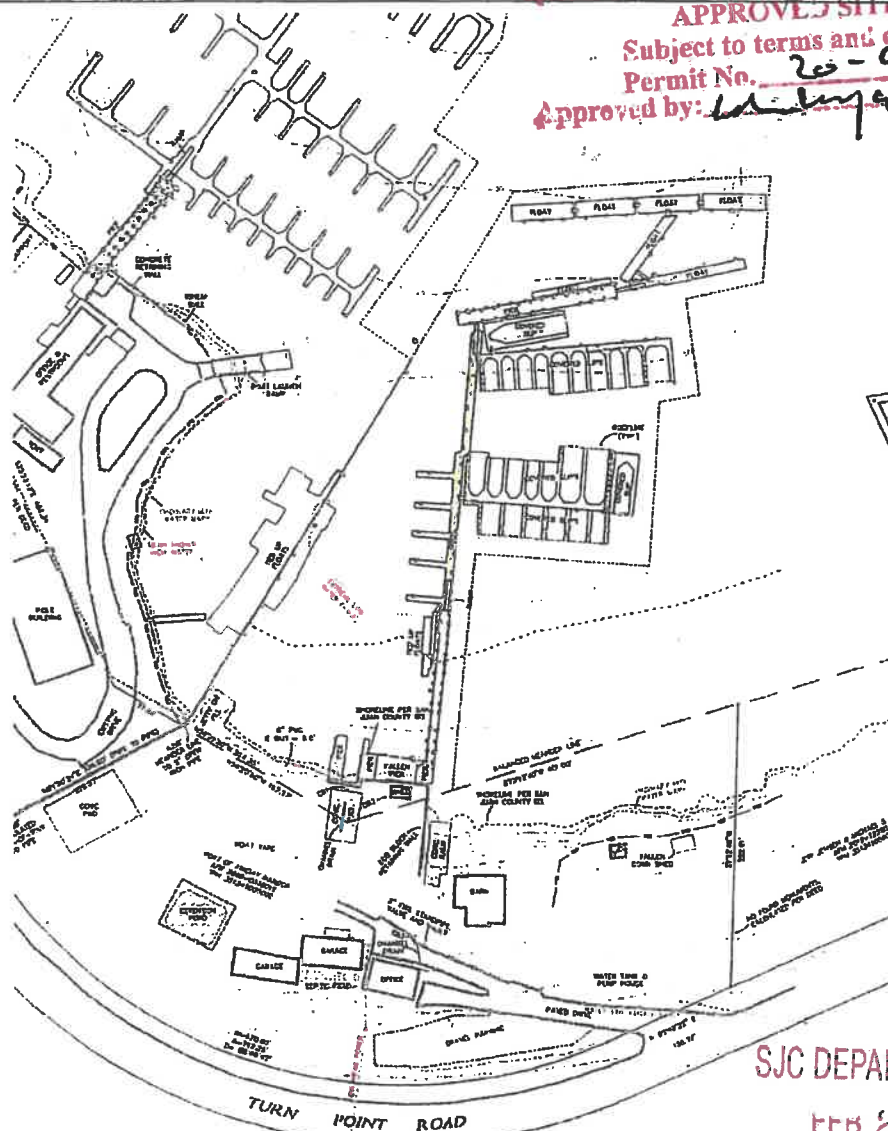


SJC DEPARTMENT OF
FEB 27 2020
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

<p>PURPOSE: Maintenance</p> <p>Datum: 0.0' M.L.L.W.</p> <p>ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS: See JARPA</p>	<p>PORT OF FRIDAY HARBOR MAINTENANCE PROJECT</p> <p><i>PILING REMOVE & REPLACE</i></p> <p>1293 TURN POINT ROAD FRIDAY HARBOR, WA 98250</p>	<p>PROPOSED: Pile replacement and jacketing & Float Replacement IN: Friday Harbor AT: Friday Harbor, WA San Juan County SEC. 13, T. 35N, R. 3W APPLICATION BY: Port of Friday Harbor Sheet ____ of ____, DATE: FEB 2020</p>
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APPROVED SITE PLAN
Subject to terms and conditions of
Permit No. 20-0041
Approved by: [Signature] Date: 7/

Subject to terms and conditions of
Permit No. 25-0041
Approved by: [Signature] Date: 7/8/20

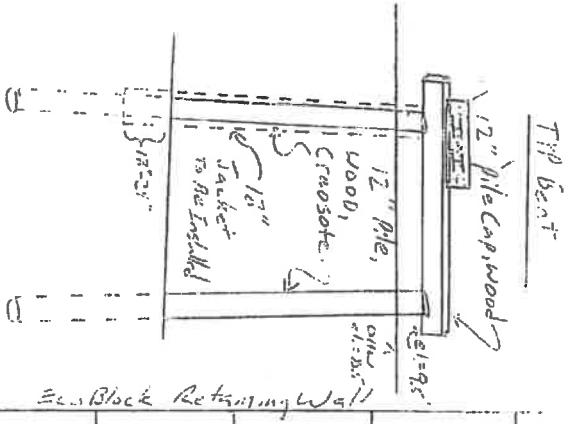


SJC DEPARTMENT OF
FEB 27 2011
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Sheet ____ of ____, DATE: FEB 2020

