The Federal Emergency Management Agency
and
The Washington State Emergency Management Division

Greenbook

Mt. Baker

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONTACTS

The Greenbook is updated annually. To ensure correct contact names and phone numbers/email addresses; please check the referenced websites for the most current information.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides funding assistance to help the state and local governments respond and recover from a Presidentially declared disaster. To receive funding, the **APPLICANT**, the State, and FEMA are responsible to meet the requirements of numerous environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders. For **ALL** projects that receive federal and state funding assistance, the Applicant is **REQUIRED** to obtain and comply with all applicable local, State, and Federal laws, requirements, and permits.

Failure to obtain and comply with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations may jeopardize funding.

Greenbook

This Greenbook is designed to provide general guidance for environmental and historic compliance, including contact information. It is not intended to be inclusive of all possible applicable laws, but it attempts to list and discuss the requirements of regulations routinely encountered for this type of disaster recovery effort.

A disaster specific Green sheet is available from FEMA and State Public Assistance Coordinators and FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation Specialists following a federally declared disaster or emergency. This non-disaster specific Greenbook may be found on EMD's website: http://www.emd.wa.gov/disaster/disaster_PA_environmentaldocs.shtml

If you have questions or need technical assistance regarding environmental compliance, please contact your local, State or Federal agencies or a FEMA environmental/historic preservation specialist. We look forward to working with you on your projects.

When the FEMA-State Joint Field Office is closed, please contact the FEMA Regional Environmental Officer: Mark Eberlein, telephone: (425) 487-4735 or by email at: mark.eberlein@dhs.gov for assistance on federal environmental issues.

II. GENERAL GUIDANCE TO APPLICANTS FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

All Federal environmental and historic preservation laws require compliance in order for Applicants to receive ***ANY*** federal funds for response and recovery projects. The following may affect FEMA-funded projects:

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (MSA)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)
- Clean Water Act (Sections 401 and 404) (CWA)
- Clean Air Act (CAA)
- Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10)
- Federal Executive Orders for Wetlands (EO 11990) and Floodplains (EO 11988)

Emergency Work – For an emergency work project, the Applicant submitting a completed or partially completed emergency or recovery work project needs to provide documentation of compliance with the applicable local, State, and Federal laws and regulations. Examples of the needed documentation are identified below.

An Applicant is required to notify the appropriate local, State and Federal regulatory agencies as soon as emergency work commences or shortly thereafter. Prior to beginning in-water work, the Applicant should contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory (USACE).

NOTE: In addition, for oil and/or chemical spills, Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) is the primary contact.

For completed or partially completed emergency work, the Applicant must provide the following documentation:

1) copies of permits acquired from the necessary regulatory agencies and/or
2) copies of notification to the regulatory agencies during their application for funding assistance or
3) copies of emails or telephone logs of contacts verifying contact, results of the contact and required permits/conditions applicable to emergency work.

Work in violation of local, State, or Federal laws may be ineligible for FEMA funding. Applicants may want to use the Environmental Contact Form contained in Appendix C to document contact with regulatory agencies and include this documentation as part of the backup documentation provided at the Kick Off Meeting. Either your State or FEMA Public Assistance Coordinator will need an electronic version of this contact log.

Funding assistance depends upon an eligible project that is compliant with Federal laws and Executive Orders. NEPA and other environmental or historic preservation considerations must be addressed <u>BEFORE</u> the following actions can be taken:

- Non emergency debris disposal other than to a permitted landfill.
- Projects where the foot print differs from the pre-disaster condition, including construction of temporary and permanent access roads.
- Public Assistance projects with hazard mitigation proposals.
- Projects affecting a historic or potentially historic site or structure.
- Projects affecting a current or proposed threatened or endangered species.
- Projects affecting or in a wetland, floodplain, or body of water.
- Projects involving cleanup and/or disposal of oil and hazardous materials.
- Projects with known or suspected environmental concerns.

The following actions, whether approved by the state or FEMA, must have an environmental review by FEMA prior to initiating construction:

- Other projects in which the already approved scope of work has been changed
- Improved projects.
- Alternate projects.

III. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF REGULATORY ASSISTANCE

The Governor's Office of Regulatory Assistance (ORA) was created to assist individuals and local governments in understanding and obtaining a variety of local, State and Federal environmental permits. The Environmental Permit Service Center can put you in touch with the Assistant Lead for your region. They can provide you with a permit handbook (#90-29) and a CD, and their assistance is designed to simplify the permitting process. Contact them by phone at (360) 407-7037 or 1-800-917-0043 or send them an email to assistance@ora.wa.gov. This information is also available electronically at: http://www.ora.wa.gov/resources/permitting.asp.

At this website you will find:

- The Project Questionnaire to assist you in finding out what permits, licenses, or approvals you may need.
- Access the Environmental Permit Handbook for detailed information about the commonly required environmental permits in Washington.
- Review the Permit Process Schematics for more detailed information on the step-by-step application process for specific permits.

A summary of most permits is located at http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/allpermits.asp

For more project specific information and/or additional assistance, please contact the ORA Regional Contact for your area:

Northwest Region (Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom Counties):
Zelma Zieman, phone (425) 649-7179 or by email at zelma.zieman@ora.wa.gov
Jane Dewell, phone (425) 649-7114 or by email at jane.dewell@ora.wa.gov
Sheila Hosner, Phone (425) 649-7114 or by email at sheila.hosner@ora.wa.gov

Southwest Region (Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum Counties):
Alan Bogner, phone (360) 407-6957 or email at alan.bogner@ora.wa.gov.

Central Region (Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, and Yakima Counties):
Anne Knapp, phone (509) 575-2384 or email at anne.knapp@ora.wa.gov.

Eastern Region (Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla and Whitman Counties):
Karin Baldwin , phone (509) 329-3460 or email at karin.baldwin@ora.wa.gov.

Alternatively a map of the regions is located at: http://www.ora.wa.gov/resources/leads.asp.

IV. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

In 1969, Congress enacted the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in response to public concern about the deteriorating quality of the "human" environment and the inadequate consideration of environmental impacts of major federal projects. The human environment encompasses the following areas: physical (geology, soils, air, water), biological (plants, animals), social (communities, economics), and cultural (archaeological and historic resources). The intent of NEPA is to ensure safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings. NEPA helps federal agencies incorporate these values into their programs by requiring them to give equal consideration to environmental factors, in addition to financial and technical factors, in their planning and decision-making processes. A copy of the full act may be found at: http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/ceq/toc_ceq.htm.

NEPA establishes a national policy for the protection and maintenance of the environment by providing a process which all federal agencies must follow. The Act called for the creation of the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). CEQ in turn created regulations for implementing NEPA. Because NEPA is a procedural law, CEQ requires each federal agency, including FEMA, to write their own NEPA compliance regulations to fit their particular programs.

FEMA's Regulations at 44 CFR Part 10, the Department of Homeland Security's Management Directive 5100.1, and the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations at 40 CFR Part 1500-1506 implement the NEPA requirements for FEMA.

In summary, NEPA directs federal agencies to thoroughly assess the environmental consequences of "major federal actions significantly affecting the environment." Before FEMA can fund or implement an action that may affect the environment, agency decision-makers must study the potential impacts that the proposed action and alternatives will have on the human and natural environment, and make that information available to the public.

While NEPA provides a process for Federal agencies to follow when their actions may affect the environment, there are additional laws that provide specific restrictions and protections to the environment and that may actually affect the nature of the action that can be taken. By reviewing a project for extraordinary circumstances in the NEPA review process, an understanding of other issues related to other laws is generated. However, completion of requirements under NEPA may **NOT** satisfy requirements of other environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders. In those instances a review under the other applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders must also be done.

Because different actions may not have similar, significant effects on the environment, there are differing levels of review under NEPA. It is FEMA's responsibility to determine the level of review under NEPA. This determination cannot be delegated to the State, tribal or local government or entity. The levels of review under NEPA are:

- ***STATUTORY EXCLUSIONS (STATEX)***

The following actions are statutorily excluded from NEPA and the preparation of environmental impacts statements and environmental assessments by section 316 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act as amended, 4 U.S.C. 5159:

- Action taken or assistance provided under sections 402, 403, 407, or 502 of the Stafford Act; and

- Action taken or assistance provided under section 406 of the Stafford Act that has the effect of restoring facilities substantially as they existed before a major disaster or emergency.

