Hydraulic Project Review for Mitigation: User Guide

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Introduction:

In an effort to increase the transparency and consistency of the Hydraulic Project Approval process, the Habitat Program has initiated use of Hydraulic Project Review forms. These forms will be used to document <u>each</u>* hydraulic project application review including an impact analysis and all mitigation requirements and agreements (* exceptions: emergency HPAs). See <u>Appendix A</u> for a blank copy of the summary form.

Each project review form is completed using the data entry system in the "WDFW Project Application Review Form.xlsm" file, which is a macro driven, user interface (the user must enable the content (macros) when the file is first opened). This file is protected and no review data is entered or stored within this file. Do not alter the name of the original file as the code requires it to function properly.

Each review form is automatically saved as a new file based on the APP ID entered by the user in the format "APP ID Review Form.xlsm". Files are saved in the "C:\My Documents\HPA_Project Review\Review Forms" folder. These are the ORIGINAL review form files for any PDRs that are received.

Each Project Review Form documents the baseline condition of the project site, the species at risk of impact from the project activities, and the existing habitat functions. The user will record the project types being proposed along with impacts specifically associated with each project type. Any quantifiable benefits will be recorded. Limitations, actions, and steps that will be required to avoid, minimize, and rectify impacts will be noted. Additional compensatory mitigation that will be required when noted impacts remain must be recorded. Mitigation plans may also be required, and could include the purchase of credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu-fee program.

Data entry begins by clicking the "Click here to fill out the form" button in the top right of the Excel worksheet. Clicking this button opens the first of a series of data entry forms that will guide you through the collection of data pertinent to the project. See <u>Appendix B</u> for graphic presentations of each form that may be accessible, depending on selections/choices made. See <u>Appendix C</u> for a flow chart which represents the data entry process of the review form data entry system.

To provide users with the ability to partially complete their review, the system provides buttons in specific forms to "Save and Exit". The system recognizes the presence of previously entered data, and will reload that data into the forms when the user clicks to start again. The form may also be left open indefinitely, even if the computer goes to sleep, without losing any data. If any of the forms are terminated (clicking the X in the upper right corner of the form) and the file is closed, all data selections will be lost, even if the file is saved. Simply terminating a form will not cause data loss so long as the file isn't closed. Multiple forms may need to be terminated to exit in this fashion, and it is not recommended.

To provide the ability to utilize previously entered review forms as a template for a new project review, the system allows a user to open an existing review form, alter the APP ID number, and then make any necessary changes to the selections and entries. The user must verify each form to complete the review for each project.

In the longer term, the goal is full integration of this data collection within the online permit system, significantly reducing the administrative portion of this task and simplifying the process.

Project and Site Review

The user should review the application materials and conduct a site visit as needed to fully understand the project and its potential impacts. Open the data entry file and click the button titled "Click here to fill out the form" located in the upper right corner of the worksheet.

- Review all application materials submitted (Online application, JARPA, Project Plans, Biological Assessments or Evaluation Reports, etc.)
- Conduct a site visit as needed

Environment:

The first window requires that the user select where this project will occur. Options include Freshwater, Marine, or Both. If you choose Both, as you work through documenting your review, the system will display each freshwater form, then the respective marine form.

• Choose Freshwater, Marine, or Both

Baseline:

The user is then asked to provide their name, the project name, and the application ID number (AppID). The system will enter the user name associated with the computer being used – change as needed (In Excel, click File/Options and change the User name). The user must select habitat characteristics, enter measurable parameters, and describe any additional baseline conditions of the project site as defined by WAC <u>220-660-080(4(f))</u>: "habitat conditions at the time the HPA application is submitted". The system provides an extensive list of habitat characteristics from which to choose from, as well as common measurements taken. Tables 1 and 2 reflect the common parameters provided for baseline conditions in freshwater and marine environments, respectively.

The system utilizes the AppID and saves the file in the "C:\Data\ HPA_Project Review\Review Forms" folder when the user clicks "Next" on this form. The file name format is as follows: "AppID Review Form.xlsm".

The user should include as many parameters as necessary to help a third party fully understand the baseline condition of the project site. A site assessment may be needed (or provided) to identify, quantify, and evaluate the abundance and quality of habitat at any particular site.

- Enter the Reviewer's Name, the Project Name, and Application ID#
- Select all appropriate habitat characteristics
- Enter any measurable parameters
- Evaluate and **describe** any additional habitat conditions (baseline WAC 220-660) not already selected. Be sure to include any information that may help a third party understand the condition of the project site prior to construction.

Species:

Each species that may be impacted by the project must then be selected. Consider this question when you think about which species to select: *Which species may be impacted if the project is conducted as proposed without an HPA but during the appropriate time frame* (the project is completed during the expected timing window)? You do not need to select every species that may be present, only those which may be impacted by the project. The species list is not specific to juvenile or adult, or different

run types (Spring Chinook vs. Fall Chinook). In the Freshwater list, the yellow family name will toggle between selecting/deselecting each of the family members.

• Select all potentially impacted fish species at the Project Site/Affected Area

Habitat Functions:

There are eleven common habitat functions. Please select each function that is present at the project site.

• **Select** the existing Habitat Functions for the impact area (construction site, in-water, and other affected areas)

Table 1. Freshwater habitat characteristics to consider for the baseline condition assessment.

Riparian Condition	Substrate	Banks	Channel Info	Stream Type	
Intact, mature trees	Cobble	Incised	Confined	Fish habitat	
Fragmented, mature trees	Gravel	Undercut	Unconfined	Non-fish habitat	
Intact, mature shrubs	Sand	High bank	Unconfined Lake	Seasonal	
Fragmented, mature shrubs	Mud/Silt	Low bank	Dune ripple	Perennial	
Intact, other	Vegetated bed	Ravine	Pool-riffle		
Fragmented, other	Bedrock		Plane bed		
Wetland	Documented spawning		Step-pool		
Developed	Suitable spawning		Cascade		
Invasive Species dominated			Waterfalls		

Habitat Features	Existing Structures	Common Me	Common Measurements		
Large wood	Culvert	Bridge/culvert span	Flow rate		
Small woody debris	Bridge	Bridge/culvert freeboard	Velocity		
Beaver dam	Overwater structure	Water surface drop	Turbidity		
Overhanging vegetation	Armor	Priority Index	# of piling within OHW		
Adjacent wetlands	Outfall	Armor length	# of pieces of LWD present		
Off-channel habitat	Grade control	Armor distance to benchmark			
Gravel bars	Fish passage structure	Bankfull width			
Braided channels	Engineered log jam	Bankfull depth			
Aquatic vegetation		Channel length			
Native Boulders		Channel slope			

Table 2. Saltwater habitat characteristics to consider for the baseline condition assessment

Riparian Condition	Substrate	Shoreline	Energy	Habitat Features
Intact, mature trees	Sand	Feeder bluff	Low energy	Large wood
Fragmented mature trees	Fine gravel with sand base	High Bank	High energy	Intertidal wetland vegetation
Intact, mature shrubs	Coarse gravel with sand base	Low Bank		Kelp/macroalgae
Fragmented, mature shrubs	Mud	Hard armored		Eelgrass
Intact, other	Cobble with gravel and sand base	Soft armored		Undercut banks
Fragmented, other	Bedrock/Clay	Accretion point		Native boulders
Wetland/salt marsh	Documented forage fish spawning	Transport zone		Tide pools
Dunes	Suitable forage fish spawning			Dendritic channels
Developed				Delta
				Reef
				Tide flats
Existing Structures	Common Measurements			
Overwater structure	Water depth			
Boat ramp	Water temperature			
Armor	Water velocity			
Outfall	Flow rate			
Mooring buoy	Turbidity			
Pilings	Armor length			
Jetties	Armor distance to benchmark			
Breakwaters	# of piling present			

Impact Analysis

An impact is defined as an unnatural disturbance to habitat-controlling factors. Controlling factors are physical processes or environmental conditions which determine various aspects of habitat structure. Habitat structures are the physical attributes of a habitat and are linked to habitat processes. Habitat processes are defined as the dynamic biogeochemical, biologic, and physical processes which occur within a given aquatic habitat, and are linked to ecological functions such as refuge and prey production.

