

FULL PROPOSAL FORM

Lewis River Aquatic Fund

Form Intent:

To provide a venue for an applicant to clearly indicate the technical basis and support for proposed project. Specifically the project's consistency with recovery plans, Settlement Agreement Fund objectives and priorities, technical studies and assessments which support the proposed action and approach.

Full Proposal format:

Please complete the following form for your Full Proposal. Maps, design drawings and other supporting materials may be attached.

The deadline for a Draft Full Proposal Form submission is **November 20, 2020**. Please submit materials to:

Erik Lesko
PacifiCorp
825 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 1800
Portland, OR 97232
Erik.lesko@pacificorp.com

1. Project Title

SW Washington Nutrient Enhancement Coalition: Lewis River Support

2. Requested Funding Amount

\$143,966.00

3. Project Manager (name, address, telephone, email)

Maurice Frank
Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group
12404 SE Evergreen Highway
Vancouver, WA 98683
C: 360 953-1480
E: Lcfegfield@outlook.com

Project Partners

- ❖ **PacifiCorp**
- ❖ **United States Forest Service (FS)**
- ❖ **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)**

4. Identification of problem or opportunity to be addressed

The Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group (LCFEG) and its coalition of staff members and volunteers intend to address the lack of and diminished presence of naturally occurring marine-derived nutrients (MDN) within the Lewis River and its tributaries (WRIA 27). Tossing salmon carcasses and seasoning streams with salmon carcass analogs (SCA)- marine fish material that has been pasteurized and then ground and shaped into approximately 2 – 5 cm diameter pellets are our two primary methods for nutrient enhancement (NE). The primary goal of this project is to uplift instream nutrient levels that benefit and sustain ESA-listed anadromous salmonid populations (i.e., Bull Trout, Chum, Coho, Fall/Spring Chinook, and Summer/Winter Steelhead) in the North Fork Lewis River. Nutrient enhancement activities associated with the SWWNEC-LRSP will enhance multiple reaches within the North Fork Lewis River, including priority reaches selected by the Aquatic Fund Subgroup (Lewis 1 Tidal A, Lewis 2 Tidal B, Lewis 2 Tidal D, Lewis 3, Lewis 4 A, Lewis 4 C, Lewis 18, Lewis 19, Lewis 21, Muddy R1, and Muddy R1A). [See attached SWWNEC-LRSP map packet.]

5. Background

Emerging from the summit of Mt Adams and supplementally fed by Mt St Helens, the mighty Lewis River has a 95-mile long flow path and a drainage area covering approximately 1,406 square miles before pouring into the Columbia River. Multiple tributaries such as Cedar Creek, Clear Creek, Clearwater Creek, Colvin Creek, Muddy River, Pine Creek, and Rush Creek, to name a few, provide anadromous fish the perfect opportunity to spawn and rear within sufficient ecosystems located throughout the basin.

Historically, vast amounts of salmonid carcasses provided the entire watershed with nutrients derived from the ocean (MDN). But due to diminished anadromous fish populations and four dams located on the main stem, the transfer of nutrients from marine to freshwater ecosystems was significantly reduced, creating an ecological nutrient deficiency. This deficiency not only hampers the recovery of fish populations but also hinders the survival of many other organisms that depend on MDN as a primary source of food.

Between 1931 and 1958, a 313-foot high concrete arch type dam (Merwin) and three similar barriers (Swift 1, 2, and Yale) were constructed between river-mile 21 and 40 by Inland Power Company on the North Fork Lewis River. All structures combined totaled a ceiling height of 1,254 feet, creating many passage problems. Additionally, the dams isolated anadromous fish from their natural ecosystems and dismantled the lifecycle for some through the process.

In 1932, the Lewis River Salmon Hatchery, located just 4 miles downstream of Merwin Dam, was constructed. It has produced fall Chinook, Spring Chinook, and Coho ever since it opened. Two other hatcheries opened a short while after the Lewis River Hatchery was complete, Speelyai Hatchery (1958) and Merwin Hatchery (1983).

SW Washington Nutrient Enhancement Coalition: Lewis River Support Project (SWNEC-LRSP) seeks to connect all of the dots with an ecosystem-based restoration approach. The five dams on the Lewis River prevent sufficient amounts of anadromous fish from reaching spawning and rearing habitat found throughout the watershed. These persistent passage problems have created a gap in the MDN supply chain, which is essential to sustaining life within this ecosystem (e.g., birds, fish, mammals, macro-invertebrates, terrestrials, plant life, etc.).

Science shows that salmon carcasses are utilized at every level of the food chain and then cycled through the system by consumption as prey items (Michael 1998; citing Bilby et al. 1996). More than 95% of anadromous salmonid's body mass accumulates in a marine environment. This material is then transported and deposited in freshwater habitats, providing an essential nutrient and organic matter subsidy to freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems (Bibly et al. 2001; citing Groot and Margolis 1991; Kline et al. 1990; Bilby et al. 1996; and Ben-David et al. 1997). These vital nutrients are spread even further through the ecosystem in the form of animal scat. Our primary goal is to reconnect this dot in the ecological food chain by delivering the nutrients needed at the right time of the year.

LCFEG is well known for having completed multiple NE projects within the SW Washington, including the some in Lewis River; each one has achieved a high rate of success with these types of stream enrichment projects. Unfortunately, we don't have many scientific evaluations that have thoroughly analyzed nutrient enhancement, and the few studies out there are far in-between. Luckily, we have excellent anecdotal evidence supporting such programs' effectiveness.

6. Project Objective(s)

As a “low impact” restoration strategy, LCFEG and its coalition of agencies and volunteers intend to replicate natural salmonid life cycle processes by placing hatchery-origin carcasses and SCA within the Lewis River watershed. The overall objective of this project is to return the MDN supplied by returning adult salmon carcasses in the fall and supplement using SCA during treatments performed in the spring. Through this approach, we strive to increase the presence of MDN found within the Lewis River watershed and boost the size and survival of salmonids of all age classes.

Following the recovery guidelines set by the Lewis River Aquatics Fund and the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB), we aligned the SWNEC-LRSP closely with their objectives and priorities to ensure consistency. Nutrient placement will occur during the fall and spring and dependant on the availability of carcasses and SCA. Our goal is to treat the system with MDN several times a year over the next four years, to replicate past historic run timing, ultimately supplementing the nutrients within the watershed.

