

Joint Permit Application

This is a joint application, and must be sent to both agencies, who administer separate permit programs.
Alternative forms of permit applications may be acceptable; contact the Corps and DSL for more information.

Date Stamp



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District**



**Oregon Department of State
Lands**

Corps Action ID Number

DSL Number

(1) APPLICANT AND LANDOWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

	Applicant	Property Owner (if different)	Authorized Agent (if applicable) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor
Contact Name 1	Jena Carter The Nature Conservancy	Debbie Colbert Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife	Merri Martz
Mailing Address 1	821 SE 14 th Avenue Portland, OR 97214	4034 Fairview Industrial Dr SE Salem, OR 97302	Tetra Tech, Inc.
Contact Name 2	Fred Messerle Beaver Slough Drainage District	John Knutson China Camp Gun Club	PO Box 653
Mailing Address 2	94881 Stock Slough Lane Coos Bay, OR 97420	PO Box 908 Coos Bay, OR 97420	Carlsborg, WA 98324
Business Phone	503-802-8114 (Jena) 541-404-6105 (Fred)	503-947-6044 (Debbie) 541-267-3195 (John)	503-704-2777
Cell Phone			Same
Fax	N/A	N/A	N/A
Email	jcarter@tnc.org bsdd.bos@gmail.com	debbie.l.colbert@state.or.us jknutson@knutsontowboat.com	merri.martz@tetrattech.com

(2) PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Provide the project location.

Project Name Winter Lake and China Camp Creek	Tax Lot # 201, 300	Latitude & Longitude* 43.2021, -124.2396 (NE Corner)	
Project Address / Location	City (nearest) Coquille, Oregon	County Coos	
Township 27S	Range 13W	Section 28	Quarter/Quarter Entire

Brief Directions to the Site

Take Highway 42 north/west from Coquille, turn left at shake mill 2/3 mile past Garden Valley Road. Access is via farm gate/road.

B. What types of waterbodies or wetlands are present in your project area? (Check all that apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River / Stream	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Tidal Wetland	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake / Reservoir / Pond
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuary or Tidal Wetland	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Ocean

Waterbody or Wetland Name** Coquille River and China Camp Cr	River Mile 22	6th Field HUC Name Beaver Slough/Coquille	6th Field HUC (12 digits) 171003050503
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(2) PROJECT INFORMATION

		River	
C. Indicate the project category. (Check all that apply.) N/A			
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential Development	
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreational	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank Stabilization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dredging	<input type="checkbox"/> Utility lines	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey or Sampling	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In- or Over-Water Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	

* In decimal format (e.g., 44.9399, -123.0283)

** If there is no official name for the wetland or waterway, create a unique name (such as "Wetland 1" or "Tributary A").

(3) PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

Provide a statement of the purpose and need for the overall project.

The project site is known as Winter Lake due to the fact that the entire floodplain is typically inundated during winter months due to high water levels in the Coquille River. The purpose of the project is to improve fish access into the floodplain for overwintering habitat that is limiting to coho and other species and to improve the habitat quality of the site and support native plant communities. The primary components of the project will include replacement of an existing tide gate structure with new culverts and gates; excavation of a new primary habitat channel and secondary tidal channels throughout the property; placement of excavated material for topographic diversity and to fill in some drainage ditches; raising of berms to isolate the restored site from adjacent agricultural properties; and excavation of a new drainage canal to further isolate the restored site from adjacent properties. This application also includes maintenance elements including minor dredging of existing canals and replacement of existing culverts and tide gates internal to the site that have corroded.

The Beaver Slough Drainage District was formed in 1906 and encompasses over 1,700 acres of tidally influenced land west of Coquille, Oregon. The purpose of the District is to provide and maintain the infrastructure necessary to protect the area from high tide cycles and facilitate drainage for the individually owned parcels within. The District operates under the authority of Oregon Revised Statute 547. Landowners elect a Board of Supervisors; consisting of five landowners, elected on an acreage basis; to supervise District operations. The District levies an annual acreage assessment to provide its operating funds. The Board of Supervisors is obliged by State law and policy to operate the District for the benefit of all landowners. The District has constructed and maintained the tide gate structures, major channels, and berms/dikes necessary to protect and drain the individual parcels affected. Historically, this infrastructure has required major renovation about every twenty to twenty-five years. The current tide gate structures built in 1996 are approaching end of life. The replacement structure design must now meet the criteria for compliance with the Oregon Fish Passage Statutes and Administrative Rules (ORS 509.580-590, 509.600-645, 509.910; OAR Division 412) and the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing of the coho salmon.

In a broader context than just the need to replace the tide gate structure, the BSDD and its landowners have been working to develop a comprehensive management plan for the resources in the China Camp Creek drainage. There is interest in developing a plan that balances the needs of agricultural land uses with fish and wildlife habitat and improves conditions for all. The ODFW acquired approximately 287 acres in the BSDD via a land trade in 2013, the CCGC owns 120 acres immediately adjacent, and these two parcels comprise Unit 2 of the Drainage District. The TNC, ODFW, BSDD and the CCGC are partnering on the restoration of tidal floodplain habitat, as the lack of overwintering habitat has been identified as a key limiting factor to the productivity of coho salmon in the Coquille River Subbasin Plan (Coquille Indian Tribe 2007).

The project area has been substantially altered from its original condition as a freshwater tidal swamp into a drained pasture used seasonally for grazing. Due to the low topography and high fluctuations in water surface elevation of the Coquille River, substantial infrastructure (drainage canals, berms, and tide gates) has been installed since 1906 in order to make the site usable (i.e. dry enough) for agricultural purposes. Disturbance has allowed various invasive species to become common throughout the project site. Topography has been altered by excavation of drainage canals and placement of fill for berms/dikes. Continued disturbance is on-going from grazing. The project site is located in Section 28, Township 27S, Range 13W.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES IN PROJECT AREA

A. Describe the existing physical and biological characteristics of each wetland or waterway. Reference the wetland and waters delineation report if one is available. Include the list of items provided in the instructions.

