Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Natural Resources Department

Request for Proposals ("RFP")
Grays 4C Restoration Project

Addendum 4 – May 12, 2026

The following information and documents are provided as part of Addendum 4. Addendum 4 documents will be made available on the Cowlitz Indian Tribe's website: www.cowlitz.org/request-proposals-rfp

- **Revised WDFW HPA that includes Front End In-Water Work Extension**
  - WDFW has agreed to a front end extension allowing for in-water work to begin **June 15th** for access road/route work, prep for fish salvage, etc. Per Condition #5 Tribe/Engineer/Contractor to have onsite pre-construction meeting with WDFW Habitat Biologist to review approach.
  - See revised WDFW HPA attached with June 15th start date (See PDF).

Proposal/Bid Submission Deadline is May 15, 2026 – 2:00 PM PST

If you have any trouble downloading these documents from our website, please give me a call. Thank you.

Technical Contact: Justin Isle – Senior Restoration Ecologist/PM (jisle@cowlitz.org) 503-799-0934 cell

Admin. Contact: Lacey Jacobs – Program Assistant (ljacobs@cowlitz.org) 360-353-9425 office

Sign and return this Addenda with your Proposal and Bid:

Contractor Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

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

Issue Date: 05/12/2026
Project End Date: 10/31/2029

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-6-136+02
Application ID: 0048041

PERMITTEE	AUTHORIZED AGENT
ATTENTION Cowlitz Indian Tribe Justin Isle 1055 9th Avenue, Suite A Longview, WA 98632	ATTENTION Cascade Environmental Group Tammy Stout 2800 N Lombard St #803 Portland, OR 97217

Project Name: Grays River 4C Reach Restoration Project

Project Description: The Grays River 4C Reach Project (Project) proposes removal of 3 fish passage barriers (2 debris jams and an 8-ft high bedrock falls), redistribution of gravels stored in and behind the debris jams, removal of an abandoned log bridge on the 7800 Road, and placement of large wood (LWM) structures in various configurations in the Project reach to attenuate/trap mobile sediment and restore bedrock channel reaches, improve floodplain connection and increase instream habitat complexity and cover for the purpose of salmon recovery. The Project will open up 5.4 miles of high-quality habitat for ESA and native fish. Work will take place between RM 25-26 on the Grays River and will be completed using ground machinery. Attachment 2 includes the Design Plan Set. The Project includes the following: 1. Debris Jams: Two sizable gravel and log debris flow jams are present in the Project reach and are 100% fish passage barriers. The 2 log debris jams (at RM 25.8, 25.95) are proposed to be disassembled and the stored streambed gravel and logs will be reused in the habitat restoration. These 2 channel spanning obstructions are 12 – 15-ft high and store a thick wedge of streambed gravels extending upstream for 0.1- mile that are extremely valuable for restoration of downstream channel segments that are scoured to bedrock and devoid of spawning gravels. There are abundant gravels trapped upstream of the debris flows, but stream flows frequently are sub-t (interstitial) for approximately 800-ft upstream of the debris flow jams.Each debris jam will be disassembled for use in the channel and fish passage restoration (Sheet 11 Attachment 2). Logs removed from the debris jams will be arranged in the channel downstream of each debris jam to help retain future sediment and gravel transported through the reach. 2. Bedrock Falls: Near RM 25.4 the channel flows over an 8-ft high bedrock falls, identified as a barrier to migrating salmonids. The fish passage barrier continues to limit the recovery of local coho salmon and steelhead populations and restricts access to 5.4 miles of upstream spawning and rearing habitat (post debris jam removal).Investigations at the site suggest may have been severely affected by historic splashing damming, log drives that resulted in excessive bed scour. There are also signs of a partial slope failure on the left bank (southern) valley wall, resulting in filling the old historic channel with debris and creating a new channel over the bedrock falls. The Project proposes to restore perennial fish passage and natural processes by placing logs to deflect flows back into the historical alignment. Excavators will repurpose the accumulations of wood and boulders within the historical alignment and rebuild a new channel to provide fish passage. 3. Bridge Removal: The abandoned logging road bridge at RM 25.5 (see below) constricts flows, disconnects the surrounding floodplain and disrupts the natural sediment transport processes. It is made up entirely of large logs. The Project plans to disassembled the crossing and remove the road approach fill material. The large diameter logs salvaged from the crossing will be utilized to build fish habitat structures or help retain gravels on bedrock reaches to improve spawning conditions. (Sheet 15 of Attachment 2). 4. Wood Placement: The two debris flow log jams have blocked the transport of all wood and sediment/streambed gravels to the downstream reaches, and the current lack of instream large wood has converted the bedform from alluvial to exposed bedrock. The lack of wood roughness features have increased sediment and gravel transport rates, ultimately evacuating any stored sediment and gravels out of the project reach and scouring the channel to bedrock. The overarching wood placement strategy will restore channel complexity and roughness features with the placement of log structures. Four wood structure types are proposed: LWM Types AD: Type A, B and C

