

1	DIVISION 412
2	FISH PASSAGE
3	<u>635-412-0001</u>
4	Purpose of the Fish Passage Policy
5	(1) The purpose of these rules is to further clarify and implement the State's fish passage statutes (ORS
6	509.580 through 509.910) and the Department's Climate and Ocean Change Policy (OAR 635–900–0001
7	through 635-900-0020) through the application of consistent standards.
8	(2) It is the policy of the State of Oregon to provide for upstream and downstream passage of native
9	migratory fish at artificial obstructions.
10	(3) Changes in Oregon's future climate make fish passage even more critical, and a lack of fish passage
11	within watersheds may threaten the existence of some native migratory fish species.
12	(4) It is therefore the intent of these rules to promote fish passage while recognizing cooperation and
13	collaboration between public and private entities are necessary to accomplish the policy goal of providing
14	fish passage for native migratory fish and to achieve the enhancement and restoration of Oregon's native
15	migratory fish populations, as envisioned by the Oregon Plan (ORS 541.898).
16	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.138, ORS 509.585
17	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 496.012, ORS 509.585
18	
19	635-412-0005
20	Definitions
21	(1) For the purposes of OAR 635-412-0010 through 635-412-00[40] <u>65</u> the following definitions shall apply.
22	(2) "Abandonment" means to surrender, decommission, no longer use for an authorized purpose, or give
23	up control.
24	(3) "Active channel width" means the naturally occurring cumulative stream width(s) between the ordinary high
25	water lines, or at the channel bankfull elevation if the ordinary high water lines are indeterminate.
26	([3] <u>4</u>) "Artificial obstruction" means any dam, diversion, dike, berm, levee, tide or flood gate, road, culvert or other
27	human-made device placed in the waters of this state that precludes or prevents the migration of native migratory
28	fish. Preventing the migration of native migratory fish includes causing a significant delay in the time taken
29	for passage of native migratory fish.
30	([4] <u>5</u>) "Attraction flow" means [the flow] water that [emanates] flows from or near a fishway entrance in sufficient
31	quantity, velocity, and location to attract fish as they migrate upstream [migrants -]into the fishway, which can
32	consist of gravity flow from the fish ladder and auxiliary water system flow added in or near the [lower-
33	ladder]fishway entrance.
34	([ə͡] <u>6</u>) "Bankfull elevation" means the point on a stream bank at which overflow into a floodplain begins.
35	([6] <u>7</u>) "Bed" or "bed and banks" means the physical container of the waters of this state, bounded on freshwater
36	bodies by the ordinary high water line or bankfull stage, and on bays and estuaries by the limits of the highest
37	measured tide.



38	([7] <u>8</u>) "Channel" means [a] <u>that portion of a natural (perennial or intermittent)</u> waterway that periodically or
39	continuously contains moving waters of this state and has a definite bed and banks that serve to confine the water.
40	([8] 9) "Commission" means the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission.
41	([9] 10) "Construction" <u>with respect to artificial obstructions subject to these rules,</u> means:
42	(a) Original construction;
43	(b) Major replacement, which includes:
44	(A) [f] F or existing dams and diversions, [excavation or replacement of 30 percent by structure
45	volume of the dam, including periodic or seasonal replacements, unless]either a single or
46	cumulative:
47	(i) Excavation or replacement of 30 percent by structure volume;
48	(ii) Repairs, patches, or modifications to over 30 percent of the area of the upstream,
49	downstream, or top face of the dam (measured above the natural ground gradeline
50	that is used to impound water); or
51	(iii) Repairs, patches, or modifications different than the original configuration and
52	that reduce, as determined by the Department, the adequacy of fish passage
53	including periodic or seasonal replacements, unless [O]only checkboards are
54	replaced[;], or in the case of existing seasonal dams or diversions, the artificial
55	obstruction is in compliance with a water right(s), other regulatory requirements,
56	and the artificial obstruction maintains an open channel connection with adequate
57	water flow and depth conditions that meet OAR 635-412-0035 (2) when instream
58	water is available and between the fish passage design streamflow range.
59	[(ii) Fish passage approval has already been obtained in writing from the Department for
60	expected replacement.]
61	(B) For existing tide gates and flood gates, either a single or cumulative:
62	(i) [Cumulative r]R eplacement of over 50 percent of the gate material <u>, including hinges</u>
63	and the gate itself if detached;[-or]
64	(ii) [Cumulative r] R emoval, fill, replacement, or addition of over 50 percent of the structure
65	supporting the gate, excluding road-stream crossing structures[-] ; or
66	(iii) Replacements, repairs, patches, or modifications different than the original
67	<u>configuration and that reduce the adequacy of fish passage, as determined by the</u>
68	Department.
69	(C) For existing dikes, berms, levees, roads, culverts, bridges, or other artificial obstructions that
70	segment estuaries, floodplains, or wetlands <u>, either a single or cumulative</u> :
71	(i) <u>Activity or</u> [A] <u>a</u> ctivities defined under OAR 635-412-0005([9] 10)(d) in all locations
72	where current channels cross the artificial obstruction segmenting the estuary, floodplain,
73	or wetland; or



74	(ii) [The cumulative r]Removal , fill, replacement, or addition of over 50 percent by volume
75	of the existing material directly above an historic channel or historically-inundated area;
76	and
77	(D) For other <u>existing</u> artificial obstructions, the <u>single or</u> cumulative removal, fill, replacement, or
78	addition of over 50 percent of the [structure]device [comprising the artificial obstruction to native-
79	migratory fish migration]that impedes fish passage;
80	(c) Structural modifications that increase storage or diversion capacity; or
81	(d) [For purposes of culverts, installation or replacement of a roadbed or culvert, further defined-
82	as:]Installation or replacement of a roadbed, culvert, or bridge that includes any activity that:
83	[(A) Roadbed installation or replacement at culverts includes any activity that:]
84	([ɨ] A) Creates a road [which] or bridge that crosses a channel;
85	([ii]B) Widens a roadfill footprint within a channel; [or]
86	([iii] <u>C</u>) Fills or removes over 50 percent by volume of the existing roadbed material directly above a
87	culvert, except when this volume is exclusively composed of the top 1 foot of roadbed material[-]:
88	[(B) Culvert installation or replacement includes any activity that:]
89	([ɨ]D) Installs or constructs a new <u>road,</u> culvert, <u>bridge,</u> overflow pipe, apron, or wingwall within a
90	channel;
91	([ii] E) Extends existing culverts, aprons, or wingwalls within a channel, except one-time placements
92	of culvert ends which do not extend greater than 1 foot beyond the adjacent road footprint[-in place-
93	prior to August 2001];
94	([iiij] <u>F</u>) [Cumulatively through time m] <u>M</u> akes [significant]either single or cumulative repairs, [or-
95]patches, or modifications to over 50 percent of the linear length of a culvert;
96	(G) Makes either single or cumulative repairs, patches, or modifications to over 50 percent
97	of the structural volume of a bridge or its elements except when this volume is exclusively
98	composed of the traveling surface of a bridge deck;
99	([iv] H) Replaces any part of a culvert, except ends [which]<u>that</u> become misaligned<u>, detached,</u> or
100	eroded and [which-]are replaced to their original configuration;
101	([y]I) At any point along the linear length of a n existing culvert, reduces the entire inside perimeter
102	of the culvert; or
103	([vi] <u>J</u>) Makes replacements, repairs, patches, or modifications to an existing culvert <u>or bridge</u> that
104	are different than the original configuration and [which reduce any level of fish passage for native-
105	migratory fish with current access, as determined by the Department, to the culvert]reduce, as
106	determined by the Department, the adequacy of fish passage.
107	NOTE: see Department Memorandum for clarification of fish passage triggers and guidelines for bridges.
108	(1[θ] 1) "Dam" means a structure, or group of structures with different functions, spanning or partially-spanning a
109	stream in one location in order to pool water, facilitate the diversion of water, or raise the water surface elevation.
110	(1[4] <u>2</u>) "Department" means the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

111 (1[2]3) "Director" means the Director of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.



112 (1[3]4) "Design streamflow range" means the range of flows within a stream, [bracketed by]between the Low Fish 113 Passage Design Flow and the High Fish Passage Design Flow, for which a fishway or other structure shall 114 provide fish passage. 115 (1[4]5) "Emergency" means unforeseen circumstances materially related to or affected by an artificial obstruction 116 that, because of adverse impacts to a population of native migratory fish, requires immediate action. 117 (1[5]6) "Estuary" means a body of water semi-enclosed by land and connected with the open ocean within which 118 salt water is usually diluted by fresh water derived from the land. "Estuary" includes all estuarine waters, tidelands, 119 tidal marshes and submerged lands extending upstream to the head of tidewater. However, for the purposes of 120 these rules, the Columbia River Estuary extends to the western edge of Puget Island. 121 (1[6]7) "Exclusion barrier" means a structure placed that prevents fish passage for the benefit of native migratory 122 fish. 123 (18) "Exemption" means not providing fish passage at an artificial obstruction when either mitigation in 124 lieu of providing fish passage through a waiver as defined in ORS 509.585(9)(a)(A) is authorized, an 125 artificial obstruction has been granted a legal waiver as defined in ORS 509.585(9)(a)(B), or a finding that 126 there is no appreciable benefit to providing fish passage at the artificial obstruction as defined in ORS 127 509.585(9)(a)(C). 128 (1[7]9) "Experimental fish passage structure" means a fish passage structure based on new ideas, new technology, 129 or unique, site-specific conditions determined by the Department to not be covered by existing fish passage criteria 130 but to have a reasonable possibility of providing fish passage. 131 ([18]20) "Fish passage" means the ability, by the weakest native migratory fish and life history stages determined 132 by the Department to require passage at the site, to move either volitionally or by trap collection and transport if 133 consistent with requirements of OAR 635-412-0035(6), with minimal stress, minimal delay, and without physical 134 or physiological injury upstream and downstream of an artificial obstruction. 135 ([19]21) "Fish passage structure" means any human-built structure that allows fish passage past an artificial 136 obstruction, including, but not limited to, fishways and road-stream crossing structures such as culverts and 137 bridges. 138 (2[0]2) "Fishway" means the set of human-built [and/]or operated facilities, structures, devices, and measures that 139 together constitute, are critical to the success of, and were created for the [sole]primary purpose of providing 140 upstream or downstream fish passage at artificial or natural obstructions which create a discontinuity between 141 upstream and downstream water or bed surface elevations. 142 (2[4]3) "Fishway entrance" means the component of a fishway that discharges attraction flow into the [tailrace-143 and waterway downstream of an artificial obstruction where upstream migrant fish enter the fishway. 144 (2[2]4) "Fishway pools" means discrete sections within a fishway separated by overflow weirs or non-overflow walls 145 that create incremental water surface elevation gains and dissipate energy. 146 (2[3]5) "Floodplain" means that portion of a river valley, adjacent to the channel, which is built of sediments 147 deposited during the present regimen of the stream and which is covered with water when the waterway overflows 148 its banks at flood stage. 149 [(24) "Forebay" means the water impounded immediately upstream of an artificial obstruction.]