The entire Unit 2 project site is either wetland or Other Waters of the U.S. (see wetland delineation report). There are 381 acres of wetland and 3.8 acres of Other Waters of the U.S. (China Camp Creek), plus approximately 10 acres of human created drainage canals. The wetland is dominated by non-native grasses, primarily reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinaceae*) and creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), along with minor components of native vegetation such as slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*), cattails (*Typha latifolia*), Pacific silverweed (*Potentilla anseria*). A wetland delineation has been prepared and is attached. The entire site is subject to seasonal grazing and maintained as pastureland as part of the Beaver Slough Drainage District. Oregon Coast Coho Salmon are present adjacent to and in the canals on the site and can access the floodplain only during winter inundation and then are subject to stranding. Roosevelt elk and a variety of waterfowl are seasonally present.

The Coquille River and its floodplain are designated as critical habitat for Oregon Coast Coho Salmon, but the project site (within the floodplain) is only marginally accessible to fish under current conditions. The Drainage District is operated via a system of drainage canals, culverts and tide gates to facilitate agricultural land uses. This system serves to drain down and dry out the project area from approximately April through October. The tide gates are currently standard top-hinged flap gates that open when the water pressure is higher on the upstream side and then close as the river levels come up and water pressure becomes greater on the river side. The entire floodplain typically becomes inundated as the rainy season progresses and river levels become higher (roughly November to March). Hydraulic modeling indicates that the tide gates at the SW corner of the Unit 2 project area are open about 68% of the time in the spring as river levels are dropping and the BSDD is draining the site, but are only open from 10-30% of the time in the summer and fall when there is limited outflow from China Camp Creek and the gates close whenever tide levels in the river start coming up. This substantially reduces the time that fish can access China Camp Creek or the floodplain currently. The entire site is within the 100-year floodplain and typically annually flooded (i.e. Winter Lake). Fish can get into the site during annual flooding, but could become stranded in the drainage canals and farm fields. Small numbers of juvenile Coho have been captured in the drainage canals, although the canals are predominantly occupied by non-native warm water fish species. The Coquille Subbasin Plan (Coquille Tribe 2007) indicates that the isolation and lack of floodplain overwintering habitat is the key limiting factor to Coho productivity in the basin. The project area could provide a substantial area of overwintering habitat if it was reconnected to the river.

Water quality in the mainstem Coquille River, China Camp Creek, and the drainage canals within the action area has been degraded by historical and current land uses. Under Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) prepared a list of stream segments that do not meet water quality standards, referred to as the "303(d) list." The Coquille River is listed for chlorophyll A, dissolved oxygen, E. coli, pH, and temperature (Categories 2 and 5). Water quality parameters that are most important to fish include water temperature and dissolved oxygen. The only completed and approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is for dissolved oxygen. ODFW has measured water temperature in the drainage canals and China Camp Creek and there are generally elevated water temperatures during summer and fall (low flow period). Additionally, there is extensive growth of algae and aquatic plants that contributes to biological oxygen demand (and low dissolved oxygen) in the fall and winter when the plants die back and sink to the bottom.

B. Describe the existing navigation, fishing and recreational use of the waterway or wetland.

The parcel owned by CCGC is used for private hunting. Currently, public access is not allowed on the site. Navigation by small boats does occur in the Coquille River, but not immediately adjacent to the site.

(5) PROJECT SPECIFIC CRITERIA AND ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

Describe project-specific criteria necessary to achieve the project purpose. Describe alternative sites and project designs that were considered to avoid or minimize impacts to the waterway or wetland.

The following restoration objectives were developed to address the key problems and guide the development of the proposed restoration plan.

- Improve fish access into the tidally influenced floodplain of Unit 2
- Improve the quality of fish and wildlife habitat in Unit 2
- Improve the function of the tide gates for both fish and people

Three action alternatives and the No Action alternative were evaluated at the conceptual level:

1. **ODFW Alternative.** This concept is to allow fish access into and throughout Unit 2 via excavation of a continuous channel from an upstream connection near China Camp Creek to the downstream tide gate structure at the Coquille River. The majority of the remnant tidal channels would be excavated and reconnected to the main channel. A new primary drainage canal would be excavated along the eastern perimeter of the CCGC property with an associated berm and this canal would replace the western portion of the existing east-west canal for drainage and outflow for China Camp Creek. Both the new canal and associated berm would be constructed by the BSDD. Large ditches within the ODFW property would be filled, and a portion of the east-west canal would be filled to divert China Camp Creek and drainage to the new canal. A water control structure would be installed at the upstream end of the new channel to allow China Camp Creek flow onto the site above an elevation to be determined in the future. This structure will also be installed and maintained by the BSDD. Perimeter berms would be filled and graded to bring them up to the existing average elevation (for concept evaluation estimated as an elevation of approximately 6 feet) to allow maintenance access and to isolate the two properties from having effects on adjacent properties, if necessary. The north perimeter berm would be raised and used for pedestrian access. As available, excavated material would be placed as microtopographic mounds throughout the site for habitat diversity.
2. **Third-Party Alternative.** This concept was described narratively by a third-party and allows for fish access into the ODFW property via excavation of channels that connect to the existing canals and drainage system without major changes to the system and its operation. Multiple remnant tidal channels would be excavated and reconnected to the main channel via gated culverts. Several existing culverts would be plugged around the perimeter of the ODFW property to eliminate drainage connections to the north-south canal and instead only direct flows in and out of the main east-west canal. No existing canals or ditches would be filled. Perimeter berms would be installed as necessary to isolate the ODFW property from having effects on adjacent properties. While this alternative assumes that the tide gate structure is replaced at the Coquille River. It was assumed that since there would be no change to existing canals that all control of flow into the site would be via the culverts and gates constructed for the primary canals for Units 1 and 3 and that tide gates for and a channel through the CCGC property would not be constructed. As available, excavated material would be placed as microtopographic mounds throughout the site for habitat diversity.
3. **Tetra Tech Alternative.** This concept is to allow fish access into and throughout Unit 2 via excavation of a continuous channel from the upstream spring to the downstream tide gate structure at the Coquille River. Numerous remnant tidal channels would be excavated and reconnected to the main channel. A new primary drainage canal would be excavated along the eastern perimeter of the CCGC property with an associated berm and this canal would replace the western portion of the existing east-west canal for drainage and outflow for China Camp Creek. Both the new canal and associated berm will be constructed by the Beaver Slough Drainage District. Large ditches within the ODFW property would be filled, and a portion of the east-west canal would be filled. A gated culvert would be installed at the upstream end of the site to allow China Camp Creek flow onto the site in the future to be determined via adaptive management of the site. This structure will also be the responsibility of the BSDD. Perimeter berms would be installed if necessary to isolate the two properties from having effects on adjacent properties. As available, excavated material would be placed as microtopographic mounds throughout the site for habitat diversity. The primary differences between this alternative and the ODFW alternative are reorientation of the primary

(5) PROJECT SPECIFIC CRITERIA AND ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

channel to capture spring flow, reduced excavation of secondary channels but increased width of lower channel to avoid high velocities, defined raising of all perimeter berms, and grading/fill of low spots to eliminate ponding potential.