Alterations to the environment can lead to impacts on the ecological function of habitat. These alterations are called mechanisms of impact and they need to be identified from a geomorphological, engineering, hydrologic, and biological perspective.

Project Type:

Please select each appropriate project type represented by the project you are reviewing. This form was designed to match the project type list in APPS for ease of selection. You will note that there are three project types at the bottom of the form that are not included in the APPS list of options. These may be entered as "Other" in APPS, but please select a named project type when applicable. If the list still does not provide an adequate project type, please select "Other" and ensure the project type is described elsewhere. A maximum of six project types may be entered. If additional project types are reflected by the project, please choose the 6 project types that will cause the majority of impact.

• Select all project types represented by the proposed project – up to a maximum of six

Associated Impacts:

The project type(s) selected will trigger the system to highlight impacts normally associated with the project type (see <u>Appendix D</u> for freshwater and marine Project Type and Impact Matrices). This does not preclude the project from having other impacts, but is meant to guide your selection of the most common options. Please select all appropriate impacts, including impacted processes, structural changes, and functional responses expected for each project type. The project type being referenced is noted at the top of the form. The form will be displayed for each project type so be sure to apply only the impacts associated with that project type.

• Select the potential impacts associated with each project type

Quantify Impacts:

You will also be asked to quantify the impact for each project type relative to the area, length, volume, or other basic measurement. This information should be available in the application. For example, a bank protection project could include 120 linear feet, 230 cubic yards of riprap, and the loss of 10 mature trees. This quantification is meant to provide a general sense of the impact. You may need to combine project components, such as cut and fill quantities, for example, and provide the total volume of material being moved. You may include more precise measurements in the additional comments at the end of the form, and the complete application may be referenced as well. If you enter a value for "Other", the system will ask you to enter a measurement unit to describe the value you provided.

• Enter values which quantify the impact for each project type and note any change in values from the baseline

Quantify Benefits:

You will also be asked to quantify the benefits for the project. Nearly 20 commonly used measurement units are provided, and the user can specify up to 2 additional measurement units by entering a quantity in the "Other" category. If you enter a value for "Other", the system will ask for the measurement unit to describe the value entered. This quantification is meant to provide a general sense of the positive aspects of the project.

• Enter values which quantify the habitat benefits of the project.

Mitigation

The department defines mitigation as sequentially avoiding impacts, minimizing and rectifying unavoidable impacts, and compensating for remaining impacts (WAC 220-660-080). Mitigation must achieve no net loss. You must determine if the project actions proposed will mitigate for the project impacts to fish life and the habitat that supports fish life based on the available information. The Review Form helps to document your determination.

Here's a brief synopsis of each level of mitigation:

Avoiding the impact altogether means not taking a certain action or parts of an action, or taking an action at a specific time. Minimizing impacts entails limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation. Rectifying impacts is done by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment. Steps may also be taken to reduce or eliminate any impacts over time through preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

Compensating for impacts is done by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments after all of the above options have been exhausted. Additionally, monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures (contingency plan) to achieve the identified goal may be required to reach no net loss.

For more info, please view the <u>Mitigation Overview video</u>, refer to the Mitigation Guidance document (still in draft), and Policy M5002 <u>Requiring or Recommending Mitigation</u>.

Provision Groups:

The technical provisions included in an HPA are a portion of the mitigation for the project. For this step, simply select the provision groups from which technical provisions will be sourced from. This step simply guides your thoughts through the measures needed to avoid, minimize, and rectify as many impacts as possible, and can be used to guide the process of drafting the HPA.

• **Choose** which Technical Provision groups will be represented within the HPA to avoid, minimize and rectify potential impacts

Custom Provisions:

Beyond the technical provisions, it is sometimes necessary to include additional best practices, limitations, or other rectifying actions that will be required to offset project impacts based on site conditions or other factors. These take the form of custom provisions. These provisions, or at least the building blocks of the provisions, should be entered here and eventually included as provisions in the HPA. A third party should be able to compare your final review form and HPA and verify that all custom provisions were included.

• Enter all appropriate custom provisions

Compensatory mitigation:

Compensatory mitigation is only needed when the project is expected to have measurable adverse impacts even after all avoidance, minimization, and rectification steps have been taken. Compensatory mitigation can be defined as replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments for habitat that is being damaged or lost because of the hydraulic project. Compensatory mitigation could also include preservation of high-functioning, irreplaceable aquatic habitat areas, which is acceptable only if important habitat functions are not being lost, and when high priority habitats are at risk.

- **Determine** if compensatory mitigation is required.
 - o Click "CORRECT" if not required, or
 - o Click "Compensatory Mitigation is required"

If compensatory mitigation is <u>not</u> required, the system will skip to the final form where you can provide additional comments.

Please note that if you have received an application and believe that compensatory mitigation will be required, you may need to ask the applicant to put the application on Hold to allow adequate time to complete negotiations. If they are unwilling to place the application processing on Hold and you believe you will need more time to properly protect fish life through appropriate mitigation actions, you may need to discuss denying the application with your regional manager (RHPM).

If compensatory mitigation is required, you will need to check each applicable box for the type(s) of additional unavoidable impacts expected. You must consider <u>temporal losses</u> (habitat function recovery will take an extended amount of time), <u>uncertainty of performance</u> (experimental method, poor site location for method, etc.), <u>loss of habitat quantity</u> by habitat type (loss of pool habitat in a pool starved reach), and <u>differences in habitat function</u> and value (resulting habitat type disfavors priority species).

- Select which additional unavoidable impacts are expected
- Explain your determination of the impacts relative to each selected type

A list of typical compensatory mitigation actions is provided. Please select which action(s) will be required to offset remaining impacts.

• Select each mitigation action

The impacts you associated with the project will be pre-selected and displayed in a new impacts form, now related to the mitigation action(s) required. Please select which impacts will be offset by each mitigation action. <u>Appendix E</u> contains matrices for freshwater and marine mitigation actions with predicted responses. You may need to deselect impacts not associated to the specific action or those that are not being offset (out-of-kind) by this specific action. As before, please see the title of the form which references the mitigation action.

• Select each impact being offset by the specific mitigation action

Each mitigation action provides value in reducing impacts in its own way. We use the term priority to sequentially order the preference for mitigation locations and type. Actions that occur at or adjacent to the site of the impact are termed "On-site". Actions that directly offset the impacts to the same species or habitat are considered "In-kind". Actions that meet both of these preferences are the highest priority. For each mitigation action, please determine the priority of the mitigation location and type.

- **Select** the priority for each mitigation action:
 - o On-site, In-kind
 - o Off-site, In-kind
 - o On-site, Out-of-kind
 - o Off-site, Out-of-kind

In some cases, it is important to document conversations, email, or other correspondence that provides information pertaining to the outcome of this HPA. You may summarize conversations, paste relevant and pertinent correspondence, and summarize conclusions. Be careful about arbitrarily skipping or modifying correspondence, or unnecessarily bloating the file. The goal is to include enough information to demonstrate why decisions were made. The text box allows 32,767 characters, but this is not recommended as the form can only print 27 lines per entry. You may click Add Textbox if additional space is needed, for up to a total of 4 text boxes, or 108 lines of text. Additional correspondence may be attached to the application record and referenced in this summary.

• **Record** relevant/pertinent communications with the applicant, especially the solution(s) or conclusions.