According to the guidelines set by the Lewis River Aquatics Fund, proposed projects must enhance and improve wetlands, riparian, and riverine habitats and increase the probability of a successful reintroduction program. SWNEC-LRSP seeks to address each one of those problems by using an ecosystem-based restoration approach. We expect to see a significant boost in biological and ecological benefits over time due to

increased carcass deposition. Increased availability of carcasses has been shown to translate into more and larger juvenile fish and presumed improved marine survival (Larkin and Slaney 1997, Bilby et al. 1996, 1998, Wipfli et al. 1999). We anticipate seeing a boost in sub-yearling size growth given current upper watershed conditions (i.e., intact forest, adequate water temps, excellent wood, and sediment supply), an increase in taxa richness, and substantial forest growth.

7. Tasks

Before starting the NE season, the project manager and the field technicians will perform general site reconnaissance at all sites associated with the project. Another important pre-season task is the annual environmental compliance (i.e., consultation every year for FS land activities). The purpose of this action is to ensure we retain upper watershed access throughout the project. This process typically takes a couple of weeks to assess the entire watershed.

After gathering all of our field data (i.e., GPS coordinates, pictures, field notes), it is then compiled into maps and KMZ files using Google Earth. We would like to purchase GIS mapping software and a new computer capable of running vital programs (i.e., Avenza maps, Excel, GIS, Global mapper, Outlook, etc.) to complete these tasks. Having the ability to record and compile important information and create detailed site maps better serves the program and simplifies reporting.

LCFEG will be in charge of all tasks associated with project coordination and logistics. Field technicians, volunteers, and WDFW staff will receive a weekly update throughout the season to ensure that everyone is informed and the project runs smoothly. SWWNEC-LRSP will use two forms of MDN, fish carcasses and SCA. Each will have a separate season for dispersal. Carcass placement will take place in the fall when adult fish are typically returning, and SCA treatments will take place during mid-late spring (to replicate historic spring runs).

After hatchery staff completes their tasks associated with the salmon, we (LCFEG) get contacted. There are two hatcheries on the Lewis River involved in this project, Lewis River Salmon Hatchery, and Speelyai Hatchery. Typically, at the beginning of the workweek or the next day after fish spawning occurs. Our primary transportation source for the project will be a Department of Enterprise Services (DES) state leased truck. A state-owned trailer will get used at times to assist us with hauling multiple totes of carcasses. The lease will be for four years and paid for through the ACC grant if awarded.

Once the carcasses have arrived at the NE site (bridge, boat launch, or pullout), we always perform a safety check and briefing to ensure volunteers and technicians are staying safe. We disperse the carcasses by hand using a specialty tool (wooden-handled fish Peugh). This method has successfully worked for many years but can be labor-intensive. Distributing the SCA is a little different, but the process of transport remains the same. The SCA comes from the vendor in 50lb sacks. Each analog is supposed to represent a salmon carcass. One of the simplest ways to spread the nutrients is by using a medium-sized hand scoop. 15-30 analogs weekly per enhancement site should ensure an even distribution of the MDN.

8. Methods

All of the methods we have established for the SWWNEC-LRSP identify as Best Management Practices (BMPs) because they are low impact and don't leave an overbearing and lasting human footprint from the project. If landowners approve, background material and signage will get placed at NE sites to advise and inform the public of NE activity in the area and its benefits. The goal of this project is to replicate the natural processes of this ecosystem using a common-sense approach of general knowledge and process-based restoration. At the same time, the restoration work will protect and sustain the values of a multitude of resources and species within the watershed.

The SWWNEC-LRSP closely follows guidelines developed by WDFW for in-stream placement of carcasses for NE. To achieve restoration success without altering or further damaging watershed ecology, we enlist simple, low impact placement methods that focus on enhancing but not overloading the system. The timing of carcass placement is also crucial as nutrients should be made available to young salmon upon their emergence from the gravel. Placement timing may be early, mid or late, and may get used to influence the ecological response to loading within watersheds. For example, the use of carcasses from later runs of native salmon (fall and winter) may benefit the next growing season, provided that some nutrients get stored through the winter (Wipfli et al. 2003).

Returning adult salmon are considered a keystone species. If removed, the ecosystem would change drastically. The intentional act of pairing NE carcass placement with natural run timing is vital. It clarifies the biotic interactions (the links between species in the food chain and awareness of one species' impacts when another species disappears) occurring when these fish are in the system spawning and depositing MDN.

Flow and structure (i.e., wood, boulders, instream habitat) are essential components we consider in all of our enhancement reaches. During our initial preseason scouting fieldwork, we assess each proposed site for adequate streamflow. We observe for the ordinary highwater mark, which indicates how much water the stream reach will most likely have during fall rain events.

The presence of in-stream roughness will help avoid the rapid downstream transport of carcasses. Streamflow will mobilize the MDN throughout the reach, carrying carcasses hundreds of yards downstream until boulders and woody debris trap it. Carcasses placement should occur in stable stream areas, where possible. Optimal sites include shallow backwater pools, side-channels, small headwater tributaries, areas with abundant woody debris, and beaver-dam complexes.

9. Specific Work Products

- ✓ Enhance the upper Lewis River and its tributaries with ~ 8,000 carcasses over four years.
- ✓ Enhance the lower North Fork Lewis River and its tributaries with ~ 12,000 carcasses over four years.
- ✓ Obtain an Administrative Order (AO) permit from the Washington Department of Ecology (WACEY) to enhance the Lewis using SCA (upper and lower sites).
- ✓ Enhance North Fork Lewis River with ~15,000-20,000 lbs. of SCA over four years.
- ✓ Enlist ten additional volunteers to join the SW WA NE Lewis River Coalition.

10. Project Duration

Summer 2021 - Start project. Consult (virtually) with partnering agencies (FS, Pacificorp, and WDFW) and volunteers to address any maintenance issues/concerns, discuss placement locations, enhancement techniques, and protocols (i.e., tail removal) all before NE season begins. Create and update carcass dispersal maps using the GIS program. Plans will include access points, directions, GPS locations, images, and schedule. Preseason field observations (take field notes and quick stream bottom inventory/survey). Note and record data.

Fall 2021- Winter 2022 - Begin carcass distribution. Field Technicians (FT) will assist, coordinate, and mobilize the DOC crew and volunteer groups. Technicians will also direct carcass transport and dispersal. The Project Manager (PM) will provide oversight and assistance to field technicians to ensure the carcasses get adequately dispersed and data gets entered into the reporting sheet weekly. Take photos of the project (PM).

Spring 2022 - Wrap up carcass placement. Submit the carcass report to WDFW. Pursue and obtain AO (WA Ecology) permit to treat the watershed with SCA. Scout out new placement sites and meet with private landowners to discuss gaining access to optional carcass placement locations.