4. No Action Alternative. The No Action alternative would not take any action to restore habitat on the ODFW or CCGC properties in Unit 2. The No Action alternative also assumes that while the existing culverts/tide gates are failing and in need of replacement, if no restoration actions in Unit 2 took place, that funding would be difficult for BSDD to obtain and thus, the tide gate structure would not be replaced in the near term. No other changes would occur in Unit 2.

An evaluation of these alternatives was undertaken to identify the differences in costs, fish access, hydraulic performance, and other benefits or effects. The selected alternative is comprised of a combination of the ODFW and Tetra Tech alternatives.

The proposed restoration project consists of the following primary project elements:

- 1) Replacement of the existing four 8-foot diameter corrugated metal pipe culverts and flap tide gates with seven 10-foot by 8-foot concrete culverts and muted tidal regulator gates to allow more frequent fish access
- 2) Excavation of a primary tidal channel with secondary connections to remnant tidal channels within Unit 2 to allow fish access throughout Unit 2;
- 3) Filling of interior drainage canals on the ODFW property and filling in a segment of the China Camp Creek canal to allow diversion into the new canal (item #5);
- 4) Removal of failing old culverts/tide gates on the perimeter of Unit 2 and minor dredging in the North Canal to ensure flow;
- 5) Excavation of a new north-south drainage canal and diversion of China Camp Creek into the new canal that outlets through the East Canal;
- 6) Construction of perimeter berms around Unit 2 and a new berm east of the new north-south canal to isolate Unit 2 and protect adjacent landowners;
- 7) Regrading of excavated material on-site for topographic diversity; and,
- 8) Revegetation with native riparian and wetland plant species

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Briefly summarize the overall project including work in areas both in and outside of waters or wetlands.

The proposed restoration project consists of the following primary project elements; all of which would be constructed in wetlands or Other Waters of the U.S.:

- 1) Replacement of the existing four 8-foot diameter corrugated metal pipe culverts and flap tide gates with seven 10-foot by 8-foot concrete culverts and muted tidal regulator gates to allow more frequent fish access
- 2) Excavation or a primary tidal channel with secondary connections to remnant tidal channels within Unit 2 to allow fish access throughout Unit 2;
- 3) Filling of interior drainage canals on the ODFW property and filling in a segment of the China Camp Creek canal to allow diversion through the new canal (item #4);
- 4) Removal of failing old culverts/tide gates on the perimeter of Unit 2 and minor dredging of the North Canal to facilitate flow;
- 5) Excavation of a new north-south drainage canal and diversion of China Camp Creek into the new canal that outlets through the East Canal;

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 6) Construction of perimeter berms around Unit 2 and a new berm east of the new north-south canal to isolate Unit 2 and protect adjacent landowners;
- 7) Regrading of excavated material on-site for topographic diversity; and,
- 8) Revegetation with native riparian and wetland plant species

The resulting project would be a much enhanced wetland – no wetland acres or waterbodies would be eliminated.

B. Describe work within waters and wetlands.

The likely sequence of construction will be:

- a) Improve access route as necessary and construct staging area, provide containment and fencing.
- b) Improve access route as necessary and construct staging area adjacent to tide gates, provide containment and fencing.
- c) Install survey staking and project limit fencing.
- d) Install erosion control and work area isolation BMPs as necessary.
- e) Remove sod for internal site access/routing and as needed for excavation areas.
- f) Remove old culverts/tidegates from perimeter of Unit 2 and haul debris off-site.
- g) Install coffer dam and diversion system for tide gate replacement; remove fish and wildlife from work area.
- h) Begin excavation of new canal (along east perimeter of CCGC property), leaving plugs at each end to isolate from existing canals.
- i) Install dewatering system and small-scale coffer dams as needed to isolate excavation of new canal from other remnant channels.
- j) Install temporary crossing of China Camp Creek to facilitate haul of excavated material (anticipated to be a railroad car or bridge).
- k) Haul dry excavated soils and begin installation of perimeter berms, starting with berm to east of the new canal.
- l) Spread wet soils for drying.
- m) Begin excavation of primary channel and secondary channels.
- n) Haul dry excavated soils and install for perimeter berms.
- o) Spread wet soils for drying.
- p) Excavate existing tide gate structure. Haul debris off-site.
- q) Install new culverts and tide gates.
- r) Backfill around and above culverts to restore berms and compact, install gravel surface.
- s) Mulch and seed disturbed areas as sections are completed.
- t) Remove coffer dam at tide gate structure to allow drainage management.
- u) When new canal is complete, but for remaining isolation plugs, install coffer dams in China Camp Creek to isolate segment west of new canal.
- v) Remove plugs and divert China Camp Creek into new canal.
- w) Install dewatering as needed at China Camp Creek segment to begin placing fill.
- x) Finish excavating primary and secondary channels and tidal depressions.
- y) Finish placing excavated material/fill for all perimeter berms, compact, and install gravel surface.
- z) Place remaining excavated material as nesting and vegetation mounds.
- aa) Remove staging and access rock and restore for seeding.
- bb) Mulch and seed disturbed areas as sections are completed.
- cc) Remove erosion control measures when seed is sufficiently sprouted to prevent runoff of turbid water.
- dd) Plant riparian, wetland plantings in following spring after drain-out.
- ee) Partners continue plantings and maintenance and monitoring over 5-year period.

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

C. Construction Methods. Describe how the removal and/or fill activities will be accomplished to minimize impacts to waters and wetlands.

Several conservation measures are proposed to avoid and minimize effects on listed species during construction.