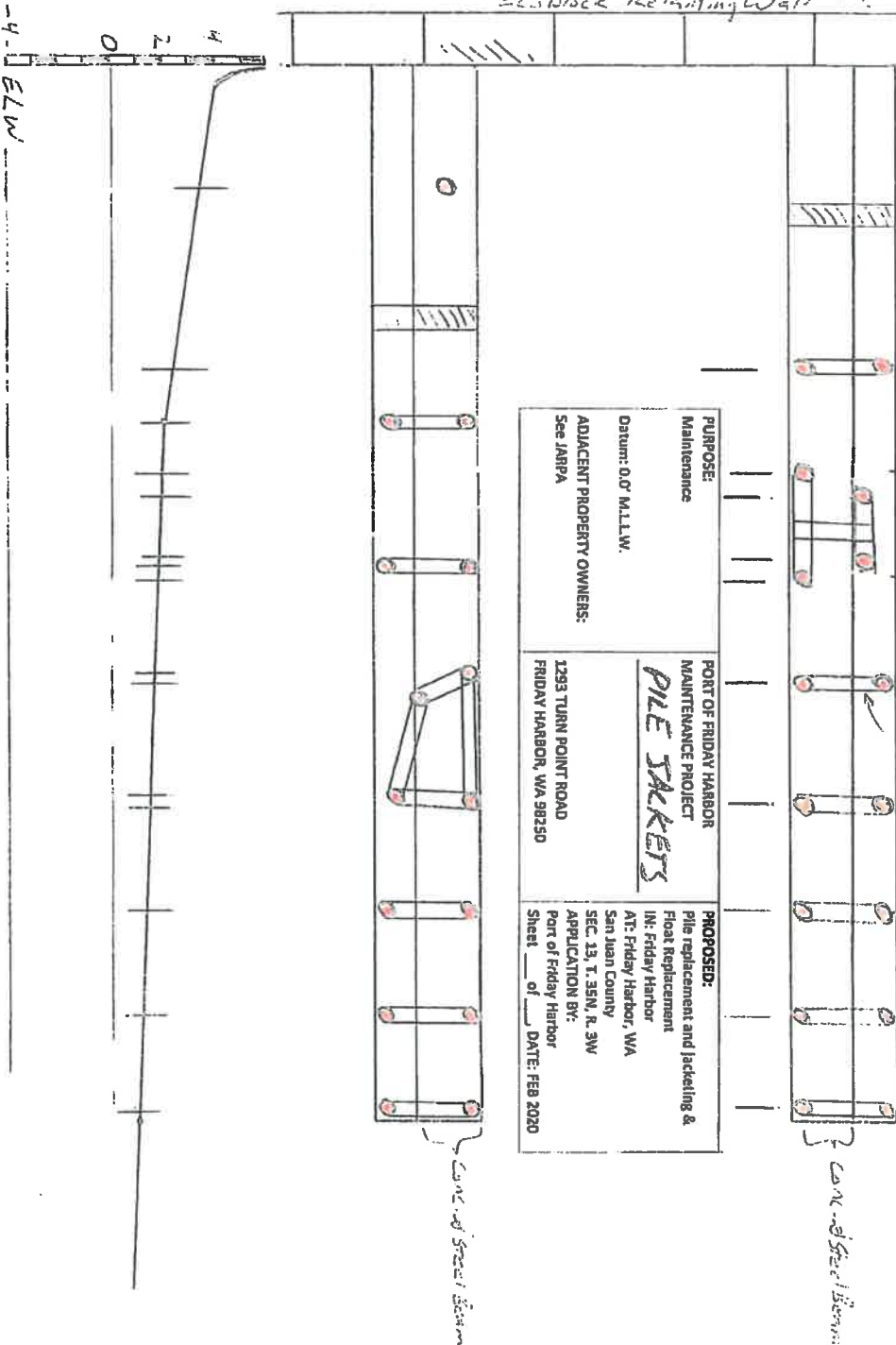
**SAN JUAN COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING
APPROVED SITE PLAN**

Subject to terms and conditions of
 Permit No. 20-0041
 Date: 7/9/20
 Approved by: Attorney