Summer 2022 - Preseason field observations (take field notes and complete simple stream bottom inventory/survey). Note and record data. Consult with agencies and volunteers to discuss placement location, distribution techniques, tail removal requirements, and address any maintenance issues before NE season begins. Update sub-basin NE carcass dispersal maps. Obtain SCA.

Fall 2022- Winter 2023 - Carcass distribution. FT will assist, coordinate, and mobilize the DOC crew and volunteer groups. PM assists, compiles data into the reporting sheet weekly and provides project oversight. Take photos of the project (PM).

Spring 2023 - Disperse SCA. Submit the carcass report to WDFW. Treat prescribed sites with SCA (if available). Scout out new placement sites and meet with private landowners to discuss gaining access to carcass placement locations.

Summer 2023 - Preseason field observations (take field notes and complete simple stream bottom inventory/survey). Note and record data. Consult with agencies and volunteers to discuss placement location, distribution techniques, tail removal requirements, and address any maintenance issues before NE season begins. Update sub-basin NE carcass dispersal maps. Obtain more SCA (If needed).

Fall 2023-Winter 2024 - Start Carcass distribution. FT will assist, coordinate, and mobilize the DOC crew and volunteer groups. PM assists, compiles data into the reporting sheet weekly and provides project oversight. Take photos of the project (PM).

Spring 2024 - Disperse SCA. Submit the carcass report to WDFW. Treat prescribed sites with SCA (if available). Scout out new placement sites and meet with private landowners to discuss gaining access to carcass placement locations.

Fall 2024 -Winter 2025 – Start Carcass distribution. FT will assist, coordinate, and mobilize the DOC crew and volunteer groups. PM assists, compiles data into the reporting sheet weekly and provides project oversight. Take photos of the project (PM).

Spring 2025 - Summarize final results, calculate carcass totals, compile and submit project photos, and complete/submit a final report—Project close-out site visit (with PacifiCorp, Cowlitz PUD, and ACC representatives).

11. Permits and Authorizations

N/A.

LCFEG contacted Greg Robertson and Kate Day with the Forest Service to discuss the proposed project's activities and scope of work. During the initial process, the questions surrounding the project's permits and acknowledgment from the landowner came up. I sent a copy of the ACC form to the Forrest Service, and it was then signed and returned (See Attachment A). After they reviewed our proposal for compliance with the regulations found at 36 CFR 251.50, it was determined that our proposed use, as we described, will have nominal effects on the lands, resources, and programs of the National Forest; therefore, a special use permit was not required. We intend to obtain an AO permit from the Washington Department of Ecology to enhance the lower Lewis River with SCA.

12. Matching Funds and In-kind Contributions

The existing SW WA NE Coalition program has received support from WDFW and SRFB through grant funds. It has also built an impressive match bank over the years, leveraging volunteer hours and the Department of Corrections labor. Additional match funds are in-kind contributions from volunteer labor to monetary values of fish carcasses.

13. Peer Review of Proposed Project

We sent our SWWNEC-LRSP draft proposal to Greg Robertson and Kate Day with the Forest Service for peer review.

14. Budget

Cost Item or Category	Cost Basis	ACC Funding Request	Total Non-Federal Match	Match Source	Total Cost
Personnel					
LCFEG Project Manager	500 hours @ \$38.00/hr (Project Management & NE Project Operations)	\$19,000	\$10,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$29,000
LCFEG Field Technician	400 hours @ \$30.00/hr (NE Project Operations)	\$12,000	\$8,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$20,000
LCFEG Stewardship Coordinator	200 hours @ \$30.00/hr (NE Project Operations)	\$6,000	\$3,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$9,000
Field Technician	300 hours @ \$ 16.00/hr (NE Project Operations)	\$9,600	\$5,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$14,600
LCFEG Director	200 hours @ \$48.00/hr (Administration)	\$9,600	\$6,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$15,600
LCFEG Volunteers	400 hours @ \$25.43/hr	\$ -	\$10,172	In-kind (Local)	\$10,172
Total Personnel:		\$56,200	\$42,172		\$98,372
Fringe					
Fringe, LCFEG Staff	Included with staff hourly rates	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Total Fringe:	-	-	-	-	-
Travel					
DES Truck Lease	48 month DES lease @ \$442/month	\$21,216	\$10,000	ALEA NE	\$31,216

				Grant: 19- 13411 (State)	
Volunteer Mileage	2,000 miles @ \$0.575/miles	\$1,150	\$1,463	ALEA NE Grant: 19- 13411 (State)	\$2,613
Total Travel:		\$22,366	\$11,463		\$37,829
Equipment					
DACO Fish Totes	15 @ \$400/per tote (shipping included	\$6,000	\$8,000	ALEA NE Grant: 19- 13411 (State)	\$14,000
Office Computer	See Narrative: (Tasks)	\$1,500	\$2,000	ALEA NE Grant: 19- 13411 (State)	\$3,500
Essential Tools and Equipment	Fish peughs, tail cutters, shovels, etc.	\$5,000	\$7,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$12,000
Total Equipment:		\$12,500	\$17,000		\$29,500
Supplies					
ArcGIS Mapping Software	See Narrative: (Tasks)	\$1,500	\$2,000	ALEA NE Grant: 19- 13411 (State)	\$3,500
Microsoft Programs (Word, Excel, Outlook,	See Narrative: (Tasks)	\$100	\$100	ALEA NE Grant: 19- 13411	\$200

Powerpoint, etc.)				(State)	
GoPro Waterproof Camera	This item will collect underwater imagery for reporting	\$300	\$500	ALEA NE Grant: 19-13411 (State)	\$800
Salmon Carcass Analogs (SCA's)	Logistics & Traportation from vendor (AmCan)	\$4,000	\$4,000	ALEA NE Grant: 19-13411 (State)	\$8,000
Standard Supplies	Hand wipes, gloves, raingear, etc.	\$ 2,000	\$4,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$6,000
Total Supplies:		\$7,900	\$10,600		\$18,500
Contractual					
DES Truck Lease Insurance	\$5,000 per year (4 years) for liability and comprehensive/collision coverage	\$20,000	\$10,000	SRFB NE Grant: 19-1210 (Federal)	\$35,000
Contracted Larch DOC CREW (Project Labor)	100 days @ \$250.00/day (crew/officer/mileage)	\$25,000	\$14,500	Donated Labor (Local)	\$39,500
Total Contractual:		\$45,000	\$24,500		\$74,500
Total Direct:		\$143,966	\$105,735		\$258,701

Indirect		-	-	-	-
Grand Total (Direct + Indirect)		\$143,966	\$105,735		\$258,701

15. Photo Documentation (Per National Marine Fisheries Service’s Biological Opinion for Relicensing of the Lewis River Hydroelectric Projects – August 27, 2007):

The SW WA NE Coalitions heavily documents their work through pictures and videos as part of their community outreach efforts. (See Project Duration section for a detailed schedule for photo documentation.) The project manager will provide photos of the project to the ACC throughout the year and upon request.