1. **In-Water Work Window.** All in-water construction will occur during the designated ODFW fish window for the Coquille River upstream of Bear Creek from July 1 through September 15.
2. **Work Area Isolation and Fish Removal.** The construction area will be isolated from both the Coquille River and China Camp Creek (and other drainage canals as necessary) by installation of coffer dams and other measures. Fish and wildlife will be removed/salvaged from the work areas, as needed. Any flowing water in the drainage canals will be piped around the work area via a gravity system or pumping. Any pumps used will be screened per ODFW requirements. The culvert and tidegate areas will need to be dewatered during the placement of the subgrade, bedding and footings. Any groundwater present in the excavation area will be pumped and treated via sediment bags and/or infiltration prior to discharge back to waterbodies.
3. **Erosion Control.** All areas that will be cleared or graded will be treated with erosion control best management practices to prevent the runoff of sediment laden stormwater into the river. Methods could include the installation of silt fencing, placement of straw bales, straw mulching, or other features.
4. **Staging Area.** The staging area(s) will be located within 150 feet of the waterbodies, but will be fenced and contained to prevent the runoff of sediment or pollutant laden stormwater into the river.
5. **Pollutant Minimization.** Equipment will be checked daily for leaks and any visible oils or greases will be removed prior to beginning operations each day. A fueling area will be located more than 150 feet from the river, China Camp Creek or drainage canals and will be contained to prevent runoff of spills.
6. **Monitoring and Adaptive Management.** The ODFW and BSDD are developing a monitoring plan for the project that will include monitoring velocities and flows in the culverts, surface and groundwater elevations, water temperatures, fish sampling, mosquito sampling, and bird and wildlife observations. Regular monitoring and maintenance of the plantings will occur, including replacing plantings as necessary until the native communities are established. It is anticipated that the tide gate opening/closure elevations will be adjusted and monitored over the long-term to optimize water levels for fish access and to benefit agricultural landowners.

D. Describe source of fill material and disposal locations if known.

The vast majority of material will be excavated on-site and then moved and graded to fill in existing drainage ditches or create topographic diversity. The intent is to balance cut and fill to essentially not require any net import or net removal other than debris and organic material (i.e. reed canary grass sod), and import of specific bedding material for culverts and crushed rock for the surface of the berms. Disposal would be at an approved landfill or upland abandoned quarry.

E. Construction timeline.

What is the estimated project start date?	June 1, 2015
What is the estimated project completion date?	November 30, 2015
Is any of the work underway or already complete?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, describe.	

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION							
F. Fill Volumes and Dimensions (if more than 4 impact sites, include a summary table as an attachment)							
Wetland / Waterbody Name *	Fill Dimensions					Duration of Impact**	Material***
	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth (ft.)	Area (sq.ft. or ac.)	Volume (c.y.)		
Unit 2 Wetland	1,500	1,500	2	60 ac	160,000	Permanent	Excavated silty clay loam for new and raised perimeter berms and topographic diversity on-site
Unit 2 Wetland	20,000	18	0.5	8 ac	10,000	Permanent	2.5 inch minus rock for berm tops and bedding for culverts and riprap foundation rock and erosion protection at new tide gate structure
Other Waters	5,000	30	6	3.4ac	33,333	Permanent	Excavated silty clay loam to fill in drainage ditches
Unit 2 Wetland	2,500	25	2	1.4 ac	4,500	Permanent	Nesting mounds
G. Total Fill Volumes and Dimensions							
Fill Impacts to Waters				Length (ft.)		Area (sq. ft or ac.)	Volume (c.y.)
Total Fill to Wetlands						69.4 ac	174,000
Total Fill Below Ordinary High Water						73 ac	208,000
Total Fill Below Highest Measured Tide						73 ac	208,000
Total Fill Below High Tide Line						73 ac	208,000
Total Fill Below Mean High Water Tidal Elevation						73 ac	208,000
H. Removal Volumes and Dimensions (if more than 4 impact sites, include a summary table as an attachment)							
Wetland / Waterbody Name*	Removal Dimensions					Duration of Impact**	Material***
	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth (ft.)	Area (sq. ft. or ac.)	Volume (c.y.)		
Unit 2 Wetland	8,000	40	4	10 ac	174,000	Permanent	Silty clay loam for tidal slough channels
Unit 2 Wetland	3,000	35	6	2 ac	19,000	Permanent	Silty clay loam for new China Camp Creek canal and realigned North and East canals at tide gate structure
Unit 2 Wetland	5,000	20	2	2.5 ac	10,000	Permanent	Lower existing berms and remove for new tide gate structure
Unit 2 Wetland	10,000	10	6	2.3	15,000	Temporary	Excavation and compaction for cut-off trench under new berms
Other Waters	1,700	6	1	0.3	500	Permanent	Minor dredging of North Canal to facilitate flow from NE corner
I. Total Removal Volumes and Dimensions							
Removal Impacts to Waters				Length (ft.)		Area (sq. ft or ac.)	Volume (c.y.)
Total Removal to Wetlands						17 ac	213,000
Total Removal Below Ordinary High Water						17.3 ac	213,500

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION			
Total Removal Below Highest Measured Tide		17 ac	213.500
Total Removal Below High Tide Line		17 ac	213,500
Total Removal Below Mean High Water Tidal Elevation		17 ac	213,500
<p>* If there is no official name for the wetland or waterway, create a unique name (such as "Wetland 1" or "Tributary A").</p> <p>** Indicate the days, months or years the fill or removal will remain. Enter "permanent" if applicable. For DSL, permanent removal or fill is defined as being in place for 24 months or longer.</p> <p>*** Example: soil, gravel, wood, concrete, pilings, rock etc.</p>			
(7) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
Are there any state or federally listed species on the project site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Is the project site within designated or proposed critical habitat?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Is the project site within a national Wild and Scenic River ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Is the project site within the 100-year floodplain ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
* If yes to any of the above, explain in Block 4 and describe measures to minimize adverse effects to these resources in Block 5.			
Is the project site within the Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) Area ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
* If yes, attach TSP review as a separate document for DSL.			
Is the project site within a designated Marine Reserve ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
* If yes, certain additional DSL restrictions will apply.			
Will the overall project involve construction dewatering or ground disturbance of one acre or more?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
* If yes, you may need a 1200-C permit from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).			
Is the fill or dredged material a carrier of contaminants from on-site or off- site spills?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Has the fill or dredged material been physically and/or chemically tested?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
*If yes, explain in Block 4 and provide references to any physical/chemical testing report(s).			
Has a cultural resource (archaeological) survey been performed on the project area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
* If yes, provide a copy of the survey with this application. Do not describe any resources in this document.			
Identify any other federal agency that is funding, authorizing or implementing the project. N/A			
Agency Name	Contact Name	Phone Number	Most Recent Date of Contact
List other certificates or approvals/denials required or received from other federal, state or local agencies for work described in this application. For example, certain activities that require a Corps permit also require 401 Water Quality Certification from Oregon DEQ.			
Approving Agency	Certificate/ approval / denial description	Date Applied	
Coos County	Land Use and Floodplain Review	11/24/14	
Oregon DEQ	401 Water Quality Certification	11/24/14	
Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife	Fish Passage Approval	January 2015	
Other DSL and/or Corps Actions Associated with this Site (Check all that apply.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Work proposed on or over lands owned by or leased from the Corps			
<input type="checkbox"/> State owned waterway	DSL Waterway Lease #		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Corps or DSL Permits	Corps #	DSL #	