❖ *CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS (CATEX)*

NEPA provides for each agency to develop a list of categories of actions that are determined through agency experience to typically have no significant environmental impact, and thus may generally be excluded from detailed documentation (EA or EIS). Review and documentation for actions that qualify for one or more of these categories is generally minimal but should address any extraordinary circumstances and any requirements of other environmental laws or executive orders. Though detailed NEPA documentation does not apply, requirements of other laws must be documented as appropriate.

FEMA's list of Categorical Exclusions has been codified at 44 C.F.R. 10.8(d)(2). FEMA's list of Extraordinary Circumstances that should be taken into consideration to determine if a Categorical Exclusion applies include whether the action involves:

- Greater scope or size than normally experienced for a particular category of action;
- Actions with a high level of public controversy;
- Potential for degradation, even though slight, of already existing poor environmental conditions;
- Employment of unproven technology with potential adverse effects or actions involving unique or unknown environmental risks;
- Presence of endangered or threatened species or their critical habitat, or archaeological, cultural, historical or other protected resources;
- Presence of hazardous or toxic substances at levels which exceed federal, State or local regulations or standards requiring action or attention;
- Actions with the potential to affect special status areas adversely or other critical resources such as wetlands, coastal zones, wildlife refuge and wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, sole or principal drinking water aquifers;
- Potential for adverse effects on health or safety; and
- Potential to violate a Federal, State, local or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.
- Potential for significant cumulative impact when the proposed action is combined with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, even though the impacts of the proposed action may not be significant by themselves.

❖ *ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS (EA)*

Environmental Assessments (EAs) and associated documents are generated to fulfill the requirements of the NEPA. EAs are used to determine if significant environmental impacts would occur as a result of a FEMA action or a FEMA funded action. An EA must be prepared when a project or action is not Statutorily or Categorically Excluded.

An EA is a concise public document that serves to provide:

- sufficient evidence and analysis regarding the significance of environmental impacts of the proposed action; and
- alternatives to that proposal to aid in decision-making when there is an unresolved conflict in the use of resources.

An EA must address and document those areas where there is a potential to significantly affect the environment and provide the public an opportunity for involvement and input in the decision process in accordance with the law. The EA concludes with a one of two decision documents, either a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

❖ *ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)*

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a critical examination of any potential impacts from the proposed project and proposed alternatives. The EIS process starts with a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS and concludes with a Record of Decision (ROD) - a document that explains the reasons for selecting a certain action. FEMA has developed a list of criteria to assist agency officials in determining whether an Environmental Impact Statement is needed. These criteria are:

- If an action will result in an extensive change in land use or the commitment of a large amount of land;
- If an action will result in a land use change which is incompatible with the existing or planned land use of the surrounding area;
- If many people will be affected;
- If the environmental impact of the project is likely to be controversial;
- If an action will affect, in large measure, wildlife populations and their habitats, important natural resources, floodplains, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, dunes, unstable soils, steep slopes, aquifer recharge areas, or delicate or rare ecosystems, including endangered species;
- If an action will result in a major adverse impact upon air or water quality;
- If an action will adversely affect a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for listing on the Register if, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an environmental assessment is not deemed sufficient;
- If an action is one of several actions underway or planned for an area and the cumulative impact of these projects is considered significant in terms of the above criteria;
- If an action holds potential for threat or hazard to the public; or
- If an action is similar to previous actions determined to require an environmental impact statement.

V. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA) & ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT (EFH)

(Threatened and Endangered Species)

Washington State contains numerous Federally-listed species and plants protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA). They include fish, birds, mammals, insects, and plants. Most water-related projects affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and many ESA listed aquatic species. FEMA is required to consult with the USFWS and NMFS when a funded project affects a federally-listed species, designated critical habitat, and/or EFH. A copy of the full ESA can be found on the website at: http://epw.senate.gov/esa73.pdf. WDFW biologists often provide information on potential impacts to listed species and assist in reviews. In an effort to streamline the review process, FEMA coordinates early with these agencies to establish protocol and conditions that may be required for project approval. **A list of the WDFW Area Habitat Biologists by County is located at: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/ahb/.**

Professional technical assistance regarding engineering and design may be required to reduce adverse affects to listed species and their critical habitat. If you believe a proposed or listed species may be affected (positively or negatively) by your actions, additional information can be obtained from:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) http://pacific.fws.gov.
Western Washington Field Office (Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom Counties): (360) 753-9440

Central Washington Field Office (Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, and Yakima Counties): (509) 665-3508

Eastern Washington Office (Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman): (509) 891-6839

A map identifying the counties and applicable USFWS field office contact information may be found at: http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/offices_new.html .

Lists of ESA species in each County may be found at the following websites:

Eastern Washington species lists:
http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/species/EasternWASpeciesListAugust2011.pdf

Western Washington species list: http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/pdf/species_list.pdf;

Washington species by County: http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/speciesmap_new.html.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Northwest Regional Office: (360) 753-9530

NMFS species lists: http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Species-Lists.cfm

Washington Geographic Assignment for Project Review

Director, Washington State Habitat Office

Landino, Steven	360-753-6054, fax 360-753-9463

Administrative Team

Chavez, Frankie	360-753-9531
Hirsh, David; QA/QC	360-753-9598
Shorin, Bonnie; QA/QC	360-753-9578
Taylor, Irma	360-753-5827
Wyman, Barbara	360-753-9597

Washington Transportation Team

Grady, Michael; Branch Chief	206-526-4645, fax 526-6426
Durham, Leslie	360-753-9595
Lisitza, Mike	206-918-2780
MacDonald, Mike	206-716-1136

Northern Puget Sound; *Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, Island, San Juan counties*

Sibley, Tom; Branch Chief	206-526-4446, fax 206-526-6426
Bhuthimethee, Mary	206-526-4506
Callahan, Sean	206-526-4744
Curran, Janet	206-526-4452
Moribe, Joel	206-526-4359
Muck, Jim	206-526-4740 (USFWS)

Central Puget Sound; *King, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam counties*

Longenbaugh, Matt; Branch Chief	360-753-7761, fax 753-9517
Acker, Marty	360-534-9336
Black, Tami	360-753-6042
Hughes, Zack	360-534-6052
McIntosh, Randy	360-534-9309

O'Haleck, Shandra	360-753-9533 (Ports of Tacoma & Seattle)
Walters, Jody	360-534-9307

Lower Columbia/Southwest Washington; *Pierce, Mason, Thurston, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Pacific, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania, Wahkiakum counties*

Fisher, Jeff; Branch Chief	360-534-9342, fax 360-534-9517
Anderson, Scott	360-753-5828
Ehinger, Stephanie	360-534-9341
Hausmann, Tom	360-753-9596
Kreitman, Gayle	360-753-9887
Molenaar, David	360-753-9456 (WDFW)
Rymer, Tim	360-753-4126

Eastern Washington; *Okanogan, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat, Benton, Walla Walla, Franklin, Adams, Whitman, Garfield, Asotin, Columbia counties*

Bambrick, Dale; Branch Chief	509-962-8911, fax 509-962-8544
Driscoll, Diane	509-962-8911 x227
Gross, Sean	509-962-8911 x225
Rushton, Doug	509-962-8911 x222
Yeager, Justin	509-962-8911 x224

- ***BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLE PROTECTION ACT***

On August 9, 2007, bald eagles were removed from the federal list of threatened and endangered species and, therefore, they are not protected under the Endangered Species Act. However, bald eagles remain protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. These laws primarily address nest tree protection and protection from harassment. The Eagle Act prohibits anyone from **"taking"** bald eagles. Among other actions, "take" includes disturbance of bald eagles. Further information on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act may be accessed at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/RegulationsPolicies/treatlaw.html#mbta.

"Disturb" is the form of take that is most likely to occur and is the most ambiguous. Therefore, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prepared National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. These Guidelines are voluntary and were prepared to help landowners, land managers and others meet the intent of the Eagle Act and avoid disturbing bald eagles. The National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/guidelines/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf.

State law under the Bald Eagle Protection Act, RCW 77.12.655 focuses on protection of nesting and roosting habitat. The Washington State Wildlife Commission in 1986, established the Bald Eagle Protection Rules, WAC 232-12-292. The primary focus of the Bald Eagle Protection Rules is to protect habitat via habitat management plans. The WDFW has Bald

Eagle Management Biologists on staff to provide assistance and further information specifically related to your location. The contact information for these biologists is found at: http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/baldeagle/contacts.htm.