- 150 (2[5]6) "Fundamental change in permit status" means a change in regulatory approval for the operation of an
- 151 artificial obstruction where the regulatory agency has discretion to impose additional conditions on the applicant,
- 152 including but not limited to licensing, relicensing, reauthorization or the granting of new water rights, but not
- including water right transfers or, routine maintenance permits unless the[y] action involves construction or
- abandonment of an artificial obstruction.
- 155 (2[6]7) "High fish passage design flow" means the mean daily average stream discharge that is exceeded 5 percent
- 156 of the time during the period when the Department determines native migratory fish require fish passage.
- 157 (2[7]8) "Historically" means [prior to]before 1859 (statehood).
- 158 (2[8]9) "Inflow" means surface movement of waters of this state from a lower ground surface elevation to a higher
- 159 ground surface elevation or away from the ocean.
- 160 ([29]30) "In-proximity" means within the same watershed or water basin, as defined by the Oregon Water
- 161 Resources Department, and having the highest likelihood of benefiting the native migratory fish populations, as
- 162 [defined]determined by the [Oregon-]Department[-of Fish and Wildlife], directly affected by an artificial obstruction.
- 163 (3[0]1) "Low fish passage design flow" means the mean daily average stream discharge that is exceeded 95
- 164 percent of the time, excluding days with no flow, during the period when the Department determines native
- 165 migratory fish require fish passage.
- 166 (3[4]2) "Mitigation" means alternatives to providing fish passage at an artificial obstruction that provide a net
- 167 <u>benefit to native migratory fish[as per ORS 509.585]</u>.
- 168 (3[2]3) "Native migratory fish" means naturally or hatchery produced native fish (as defined under OAR 635-007-

169 0501) indigenous (i.e., not introduced) to Oregon that migrate for their life cycle needs. These fish include all

- sub-species and life history patterns of the following species listed by scientific name in use as of 20[05]22.
- 171 Common names are provided for reference but are not intended to be a complete listing of common names, sub-
- 172 species, or life history patterns for each species.
- 173 (a) *Acipenser medirostris* Green [**S**]<u>s</u>turgeon;
- 174 (b) Acipenser transmontanus White [\$]<u>s</u>turgeon;
- 175 (c) *Amphistichus rhodoterus* Redtail surfperch;
- 176 (d) *Catostomus columbianus* Bridgelip sucker;
- 177 (e) [Catostomus luxatus/Deltistes luxatus Lost River sucker;
- 178 (f)-]Catostomus macrocheilus Largescale sucker;
- 179 ([<u>g]f</u>) Catostomus microps Modoc sucker;
- 180 ([h]g) Catostomus occidentalis Goose Lake sucker;
- 181 ([ɨ]<u>h</u>) Catostomus platyrhynchus Mountain sucker;
- 182 ([j]i) Catostomus rimiculus Klamath smallscale sucker;
- 183 ([**k**]**j**) *Catostomus snyderi* Klamath largescale sucker;
- 184 ([4]<u>k</u>) Catostomus tahoensis Tahoe sucker;
- 185 (I) Catostomus tsiltcoosensis Tyee sucker,
- 186 (m) *Catostomus warnerensis* Warner sucker;
- 187 (n) *Chasmistes brevirostris* Shortnose sucker;



188	(o) <i>Deltistes luxatus</i> Lost River sucker;
189	(p) Entosphenus folletti Northern California brook lamprey;
190	(q) <i>Entosphenus lethophagus</i> Pit-Klamath brook lamprey;
191	(r) Entosphenus minimus Miller Lake lamprey;
192	(s) Entosphenus similis Klamath River lamprey;
193	(t) Entosphenus tridentatus Pacific lamprey;
194	([θ] u) <i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i> — Surf smelt;
195	([₽]v) <i>Lampetra ayresi<mark>i</mark> — <mark>Western [</mark></i> ₽] <u>r</u> iver lamprey;
196	[(q) <i>Lampetra lethophaga</i> — Pit-Klamath lamprey;
197	(r) <i>Lampetra minima</i> — Miller Lake lamprey;
198	(s) Lampetra similes — Klamath River lamprey;
199	(t) Lampetra tridentate — Pacific lamprey;]
200	(w) Lampretra pacifica Pacific brook lamprey;
201	(x) Lampetra richardsoni Western brook lamprey;
202	([ʉ]ɣ) Oncorhynchus clarki <u>i</u> — C[oastal, Lahontan and West Slope c]utthroat trout;
203	(z) Oncorhynchus gorbuscha Pink salmon;
204	([+]<u>aa</u>) Oncorhynchus keta — Chum salmon;
205	([w]<u>bb</u>) Oncorhynchus kisutch — Coho salmon;
206	([x]cc) Oncorhynchus mykiss — Steelhead, Rainbow and Redband trout;
207	([y] dd) Oncorhynchus nerka — Sockeye/Kokanee salmon;
208	([z] ee) Oncorhynchus tshawytscha — Chinook salmon;
209	([aa]<u>ff</u>) Prosopium williamsoni — Mountain whitefish;
210	([bb] <u>gg</u>) Ptychocheilus oregonensis — Northern pikeminnow;
211	(hh) Ptychocheilus sp Siuslaw pikeminnow;
212	([cc] ii) <i>Ptychocheilus umpquae</i> — Umpqua pikeminnow;
213	([dd]jjj) Salvelinus confluentus — Bull trout;
214	([ee] kk) <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> — Longfin smelt;
215	([ff] <u>II</u>) <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> — Eulachon.
216	(3[3]4) "Net benefit" means an increase in the overall, in-proximity habitat quality or quantity that is biologically likely
217	to lead to an increased number of native migratory fish after a development action and any subsequent mitigation
218	measures have been completed.
219	(35) "No Appreciable Benefit to Providing Fish Passage" means, as determined by the Department using its
220	best professional judgement, fish habitat that would be made accessible, or more accessible, in the reach
221	upstream or downstream of the artificial obstruction, does not currently provide, and will not foreseeably
222	provide before a review occurs in seven years pursuant to ORS 509.585(9)(b), habitat of the type, duration,
223	frequency, quality, or quantity necessary to support one or more life history stages of the native migratory
224	fish that are present, or will foreseeably be present before a review occurs in seven years pursuant to ORS
225	509.585(9)(b), upstream or downstream of the artificial obstruction.



226	(3[4] <u>6</u>) "Ordinary high water line" (OHWL) means the line on the bank or shore to which the high water ordinarily
227	rises annually in season.
228	NOTE: See OAR 141-085-0010 for physical characteristics that can be used to determine the OHWL in the field.
229	(3[5] <u>7</u>) "Oregon Plan" means the guidance statement and framework described in ORS [541.405]541.898.
230	(3[6]8) "Over-crowding" means fish density within a pool's wetted volume is such that there is less than 0.25 cubic
231	feet of water per pound of fish for the maximum number of fish expected to be present within the pool at the same
232	time, as determined by the Department.
233	(3[7]9) "Road" means a cleared or built surface, and associated materials or measures for support and safety, used
234	for the purpose of motorized or non-motorized movement between different locations.
235	([38]40) "Roadfill footprint" means the area occupied by soil, aggregate, [and/]or other materials or structures
236	necessary to support a road, including, but not limited to, [appurtenant features such as]wing walls, retaining walls,
237	[ər]headwalls, bridge supports, abutments, piers, or scour protection countermeasures.
238	(41) "Roughened channel" means a fishway designed to provide fish passage which encompasses the
239	entire stream channel and may be over-steepened relative to the long-channel streambed profile, including
240	but not limited to nature-like rock, rock ramp, or engineered-streambed fishways.
241	([39] <u>42</u>) "Stream" means a body of running waters of this state moving over the surface of the land in a channel or
242	bed including stream types classified as perennial or intermittent and channelized or relocated streams.
243	(43) "Structure volume" means volumetric calculation of an existing dam or other artificial obstruction and
244	its elements or components.
245	(4[θ] <u>4</u>) "Sub-basin" means a 4th-field hydrologic unit as defined by the U.S. Geological Survey.
246	(4[4]5) "Tailrace" means the water immediately downstream of an instream structure discharging flow to a
247	receiving water body.
248	(4[2]6) "Temporary" means in place less than the in-water work period defined by the Department for a particular
249	location.
250	(4[3] <u>7</u>) "Trap" means the set of human-built [and/]or operated facilities, structures, devices, [and] <u>or</u> measures that
251	hold fish and prevent them from passing volitionally.
252	(48) "Trash rack" means a human built or placed measure used to prevent unwanted materials from
253	entering a fishway, culvert, bridge, water diversion or other structures.
254	(49) "Trigger" means any event or activity that qualifies as construction, abandonment, or a fundamental
255	change in permit status pursuant to Division 412 rules associated with or at any artificial obstruction that
256	requires an owner or operator of that artificial obstruction to provide fish passage or alternatives to fish
257	passage consistent with such rules. A trigger at one artificial obstruction physically connected to another
258	artificial obstruction requires passage be addressed at both connected structure(s).
259	([44] <u>50</u>) "Unforeseen circumstances" means:
260	(a) An event that causes an existing human-made structure in the waters of th[e]<u>is</u> state which provides
261	fish passage to become an artificial obstruction; or
262	(b) New fish population information indicating that an existing artificial obstruction is placing a local native
263	migratory fish population in jeopardy.