Mitigation Plan:

In some cases, a mitigation plan may be required. "Mitigation plan" means a document or set of documents developed through joint discussions between a project proponent and environmental regulatory agencies that describe the unavoidable wetland or aquatic resource impacts of a proposed infrastructure development or non-infrastructure development and the proposed compensatory mitigation for those impacts (RCW 90.74.010). WDFW only requires mitigation plans for projects with significant impacts which cannot be mitigated within the technical provisions. A mitigation agreement is a legally enforceable contract which extends the life of a mitigation plan beyond the 5-year statutory limit of the HPA. A mitigation plan could include methods such as purchasing credits from an existing mitigation bank or In-Lieu-Fee (ILF) program. The credits purchased are required to meet mitigation plan requirements. See <u>WAC 220-660-080(5)</u> for mitigation plan requirements.

- **Determine** if a mitigation plan is required:
 - Click "YES" if a mitigation plan is required for this project because of ongoing, complex, and experimental mitigation actions
 - Click "NO" if not required

Mitigation plans <u>must</u> do all three of the provided bullets. This, and the following form, records your verification of the WAC requirements.

• Check each bullet if you can verify that each will be met by the mitigation plan.

The mitigation plan <u>must</u> also provide equal or greater habitat functions, value, and quantity by habitat type compared to the existing conditions.

- In the list provided, check all that apply to justify acceptance of the plan.
- **Explain** how the plan provides each of the selected options
 - **Describe** how any credits purchased from a mitigation bank or ILF program provides the selected options

Additional Comments

Please record any additional comments, reasoning, or justification for the determinations made above. These comments are especially important if the permit requires or allows activities that are contrary to or different than the technical provisions of <u>WAC 220-660</u>. For example, if you determine due to exceptional visibility that transects for a seagrass and macroalgae survey can be conducted on 25 foot transects instead of the required 10 feet, you should include a comment explaining this decision.

This review form should provide a complete picture for others who would assess this project and the decisions you have made, thereby clearly demonstrate how WDFW is meeting its statutory requirement to protect fish life. Any explanation of selections or entries made above, or clarification you believe is necessary should be included here.

• Enter any additional necessary comments

Conclude – or complete later:

You may click "Save and Exit" to postpone the completion of the form. This allows you to come back and make changes before your review or negotiations are complete. This saves the data in a format that can be amended when you are ready. Simply click the button to fill out the form again, then choose the top button to Amend or Correct the existing data.

Once you have completed your review and recorded those details within the forms, you may click FINISHED. The system will populate the Project Review Form with the data choices and entries you made and create a pdf of the form for you to upload to APPS. Please examine the pdf to ensure it contains all of the information you intended, and that it is displayed appropriately.

If changes need to be made, you may click the button to start again and move through the forms to make changes as needed.

WARNING: If a previous pdf for this APPID exists, it will be replaced when you click FINISHED – you will not be asked if that is ok. If you want to preserve the previous copy for some reason, you must do that outside of this tool prior to clicking FINISHED. Please note that you cannot have the existing pdf open when you click FINISHED – the system will create an error.

The system automatically creates and attempts to send your data file via email to Jeff Kamps for data compilation and analysis. If you use Simply File for Outlook, you will be prompted to send and properly file this email. It is not necessary to store this email as the original file is resident on your computer for PDR purposes, so you may click Send and Delete. If you notice an error on the pdf summary, terminate (click the X in the top right corner) the SimplyFile dialog box. Outlook will save the email in your Drafts folder. If changes are needed, delete the draft email. Then click the "Click here to fill out the form" button to initiate the tool and make changes to the record as needed.

Final Step

The final step is to upload the review form pdf to the application record in APPS. As noted previously, the pdf is located in the "C:/My Documents/ HPA_Project Review\Review Forms" folder. You are now ready to issue/deny the HPA.

Amendments/Changes, Modifications, Templates

The system provides the opportunity to open a previously saved project review file to make necessary changes or additions. The system also provides the opportunity to complete a review form when a "major modification" is requested. A review form should be completed if the project changes significantly such that the impacts or mitigation requirements change.

For a major modification, simply open the existing file, click the "Click here to fill out the form" button, and click the button "Click here to create a Major Modification Review Form using the existing data". This will reload the existing data into each form, and will rename the file with the format "APPID Modified Review Form.xlsm".

Alternatively, an existing review form can be used as a template form. This may be useful when similar projects have similar impacts and mitigation requirements. Simply complete a review form with a name for your template in the APP ID box. To use the template, simply open the template file, click the button "Click here to fill out the form", select the "Click here to Amend or Correct the existing data file". **Change** the **Project Name** and the **APP ID number**. This new file will be saved based on the new APP ID number when you click Next on the Baseline form. Then you must work through each form to make any necessary changes.

APPENDIX A – Blank Review Form

Graphic presentation of page 1 of the Mitigation Review Form template.

	Hydraulic Project Review for Mitigation Form
	Project and Site Review
F F	roject and site Review Project Name: Application ID#:
l	ist <u>habitat characteristics</u> , <u>measurable parameters</u> , and describe the existing FRESHWATER habitat conditions:
I	ist <u>habitat characteristics</u> , <u>measurable parameters</u> , and describe the existing MARINE habitat conditions:
1	ist all <u>species</u> at risk of impact from the project activities:
1	ist the existing <u>Habitat Functions</u> for the impact area:
L	Impact Analysis ist project types and associated potential impacts: <u>Project Type</u> <u>Associated Impacts</u>
(Quantify the impact <u>area</u> , <u>length</u> , or <u>volume</u> :
(Quantify the project benefits:
	<u>Mitigation Alternatives</u> Check if the project actions alone will mitigate all adverse impacts – <u>NO</u> compensatory mitigation will be required
1	Which Technical provision groups will be required to avoid, minimize and rectify potential impacts:
1	ist additional best practices, limitations, or other rectifying actions to be required (e.g. Custom Provisions):
Ì	Additional impacts exist that cannot be offset by the above measures.

Page 2 of the blank template. The system will expand/contract the template based on data entered via the forms.

	Uncertainty of perform	mance	
	Loss of habitat quanti	ty - List habitat type(s) being lost	
Explain:	Differences in habitat	function and value from baseline	
	Mitigation Action	Impact(s) Offset	Priority
Record per and third-p	rtinent communications (e.g. paste parties:	correspondence, summarize conclusions,	etc.) with the applicant
1	Check if a mitigation plan is requir mitigation actions.	ed for this project because of ongoing, com	nplex, and experimenta
	Check if credits will be purchased	from a mitigation bank.	
	Check if credits will be purchased	from an in-lieu-fee program.	
The mitigat	tion plan must do all of the followin	g. Check each upon verification:	
	Guarantee long-term viability of the assurances for protecting any essert	he created, restored, enhanced, or preserve ential habitat functions and values defined i	ed habitat, including in the mitigation plan
	Provide long-term monitoring of a	ny created, restored, or enhanced mitigation	on site
	ls consistent with the local compre effect for the development area, s	ehensive land use plan and any other applic such as an adopted subbasin or watershed p	cable planning process i plan.
The mitigat compared	tion plan must provide equal or grea to the existing conditions. Please ch	ater habitat functions, value, and quantity b eck all that apply to justify acceptance of t	oy habitat type he plan:
	The relative value of the mitigatio and quantity by habitat type	n for the target fish life, in terms of the hab	itat functions, value,
	The compatibility of the proposal objectives and plans, such as exist associated habitat restoration stra riparian easement program, the ri and shoreline master programs	with broader resource management and ha ing resource management plans, species re ategies, watershed plans, critical areas ordin parian open space program, the family fore	abitat management ecovery plans and nances, the forestry est fish passage program
	The ability of the mitigation to add	dress scarce habitat functions or types with	in a watershed
	The benefits of the proposal to the connecting various habitat units a	e broader watershed landscape, including t nd reducing fish life-limiting habitats	he benefits of
	The benefits of implementing adv. impacts occur	ance compensatory mitigation before the p	roject's anticipated

Page 3 of the blank template. The system will expand/contract the template based on data entered via the forms.