- ***NEW SPECIES ADDED TO THE LISTINGS AS OF APRIL 28, 2010:***

Endangered: Bocaccion

Threatened: Canary Rockfish, Yelloweye Rockfish, Eulachon and North American green sturgeon

- ***THE REGIONAL ROAD MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (RRMP) AND THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)***

In June 2000, the NMFS adopted a rule prohibiting the "take" of 14 groups of salmon and steelhead listed under Section 4(d) of the ESA. The adoption of the Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program Guidelines (a regional program) granted "take" to several Washington jurisdictions under what is now called the NOAA Fisheries 4(d) rule. The Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program (RRMP) guidelines describe physical, structural, and managerial Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce the impact of road maintenance activities on Endangered Species and their habitat. Consultation with USFWS may still be necessary as the USFWS is not participating in this program. The purpose of the RRMP is to provide a consistent, regional program that can be used to limit, reduce, or eliminate the prohibition on take of threatened species under the 4(d) Rule (NMFS). One part of the program selects and implements a set of site-specific BMPs that achieve conservation outcomes. Numerous counties, cities, and agencies in Washington participate in this program, which makes the FEMA review process much easier and faster. **If you believe your proposed or completed project fits under the Regional Road Maintenance Program, please notify your state and federal Public Assistance Officer for inclusion in the scope of work.**

The Regional Road Maintenance Program participating communities are:

King County including the cities of: Bellevue, Burien, Covington, Kenmore, Kent, Lake Forest Park, Maple Valley, Newcastle, Renton, Sammamish, SeaTac and Shoreline.

Kitsap County including the Cities of: Bremerton and Poulsbo.

Pierce County including the Cities of: Edgewood, Lakewood, Tacoma, and University Place.

Snohomish County including the Cities of Everett, Monroe, and Mill Creek.

Clallam County

Clark County

Mason County

Thurston County

Washington State Department of Transportation

Local agencies desiring to submit an application to join the RRMP or to learn more about this program should contact: Janine Johanson, (206) 205-7101 or by email at Janine.johanson@kingcounty.gov.

For more information regarding the RRMP, contact:

Rob Fritz, Supervising Ecologist
King County Department of Transportation
Phone (206) 205-7107
Email: Rob.Fritz@kingcounty.gov
Website:
http://www.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/Roads/environment/RegionalRoadMaintenanceESAGuidelines/ESAProgramGuidelines.aspx.

- ***EMERGENCIES: NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE CONTACTS***

Prior to starting emergency response activities or projects that have the potential to affect ESA-listed salmon or their critical habitat, please contact the appropriate area NMFS representative:

Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties:
Tom Sibley, (206) 526-4446 or Email: Thomas.Sibley@noaa.gov

Clallam, Jefferson, King, and Kitsap Counties:
Matt Longenbaugh, (360) 753-7761 or Email: Matthew.Longenbaugh@noaa.gov

Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum Counties:
Jeff.Fisher, (360) 534-9342 or Email: Jeff.Fisher@noaa.gov

Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima Counties:
Dale Bambrick, (509) 962-8544 or Email: Dale.Bambrick@noaa.gov

Retain a documentation log and/or a copy of all emails of contacts by project. A copy would be provided to the FEMA or State Public Assistance Coordinators at the Kick Off meeting.

- ***NMFS ANADROMOUS SALMONID PASSAGE FACILITY DESIGN***

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is charged by Congress to manage, conserve, and protect living marine resources within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone. NMFS also plays a supportive and advisory role in the management of living marine resources in areas under state jurisdiction. Among these living marine resources are the Pacific anadromous salmonids (salmon and steelhead). Anadromous fishes reproduce in freshwater and the progeny migrate to the ocean to grow and mature and return to freshwater to reproduce. Migration barriers—complete blockages and poorly functioning passage facilities—are a significant factor affecting most salmon populations

in the Pacific Northwest. The most common migration barriers include hydroelectric dams, water storage projects, irrigation diversions, and impassable culverts. NMFS has prepared a document to assist with the design of proper fish passage facilities for the safe, timely, and efficient upstream and downstream passage of anadromous salmonids at impediments created by artificial structures called "Anadromous Salmonid Passage Facility Design."

This document provides fishway facility design standards for the National Marine Fisheries Service, and is to be used for actions pertaining to the various authorities and jurisdictions of NMFS, including Section 18 of the Federal Power Act (FPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) in the Northwest Region (NWR). This document provides generic guidance as an alternative to active participation by NMFS engineers in the design process, for the purpose of providing designs that will be acceptable for fish ways that fall within NMFS jurisdictions. If passage facilities are designed and constructed in a manner consistent with these criteria, adverse impacts to anadromous fish migration will be minimized.

The Anadromous Salmonid Passage Facility Design document may be found at: http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/pdf/salmon_passage_facility_design.pdf.

When an Applicant anticipates seeking federal funding for a culvert or other water crossing project, then the NMFS' Anadromous Salmonid Passage Facility Design criteria must be followed.

- ***QUINAULT INDIAN NATION FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ESA***

The Quinault Indian Nation Forest Management Plan (FMP) provides the direction and technical specifications for forest management activities on individually-owned trust land and all tribally-owned land in the Quinault Indian Nation. A final Biological Opinion was issued for the FMP on this land in 2003 (FWS Reference: 1-3-02-F-1602), which makes the FEMA project review process much easier and faster. Repairs to roads, ditches, culverts, and bridges associated with the Quinault Indian Nation FMP must be done in accordance with requirements of the FMP to be in compliance with ESA. Within the guidelines of the FMP, there is a USFWS approval process and review to ensure consistency of projects. For further information regarding Quinault Indian Nation FMP, contact Grover Oakerman, Quinault Department of Natural Resources, at (360) 276-8215 Ext 299 or email at goakerman@quinault.org. His mailing address is: Quinault Indian Nation, P. O. Box 189, Taholah, WA 98587.

- ***HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS (HCP) - ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)***

Several entities have prepared and use a multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The HCP allows management activities specific to the entity, such as water supply, hydroelectric operations, watershed management, and timber harvestings, to continue while providing for species conservation. FEMA reviews the disaster-related repair work subject to provisions contained in the applicable Habitat Conservation Plan to fulfill its Section 7 responsibilities and its responsibilities under the provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. If the work is completed, partially completed or will be completed in accordance with the HCP, the Applicant should provide a statement that the repairs were/will be consistent with the HCP.

US Fish and Wildlife Service – Washington Fish and Wildlife Office maintains a library of current active HCPs affecting USFWS species in the state of Washington. This library is found at: http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/HCP.html

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service – Northwest Regional Office maintains a library of current active and in-process HCPs affecting NMFS species in the state of Washington. This library is found at:
http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Habitat/Habitat-Conservation-Plans/Index.cfm

The following entities are a few of the approved HCPs:

Washington Department of Natural Resources, HCP located at:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/ConservationRestoration/Pages/Home.aspx

City of Seattle, Cedar River Watershed, HCP located at:
http://www.seattle.gov/util/About_SPU/Water_System/Habitat_Conservation_Plan/AbouttheHCP/Documents/index.htm .

Tacoma Water, Green River, HCP Executive Summary located at:
http://mytpu.org/files/library/habitat-conservation-plan.pdf.

Mid-Columbia Hydroelectric, HCPs for Chelan PUD and Douglas PUD are located at:

Rock Island: http://www.chelanpud.org/habitat-conservation-plans.html

Rocky Reach: http://www.chelanpud.org/habitat-conservation-plans.html

Wells Hydroelectric Project: http://www.douglaspud.org/pdfs/WellsHCPAgreement.pdf

- ***WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE'S AQUATIC HABITAT GUIDELINES PROGRAM***

In 1999, the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office commissioned the Departments of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Ecology (WDOE), and Transportation (WSDOT) to develop technical assistance guidance for those who want to protect and restore salmonid habitat. The scope of the program has been broadened and now includes the promotion, protection and restoration of fully functioning marine, freshwater, and riparian habitat through comprehensive and effective management of activities affecting Washington's aquatic and riparian ecosystems. Several documents have been finalized and are identified below as resources for the repair of these damaged systems. Each guideline in the Aquatic Habitat Guidelines series is designed in part to provide technical guidance supporting regulatory streamlining; however, it is important to remember that the information in these guidelines is not a substitute for the law. ***Current local, State, and Federal policies, rules and regulations supersede any and all recommendations made in these guidelines.*** Each of the following design guidelines may be found at: http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/ahg/.