(6) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- | | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Violation for Unauthorized Activity | Corps # | DSL # |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland and Waters Delineation | Corps # | DSL # |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A wetland / waters delineation has been completed (if so, provide a copy with the application) | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Corps has approved the wetland / waters delineation within the last 5 years | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DSL has approved the wetland / waters delineation within the last 5 years | | |

(8) IMPACTS, RESTORATION/REHABILITATION, COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

A. Describe unavoidable environmental impacts that are likely to result from the proposed project. Include permanent, temporary, direct, and indirect impacts.

The project is intended to have long-term beneficial effects on listed species and their critical habitats and help contribute towards the recovery of coho, primarily. However, there are also likely to be temporary adverse effects associated with the construction of the project. The types of effects associated with construction of the various habitat features are described below.

Construction will have direct physical effects on the environment including vegetation clearing; construction staging areas, and materials storage areas; water diversion and pumping, excavation, fill, and grading; followed by site restoration such as revegetation, placement of topsoil and other substrates and other actions to restore habitats and ecosystem processes. These construction activities can temporarily disrupt or reduce the natural vegetative and fluvial processes at a project site, such as sediment and nutrient deposition and groundwater recharge (NMFS 2008a). Water tables are likely to be temporarily reduced allowing an increase in dust. During wet weather, cleared areas can erode and suspend sediments in runoff and also potentially increase the volume and frequency of runoff. This can elevate turbidity in receiving waterbodies and adversely affect aquatic habitats (i.e. by filling in pools) as well as incrementally increasing volumes into streams during runoff events. The erosion of topsoil can reduce the upland fertility. In-water work can also resuspend sediments or generate turbidity that can be transported downstream. Heavy equipment can compact soils and reduce suitability for plant growth and reduce infiltration. The use of heavy equipment also creates a risk of spills of fuels, lubricants and other contaminants. A spill into a waterbody would likely cause short-term lethal toxicity to fish and invertebrates in the vicinity.

However, these effects are short-term (a few months). Turbidity from in-water excavation and placement of fill is likely to abate very quickly (within a few hours). Direct mortality from extremely high levels of suspended sediment has been documented at concentrations far above those typically caused by construction projects. Mortality may occur to juvenile salmonids exposed to 1,000 mg/L or higher concentrations at durations longer than a day (Wilber and Clarke 2004). Laboratory studies of lethal concentrations indicated that the 96-hour median lethal concentration (LC50) ranged from about 500 mg/L to 1,200 mg/L (Noggle 1978; Stober et al. 1981). Suspended sediment can also cause other effects including clogging of fish gills, causing a cough response or causing protective mucus to be excreted coating the gills and reducing their capability for oxygen exchange (Bash et al. 2001). Servizi and Martens (1992) found that gill damage occurred in underyearling sockeye salmon exposed to concentrations of suspended sediments of 3,148 mg/L (similar to normal suspended-sediment concentrations in a highly glacial system such as the Fraser River). Cough response was observed at sediment concentrations of 240 mg/L (Servizi and Martens 1992). Behavioral responses to elevated levels of suspended sediment include avoidance, reduced foraging, predator avoidance, and effects on homing and migration (Bash et al. 2001). Sigler et al. (1984) found that juvenile steelhead and coho avoided areas of turbidity of 167 NTU and higher. Servizi and Martens (1992) found the threshold for avoidance by juvenile coho at 37 NTU.

The direct physical effects of the habitat features once constructed are generally the opposite of the construction activities that are required for installation (beneficial effects). Bare soil will be revegetated with native species by seeding and planting shrubs and trees. This will reduce soil erosion and increase infiltration. It also will restore suitable riparian and wetland conditions to allow the natural delivery of large wood to the floodplain, improve bank stability, increase insect and detrital organic matter inputs into the river and floodplain, improve sediment and nutrient deposition during flooding, and improve shading and cover conditions. The restoration of a much more frequent connection between the Coquille River and the floodplain will allow seasonal fish access to refuge and

(8) IMPACTS, RESTORATION/REHABILITATION, COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

rearing habitat and reduce the potential for stranding.

The effectiveness of fish habitat restoration actions is less well documented than adverse effects from development (NMFS 2008a). However, it is expected that the proposed restoration actions will contribute at least incrementally to the restoration of natural processes in the floodplain by reconnecting historic channels and allowing more frequent and natural flooding of floodplain areas.

The potential for process and functional recovery is affected by the watershed context and on-going land uses. The proposed action will occur where natural processes and habitat functions have been substantially reduced (due to diking, tide gates, draining, agriculture, timber harvest, etc.). Many of the existing land uses will continue in the watershed, with likely increased population and development over time. The proposed restoration plan is designed to provide improved habitat and fish access in the near-term with the potential that additional floodplain areas may be reconnected and/or restored over the next decade or two. The new tide gate structure is intended to significantly improve fish passage; while recognizing that agricultural land uses will continue in the floodplain and the tide gates provide benefits to both fish and to people.

At the more individual level, construction may have direct adverse effects on individual fish when equipment is operated in the water where it can injure fish or block habitat access, or when pollutants enter the waterbody. Construction specifications will include the conservation measures identified in Section 4.4 for in-water work timing, sensitive area protection, fish passage, erosion and pollution control, in-water use of equipment, and work area isolation in order to avoid or minimize these adverse effects. The work can primarily occur “in the dry” during low flows with work area isolation and provision of flow bypass at China Camp Creek. For filling in drainage canals, it will not be possible to dewater or isolate the work area completely, although silt curtains or other similar measures would be used to reduce turbidity. However, as the drainage canals are dominated by non-native species, it is expected that there is limited potential for adverse effects on listed species.