Hydraulic Project Review for Mitigation Form
Explain:
Provide any additional comments, reasoning, pictures, or additional justification for the determinations made herein:

APPENDIX B – Data Review Forms

Environment selection form

Freshwater	
	Both
Marine	

Baseline Condition form



Freshwater habitat characteristics and measurements form

Please select or enter a value for all applical	ble existing common freshwater habit	at characteristics			—
Riparian Condition	Substrate: Substrate	Banks	Channel Info	:::: Stream Type:::::	Habitat Features
Intact, mature trees	Cobble	L Incised	Confined	🗆 Fish habitat	□ Large wood
Fragmented, mature trees	Gravel	Undercut	Unconfined	🗆 Non-fish habitat	Small woody debris
Intact, mature shrubs	□ Sand	High bank	□ Unconfined Lake	Seasonal	🗆 Beaver dam
Fragmented, mature shrubs	□ Mud/Silt	□ Low bank	Dune ripple	🗆 Perennial	C Overhanging vegetation
Intact, other	Vegetated bed	Ravine	□ Pool-riffle		Adjacent wetlands
Fragmented, other	□ Bedrock	□ Other	□ Plane bed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	🗆 Off-channel habitat
🗆 Wetland	Documented spawning	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	□ Step-pool	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	□ Gravel bars
Developed	Suitable spawning	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cascade	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Braided channels
□ Invasive Species dominated	□ Other	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	□ Waterfalls	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Aquatic vegetation
Evicting Structures		Common Measure	ments		□ Native Boulders
	Bridge/culvert	span (ft)	Flow	rate (cfs)	□ Other
🗆 Bridge	Bridge/culvert	freeboard (in.)	Veloc	tv (fps)	
Overwater structure	Water surface	drop (in.)	Turbi	dity (NTU)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
□ Armor	Priority Index		# of	piling within OHW	DONE
Outfall	Armor length ((ff .)	# of	pieces of LWD present	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Grade control	Armor distance	e to benchmark (f	t) Other		
Fish passage structure	Dankfull width	(4)	Other	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Engineered log jam		(11)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Banktull depth	(10)	: Uther		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
C Other		(6)	Out		
Cother	Channel length	<mark>ı (ft)</mark>	Other		

Saltwater habitat characteristics and measurements form

Please select or enter a value for all applic	able existing common freshwater habitat characteristi	cs		—
::::: Riparian Condition ::::::::	Substrate	:::: Shoreline :::::	:::: Energy:::::	Habitat Features
🗆 Intact, mature trees	□ Sand	Feeder bluff	□ Low energy	□ Large wood
Fragmented, mature trees	\Box Fine gravel with sand base	🗆 High Bank	□ High energy	Intertidal wetland vegetation
Intact, mature shrubs	\Box Coarse gravel with sand base	🗆 Low Bank	□ Other	🗆 Kelp/macroalgae
Fragmented, mature shrubs	🗆 Mud	Hard armored		Eelgrass
□ Intact, other	Cobble with gravel and sand base	□ Soft armored		Undercut banks
□ Fragmented, other	□ Bedrock/Clay	□ Accretion point		□ Native boulders
□ Wetland/Salt Marsh	Documented forage fish spawning	□ Transport zone		Tide pools
Dunes	Suitable forage fish spawning	□ Other		Dendritic channels
Developed	□ Other		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	🗆 Delta
	Common Measurements			□ Reef
	Water depth (ft)			□ Tide flats
	Water temperature (F)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		□ Other
	Velocity (fps)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Flow rate (cfs)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Turkida (NTU)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
□ Mooring buoy		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DONE
□ Pilings	Armor length (ft)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
□ Jetties	Armor distance to benchn	nark (ft)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
□ Breakwaters	# of piling present	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
□ Other	Other			
	Other			

Freshwater species selection form

	Salmonids	Cyprinids	Suckers	Centrarchids	Sculpin
Pacific Lamprey	C Arctic Grayling	Chiselmouth	Longnose Sucker	Black Crappie	Coastrange Sc
River Lamprey	C Atlantic Salmon	Goldfish	Salish Sucker	E Bluegill	Shorthead Scu
Western Brook Lamprey	F Brook Trout	Lake Chub	Eridgelip Sucker	Green Sunfish	Slimy Sculpin
	Brown Trout	Grass Carp	Largescale Sucker	Largemouth Bass	Torrent Sculpi
Green Sturgeon	E Bull Trout	Common Carp	Mountain Sucker	Pumpkinseed	Margined Scul
White Sturgeon	Dolly Varden	Tui Chub	Bullheads	Rock Bass	Mottled Sculpin
	Coastal Cutthroat Trout	E Peamouth	Black Bullhead	Smallmouth Bass	🗆 Pacific Stagho
C American Shad	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout	Golden Shiner	E Brown Bullhead	White Crappie	Paiute Sculpin
E Eulachan	Westslope Cutthroat Trout	Fathead Minnow	Channel Catfish	□ Warmouth	Prickly Sculpin
Eulacion	Golden Trout	Northern Pikeminn	Tadpole Madtom		Reticulate Scul
Longfin Smelt	Lake Trout	Longnose Dace	Tellow Bullhead	Sand Roller	□ Riffle Sculpin
Shiner Perch	Rainbow Trout and Steelhead	d 🗆 Leopard Dace	Flathead Catfish	E Stringd Page	
Starry Flounder	Chinook Salmon	Speckled Dace		Sulped bass	□ Mussels
	Chum Salmon	Umatilla Dace	Banded killifish	□ Walleye	Clams
Colympic Mudminnow	Coho Salmon	Redside Shiner	Macquitatich	Tellow Perch	T Invasive s
	Pink Salmon	Tench	Mosquitonsi		
Grass Pickerel	Sockeye Salmon		🗆 Burbot		
Northern Pike	Lake Whitefish				
Tiger Muskellunge	Mountain Whitefish		Three-Spine Stick	leback	
Coriental Weatherfish	F Pygmy Whitefish	Save and Exit	Brook Stickleback	BACK	NE

Saltwater species selection form

Food Fish	Bottom Fish	Shellfish
C Anchovy	Cabezon	Abalone
Herring	🗆 Dab	Geoduck Clam
Sand Lance	Hounder	Horse Clam
Sardine	Giant Wrymouth	Razor Clam
Smelt	Greenling	Clams - all other
Eulachon	🗆 Irish Lord	🗆 Crab
🗆 Pacific Halibut	Lingcod	Crayfish
Green Sturgeon	Pacific cod	Goose Barnade
White Sturgeon	Pacific Hake	Mussels
C American Shad	Pacific Tomcod	C Octopus
Dolly Varden	🗆 Plainfin Midshipman	□ Oysters
E Bull Trout	□ Ratfish	Sand Shrimp
Coastal Cutthroat Trout	🗆 Rattail	🗆 Shrimp
□ Steelhead	C Rockfish	C Scallops
C Atlantic Salmon	□ Sablefish	🗆 Sea Cucumber
Chinook Salmon	C Sculpin	🗆 Sea Urchin
Coho Salmon	□ Shark	🗆 Squid
Chum Salmon	□ Skate	
Pink Salmon	□ Sole	
Sockeye Salmon	□ Surfperch	
	Walleye Pollock	BACK
Save and Exit	□ Wolfeel	

Habitat Functions form

Spawning: Areas with clean, stable substrate suitable for successful egg to fry survival.
🗆 High Flow Refuge: Areas where fish seek shelter when mainstem channels are less habitable due to flood flows.
Low Flow Refuge: Areas that remain hospitable when stream flows reduce and other areas dry up or become too warm to support fish life.
□ Predator Refuge: Areas where fish hide from or otherwise avoid predators.
□ Rearing: Areas where juvenile fish can shelter, feed, grow, and avoid predators.
Thermal Refuge: Pockets, locations, or layers of water (both hot and cold) that fish seek to avoid excessively high or low temperature depending on the time of the year.
Food Production: Areas that produce prey for fish (such as insects, aquatic invertebrates or smaller fish).
Adult Migration: Areas with the structure, hydrology and gradient that allow fish to move between habitats for feeding, refuge, and reproduction.
Juvenile Migration: Areas with the structure, hydrology and gradient that allow fish to move between habitats for feeding and refuge.
□ Holding Habitats: Areas where fish can rest (hold) while migrating.
Cover-wintering Habitats: Areas where juvenile salmonid species overwinter in freshwater systems.
Save and Exit