31 Piles to be wrapped w/ 18\" Fiberglass Jackets
 0 Pile to be Jacketed
 12\"x12\" Timber Pile caps

PURPOSE: Maintenance Datum: 0.0' M.L.L.W. ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS: See JARPA	PORT OF FRIDAY HARBOR MAINTENANCE PROJECT PILE JACKETS	PROPOSED: Pile replacement and jacking & float replacement IN: Friday Harbor AT: Friday Harbor, WA San Juan County SEC. 13, T. 35N, R. 3W APPLICATION BY: Port of Friday Harbor Sheet ___ of ___ DATE: FEB 2020
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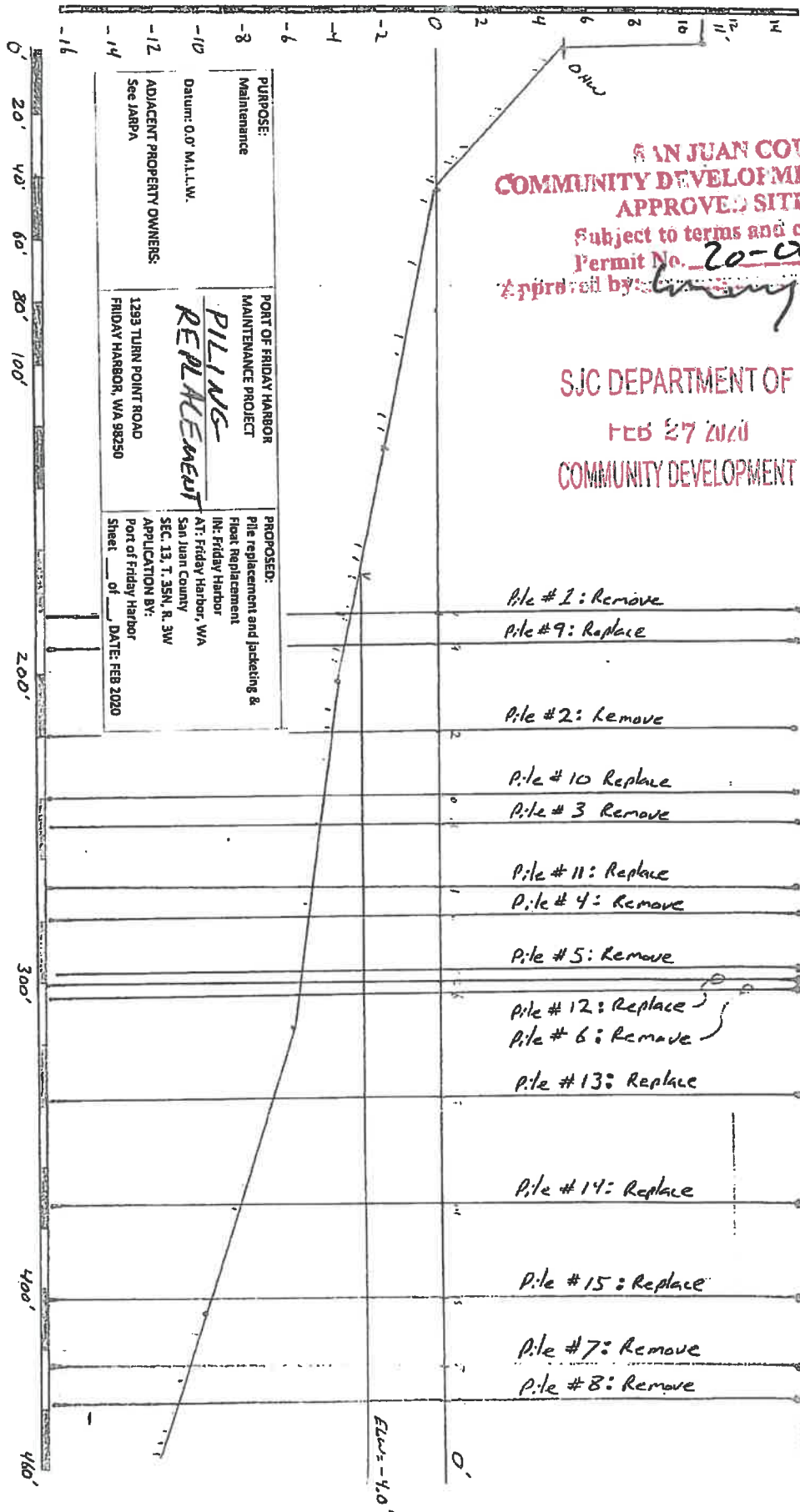


SJC DEPARTMENT OF
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 FEB 27 2020

**SAN JUAN COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING
APPROVED SITE PLAN**

Subject to terms and conditions of
Permit No. 20-0041 Date: 7/8/20
Approved by: [Signature]

**SJC DEPARTMENT OF
FEB 27 2020
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**





State of Washington
Department of Fish and Wildlife

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

July 28, 2020

Leon Environmental, LLC
Michelle Bahnick
8047 Burke Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103

Dear Michelle Bahnick:

**SUBJECT: YOUR APPLICATION FOR JENSEN'S EMERGENCY MARINA
MAINTENANCE PROJECT, WDFW APPLICATION ID: 22041**

On June 29, 2020, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) first received your application materials for a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) for the project referenced above.

Your request for a minor modification of your existing HPA has been approved in order to avoid replacing a pile within ~20' of a small eelgrass bed. 2 more piles will be removed than originally anticipated as well as the replacement of 1 more pile. In total, (17) piles will be removed and up to (9) piles may be replaced.

Please attach this letter to your HPA on-site.

If you have any questions, please call me at 360-466-4345 Ext:251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marcus Reaves", is written over a horizontal line.

Marcus Reaves
Habitat Biologist

Project and Site Review

Reviewer's Name: Reaves, Marcus A (DFW)
Project Name: JENSEN'S EMERGENCY MARINA MAINTENANCE PROJECT
Application ID#: 22041

List habitat characteristics, measurable parameters, and **describe** the existing MARINE habitat conditions:

Developed	Low energy	Eelgrass
Kelp/macroalgae	Pilings	Overwater structure
NO specific habitat measurements noted.		
Baseline description: Port of Friday Harbor - Jensen's Marina.		

List all species at risk of impact from the project activities:

Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Sculpin
Sole	Crab	Mussels

List the existing Habitat Functions for the impact area:

Predator Refuge: Areas where fish hide from or otherwise avoid predators.

Juvenile Migration: Areas with the structure, hydrology and gradient that allow fish to move between habitats for feeding and refuge.

Impact Analysis

List project types and associated potential impacts:

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Associated Impacts</u>
Marina	NONE

Quantify the impact area, length, or volume:

Marina	NONE
--------	------

Quantify the project benefits:

8 # of Piles removed/Not replaced

Mitigation Alternatives



Check if the project actions alone will mitigate all adverse impacts – **NO** compensatory mitigation will be required

Which Technical provision groups will be required to avoid, minimize and rectify potential impacts:

AUTHORIZED WORK TIMES	NOTIFICATION
STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS AND EQUIPMENT	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	DEMOBILIZATION/CLEANUP
MARINAS & TERMINALS	PILE REMOVAL, DRIVING
HABITAT FEATURES	

Hydraulic Project Review for Mitigation Form

List additional best practices, limitations, or other rectifying actions to be required (e.g. Custom Provisions):
NONE

No Additional impacts exist that cannot be offset by the above measures.