264	([4]5 <u>1)</u> "Volitionally" means with minimal delay and without being trapped, transferred, or handled by any person[,
265	unless specifically allowed under OAR 635-412-0035(6)].
266	(52) "Waiver" means a fish passage exemption specifically allowed under OAR 635-412-0025 (1)(a) or (b) if
267	the Commission or Department, as applicable, determines that alternatives to providing fish passage at an
268	artificial obstruction, as proposed by the owner or operator of the artificial obstruction, provides a net
269	benefit to native migratory fish.
270	([46]53) "Waters of this state" means natural waterways including all tidal and non-tidal bays, intermittent and
271	perennial streams, constantly flowing streams, lakes, wetlands and other bodies of water in this state, navigable
272	and non-navigable, including that portion of the Pacific Ocean that is within the boundaries of Oregon.
273	([47]54) "Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency
274	and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation
275	typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.
276	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.012
277	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 509.585, 509.590
278	
279	635-412-0010
280	Fish Passage Task Force
281	(1) The Fish Passage Task Force has nine members who are appointed by the Director.[-shall appoint nine-
282	members to constitute the Fish Passage Task Force.]
283	(2) Three members [shall-]represent interests subject to the obligation to install <u>fish</u> passage at facilities they install,
284	own or operate; three members [shall-]represent fishing, environmental or conservation interests, and three
285	members [shall] represent the general public.
286	(3) Members [shall-]serve four year terms[,] and [shall be]are eligible for reappointment[to the task force, except-
287	that the initial designation of members shall appoint members of each interest group to a three year, four year or
288	five year term to establish a staggered system of new appointments for each interest group's members].
289	(4) The Task Force shall:
290	(a) Serve as the public advisory committee and advise the Director, Department, and Commission
291	regarding rulemaking to implement the fish passage and [waiver]exemption requirements consistent with
292	applicable law;
293	(b) Prioritize projects from the statewide inventory of artificial [dams and]obstructions for purposes of
294	restoration and enforcement;
295	(c) Recommend to the Director <u>, Department,</u> and Commission appropriate levels of funding and special
296	conditions applicable to projects installing <u>fish p</u> assage or alternatives to <u>fish p</u> assage resulting in a net
297	benefit to native migratory fish;
298	(d) Select one of its members to serve as chair and one as vice chair[of the Task Force];
299	(e) Review and recommend to the <u>Department or Commission, as applicable,</u> which projects should be
300	exempt[, and changes to the list of projects exempt from passage requirements under section 8 of Section-
301	2 of HB 3002 (2001)];



302	(f) Report semiannually to the joint legislative committee created under ORS 171.551, or to the appropriate
303	interim legislative committee with responsibility for salmon restoration or species recovery, advising the
304	committee on matters related to fish passage;
305	(g) <u>After public</u> [R] <u>r</u> eview <u>and comment, review</u> applications for [waivers]exemptions of the fish passage
306	requirement, and advise the Commission or Department, as applicable, as to whether [alternative-
307	measures result in a net benefit to native migratory fish]an artificial obstruction should be deemed
308	exempt pursuant to ORS 509.585(9);
309	(h) Perform such other duties relating to fish passage as requested by the Director or Commission;
310	(i) The [ŧ] <u>T</u> ask [f] <u>F</u> orce shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by the chair or by a
311	majority of members[_of the task force].
312	(5) The Department's Fish Passage Coordinator [shall] serve <u>s</u> as staff for the [ŧ] <u>T</u> ask [ŧ] <u>F</u> orce.
313	(6) The chair of the Task Force [shall]conduct <u>s</u> the meetings of the [ŧ] <u>T</u> ask [f] <u>F</u> orce, serve <u>s</u> as the main contact
314	point between the Department [and]or Commission and the Task Force <u>,</u> and perform <u>s</u> [such]other duties as the
315	Task Force [shall] set <u>s</u> . The vice chair of the [ŧ] <u>T</u> ask [f] <u>F</u> orce shall serve as chair if the chair is unavailable to carry
316	out the <u>ir</u> duties[of chair].
317	(7) [Members of the]Task Force members may not receive compensation for services as a member of the Task
318	Force; however, in accordance with ORS 292.495, a member of the Task Force may receive reimbursement for
319	actual and necessary travel or other expenses incurred in the performance of official duties.
320	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.138, ORS 509.585
321	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 496.012, ORS 509.585
322	
323	635-412-0015
324	Prioritization
325	(1) The Department shall establish a list of priority artificial obstructions at which fish passage would provide
326	the greatest benefit to native migratory fish for restoration and enforcement purposes a list of priority artificial
327	obstructions at which fish passage would provide the greatest benefit to native migratory fish].
328	(2) The priority list may exclude artificial obstructions where a legal agreement with the Department or
329	Commission specifically indicates fish passage is not required.
330	(3) The Department will prioritize working collaboratively with the owners or operators of artificial
331	obstructions on the priority list to establish fish passage.
332	([2] <u>4</u>) The priority list shall be based on the <u>current and future</u> needs of native migratory fish.
333	(5) When determining placement of an artificial obstruction on the priority list, the Department may
334	[utilize]use existing Department information or professional judgment.
335	(6) When determining placement of an artificial obstruction on the priority list, the Department[(a) The-
336	prioritization] shall consider the following factors relative to each artificial obstruction for all native migratory fish
337	currently or historically [at]in waters of this state where the artificial obstruction is located. These factors include
338	but may not be limited to:
339	([A] <u>a</u>) The <u>current and future q</u> uantity of native migratory fish habitat which is inaccessible;



340	([₽] b) The current and future quality of native migratory fish habitat which is inaccessible;
341	(c) The reasonably foreseeable future quantity and quality of native migratory fish habitat given
342	known trends in climate change (e.g., changes in timing and quantity of streamflow and stream
343	temperatures);
344	([G] <u>d</u>) Unique or limited native migratory fish habitat which is inaccessible, or should remain inaccessible
345	for fish management purposes;
346	([Đ] e) The biological status of the native migratory fish;
347	([⊑]<u>f</u>) The level of fish passage currently provided at the artificial obstruction;
348	([⊨]g) The presence of other artificial obstructions upstream [and] or downstream and the timeframe native
349	migratory fish will be able to [utilize] use restored passage; and
350	([G] h) Existing agreements with the Department regarding fish passage.
351	[(b) The prioritization may utilize existing Department information or professional judgment in the absence-
352	of information specific to a given site.]
353	[(c) The priority list shall contain one artificial obstruction per Oregon sub-basin, which shall be ranked
354	across the state.]
355	([d]7) The Department shall field verify the information used for prioritization prior to initiating any enforcement
356	action[s].
357	([e]8) The Department shall [re-evaluate]make changes to the priority list [with]using the most recent information
358	after enforcement occurs at five priority artificial obstructions or as directed by the Commission.
359	([3]9) The Commission shall review[, approve, or] and amend the priority list [after the initial priority list is
360	developed,] when the Department [re-prioritizes]changes the ranking of barriers on the list, and [no less-
361	frequently than]at least once every five years.
362	([4] 10) [Once the Commission has approved the priority list, t] <u>T</u> he Department may order a <u>n</u> [person-]own[ing]er or
363	operat[ing]or of an artificial obstruction on the priority list who has been issued a water right, owns a lawfully
364	installed culvert or owns another lawfully installed obstruction to install fish passage or to provide mitigation
365	[#]within a defined timeframe under any of the following circumstances:
366	(a) The owner or operator of an artificial obstruction refuses to work cooperatively with the
367	Department;
368	([ə] <u>b</u>) The Department can arrange for non-owner or non-operator funding of at least 60 percent of the cost
369	for fish passage design, construction, and installation; [and] or
370	([ə] <u>c</u>) The artificial obstruction is ranked in the top ten [for the state or highest]within a Department Region
371	on the priority list.
372	([5]11) Once the Department has arranged for non-owner or non-operator funding of at least 60 percent of the cost
373	for fish passage design, construction, and installation at an artificial obstruction the owner or operator <u>of an</u>
374	artificial obstruction has two years from the Department's order to:
375	(a) Install a fish passage structure according to a fish passage plan approved by the Department; or
376	(b) Provide mitigation that the Commission determines is a net benefit to native migratory fish.



