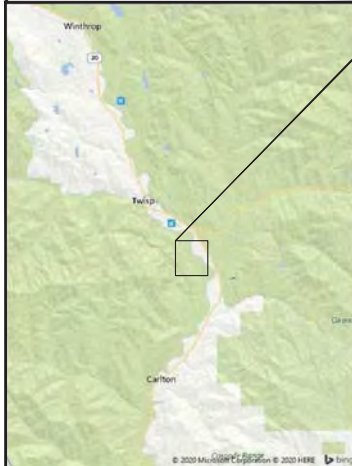
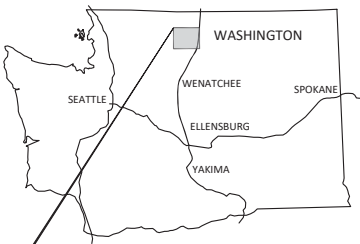


TWISP TO CARLTON REACH - ALDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

90% Design



YAKAMA NATION FISHERIES
2 JOHNSON LANE
WINTRHOP WA, 98862



VICINITY MAP



LOCATION MAP

SHEET LIST

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SITE LOCATION:
 LATITUDE: 48°18'30"
 LONGITUDE: -120°4'3"
 OKANOGAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON
 WATERBODY: METHOW RIVER
 TRIBUTARY OF: COLUMBIA RIVER

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NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION

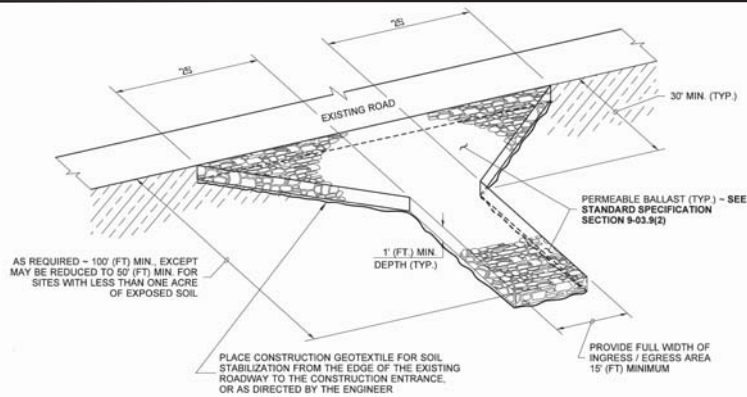
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DRAWN	DESIGNED	CHECKED
MM	JAN 20, 2021	PROJECT
APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT

YAKAMA NATION FISHERIES
 ALDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN PROJECT
 90% DESIGN

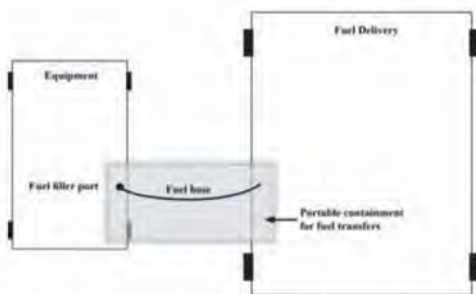


COVER SHEET, VICINITY MAPS,
 SHEET INDEX

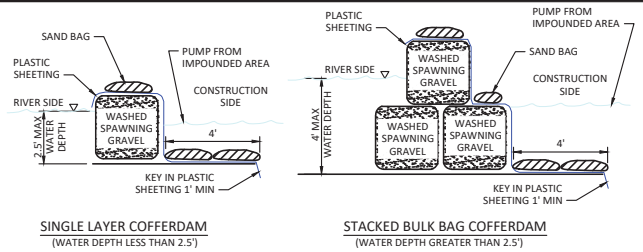
SHEET
 1 OF 18



1
2 ISOMETRIC VIEW
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



3
2 FUELING AREA PROTECTION
NOT TO SCALE



2
2 TEMPORARY COFFERDAM DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

COFFERDAM NOTES:

1. BULK BAG COFFERDAM IS A PRE-APPROVED METHOD OF ISOLATING CONSTRUCTION WATER FROM THE WATERWAY. ALTERNATE COFFERDAM MATERIALS AND CONFIGURATIONS MAY BE ALLOWED BUT SHALL NOT BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE OWNER. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS AND/OR VENDOR CUT SHEETS FOR SUBSTITUTIONS.
2. BULK BAG COFFERDAM SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF SEVERAL UNITS OF BULK BAGS FILLED WITH WASHED SPAWNING GRAVEL, AND ABUTTED SIDE BY SIDE TO CREATE A ROW THAT ISOLATES THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM THE RIVER.
3. IF WATER DEPTH EXCEEDS 85% OF THE BULK BAG HEIGHT, AN ADDITIONAL TOP ROW OF BULK BAGS SHALL BE INSTALLED, SUPPORTED BY TWO BOTTOM ROWS OF BULK BAGS.
4. BULK BAG COFFERDAM SHALL BE SEALED BY COVERING THE COFFERDAM WITH PLASTIC SHEETING HELD IN PLACE BY STANDARD SANDBAGS PLACED IN ROWS ON TOP OF COFFERDAM, AND AT TOE OF COFFERDAM. THE PLASTIC SHEETING SHALL BE DRAPED ALONG THE CHANNEL BOTTOM ON THE WORK AREA SIDE OF THE COFFERDAM WITH OUTWARD EDGE OF SHEETING MINIMUM 4 FEET FROM TOE OF COFFERDAM. THE DRAPED PORTION OF PLASTIC SHEETING SHALL BE PINNED TO THE CHANNEL BED BY MINIMUM TWO ROWS OF STANDARD SANDBAGS.
5. THE OUTWARD EDGE OF PLASTIC SHEETING ON WORK AREA SIDE SHALL BE TOED INTO THE CHANNEL BED MINIMUM 1-FT. TOEING IN THE OUTWARD EDGE OF PLASTIC SHEETING SHALL OCCUR AFTER THE COFFERDAM IS CLOSED TO PREVENT TURBIDITY RELEASE TO THE WATERWAY.
6. IF POSSIBLE, THE COFFERDAM SHALL BE EXTENDED ONTO A GRAVEL BAR AND OUT OF THE WATER. IF THE END MUST BE TERMINATED AT THE RIVERBANK, THE COFFERDAM SHALL BE TIGHTLY SEALED TO THE GROUND BY PLASTIC SHEETING AND STANDARD SANDBAGS. MULTIPLE LAYERS OF SHEETING AND SANDBAGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO FORM A WATERTIGHT SEAL.
7. BULK BAGS SHALL BE WATERPROOF CUBE-SHAPED POLYPROPYLENE WOVEN FABRIC BAGS WITH FULLY OPEN TOP, FLAT BOTTOM, FOUR LOOPS, MINIMUM 2-TON WEIGHT CAPACITY, MINIMUM 5:1 SAFETY FACTOR.
8. PLASTIC SHEETING SHALL BE MINIMUM 6-MIL THICKNESS. ROLL LENGTH SHALL BE LONG ENOUGH TO ENSURE THAT ENTIRE LENGTH OF COFFERDAM WILL BE COVERED WITHOUT A SEAM. MINIMUM 12-FT WIDE ROLL SHALL BE USED FOR SINGLE LAYER BULK BAG COFFERDAM. MINIMUM 16-FT WIDE ROLL SHALL BE USED FOR 2-LAYER STACKED BULK BAG COFFERDAM.
9. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE PUMPING SUFFICIENT FOR A NET INFLOW TO THE WORK AREA, AND DISCHARGE TURBID WATER TO UPLAND FLOODPLAIN.
10. BULK BAG COFFERDAM SHALL BE COMPLETELY REMOVED AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND TURBIDITY HAS BEEN REMOVED. UPON OWNER'S REQUEST, SOME BULK BAGS WILL BE OPENED AND ENCLOSED SPAWNING GRAVEL APPLIED TO THE RIVER.
11. IF NECESSARY, GAPS BETWEEN BULK BAGS SHALL BE FILLED WITH WASHED GRAVEL TO SEAL AND IMPROVE COFFER DAM SEAL. DISPOSAL OF ROCK WASH SHALL BE DETERMINED BY OWNER.



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DRAWN	DESIGNED	CHECKED
MM	JAN 20, 2021	
APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT

YAKAMA NATION FISHERIES
ALDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN PROJECT
90% DESIGN

501 Portway Avenue, Suite 101
Hood River, OR 97031
541.386.9003
www.interfluvio.com

BMPs

SHEET

2 OF 18

HIP GENERAL CONSERVATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO ALL ACTIONS

THE ACTIVITIES COVERED UNDER THE HIP ARE INTENDED TO PROTECT AND RESTORE FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT WITH LONG-TERM BENEFITS TO ESA-LISTED SPECIES. THE FOLLOWING GENERAL CONSERVATION MEASURES (DEVELOPED IN COORDINATION WITH USFWS AND NMFS) WILL BE APPLIED TO ALL ACTIONS OF THIS PROJECT.

PROJECT DESIGN AND SITE PREPARATION.

1. STATE AND FEDERAL PERMITS

A. ALL APPLICABLE REGULATORY PERMITS AND OFFICIAL PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS WILL BE OBTAINED BEFORE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

B. THESE PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, THE APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCY REMOVAL AND FILL PERMIT, USACE CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) 404 PERMITS, CWA SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS, AND FEMA NO-RISE ANALYSES.

2. TIMING OF IN-WATER WORK

A. APPROPRIATE STATE (OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (ODFW), WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (WDFW), IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (IDFG), AND MONTANA FISH WILDLIFE AND PARKS (MFWP)) GUIDELINES FOR TIMING OF IN-WATER WORK WINDOWS (IWW) WILL BE FOLLOWED.

B. CHANGES TO ESTABLISHED WORK WINDOWS WILL BE APPROVED BY REGIONAL STATE BIOLOGISTS AND BPA'S EC LEAD.

C. BULL TROUT: FOR AREAS WITH DESIGNATED IN-WATER WORK WINDOWS FOR BULL TROUT OR AREAS KNOWN TO HAVE BULL TROUT, PROJECT PROPOONENTS WILL CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE USFWS FIELD OFFICE TO INSURE THAT ALL REASONABLE IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES ARE CONSIDERED AND AN APPROPRIATE IN-WATER WORK WINDOW IS BEING USED TO MINIMIZE PROJECT EFFECTS.