Figure 1 Photo from upper Lewis River NE Fall 2019



Figure 2 Photo of Muddy River NE Fall 2019

16. Insurance.

Our insurance policy meets all of the requirements.

References.

1. Bilby, R.E., B.R. Fransen, P.A. Bisson, and J.K. Walter. 1998. Response of juvenile coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) and steelhead (*O. mykiss*) to the addition of salmon carcasses to two streams in southwestern Washington, U.S.A. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 55: 1909-1919.
2. Ashley, K.I., and P.A. Slaney. 1997. Accelerating recovery of stream, river and pond productivity by low-level nutrient replacement (Chapter 13). In: *Fish Habitat Rehabilitation Procedures*. P.A. Slaney and D. Zaldokas (eds.). Province of B.C., Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, and Ministry of Forests. Watershed Restoration Technical Circular No. 9: 341 p.
3. Wipfli, M.S., J.P. Hudson, D.T. Chaloner, and J.P. Caouette. 1999. Influence of salmon spawner densities on stream productivity in Southeast Alaska. *Can. J. Aquat. Sci.* 56: 1600-1611.
4. Wipfli, M. S., J. P. Hudson, J. P. Caouette, and D. T. Chaloner. 2003. Marine subsidies in freshwater ecosystems: salmon carcasses increase growth rates of stream-resident salmonids. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc.* 132:371-381.

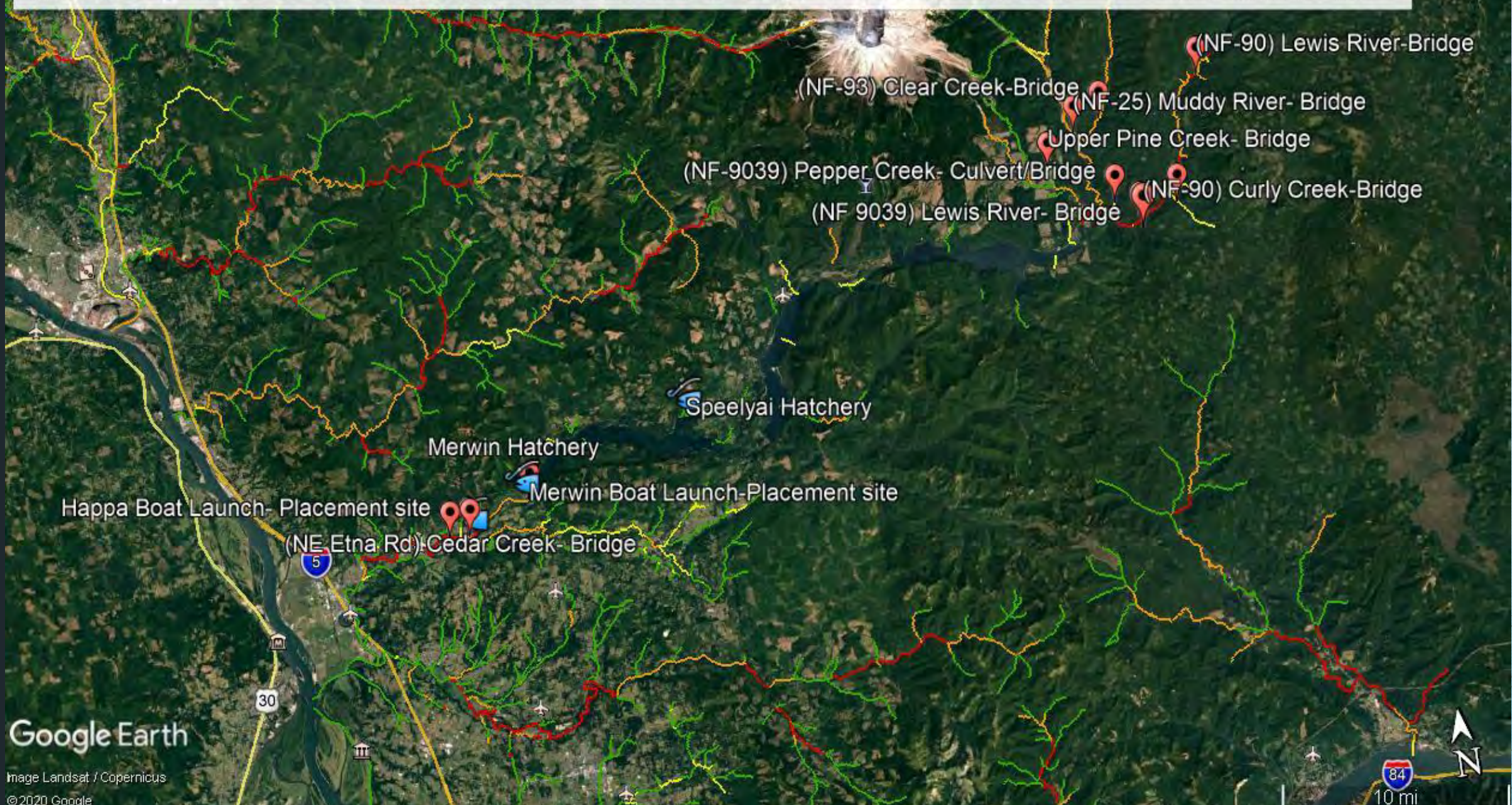
SW Washington Nutrient Enhancement Coalition: Lewis River Support (SWWNEC-LRSP)



Sponsored By: Lower Columbia Fish
Enhancement Group

SWWNEC-LRSP North Fork Lewis River Area Map

This map presents a birds-eye view of the magnitude of the project area. The coalition intends to jumpstart the food web using practical ecosystem-based restoration techniques.