377	(12) The relative position of an artificial obstruction on the priority list should not be used as a basis for
378	approving or denying an application for an exemption.
379	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.012
380	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 509.585, 509.590
381	
382	635-412-0020
383	Fish Passage Approval
384	(1) No [person shall construct or maintain any-]artificial obstruction may be constructed or maintained across any
385	waters of this state that are inhabited, or were historically inhabited, by native migratory fish without providing
386	passage for native migratory fish.
387	(2) Prior to [construction, fundamental change in permit status or abandonment of an artificial obstruction in any
388	waters of this state]a trigger, a <u>n</u> [person -]own[ing]er or operat[ing]or of an artificial obstruction shall obtain a
389	determination from the Department as to whether native migratory fish are or were historically present in the waters
390	of this state where the artificial obstruction is located, unless the owner or operator assumes the presence of
391	native migratory fish.
392	(3) If the Department determines, or the owner or operator assumes, that native migratory fish are or were
393	historically present in the waters of this state where the artificial obstruction is located, prior to [construction,
394	fundamental change in permit status, or abandonment of the artificial obstruction]a trigger the [person]own[ing]er
395	or operat[ing]or of the artificial obstruction shall either:
396	(a) Obtain [from the]Department [an]approval [determination]of a fish passage plan that meets the
397	requirements of OAR 635-412-0035 for the specific artificial obstruction[-];
398	(b) Obtain [from the -]Department [a -]programmatic approval of a fish passage plan for multiple artificial
399	obstructions of the same type. The Department may also grant programmatic approval to an agent for
400	multiple owners or operators of artificial obstructions of the same type. Programmatic approvals are only
401	valid so long as the owner or operator complies with the conditions of the programmatic approval. The
402	Department shall only provide programmatic approval if:
403	(A) Fish passage structures placed [placed under]subject to the programmatic approval meet and
404	adhere to criteria determined by the Department;
405	(B) The owner, operator, or agent demonstrates[.to] , as determined by the Department <u>,</u> prior
406	experience providing or approving acceptable fish passage structures;
407	(C) The owner, operator, or agent reports installation information annually to the Department,
408	including but not limited to the location and installation date of all fish passage structures placed
409	under the programmatic approval;
410	(D) The owner or operator allows, or the agent requires owners or operators to allow, the
411	Department to inspect fish passage structures [placed under] subject to the programmatic approval
412	at reasonable times; and



413	(E) The owner, operator, or agent agrees to expeditiously remedy all fish passage structures
414	[placed under] subject to the programmatic approval which the Department finds do not meet the
415	applicable criteria or conditions of th[e] <u>at</u> programmatic approval.
416	(c) Pursuant to ORS 527.710(6), install and maintain road-stream crossing structures on non-federal
417	forestlands in compliance with State Board of Forestry, through the Oregon Department of Forestry, rules
418	and guidelines[. These rules and guidelines require concurrence by the Oregon] that the Department [of
419	Fish and Wildlife that they]concurs meet the purposes of the Department's fish passage program; or
420	(d) Obtain a n [waiver]exemption from fish passage requirements for the artificial obstruction as provided in
421	OAR 635-412-0025[; or
422	(e) Obtain an exemption from fish passage requirements for the artificial obstruction as provided in OAR
423	635-412-0025].
424	(4) Fish passage plans shall provide for and be implemented such that fish passage is installed at the artificial
425	obstruction prior to completion of or by the end of the same in-water work period as the action which triggered fish
426	passage requirements under subsection (2)[,] of this rule unless:
427	(a) An owner or operator demonstrates to the Department an imminent or immediate threat to human
428	safety exists which requires construction at a failed artificial obstruction prior to being able to complete the
429	requirements of subsection (3), and the Department approves a fish passage plan in which the
430	requirements of subsection (3) shall be met by the end of the next in-water work period or as soon as
431	practicable <u>as determined by the Department[</u> ₽] <u>(p</u> roviding passage at the time of construction is
432	preferred <u>);</u>
433	(b) The Department or Commission finds [that-]additional time is necessary and appropriate given the size
434	and scope of the project;
435	(c) Installation begins within [this period]the same in-water work period as the action that triggered fish
436	passage and the Department finds that additional time to complete installation is necessary and
437	appropriate given the size and scope of the project; or
438	(d) The Department finds that additional time is necessary and appropriate [as part of] given the terms and
439	conditions of a negotiated settlement for a federal proceeding[,] or [in] to ensure coordination with other
440	federal requirements.
441	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.138, ORS 509.585
442	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 496.012, ORS 509.585
443	
444	635-412-0025
445	Fish Passage [Waivers and]Exemptions
446	(1) The Commission (or Department as applicable) may grant exemptions from fish passage requirements
447	at an artificial obstruction if it is determined that:
448	(a) A lack of fish passage has been effectively mitigated;
449	(b) The owner or operator has received a legal waiver for the artificial obstruction from the
450	Commission or the Department; or



451	(c) There is no appreciable benefit to providing fish passage.
452	(2) Waivers from fish passage requirements shall be granted for an artificial obstruction if the Commission (or
453	Department, as applicable) determines that mitigation rather than fish passage proposed by the person owning or
454	operating the artificial obstruction provides a net benefit to native migratory fish.
455	([2]3) Net benefit to native migratory fish is determined by comparing the benefit to native migratory fish that would
456	occur if the artificial obstruction had fish passage to the benefit to native migratory fish that would occur [using]as a
457	direct result of the proposed mitigation actions. To qualify for a waiver of the requirement to install fish passage,
458	proposed mitigation [shall]must result in a benefit to <u>native migratory</u> fish greater than [that]the benefit to such
459	species that would be provided by fish passage at the artificial obstruction[-with fish passage]. The net benefit [to-
460	fish-]determination shall be based upon conditions that exist at the time of comparison and should consider
461	future conditions (e.g., climate change)
462	([3] <u>4</u>) Waivers shall be valid so long as the owner or operator continues to provide the agreed-upon mitigation[-
463	measures and until the waived artificial obstruction undergoes further construction, a fundamental change in permit
464	status, or abandonment.] until the next fish passage trigger at the artificial obstruction or until the
465	Commission or Department determines that circumstances have changed such that the waiver
466	requirements no longer apply, pursuant to ORS 509.585(9)(b).
467	[(4) The Commission (or Department as applicable) may grant exemptions from fish passage requirements at an-
468	artificial obstruction if it is determined that:
469	(a) A lack of fish passage has been effectively mitigated;
470	(b) The owner or operator has received a legal waiver for the artificial obstruction from the Commission or
471	the Department; or
472	(c) There is no appreciable benefit to providing fish passage.]
473	(5) [For exemptions granted under subsection (4)(a) and (4)(b), the exemption continues only so long as the
474	original benefit of the mitigation is maintained]Exemptions granted under subsection (1)(c) of this rule shall be
475	valid only so long as conditions that justified that exemption do not change, except if:
476	(a) That exemption has expired;
477	(b) A trigger occurs with respect to the artificial obstruction subject to that exemption; or
478	(c) The Commission or Department determines that exemption should not be renewed.
479	(6) [The Commission]At least once every seven years, the Department shall review, [at least once every seven
480	years exempt artificial obstructions, that do not have exemption expiration date]exemptions under subsection
481	(1)(c) of this rule to determine whether [the]such exemptions should [continue]be renewed. [The Commission-
482	may revoke or amend an exemption if it finds that circumstances have changed such that the basis for the-
483	exemption no longer applies.]An exemption granted as a result of an action which triggered fish passage
484	requirements under OAR 635-412-0020(2) tolls the trigger event until the exemption is revoked. Prior to a seven-
485	year review, exemptions under subsection (1)(c) of this rule may be reviewed by the Commission or
486	Department.



487	(7) To obtain [a waiver or]an exemption from fish passage requirements, an owner or operator of an artificial
488	obstruction shall obtain from and submit to the Department an application for [the]either a waiver under _
489	subsection (1)(a) or an exemption under section 1(c) of this rule.
490	(8) Based on application review, verification of the information in the application and of site-specific knowledge,
491	Department staff shall provide a written benefit analysis of whether the [waiver request] proposal in the
492	application meets the applicable requirements[-of subsection (1) or the exemption request meets the
493	requirements of subsections (4) and (5)]. If there is some level of [fish-]passage at the artificial obstruction, but it
494	does not meet the requirements of OAR 635-412-0035, [that]the effective level of passage shall be factored into
495	the Department's[-net] benefit analysis <u>as[, allowing]</u> a reduction in required mitigation measures.
496	(9) To receive a waiver,[-or an exemption under subsection (4)(a),] an owner or operator of an artificial obstruction
497	shall enter an agreement with the Commission (or Department as applicable) that clearly describes timelines,
498	duties, responsibilities, and options regarding the required mitigation. The agreement shall state that the mitigation
499	shall be completed prior to completion of or by the end of the same in-water work period as the action which
500	triggered fish passage requirements under OAR 635-412-0020[(2)], unless the Commission <u>or Department</u> finds
501	that additional time is necessary and appropriate[:
502	(a) G]given the size and scope of the project; or
503	[(b) T] <u>t</u> o coordinate with requirements of federal proceedings.
504	(10) The Commission or Department may require additional mitigation associated with a waiver if the
505	mitigation cannot be or is not completed within the required time frame set forth in the agreement
506	prescribed by subsection (9) of this rule.
507	(1[θ]1) Once the application, Department's written benefit analysis, and a draft agreement are completed, [a-
508	decision on whether the waiver or]the exemption determination [shall be granted]shall be made by:
509	(a) The Department:
510	(A) If it determines that the total stream distance, including tributaries, affected by the artificial
511	obstruction for which the [waiver or] exemption under section 1(a) and 1(b) is being sought is less
512	than or equal to 1 mile [to a natural barrier]of current native migratory fish distribution;
513	(B) [If the request is for an exemption under subsection (4)(a) or (4)(b);]For all exemptions
514	proposed to have no appreciable benefit under section 1(c) of this rule; and
515	(C) For re-authorization of an existing hydroelectric project subject to ORS 543A.030 to 543A.055
516	and not subject to federal hydroelectric relicensing; [and]or
517	(b) The Commission:
518	(A) In all other instances; or
519	(B) If the Department refers a decision to the Commission[; or
520	(C) If the owner or operator files a protest of the Department's determination to the Commission].
521	(1[4] <u>2</u>) The decision to grant a <u>n</u> [waiver or]exemption shall include the determination described in subsection [(1)
522	or (4)](8) of this rule as well as approval of the agreement [required in subsection (9)]documenting applicable

523 exemption conditions.