D. LAMPREY: WORKING IN STREAM OR RIVER CHANNELS THAT CONTAIN PACIFIC LAMPREY WILL BE AVOIDED FROM MARCH 1 TO JULY 1 FOR REACHES <5,000 FEET IN ELEVATION AND FROM MARCH 1 TO AUGUST 1 FOR REACHES >5,000 FEET. IF EITHER TIMEFRAME IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH OTHER OBJECTIVES, THE AREA WILL BE SURVEYED FOR NESTS AND LAMPREY PRESENCE, AND AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE. IF LAMPREYS ARE KNOWN TO EXIST, THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL UTILIZE DEWATERING AND SALVAGE PROCEDURES (SEE FISH SALVAGE AND ELECTROFISHING SECTIONS) TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE EFFECTS.

E. THE IN-WATER WORK WINDOW WILL BE PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS.

3. CONTAMINANTS

A. EXCAVATION OF MORE THAN 20 CUBIC YARDS WILL REQUIRE A SITE VISIT AND DOCUMENTED ASSESSMENT FOR POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES. THE SITE ASSESSMENT WILL BE STORED WITH PROJECT FILES OR AS AN APPENDIX TO THE BASIS OF DESIGN REPORT.

B. THE SITE ASSESSMENT WILL SUMMARIZE:

1. THE SITE VISIT, CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY, AND IDENTIFICATION OF ANY AREAS USED FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES;
2. AVAILABLE RECORDS, SUCH AS FORMER SITE USE, BUILDING PLANS, AND RECORDS OF ANY PRIOR CONTAMINATION EVENTS;
3. INTERVIEWS WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE, SUCH AS SITE OWNERS, OPERATORS, OCCUPANTS, NEIGHBORS, OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; AND
4. THE TYPE, QUANTITY, AND EXTENT OF ANY POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES.

4. SITE LAYOUT AND FLAGGING

A. CONSTRUCTION AREAS TO BE CLEARLY FLAGGED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

B. AREAS TO BE FLAGGED WILL INCLUDE:

1. SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS, SUCH AS AREAS BELOW ORDINARY HIGH WATER, SPAWNING AREAS, SPRINGS, AND WETLANDS;
2. EQUIPMENT ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS;
3. ROAD AND STREAM CROSSING ALIGNMENTS
4. STAGING, STORAGE, AND STOCKPILE AREAS; AND
5. NO-SPRAY AREAS AND BUFFERS.

5. TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS

A. EXISTING ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS WILL BE PREFERENTIALLY USED WHENEVER REASONABLE, AND THE NUMBER AND LENGTH OF TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND PATHS THROUGH RIPARIAN AREAS AND FLOODPLAINS WILL BE MINIMIZED.

B. VEHICLE USE AND HUMAN ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING WALKING, IN AREAS OCCUPIED BY TERRESTRIAL, ESA-LISTED SPECIES WILL BE MINIMIZED.

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

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

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

F. HELICOPTER FLIGHT PATTERNS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN ADVANCE AND LOCATED TO AVOID TERRESTRIAL, ESA-LISTED SPECIES AND THEIR OCCUPIED HABITAT DURING SENSITIVE LIFE STAGES.

6. TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSINGS

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

B. TEMPORARY BRIDGES AND CULVERTS WILL BE INSTALLED TO ALLOW FOR EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE CROSSING OVER PERENNIAL STREAMS DURING CONSTRUCTION. TREATED WOOD SHALL NOT BE USED ON TEMPORARY BRIDGE CROSSINGS OR IN LOCATIONS IN CONTACT WITH OR DIRECTLY OVER WATER.

C. FOR PROJECTS THAT REQUIRE EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES TO CROSS IN THE WET:

1. THE LOCATION AND NUMBER OF ALL WET CROSSINGS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE BPA EC LEAD AND DOCUMENTED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS;
2. VEHICLES AND MACHINERY SHALL CROSS STREAMS AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE MAIN CHANNEL WHENEVER POSSIBLE;
3. NO STREAM CROSSINGS WILL OCCUR 300 FEET UPSTREAM OR 100 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF AN EXISTING REDD OR SPAWNING FISH; AND
4. AFTER PROJECT COMPLETION, TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSINGS WILL BE OBLITERATED AND BANKS RESTORED.

7. STAGING, STORAGE, AND STOCKPILE AREAS

A. STAGING AREAS (USED FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT STORAGE, VEHICLE STORAGE, FUELING, SERVICING, AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE) WILL BE 150 FEET OR MORE FROM ANY NATURAL WATER BODY OR WETLAND. STAGING AREAS CLOSER THAN 150 FEET WILL BE APPROVED BY THE EC LEAD.

B. NATURAL MATERIALS USED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF AQUATIC RESTORATION, SUCH AS LARGE WOOD, GRAVEL, AND BOLDERS, MAY BE STAGED WITHIN 150 FEET IF CLEARLY INDICATED IN THE PLANS THAT AREA IS FOR NATURAL MATERIALS ONLY.

C. ANY LARGE WOOD, TOPSOIL, AND NATIVE CHANNEL MATERIAL DISPLACED BY CONSTRUCTION WILL BE STOCKPILED FOR USE DURING SITE RESTORATION AT A SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AND FLAGGED AREA.

D. ANY MATERIAL NOT USED IN RESTORATION, AND NOT NATIVE TO THE FLOODPLAIN, WILL BE DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN.

8. EQUIPMENT

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

B. EQUIPMENT WILL BE STORED, FUELED, AND MAINTAINED IN A CLEARLY IDENTIFIED STAGING AREA THAT MEETS STAGING AREA CONSERVATION MEASURES.

C. EQUIPMENT WILL BE REFUELED IN A VEHICLE STAGING AREA OR IN AN ISOLATED HARD ZONE, SUCH AS A PAVED PARKING LOT OR ADJACENT, ESTABLISHED ROAD (THIS MEASURE APPLIES ONLY TO GAS-POWERED EQUIPMENT WITH TANKS LARGER THAN 5 GALLONS).

D. BIOGRADABLE LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS WILL BE USED ON EQUIPMENT OPERATING IN AND ADJACENT TO THE STREAM CHANNEL AND LIVE WATER.

E. EQUIPMENT WILL BE INSPECTED DAILY FOR FLUID LEAKS BEFORE LEAVING THE VEHICLE STAGING AREA FOR OPERATION WITHIN 150 FEET OF ANY NATURAL WATER BODY OR WETLAND.

F. EQUIPMENT WILL BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE OPERATION BELOW ORDINARY HIGH WATER AND AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY DURING OPERATION, TO REMAIN GREASE FREE.

9. EROSION CONTROL

A. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDE:

1. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROLS WILL BE IN PLACE BEFORE ANY SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION OF THE ACTION SITE AND APPROPRIATELY INSTALLED DOWNSLOPE OF PROJECT ACTIVITY WITHIN THE RIPARIAN BUFFER AREA UNTIL SITE REHABILITATION IS COMPLETE;
 2. IF THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR ERODED SEDIMENT TO ENTER THE STREAM, SEDIMENT BARRIERS WILL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION;
 3. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MAY INCLUDE SEDGE MATS, FIBER WATTLES, SILT FENCES, JUTE MATTING, WOOD FIBER MULCH AND SOIL BINDER, OR GEOTEXTILES AND GEOSYNTHETIC FABRIC;
 4. SOIL STABILIZATION UTILIZING WOOD FIBER MULCH AND TACKIFIER (HYDRO-APPLIED) MAY BE USED TO REDUCE EROSION OF BARE SOIL IF THE MATERIALS ARE NOXIOUS WEED FREE AND NOT TOXIC TO AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS, SOIL MICROORGANISMS, AND VEGETATION;
 5. SEDIMENT WILL BE REMOVED FROM EROSION CONTROLS ONCE IT HAS REACHED 1/3 OF THE EXPOSED HEIGHT OF THE CONTROL AND
 6. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED AFTER CONSTRUCTION, TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE REMOVED.
- B. EMERGENCY EROSION CONTROLS. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS FOR EMERGENCY EROSION CONTROL WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE WORK SITE:
1. A SUPPLY OF SEDIMENT CONTROL MATERIALS; AND
 2. AN OIL-ABSORBING FLOATING BOOM WHENEVER SURFACE WATER IS PRESENT.

10. DUST ABATEMENT

A. THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE DUST CONTROL MEASURES BY CONSIDERING SOIL TYPE, EQUIPMENT USAGE, PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION, AND THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY OTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.

B. WORK WILL BE SEQUENCED AND SCHEDULED TO REDUCE EXPOSED BARE SOIL SUBJECT TO WIND EROSION.

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

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

E. SPILL CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT WILL BE AVAILABLE DURING APPLICATION OF DUST ABATEMENT CHEMICALS.

F. PETROLEUM-BASED PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE USED FOR DUST ABATEMENT.

Designed	_____
Drawn	_____
Checked	_____
Approved	_____
Title	_____

HIP GENERAL CONSERVATION MEASURES
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION: ENVIRONMENT, FISH AND WILDLIFE DIVISION

File Name	2021 HIP_GCA
Drawing No.	
Sheet	1 of 3

PROJECT DESIGN AND SITE PREPARATION (CONTINUED).

11. SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTER MEASURES

- A. A DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THAT WILL BE USED, INCLUDING INVENTORY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING PROCEDURES WILL BE AVAILABLE ON-SITE.
- B. WRITTEN PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE AGENCIES WILL BE POSTED AT THE WORK SITE.
- C. SPILL CONTAINMENT KITS (INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL) ADEQUATE FOR THE TYPES AND QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USED AT THE SITE WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE WORK SITE.
- D. WORKERS WILL BE TRAINED IN SPILL CONTAINMENT PROCEDURES AND WILL BE INFORMED OF THE LOCATION OF SPILL CONTAINMENT KITS.
- E. ANY WASTE LIQUIDS GENERATED AT THE STAGING AREAS WILL BE TEMPORARILY STORED UNDER AN IMPERVIOUS COVER, SUCH AS A TARPULIN. UNTIL THEY CAN BE PROPERLY TRANSPORTED TO AND DISPOSED OF AT A FACILITY THAT IS APPROVED FOR RECEIPT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.
- F. PUMPS USED ADJACENT TO WATER SHALL USE SPILL CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS.

12. INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

- A. PRIOR TO ENTERING THE SITE, ALL VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE POWER WASHED, ALLOWED TO FULLY DRY, AND INSPECTED TO MAKE SURE NO PLANTS, SOIL, OR OTHER ORGANIC MATERIAL ADHERES TO THE SURFACE.
- B. WATERCRAFT, WADERS, BOOTS, AND ANY OTHER GEAR TO BE USED IN OR NEAR WATER WILL BE INSPECTED FOR AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES.
- C. WADING BOOTS WITH FELT SOLES ARE NOT TO BE USED DUE TO THEIR PROPENSITY FOR AIDING IN THE TRANSFER OF INVASIVE SPECIES UNLESS DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE EC LEAD.

WORK AREA ISOLATION AND FISH SALVAGE.

1. WORK AREA ISOLATION

- A. ANY WORK AREA WITHIN THE WETTED CHANNEL WILL BE ISOLATED FROM THE ACTIVE STREAM WHENEVER ESA-LISTED FISH ARE REASONABLY CERTAIN TO BE PRESENT, OR IF THE WORK AREA IS LESS THAN 300- FEET UPSTREAM FROM KNOWN SPAWNING HABITATS.
- B. WORK AREA ISOLATION AND FISH SALVAGE ACTIVITIES WILL COMPLY WITH THE IN-WATER WORK WINDOW.
- C. DESIGN PLANS WILL INCLUDE ALL ISOLATION ELEMENTS AND AREAS (COFFER DAMS, PUMPS, DISCHARGE AREAS, FISH SCREENS, FISH RELEASE AREAS, ETC.).
- D. WORK AREA ISOLATION AND FISH CAPTURE ACTIVITIES WILL OCCUR DURING PERIODS OF THE COOLEST AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURES POSSIBLE, NORMALLY EARLY IN THE MORNING VERSUS LATE IN THE DAY, AND DURING CONDITIONS APPROPRIATE TO MINIMIZE STRESS AND DEATH OF SPECIES PRESENT.

2. FISH SALVAGE

- A. MONITORING AND RECORDING WILL TAKE PLACE FOR DURATION OF SALVAGE. THE SALVAGE REPORT WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO AGENCIES VIA THE PROJECT COMPLETION FORM (PCF).
- B. SALVAGE ACTIVITIES SHOULD TAKE PLACE DURING CONDITIONS TO MINIMIZE STRESS TO FISH SPECIES, TYPICALLY PERIODS OF THE COOLEST AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURES WHICH OCCUR IN THE MORNING VERSUS LATE IN THE DAY.
- C. SALVAGE OPERATIONS WILL FOLLOW THE ORDERING, METHODS, AND CONSERVATION MEASURES SPECIFIED BELOW:
 - 1. SLOWLY REDUCE WATER FROM THE WORK AREA TO ALLOW SOME FISH TO LEAVE VOLITIONALLY.
 - 2. BLOCK NETS WILL BE INSTALLED AT UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM LOCATIONS AND MAINTAINED IN A SECURED POSITION TO EXCLUDE FISH FROM ENTERING THE PROJECT AREA.
 - 3. BLOCK NETS WILL BE SECURED TO THE STREAM CHANNEL BED AND BANKS UNTIL FISH CAPTURE AND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE. BLOCK NETS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT TO EXCLUDE FISH AS LONG AS PASSAGE REQUIREMENTS ARE MET.
 - 4. NETS WILL BE MONITORED HOURLY DURING IN-STREAM DISTURBANCE.

- 5. IF BLOCK NETS REMAIN IN PLACE MORE THAN ONE DAY, THE NETS WILL BE MONITORED AT LEAST DAILY TO ENSURE THEY ARE SECURED AND FREE OF ORGANIC ACCUMULATION. IF BULL TROUT ARE PRESENT, NETS ARE TO BE CHECKED EVERY 4 HOURS FOR FISH IMPINGEMENT.
- 6. CAPTURE FISH THROUGH SEINING AND RELOCATE TO STREAMS.
- 7. WHILE DEWATERING, ANY REMAINING FISH WILL BE COLLECTED BY HAND OR DIP NETS.
- 8. SEINES WITH A MESH SIZE TO ENSURE CAPTURE OF THE RESIDING ESA-LISTED FISH WILL BE USED.
- 9. MINNOW TRAPS WILL BE LEFT IN PLACE OVERNIGHT AND USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEINING.
- 10. ELECTROFISH TO CAPTURE AND RELOCATED FISH NOT CAUGHT DURING SEINING PER ELECTROFISH CONSERVATION MEASURES.
- 11. CONTINUE TO SLOWLY DEWATER STREAM REACH.
- 12. COLLECT ANY REMAINING FISH IN COLD-WATER BUCKETS AND RELOCATED TO THE STREAM.
- 13. LIMIT THE TIME FISH ARE IN A TRANSPORT BUCKET.
- 14. MINIMIZE PREDATION BY TRANSPORTING COMPARABLE SIZES IN BUCKETS.
- 15. BUCKET WATER TO BE CHANGED EVERY 15 MINUTES OR AERATED.
- 16. BUCKETS WILL BE KEPT IN SHADED AREAS OR COVERED.
- 17. DEAD FISH WILL NOT BE STORED IN TRANSPORT BUCKETS, BUT WILL BE LEFT ON THE STREAM BANK TO AVOID MORTALITY COUNTING ERRORS.

D. SALVAGE GUIDELINES FOR BULL TROUT, LAMPREY, MUSSELS, AND NATIVE FISH.

- 1. CONDUCT SITE SURVEY TO ESTIMATE SALVAGE NUMBERS.
- 2. PRE-SELECT SITE(S) FOR RELEASE AND/OR MUSSEL BED RELOCATION.
- 3. SALVAGE OF BULL TROUT WILL NOT TAKE PLACE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURES EXCEED 15 DEGREES CELSIUS.
- 4. IF DRAWDOWN LESS THAN 48 HOURS, SALVAGE OF LAMPREY AND MUSSELS MAY NOT BE NECESSARY IF TEMPERATURES SUPPORT SURVIVAL IN SEDIMENTS.
- 5. SALVAGE MUSSELS BY HAND, LOCATING BY SNORKELING OR WADING.
- 6. SALVAGE LAMPREY BY ELECTROFISHING (SEE ELECTROFISHING FOR LARVAL LAMPREY SETTINGS AND LARVAL LAMPREY DRY SHOCKING SETTINGS).
- 7. SALVAGE BONY FISH AFTER LAMPREY WITH NETS OR ELECTROFISHING (SEE ELECTROFISHING FOR APPROPRIATE SETTINGS).
- 8. REGULARLY INSPECT DEWATERED SITE SINCE LAMPREY LIKELY TO EMERGE AFTER DEWATERING AND MUSSELS MAY BECOME VISIBLE.
- 9. MUSSELS MAY BE TRANSFERRED IN COOLERS.
- 10. MUSSELS WILL BE PLACED INDIVIDUALLY TO ENSURE ABILITY TO BURROW INTO NEW HABITAT.

3. ELECTROFISHING

A. INITIAL SITE SURVEY AND INITIAL SETTINGS.

- 1. IDENTIFY SPAWNING ADULTS AND ACTIVE REDDS TO AVOID.
- 2. RECORD WATER TEMPERATURE. ELECTROFISHING WILL NOT OCCUR WHEN WATER TEMPERATURES ARE ABOVE 18 DEGREES CELSIUS.
- 3. IF POSSIBLE, A BLOCK NET WILL BE PLACED DOWNSTREAM AND CHECKED REGULARLY TO CAPTURE STUNNED FISH THAT DRIFT DOWNSTREAM.
- 4. INITIAL SETTINGS WILL BE 100 VOLTS, PULSE WIDTH OF 500 MICRO SECONDS, AND PULSE RATE OF 30 HERTZ.
- 5. RECORDS FOR CONDUCTIVITY, WATER TEMPERATURE, AIR TEMPERATURE, ELECTROFISHING SETTINGS, ELECTROFISHER MODEL, ELECTROFISHER CALIBRATION, FISH CONDITIONS, FISH MORTALITIES, AND TOTAL CAPTURE RATES WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE SALVAGE LOG BOOK.

B. ELECTROFISHING TECHNIQUE

- 1. SAMPLING SHOULD BEGIN USING STRAIGHT DC. POWER WILL REMAIN ON UNTIL THE FISH IS NETTED WHEN USING STRAIGHT DC. GRADUALLY INCREASE VOLTAGE WHILE REMAINING BELOW MAXIMUM LEVELS.
- 2. MAXIMUM VOLTAGE WILL BE 1100 VOLTS WHEN CONDUCTIVITY IS <100 MILLISECONDS, 800 VOLTS WHEN CONDUCTIVITY IS BETWEEN 100 AND 300 MILLISECONDS, AND 400 VOLTS WHEN CONDUCTIVITY IS >300 MILLISECONDS.
- 3. IF FISH CAPTURE IS NOT SUCCESSFUL USING STRAIGHT DC, THE ELECTROFISHER WILL BE SET TO INITIAL VOLTAGE FOR PDC. VOLTAGE, PULSE WIDTH AND PULSE FREQUENCY WILL BE GRADUALLY INCREASED WITHIN MAXIMUM VALUES UNTIL CAPTURE IS SUCCESSFUL.
- 4. MAXIMUM PULSE WIDTH IS 5 MILLISECONDS. MAXIMUM PULSE RATE IS 70 HERTZ.
- 5. ELECTROFISHING WILL NOT OCCUR IN ONE AREA FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD.
- 6. THE ANODE WILL NOT INTENTIONALLY COME INTO CONTACT WITH FISH. THE ZONE FOR POTENTIAL INJURY OF 0.5 M FROM THE ANODE WILL BE AVOIDED.
- 7. SETTINGS WILL BE LOWERED IN SHALLOWER WATER SINCE VOLTAGE GRADIENTS LIKELY TO INCREASE.
- 8. ELECTROFISHING WILL NOT OCCUR IN TURBID WATER WHERE VISIBILITY IS POOR (I.E. UNABLE TO SEE THE BED OF THE STREAM).
- 9. OPERATIONS WILL IMMEDIATELY STOP IF MORTALITY OR OBVIOUS FISH INJURY IS OBSERVED. ELECTROFISHING SETTINGS WILL BE REEVALUATED.