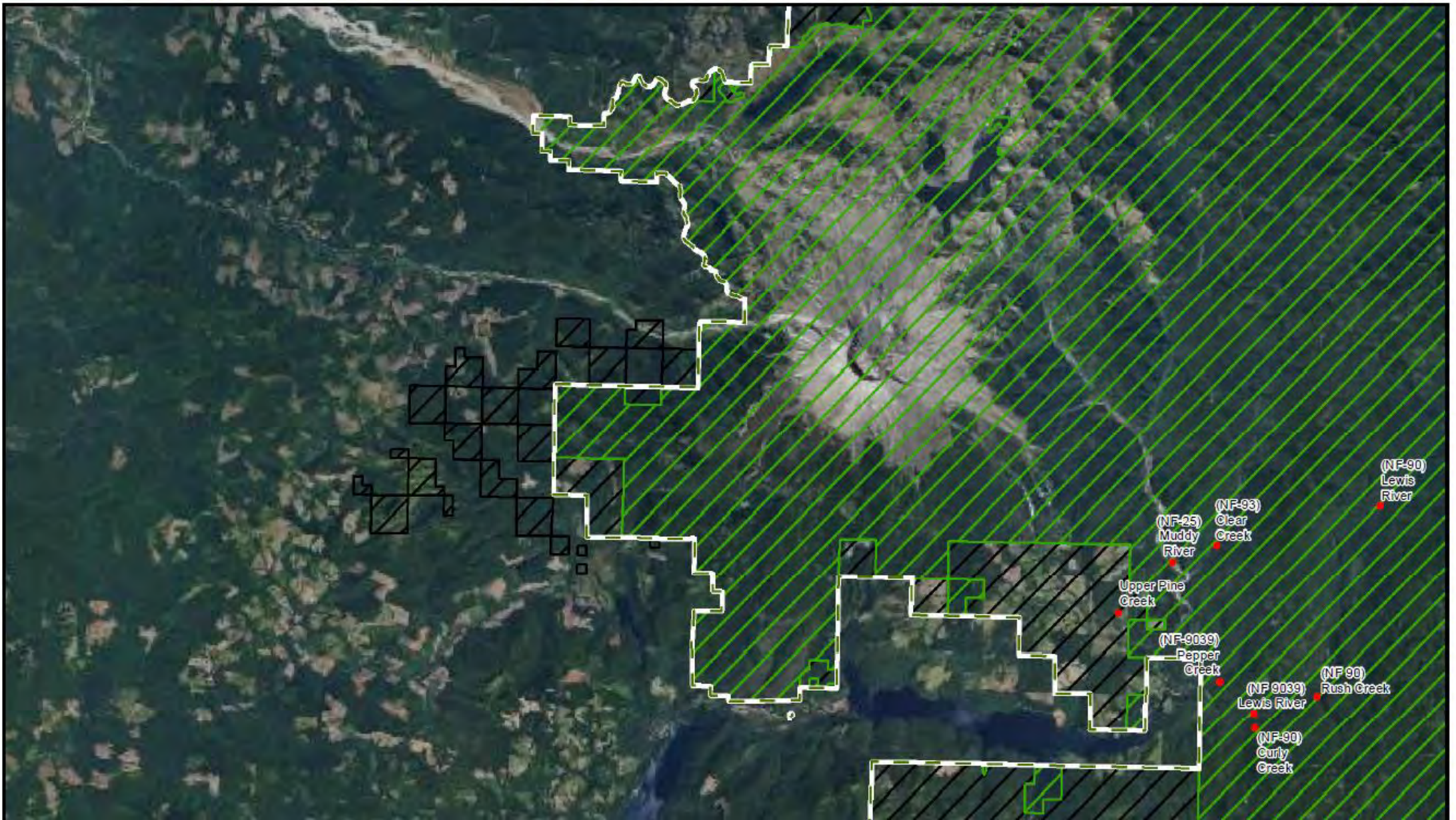
Google Earth

Image Landsat / Copernicus

© 2020 Google



Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group - Entire Project Area
Gifford Pinchot National Forest & Land Off NFS





Authorization Information

Contact Name: Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group
 Authorization ID: NA
 Primary Use Code: NA
 Use Code Name: NA
 Issue Date: NA
 Legal Description: Multiple, see map
 Road Number(s): 90, 9039, 93, 25

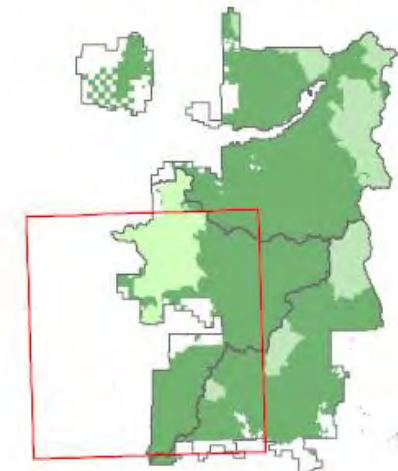
Disclaimer

The USDA Forest Service makes no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the data displayed on this map, and reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace this information without notification.
 Map Creation Date: 10/9/2020

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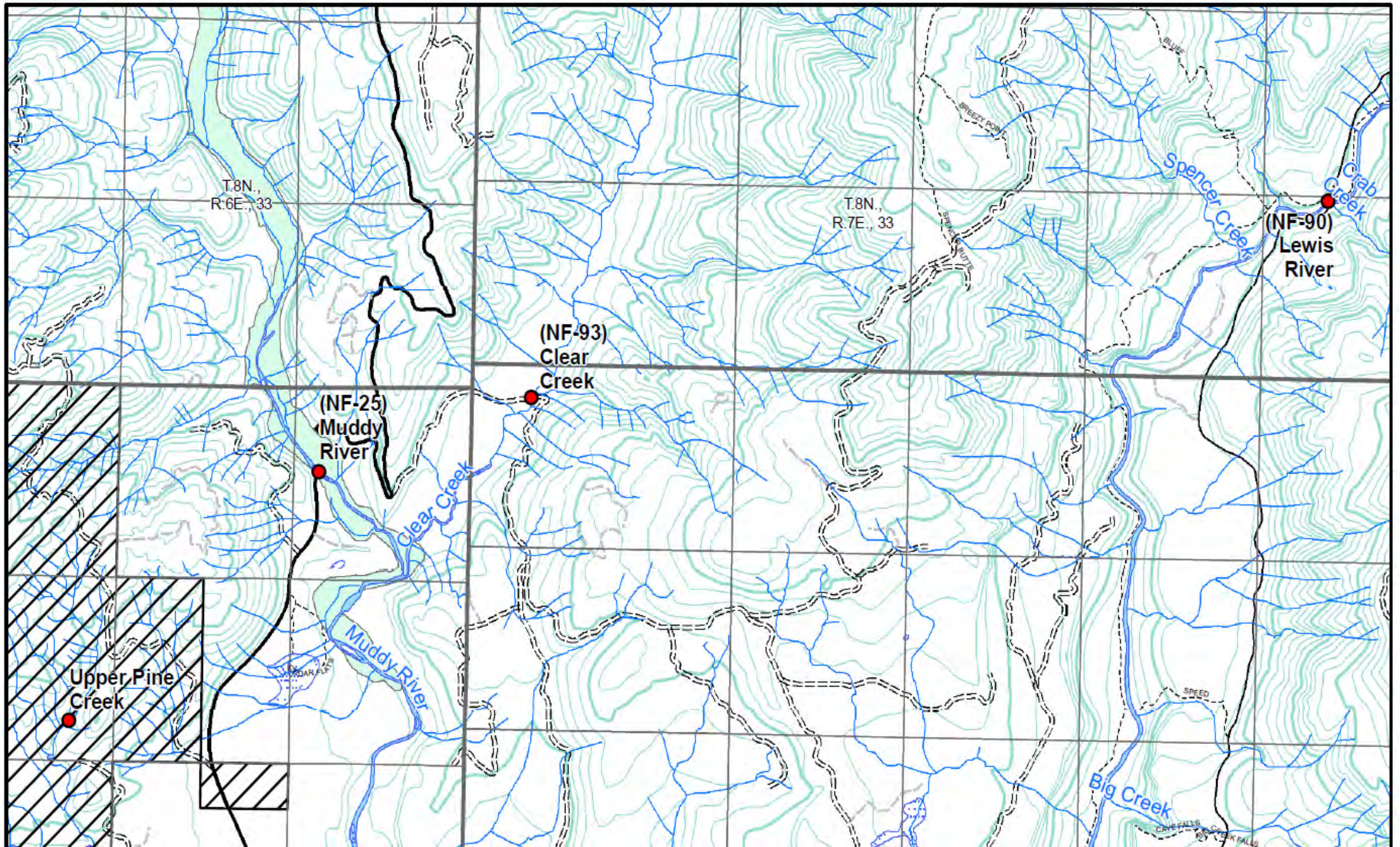
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- Hatchery
- National Forest
- Administrative Boundary
- NON-FS
- USDA FOREST SERVICE