524	(13) The Department may amend or approve changes to the agreement if the changes do not affect the
525	benefit analysis and after a public review and recommendation by the Fish Passage Task Force.
526	(1[2] <u>4</u>) In addition to the Fish Passage Task Force[as prescribed in OAR 635-412-0010(4)(e) and (g)], the
527	Department shall notify [local watershed council(s), local soil and water conservation district(s), identified-
528	stakeholders, and others who have expressed an interest in fish passage issues or the specific waiver or exemption
529	request] the public and provide an opportunity to <u>review and</u> comment on the <u>owner or operator's</u> request at
530	least three weeks prior to [a decision on whether the waiver or exemption should be granted]an exemption
531	determination.
532	(1[3] 5) The Commission [{]or Department, as applicable[]] may [require] provide further public comment prior to a
533	decision on whether a <u>n</u> [waiver or] exemption should be granted.
534	(1[4]6) The Department shall maintain a database of the locations of [waived and] exempted artificial obstructions
535	and mitigation.
536	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.012
537	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 509.585, 509.590
538	
539	635-412-0030
540	Fish Passage Protests
541	(1) A person owning or operating an artificial obstruction may request alternative dispute resolution at any point in
542	the process of determining fish passage requirements.
543	(2) The owner or operator of the artificial obstruction who objects to a determination made by the Department under
544	these rules may file a protest with the Commission. Protests must be submitted in writing within 30 days [of receipt
545	of a written]from the date the Department posts the determination on its website [from the Department]and must
546	include the grounds for protesting [the Department's]that determination.
547	(3) The Commission may approve, deny, or modify the Department's proposed or final determination after
548	sufficient opportunity for public review and comment.
549	(4) If a protest is not filed within 30 days from the date the Department posts the[-of receipt of a written]
550	determination from the Department, the Commission's or Department's determination [shall]become s a final
551	order.
552	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.138, ORS 509.585
553	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 496.012, ORS 509.585
554	
555	635-412-0035
556	Fish Passage Criteria
557	(1) General requirements for fish passage are:
558	(a) Unless the owner or operator of an artificial obstruction chooses to provide year-round fish passage for
559	all native migratory fish and life history stages, the Department shall determine:
560	(A) <u>The</u> [<code>A]n</code> ative migratory fish <u>that are</u> currently or <u>were</u> historically present at the site [which
561	require -] that must be provided fish passage;



562	(B) The [L] I ife history stages [which]the required fish passage must accommodate; and
563	(C) [Dates]The periods of the year and [/or] any conditions relevant to when fish passage shall be
564	
565	provided for [the]such life history stages and native migratory fish.
	(b) The person submitting the fish passage plan to the Department for approval shall submit all information
566	necessary for the Department to efficiently evaluate whether the design will meet fish passage criteria
567	including a description of how climate change impacts have been incorporated into the final
568	design;
569	(c) If site-specific circumstances indicate that the fish passage criteria are not adequate to provide fish
570	passage at the artificial obstruction , the Department may require in writing that additional fish passage
571	criteria be met;
572	(d) If the Department determines that the existing or historically present native migratory [fish-
573] species or site-specific circumstances warrant [i t, the Department may provide]an exception to any
574	specific fish passage criterion [i f] <u>then</u> the Department [determines]may approve such an exception in
575	writing as long as it finds that fish passage [shall] will likely still be provided <u>at the artificial obstruction</u> ;
576	(e) All fish passage structures shall be designed [to take into]consider[ation]ing their upstream and
577	downstream connection and prevent undesirable impacts to fish passage, including but not limited to scour
578	and headcuts;
579	(f) If [joint state and] federal approval <u>of a fish passage plan</u> is required, the Department shall take into
580	account federal requirements during [approval]its review and determination;
581	(g) [Primarily at sites with little existing site information or questionable design solutions, t] <u>T</u> he Department
582	may require monitoring and reporting to determine if a fish passage structure meets applicable criteria
583	and[/or] is providing fish passage <u>as intended and designed;</u> and
584	(h) The [person -]own[ing]er or operat[ing]or of an artificial obstruction shall maintain the fish passage
585	structure in such repair and operation as to provide fish passage of native migratory fish at all times
586	required by the Department.
587	(2) Requirements for fish passage at dams and other artificial obstructions which create a discontinuity between
588	upstream and downstream water surface or streambed elevations are:
589	(a) Fishways shall provide fish passage at all flows within the design streamflow range and should be
590	analyzed using estimates for the projected life expectancy of the structure;
591	(b) The fishway entrance shall be located and adequate attraction flow shall be provided at one or more
592	points where fish can easily locate and enter the fishway;
593	(c) Fishway water velocities shall:
594	(A) Range between 1 and 2 feet per second in transport channels;
595	(B) Average no greater than 5 feet per second in baffled-chute fishways, including but not limited to
596	Alaska steeppasses and denils; and
597	(C) Not exceed 8 feet per second in discrete fishway transitions between the fishway entrance,
598	pools, and exit through which fish must swim to move upstream, including but not limited to slots,
599	orifices, or weir crests.



600	(d) At any point entering, within, or exiting the fishway where fish are required to jump to move upstream,
601	the maximum difference between the upstream and downstream water surface elevations shall be 6
602	inches, except it shall be 12 inches if only adult salmon or steelhead [adults]require fish passage;
603	(e) In fishway locations through which fish must swim, water depths shall be a minimum of 6 inches where
604	only juveniles require passage and 12 inches where adults require passage, except:
605	(A) Baffled-chute fishways, including but not limited to Alaska steeppasses and denils, shall have a
606	minimum flow depth of 2 feet throughout the length of the fishway; and
607	(B) Water depths shall be a minimum of 2 feet within jump pools which shall be located
608	downstream of any point entering, within, or exiting the fishway where fish are required to jump to
609	move upstream.
610	(f) All fishway locations through which fish must swim shall be at least 12 inches wide <u>, except vertical slot</u>
611	weir width may be 6 inches where the Department has determined the artificial obstruction is
612	required to provide fish passage only for juvenile native migratory fish;
613	(g) Fishway pools shall:
614	(A) Be sized according to the applicable native migratory fish and life history stages [requiring-
615	passage]and to avoid over-crowding;
616	(B) Have V \ge wQH/4 at all flows within the design streamflow range, where:
617	(i) "V" is the water volume in cubic feet;
618	(ii) "w" is 62.4, the unit weight of water, in pounds per cubic foot;
619	(iii) "Q" is the fish ladder flow in cubic feet per second;
620	(iv) "H" is the energy head of pool-to-pool flow in feet; and
621	(v) 4 has a unit of foot-pounds per second per cubic foot.
622	(C) Where the fishway [bends] changes direction 90 degrees or more, have turning pools with a
623	flowpath centerline double the length of non-turning pools; and
624	(D) Be placed at least every 25 feet of horizontal distance in baffled-chute fishways, including but
625	not limited to Alaska steeppasses and denils;
626	(h) The fishway exit should be located to minimize the risk of fish unintentionally falling downstream of the
627	artificial obstruction, or into a water diversion;
628	(i) Fishway trash racks shall:
629	(A) Allow for easy maintenance and debris removal;
630	(B) Be maintained and cleaned as necessary to provide fish passage;
631	(C) Have a minimum clear space between vertical members of [9]10 inches, except[÷
632	(i) 10 inches shall be provided if adult chinook are present; and
633	(ii) A] at least 4 inches shall be provided if only juveniles are present; and
634	([<mark>C]D</mark>) Have a minimum clear space between horizontal members of [12] 24 inches;
635	(j) The fishway shall:
636	(A) Have water temperatures which are within 1 degree Fahrenheit of the water entering the
637	fishway;