C. SAMPLE PROCESSING.

- 1. FISH SHALL BE SORTED BY SIZE TO AVOID PREDATION DURING CONTAINMENT.
- 2. SAMPLERS WILL REGULARLY CHECK CONDITIONS OF FISH HOLDING CONTAINERS, AIR PUMPS, WATER TRANSFERS, ETC.
- 3. FISH WILL BE OBSERVED FOR GENERAL CONDITIONS AND INJURIES.
- 4. EACH FISH WILL BE COMPLETELY REVIVED BEFORE RELEASE. ESA-LISTED SPECIES WILL BE PRIORITIZED FOR SUCCESSFUL RELEASE.

D. BULL TROUT ELECTROFISHING.

- 1. ELECTROFISHING FOR BULL TROUT WILL ONLY OCCUR FROM MAY 1 TO JULY 31. NO ELECTROFISHING WILL OCCUR IN ANY BULL TROUT OCCUPIED HABITAT AFTER AUGUST 15. IN FISH HABITATS ELECTROFISHING MAY OCCUR ANY TIME.
- 2. ELECTROFISHING OF BULL TROUT WILL NOT OCCUR WHEN WATER TEMPERATURES EXCEED 5 DEGREES CELSIUS.

E. LARVAL LAMPREY ELECTROFISHING.

- 1. PERMISSION FROM EC LEAD WILL BE OBTAINED IF LARVAL LAMPREY ELECTROFISHING IS NOT ONE OF FOLLOWING PRE-APPROVED MODELS: ABP-2 "WISCONSIN", SMITH-ROOT LR-24, OR SMITH-ROOT APEX BACKPACK.
- 2. LARVAL LAMPREY SAMPLING WILL INCORPORATE 2-STAGE METHOD: "TICKLE" AND "STUN".
- 3. FIRST STAGE: USE 125 VOLT DC WITH A 25 PERCENT DUTY CYCLE APPLIED AT A SLOW RATE OF 3 PULSES PER SECOND. IF TEMPERATURES ARE BELOW 10 DEGREES CELSIUS, VOLTAGE MAY BE INCREASED GRADUALLY (NOT TO EXCEED 200 VOLTS). BURSTED PULSES (THREE SLOW AND ONE SKIPPED) RECOMMENDED TO INCREASE EMERGENCE.
- 4. SECOND STAGE (OPTIONAL FOR EXPERIENCED NETTERS): IMMEDIATELY AFTER LAMPREY EMERGE, USE A FAST PULSE SETTING OF 30 PULSES PER SECOND.
- 5. USE DIP NETS FOR VISIBLE LAMPREY. SEINES AND FINE MESH NET SWEEPS MAY BE USED IN POOR VISIBILITY.
- 6. SAMPLING WILL OCCUR SLOWLY (<60 SECONDS PER METER) STARTING AT UPSTREAM AND WORKING DOWNSTREAM.
- 7. MULTIPLE SWEEPS TO OCCUR WITH 15 MINUTES BETWEEN SWEEPS.
- 8. POST-DRAWDOWN "DRY SHOCKING" WILL BE APPLIED IF LARVAL LAMPREY CONTINUE TO EMERGE. ANODES TO BE PLACED ONE METER APART TO SAMPLE ONE SQUARE METER AT A TIME FOR AT LEAST 60 SECONDS. FOR TEMPERATURES LESS THAN 10 DEGREES CELSIUS, MAXIMUM VOLTAGE MAY BE GRADUALLY INCREASED TO 400 VOLTS (DRY-SHOCKING ONLY).

Designed	_____
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Checked	_____
Approved	_____
Date	_____

HIP GENERAL CONSERVATION MEASURES

BOWNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION: ENVIRONMENT, FISH AND WILDLIFE DIVISION

File Name	2021 HIP_GCA
Drawing No.	
Sheet	2 of 3

WORK AREA ISOLATION AND FISH SALVAGE (CONTINUED).

4. DEWATERING

- A. DEWATERING WILL OCCUR AT A RATE SLOW ENOUGH TO ALLOW SPECIES TO NATURALLY MIGRATE OUT OF THE WORK AREA.
- B. WHERE A GRAVITY FEED DIVERSION IS NOT POSSIBLE, A PUMP MAY BE USED. PUMPS WILL BE INSTALLED TO AVOID REPETITIVE DEWATERING AND REWATERING.
- C. WHEN FISH ARE PRESENT, PUMPS WILL BE SCREENED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NMFS FISH SCREEN CRITERIA. NMFS ENGINEERING REVIEW AND APPROVAL WILL BE OBTAINED FOR PUMPS EXCEEDING 3 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.
- D. DISSIPATION OF FLOW ENERGY AT THE BYPASS OUTFLOW WILL BE PROVIDED TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE STREAM CHANNEL AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION.
- E. SEEPAGE WATER WILL BE PUMPED TO A TEMPORARY STORAGE AND TREATMENT SITE OF INTO UPLAND AREAS TO ALLOW WATER TO PERCOLATE THROUGH SOIL AND VEGETATION PRIOR TO REENTERING THE STREAM CHANNEL.

CONSTRUCTION AND POST CONSTRUCTION CONSERVATION MEASURES.

1. FISH PASSAGE

- A. FISH PASSAGE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE FISH LIKELY TO BE PRESENT DURING CONSTRUCTION UNLESS PASSAGE DID NOT EXIST BEFORE CONSTRUCTION, THE STREAM IS NATURALLY IMPASSABLE, OR PASSAGE WILL NEGATIVELY IMPACT ESA-LISTED SPECIES OR THEIR HABITAT.
- B. FISH PASSAGE ALTERNATIVES WILL BE APPROVED BY THE BPA EC LEAD UNDER ADVICE BY THE NMFS HABITAT BIOLOGIST.

2. CONSTRUCTION AND DISCHARGE WATER

- A. SURFACE WATER MAY BE DIVERTED TO MEET CONSTRUCTION NEEDS ONLY IF DEVELOPED SOURCES ARE UNAVAILABLE OR INADEQUATE.
- B. DIVERSIONS WILL NOT EXCEED 10% OF THE AVAILABLE FLOW.
- C. CONSTRUCTION DISCHARGE WATER WILL BE COLLECTED AND TREATED TO REMOVE DEBRIS, NUTRIENTS, SEDIMENT, PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS, METALS, AND OTHER POLLUTANTS.

3. TIME AND EXTENT OF DISTURBANCE

- A. EARTHWORK REQUIRING IN-STREAM MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING DRILLING, EXCAVATION, DREDGING, FILLING, AND COMPACTING) WILL BE COMPLETED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.
- B. MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT WILL WORK FROM TOP OF BANK UNLESS WORK FROM ANOTHER LOCATION WILL RESULT IN LESS HABITAT DISTURBANCE (TURBIDITY, VEGETATION DISTURBANCE, ETC.).

4. CESSATION OF WORK

- A. PROJECT OPERATIONS WILL CEASE WHEN HIGH FLOW CONDITIONS MAY RESULT IN INUNDATION OF THE PROJECT AREA (FLOOD EFFORTS TO DECREASE DAMAGES TO NATURAL RESOURCES PERMITTED).
- B. WATER QUALITY LEVELS EXCEEDED. SEE CWA SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION AND TURBIDITY MEASURES.

5. SITE RESTORATION

- A. DISTURBED AREAS, STREAM BANKS, SOILS, AND VEGETATION WILL BE CLEANED UP AND RESTORED TO IMPROVED OR PRE-PROJECT CONDITIONS.
- B. PROJECT-RELATED WASTE WILL BE REMOVED.
- C. TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND STAGING WILL BE DECOMPACTED AND RESTORED. SOILS WILL BE LOOSENEED IF NEEDED FOR REVEGETATION OR WATER INFILTRATION.
- D. THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL RETAIN THE RIGHT OF REASONABLE ACCESS TO THE SITE TO MONITOR AND MAINTAIN THE SITE OVER THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT.

6. REVEGETATION

- A. PLANTING AND SEEDING WILL OCCUR PRIOR TO OR AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST GROWING SEASON AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

- B. A MIX OF NATIVE SPECIES (INVASIVE SPECIES NOT ALLOWED) APPROPRIATE TO THE SITE WILL BE USED TO REESTABLISH VEGETATION, PROVIDE SHADE, AND REDUCE EROSION. REESTABLISHED VEGETATION SHOULD BE AT LEAST 70% OF PRE-PROJECT CONDITIONS WITHIN THREE YEARS.
- C. VEGETATION SUCH AS WILLOWS, SEDGES, OR RUSH MATS WILL BE SALVAGED FROM DISTURBED OR ABANDONED AREAS TO BE REPLANTED.
- D. SHORT-TERM STABILIZATION MEASURE MAY INCLUDE THE USE OF NON-NATIVE STERILE SEED MIX (WHEN NATIVE NOT AVAILABLE), WEED-FREE CERTIFIED STRAW, OR OTHER SIMILAR TECHNIQUES.
- E. SURFACE FERTILIZER WILL NOT BE APPLIED WITHIN 50 FEET OF ANY STREAM, WATER BODY, OR WETLAND.
- F. FENCING WILL BE INSTALLED AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT ACCESS TO REVEGETATED SITES BY LIVESTOCK OR UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.
- G. INVASIVE PLANTS WILL BE REMOVED OR CONTROLLED UNTIL NATIVE PLANT SPECIES ARE WELL ESTABLISHED (TYPICALLY THREE YEARS POST-CONSTRUCTION).

7. SITE ACCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

- A. THE PROJECT SPONSOR WILL PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION MONITORING DURING IMPLEMENTATION TO ENSURE ALL CONSERVATION MEASURES ARE ADEQUATELY FOLLOWED. EFFECTS TO LISTED SPECIES ARE NOT GREATER THAN PREDICTED, AND INCIDENTAL TAKE LIMITATIONS ARE NOT EXCEEDED.
- B. THE PROJECT SPONSOR OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE WILL SUBMIT THE PROJECT COMPLETION FORM (PCF) WITHIN 30 DAYS OF PROJECT COMPLETION.