When an Applicant anticipates seeking federal funding for a culvert or other water crossing project, then the NMFS' Anadromous Salmonid Passage Facility Design criteria must be followed. The WDFW's Integrated Streambank Protection Guidelines (ISPG) are

incorporated into the NMFS criteria. In meeting the NMFS criteria, federal and state permits would be attainable.

- ***DESIGN OF ROAD CULVERTS FOR FISH PASSAGE***

Design of Road Culverts for Fish Passage lays out the consecutive design steps most likely to be required in a culvert project. Though this guideline focuses on fish passage, other habitat and ecological considerations are also required in the siting and design of road-crossing structures such as culverts. These considerations are essential to the protection of fish and habitat, and should be addressed first in the design of a road crossing. Requirements addressing these considerations are outlined in the guideline. The design of new or retrofit culverts must be in compliance with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife fish-passage criteria as defined by WAC 220-110-070 (see Appendix B, *Washington Culvert Regulation*). The information contained in this guideline is the most current State guidance for construction and retrofit of culverts for fish passage in Washington State.

- ***STREAM HABITAT RESTORATION GUIDELINES (SHRG)***

Securing supplies of clean, cool water for a host of human and wildlife needs depends on healthy stream systems in functionally intact watersheds. A majority of the state's major rivers and hundreds of tributary streams fail to attain federal and state water quality standards for a host of pollutants including heavy metals and toxic compounds and nutrients, and for temperature, turbidity, dissolved oxygen and biological oxygen demand parameters. Great progress has been achieved in reducing industrial and municipal point sources of water pollution, yet a large challenge remains to achieve and maintain reductions of urban, rural and wildland sources of non-point water pollution. The purpose of the SHRG is to promote process based natural stream restoration, rehabilitating aquatic and riparian ecosystems. These guidelines advance a watershed scale assessment of the stream system, establishing goals, objectives and design for restoring optimum sustainable native biodiversity, using principles of landscape ecology and integrated aquatic ecosystem restoration.

- ***INTEGRATED STREAMBANK PROTECTION GUIDELINES (ISPG)***

Effective, creative solutions to streambank erosion require a clear understanding of why the erosion is occurring. Integrating this information with habitat considerations, full mitigation requirements, levels and types of risk, project objectives, and design criteria is the most effective way of selecting appropriate, habitat-friendly streambank-protection treatments. These guidelines provide instruction on how to assess these key factors and how to use the results from the assessments to select appropriate streambank-protection solutions.

Prior to selecting and designing a streambank-protection project, three key factors must be considered:

1. the reason for the bank erosion;
2. the fish and wildlife habitat characteristics, needs and potential; and
3. the current and future risks associated with erosion and bank protection to property, infrastructure, fish and wildlife habitat, and public safety.

Assessing these factors from the start is crucial to achieving ecological and structural success in any streambank-protection project. These guidelines will help assess these factors, develop

project objectives and identify design criteria. Detailed design information, for streambank-protection techniques, is also provided.

- ***LAND USE PLANNERS GUIDE TO SALMONID PROTECTION AND RECOVERY***

The State of Washington Aquatic Habitat Guidelines Program and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife have developed guidance on planning for salmon, steelhead and trout to assist the integration of local land use planning programs and state salmonid recovery efforts. The http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00033/ is intended for local governments and includes information on state salmonid recovery efforts, sources of best available science, and model policies and development regulations for implementing salmonid recovery.

The scope of this guidance is to provide technical assistance to protect salmonid habitat through Growth Management Act (GMA) plans and regulations, including critical areas ordinances, updates of Shoreline Master Programs mandated by the Shoreline Management Act (SMA). The GMA and SMA are the two most significant laws governing local planning and decision-making in Washington State and both planning programs have long-lasting influence on salmonid habitat protection and restoration.

There are many sources of best available science on watershed processes, riparian and wetland management, etc. However, very little guidance for translating scientific recommendations into local government planning programs has been available. This guidance document translates existing science into planning tools, including model policies and regulations that can be incorporated into GMA and SMA planning programs to protect salmonids and prevent further loss or degradation of habitat. This document is also a desk-top reference for salmonid planning in Washington State as it includes numerous sources of planning and scientific resources and information on state salmon recovery efforts including regional salmon recovery plans.

VI. WATER QUALITY: CLEAN WATER ACT, RIVERS & HARBORS ACT, JARPA

There are many guidelines and rules regarding protection of water resources. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (found at: http://www.wetlands.com/regs/sec404fc.htm) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (website: http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/regs/sect10.html) apply to actions affecting waters of the United States.

For FEMA-funded projects such as: construction, demolition, dredging, filling, or excavation in or near water, including small streams, tributaries, lakes, ponds, stock tanks, construction and mining pits, and wetlands, an Applicant needs to ensure that all consultation and permitting requirements are met. This may be as simple as a phone call to a regulatory agency to determine no permit is needed, or the Applicant may be required to obtain and comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hydraulic Project Approvals, WA Department of Ecology Shoreline Management permits, and/or Section 401 Water Quality Certifications from the WA Department of Ecology.

If the project for funding involves in-water work or work within 200 feet of a water body, the Applicant should contact the appropriate local, State, and Federal regulatory agencies and comply with their requirements. There are many guidelines and rules protecting surface water from contamination. The regulatory agencies can tell the Applicant when permits are needed.

❖ *JOINT AQUATIC RESOURCES PERMIT APPLICATION (JARPA)*

To apply for all your permits in **one** application, the easiest way is to file a Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) and send this one completed application to the appropriate agencies. Be sure to check the box on the application for each permit that may be needed. NOTE: An original copy with signature is required for each permit requested.

It is the responsibility of the Applicant or person performing the work to send a copy of the JARPA with original signature(s) to each of the agencies that may require a permit. The Applicant should complete the JARPA application and submit it to USACE, WDFW, **and** WDOE's Federal Permits Coordinator, P. O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600. **Obtaining permits is the responsibility of the Applicant or person performing the work and must be done prior to initiating any site activity, with the exception of emergency actions that address immediate threats to life or property.** The Applicant should document all agencies contacted and their response; even if no permits or actions are required.

To determine what permits are needed for a project, contact the Governor's Office of Regulatory Assistance, housed at the Washington State Department of Ecology (see page 3). This is the first stop in the permitting process for any project that may involve work within 200 feet of a water body—including wetlands. They have staff available to assist Applicants in navigating their way through the multiple permit requirements, and filling out a JARPA. The Applicant shall provide a copy of their JARPA to the FEMA and State Public Assistance Coordinators.

The JARPA and permitting websites are:

http://www.ora.wa.gov/resources/permitting.asp

http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/

http://www.epermitting.wa.gov/site/alias__resourcecenter/jarpa_jarpa_form/9984/jarpa_form.aspx