- Temporal Losses
- Uncertainty of performance
- Loss of habitat quantity - List habitat type(s) being lost
- Differences in habitat function and value from baseline

Explain:

Mitigation Action	Impact(s) Offset	Priority
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Record pertinent communications (e.g. paste correspondence, summarize conclusions, etc.) with the applicant and third-parties:

	Check if a mitigation plan is required for this project because of ongoing, complex, and experimental mitigation actions.
	Check if credits will be purchased from a mitigation bank.
	Check if credits will be purchased from an in-lieu-fee program.

The mitigation plan must do all of the following. **Check** each upon verification:

	Guarantee long-term viability of the created, restored, enhanced, or preserved habitat, including assurances for protecting any essential habitat functions and values defined in the mitigation plan
	Provide long-term monitoring of any created, restored, or enhanced mitigation site
	Is consistent with the local comprehensive land use plan and any other applicable planning process in effect for the development area, such as an adopted subbasin or watershed plan.

The mitigation plan must provide equal or greater habitat functions, value, and quantity by habitat type compared to the existing conditions. Please **check all that apply** to justify acceptance of the plan:

	The relative value of the mitigation for the target fish life, in terms of the habitat functions, value, and quantity by habitat type
	The compatibility of the proposal with broader resource management and habitat management objectives and plans, such as existing resource management plans, species recovery plans and associated habitat restoration strategies, watershed plans, critical areas ordinances, the forestry riparian easement program, the riparian open space program, the family forest fish passage program, and shoreline master programs

Hydraulic Project Review for Mitigation Form

	The ability of the mitigation to address scarce habitat functions or types within a watershed
	The benefits of the proposal to the broader watershed landscape, including the benefits of connecting various habitat units and reducing fish life-limiting habitats
	The benefits of implementing advance compensatory mitigation before the project's anticipated impacts occur
	The significance of any negative impacts to non-target fish life

Explain:

Provide any additional comments, reasoning, pictures, or additional justification for the determinations made herein:

The proposed project will remove a substantial amount of creosote from the marine environment. The project will remove (17) 18-inch diameter creosote-treated timber piles and replace them with up to (9) 12-inch diameter steel piles. Benthic habitat impacted by existing subtidal piles will be reduced from ~26.5sf (creosote piles) to ~5.5sf (steel piles). New piles will not extend beyond the footprint of the existing structure. All 31 intertidal piles supporting the TLP will be sleeved to eliminate the release of creosote into the marine environment.

The existing open-cell foam floats are releasing particles into the marine environment and will be replaced with 18-inch diameter HDPE pontoons. The main walkway float will be reduced from 10 feet wide to 8 feet wide. This will remove 560sf of overwater coverage. 2,800sf footprint of solid decking will be replaced with 2,240sf footprint of fully-grated decking providing 1,400sf of unobstructed decking. The replacement of the 5 finger floats will result in the removal of the foam floats and increase light penetration. This will result in the replacement of 1,080sf footprint of solid decking with fully-grated surfaces resulting in 540sf of unobstructed fully-grated decking.

Additionally, the Port proposes to remove anthropogenic debris from ~2,500sf of intertidal habitat around and beneath the TLP.

A minor modification for a change in project plans was requested on 07/28/2020 in order to avoid replacing a pile within ~20 feet of a small eelgrass bed. 2 more piles will be removed than originally anticipated and replacing 1 more pile. This modification will remove additional creosote and avoid the replacement of a pile located near eelgrass.



US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
Seattle District

NATIONWIDE PERMIT 3

Terms and Conditions

Effective Date: March 19, 2017



-
- A. Description of Authorized Activities
 - B. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) National General Conditions for all NWP
 - C. Corps Seattle District Regional General Conditions
 - D. Corps Regional Specific Conditions for this NWP
 - E. Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Section 401 Water Quality Certification (401 Certification): General Conditions
 - F. Ecology 401 Certification: Specific Conditions for this NWP
 - G. Coastal Zone Management Consistency Response for this NWP
-

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

A. DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

Maintenance. (a) The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure or fill, or of any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3, provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification. Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, requirements of other regulatory agencies, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized. This NWP also authorizes the removal of previously authorized structures or fills. Any stream channel modification is limited to the minimum necessary for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the structure or fill; such modifications, including the removal of material from the stream channel, must be immediately adjacent to the project. This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediment and debris within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the structure or fill. This NWP also authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events, provided the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. In cases of catastrophic events, such as hurricanes or tornadoes, this two-year limit may be waived by the district engineer, provided the permittee can demonstrate funding, contract, or other similar delays. (b) This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediments and debris outside the immediate vicinity of existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.). The removal of sediment is limited to the minimum necessary to restore the waterway in the vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built, but cannot extend farther than 200 feet in any direction from the structure. This 200 foot limit does not apply to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments blocking or restricting outfall and intake structures or to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments from canals associated with outfall and intake structures. All dredged or excavated materials must be deposited and retained in an area that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization. (c) This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the maintenance activity. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction

sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. After conducting the maintenance activity, temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate. (d) This NWP does not authorize maintenance dredging for the primary purpose of navigation. This NWP does not authorize beach restoration. This NWP does not authorize new stream channelization or stream relocation projects. Notification: For activities authorized by paragraph (b) of this NWP, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 32). The pre-construction notification must include information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals. (Authorities: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Sections 10 and 404)) Note: This NWP authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized structure or fill that does not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f) exemption for maintenance.