The proposed action is likely to have the following effects on the PCEs of relevance in the action area (see Table).

Table 1. Summary of the Proposed Condition of the PCEs in the Action Area.

PCE	FUNCTION	PROPOSED CONDITION DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
<i>Oregon Coast Coho ESU</i>			
1. Freshwater Spawning Sites	Maintain IC	Spawning areas are degraded from fine sediments and removal of wood and riparian vegetation.	Spawning areas will still be affected by upland land uses. The proposed action will not affect spawning areas.
2. Freshwater Rearing Sites	Improve NPF	Rearing habitats will be improved via excavation of tidal slough channels and provision of much increased access through the new tide gate structure. Plantings will improve cover and shading.	Adjacent dikes and land uses will still preclude access from the majority of the floodplain, but this project will restore access to over 400 acres.
3. Freshwater Migration Corridors	Improve NPF	Fish barriers will be reduced via the installation of the new tide gate structure that will allow much more frequent access. Improved tidal flushing may also improve water quality conditions.	Adjacent dikes and land uses will still preclude access from the majority of the floodplain, but this project will restore access to over 400 acres as well as China Camp Creek and reduce stranding in the floodplain.
4. Estuarine Areas	Improve NPF	Rearing habitats will be improved via excavation of tidal slough channels and provision of much increased access through the new tide gate structure. Plantings will improve cover and shading	Adjacent dikes and land uses will still preclude access from the majority of the floodplain, but this project will restore access to over 400 acres.

(8) IMPACTS, RESTORATION/REHABILITATION, COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

B. For temporary removal or fill or disturbance of vegetation in waterways, wetlands or riparian (i.e., streamside) areas, discuss how the site will be restored after construction.

The project site will be seeded with grass species and then planted with native trees and shrubs in high ground areas.

Compensatory Mitigation

C. Proposed mitigation approach. Check all that apply:

☐ Permittee-
responsible Onsite
Mitigation

☐ Permittee-
responsible Offsite
mitigation

☐ Mitigation Bank or
in-lieu fee program

☐ Payment to Provide
(not approved for use
with Corps permits)

D. Provide a brief description of mitigation approach and the rationale for choosing that approach. If you believe mitigation should not be required, explain why.

This is a habitat restoration and floodplain reconnection project and maintenance of existing facilities, no mitigation is proposed. See attached functions and values worksheet for evaluation of impacts vs. benefits. The project includes control of invasive species and plantings of native trees and shrubs to improve habitat diversity, cover, and wildlife habitat.

Mitigation Bank / In-Lieu Fee Information:

Name of mitigation bank or in-lieu fee project:

Type of credits to be purchased:

If you are proposing permittee-responsible mitigation, have you prepared a compensatory mitigation plan?

☐ Yes. Submit the plan with this application and complete the remainder of this section.

☐ No. A mitigation plan will need to be submitted (for DSL, this plan is required for a complete application).

Mitigation Location Information (Fill out only if permittee-responsible mitigation is proposed)

Mitigation Site Name/Legal
Description

Mitigation Site Address

Tax Lot #

County

City

Latitude & Longitude (in
DD.DDDD format)

Township

Range

Section

Quarter/Quarter

(9) ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS FOR PROJECT AND MITIGATION SITE

Pre-printed mailing labels
☒ of adjacent property
owners attached

**Project Site Adjacent Property
Owners****Mitigation Site Adjacent
Property Owners**

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

C&S Waterman Ranch, LLC
87518 Davis Creek Lane
Bandon, OR 97411

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

Charlie and Sharon Waterman
Trust
87518 Davis Creek Lane
Bandon, OR 97411

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

Everett and Ona Isenhardt Ranch,
Inc.
91495 Alder Creek Lane
Coquille, OR 97423

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

Albert S. Enyeart
600 W 4th Street
Coquille, OR 97423

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

Raymond and Judy Wheeler
92242 North Bank Lane
Coquille, OR 97423

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

Tim Bones
PO Box 4211
Coos Bay, OR 97420

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

Laura Isenhardt
PO Box 174
Broadbent, OR 97414

Contact Name
Address 1
Address 2
City, ST ZIP Code

**(10) CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT LAND USE AFFIDAVIT
(TO BE COMPLETED BY LOCAL PLANNING OFFICIAL)**

I have reviewed the project described in this application and have determined that:

- ☐ This project is not regulated by the comprehensive plan and land use regulations.
- ☐ This project is consistent with the comprehensive plan and land use regulations.
- ☐ This project will be consistent with the comprehensive plan and land use regulations when the following local approval(s) are obtained:
- ☐ Conditional Use Approval
 - ☐ Development Permit
 - ☐ Other Permit (see comment section)
- ☐ This project is not consistent with the comprehensive plan. Consistency requires:
- ☐ Plan Amendment
 - ☐ Zone Change
 - ☐ Other Approval or Review (see comment section)

An application ☐ has ☐ has not been filed for local approvals checked above.

Local planning official name (print)	Title	City / County (circle one)
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Signature	Date
-----------	------

Comments:

(11) COASTAL ZONE CERTIFICATION

If the proposed activity described in your permit application is within the [Oregon coastal zone](#), the following certification is required before your application can be processed. A public notice will be issued with the certification statement, which will be forwarded to the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) for its concurrence or objection. For additional information on the Oregon Coastal Zone Management Program, contact DLCD at 635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150, Salem, Oregon 97301 or call 503-373-0050.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the proposed activity described in this application complies with the approved Oregon Coastal Zone Management Program and will be completed in a manner consistent with the program.

Print /Type Name	Title
------------------	-------

Signature	Date
-----------	------

(12) SIGNATURES

Application is hereby made for the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in the application, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this information is true, complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. By signing this application I consent to allow Corps or DSL staff to enter into the above-described property to inspect the project location and to determine compliance with an authorization, if granted. I hereby authorize the person identified in the authorized agent block below to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish supplemental information in support of this permit application. I understand that the granting of other permits by local, county, state or federal agencies does not release me from the requirement of obtaining the permits requested before commencing the project. I understand that payment of the required state processing [fee](#) does not guarantee permit issuance.