❖ *U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE) PERMIT ASSISTANCE*

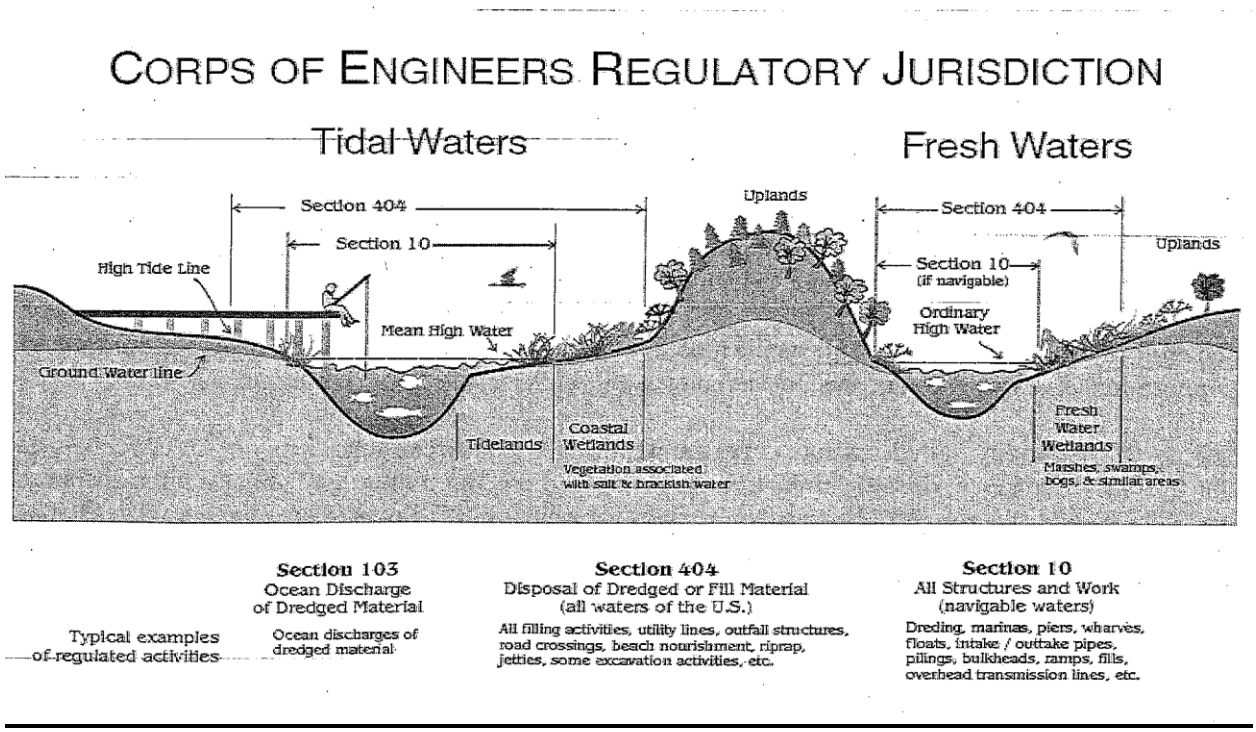
USACE permit assistance is available on the following website: www.nws.usace.army.mil. Continue accessing permit information by:

1) Click on "Regulatory" on the left column
2) Click on "Permits"
3) Observe links at far left

Exhibit A, below, illustrates the regulatory jurisdiction boundaries for USACE permits.

A list of USACE Area Managers by County is provided in Appendix A.

EXHIBIT A



- ***FLOODPLAINS***

Any action funded by FEMA that may affect a floodplain must be reviewed for compliance with federal Executive Order (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management) and must follow an eight-step process, including public notification. Actions exempt from this Executive Order are:

1) Emergency protective measures
2) Debris removal (but not disposal)
3) Repairs or replacements to damaged structures under $5,000

A full copy of EO 11988 may be found at: http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/ehplaws/attachments-laws/eo11988.txt.

FEMA has adopted regulations to comply with EO 11988 in 44 CFR Part 9: Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands.

Failure to follow specific guidelines may disqualify projects from federal funding. **For information about working in a floodplain, contact your local City or County Floodplain Administrator.**

Additional assistance may be obtained from the Washington Department of Ecology, (360) 407-6796.

For information on FEMA's flood insurance program and floodplain management of your facilities:

http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/floodplain/index.shtm

http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/floodplain/publications.shtm

- ***WETLANDS***

For any project FEMA is anticipating providing grant funding for, they are required to consider alternatives to wetland sites and limit potential damage is an activity affecting a wetland cannot be avoided under Executive Order (EO) 11990. The purpose of EO 11990 is to "minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands". FEMA's Regulations at 44 CFR Part 9: Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands implement this EO and is located at: http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title44/44cfr9_main_02.tpl.

The procedures require the determination of whether or not the proposed project will be in or will affect wetlands. If so, a wetlands assessment must be prepared that describes the alternatives considered. The procedures include a requirement for public review of assessments. The evaluation process follows the same 8 steps as for EO 11988, Floodplain Management.

To further expedite FEMA's review of the impacts on Wetlands in a project area, any available information as noted below should be provided to either your FEMA or State Public Assistance Coordinators:

- Detailed maps (e.g., USACE, USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Maps, etc.) defining wetland boundaries within the project area.
- Studies and reports (e.g., wetland survey maps and reports, flood elevations and velocities, etc.) documenting the project scope as related to the occupancy and modification of wetlands including direct and indirect effects.
- Documentation of compliance and consistency with federal, state, tribal, county and local floodplain management programs and plans.
- Documentation of any Public Notices or public meetings.
- Documentation of coordination with other agencies (e.g., USACE, NRCS, NFIP, State and Local Floodplain Managers, etc.) including studies and reports and recommendations.

- ***NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEMS (NPDES) AND MUNICIPAL STORMWATER PERMITS***

Urban areas that collect stormwater runoff in municipal separate storm sewers and discharge it to surface waters are required to have a permit under the federal Clean Water Act. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stormwater regulations established two phases (Phase I and Phase II) for the municipal stormwater permit program. The Department of Ecology develops and administers National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) municipal stormwater permits in Washington State.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste Discharge General Permits cover discharges from municipal separate storm sewers. Phase I of the municipal stormwater program went into effect in 1990 and apply to municipalities with populations of more than 100,000.

The Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit rule extends the coverage of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program to certain "small" municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4s). Ecology issued two Phase II permits: one for Eastern Washington and one for Western Washington.

A number of Washington cities and counties have adopted storm water management programs pursuant to State and Federal law. These permits authorize the city or county to design and operate a separate storm sewer system. These permits are required by Federal law and are issued by the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE).

Washington State's Storm Water Management Program addresses new development and re-development. The design and re-development of storm water systems (e.g., road ditches, culverts, and storm water retention facilities) damaged by a disaster. These should comply with permit conditions and applicable technical design

requirements, as required by eastern or western Washington technical design manuals. Additional information is available at WDOE website under Municipal Stormwater Permits:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/index.html

The WDOE contacts for municipal stormwater permits are found on the WDOE website at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/municontacts.html.

VII. WASHINGTON COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (CZM) PROGRAM

Washington Department of Ecology administers the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). The program applies to all of the state's fifteen coastal counties as well as activities outside those counties, which may impact Washington's coastal resources. Most (but not all) activities and development outside the coastal zone are presumed to NOT impact coastal resources.

In brief, any public federal project licensed or permitted by a federal agency, or private project licensed or permitted by a federal agency, or carried out with a federal grant, MUST be determined to be consistent with the state's CZM program. The determination process, known as "federal consistency", allows the public, local governments, tribes, and state agencies to review federal actions likely to affect Washington's coastal resources or uses.

There are three categories of activities which trigger a "federal consistency" review:

1) activities undertaken by a federal agency,
2) activities which require federal approval, and
3) activities which use federal funding.

Each of these activities has different federal consistency requirements. The WDOE has issued a letter determining *repair to structures to pre-disaster condition do not need individual review; provided that the projects do not include shoreline, beach dock/repair, rip rap in the nearshore/riverbank projects*. If your project does not meet this exemption and you anticipate a project which will require federal approval and/or federal funding, then a CZM certificate must be completed and filed. It is the responsibility of the Applicant or the person performing the work to send a copy of the consistency certification form to the USACE, WDFW, and WDOE as part of the JARPA package. FEMA cannot fund a project unless consistency has been obtained by the applicant. The one page Consistency Certification form can be found at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/ecy070130.pdf.

Applicants shall provide a copy of their Consistency Determination to FEMA or State Public Assistance Coordinators.

Additional information can be obtained from WDOE and FEMA websites and from Ecology representatives:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/czm/prgm.html

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/czm/fed-consist.html

http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/ehplaws/czma.shtm

The Washington Department of Ecology Federal Consistency Coordinator may be reached at (360) 407-6068.

VIII. NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (NHPA)

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires FEMA to review the effects of demolition, repair, reconstruction and relocation on historic properties within the disaster area. Historic property is any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This term includes properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance. Many properties are not on the National Register, but may be eligible for listing and are afforded the same review under NHPA. A copy of the NHPA may be downloaded at National Historic Preservation Act.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires FEMA to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and to solicit input from interested parties (like special interest groups) on projects prior to providing federal funding. Any structure receiving federal assistance that is 50 years or older or otherwise has specific historical, cultural, or architectural significance must be reviewed under Section 106 **before** conducting any demolition, repair, reconstruction or relocation activity.

FEMA has entered into a Programmatic Agreement with the SHPO. The Programmatic Agreement lists activities that do not need a full review under Section 106. Often repair or reconstruction to the pre-disaster condition may meet the criteria for an expedited review and may require specific materials and craftsmanship for restoration. The FEMA Environmental/Historic Preservation Specialists will advise the Public Assistance Coordinators of those expedited processes. For more information on historic and cultural preservation after a disaster declaration, contact a member of the Environmental/Historic Preservation Team.