8. CWA SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

- A. THE PROJECT SPONSOR OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE WILL COMPLETE AND RECORD WATER QUALITY OBSERVATIONS (SEE TURBIDITY MONITORING) TO ENSURE IN-WATER WORK IS NOT DEGRADING WATER QUALITY.
- B. DURING CONSTRUCTION, WATER QUALITY PROVISIONS PROVIDED BY THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WILL BE FOLLOWED.

STAGED REWATERING PLAN.

- A. WHEN REINTRODUCING WATER TO DEWATERED AREAS AND NEWLY CONSTRUCTED CHANNELS, A STAGED REWATERING PLAN WILL BE APPLIED.
- B. THE FOLLOWING WILL BE APPLIED TO ALL REWATERING EFFORTS. COMPLEX REWATERING EFFORTS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL NOTES OR A DEDICATED SHEET IN THE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.
 - 1. TURBIDITY MONITORING PROTOCOL WILL BE APPLIED TO REWATERING EFFORTS.
 - 2. PRE-WASH THE AREA BEFORE REWATERING. TURBID WASH WATER WILL BE DETAINED AND PUMPED TO THE FLOODPLAIN OR SEDIMENT CAPTURE AREAS RATHER THAN DISCHARGING TO FISH-BEARING STREAMS.
 - 3. INSTALL SEINE NETS AT UPSTREAM END TO PREVENT FISH FROM MOVING DOWNSTREAM UNTIL 2/3 OF TOTAL FLOW IS RESTORED TO THE CHANNEL.
 - 4. STARTING IN EARLY MORNING INTRODUCE 1/3 OF NEW CHANNEL FLOW OVER PERIOD OF 1-2 HOURS.
 - 5. INTRODUCE SECOND THIRD OF FLOW OVER NEXT 1 TO 2 HOURS AND BEGIN FISH SALVAGE OF BYPASS CHANNEL IF FISH ARE PRESENT.
 - 6. REMOVE UPSTREAM SEINE NETS ONCE 2/3 FLOW IN REWATERED CHANNEL AND DOWNSTREAM TURBIDITY IS WITHIN ACCEPTABLE RANGE (LESS THAN 40 NTU OR LESS THAN 10% BACKGROUND).
 - 7. INTRODUCE FINAL THIRD OF FLOW ONCE FISH SALVAGE EFFORTS ARE COMPLETE AND DOWNSTREAM TURBIDITY VERIFIED TO BE WITHIN ACCEPTABLE RANGE.
 - 8. INSTALL PLUG TO BLOCK FLOW INTO OLD CHANNEL OR BYPASS. REMOVE ANY REMAINING SEINE NETS.
 - 9. IN LAMPREY SYSTEMS, LAMPREY SALVAGE AND DRY SHOCKING MAY BE NECESSARY.

TURBIDITY MONITORING.

- A. RECORD THE READING, LOCATION, AND TIME FOR THE BACKGROUND READING APPROXIMATELY 100 FEET UPSTREAM OF THE PROJECT AREA USING A RECENTLY CALIBRATED TURBIDIMETER OR VIA VISUAL OBSERVATION (SEE THE HIP HANDBOOK TURBIDITY MONITORING SECTION FOR A VISUAL OBSERVATION KEY).
- B. RECORD THE TURBIDITY READING, LOCATION, AND TIME AT THE MEASUREMENT COMPLIANCE LOCATION POINT.
 - 1. 50 FEET DOWNSTREAM FOR STREAMS LESS THAN 30 FEET WIDE.
 - 2. 100 FEET DOWNSTREAM FOR STREAMS BETWEEN 30 AND 100 FEET WIDE.
 - 3. 200 FEET DOWNSTREAM FOR STREAMS GREATER THAN 100 FEET WIDE.
 - 4. 300 FEET FROM THE DISCHARGE POINT OR NONPOINT SOURCE FOR LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO TIDAL OR COASTAL SCOUR.
- C. TURBIDITY SHALL BE MEASURED (BACKGROUND LOCATION AND COMPLIANCE POINTS) EVERY 4 HOURS WHILE WORK IS BEING IMPLEMENTED.
- D. IF THERE IS A VISIBLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A COMPLIANCE POINT AND THE BACKGROUND, THE EXCEEDANCE WILL BE NOTED IN THE PROJECT COMPLETION FORM (PCF). ADJUSTMENTS OR CORRECTIVE MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO REDUCE TURBIDITY.
- E. IF EXCEEDANCES OCCUR FOR MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE MONITORING INTERVALS (AFTER 8 HOURS), THE ACTIVITY WILL STOP UNTIL THE TURBIDITY LEVEL RETURNS TO BACKGROUND. THE BPA EC LEAD WILL BE NOTIFIED OF ALL EXCEEDANCES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AT PROJECT COMPLETION.
- F. IF TURBIDITY CONTROLS (COFFER DAMS, WHADDLES, FENCING, ETC.) ARE DETERMINED INEFFECTIVE, CREWS WILL BE MOBILIZED TO MODIFY AS NECESSARY. OCCURRENCES WILL BE DOCUMENTED IN THE PROJECT COMPLETION FORM (PCF).
- G. FINAL TURBIDITY READINGS, EXCEEDANCES, AND CONTROL FAILURES WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BPA EC LEAD USING THE PROJECT COMPLETION FORM (PCF).

Designed: _____
 Drawn: _____
 Checked: _____
 Approved: _____
 Title: _____

HIP GENERAL CONSERVATION MEASURES

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION: ENVIRONMENT, FISH AND WILDLIFE DIVISION

JURISDICTIONAL AREA IMPACTS				
ACTIVITY	IMPACT LOCATION	DURATION OF IMPACT	VOLUME OF MATERIAL PLACED OR REMOVAL	LENGTH (LF) OF IMPACT
COFFERDAM	WATER	TEMPORARY (30 DAYS)	-	175 LF (330 SQ FT IMPOUNDED AREA)
SIDE CHANNEL INLET	WATER	PERMANENT	40 CY REMOVAL	110 LF
INLET LOG STRUCTURE	WATER	PERMANENT	33 LOGS (93 CY PLACED)	50 LF
INLET LOG STRUCTURE	WATER	PERMANENT	GRAVEL BACKFILL (200 CY PLACED)	50 LF (1,700 SF)
COFFERDAM	WATER	TEMPORARY (30 DAYS)	-	38 LF
SIDE CHANNEL (NEAR OUTLET)	WATER	PERMANENT	365 CY REMOVAL	2270 SQ FT
SIDE CHANNEL EXCAVATION	WETLAND	PERMANENT	1980 CY REMOVAL	0.31 AC
ALDER CREEK LOG PLACEMENTS	WATER	PERMANENT	78 LOGS (220 CY)	3500 SQ FT
EXCAVATE SWALE	WATER	PERMANENT	2,500 CY REMOVAL	0.73 AC

File Name: 2021 HIP_GCA
 Drawing No.:
 Sheet 3 of 3



AERIAL VIEW



NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION

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DRAWN	DESIGNED	CHECKED
MM	JAN 20, 2021	PROJECT
APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT

YAKAMA NATION FISHERIES
 ALDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN PROJECT
 90% DESIGN



501 Portway Avenue, Suite 101
 Hood River, OR 97031
 541.386.9003
 www.interfluve.com

EXISTING CONDITIONS,
 PROPERTY LINES

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AERIAL VIEW

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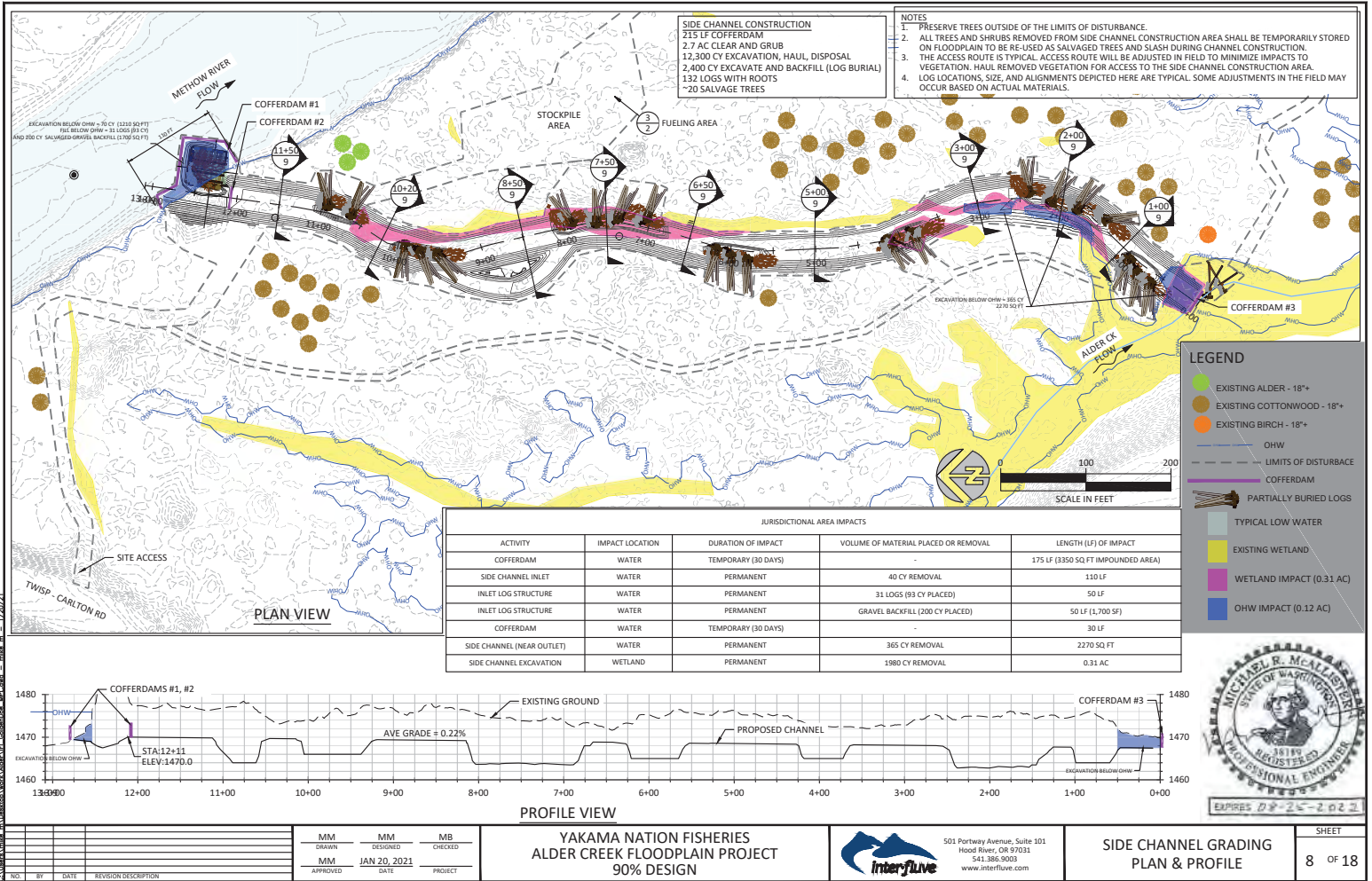
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ALDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN PROJECT
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PROPOSED CONDITIONS
OVERVIEW