structures are generally larger and comprised of 3 logs with racking and slash material. Logs will be woven into existing trees, partially buried, or have up to 3 log-to-log connections or log to bedrock connections for stability. Type D LWM are single log placements; each Type D symbol on Sheet 22 represents 2-4 individual logs placed as directed by the onsite engineer. See Attachment 2, Sheets 20-22. Grade Control ELJ Structure: These structures are designed as a complex assemblage of logs that interlock and pin racking material and slash within the channel. Apex ELJ Structure: One Apex ELJ structure is proposed near the downstream extent to the Project reach (Sheet 12 of Attachment 2). Wood Catch ELJ Structure: One wood catch structure is proposed at the downstream extent to the Project reach. It is composed of 5-6 key pieces and will be secured with bedrock anchors. The Project will result in gains in river length and area below OHW.

PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZED WORK TIMES

1. Work below the ordinary high water line must only occur between June 15th and September 30th of each calendar year.

PROJECT APPROVALS

2. Work must be accomplished per the plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, entitled "ProjectPlanDrawings_20260224_Grays4C_JARPAPermitPlans_Attchmt2", uploaded on April 7th, 2026, except as modified by this Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA). You must have a copy of these plans and this HPA available on site during all phases of the project construction.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

3. You or your agent must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; mail to Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; or fax to (360) 902-2946 at least three business days before starting work, one day before removing the temporary bypass, and again within seven days after completing the work. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date for work or date the work was completed, and the permit number. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may conduct inspections during and after construction; however, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will notify you or your agent before conducting the inspection.
4. FISH KILL/WATER QUALITY PROBLEM NOTIFICATION: If a fish kill occurs or fish are observed in distress at the job site, immediately stop all activities causing harm. Immediately notify the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife of the problem. If the likely cause of the fish kill or fish distress is related to water quality, also notify the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division at 1-800-258-5990. Activities related to the fish kill or fish distress must not resume until the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife gives approval. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may require additional measures to mitigate impacts.
5. PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR MEETING: You or your agent must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; mail to Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; or fax to (360) 902-2946 at least fourteen business days before starting work to arrange a pre-construction contractor meeting onsite. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date, and the HPA permit number.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6. PHOTOGRAPHS: You, your agent, or contractor must take photographs of the job site before the work begins and after the work is completed. You must upload the photographs to the post-permit requirement page in the Aquatic Protection Permitting System (APPS) or mail them to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife at Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234 within 30-days after the work is completed.

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INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

7. Follow Method 1 for low-risk locations (i.e., clean/drain/rinse/dry). Thoroughly remove visible dirt and debris from all equipment and gear—including vessels, boots, waders, drive mechanisms, wheels, tires, tracks, buckets, and undercarriage—before arriving at and leaving the job site to prevent the transport and introduction of aquatic invasive species. For contaminated or high-risk sites, refer to the Method 2 Decontamination protocol. Clean, rinse, and dry all decontamination equipment used and properly dispose of any water and chemicals used for cleaning. For additional decontamination details, including specific protocols for freshwater, marine, and estuarine environments, refer to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Invasive Species Management Protocols, available online at https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/invasive/prevention/clean-drain-dry#decontamination

STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT

8. Establish staging areas (used for activities such as equipment storage, vehicle storage, fueling, servicing, and hazardous material storage) in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.
9. Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs in an upland location before using the equipment in or near the water.
10. Equipment used in or near water must use environmentally acceptable lubricants composed of biodegradable base oils. These are vegetable oils, synthetic esters, and polyalkylene glycols.
11. Equipment must cross the creek in the most direct route and in a manner that does the least damage to the bed, streambank and streambank vegetation. If needed, you must place planks, matting or other suitable clean temporary material on the bank when driving equipment into and out of the channel to prevent damage.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

12. Do not use wood treated with oil-type preservative (creosote, pentachlorophenol) in any hydraulic project. Wood treated with waterborne preservative chemicals (ACZA, ACQ) may be used if the Western Wood Preservers Institute has approved the waterborne chemical for use in the aquatic environment. The manufacturer must follow the Western Wood Preservers Institute guidelines and the best management practices to minimize the preservative migrating from treated wood into aquatic environments. To minimize leaching, wood treated with a preservative by someone other than a manufacturer must follow the field treating guidelines. These guidelines and best management practices are available at https://preservedwood.org.

SEDIMENT, EROSION, AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT

13. Before starting work, install sediment and erosion control measures to prevent sediment from entering waters of the state. Inspect the sediment and erosion control measures regularly during construction and make all needed repairs if any damage occurs.
14. Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.
15. Straw used for erosion and sediment control, must be certified free of noxious weeds and their seeds.
16. Route the construction water (wastewater) from the project to an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater. Remove fine sediment and other contaminants before discharging the construction water to waters of the state.
17. Remove soil or debris from the drive mechanisms (wheels, tires, tracks, etc.) and undercarriage of equipment prior to operating the equipment waterward of the ordinary high water line.
18. If flow conditions arise that will result in erosion or siltation of waters of the state, stop all hydraulic project activities except those needed to control erosion and siltation.
19. Limit stockpiling of material waterward of the ordinary high water line after the initial bed disturbance to protect fish life. If the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has approved stockpiling waterward of the ordinary high water line, completely remove the material before fish start spawning in the area or stream flow starts increasing.

HABITAT FEATURES

20. Retain all natural habitat features on the bed or banks including large woody material and boulders. You may move these natural habitat features during construction but you must place them near the pre-project location before leaving the job site.
21. Limit the removal of native bankline vegetation to the minimum amount needed to construct the project.

IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION

22. This HPA authorizes the least impactful method of isolation to the in water work area including the use of a cofferdam, bypass, or water flowing through the site with fish removed and isolated by block nets.
23. Install the cofferdam, dike, or similar structure and remove fish prior to the start of other work in the wetted perimeter or use block nets to isolate the work site from fish.
24. After the first block net is secured at the upstream end, use a second block net to herd fish downstream and out of the project area.
25. Install block nets at sites with reduced flow volume or velocity, uniform depth, and good accessibility.
26. Install block nets at an angle to the direction of flow (not perpendicular to the flow) to avoid entrapping fish in the nets.
27. Check block nets at least three times a day for entangled fish and accumulated debris.
28. If the bypass is a pumped diversion, once started it must run continuously until it is no longer necessary to bypass flows. This requires back-up pumps on-site and twenty-four-hour monitoring for overnight operation.
29. Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.
30. During all phases of bypass installation and decommissioning, maintain flows downstream of the project site to ensure survival of all downstream fish.
31. If the diversion inlet is a pump diversion in a fish-bearing stream, the pump intake structure must have a fish screen installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070. Screen the pump intake with one of the following:

    1. Perforated plate: 0.094 inch (maximum opening diameter);
    2. Profile bar: 0.069 inch (maximum width opening); or
    3. Woven wire: 0.094 inch (maximum opening in the narrow direction).