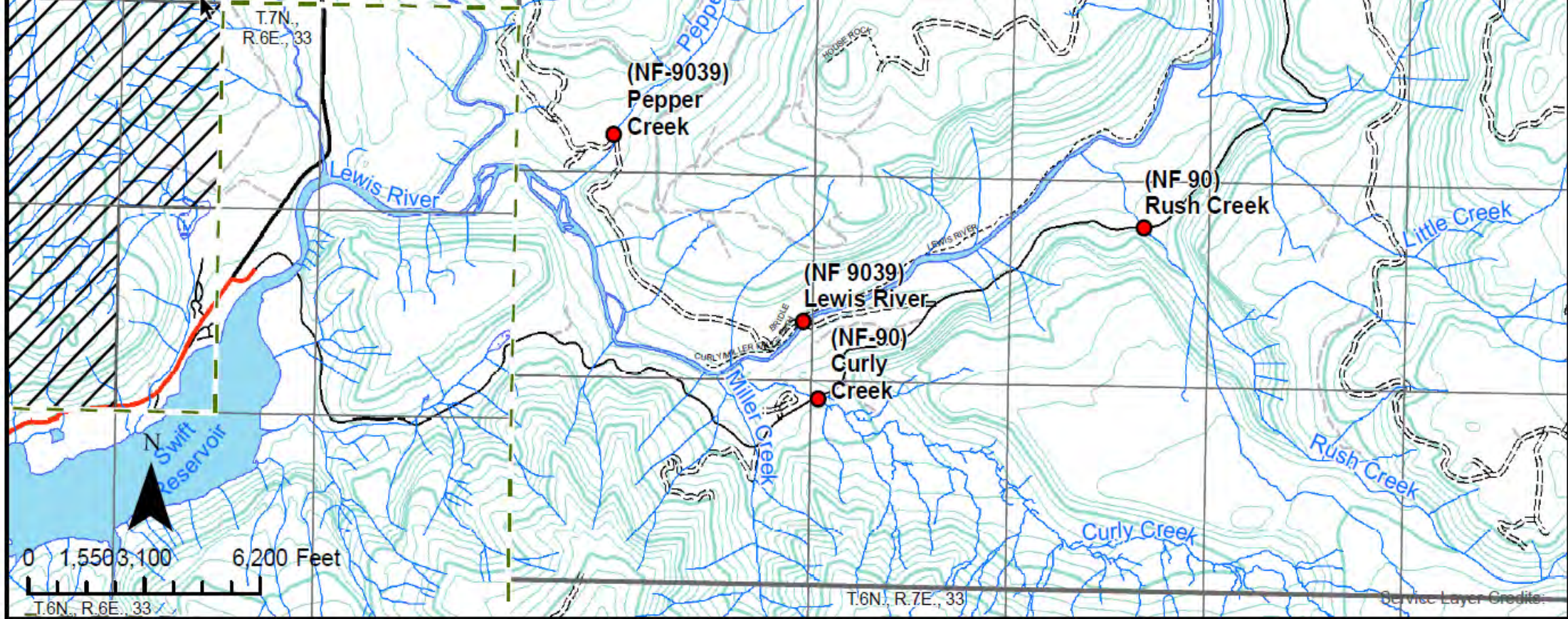
Context Map - Gifford Pinchot National Forest





Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group - NFS Area of Interest - Identified Bridges
Gifford Pinchot National Forest





Authorization Information

Contact Name: Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group
 Authorization ID: NA
 Primary Use Code: NA
 Use Code Name: NA
 Issue Date: NA
 Legal Description: Multiple, see map
 Road Number(s): 90, 9039, 93, 25