Freshwater project types

	Select FRESHWATER Project Type	e(s)
C Aquatic Plant Control	Bank Protection	Barge Landing
Boat Access	Buoy	Channel Change/Realignment
Diversion Structure	Dredging	Fish Trap or Diversion Weir
Fishways	Foot Access - beach stairs, cable car, etc	Garbage and Debris Removal
Gravel Extraction	T Habitat	
Coutfall structure	Coverwater Structure	
Utility Crossing	Water Crossing Structure	□ Water Surface Control
C Other		
Beaver Dam Modification	Dock Maintenance/Repair	Fish Screen Maintenance or Replacement
Mineral Prospecting	Repositioning or Removal of Large Wood	Road Maintenance Work
Scientific Instruments	Trenchless Conduit (Utility) Crossing	
Project	t types not available in APPS	
Aquaculture Marin	a Non-structural Piling	

Saltwater project types

	Select SALTWATER Project Type(s)
C Aquatic Plant Control	Bank Protection	E Barge Landing
Boat Access	Buoy	Channel Change/Realignment
Diversion Structure	Dredging	Fish Trap or Diversion Weir
Fishways	Foot Access - beach stairs, cable car, etc	Garbage and Debris Removal
Gravel Extraction	T Habitat	
Coutfall structure	C Overwater Structure	Shoreline Armoring - Marine
Utility Crossing	Water Crossing Structure	□ Water Surface Control
C Other		
E Beaver Dam Modification	Dock Maintenance/Repair	Fish Screen Maintenance or Replacement
Mineral Prospecting	Repositioning or Removal of Large Wood	Road Maintenance Work
Scientific Instruments	Trenchless Conduit (Utility) Crossing	
Project	t types not available in APPS	
🗆 Aquaculture 🖉 🗆 Marin	a 🔽 Non-structural Piling	
Save a	ind Exit	

Freshwater Impacts form. This is duplicated up to 6 times, as needed per project type. Common impacts associated with the noted project type will be highlighted blue. The project type will be noted in the title bar at the top of the form during data entry.

Freshwater Impacts - Please select all applicable impacts from the following list		
Impacted Processes	Structural Changes	Functional Responses
C Sediment supply	\Box Decreased sediment heterogeneity	Reduced quality and quantity of
🗆 Sediment transport	Decreased channel roughness	
Sediment storage	🗆 🗆 Increased fine sediment	Reduced egg to try survival
Sediment sorting	Decreased incision or aggradation	Entrainment and impingement
Surface water storage	Decreased pool formation	refugia
☐ Floodplain water storage	Decreased undercut banks	□ Decreased prey production
Channel hydraulics and velocities	🗌 🗆 Decrease/increase backwater	Decreased nutrient retention
Flow regime	Decreased water access to floodplai	n Decreased hiding cover
Groundwater recharge/discharge	🗌 🗆 Decreased floodplain channels	\Box Decreased slow-water velocity cover
Hyporheic exchange	Decreased aquatic vegetation	□ Decreased thermal refugia
Erosion	□ Increased water temperature	Decreased flood-flow refugia
LWD input and transport	E Decreased riparian vegetation	□ Decreased low-flow refugia
C Accumulation of wood and detritus	Decreased channel/structural	□ Decreased holding pools
□ Nutrient and carbon cycling	aiversity and neterogeneity	C Decreased floodplain habitats
Microclimate		□ Reduced fish access to floodplain and
🗆 Microhabitat	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Primary production (photosynthesis)		
Solar radiation protection	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	NEXT	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Saltwater Impacts form. This is duplicated up to 6 times, as needed per project type. Common impacts associated with the noted project type will be highlighted blue. The project type will be noted in the title bar at the top of the form during data entry.

Marine Impact Offsets - Please select which impacts are being offset by			
Impacted Processes		Functional Impacts	
Sediment supply	\Box Accumulation of wood and detritus	Entrainment and impingement	
Littoral/net shore drift	\square Sediment supply and transport to marsh	Decreased barrier lagoon or salt marsh stability	
🗖 Beach profile (topography)	Tidal inundation in marsh	Decreased juvenile salmon residence time	
Sediment dynamics	\Box Nutrient delivery and transformations	Lower juvenile salmon growth and survival in	
Sediment composition	🗖 Tidal prism	nearshore	
🗆 Substrate heterogeneity	\Box Nutrient and carbon cycle	□ □ Decreased juvenile salmon prey consumption	
\square Moisture retention in beach sediment	☐ Hydrologic cycle effects	Decreased predator avoidance and refugia	
Wave energy	Microclimate	□ Decreased salmon prey production	
\square Circulation and current velocities	🗆 Microhabitat	Decreased insect production	
Erosion and accretion	\Box Primary production (photosynthesis)	Decreased benthos production	
□ LWD input □ Solar radiation protection □ Loss of forage fish spawning		□ Loss of forage fish spawning	
Structural Changes		Decreased shellfish production	
		Loss of estuary community	
Downdrift accretion/erosion pattern	Loss of tidal marsh vegetation	Decreased connectivity	
Substrate moisture and temperature	Loss of backshore vegetation	🗌 🗆 Water quality	
Decreased high tidal channel network complexity	\Box Decreased intertidal vascular plants		
\square Shallowing and narrowing of downstream	\Box Decreased eelgrass and kelp		
channels	Loss of microtopography	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Sediment accretion on subsided surface	 Decreased structural diversity and hetero 	geneity	
Decreased fish access to shallow water	□ Increased shoreline erosion	·····	

Impact quantification form. Enter any quantifiable impacts for each project type. Project type will be noted at the top of each group based on selections made.



Benefits quantification form

Please enter the positiv	ve quantifiable aspects of this project	ed impact offcats
	Square Feet - Reduction in Structure Size :	Linear feet of bank protection removed
	Sq Ft of Overwater Structure relocated	Linear feet of Levee removed
	Square Feet - Grating added	Linear feet of Channel added
	Feet of clearance increased	Linear feet of Side channel made accessible
	# of Piles removed/Not replaced	Acres of Floodplain reconnected
	Square Feet of Revegetation area	Linear feet of Forest road treated
	Square feet of Aquatic veg planted	# of Water crossings removed
	# of LWM pieces placed	Cubic feet per second of Restored flow
	Cubic Yards of Beach nourishment placed	Other 1
	Cubic Yards of Riprap/Debris removed	Other 2
	Square feet of Riprap/Debris removed	
	BACK	NEXT

Freshwater technical provision groups

TIMING - PLANS - INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL	DIVERSION/INTAKES
NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	
STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	SAND AND GRAVEL REMOVAL
CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT	□ DRILLING
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	FELLING AND YARDING
□ IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL
□ IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	C OUTFALL
□ IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE	MARINAS AND TERMINALS
IN-WATER WORK WITHOUT A BYPASS OR COFFERDAM	FIER, RAMP, AND FLOAT
FISH LIFE REMOVAL	DOCK AND FLOAT
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	PILE REMOVAL, DRIVING
LAKE SHORELINE STABILIZATION	WATERCRAFT LIFT/GRID CONSTRUCT
□ BLASTING	BOATHOUSE
BEAVER DAM MANAGEMENT	BOAT RAMPS AND LAUNCHES - CONSTRUCT
BRIDGE	RAMP AND HAND LAUNCH - MAINTENANCE
CHANNEL RELOCATION AND REALIGNMENT	BUOY CONSTRUCTION
UTILITY CROSSING	F POND
CULVERT	STREAM GAUGE
FORD	MINERAL PROSPECTING
WATER CROSSING REMOVAL	C DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP
FISH PASSAGE IMPROVEMENT	