SHEET
7 OF 18

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SIDE CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION
 215 LF COFFERDAM
 2.7 AC CLEAR AND GRUB
 12,300 CY EXCAVATION, HAUL, DISPOSAL
 2,400 CY EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL (LOG BURIAL)
 132 LOGS WITH ROOTS
 ~20 SALVAGE TREES

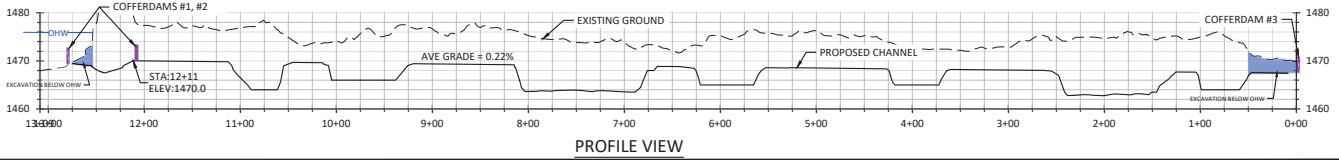
- NOTES**
1. PRESERVE TREES OUTSIDE OF THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE.
 2. ALL TREES AND SHRUBS REMOVED FROM SIDE CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION AREA SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STORED ON FLOODPLAIN TO BE RE-USED AS SALVAGED TREES AND SLASH DURING CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION.
 3. THE ACCESS ROUTE IS TYPICAL. ACCESS ROUTE WILL BE ADJUSTED IN FIELD TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS TO VEGETATION. HAUL REMOVED VEGETATION FOR ACCESS TO THE SIDE CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION AREA.
 4. LOG LOCATIONS, SIZE, AND ALIGNMENTS DEPICTED HERE ARE TYPICAL. SOME ADJUSTMENTS IN THE FIELD MAY OCCUR BASED ON ACTUAL MATERIALS.

LEGEND

- EXISTING ALDER - 18"+
- EXISTING COTTONWOOD - 18"+
- EXISTING BIRCH - 18"+
- OHW
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- COFFERDAM
- PARTIALLY BURIED LOGS
- TYPICAL LOW WATER
- EXISTING WETLAND
- WETLAND IMPACT (0.31 AC)
- OHW IMPACT (0.12 AC)

JURISDICTIONAL AREA IMPACTS

ACTIVITY	IMPACT LOCATION	DURATION OF IMPACT	VOLUME OF MATERIAL PLACED OR REMOVAL	LENGTH (LF) OF IMPACT
COFFERDAM	WATER	TEMPORARY (30 DAYS)	-	175 LF (3350 SQ FT IMPOUNDED AREA)
SIDE CHANNEL INLET	WATER	PERMANENT	40 CY REMOVAL	110 LF
INLET LOG STRUCTURE	WATER	PERMANENT	31 LOGS (93 CY PLACED)	50 LF
INLET LOG STRUCTURE	WATER	PERMANENT	GRAVEL BACKFILL (200 CY PLACED)	50 LF (1,700 SF)
COFFERDAM	WATER	TEMPORARY (30 DAYS)	-	30 LF
SIDE CHANNEL (NEAR OUTLET)	WATER	PERMANENT	365 CY REMOVAL	2270 SQ FT
SIDE CHANNEL EXCAVATION	WETLAND	PERMANENT	1980 CY REMOVAL	0.31 AC



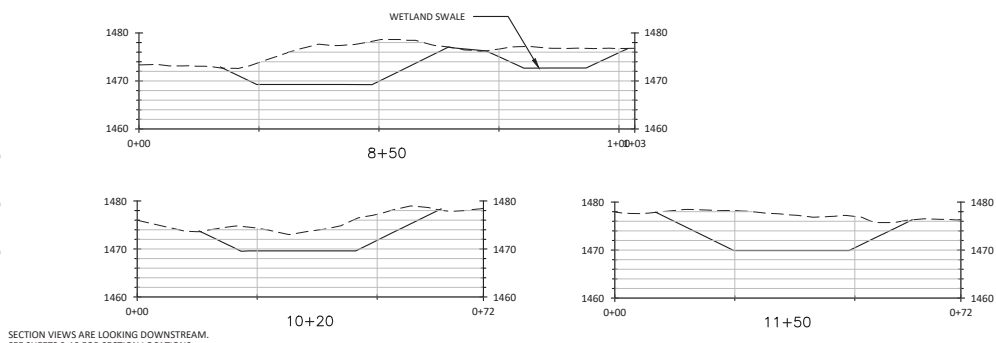
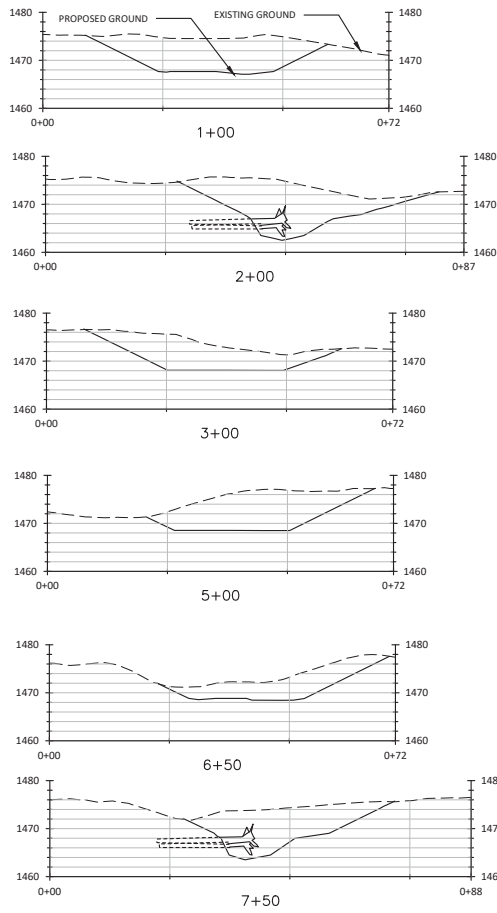
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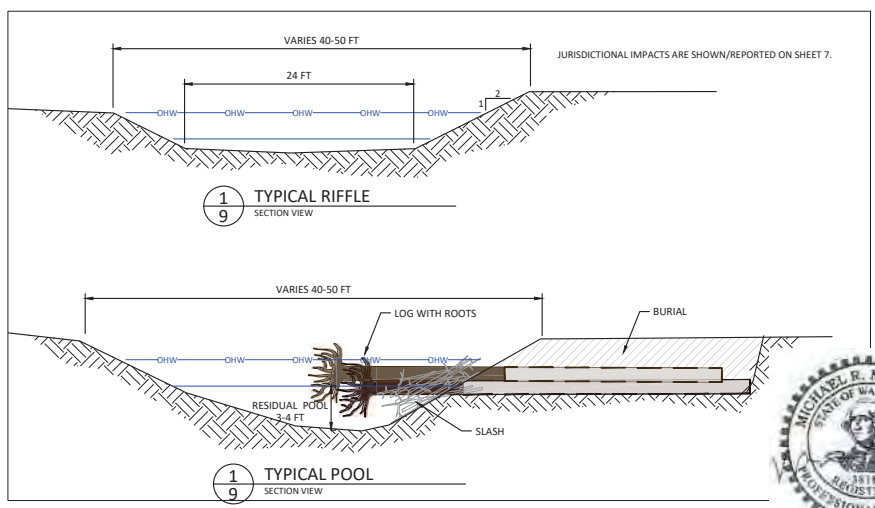
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**SIDE CHANNEL GRADING
 PLAN & PROFILE**

SHEET
 8 OF 18



SECTION VIEWS ARE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.
SEE SHEETS 9-10 FOR SECTION LOCATIONS.

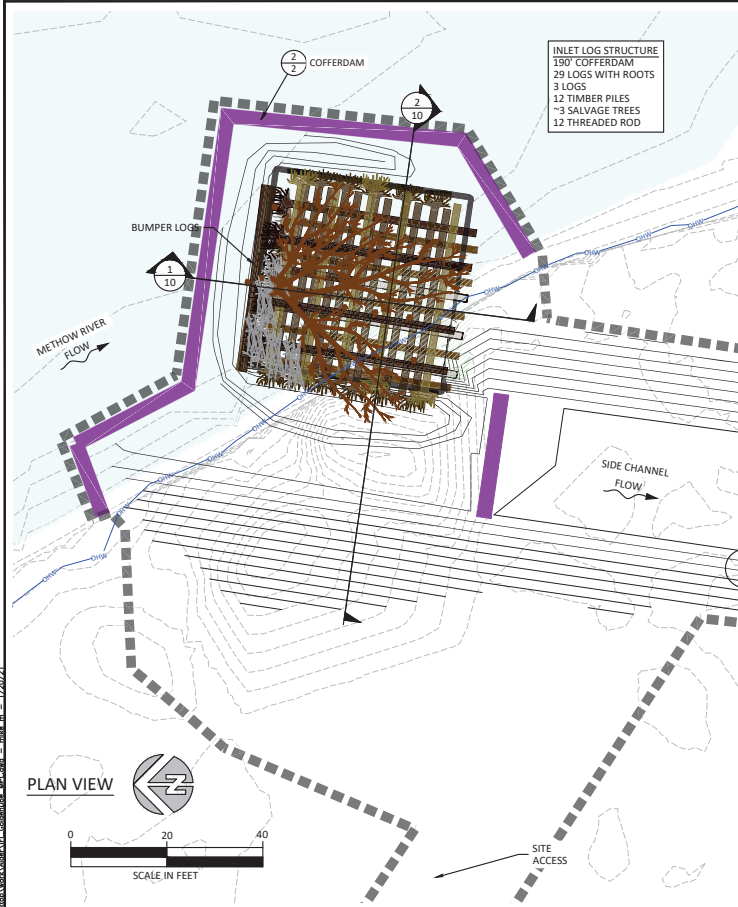


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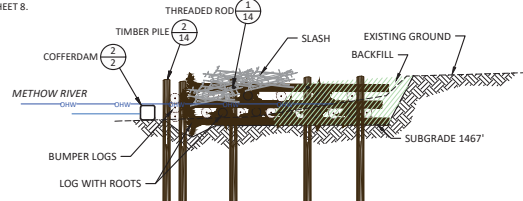
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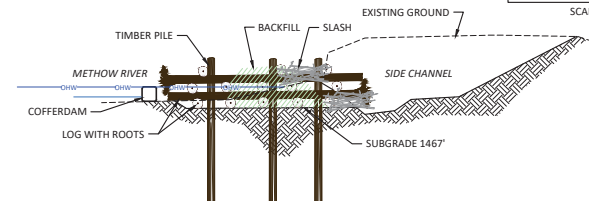
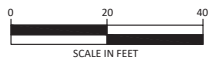