B. CORPS NATIONAL GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL NWPs

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. 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 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. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

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

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

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

13. Removal of Temporary Fills. 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. The permittee 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 NWP activity may cause more than minimal adverse effects on tribal rights (including treaty rights), protected tribal resources, or tribal lands.

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 the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which “may affect” a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed. Direct effects are the immediate effects on listed species and critical habitat caused by the NWP activity. Indirect effects are those effects on listed species and critical habitat that are caused by the NWP activity and are later in time, but still are reasonably certain to occur. (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. 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 designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, 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 designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat 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. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat 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 critical habitat, or until ESA section 7 consultation 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 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 applicant should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required. (g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/> respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for ensuring their action complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine applicable measures to reduce impacts 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) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, 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. If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106. (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of, or potential for, the presence of historic properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity

has the potential to cause effects on the historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity might have the potential to cause effects and 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. (d) 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. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you 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, and 52 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 in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined 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) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, since streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)). (e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Restored riparian areas should consist of native species. 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)). (5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan only needs to address the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided. (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 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. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe 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)). 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 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 prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature: “When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.”

(Transferee)

(Date)

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and implementation of any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include: (a) A statement that the authorized activity was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions; (b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the activity and mitigation. The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

31. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States. If an NWP activity also requires 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 is not authorized by NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will

request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

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

(2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. 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) 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. For single and complete linear projects, 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. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

(5) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is

large or contains many wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

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

(7) For non-Federal permittees, if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat 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 activity that requires 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 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 the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

(c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is an NWP PCN and must include all of the applicable information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this general condition. 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 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require pre-construction notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of stream bed; (iii) 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 (iv) 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 NWP, including the need for mitigation to ensure the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(4) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. (5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

District Engineer's Decision: 1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings of waters of the United States to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings authorized by NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of the 300 linear foot limit on impacts to streams or of an otherwise applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 21, 29, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects. For those NWPs that have a waivable 300 linear foot limit for losses of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed and a 1/2-acre limit (i.e., NWPs 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52), the loss of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, plus any other losses of jurisdictional waters and wetlands, cannot exceed 1/2-acre. 2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns. 3. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or

for impacts to other types of waters (e.g., streams). The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences 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. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer. 4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 18, 20, and/or 31, or to evaluate PCNs for activities authorized by NWPs 21, 49, and 50), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

Further Information: 1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP. 2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law. 3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges. 4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others. 5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31).

C. CORPS SEATTLE DISTRICT REGIONAL GENERAL CONDITIONS: The following conditions apply to all NWPs for the Seattle District in Washington State, unless specified.

1. Project Drawings: Drawings must be submitted with pre-construction notification (PCN). Drawings must provide a clear understanding of the proposed project, and how waters of the U.S. 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.

2. Aquatic Resources Requiring Special Protection: Activities resulting in a loss of waters of the United States in mature forested wetlands, bogs and peatlands, aspen-dominated wetlands, alkali wetlands, vernal pools, camas prairie wetlands, estuarine wetlands, wetlands in coastal lagoons, and wetlands in dunal systems along the Washington coast cannot be authorized by a NWP, except by the following NWPs:

- NWP 3 – Maintenance
- NWP 20 – Response Operations for Oil and Hazardous Substances
- NWP 32 – Completed Enforcement Actions
- NWP 38 – Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste

In order to use one of the above-referenced NWPs in any of the aquatic resources requiring special protection, prospective permittees must submit a PCN to the Corps of Engineers (see NWP general condition 32) and obtain written authorization before commencing work.

3. New Bank Stabilization in Tidal Waters of Puget Sound: Activities involving new bank stabilization in tidal waters in Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 (within the areas identified on Figures 1a through 1e on Corps website) cannot be authorized by NWP.

4. Commencement Bay: The following NWPs may not be used to authorize activities located in the Commencement Bay Study Area (see Figure 2 on Corps website):

- NWP 12 – Utility Line Activities (substations)
- NWP 13 – Bank Stabilization
- NWP 14 – Linear Transportation Projects
- NWP 23 – Approved Categorical Exclusions
- NWP 29 – Residential Developments
- NWP 39 – Commercial and Institutional Developments
- NWP 40 – Agricultural Activities
- NWP 41 – Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches
- NWP 42 – Recreational Facilities
- NWP 43 – Stormwater and Wastewater Management Facilities

5. Bank Stabilization: All projects including new or maintenance bank stabilization activities require PCN to the Corps of Engineers (see NWP general condition 32). For new bank stabilization projects only, the following must be submitted to the Corps of Engineers:

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

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

6. Crossings of Waters of the United States: Any project including installing, replacing, or modifying crossings of waters of the United States, such as culverts or bridges, requires submittal of a PCN to the Corps of Engineers (see NWP general condition 32). If a culvert is proposed to cross waters of the U.S. where salmonid species are present or could be present, the project must apply the stream simulation design method from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife located in the *Water Crossing Design Guidelines* (2013), or a design method which provides passage at all life stages at all flows where the salmonid species would naturally seek passage. If the stream simulation design method is not applied

for a culvert where salmonid species are present or could be present, the project proponent must provide a rationale in the PCN sufficient to establish one of the following:

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

If a culvert is proposed to cross waters of the U.S. where salmonid species are present or could be present, project proponents must provide a monitoring plan with the PCN that specifies how the proposed culvert will be assessed over a five-year period from the time of construction completion to ensure its effectiveness in providing passage at all life stages at all flows where the salmonid species would naturally seek passage. 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.