Saltwater technical provision groups

AUTHORIZED WORK TIMES	
□ NOTIFICATION	
□ STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS AND EQUIPMEN	Т
CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROS	ION AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
BULKHEAD - CONCRETE	Save and Exit
BULKHEAD - FOOTING	
BULKHEAD - ROCK	BOAT RAMP MAINTENANCE
BULKHEAD - TIMBER	MARINAS & TERMINALS
SOFT BANK PROTECTION	PILE REMOVAL, DRIVING
FIER, RAMP AND FLOAT	
C DOCK AND FLOAT	ARTIFICIAL HABITAT
WATERCRAFT LIFT/GRID CONSTRUCT	OUTFALL & TIDE & FLOOD GATES
BOATHOUSE	UTILITY CROSSING BACK
BUOY CONSTRUCTION	TEST BORING
F BOAT RAMP & LAUNCH	
MARINE RAILWAY	DEMOBILIZATION/CLEANUP

Custom provisions form

	List additional best practices, limitations, or other rectifying actions to be required (e.g. Custom Provisions, additional requirements). These should be reflected in the HPA provisions. These may be combined.	
	BACK	NEXT
Compensa	atory mitigation determination	
The pro	oject actions alone, as covered by the HPA technical provisions and any custom provisions, fully offset all adverse impacts. Click CORRECT if NO compensatory mitigation is needed.	

pensatory Mitigation is required	ВАСК	CORREC
	BACK	

Additional impact designation and explanation

Temporal Losses	
Uncertainty of performance	
Loss of habitat quantity	
Differences in habitat function from the baseline	
Please explain your selection(s) above:	
	_
BACK	NEXT

Freshwater mitigation actions

Armor removal or modification
Eeaver re-introduction
F Boulder clusters
Levee removal or modification
Channel rehabilitation and creation
Debris removal
C Drop structures
Fish passage restoration
F How control structure removal and modification
Large wood placement
Nutrient supplementation
Coverwater structure removal
Physical exclusion BACK
Porous weirs
□ Revegetation
□ Side channel/off channel restoration
Spawning gravel cleaning and placement
Topography restoration NEXT

Saltwater mitigation actions

Armor removal or modification	
E Beach nourishment	
Berm or dike removal or modification	
Channel rehabilitation and creation	
🗆 Debris removal	
Groin removal and modification	
Flow control structure removal and modification	
Large wood placement	
Overwater structure removal and modification	
Physical exclusion	
Revegetation	BACK
Species habitat enhancement	
Reintroduction of native animals (aquaculture)	
Substrate modification	NEXT
Topography restoration	NEXT

Freshwater impacts being offset by mitigation actions. Duplicated per mitigation action selected.

Impacted Processes	Structural Changes	Functional Responses
Sediment supply	C Decreased sediment heterogeneity	Reduced quality and quantity of
Sediment transport	Decreased channel roughness	Padused end to fay suppired
Sediment storage	\square Increased fine sediment	
Sediment sorting	Decreased incision or aggradation	Entrainment and impingement
Surface water storage	Decreased pool formation	refugia
🗆 Floodplain water storage	Decreased undercut banks	Decreased prey production
Channel hydraulics and velocities	Decrease/increase backwater	Decreased nutrient retention
Flow regime	Decreased water access to floodplain	C Decreased hiding cover
Groundwater recharge/discharge	Decreased floodplain channels	\square Decreased slow-water velocity cover
🗆 Hyporheic exchange	Decreased aquatic vegetation	Decreased thermal refugia
Erosion	Increased water temperature	Decreased flood-flow refugia
LWD input and transport	Decreased riparian vegetation	Decreased low-flow refugia
C Accumulation of wood and detritus	Decreased channel/structural	Decreased holding pools
Nutrient and carbon cycling	diversity and heterogeneity	\square Decreased floodplain habitats
🗆 Microclimate		Reduced fish access to floodplain and channel habitat
🗁 Microhabitat		Reduced riparian function
F Primary production (photosynthesis)		Decreased species diversity
Solar radiation protection		C Decreased connectivity
	NEXT	Reduced water quality

Saltwater impacts being offset by mitigation actions. Duplicated per mitigation action selected.

Impacte	d Processes	Functional Impacts
☐ Sediment supply	Accumulation of wood and detritus	Entrainment and impingement
□ Littoral/net shore drift	\square Sediment supply and transport to marsh	🗆 Decreased barrier lagoon or salt marsh stability
E Beach profile (topography)	Tidal inundation in marsh	🗆 Decreased juvenile salmon residence time
Sediment dynamics	\square Nutrient delivery and transformations	🖵 Lower juvenie salmon growth and survival in
C Sediment composition	🗆 Tidal prism	nearshore
Substrate heterogeneity	Nutrient and carbon cycle	C Decreased juvenile salmon prey consumption
\square Moisture retention in beach sediment	Hydrologic cycle effects	Decreased predator avoidance and refugia
□ Wave energy	Microclimate	Decreased salmon prey production
Circulation and current velocities	🗆 Microhabitat	C Decreased insect production
Erosion and accretion	Primary production (photosynthesis)	Decreased benthos production
□ LWD input	Solar radiation protection	□ Loss of forage fish spawning
Structu	al Changes	C Decreased shellfish production
		Loss of estuary community
Downdrift accretion/erosion pattern	Loss of tidal marsh vegetation	Decreased connectivity
□ Substrate moisture and temperature	Loss of backshore vegetation	🗆 Water quality
Decreased high tidal channel network complexity	🗆 Decreased intertidal vascular plants	
Shallowing and narrowing of downstream	n 🗖 Decreased eelgrass and kelp	
channels	Loss of microtopography	
Sediment accretion on subsided surface	Decreased structural diversity and here	terogeneity
E Decreased fish access to shallow water	\Box Increased shoreline erosion	NEXT

Priority designation for each mitigation action

On-Site, In-Kind
Off-Site, In-Kind
On-Site, Out-of-Kind
Off-Site, Out-of-Kind

Communications summary form. Additional forms (up to 4 total) may be added. 27 lines of text each.

Summarize pertinent communications with the applicant a for this application. Attach full re	nd third-parties that provide substance to the decisions made cords to the application as needed.
DO NOT ENTER TEXT BEYOND THE VISIBLE L (additional text will	IMITS OF THE BOX - ADD UP TO 3 MORE BOXES not print on the pdf)
BACK	

Mitigation Plan determination, and optional types to select if appropriate.

Mitigation Plan - Bank or ILF credits?	×
Check if a mitigation plan is required for this project because of ongoing, complex, and experimental mitigation actions (WAC 220-600-080(5))	
\square Check if credits will be purchased from a mitigation bank	
\Box Check if credits will be purchased from an in-lieu-fee program	
BACK	NEXT

Verification of required mitigation plan details. All three should be checked as required by WAC 220-660-080(5) (c).



Selection of justification options based on the mitigation plan components.

The mitigation plan must provide equal or greater habitat functions, value, and quantity by habitat to the existing conditions. Please check all that apply to justify acceptance of the plan - AND exp	at type compared lain below:
The relative value of the mitigation for the target fish life, in terms of the habitat function quantity by habitat type	ons, value, and
The compatibility of the proposal with broader resource management and habitat man objectives and plans, such as existing resource management plans, species recovery pl associated habitat restoration strategies, watershed plans, critical areas ordinances, the riparian easement program, the riparian open space program, the family forest fish para and shoreline master programs	agement ans and forestry ssage program,
The ability of the mitigation to address scarce habitat functions or types within a water	shed
The benefits of the proposal to the broader watershed landscape, including the benefit various habitat units and reducing fish life-limiting habitats	s of connecting
The benefits of implementing advance compensatory mitigation before the project's an impacts occur	ticipated
The significance of any negative impacts to non-target fish life	
	BACK
	NEXT

Additional comment form

Provide	any additional comments, reason	ing, or additional justification for the determinations m	ade:
BACK		Save and Exit	FINISHED

Amend/Correct or Modification form. After data has been entered and saved into the application review form, and the user clicks to start the system again, the user is presented with the option to Amend/Correct, or create a form for a Major Modification.