INLET LOG STRUCTURE
 150' COFFERDAM
 29 LOGS WITH ROOTS
 3 LOGS
 12 TIMBER PILES
 *3 SALVAGE TREES
 12 THREADED ROD

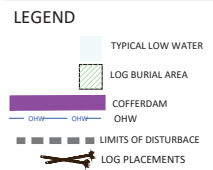
- NOTES**
1. PRESERVE TREES OUTSIDE OF THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE.
 2. UTILIZE REMOVED VEGETATION AS SLASH AND SALVAGED TREES.
 3. LOG LOCATIONS, SIZE, AND ALIGNMENTS DEPICTED HERE ARE TYPICAL. SOME ADJUSTMENTS IN THE FIELD MAY OCCUR BASED ON ACTUAL MATERIALS.
 4. JURISDICTIONAL AREA IMPACTS ARE SHOWN AND REPORTED ON SHEET 8.



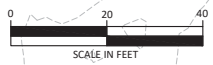
1 10 SECTION VIEW - INLET LOG STRUCTURE



2 10 SECTION VIEW - INLET LOG STRUCTURE



PLAN VIEW



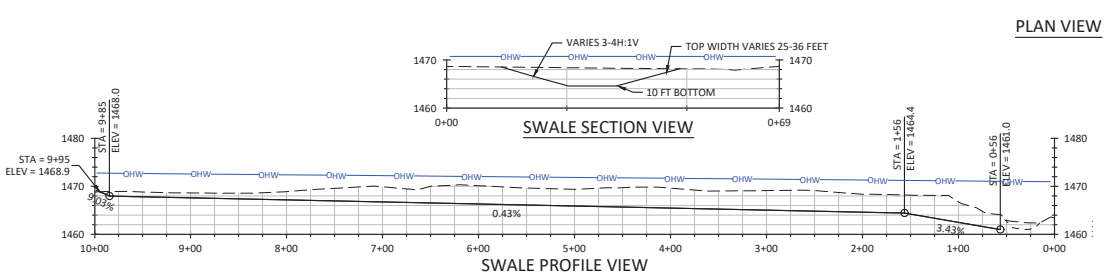
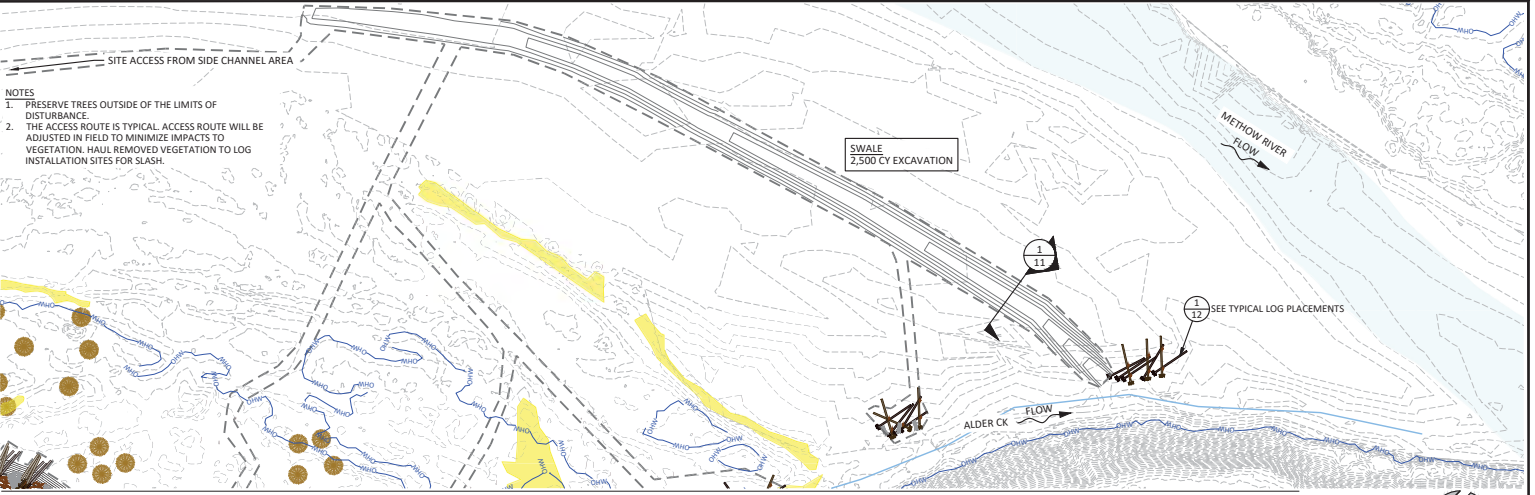
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**SIDE CHANNEL INLET
 LOG STRUCTURE**



LEGEND

- EXISTING WETLAND
- TYPICAL LOW WATER
- OHW
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- LOG PLACEMENTS



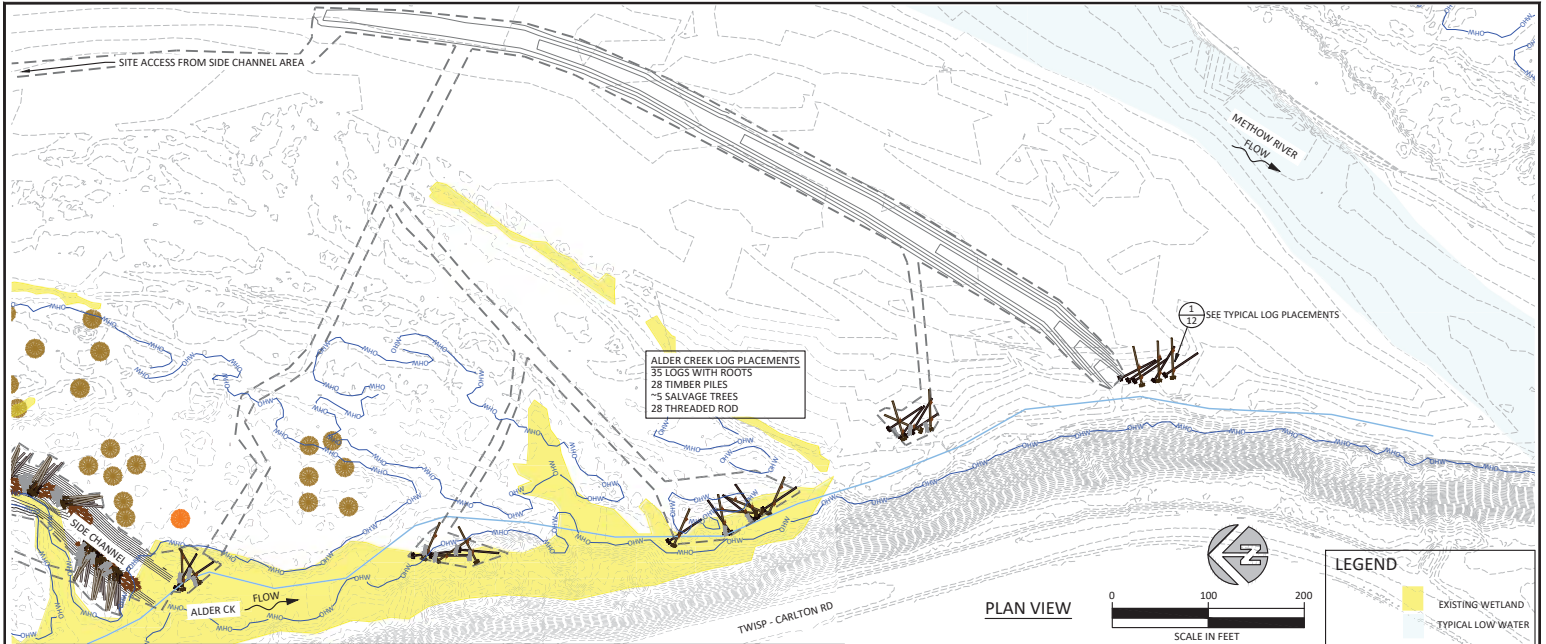
JURISDICTIONAL AREA IMPACTS				
ACTIVITY	IMPACT LOCATION	DURATION OF IMPACT	VOLUME OF MATERIAL PLACED OR REMOVAL	AREA OF IMPACT
EXCAVATE SWALE	WATER	PERMANENT	2,500 CY REMOVAL	0.73 AC

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION

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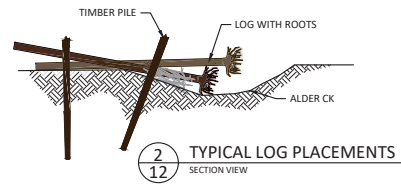
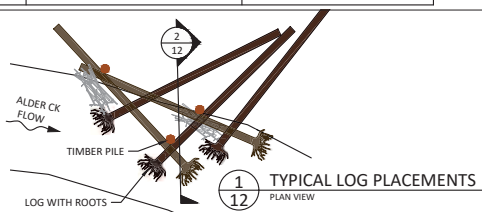
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JURISDICTIONAL AREA IMPACTS				
ACTIVITY	IMPACT LOCATION	DURATION OF IMPACT	VOLUME OF MATERIAL PLACED OR REMOVAL	AREA OF IMPACT
INSTALL LWD	WATER	PERMANENT	78 LOGS (180 CY)	3500 SQ.FT

- NOTES**
1. PRESERVE TREES OUTSIDE OF THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE.
 2. THE ACCESS ROUTE IS TYPICAL. ACCESS ROUTE WILL BE ADJUSTED IN FIELD TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS TO VEGETATION. HAUL REMOVED VEGETATION FOR ACCESS TO LOG INSTALLATION SITES FOR SLASH.
 3. LOG LOCATIONS, SIZE, AND ALIGNMENTS DEPICTED HERE ARE TYPICAL. SOME ADJUSTMENTS IN THE FIELD MAY OCCUR BASED ON ACTUAL MATERIALS.
 4. SEE TIMBER PILE AND THREADED ROD DETAILS, SHEET 14.