❖ *STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS*

To expedite review by the SHPO for projects involving historic and potentially historic structures (i.e., buildings, bridges, or other structures), please provide the following information for inclusion in the Project Worksheet:

- Describe the property/structure(s), age, exact location and address, (including GPS coordinates, if possible). Also include, if known, current and past use.
- Include clear hard copy or digital photographs (no photocopies, please) of all sides of the structure. See Appendix B, How to Photograph Historic Structures.

❖ *RELOCATION AND NEW CONSTRUCTION (ARCHEOLOGICAL CONCERNS)*

Before beginning any project involving ground disturbance, such as leveling or digging utility trenches, the SHPO must review the area for archaeological concerns. Projects needing review include road realignment, utility relocation, material borrow pit construction, or new debris disposal sites. Archaeological concerns may not be immediately apparent to the average person, and care must be taken not to disturb sites containing clues to our history. Archaeological materials may include buried human remains, Native American campsites, stone tools, abandoned industrial facilities (factories or mines), historic house foundations, wells, outhouse pits, and trash scatters. **Failure to take appropriate care may disqualify projects from federal funding.**

The following must be submitted to the SHPO through FEMA prior to beginning any project on **previously undisturbed ground**:

- An accurate map of the project area with its boundary clearly indicated (the SHPO prefers a USGS topographic quad sheet, whenever available). For USGS topographic maps: http://egsc.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/booklets/usgsmaps/usgsmaps.html.
- A brief description of all proposed work, including depth, to determine subsurface impacts.

PLEASE CEASE WORK IMMEDIATELY AND CALL THE SHPO IF ANY BURIED CULTURAL MATERIALS SUCH AS WELLS, CISTERNS, FOUNDATIONS, BASEMENTS, PREHISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN ARTIFACTS, OR HUMAN BURIALS ARE ENCOUNTERED.

Additional information may be obtained from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

- Dr. Allyson Brooks
  State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
  Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
  (360) 586-3066
  Allyson.Brooks@dahp.wa.gov

- Rob Whitlam, PhD
  State Archaeologist (subsurface)
  Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
  (360) 586-3080
  Rob.Whitlam@dahp.wa.gov

- Russell Holter
  Preservation Design Reviewer
  Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
  (360) 586-3533
  Russell.Holter@dahp.wa.gov

❖ ***CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM***

Washington State's Certified Local Government (CLG) Program helps local governments to actively participate in preserving Washington's irreplaceable historic and cultural resources as assets for the future. Responsibilities of a CLG include maintaining a historic preservation commission, surveying local historic properties, enforcing state or local preservation laws, reviewing National Register Nominations, and providing for public participation. An Applicant's request for funding assistance to repair or reconstruct damaged facilities needs to be coordinated with a CLG, when applicable. Documentation of this coordination effort should be supplied to a FEMA Public Assistance representative for inclusion in the project file. Please see the following website for a list of Certified Local Government programs in Washington State: http://www.dahp.wa.gov/clg-program-participants

❖ ***CULTURAL AND TRIBAL RESOURCES***

The Northwest has a rich cultural resource environment and careful coordination and consultation with the Northwest Tribes may be required. In accordance with the NHPA and government-to-government agreements with Indian tribes, FEMA must consult with appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) or designated tribal representatives. FEMA will coordinate when a proposed project repair or recovery action may affect traditional cultural properties or other significant cultural resources. If the Applicant has coordinated with tribal governments regarding repair and recovery actions, the Applicant should provide documentation of this coordination to a FEMA Public Assistance representative for inclusion in the project file. FEMA will review this documentation for sufficiency. If additional coordination is needed, FEMA will coordinate with the tribal governments and the Applicant.

IX. DEBRIS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Disposal of debris and demolition waste is a major concern following any natural or manmade disaster. Debris may come in many forms: downed trees, damaged buildings, and building materials. There may also be wastes that are hazardous. Washington Department of Ecology oversees and regulates debris and hazardous waste management in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Local air quality authorities and fire departments assist in ensuring compliance with all local, State, and Federal laws. Sediment, gravel and woody debris may accumulate in streams and rivers. Removal of debris within the OHWL may require consultation and permits from Federal, State and Local agencies. Please make emergency contact with these agencies prior to removing debris within the OWHL. Seeking guidance is recommended when evaluating waste disposal alternatives, because hazards may not be immediately visible, and safe disposal options may not be clear. In some cases, solid or hazardous waste emergency permits may be required. In order to be eligible for federal reimbursement, Applicants who have chosen disposal options that include burning, burying, or stockpiling must document compliance with applicable local, State, and Federal laws.

❖ *GENERAL DEBRIS REMOVAL*

Applicants who have chosen to transport all debris directly to an approved landfill or other approved disposal facility (dependent on waste type) are **not** exempt from the requirement that debris be separated into waste categories mandated by the facility. **Documentation requirements** for the various disposal methods are available from Washington Department of Ecology, Regional Offices:

Northwest Regional Office:
Peter Christiansen, (425) 649-7076 or Email: pchr461@ecy.wa.gov

Southwest Regional Office:
Peter Lyon, (360) 407-6381 or Email: plyo461@ecy.wa.gov

Central Regional Office:
Darlene Frye, (509) 457-7123 or Email: dfry461@ecy.wa.gov

Eastern Regional Office:
Wayne Krafft, (509) 329-3438 or Email: akra461@ecy.wa.gov

Appendix D identifies the Counties within each region and additional Region contacts.

For FEMA funding, Applicants will need to provide information on where the debris was disposed at and whether the location was permitted to accept the type of debris the Applicant disposed.

❖ *BURNING PERMITS*

The Regional Air Quality Authorities, local fire departments, local fire warden and WA Department of Ecology discourage open burning as a primary disposal technique. Local, County, and State laws ban certain types of material from open burning. Those prohibited materials include garbage, rubber products, asphalt, petroleum products, plastics, dead animals, paper treated wood, metal, cardboard, construction debris, and any substance which, when burned, releases toxic emissions, dense smoke, or obnoxious odors (natural vegetation excluded). For burning disaster-related woody debris, many local jurisdictions have banned outdoor burning while others have made special provisions. The best contacts for questions or permits and for more information are local fire departments, fire wardens, Local Clean Air Agencies or the WA Department of Ecology: Northwest Region, Doug Brown, (425) 649-7082, dbro461@ecy.wa.gov or Central Region, WDOE (509) 575-2490.

❖ *HAZARDOUS MATERIALS*

Emergencies and disasters have the potential to produce a wide variety of hazardous waste materials and situations. Examples of hazardous materials may include PCBs (polychlorinated Biphenyls), propane cylinders, discarded paints and solvents, cleaning chemicals, containers of pesticides, lead acid batteries, used oil filters and motor oil, and items containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) or asbestos. Proper care must be taken in handling and disposing of suspected hazardous or toxic waste. Applicants are responsible to follow and document the handling, management and disposal of hazardous or toxic materials. Applicants are required to provide this documentation to either the FEMA or State Public Assistance Coordinator, if the work is completed or partially completed. Failure to provide the appropriate documentation may disqualify projects from Federal funding. For more information, guidance and regulations contact your local health department or solid waste management department. Additional information can be found at the following websites:

Department of Ecology Local Contacts: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/contact/othercontacts.html

Department of Ecology Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction Program:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/managewaste.html

Twenty-four (24) Hour EPA Emergency Hotline:

EPA, Region 10 -- 1-800-424-4372 or 1-206-553-4973

To report spills: 1-800-424-8802 EPA

Twenty-four (24) Hour WDOE Emergency Spill Hotline: 1-800-645-7911

According to Washington state law, all hazardous material and oil spills must be reported immediately by the spiller. Full reporting requirements may be found at the following website:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm

- **Asbestos**

The Washington Department of Ecology and the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Washington Department of Health, require notification prior to demolition or renovation to control emissions of particulate asbestos to outside air. Each agency requires procedures to reduce dispersal of asbestos during removal and transport of debris to a disposal site. Additionally, they request that any asbestos-containing materials (ACM) not be burned but separated for disposal in an approved landfill. It is anticipated that only small amounts of ACM will be present in residential dwellings. The primary source of ACM will be from commercial and industrial buildings in the following forms:

- Thermal, fireproofing and acoustical insulation materials (insulation for boilers, pipes, incinerators, autoclaves, furnaces, cooling towers)
- Transite™, an asbestos-cement product usually found in large gray sheets and in siding
- Resilient floor tiles
- Roofing felt

Special care should be taken in the removal of these types of debris from commercial establishments that manufacture, sell or install ACM. Regulatory authority for asbestos has been delegated to local air pollution control authorities or agencies. Each authority or agency has jurisdiction over one or multiple counties.