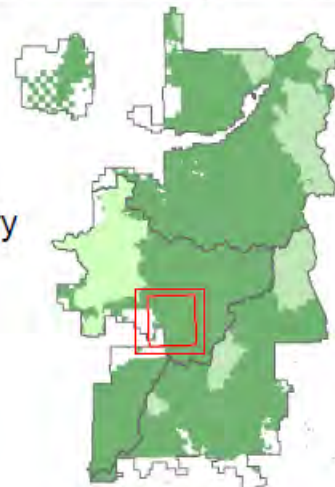
Disclaimer

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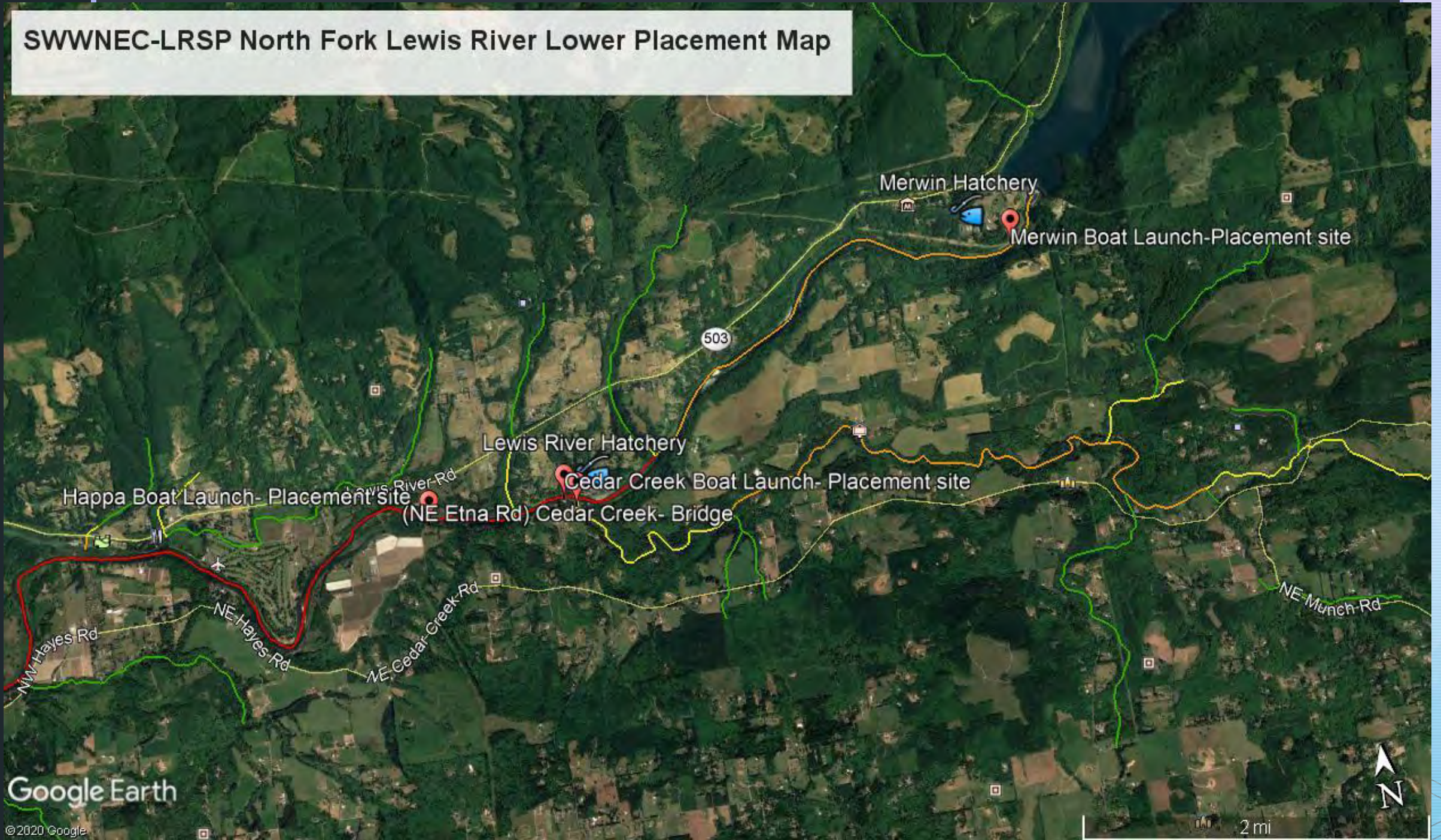
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- ▨ NON-FS
- Stream
- National Forest
- Administrative Boundary
- ▭ Township
- ▭ Section
- ▭ Lake/River
- ▭ Wash