Click	here to Amend or Correct the existing data file
	,
Click h	ere to create a Major Modification Review Form using the existing data

APPENDIX C – Review Form Flow Chart

Flow chart of the WDFW Project Review for Mitigation Forms (2 pages).





APPENDIX D – Project Type and Impact Matrices

Table D1. Impacts associated with freshwater HPA permitted projects

		°					Imp	pact	ted	Pro	ces	ses			°	·							S	truc	tura	al C	han	iges	S											Fur	nctio	ona	Re	spc	onse	es						
Freshwater Project (Impact) Type	Sediment supply	Sediment transport	Sediment storage	Sediment sorting	Surface water storage	Floodplain water storage	Channel hydraulics and velocities	Flow regime	Groundwater recharge/discharge	Hyporheic exchange	Erosion	LWD input and transport	Accumulation of wood and detritus	Nutrient and carbon cycling	Microclimate	Microhabitat	Primary production (photosynthesis)	Solar radiation protection	Decreased sediment heterogeneity	Decreased channel roughness	ncreased fine sediment	Decreased Incision or aggradation	Decreased pool formation	Decreased undercut banks	Decrease/increase backwater	Jecreased water access to floodnlain	Decreased floodplain channels	Decreased aquatic vegetation	ncreased water temperature	Decreased riparian vegetation	Decreased channel/structural diversity and heterogeneity	Decreased shoreline length	Deci cased sitol cirrie rengui Reduced quality and quantity of	reduced quarry and quarrery or spawning habitat	Reduced egg to fry survival	Entrainment and impingement	Decreased predator avoidance and	elugia Dorroscod arou aroduction		Decreased nutrient retention	Decreased hiding cover Decreased siow-water velocity		טרנו במצבו וודווומו ו בועצום הרנו בואנים לוחמת-לומעו בבלומום	Jecreaseu IIJUU-IIJUW I EIUBIA	Decreased low-tiow rerugia	Decreased holding pools	Decreasea ווסטעטומוו וומטונמיט סיאוויייא fich סירופני th flondhlain	לפמעכפט וואו ארניבאא נע וועטעיעיימווי and channel habitat	Reduced riparian function	Decreased species diversity	Decreased connectivity	Reduced water quality
Aguaculture	• ·	•.											-	X			X								_			X			 X			- •/								-			-	_	—		X	\square		
Aquatic plant control																Х	X											Х			Х								<		х	-			-		-		1		—	
Bank protection	Х				1		х				Х	Х			Х		X	Х			х			х		Х		Х	х	Х							Х		<		х	x						Х	X		X	
Barge landing site	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x																						Х	х	Х												+			+		+		x		 						
Beaver dam modification					Х	X		Х			Х			Х		Х					X		х			Х	х)	(х	х	x :	$\langle \rangle$	X '	x)	x		-			Х
Boat access		Х															Х	Х	Х											Х										х												
Виоу																	Х											Х																								Х
Channel Change/ Realignment	Х	Х	Х	X		X	Х		Х	Х					Х		X	Х	Х				Х		х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	(Х						x		κ .	x	,	x	Х	X		X	Х
Dredging	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х	Х		Х						Х	Х	Х	Х						Х			Х			Х	Х															X		Х
Dock Maintenance/Repair																																																				Х
Fish Trap or Diversion Weir	Х	Х	Х	Х							Х	Х	Х	Х		Х			Х	Х	X	Х												Х	Х	Х	Х													X	X	
Fish Screen Maintenance or Replacement (Fish							x																						х							х												х			x	x
screen)																					\square																					\perp	\perp		\rightarrow		\perp		<u> </u>	\square		
Fishways (Fish Passage)	Х						Х		Х		Х							Х			\square	Х							Х	Х	Х											\perp	4	\perp	\rightarrow	\perp	\perp	X	<u> </u>	X	X	X
Foot Access - beach stairs, cable car, etc.											Х										\square									Х			_																<u> </u>	\square	′	
Garbage and debris removal		Х	Х				Х				Х		Х			Х					\square																Х				Х	\perp	\perp	_	\rightarrow	\perp	\perp		\perp	\square	∟_'	<u> </u>
Gravel Extraction	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х	Х		Х						Х	X	X	Х						Х			Х			Х	Х							\perp	\perp		\rightarrow		\perp		<u> </u>	X	′	Х
Habitat	Х	Х	Х	X		X	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х			\square																					\perp	\perp	_	\rightarrow	\perp	\perp		\perp	\square	∟_'	
Logging												Х			Х		Х	Х			\square								Х	Х												\rightarrow	\perp		\rightarrow		\perp		X	\square	X	X
Marina							Х				Х						Х	Х			\square							Х	Х	Х						Х	Х					\perp	\perp	_	\rightarrow	\perp	\perp		X	\square	′	L
Mineral Prospecting	Х	Х	Х	X						Х	Х								Х	X	X	Х										_		Х	Х									_		\perp			—	\square	′	Х
Other																					\square											_										\rightarrow	_	_		\perp	—		—	\square	_′	<u> </u>
Outfall Structure															Х	Х					\square								Х																	\rightarrow			—	\vdash	_′	X
Overwater structure																	X				\square							Х	Х	Х		_					Х					\rightarrow	_	_		\perp	—		—	\square	_′	X
Non-structural piling																	Х				\square							Х									Х									\rightarrow			—	\vdash	_′	Х
Road Maintenance Work																					\square												_			Х							4	\perp		\perp			ــــ	\square	′	X
Repositioning or Removal of Large Wood			X	X		 		Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		X			Х	X	\vdash		X		X	Х					Х						Х	>	(]	X	X	<u>× </u> '	<u>(×</u>	<u>()</u>	<u>×</u> _'	<u>×</u>	+		–	\vdash	X	
Scientific instruments	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	_	-				<u> </u>								_	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	X											_						+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+		–	\vdash	–′	X
Trenchless Conduit (Utility) Crossing	<u> </u>		-	1	<u> </u>											X	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>									-+	$ \rightarrow$		_	_						+			+	+	+	+	+	+		–	\vdash	–′	X
Utility Crossing	<u> </u>	X		X	-				<u> </u>							X	_	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	\vdash			Х						X	Х		_					_	+			+	+	+	+	+	+		<u>+ x</u>	\vdash	–′	<u> </u>
Water crossing structures	<u> </u>	Х	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		X		X		Х	Х				<u> </u>	X	X		<u> </u>	X				X	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	X	(Х	Х		Х		$\langle $			+	+	+	+	+	+	Х	<u> x</u>	\vdash	<u> </u>	X
Water Surface Control (Flow Control structure)		Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	(Х	Х								X	$\langle \ \ \rangle$	X	>	<u> </u>	Х	X	Х	X	Х