7. Stream Loss: A PCN is required for all activities that result in the loss of any linear feet of stream beds. No activity shall result in the loss of any linear feet of perennial stream beds or the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of intermittent and/or ephemeral stream beds. A stream may be rerouted if it is designed in a manner that maintains or restores hydrologic, ecologic, and geomorphic stream processes, provided there is not a reduction in the linear feet of stream bed. Streams include brooks, creeks, rivers, and historical waters of the U.S. that have been channelized into ditches. This condition does not apply to ditches constructed in uplands. Stream loss restrictions may be waived by the district engineer on a case-by-case basis provided the activities result in net increases of aquatic resource functions and services.

8. Mitigation: Pre-construction notification is required for any project that will result in permanent wetland losses that exceed 1,000 square feet. In addition to the requirements of General Condition 23 (Mitigation), compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-to-one ratio will be required for all permanent wetland losses that exceed 1,000 square feet. When a PCN is required for wetland losses less than 1,000 square feet, the Corps of Engineers may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation for impacts to marine waters, lakes, and streams will be determined on a case-by-case basis. If temporary impacts to waters of the U.S. exceed six months, the Corps of Engineers may require compensatory mitigation for temporal effects.

9. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act – Essential Fish Habitat Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined as those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. If EFH may be adversely affected by a proposed activity, the prospective permittee must provide a written EFH assessment with an analysis of the effects of the proposed action on EFH. The assessment must identify the type(s) of essential fish habitat (i.e., Pacific salmon, groundfish, and/or coastal-pelagic species) that may be affected. If the Corps of Engineers determines the project will adversely affect EFH, consultation with NOAA Fisheries will be required. Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. If PCN is required for the proposed activity, Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

10. Forage Fish: For projects in forage fish spawning habitat, in-water work must occur within designated forage fish work windows, or when forage fish are not spawning. If working outside of a designated work window, or if forage fish work windows are closed year round, work may occur if the work window restriction is released for a period of time after a forage fish spawning survey has been conducted by a biologist approved by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Forage fish species with designated in-water work windows include Pacific sand lance (*Ammodytes hexapterus*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), and surf smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*). This RGC does not

apply to NWP 48, *Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities*. Please see specific regional conditions for NWP 48.

11. Notification of Permit Requirements: The permittee must provide a copy of the nationwide permit authorization letter, conditions, and permit drawings to all contractors and any other parties performing the authorized work prior to the commencement of any work in waters of the U.S. The permittee must ensure all appropriate contractors and any other parties performing the authorized work at the project site have read and understand relevant NWP conditions as well as plans, approvals, and documents referenced in the NWP letter. A copy of these documents must be maintained onsite throughout the duration of construction.

12. Construction Boundaries: Permittees must clearly mark all construction area boundaries before beginning work on projects that involve grading or placement of fill. Boundary markers and/or construction fencing must be maintained and clearly visible for the duration of construction. Permittees should avoid and minimize removal of native vegetation (including submerged aquatic vegetation) to the maximum extent possible.

13. Temporary Impacts and Site Restoration

- a. Temporary impacts to waters of the U.S. must not exceed six months unless the prospective permittee requests and receives a waiver by the district engineer. Temporary impacts to waters of the U.S. must be identified in the PCN.
- b. No more than 1/2 acre of waters of the U.S. may be temporarily filled unless the prospective permittee requests and receives a waiver from the district engineer (temporary fills do not affect specified limits for loss of waters associated with specific nationwide permits).
- c. Native soils removed from waters of the U.S. for project construction should be stockpiled and used for site restoration. Restoration of temporarily disturbed areas must include returning the area to pre-project ground surface contours. If native soil is not available from the project site for restoration, suitable clean soil of the same textural class may be used. Other soils may be used only if identified in the PCN.
- d. The permittee must revegetate disturbed areas with native plant species sufficient in number, spacing, and diversity to restore affected functions. A maintenance and monitoring plan commensurate with the impacts, may be required. Revegetation must begin as soon as site conditions allow within the same growing season as the disturbance unless the schedule is approved by the Corps of Engineers. Native plants removed from waters of the U.S. for project construction should be stockpiled and used for revegetation when feasible. Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control measures must be removed as soon as the area has established vegetation sufficient to control erosion and sediment.
- e. If the Corps determines the project will result in temporary impacts of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) that are more than minimal, a monitoring plan must be submitted. If recovery is not achieved by the end of the monitoring period, contingencies must be implemented, and additional monitoring will be required.

This RGC does not apply to NWP 48, *Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities*. Please see specific regional conditions for NWP 48.

D. CORPS REGIONAL SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR THIS NWP: none

E. ECOLOGY 401 CERTIFICATION: GENERAL CONDITIONS

In addition to all the Corps National and Seattle Districts' Regional permit conditions, the following State General Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Section 401) conditions apply to all Nationwide Permits whether **certified** or **partially certified** in the State of Washington.