To be considered complete, the fee must accompany the application to DSL. The fee is not required for submittal of an application to the Corps.

Fee Amount Enclosed

Please send invoice

Applicant Signature

Print Name

Jena Carter and Fred Messerle

Title

Project Manager

Signature 1/Date

Signature 2/Date

Authorized Agent Signature

Print Name

Merri Martz

Title

Tetra Tech Project Manager

Signature

Date

Landowner Signature(s)

Landowner of the Project Site (if different from applicant)

Print Name

Debbie Colbert and John Knutson

Title

Landowner

Signature 1/Date

Signature 2/Date

Landowner of the Mitigation Site (if different from applicant)

Print Name

Title

Signature

Date

Department of State Lands, Property Manager (to be completed by DSL)

If the project is located on [state-owned submerged and submersible lands](#), DSL staff will obtain a signature from the Land Management Division of DSL. A signature by DSL for activities proposed on state-owned submerged/submersible lands only grants the applicant consent to apply for a removal-fill permit. A signature for activities on state-owned submerged and submersible lands grants no other authority, express or implied and a separate proprietary authorization may be required.

Print Name

Title

Signature

Date

(13) ATTACHMENTS

☒ **Drawings (items in bold are required)**

☒ **Location map with roads identified**

☒ **U.S.G.S topographic map**

☒ **Tax lot map**

☒ **Site plan(s)**

☒ **Cross section drawing(s)**

☒ **Recent aerial photo**

☒ Project photos

☐ Erosion and Pollution Control Plan(s), if applicable

☐ DSL/Corps Wetland Concurrence letter and map, if approved and applicable

☐ Pre-printed labels for adjacent property owners (Required if more than 5)

☐ Restoration plan or rehabilitation plan for temporary impacts

☐ Mitigation plan

☒ Wetland functional assessment and/or stream functional assessment

☒ Alternatives analysis

☒ Biological assessment (if requested by Corps project manager during pre-application coordination.)

☐ Stormwater management plan (may be required by the Corps or DEQ)

☒ Other:

☒ Wetland delineation report

☒ Environmental assessment

Send Completed form to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CENWP-OD-GP
PO Box 2946
Portland, OR 97208-2946
Phone: 503-808-4373

Counties:
Baker, Clackamas,
Clatsop, Columbia,
Gilliam, Grant, Hood
River, Jefferson, Lincoln,
Malheur, Marion, Morrow,
Multnomah, Polk,
Sherman, Tillamook,
Umatilla, Union,
Wallowa, Wasco,
Washington, Wheeler,
Yamhill

OR

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CENWP-OD-GE
211 E. 7th AVE, Suite 105
Eugene, OR 97401-2722
Phone: 541-465-6868

Counties:
Benton, Coos, Crook,
Curry, Deschutes,
Douglas Jackson,
Josephine, Harney,
Klamath, Lake, Lane,
Linn

Send Completed form to:

DSL - West of the Cascades:

Department of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-1279
Phone: 503-986-5200

OR

DSL - East of the Cascades:

Department of State Lands
1645 NE Forbes Road, Suite 112
Bend, Oregon 97701
Phone: 541-388-6112

Send all Fees to:

Department of State Lands
775 Summer Street NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-1279
Pay by Credit Card by Calling 503-986-5253

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THE JOINT APPLICATION

This is a joint application, and must be sent to both agencies, who administer separate permit processes. For more complete instructions, contact the Corps and/or DSL or refer to online resources:

- [DSL's Removal-Fill Guide](#); or,
- The Corps' "Permitting 101" video: <http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx>

General Instructions and Tips

- Provide the information in the appropriate blocks of the application form. If you need more space, provide a summary in the space provided and attach additional detail as an appendix to the application.
- Not all items on the application form will apply to all projects.
- For most applications, binding and section dividers are not necessary and require additional handling.

The information requested on the form is necessary for the agencies to begin their review. For complex projects or for those that may have more than minimal impacts, additional information may be necessary to complete the evaluation and make a permit decision. Alternative forms of permit applications may be acceptable; contact the Corps and DSL for more information.

Section 1. Applicant and Landowner Contact information

Applicant: The applicant is the responsible party. If the applicant is an agency, business entity or other organization, indicate the name of the organization and a person that has the authority to sign the application.

Authorized Agent: An authorized agent is someone who has permission from the applicant to represent their interests and supply information to the agencies. An agent can be a consultant, an attorney, builder, contractor, or any other person or organization. An authorized agent is optional.

Landowner: Provide landowner information if different from the applicant. The landowner must also sign the application.

Section 2. Project Information

Provide location information. Latitude and longitude can be found by zooming in to your respective project location and reading off the coordinates displayed on the bottom of the map.

Provide information on wetlands and waterways within the project area. Indicate the category of activities that make up your project.

Section 3. Project Purpose and Need

Explain the purpose and need for the project. Also include a brief description of any related activities needed to accomplish the project objectives.

The following items are required by DSL, as applicable:

- If the removal-fill would satisfy a public need and the applicant is a public body, include any pertinent findings regarding public need and benefit.
- If the project involves fill in the estuary for a non-water dependent use, explain how the project is for public use and/or satisfies a public need.
- If the project is located within a [marine reserve or marine protected area](#), explain how the project is needed to study, monitor, evaluate, enforce or protect the designated area.

Section 4. Description of Resources in Project Area

Territorial Sea: For activities in the [Territorial Sea](#) (mean lower low water seaward 3 nautical miles), provide a separate evaluation of the resources and effects determination.

For each wetland, include:

- Whether the wetland is freshwater or tidal, and the [Cowardin class](#) and [Hydrogeomorphic \(HGM\) class](#).
- Source of hydrology and direction of flow (if any).
- Dominant plant species by layer (herb, shrub, tree).
- A functional assessment of the wetland to be impacted (for impacts greater than 0.2 acre, DSL requires use of [ORWAP](#) or [HGM](#)), should be attached as a separate document.
- Identify any vernal pools, bogs, fens, mature forested wetland, seasonal mudflats, or native wet prairies in or near the project area.
- Refer to wetland delineation report if available, and provide copies to agencies (if not previously provided).
- Describe existing uses, including fish and wildlife use (type, abundance, period of use, significance of site).