The basic requirements for repairing a facility suspected to have asbestos are:

- Asbestos survey is required.

- Survey must be performed by a **currently** certified AHERA (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act) building inspector.
- Public notification is required with an asbestos survey.
- Work areas found to contain asbestos must be posted so that short-time visitors to the area or people passing by are notified of the asbestos hazard.
- Notice of intent must be submitted to the appropriate clean air authority or agency before beginning any work on an asbestos project.
- Removed material must be handled properly and taken to a certified disposal site.

Additional information can be obtained from local building permit authorities or the following:

For a list of Certified Asbestos Abatement Contractors and Asbestos information:

http://www.lni.wa.gov/WISHA/p-ts/Asbestos/asbestoscontractors.pdf

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/demodebris/pages2/asbsummary.html

http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asbestos.html

David C. Johnson
WA Department of Labor & Industry
(360) 902-5514
joda235@lni.wa.gov

For questions related to schools or homes:

Office of Environmental Health, Safety, and Toxicology
PO Box 47825, Olympia, WA 98504-7825
Phone: 360-236-3385 or 360-236-3184
Toll Free: 1-888-586-9427 or 1-877-485-7316

http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/ts/IAQ/default.HTM#asbestos

Wallace Reid, Regional Asbestos Coordinator, EPA, Region 10
(206) 553-6389
Email reid.wallace@epa.gov

http://www.epa.gov/asbestos/pubs/ashome.html

- **Mold**

Cleaning and disposing of mold is not regulated, however, there are guidelines and recommendations for addressing mold problems. Note websites below and contacts at local clean air agencies identified below for specific counties.

http://www.epa.gov/mold/moldguide.html

http://www.epa.gov/mold/moldresources.html

http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/ts/IAQ/got_mold.html

Local Clean Air Agencies

For questions pertaining to General Air Pollution, Asbestos, Burning, and Mold contact:

Agency Name	Counties Covered	Telephone	Website
Benton Clean Air Agency	Benton	(509) 783-1304	http://www.bcaa.net
Northwest Clean Air Agency	Whatcom, Island, Skagit	(360) 428-1617 (800) 622-4627	http://www.pscleanair.org/
Olympic Region Clean Air Agency	Thurston, Mason, Pacific, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Clallam	(360) 539-7610 (800) 422-5623	http://www.orcaa.org
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	King, Snohomish, Pierce, Kitsap	(206) 343-8800 (800) 595-4341	http://pscleanair.org
Southwest Clean Air Agency	Lewis, Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum	(360) 574-3058 (800) 633-0709	http://www.swcleanair.org/
Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency	Spokane	(509) 477-4727	http://www.spokanecleanair.org/
Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency	Yakima	(509) 834-2050 (800) 540-6950	http://www.co.yakima.wa.us/cleanair/

- Tribes have authority over air quality within the boundaries of their lands.

If you do not see your counties listed above, or for more information, see a map of county air quality jurisdictions and contact information at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/air/PDFS/local_map.pdf.

APPENDIX A

USACE AREA MANAGERS

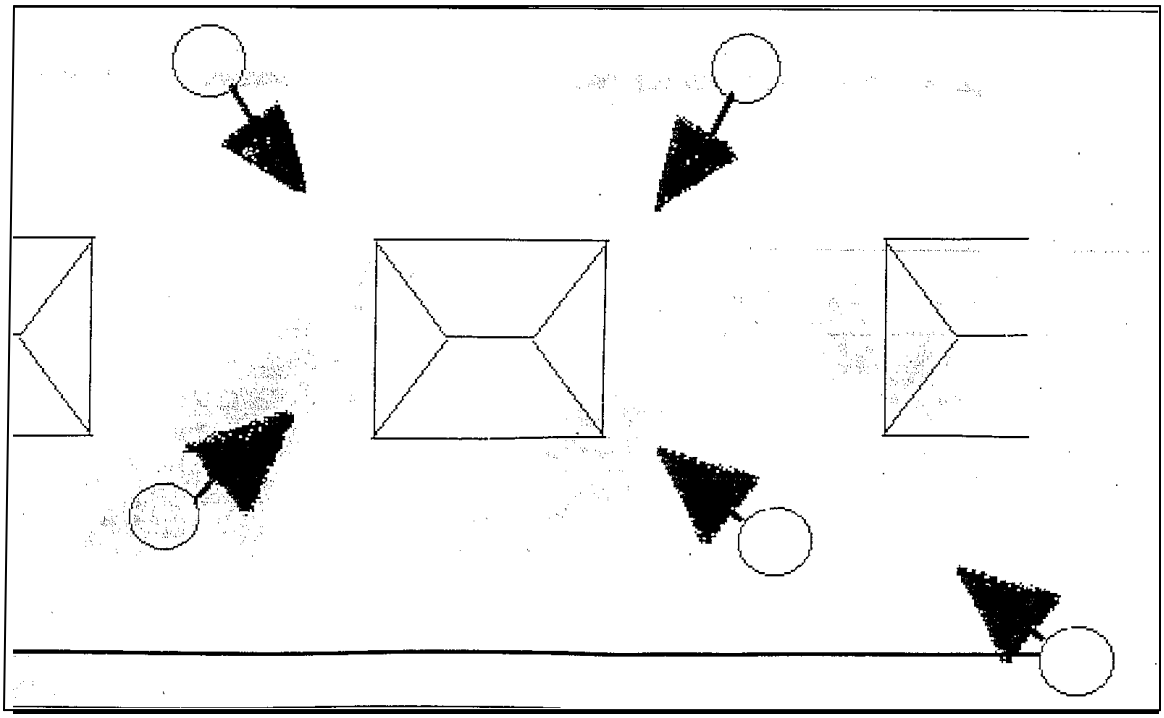
County	Name	Telephone Number	Email Address
Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	Tim Erkel	(509) 238-4570	Tim.R.Erkel@usace.army.mil
Chelan, Douglas	Jo Gardiner	(206) 764-6878	Joanne.L.Gardiner@usace.army.mil
Clallam	Pam Sanguinetti Olivia Romano	(206) 764-6904 (206) 764-6960	Pamela.Sanguinetti@usace.army.mil Olivia.H.Romano@usace.army.mil
Clark, Klickitat, Skamania	Steve Manlow Peter Olmstead	(360) 694-1171 (360) 750-9046	Steven.W.Manlow@usace.army.mil Peter.Olmstead@usace.army.mil
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum	Danette Guy	(360) 906-7274	Danette.L.Guy@usace.army.mil
Grant	Tim Erkel Jerry Gregory	(509) 238-4570 (206) 764-6665	Tim.R.Erkel@usace.army.mil Jerald.J.Gregory@usace.army.mil
Grays Harbor	Ron Wilcox	(206) 766-6439	Ronald.J.Wilcox@usace.army.mil
Island	Catherine Blackwell	(206) 764-3273	Catherine.Blackwell@usace.army.mil
Jefferson, Kitsap	Jess Jordan	(206) 439-4536	dale.j.jordan@usace.army.mil
King – see map for Manager Assignment:	North: Sue Powell Central: Sue Powell West: Jacalen Printz	(206) 764-5527 (206) 764-5527 (206) 764-6901	Susan.M.Powell@usace.army.mil Jacalen.M.Printz@usace.army.mil
MAP REG PM Assignments King Co: 2012	South-Southeast : Lori Lull	(206) 766-6438	Lori.C.Lull@usace.army.mil
Kittitas, Yakima	Karen Urelius	(206) 764-3482	Karen.M.Urelius@usace.army.mil
Lewis	Jerry Gregory	(509) 238-6665	Jerald.J.Gregory@usace.army.mil
Mason	Darren Habel	(206) 764-6883	Darren.Habel@usace.army.mil
Okanogan	Dave Martin	(206)764-6848	Dave.Martin@usace.army.mil
Pacific, Thurston	Ron Wilcox Darren Habel	(206) 766-6439 (206) 764-6883	Ronald.J.Wilcox@usace.army.mil Darren.Habel@usace.army.mil
Pierce	Dave Shaeffer	(206) 764-6071	Dave.Shaefer@usace.army.mil
San Juan	Sue Powell	(206) 764-5527	Susan.M.Powell@usace.army.mil
Skagit, Whatcom	Randel Perry Erin Legge	(360) 734-3119 (206) 764-6695	Randel.J.Perry@usace.army.mil Erin.L.Legge@usace.army.mil
Snohomish	Jonathan Smith Erin Legge	(206) 764-6910 (206) 764-6695	Jonathan.Smith@usace.army.mil Erin.L.Legge@usace.army.mil