638	(B) Be designed to assure that fish do not leap out of the fishway;
639	(C) Have all <u>surfaces,</u> edges and fasteners which fish may contact ground smooth or chamfered ;
640	(D) Not have protrusions <u>that extend into the flow path of the fishway;</u>
641	(E) Not expose fish to any moving parts;
642	(F) Be designed to avoid turbulence and hydraulic transition flow conditions as much as
643	possible;
644	([⊑]<u>G)</u> Have as much ambient lighting as possible <u>and avoid lighting transitions</u> ;
645	([⊨]H) Have fishway components which are not detailed in OAR 635-412-0035(2), including but not
646	limited to auxiliary water systems, designed considering the most recent National Marine Fisheries
647	Service or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fish passage criteria and guidelines;[-and]
648	([G]]) Meet the species-specific requirements in OAR 635-412-0035(7) if any of those native
649	migratory fish require fish passage[.] <u>;</u>
650	(k) Requirements for specific types of fishways include:
651	(A) Baffled-chute fishways, including but not limited to Alaska steeppasses and denils, shall not be
652	used in areas where downstream passage will occur through the baffled-chute fishway; and
653	(B) All fishways of a specific type with accepted configurations shall comply with those
654	configurations[; and
655	(C) Fish passage plans for stream channel-spanning weirs, roughened channels (including but not
656	limited to nature-like, rock, or engineered-stream fishways), and hybrid fishways (including but not-
657	limited to pool-and-chute ladders) which may combine criteria elements of natural streams and/or-
658	established fishway types (including but not limited to pool-and-weir, vertical slot, and baffled-chute-
659	fishways) shall clearly demonstrate how water depths, water velocities, water drops, jump pools,-
660	structure sizing, and fish injury precautions shall provide fish passage].
661	(I) Requirements for fishways which encompass the entire channel include:
662	(A) Roughened channels or nature-like fishway designs shall:
663	(i) Meet the requirements of OAR 635-412-0035(3)(a)(A) (ii), (iv), (v)(II through VII), or
664	OAR 635-412-0035(3)(b);
665	(ii) Not have a slope that exceeds 6 percent, unless the average natural stream slope
666	exceeds 6 percent; and
667	(iii) Contain partially buried over-sized boulder or boulder clusters to provide
668	structural integrity and localized areas of lower water velocity.
669	(B) Stream channel-spanning weirs shall:
670	(i) Rise toward each bank from a low flow section centered along the thalweg of the
671	channel;
672	(ii) Have a downstream jump pool with a minimum depth of 2 feet;
673	(iii) Have a maximum difference in elevation of 6 inches between the lowest point on
674	the weir and the downstream pool's water surface control point;
675	(iv) Be sealed if fish passage during low flows is required;



676	(v) Be spaced at least 1.5 active channel widths apart if there are multiple weirs and
677	recommend consideration of wider spacing when appropriate; and
678	(vi) Extend into the streambank a sufficient distance to protect against flanking;
679	(C) All fishway entrances or flow outlets shall be designed to provide passage or be
680	designed to only be used during a period(s) defined by the Department.
681	(D) Fish passage plans for hybrid fishways that may combine features of several
682	established fishway types shall have criteria established by the Department on a case-by-
683	case basis and shall clearly demonstrate how water depths, water velocities, water surface
684	jump height differentials or energy dissipation provides hydraulic conditions that achieves
685	fish passage;
686	([4] m) For downstream fish passage:
687	[NOTE: Fish screening and bypass requirements for diverted water are separate from these requirements.]
688	(A) Fish passage structures shall have an open water surface, except a submerged or enclosed
689	conduit or orifice may be [utilized] used if:
690	(i) Acceptable guidance or collection mechanisms are used and kept free from debris;
691	(ii) Water depth is greater than 4 inches during all flows;
692	(iii) Water velocity is greater than 2 feet per second during all flows;
693	(iv) Water is not pumped;
694	(v) Conduits have smooth surfaces and avoid rapid changes in direction to preclude fish
695	impact and injury; and
696	(vi) Conduits are at least 10 inches wide.
697	(B) Plunging flow moving past an artificial obstruction via spillways, outlet pipes, or some other
698	means which may contain fish shall:
699	(i) At all flows, fall into a receiving pool of sufficient depth, depending on impact velocity
700	and quantity of flow, to ensure that fish [and flow] shall not impact the stream bottom or
701	other solid features; and
702	(ii) Have a maximum impact velocity into a receiving pool, including vertical and horizontal
703	velocity components, less than 25 feet per second; and
704	(C) Water depth over spillways <u>or other artificial obstructions</u> shall be greater than 4 inches
705	during all flows.
706	(D) Fish screening and bypass devices installed to protect downstream migrating fish
707	should be constructed to Department specifications and must meet Department criteria
708	when installation is required.
709	(3) Requirements for fish passage at road-stream crossing structures such as bridges and culverts are:
710	(a) Stream Simulation Option (preferred design alternative) where:
711	(A) Open-bottomed and closed-bottom road-stream crossing structures shall have beds under or
712	within the structure that:



713	(i) Are equal to or greater than the active channel width multiplied by 1.2 plus 2 feet , as
714	measured at sufficient locations outside the influence of any artificial or unique channel
715	constrictions or tributaries both upstream and downstream of the site;
716	(ii) Are equal to the slope of, and at elevations continuous with, the surrounding long-
717	channel streambed profile, unless the Department approves maintaining a pre-existing
718	road-impounded wetland;
719	(iii) Have, for open-bottomed road-stream crossing structures, a minimum of 3 feet vertical
720	clearance from the active channel width elevation to the inside top of the structure;
721	(iv) Maintain average water depth and velocities that simulate those in the surrounding
722	stream channel; and
723	(v) Are composed of material that:
724	(I) Assures the bed under or within the road-stream crossing structure is
725	maintained through time;
726	(II) Is either natural (similar size and composition as the surrounding stream) or
727	supplemented to address site-specific needs including, but not limited to, bed
728	retention and hydraulic shadow;
729	(III) Contains partially-buried, over-sized rock[-if the road-stream crossing structure-
730	is greater than 40 feet in length];
731	(IV) Is mechanically placed during structure installation rather than allowed to
732	naturally accumulate, unless the surrounding streambed is primarily bedrock;[-and]
733	(V) Excluding partially-buried over-sized rock, is, for closed-bottom road-stream
734	crossing structures, at a minimum depth of 20 percent of the structure height[-and-
735	a maximum depth of 50 percent of the structure height];[-and]
736	(VI) Considers bed scour and stability of the bed material due to the confined
737	flow through the crossing structure. Major structural components within the
738	crossing should be designed for structural stability at the 100 year flood
739	flow; and
740	(VII) Contains a low flow thalweg.
741	(B) Trash racks shall <u>:</u>
742	(i) Allow for easy maintenance and debris removal;
743	(ii) Be maintained, monitored, and cleaned as necessary to provide fish passage;
744	(iii) N[n]ot extend below the active channel width elevation;
745	(iv) [and shall h] <u>H</u> ave a minimum of [₽] 10 inches clear spacing between vertical members;
746	[er]and
747	(v) Have a minimum clear space between horizontal members of 12 inches.
748	(C) Beaver exclusion culvert protection devices shall;
749	(i) Allow for easy maintenance and debris removal;
750	(ii) Be maintained, monitored, and cleaned as necessary to provide fish passage;



751	(iii) Have a minimum clear space between vertical and horizontal members of 6
752	inches when only resident trout, Entosphenus and Lampetra species (lamprey)
753	species are present;
754	(iv) Be approved on a case by case basis in areas with salmon, steelhead, bull trout,
755	or other large bodied species.
756	(D) Unvented and vented ford crossings shall meet the requirements of OAR 635-412-
757	<u>0035(2) and 635-412-0035(3)(b); and</u>
758	(i) Be located outside of all known or suspected fish spawning areas such as pool
759	tail-outs;
760	(ii) Be constructed perpendicular to the stream flow;
761	(iii) Minimize the width (perpendicular to streamflow);
762	(iv) Maintain similar water depths and flow velocities as surrounding stream during
763	the design stream flows; and
764	(v) Have a low flow channel constructed within the crossing.
765	(E) Unvented ford crossings shall meet design criteria in OAR 635-412-0035(3)(a) and be
766	constructed using materials approved by the Department that shall:
767	(i) Not be comprised of broken concrete, pavement or other debris;
768	(ii) Be comprised of clean washed gravel and rock;
769	(iii) Be countersunk and vertically align with the existing stream channel profile and
770	gradient;
771	(iv) Be designed to allow natural bedload transportation;
772	(v) Be designed to withstand overtopping flood events;
773	(vi) Be used during periods of no or low stream flow; and
774	(vii) Be regularly inspected and maintained to provide fish passage.
775	(F) The Department may authorize construction of new fords in limited situations when it is
776	the least impacting water crossing option. The following are examples of situations where
777	the Department may authorize an unvented ford:
778	(i) The stream has extreme seasonal flow variations and low flows during anticipated
779	ford use;
780	(ii) The channel has low bank height and low gradient approaches;
781	(iii) The stream has dynamic flood plains, such as alluvial fans; or
782	(iv) The stream is subject to mass wasting events, debris transport, or extreme peak
783	flows.
784	(b) Alternative Option: the Department may approve road-stream crossing structures for which clear
785	justification[-is provided], based on fish performance <u>,</u> [and/or -]fish behavior data, and proposed post _
786	<u>treatment</u> hydraulic conditions (e.g., water depths, water velocities, and gate time open)[-] is provided
787	<u>that demonstrates</u> that the alternative design [shall]provide <u>s</u> fish passage.
788	(4) Requirements for fish passage at artificial obstructions in estuaries, and above which a stream is present, are:

788 (4) Requirements for fish passage at artificial obstructions in estuaries, and above which a stream is present, are:



789	(a) Fish passage shall be provided at all current and historic channels;
790	(b) Fish passage structures shall meet the criteria of OAR 635-412-0035(2) or (3), except fish passage
791	structures shall be sized according to the cumulative flows or active channel widths, respectively, of all
792	streams entering the estuary above the artificial obstruction; and
793	(c) Tide gates and associated fish passage structures shall <u>:</u>
794	(A) [ə]Be a minimum of 4 feet wide unless the natural channel conditions are less than 4 feet
795	wide;
796	(B) Consist of an aluminum tide gate door or other equivalent light weight material;
797	(C) Be a side hinged door configuration;[and shall]
798	(D) [m]Meet the requirements of OAR 635-412-0035(2) or 635-412-0035(3)(b) within the design
799	streamflow range and for an average of at least 51[%] percent of tidal cycles, excluding periods
800	when the channel is not passable under natural conditions[-];
801	(i) Design streamflow range shall include tidal exchange, freshwater stream
802	discharge and water storage volumes draining to the tide gate:
803	(ii) Design streamflow range should consider sub-surface flows if appropriate at the
804	project location;
805	(E) Design invert elevation of tide gate and associated structure to be placed at 1 foot below
806	Mean Lower Low Water elevation or as otherwise appropriate for the site to prevent perched
807	low flow fish passage conditions and allow proper tide gate function;
808	(F) Consider the use of pet doors, mitigators, self-managed and self-regulating tide gate
809	devices to maximize fish passage, time of tide gate door openness, water exchange, and
810	tidal inundation if the tide gate is associated with high priority restoration habitat; and
811	(G) Submit a water management plan for projects implementing self-managed or self-
812	regulating devices.
813	NOTE: Alternative self-regulating design features that meet the design criteria of this section will be
814	<u>considered for fish passage.</u>
815	(5) Requirements for fish passage at artificial obstructions in estuaries, floodplains, and wetlands, and above which
816	no stream is present, are:
817	(a) Downstream Fish Passage <u>shall be provided</u> :
818	(A) [Downstream fish passage shall be provided a] A fter any inflow which [may-]contain <u>s</u> native
819	migratory fish;
820	(B) [Downstream fish passage shall be provided u] U ntil water has drained from the estuary,
821	floodplain, or wetland, or through the period determined by the Department [which]that shall be
822	based on one, or [a combination] more of, the following:
823	(i) A specific date;
824	(ii) Water temperature, as measured at a location or locations determined by the
825	Department;
826	(iii) Ground surface elevation;



827	(iv) Water surface elevation; [and/]or
828	(v) Some other reasonable measure[.] ; and
829	(C) Egress delays may be approved by the Department based on expected inflow frequency [if-
830	there is] and suitable habitat exists and as long as passage is provided by the time the conditions
831	in OAR 635-412-0035(5)(a)(B) occur;
832	(D) A minimum egress flow of 0.25 cubic feet per second (cfs) at one point of egress shall be
833	provided;
834	(E) Egress flow of 0.5 cfs per 10 surface acres, for at least the first 100 surface acres of impounded
835	water, shall be provided;
836	(F) All plunging egress flows shall meet the requirements of OAR 635-412-0035(2)(I)(B);
837	(G) If egress flow is provided by a pump, it shall be appropriately screened;
838	(H) The [minimum -]water depth and width through or across the point of egress shall be <u>at least 4</u>
839	inches;
840	(I) The ground surface above the artificial obstruction shall be sloped toward the point(s) of egress
841	to eliminate isolated pools and topographic conditions that may entrain native migratory fish;
842	and
843	(J) An uninterrupted, open connection with a minimum water depth of 4 inches shall be present
844	from the point of egress to the downstream waters of this state, unless another connection is
845	provided as per OAR 635-412-0035(2)(I)(A).
846	(b) Upstream Fish Passage <u>shall be provided</u> :[- a fishway or road-stream crossing structure with or without
847	a tide gate shall be provided during the period determined by]
848	(A) If the Department [if] <u>determines</u> there is current or historic native migratory fish spawning or
849	rearing habitat within the estuary, floodplain, or wetland area impounded by the artificial
850	obstruction[-] <u>; and</u>
851	(B) During the period determined by the Department.
852	(6) Requirements for fish passage by trap collection and transport [at traps are]include:
853	(a) A[-collection] permit issued by the Department is required to <u>take fish when</u> operat[e]ing [all-]traps;
854	(b) Traps shall be constructed <u>and operated</u> to prevent physical or physiological injury to native migratory
855	fish;
856	(c) Traps shall meet all requirements of OAR 635-412-0035(2)(g);
857	(d) Traps located within a fishway (i.e., "in-ladder" traps) shall not inhibit native migratory fish from entering
858	the fishway or trap and shall be removed if the Department determines that fish are not entering the trap;
859 <mark></mark>	(e) <u>Traps should be constructed and operated so</u> [N]native migratory fish [shall be processed]proceed
860	through traps with minimal [possible_]delay and <u>are removed from traps_</u> as frequently as necessary to
861	avoid over-crowding;
862	(f) All native migratory fish, excluding those which have approved take authorization from the Department
863	and [which]<u>that</u> do not require fish passage as per OAR 635-412-0035(1)(a), shall be returned to the
864	stream by one of the following methods:



865	(A) Movement from the trap to immediately-adjacent water which has fish passage; or
866	(B) Transport within a watered container, including but not limited to lifts, hoppers, locks, and
867	trucks, from the trap to a location approved by the [Commission]Department; and
868	(g) Traps shall be utilized where the feasibility of other fish passage structures or other site-specific
869	considerations warrant use of trap collection and transport, or otherwise, the Department
870	determines, using its professional judgment, trap collection and transport will result in an effective
871	means of ensuring access to habitat above or below the artificial obstruction by native migratory
872	species.
873	(7) Additional requirements for specific native migratory fish are:
874	(a) <i>Acipenser</i> species (sturgeon):
875	(A) The fish passage structure shall not require fish to jump when entering, within, or exiting the
876	structure;
877	(B) The fish passage structure, including trash racks, shall be sized to accommodate the largest
878	individual expected to require fish passage;[and]
879	(C) Non-volitional transport within a watered container [shall]may only be allowed with Department
880	approval[-] ; and
881	(D) Turning pools within the fish passage structure must be designed to allow for fish
882	passage of a native migratory species at least 2 body lengths of the largest individual native
883	migratory species currently or historically in the waters affected by the artificial obstruction.
884	(b) Catostomus[- and], Chasmistes, <u>and Deltistes</u> species (suckers):
885	(A) The fish passage structure shall not require fish to jump when entering, within, or exiting the
886	structure;
887	(B) Fishways shall <u>:</u>
888	(i) H[]ave a maximum water velocity of 4 feet per second;
889	([G]ii) [Fishways shall h]<u>H</u>ave a minimum water depth of 12 inches;
890	([Ð <mark>]iii</mark>) [Fishways shall m]<u>M</u>aximize downstream flow between pools to avoid back eddies;
891	([⊑]<u>iv</u>) [Fishways shall h]Have curved walls within turning pools; and
892	([F]⊻) [Fishways shall h] <u>H</u> ave a slope less than 4 percent.
893	(c) <i>Entosphenus</i> and <i>Lampetra</i> species (lamprey):
894	(A) Fishways and associated structures (e.g., dams and spillways) shall [not have overhanging-
895	surfaces;
896	(B) Fishways shall]have <u>4 to 6 inch smooth</u> rounded [or chamfered]radii e dge surfaces (floors,
897	aprons, walls, and weir crests) over which <i>Entosphenus</i> and <i>Lampetra</i> species may pass;
898	(B) Fishways shall not have water surface to water surface jumps or overhanging surfaces
899	unless fishway surfaces have a 4 to 6 inch smooth rounded radii (floors, walls and weir
900	crests) over which Entosphenus and Lampetra species may pass;
901	(C) Fishways shall, in locations with water velocities greater than 2 feet per second, have a
902	passage route that:



903	(i) Has a smooth, <u>continuous,</u> impermeable, uninterrupted surface or a simulated
904	streambed;
905	(ii) Has water velocities over the structure's surface less than 8 feet per second; and
906	(iii) Is wetted[.] <u>;</u>
907	(D) Denil fishways shall not be used unless an alternative passage route is provided;
908	(E) Traps, picketed leads, picket weirs, auxiliary water supply grating or any other fishway
909	grating shall have a spacing of less than 0.7 inches to preclude lamprey passage, or greater
910	than 1.0 inch to allow lamprey to pass through;
911	(F) Fishway wall diffusers for auxiliary water supply shall be located at least 6 inches above
912	finish floor of fishway pool;
913	(G) Auxiliary water floor diffusers shall be avoided if possible, but if necessary shall be
914	located to provide at least 12 inches width of continuous smooth floor passage route along
915	fishway floor;
916	(H) Fishway designs shall consider orifice flow if Entosphenus or Lampetra species are
917	present.
918	(I) Orifices shall be positioned flush with the fishway floor and flush along one fishway wall;
919	and
920	(J) Lamprey Passage Structures (Lamprey Ramps) shall be considered when retrofitting
921	existing artificial obstructions to improve conditions for upstream migration of
922	Entosphenus and Lampetra species.
923	(d) Oncorhynchus species (trout and salmon): fish passage structures for Oncorhynchus keta (chum) shall
924	not require fish to jump when entering, within, or exiting the structure.
925	(e) Ptychocheilus species (pikeminnow): fish passage structures shall meet the requirements of OAR 635-
926	412-0035(7)(a).
927	(f) If more than one native migratory fish species requires passage at a site and the requirements for the
928	different species are mutually exclusive, the Department shall determine <u>the required</u> passage criteria.
929	(8) Requirements for artificial obstruction removal are:
930	(a) Artificial obstruction removals shall follow the requirements of OAR 635-412-0035(10);
931	(b) If not completely removed, no parts of the remaining artificial obstruction shall:
932	(A) Constrict the stream channel; or
933	(B) Cause low flow depths less than the surrounding stream channel.
934	(c) After an artificial obstruction is removed the stream channel shall be restored; and
935	(d) The stream channel restoration shall address impacts to stream habitat caused by the artificial
936	obstruction while in place and by its removal, including but not limited to upstream and downstream
937	channel degradation, and provisions shall be made to address unexpected fish passage issues resulting
938	from removal.
939	(9) Requirements for exclusion barriers are:



940	(a) When fish passage is not required or is provided by other means. [⊑]e xclusion barriers shall only
941	be placed in the following situations[, when fish passage is not required or is provided by other means]:
942	(A) To guide fish to an approved fish passage structure or trap;
943	(B) To prevent fish from leaving waters of this state and entering human-made water supply
944	conduits;
945	(C) To prevent fish from entering waters of this state associated with operations of another artificial
946	obstruction that could lead to fish injury; or
947	(D) To achieve other fish management objectives approved in writing by the Department; and
948	(b) Exclusion barriers shall comply with National Marine Fisheries Service or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
949	criteria.
950	(10) Requirements for fish passage during construction of fish passage structures and periods when temporary
951	artificial obstructions are in place are:
952	(a) All fish passage structures shall be constructed and temporary artificial obstructions shall be in place
953	only during the Department approved site-specific in-water work period[-defined or approved by the-
954	Department];
955	(b) At times indicated by the Department as per OAR 635-412-0035(1)(a), downstream fish passage shall
956	be provided and:
957	(A) The outfall of a stream flow bypass system shall be placed to provide safe reentry of fish into
958	the stream channel; and
959	(B) If downstream fish passage during construction is not required and stream flow is pumped
960	around the site, the site shall meet Department screening [and/]or bypass requirements.
961	(c) At times indicated by the Department as per OAR 635-412-0035(1)(a), upstream fish passage shall be
962	provided and shall be based on the wetted-width or flows of the stream during the period of construction or
963	temporary obstruction;
964	(d) In-stream construction sites shall be isolated from stream flow and fish;
965	(e) Prior to in-stream construction activities, all fish shall be safely collected, removed from the construction
966	site or de-watered reach, and placed in the flowing stream outside of the areas of project impacts by an
967	authorized person with a <u>n</u> [collection permit]ODFW Fish Rescue Salvage Authorization issued by and
968	following the guidance of the Department; and
969	(f) After construction, the construction site shall be re-watered slowly and in a controlled manner to
970	prevent loss of downstream surface water as the construction site's streambed absorbs water.
971	(11) Requirements for experimental fish passage structures are:
972	(a) Experimental fish passage structures shall only be allowed in waters of th[e]is state after:
973	(A) Laboratory testing with native migratory fish or similar species indicates that the structure [is-
974	feasible to]provide s fish passage;
975	(B) Field testing with a prototype structure, at a location where existing fish passage will not be
976	compromised and where fish passage does not need to be addressed under OAR 635-412-0020(2)
977	and (3), indicates that the structure [is likely to] will provide fish passage; and



978	(C) In addition to information needed to evaluate the structure's design for the specific location, the
979	following are submitted to and approved by the Department[and approved]:
980	(i) A written summary of the laboratory and field testing and how the results indicate that
981	fish passage shall be provided;
982	(ii) A monitoring and reporting plan to determine if the installed experimental fish passage
983	structure meets applicable design objectives and is providing fish passage; and
984	(iii) A modification plan for the experimental fish passage structure if monitoring indicates
985	that fish passage is not being provided, including standard thresholds that once met will
986	require owner or operator to initiate these modifications.
987	(b) If at any time an experimental fish passage structure is deemed by the Department in writing to not
988	provide fish passage, the owner or operator, in consultation with the Department, shall make such
989	modifications to the structure or operation as are necessary to provide fish passage, and, after a
990	reasonable period, if modifications are deemed by the Department in writing to not provide fish passage, a
991	fish passage structure that meets the standard criteria of OAR 635-412-0035 shall be installed as soon as
992	practicable but no later than the end of the next complete in-water work period after notification by the
993	Department, unless the Department determines additional time is necessary;
994	(c) The owner or operator of an experimental fish passage structure shall allow the Department to inspect
995	experimental fish passage structures at reasonable times;
996	(d) Five years after the experimental fish passage structure is installed and fish are present to attempt
997	passage a final monitoring report shall be submitted to the Department and the Department shall determine
998	if the experimental fish passage structure provides fish passage; and
999	[(e) If the Department determines that the experimental fish passage structure does not provide fish-
1000	passage, a fish passage structure that meets the standard criteria of OAR 635-412-0035 shall be installed
1001	as soon as practicable but no later than the end of the next complete in-water work period after notification-
1002	by the Department; and
1003	(f) After three experimental fish passage structures of the same design concept are placed in waters of the-
1004	state and deemed to provide fish passage by the Department, the experimental fish passage structure shall
1005	no longer be considered experimental.]
1006	(e) The Department may consider a fish passage structure to no longer constitute an experimental
1007	fish passage structure after the Department finds three such structures of the same design concept
1008	placed in waters of this state effectively provide fish passage.
1009	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.138, ORS 509.585
1010	Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 496.012, ORS 509.585
1011	
1012	635-412-0040
1013	Mitigation Criteria
1014	(1) Mitigation shall not be allowed for artificial obstructions located in, or which would prevent access to, "Habitat

1015 Category 1" habitat for native migratory fish as described in OAR 635-415-0025(1).



1016 (2) Mitigation options include: 1017 (a) Providing fish passage at another pre-existing artificial obstruction which is not required to address fish 1018 passage under OAR 635-412-0015 or 635-412-0020; 1019 (b) Restoration or enhancement of native migratory fish habitat; 1020 (c) Implementing[Fish management] measures [to]that directly increase naturally-produc[ing]ed[, wild,] 1021 native migratory fish populations, especially sensitive or state or federally listed species through 1022 implementation of fish management measures; and 1023 (d) Implementation of [Θ]other actions specifically approved by the Commission or Department. 1024 (3) Mitigation shall not include any activity that is a requirement or condition of any other agreement, law, permit, or 1025 authorization except if it is also for fish passage mitigation of the same action at the artificial obstruction for a 1026 different level of government. 1027 (4) Unless a fish passage waiver for a site has already been obtained and mitigation has been provided, mitigation 1028 activities shall not be completed prior to a decision regarding a fish passage waiver. 1029 (5) The Department shall approve final mitigation plans, including designs as applicable, in writing prior to 1030 implementation. 1031 NOTE: Mitigation actions/measures/activities or concepts, absent specific designs, can be approved at the time a 1032 waiver decision is made. 1033 (6) Mitigation actions that provide fish passage shall meet the fish passage criteria contained in OAR 635-412-1034 0035. 1035 (7) The Commission or Department may require the posting of a bond or other financial instrument acceptable to-1036 the Commission] to cover the cost of mitigation actions or providing fish passage at the artificial obstruction if 1037 implementation of the mitigation action or providing fish passage does not achieve its goals. 1038 (8) An [person-]own[ing]er or operat[ing]or of an artificial obstruction is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, 1039 evaluating the effectiveness of, and reporting on mitigation. 1040 (9) Mitigation: 1041 (a) Shall be conducted in-proximity to the artificial obstruction, with respect to geographic scope; 1042 (b) Shall have habitat type and quality which is more beneficial than that affected by the artificial 1043 obstruction, if mitigation is passage into, restoration of, or enhancement of habitat; 1044 (c) Shall at least benefit the same native migratory fish species affected at the artificial obstruction; 1045 (d) Shall have a clear benefit for those native migratory fish species affected at the artificial obstruction if 1046 their status is listed as "threatened" or "endangered" under the state or federal Endangered Species Act; 1047 (e) Shall have standards for monitoring [-] and evaluating, and include adaptive management [which-1048 are]approved by the Department, [which]that assure that the goal of the mitigation is achieved and 1049 maintained, and which are detailed in the [waiver]agreement required in OAR 635-412-0025(9); 1050 (f) Shall be considered if the owner or operator of the artificial obstruction believes the feasibility of fish 1051 passage at the artificial obstruction is less than that for mitigation;



1052	(g) [May require quantification of baseline conditions before a decision regarding a fish passage waiver is
1053	made in situations with no existing information, which require recent information, or which have no clear
1054	benefit;
1055	(h)-]Shall attempt to restore or enhance historic conditions;
1056	([ɨ] <u>h</u>) To the extent possible, shall be consistent with existing native migratory fish or watershed
1057	management plans;
1058	([j]i) May qualify for financial incentives or grants issued by the Department[-and the owner's or operator's-
1059	cost for mitigation or passage at the artificial obstruction shall not be a factor in the Department's net
1060	benefit determination]. The Department will not factor into its written benefit analysis the owner's or
1061	operator's cost for mitigation or fish passage at an artificial obstruction, nor any financial
1062	incentives or grants issued by the Department;
1063	[(k) May require data collection and evaluation before a decision regarding a fish passage waiver is made-
1064	in situations with no existing information, which require recent information, or which have no clear benefit;
1065	and]
1066	([l]j) Shall be consistent with the purpose and goals of the Oregon Plan.
1067	(10) The Department or Commission, as applicable, in determining the sufficiency of proposed mitigation:
1068	(a) May require quantification of baseline conditions before a decision regarding a fish passage
1069	waiver is made in situations with no existing information, which require recent of updated
1070	information, or situations which have no clear benefit to native migratory fish species;
1071	(b) May require data collection and evaluation as directed by the Department, by the owner or
1072	operator before a decision regarding a fish passage waiver is made in situations with no existing
1073	information, which require recent information, or which have no clear benefit;
1074	(c) Shall consider the extent to which the proposed mitigation is likely to occur independent of a
1075	fish passage waiver; and
1076	(d) Shall consider actions that anticipate the expected effects of climate change, which may include
1077	but is not limited to effects to streamflows, water temperatures, sediment transport, fish passage
1078	facility performance, biological responses, risk and uncertainty, and the importance of protecting
1079	and restoring habitat for native migratory fish.
1080	Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 496.138, ORS 509.585

1081 Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 496.012, ORS 509.585