Table D2. Impacts associated with saltwater HPA permitted project

			Imperature															St	ruc	tura	al C	Cha	nge	S							F	un	ctio	nal	Re	spc	nse	<u>,</u>											
Marine Impact Types	Sediment supply	Littoral/net shore drift	Beach profile (topography)	Sediment dynamics	Sediment composition	Substrate heterogeneity	Moisture retention in beach sediment	Wave energy	Circulation and current velocities	Erosion and accretion	LWD input	Accumulation of wood and detritus	Sediment supply and transport to marsh	Tidal inundation in marsh	Nutrient delivery and transformations	Tidal prism	Nutrient and carbon cycle	Hydrologic cycle effects	Microclimate	Microhabitat	Primary production (photosynthesis)	Solar radiation protection	Downdrift accretion/erosion pattern	Substrate moisture and temperature	Decreased high tidal channel network complexity	Shallowing and narrowing of downstream channels	Sediment accretion on subsided surface	Decreased fish access to shallow water	Loss of tidal marsh vegetation	Loss of backshore vegetation	Decreased intertidal vascular plants	Decreased eelgrass and kelp	Loss of microtopography	Decreased structural diversity and heterogeneity	Increased shoreline erosion	Entrainment and impingement	Decreased barrier lagoon or salt marsh stability	Decreased juvenile salmon residence time	Lower juvenile salmon growth and survival in nearshore	Decreased juvenile salmon prey consumption	Decreased predator avoidance and refugia	Decreased salmon prey production	Decreased insect production	Decreased benthos production	Loss of forage fish spawning	Decreased shellfish production	Loss of estuary community	Decreased connectivity	Water quality
Aquaculture *					х										х					х	Х	х										Х													Х			2	Х
Bank protection	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х	Х	х	Х	х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х						Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х)	х	
Barge landing site			Х		х													Х	х		Х	х						х		х	х												х	х	х	Х			
Boat access		Х	Х		Х													Х			Х	х						Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х								Х	Х	Х	Х		x	
Buoy					х																х											х		х											х			2	Х
Channel modification	Х		Х					Х	Х							х		Х	х		х	х			х	Х	х	х	х	х			х	х		Х							х						Х
Flow control structure		Х			х			Х	Х				Х	Х	х	х		Х	х		х	х			х	Х	х	х	Х	х	х			х	х	Х	х	Х	х	Х	Х		х	х			<u>x</u>	x _ :	Х
Marina	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х		Х	Х		Х	х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х					Х		Х		Х	Х	<u>x</u>	<u>x </u> :	Х
Overwater structure					Х			Х													Х							Х		Х	Х	Х							Х	Х	Х	Х			Х		;	<u>x _</u> :	Х
Non-structural piling					Х			Х												Х	Х										Х	Х		Х]			Х			`	Х
Scientific instruments					Х																х											Х		Х											Х		\square	?	Х
Shoreline modification	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	X		Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х					Х	X	Х	Х	Х)	<u>× </u>	
Water crossing structures	Х	Х						Х	Х									Х	Х		Х	Х								Х		Х			Х								Х						

*Non-Commercial Aquaculture Only

APPENDIX E – Mitigation Option and Predicted Response Matrices

Table E1. Freshwater mitigation measures

							Re	esto	ed F	Proc	ess	es										Stru	ictu	ural	Cha	nge	es											Fui	nctic	nal	Res	por	ises						
Freshwater Compensatory Mitigation Actions	Sediment supply	Sediment transport	Sediment storage	Sediment sorting	Surface water storage	Floodplain water storage	Channel nyaraulics and velocities	riow regime Groundwater recharge/discharge	Hyporheic exchange	Erosion	LWD input and transport	Accumulation of wood and detritus	Nutrient and carbon cycling	Micoclimate	Microhabitat	Primary production	(photosynthesis) Solar radiation protection	 Increased sediment heterogeneity	Increased channel roughness Reduction in fine sediment		Decreased Incision or aggradation	Increased pool formation	Increased undercut banks	Increased backwater	lncreased water access to floodplain	Increased floodplain channels	Increased aquatic vegetation	Moderation of water temperature	Re-establish riparian vegetation	Increased channel/structural	Increased shoreline length	Improve quality and quantity of	spawning habitat	Improve egg to fry survival	Increased predator avoidance and refugia	Increased prey production	Increase nutrient retention	Increased hiding cover	Increased slow-water velocity	Lover Increase thermal refugia	Increased flood-flow refugia	Increased low-flow refugia	Increase holding pools	Increase floodplain habitats	Improve fish access to floodplain and channel habitat	Improved riparian function	Increased species diversity	Increased connectivity	Improved water quality
Armor removal or modification	х					2	x			x	х			x		х	x		x	(х					x	х						х	х		x	Х							х		х	
Beaver re-introduction					x	x)	×		x			х		х				x	(х														х	х			x	x	x		х	х		\Box		x
Boulder clusters				х		2	x			x					х			х	х			х		х						х									Х										
Levee removal or modification			х		x	x)	x x											х	(х				х	х				х	х										х	x		х	Х			х	
Channel rehabilitation and creation		х	х	х	2	x :	х	x	х				х					х							х			х	х	х	х										х	х				х			
Debris removal																х											х					х																	х
Drop structures	x		х	х						x											х	х		х	х					х															х			х	
Fish passage restoration		x									х										х									х															х		x	х	
Flow control structure removal and modification										x																						х									x	x			Х		x	х	
Large wood placement			х	х		2	x			x	х	х	x		x			x	х			х		х	х					х					х	x	x	x	Х	x	x	x	х					х	
Nutrient supplementation													x																							х													
Overwater structure removal																х											х								х														х
Physical exclusion										x				x		х			x	(х							х										х			
Porous weirs			х	х		2	x			x									х			х		х						х		х						х							Х			х	
Revegetation				х	х					x	х	х	х	x		х	x		х			х	х					х	х							х		x								х			х
Side channel/off channel restoration			х		;	x :	x	x	х				х					х							Х			х		х	x										х	х				х			
Spawning gravel cleaning and placement	x																		x	(x		х															
Topography restoration											х			x		х	x											х	х																	х			х

Table E2. Saltwater Mitigation measures

		Restored Processes													Structural Changes											Functional Response																							
Marine Compensatory Mitigation Actions	Sediment Supply	Littoral/net shore drift	Restored beach profile	Decreased beach slope/increased intertidal area	Sediment dynamics	Sediment composition	Substrate heterogeneity	Longer moisture retention in beach sediment	Greater wave dissipation	Erosion and accretion	LWD input	Accumulation of wood and detritus	Scouring of tidal channels	sediment transport into subsided marsh areas	Sediment supply to marsh	Full tidal inundation in marsh	increased nutrient delivery and transformations	increased tidal prism	Nutrient and carbon cycle	Hydrologic cycle effects	Microclimate	Microhabitat	Primary production (photosynthesis)	Solar radiation protection	Downdrift accretion/erosion pattern	Substrate moisture and temperature	ncreased high tidal channel network complexity	Deepening and widening of downstream channels	sediment accretion on subsided surface	ncreased fish access to shallow water	Recolonization and growth of tidal marsh vegetation	increased backshore vegetation	ncreased intertidal vascular plants	ncreased eelgrass and kelp	Enhanced microtopography	structural diversity and heterogeneity	Reduced shoreline erosion	ncreased barrier lagoon or salt marsh stability	Increased juvenile salmon residence time	Higher juvenile salmon growth and survival in nearshore	ncreased juvenile salmon prey consumption	increased predator avoidance and refugia	ncreased salmon prey production	nsect production	Benthos production	Enhanced forage fish spawning	increased shellfish production	Enhanced estuary community	increased connectivity Water quality
Armor removal or modification	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х													х	х				х		х	х	х			х						х	х	x	х	х		x
Beach nourishment	х		х	х		х	х	х	х	х		х														х						x		х			х	х							x	х			
Berm or dike removal or modification					х								х	х			х	х									x	x	х		х								x	х	x				x			x	x
Channel rehabilitation and creation															х	х	х											x	х	х	х								x	х	x				x			x	x
Debris removal					х	х																								х																х	x		
Groin removal and modification	х	х	х				x		x	х															х					x				x			х									x			x
Flow control structure removal and modification															х	х	х	х										x	х	x	x		x						x	х	x				x			x	х
Large wood placement								х	x	х											х			х		х			х			x			х	x		х		х	x	х			х				
Overwater structure removal and modification																							х										х	х								х							x
Physical exclusion												х							х	х	х		х	х												х								х		х			
Revegetation												х							х	х	х		х	х																				х		х			
Species habitat enhancement																					х			x																					x				
Reintroduction of native animals (aquaculture)																						х	х																				х				x		
Substrate modification													х			х	х												х		х								х	х	х				х				
Topography restoration															х	х		х					х				х		х		х		х						х	х	х				х				