APPENDIX B

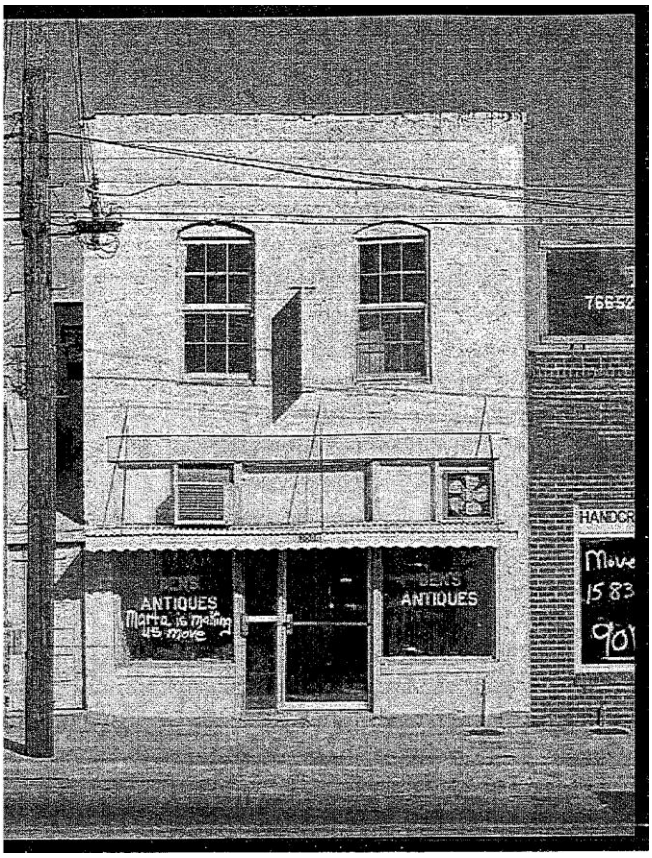
HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW

Photographs submitted for historic preservation review should be clear and discernible. Please use the following guidelines:

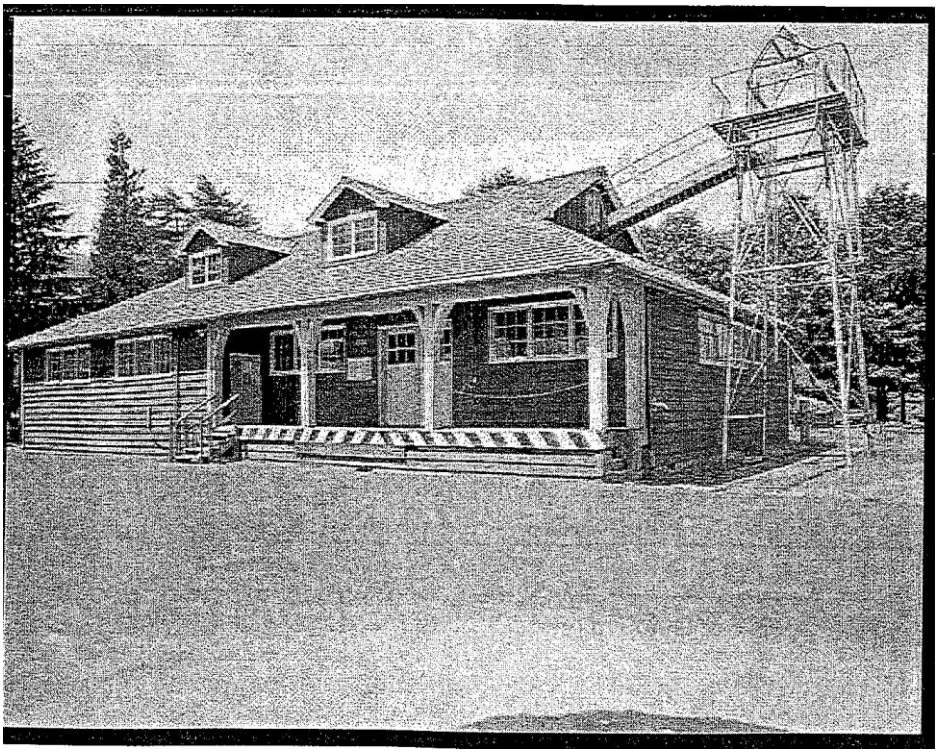
- When using a digital camera, the camera should be set to a resolution of 640 x 480 dpi or greater (no 'thumbnail' size images please);
- When using an analog camera, use color 35 mm format film. No Polaroid instant film, which produces images lacking depth and adequate definition of details. Also 35 mm format film is available in a wide range of film speeds but 200 or 400 ASA (ISO) film will handle most situations. In situations involving low light conditions (such as interiors) and cameras without a flash attachment and tripod, it is advisable to use a 400 or 800 speed film;
- When possible, avoid aiming camera directly toward the sun;
- In harsh lighting conditions, such as mid-day sun, try to avoid taking photographs that include portions of buildings showing both bright-lit and dark-lit areas (such as areas below overhangs and porches);
- When vegetation or other obstacles obstruct your view, it may be necessary to shoot more photographs in order to record the overall appearance of the building or structure;
- A minimum of 5 photos should be taken of each building: 1 photo of each façade so that both the entire wall and the extent of the roof line appear in the image—and 1 "streetscape" or contextual view showing the building and its neighbors. Where possible, please take each of the 5 photos at an oblique angle as shown in the site diagram below, but don't be afraid to shoot at any other angle to get the best shot:



Examples can be found on the next page. For questions call: (360) 586-3088.



Example of front view



Example of an angled view

APPENDIX C

EMERGENCY CONTACTS:

WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife: _____ Phone No. _____

Email: _____

WA Dept of Ecology: _____ Phone No. _____

Email: _____

USACE Point of Contact: _____ Phone No. _____

Email: _____

NMFS Point of Contact: _____ Phone No. _____

Email: _____

USFWS Point of Contact: _____ Phone No. _____

Email: _____

Environmental Permit Contact Log - Project							
Date	**Agency**	**Person Contacted**	**Issues Discussed**	**Resolution / Determination**	**Permit Needed**	**Application Filed**	**Permit Issued**

APPENDIX D
Washington Department of Ecology Regional Offices and Contacts:

Northwest Regional Office: Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom Counties

Air Quality	Nick Roach	425-649-7082
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	Julie Sellick	425-649-7053
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	Geoff Tallent	425-649-7096
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance	Peter Christiansen	425-649-7076
Spills	Howard Zorzi	425-649-7130
Toxics Cleanup	Bob Warren	425-649-7054
Water Resources	Jacque Klug	425-649-7270
Water Quality	Kevin Fitzpatrick	425-649-7033

Southwest Regional Office: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum Counties

Air Quality	Phyllis Baas	360-407-6822
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	Ava Edmonson	360-407-6337
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	Paula Ehlers	360-407-0271
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance	Peter Lyon	360-407-6381
Spills	Jim Sachet	360-407-6328
Toxics Cleanup	Rebecca Lawson	360-407-6241
Water Resources	Mike Gallagher	360-407-6058
Water Quality	Bob Bergquist	360-407-6271

Central Regional Office: Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan and Yakima Counties

Air Quality	Susan Billings	509-575-2486
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	Brian Dick	509-454-7659
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	Jeff Lewis	509-574-3992
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance	Darlene Frye	509-457-7123
Spills	Mark Layman	509-454-7829
Toxics Cleanup	Valerie Bound	509-454-7886
Water Quality	Charlie McKinney	509-457-7107
Water Resources	Mark Kemner	509-454-4258

Eastern Regional Office: Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla and Whitman Counties

Air Quality	Karen Wood	509-329-3469
Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction	Lisa Brown	509-329-3409
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance	Sara Hunt	509-329-3561
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance	Wayne Krafft	509-329-3438
Spills	Mark Stephens	509-329-3512
Toxics Cleanup	Mike Hibbler	509-329-3568
Water Resources	Keith Stoffel	509-329-3464
Water Quality	Jim Bellatty	509-329-3534