Context Maps - Gifford Pinchot National Forest

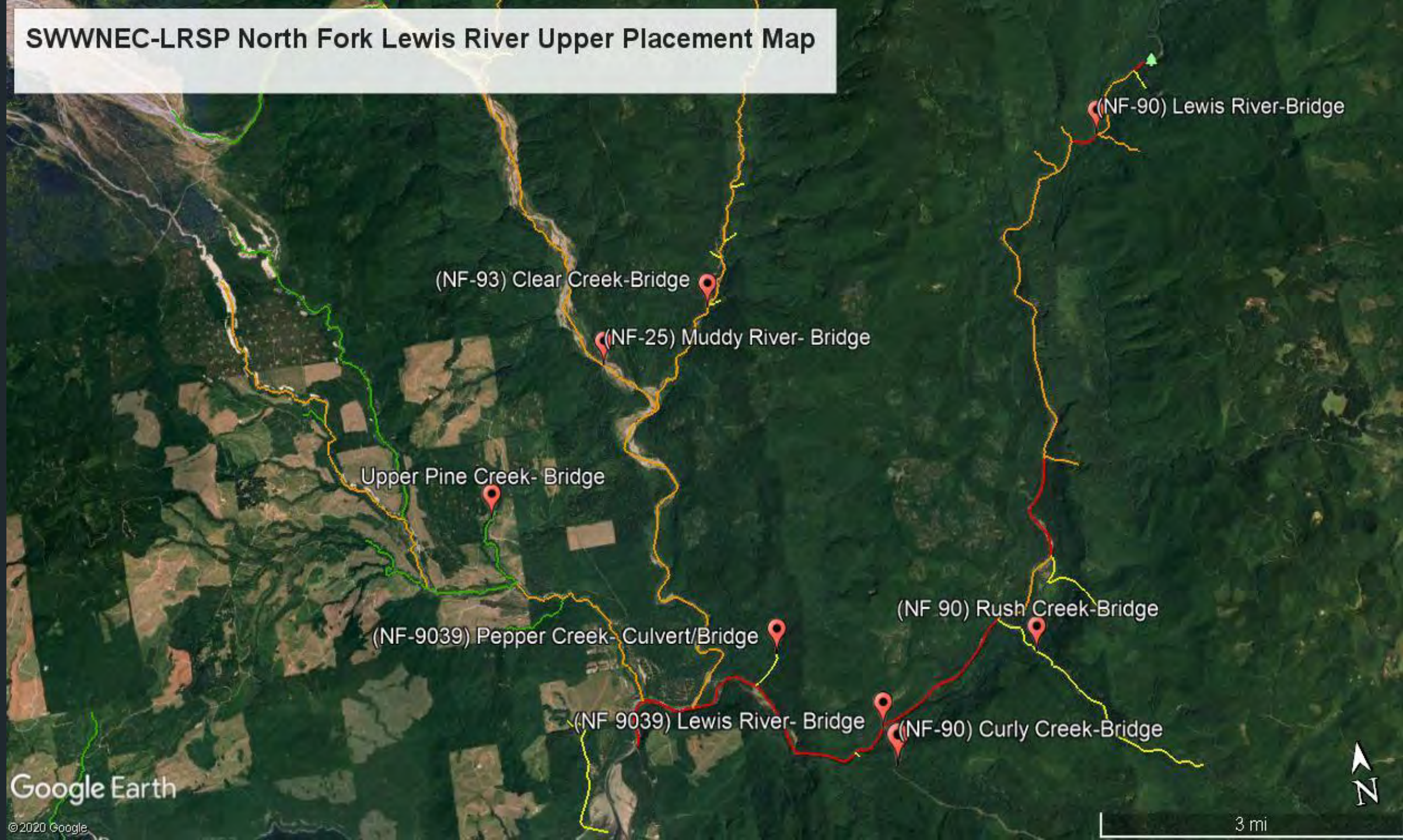


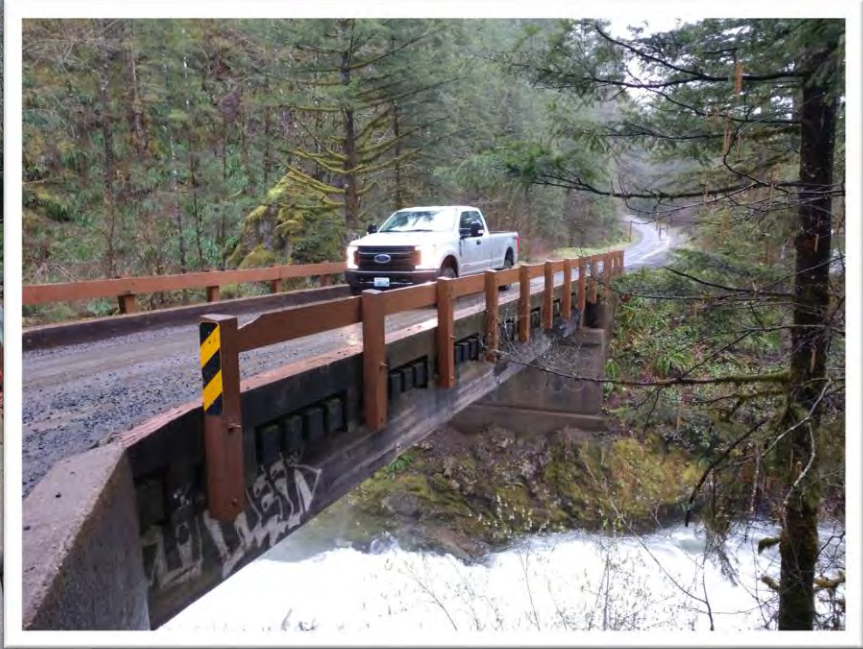
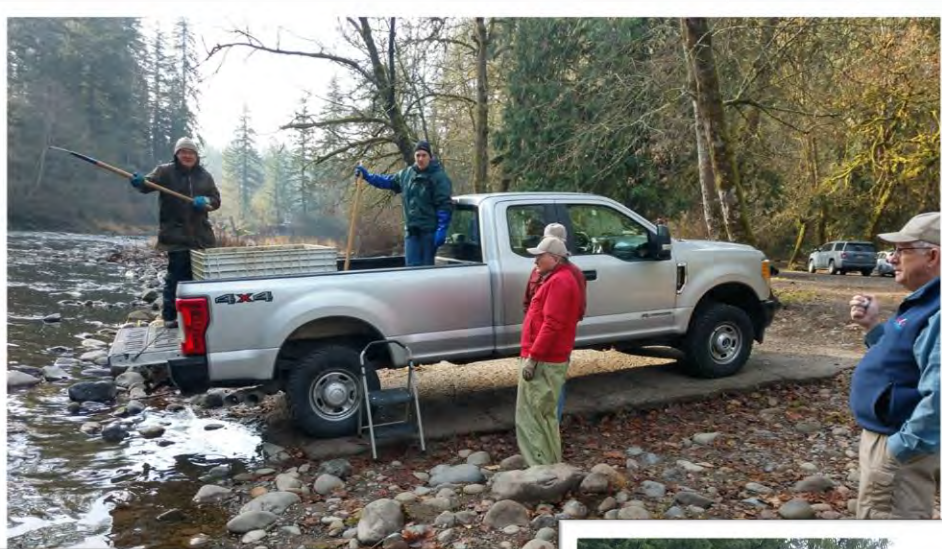
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S28	S27	S26	S25	PB41	S29	S28	S27	S26	S25
S33	S34	S35	S36	PB42	S32	S33	S34	S35	S36
S4	S3	S2	S1	PB37	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1
S9	S10	S11	S12	PB38	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12
S16	S15	S14	S13	PB39	S17	S16	S15	S14	S13
S21	S22	S23	S24	PB40	S20	S21	S22	S23	S24
S28	S27	S26	S25	PB41	S29	S28	S27	S26	S25
S33	S34	S35	S36	PB42	S32	S33	S34	S35	S36
S4	S3	S2	S1	PB37	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1

SWWNEC-LRSP North Fork Lewis River Lower Placement Map



SWWNEC-LRSP North Fork Lewis River Upper Placement Map





Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Landowner Information

Mr. Ms. Title: **District Ranger**

First Name: **Erin** Last Name: **Black**

Contact Mailing Address: **2455 Hwy 141, Trout Lake, WA 98650**

Contact E-Mail Address: **erin.black@usda.gov**

Property Address or Location: [REDACTED]

I certify that the USDA Forest Service (*Landowner or Organization*) is the legal owner of property described in this grant application to the Lewis River Aquatic Fund. I am aware the project is being proposed on my property or access across my property is needed. **My signature authorizes the applicant listed below to seek funding for project implementation, however, it does not represent authorization of project implementation pending my final approval of plans and specifications and signature on a formal landowner access agreement.**

Erin K. Black 10/28/2020
Landowner Signature Date

Project Applicant Information

Project Name: **SW Washington Nutrient Enhancement Coalition Lewis River Support**

Project Applicant Contact Information:

Mr. Ms. Title: **Project Manager (Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group)**

First Name: **Maurice** Last Name: **Frank**

Mailing Address: **12404 SE Evergreen Highway, Vancouver, WA 98683**

E-Mail Address: **Lcfegfield@outlook.com**

Lead Entity Organization: PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD

Landowner Agreements

Landowner agreements are required for restoration projects on land that the sponsor does not own. Provide PacifiCorp with a signed landowner agreement with your Lewis River Aquatic Fund Application.

The agreement is a document between the sponsor and the landowner that, at a minimum, allows access to the site by the sponsor and Lead Entity Organization staff for project implementation, inspection, maintenance, and monitoring; clearly states that the landowner will not intentionally compromise the integrity of the project; and clearly describes and assigns all project monitoring and maintenance responsibilities.

The landowner agreement remains in effect for a minimum of 10 years from the date of project completion. The date of project completion is the date indicated in the sponsor's fund application. It is the sponsor's responsibility to inform the landowner of this date.