1. **For in-water construction activities.** Ecology Section 401 review is required for projects or

activities authorized under NWPs that will cause, or may be likely to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a State water quality standard (Chapter 173-201A WAC) or sediment management standard (Chapter 173-204 WAC). State water quality standards and sediment management standards are available on Ecology's website. Note: In-water activities include any activity within a wetland and/or activities below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

2. Projects or Activities Discharging to Impaired Waters. Ecology Section 401 review is required for projects or activities authorized under NWPs if the project or activity will occur in a 303(d) listed segment of a waterbody or upstream of a listed segment and may result in further exceedances of the specific listed parameter. To determine if your project or activity is in a 303(d) listed segment of a waterbody, visit Ecology's Water Quality Assessment webpage for maps and search tools.

3. Application. For projects or activities that will require Ecology Section 401 review, applicants must provide Ecology with a Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) along with the documentation provided to the Corps, as described in National General Condition 32, Pre-Construction Notification, including, when applicable: (a) A description of the project, including site plans, project purpose, direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, best management practices (BMPs), and any other Department of the Army or federal agency permits used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. (b) Drawings indicating the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), delineation of special aquatic sites and other waters of the state. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps and shall include Ecology's Wetland Rating form. Wetland rating forms are subject to review and verification by Ecology staff. Guidance for determining the OHWM is available on Ecology's website. (c) A statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied. A conceptual or detailed mitigation or restoration plan may be submitted. See State General Condition 5 for details on mitigation requirements. (d) Other applicable requirements of Corps Nationwide Permit General Condition 32, Corps Regional Conditions, or notification conditions of the applicable NWP. (e) Within 180 calendar days from receipt of applicable documents noted above **and** a copy of the final authorization letter from the Corps providing coverage for a proposed project or activity under the NWP Program Ecology will provide the applicant notice of whether an individual Section 401 will be required for the project. If Ecology fails to act within a year after receipt of **both** of these documents, Section 401 is presumed waived.

4. Aquatic resources requiring special protection. Certain aquatic resources are unique, difficult-to-replace components of the aquatic environment in Washington State. Activities that would affect these resources must be avoided to the greatest extent possible. Compensating for adverse impacts to high value aquatic resources is typically difficult, prohibitively expensive, and may not be possible in some landscape settings. Ecology Section 401 review is required for activities in or affecting the following aquatic resources (and not prohibited by Seattle District Regional General Condition): (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):

- Estuarine wetlands.
- Wetlands of High Conservation Value.
- Bogs.
- Old-growth and mature forested wetlands.
- Wetlands in coastal lagoons.
- Interdunal wetlands.
- Vernal pools.
- Alkali wetlands.

(b) Fens, aspen-dominated wetlands, camas prairie wetlands. (c) Marine water with eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) beds (except for NWP 48). (d) Category I wetlands. (e) Category II wetlands with a habitat score ≥ 8 points. This State General Condition does not apply to the following Nationwide Permits:

5. Mitigation. Applicants are required to show that they have followed the mitigation sequence and have first avoided and minimized impacts to aquatic resources wherever practicable. For projects requiring Ecology Section 401 review with unavoidable impacts to aquatic resources, adequate compensatory mitigation must be provided.

(a) Wetland mitigation plans submitted for Ecology review and approval shall be based on the most current guidance provided in Wetland Mitigation in Washington State, Parts 1 and 2 (available on Ecology’s website) and shall, at a minimum, include the following:

i. A description of the measures taken to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.

ii. The nature of the proposed impacts (i.e., acreage of wetlands and functions lost or degraded).

iii. The rationale for the mitigation site that was selected.

iv. The goals and objectives of the compensatory mitigation project.

v. How the mitigation project will be accomplished, including construction sequencing, best management practices to protect water quality, proposed performance standards for measuring success and the proposed buffer widths.

vi. How it will be maintained and monitored to assess progress towards goals and objectives. Monitoring will generally be required for a minimum of five years. For forested and scrub-shrub wetlands, 10 years of monitoring will often be necessary.

vii. How the compensatory mitigation site will be legally protected for the long term. Refer to Wetland Mitigation in Washington State – Part 2: Developing Mitigation Plans (Ecology Publication #06-06-011b) and Selecting Wetland Mitigation Sites Using a Watershed Approach (Ecology Publications #09-06-032 (Western Washington) and #10-06-007 (Eastern Washington)) for guidance on selecting suitable mitigation sites and developing mitigation plans. Ecology encourages the use of alternative mitigation approaches, including credit/debit methodology, advance mitigation, and other programmatic approach such as mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs. If you are interested in proposing use of an alternative mitigation approach, consult with the appropriate Ecology regional staff person. Information on alternative mitigation approaches is available on Ecology’s website.

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

6. Temporary Fills. Ecology Section 401 review is required for any project or activity with temporary fill in wetlands or other waters of the state for more than 90 days, unless the applicant has received written approval from Ecology. Note: This State General Condition does not apply to projects or activities authorized under NWP 33, *Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering*

7. Stormwater pollution prevention: All projects that involve land disturbance or impervious surfaces must implement stormwater pollution prevention or control measures to avoid discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff to waters of the State.

(a) For land disturbances during construction, the applicant must obtain and implement permits (e.g., Construction Stormwater General Permit) where required and follow Ecology’s current stormwater manual.

(b) Following construction, prevention or treatment of on-going stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces shall be provided.