LEGEND

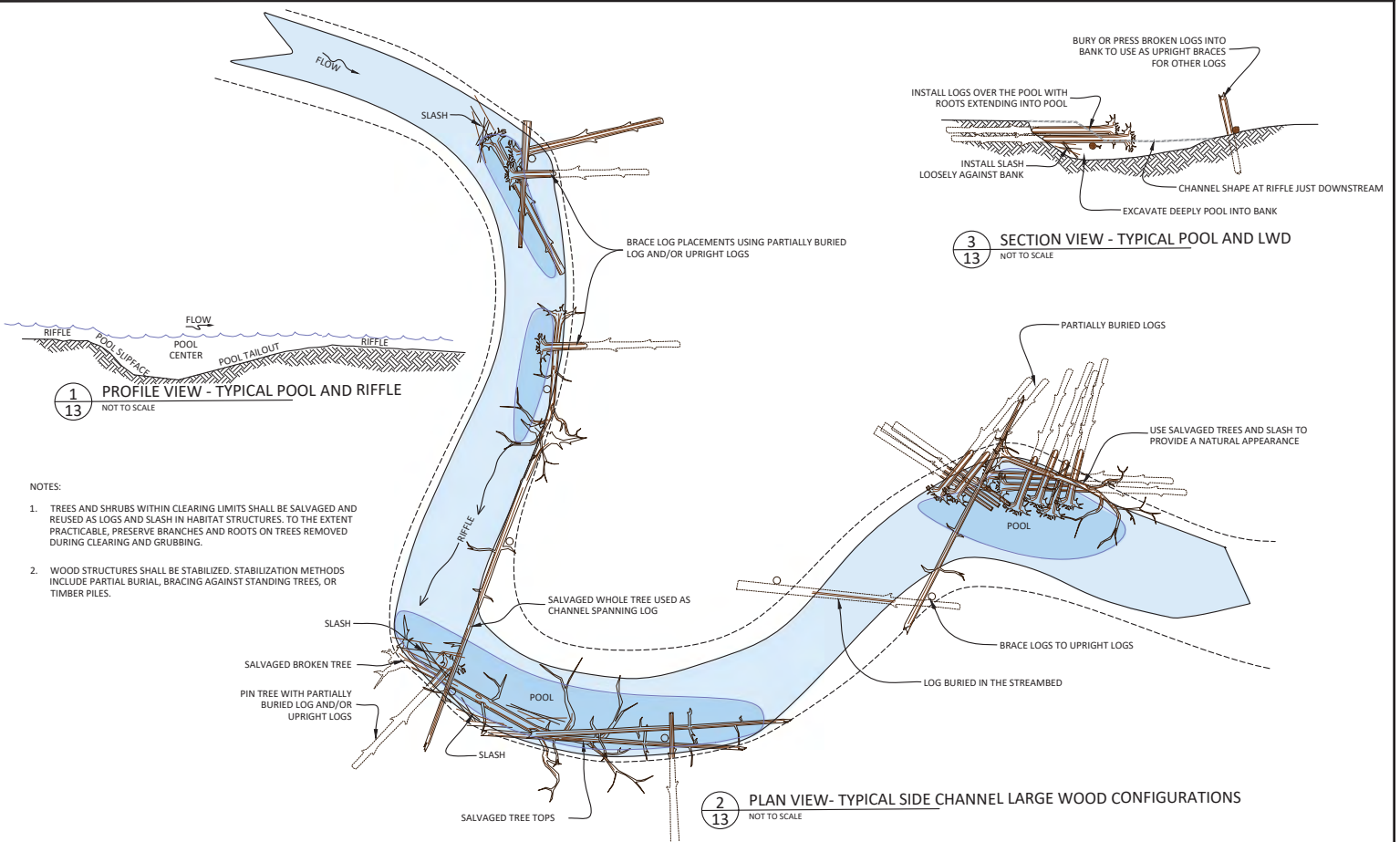
- EXISTING WETLAND
- TYPICAL LOW WATER
- OHW
- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- LOG PLACEMENTS



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DRAWN	DESIGNED	CHECKED
MM	JAN 20, 2021	PROJECT
APPROVED	DATE	PROJECT

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ALDER CREEK FLOODPLAIN PROJECT
90% DESIGN**

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- NOTES:
1. TREES AND SHRUBS WITHIN CLEARING LIMITS SHALL BE SALVAGED AND REUSED AS LOGS AND SLASH IN HABITAT STRUCTURES. TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE, PRESERVE BRANCHES AND ROOTS ON TREES REMOVED DURING CLEARING AND GRUBBING.
 2. WOOD STRUCTURES SHALL BE STABILIZED. STABILIZATION METHODS INCLUDE PARTIAL BURIAL, BRACING AGAINST STANDING TREES, OR TIMBER PILES.

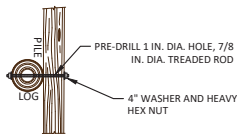
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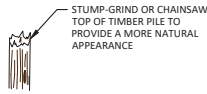


1
14 TYPICAL DETAIL
LOG-PILE CONNECTIONS
NOT TO SCALE

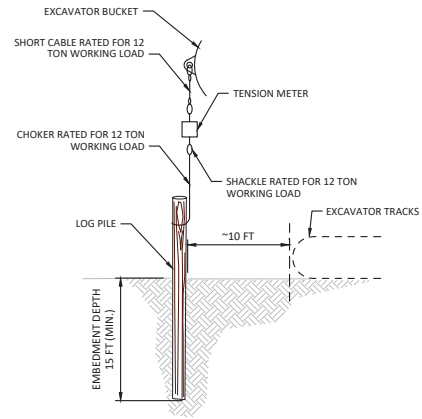
BOLTED CONNECTION NOTES

PIN LOGS TO LOGS

1. DRILL 1" DIA HOLE THROUGH LOGS.
2. INSERT 7/8" DIA THREADED ROD.
3. INSTALL STEEL PLATES AND HEAVY HEX NUTS. SECURE NUTS BY CHISELING THREADS OR MUSHROOMING EXPOSED ENDS OF ROD.
4. FILE OR GRIND OFF SHARP EDGES



3
14 TYPICAL DETAIL
ROUGHENED TOP
NOT TO SCALE



2
14 TYPICAL DETAIL
PILE PULL OUT TEST
NOT TO SCALE

TIMBER PILE NOTES:

GENERAL

1. THE RESULTS OF ON-SITE PULLOUT TESTS WILL INFORM THE ENGINEER OF THE ACTUAL PERFORMANCE OF SUBSURFACE SOILS, WHICH WILL INFORM THE REQUIRED EMBEDMENT DEPTH. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE SAFETY.

RIGGING

1. RIGGING FOR PILE TESTING SHALL CONFORM TO THE TENSION SCALE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. CHOKERS, CABLES AND SHACKLES SHALL BE WORKING LOAD RATING OF 12 TONS. FITTINGS SHALL BE SIZED ACCORDINGLY.

TESTING

1. TESTING OF PILES SHALL BE PERFORMED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ENGINEER. UP TO FOUR LOAD TESTS SHALL BE APPLIED TO EACH TESTED PILE. EACH OF THE FOUR LOAD TESTS SHALL BE APPLIED TO THE PILE WITH A DIFFERENT INSTALLED DEPTH. PROOF TESTS SHALL BE MADE AT UP TO FOUR EMBEDMENT DEPTHS. DEPTHS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD. AS A GUIDELINE, TEST EMBEDMENT DEPTHS MIGHT INCLUDE 8 FT, 10 FT, 11 FT, AND 12 FT.
2. EACH PILE TEST SHALL HAVE UPWARD LOAD GRADUALLY INCREASED AND AS ALIGNED TO THE LONG AXIS OF THE PILE. RECORD THE PILE DIAMETER, EMBEDMENT DEPTH AND MAXIMUM FORCE REQUIRED TO MOVE THE PILE VERTICALLY APPROXIMATELY 1 INCH. THEN DRIVE THE PILE TO A NEW DEPTH. APPLY NEW LOAD AND RECORD MAX FORCE THAT CAUSES THE PILE TO MOVE VERTICALLY 1 INCH. REPEAT FOR THIRD AND FOURTH TEST.
3. EXCAVATOR SHALL BE NO CLOSER TO PILE THAN NEEDED TO GENERATE DESIRED LOADING. LIMIT COMPRESSIVE LOADING OF THE TRACKS ON THE GROUND BY DRIVING THE EXCAVATOR ONTO LOGS LAID ON THE GROUND TO DISTRIBUTE THE WEIGHT OVER A LARGER AREA.
4. UP TO 10% OF PRODUCTION PILING SHALL BE PROOF TESTED. IF RESULTS VARY MORE THAN 50% THEN IT SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED THAT UP TO 25% OF THE PRODUCTION PILING SHALL BE PROOF TESTED.
5. PILE EMBEDMENT DEPTH SPECIFIED IN THESE DRAWINGS MIGHT BE INCREASED AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER PENDING PULL OUT TEST RESULTS. ASSUMED RESISTANCE IS 20,000 POUNDS. IF TESTING REVEALS FIELD PULLOUT RESISTANCE VALUES THAT ARE LESS THAN THE ASSUMED VALUES, PILES MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE DRIVEN UP TO 5 FT DEEPER THAN INDICATED IN PLANS.

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TIMBER PILE DETAILS

SHEET
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