For rivers, streams, other waterways, lakes and ponds, include a description of, as applicable:

- Streamflow regime (e.g., perennial year-round flow, intermittent seasonal flow, ephemeral event-driven flow). If flow is ephemeral, provide [streamflow assessment](#) data sheet or other information that supports your determination.
- Field indicators used to identify the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM).
- Channel and bank conditions.
- Type and condition of riparian (streamside) vegetation.
- Channel morphology (structure and shape).
- Stream substrate.
- Assessment of the functional attributes including hydrologic, geomorphic, biological and chemical and nutrient related functions.
- Fish and wildlife (type, abundance, period of use, significance of site).

Section 5. Alternatives to Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Waters

Provide a brief explanation describing how impacts to waters and wetlands are being avoided and minimized on the project site. For DSL, the alternatives analysis must include:

- Project-specific criteria that are needed to accomplish the stated project purpose.
- A range of alternative sites and designs that were considered with less impact.
- An evaluation of each alternative site and design against the project criteria and a reason for why the alternative was not chosen.
- If the project involves fill in an estuary for a non-water dependent use, a description of Alternative non- estuarine sites must be included.

Section 6. Project Description

Overall Description. Provide a brief description of the overall project, including:

- All associated work with the project both outside and within waters or wetlands.
- Total ground disturbance for all associated work (i.e, area and volume of ground disturbance).
- Total area of impervious surfaces created or modified by the project, if applicable.

Work within Waters and Wetlands. Provide a description of the proposed work within waters and wetlands, including:

- Each removal or fill activity proposed in waters or wetlands, as well as any construction or maintenance of in-water or over-water structures.
- The number and dimensions of in-water or over-water structures (i.e., pilings, floating docks) proposed within waters or wetlands.

Fill Material and Disposal. Provide a description of fill material and procedure for disposal of removed material, including:

- The source(s) of fill materials (if known).
- Locations for disposal area(s) for dredged material, if applicable. If dredged material is to be discharged on an upland site, identify the site and the steps to be taken (if necessary) to prevent runoff from the dredged material back into a waterbody. If using an upland disposal area that is not a DEQ-regulated landfill, a [Solid Waste Letter of Authorization](#) or a [Beneficial Use Determination](#) from DEQ may be required.

Construction Methods. Describe how the removal and/or fill activities will be accomplished including the following:

- Construction methods, equipment to be used, access and staging areas, etc.
- Measures you will use during construction to minimize impacts to the waterway or wetland. Examples may include isolating work areas, controlling construction access and using specialized equipment or materials. Attach work area isolation and/or erosion and pollution control plans, if applicable.

Construction Timing. Provide the proposed start and completion date for the project. Describe project work that is already complete, if applicable.

Summary of removal and fill activities. Summarize the dimensions, volume and type/composition of material being placed or removed in each waterbody or wetland. Describe each impact on a separate row. For

instance, if two culverts are being removed from Clear Creek, use two rows. Add extra rows if needed, or include an attachment.

The DSL and the Corps use different elevations for determining whether an activity in tidal waters is regulated by the State's Removal-Fill law, the Clean Water Act, and/or the Rivers and Harbors Act. DSL regulates activities below the highest measured tide. The Clean Water Act applies below the high tide line. The Rivers and Harbors Act applies below the mean high water.

Section 7. Additional Information

Any additional information you provide helps the reviewer(s) understand your project and the other approvals or reviews that may be required.

Section 8. Site Restoration/Rehabilitation and Compensatory Mitigation

Site Restoration/Rehabilitation. For temporary disturbance of soils and/or vegetation in waterways, wetlands or riparian (streamside) areas, discuss how you will restore the site after construction. This may include the following:

- Grading plans to restore pre-existing elevations.
- Planting plans and species list (native species only) to replace vegetation in riparian or wetland areas.
- Maintenance and monitoring plans to document restoration to wetland condition and/or vegetation establishment.
- Associated erosion control for site stabilization.

Compensatory Mitigation. Describe your proposed compensatory mitigation approach, or explain why you believe compensatory mitigation is not required. If proposing permittee-responsible mitigation for permanent impact to wetlands, see OAR 141-085-0705 and 33 CFR 332.4(c) for plan requirements. For permanent impact to waters other than wetlands, see OAR 141-085-0765 and 33 CFR 332.4(c) for plan requirements.

Section 9. Adjacent Property Owners for Impact and Mitigation Site(s)

Names and addresses for properties that are adjacent to the project site and permittee responsible mitigation site (if applicable), are required. "Adjacent" means those properties that share or touch upon a common property line or are across the street or stream. If more than 5, attach pre-printed labels. A list of property owners may be obtained by contacting the county tax assessor's office.

Section 10. City/County Planning Department Land Use Affidavit

This section is required to demonstrate land use compatibility for removal fill permits and water quality certifications. Provide this form to your local planning official for them to complete and sign.

Section 11. Coastal Zone Certification

Your signature for this statement is required for projects within the coastal zone (generally, west of the summit of the Coast Range).

Section 12. Signatures

The application must be signed by the responsible party, landowner and agent, as identified in section 1.

Section 13: Attachments

Project Drawings. A complete application must include a location map, site plan, cross-section drawings and recent aerial photo. All drawings should be clear, legible and formatted for 8.5 by 11 printing. Use the fewest number of sheets necessary for your drawings or illustrations. While illustrations need not be professionally prepared, they should be clear, accurate, and contain all necessary information, as follows:

Location maps (with subject property identified):

- Location map with roads identified
- U.S.G.S. Topographic map
- Tax lot map (with subject tax lot(s) identified)

Site plan(s), including:

- Entire project site and activity areas
- Existing and proposed contours

- Location of ordinary high water, wetland boundaries or other jurisdictional boundaries (include wetland delineation report if not previously provided)
- Identification of temporary and permanent impact areas within waterways or wetlands
- Map scale or dimensions and north arrow
- Location of staging areas and construction access
- Location of cross section(s), as applicable
- Location of mitigation area, if applicable

Cross section drawing(s), including:

- Existing and proposed elevations
- Identification of temporary and permanent impact areas within waterways or wetlands
- Ordinary high water and/or wetland boundary or other jurisdictional boundaries
- Map scale or dimensions

[Recent Aerial photo](#)

- 1:200, or if not available for your site, highest resolution possible

DSL Wetland Concurrence (map and letter)