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

8. State Section 401 Review for PCNs not receiving 45-day response from the Seattle District. In the event the Seattle District Corps does not issue a NWP authorization letter within 45 calendar days of receipt of a **complete** pre-construction notification, the applicant must contact Ecology for Section 401 review prior to commencing work.

F. ECOLOGY 401 CERTIFICATION: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR THIS NWP:

Certified subject to conditions. Ecology Section 401 review is required for projects or activities authorized under this NWP if:

1. The project or activities are below the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) with new work being proposed outside the original footprint.
2. The proposed project or activity increases the original footprint of the structure by more than 1/10th acre in wetlands.
3. The project or activity includes adding a new structure, such as a weir, flap gate/tide gate, or culvert to the site.

G. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CONSISTENCY RESPONSE FOR THIS NWP:

(Note: This only applies in the following counties: Clallam, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum and Whatcom)

Response: Ecology concurs that this NWP is consistent with the CZMP, subject to the following condition: An individual Coastal Zone Management Consistency Determination is required for project or activities under this NWP if State Section 401 review is required.

General Conditions: For Non-Federal Permittees

1. Necessary Data and Information. A Coastal Zone Management Program “Certification of Consistency” form is required for projects located within a coastal county. “Certification of Consistency” forms are available on Ecology’s website. The form shall include a description of the proposed project or activity and evidence of compliance with the applicable enforceable policies of the Washington Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP). Also, a map of the site location is required.
2. Timing. Within 6 months from receipt of the necessary data and information, Ecology will provide a federal consistency determination for the proposed project or activity. If Ecology fails to act within the 6 month period, concurrence with the CZMP is presumed.

General Conditions: For Federal Permittees (Agencies)

1. Necessary Data and Information. Federal agencies shall submit the determination, information, and analysis required by 15 CFR 930.39 to obtain a federal consistency determination.
2. Timing. Within 60 days from receipt of the necessary data and information, Ecology will provide a federal consistency determination for the proposed project or activity. If Ecology fails to act within the 60 day period, concurrence with the CZMP is presumed.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SEATTLE DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 3755
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98124-3755

Regulatory Branch

September 11, 2020

Mr. Todd Nicholson
Port of Friday Harbor
P.O. Box 889
Friday Harbor, Washington 98250

Reference: NWS-2020-630
Friday Harbor, Port of
(Piling Maintenance)

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

We have reviewed your application to remove seventeen 18-inch diameter creosote timber piles and install eight 12-inch diameter steel piles using a vibratory hammer to maintain existing moorage in Friday Harbor at Friday Harbor, San Juan County, Washington. Based on the information you provided to us, Nationwide Permit (NWP) 3, *Maintenance* (Federal Register January 6, 2017, Vol. 82, No. 4), authorizes your proposal as depicted on the enclosed drawings dated July 7, 2020.

In order for this authorization to be valid, you must ensure the work is performed in accordance with the enclosed *NWP 3, Terms and Conditions* and the following special conditions:

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

b. In order to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) Phase I programmatic consultation (National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Reference Number 2005-07506; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Reference Number 01EWF00-2015-I-0104), you must implement and abide by the "Conservation Assessment" dated, February 20, 2020. In addition, you must comply with the relevant conservation measures in the General Implementation Conditions available on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) website (Permit Guidebook, Endangered Species, Programmatic Consultations, Various activities throughout Washington State typically authorized by a Nationwide Permit). Failure to comply with the commitments made in this document constitutes non-compliance with the ESA and your Corps permit. If you cannot comply with the terms and conditions of this programmatic consultation, you must, prior to commencing construction, contact the Corps, Seattle District, Regulatory Branch for an individual consultation in accordance with the requirements of the ESA and/or the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The USFWS/NMFS is the appropriate authority to determine compliance with the ESA.

c. In order to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act you may conduct the authorized activities from July 16 through February 15 in any year this permit is valid. You shall not conduct work authorized by this permit from February 16 through July 15 in any year this permit is valid.

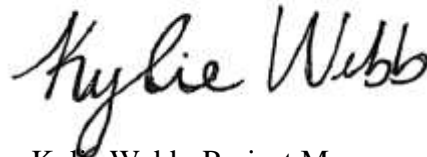
The authorized work complies with the Washington State Department of Ecology's (Ecology) Water Quality Certification (WQC) requirements and Coastal Zone Management (CZM) consistency determination response for this NWP. No further coordination with Ecology for WQC and CZM is required.

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

Our verification of this NWP authorization is valid until March 18, 2022, unless the NWP is modified, reissued, or revoked prior to that date. If the authorized work has not been completed by that date and you have commenced or are under contract to commence this activity before March 18, 2022, you will have until March 18, 2023, to complete the activity under the enclosed terms and conditions of this NWP. Failure to comply with all terms and conditions of this NWP verification invalidates this authorization and could result in a violation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. You must also obtain all local, State, and other Federal permits that apply to this project.

Upon completing the authorized work, you must fill out and return the enclosed *Certificate of Compliance with Department of the Army Permit*. Thank you for your cooperation during the permitting process. We are interested in your experience with our Regulatory Program and encourage you to complete a customer service survey. These documents and information about our program are available on our website at www.nws.usace.army.mil, select "Regulatory Branch, Permit Information" and then "Contact Us." A copy of this letter with enclosures will be furnished to Mr. Peter Leon of Leon Environmental, LLC at peter@leon-environmental.com. If you have any questions, please contact me at kylie.webb@usace.army.mil or (206) 764-5531.

Sincerely,

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

Kylie Webb, Project Manager
Regulatory Branch

Enclosures