    The minimum open area for all types of fish screens is twenty-seven percent. The screened intake facility must have enough surface area to ensure that the velocity through the screen is less than 0.33 feet per second. Maintain fish screens to prevent injury or entrapment of fish.

FISH LIFE REMOVAL

32. Place block nets upstream and downstream of the in-water work area before capturing and removing fish life.
33. If electrofishing is conducted, a person with electrofishing training must be on-site to conduct or direct all electrofishing activities.
34. Capture and safely move fish life from the work area to the nearest suitable free-flowing water.
35. All persons participating in capture and removal must have training, knowledge, and skills in the safe handling of fish life.

PROJECT DESIGN

36. Use fir, cedar, or other coniferous species to construct the log or rootwad fish habitat structure(s).

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

37. When repositioning or removing large woody material, minimize releasing bedload, logs, or debris downstream.
38. Clean the bridge deck of aggregate or earth materials before removing the bridge.
39. Dismantle and mechanically remove as much of the bridge as possible. Bridge parts that cannot be mechanically removed may be broken into the largest sections that can be safely handled and dropped into the stream. You must remove these sections from the stream immediately.
40. The untreated logs from the bridge may be repurposed for the project, all other elements of the bridge must be disposed of in an upland location.

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PLANTING

41. Complete replanting of riparian vegetation during the first dormant season (late fall through late winter) after project completion per the approved plan. Maintain plantings for at least three years to ensure at least eighty percent of the plantings survive. Failure to achieve the eighty percent survival in year three will require you to submit a plan with follow-up measures to achieve requirements or reasons to modify requirements.

DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP

42. Upon completion of the project, remove all materials or equipment from the site and dispose of all excess spoils and waste materials in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.
43. Remove temporary erosion and sediment control methods after job site is stabilized or within three months of project completion, whichever is sooner.
44. Before the end of the in-water work period specified in the “timing limitations” provision, remove all temporary stream crossings and restore the bed and banks to the greatest extent possible.
45. To prevent fish from stranding, backfill trenches, depressions, and holes in the bed that may entrain fish during high water.

PROJECT LOCATION(S)

Location		
Grays 4C Reach Restoration Site		
Latitude	**Longitude**	**County**
46.465400000000000	-123.442390000000000	Pacific
WRIA	**Waterbody**	**Tributary to**
WRIA	Grays River (rb)	Grays River (rb)

APPLIES TO ALL HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVALS

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

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

This Hydraulic Project Approval does not authorize trespass.

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

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

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

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

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

APPEALS INFORMATION

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

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

A person who is aggrieved by the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of an HPA may request an informal appeal of that action. You must send your request to WDFW by mail to the HPA Appeals Coordinator, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Program, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; e-mail to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; fax to (360) 902-2946; or hand-delivery to the WDFW Habitat Program, Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington St SE, Olympia, Washington 98501. WDFW must receive your request within 30 days from the date you receive notice of the decision. If you agree, and you applied for the HPA, resolution of the appeal may be facilitated through an informal conference with the WDFW employee responsible for the decision and a supervisor. If a resolution is not reached through the informal conference, or you are not the person who applied for the HPA, the HPA Appeals Coordinator or designee may conduct an informal hearing or review and recommend a decision to the Habitat Program Director or designee. If you are not satisfied with the results of the informal appeal, you may file a request for a formal appeal.

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

A person who is aggrieved by the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of an HPA may request a formal appeal of that action. You must send your request for a formal appeal to the clerk of the Pollution Control Hearings Boards and serve a copy on WDFW within 30 days from the date you receive notice of the decision. You may serve WDFW by mail to the HPA Appeals Coordinator, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Program, PO Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; e-mail to HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; fax to (360) 902-2946; or hand-delivery to the Habitat Program, Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington St SE, Olympia, Washington 98501. The time period for requesting a formal appeal is suspended during consideration of a timely informal appeal. If there has been an informal appeal, you may request a formal appeal within 30 days from the date you receive the Habitat Program Director's or designee's written decision in response to the informal appeal.

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

Lauren Bauernschmidt
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(360) 480-2558
lauren.bauernschmidt@dfw.wa.gov