Summary Sheet for Channelized Stream Maintenance GHPA

Purpose: This GHPA authorizes state wide maintenance restoration of WSDOT Right Of Way (ROW) channelized streams to previously existing form, function, and flow. This work includes bank stabilization and repair, Large Woody Material (LWM) repositioning, and sediment, small woody material, or debris removal.

Key Definitions:

Channelized stream: A man-made feature that intercepts and conveys a natural stream. If a channel conveys water through a jurisdictional wetland it will be considered a channelized stream.

Large Woody Material (LWM): Trees or tree parts larger than four inches in diameter and longer than six feet in length, including root wads. This material is located wholly or partially waterward of the OHWL.

Before conducting work:

1. Coordinate with your region RMEC.
2. Notify the WDFW Region Habitat Program Manager one day in advance if the work requires the use of heavy equipment (see provision 3).
3. Ensure the proposed work fits within the timing limitations (see provision 4).

During the work:

1. Ensure the GHPA is on site along with other required documents in provision 5.
2. Read the permit and follow the BMPs (see sections on fish removal/screening, water quality, bypass, equipment, sediment, woody material and debris, erosion, and vegetation).
3. Contact your RMEC if any questions arise on the GHPA provisions.
4. Track the information that needs to be reported in HATS for the annual report (provision 47: SR, milepost, waterbody name, date, how long it took to complete the work, work description including quantity and disposition of LWM moved, quantity of sediment removed, quantity of bank protection material (rip rap) placed).
5. Follow the Maintenance ECAP if any spills occur, if there is a fish kill or other water quality problem, or when the provisions of the GHPA can not be followed.

After the work:

1. Record the information collected into HATS.
PERMITTEE

WSDOT
ATTENTION: Virginia Stone
310 Maple Park Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98501-2348

AUTHORIZED AGENT OR CONTRACTOR

Project Name: Channelized Stream Maintenance
Project Description: Perform maintenance activities within WSDOT’s right-of-way to restabilize channelized streams so it can handle typical stormwater flows without damaging highway infrastructure or flooding adjacent properties.

PROVISIONS

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This HPA authorizes state wide maintenance restoration of WSDOT Right Of Way (ROW) channelized streams to previously existing form, function, and flow. This work includes bank stabilization and repair within the road structure but not including the ditch backslope unless previously armored, Large Woody Material (LWM) repositioning, and sediment, small woody material, or debris removal.

2. This HPA does not authorize new construction, except riprap may be used as stabilization at the toe of the bank required to protect existing, at risk infrastructure within the footprint of the preexisting stream bank. The removal of in-water or in-channel vegetation is authorized only when removal is incidental to the removal of excess sediment accumulations not caused by the vegetation. If the applicant cannot comply with the provisions of this HPA due to site specific or other concerns, a separate written HPA may be sought from the local Habitat Biologist (HB). See http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/ahb/ for a current listing of HBs and their coverage area(s).

3. NOTIFICATION PRIOR TO WORK START: You, your agent, or contractor must notify the WDFW Regional Habitat Program Manager (RHPM) in the attached list of WDFW regional offices one day prior to starting work that entails the use of heavy equipment. Notification may be by email, facsimile (FAX), telephone, or in person. If notification is by email, the HB (if known) should also be notified. Notification for work using only hand-held equipment and hand-held tools is not required. Notification must include:
   a. Agency name, contact person, and telephone number.
   b. Water body name.
   c. Work location including latitude/longitude, and road number and milepost or comparable site location information.
   d. Starting date and estimated ending date for work.
   e. Application ID and Permit Number of the HPA.

4. TIMING LIMITATIONS: Work under this HPA may begin immediately and must be completed by May 19, 2024. Work within the wetted perimeter may only occur during the applicable fish life work windows (see ALLOWABLE FRESHWATER WORK TIMES May 2018.docx in the application record). Work may occur year-around only in portions of the channelized stream that are outside the wetted perimeter and have not been made dry by project activities.

5. APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS: You must accomplish the work per plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, except as modified by this
Hydraulic Project Approval. You must have a copy of these plans and this HPA available on site during all phases of the project construction. Plans and specifications include, but are not limited to the following:

a. WSDOT Environmental Compliance Assurance Procedure (ECAP) for maintenance in WSDOT's Environmental Manual Section 700.02. For work performed by a contractor use ECAP procedures in WSDOT Construction Manual Section 1-07.5.

b. The Best Management Practices Field Guide consistent with the most recent version of the Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act Program Guidelines (RRMP) Part 2: Best Management Practices. For work performed by a contractor, the requirements of Section 1-07.15 and 1-07.15(1) of WSDOT Standard Specifications will apply.

c. WSDOT's Standard Fish Moving Protocol

d. INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL: Thoroughly clean all equipment and gear before arriving and leaving the job site to prevent the transport and introduction of invasive species if activities are conducted within the riparian area or floodway. Properly dispose of any water and chemicals used to clean gear and equipment. WSDOT staff must implement the specifications in WSDOT Maintenance Operations AIS (aquatic invasive species) protocols included in the permit application. Additionally, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Invasive Species Management Protocols (November 2012) are available online at http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01490/wdfw01490.pdf for more information.

6. FISH KILL/ WATER QUALITY PROBLEM NOTIFICATION: If a fish kill occurs or fish are observed in distress at the job site, immediately stop all activities causing harm. Immediately notify the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife of the problem. If the likely cause of the fish kill or fish distress is related to water quality, also notify the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division at 1-800-258-5990. Activities related to the fish kill or fish distress must not resume until the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife gives approval. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may require additional measures to mitigate impacts.

FISH REMOVAL AND SCREENING (FOR WORKING IN WETTED PERIMETER)

7. Capture and safely move fish life from the work area to the nearest suitable free-flowing water except when work is performed using hand-held equipment and hand tools or is limited to the repositioning of woody material.

8. If the diversion inlet is a pump diversion in a fish-bearing stream, the pump intake structure must have a fish screen installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070. Screen the pump intake with one of the following:

a. Perforated plate: 0.094 inch (maximum opening diameter);

b. Profile bar: 0.069 inch (maximum width opening); or

c. Woven wire: 0.087 inch (maximum opening in the narrow direction).

The minimum open area for all types of fish screens is twenty-seven percent. The screened intake facility must have enough surface area to ensure that the velocity through the screen is less than 0.4 feet per second. Maintain fish screens to prevent injury or entrapment of fish.

9. Remove fish screens on dewatering pumps in the isolated work area only after all fish are safe and excluded from the work area.

10. The hydraulic capacity of the stream bypass must be sufficiently sized to pass all flows and debris downstream of the project site for the duration of the project.

WATER QUALITY

11. Route construction water (wastewater) from the project to an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater. Remove fine sediment and other contaminants before discharging the construction water to waters of the state.

12. Prevent project contaminants, such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-
laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials, from entering or leaching into waters of the state.

BYPASS
13. Use the least-impacting feasible method to temporarily bypass water from the work area, giving consideration to the physical characteristics of the site and the anticipated volume of water flowing through the work area, except when all of the following three conditions are met:
   a. Fish removal and screening provisions are followed,
   b. Work is performed during the attached work windows, and
   c. Water quality provisions are met.

14. A temporary bypass is not required when any of the following instances exists, and the provisions of this HPA can still be met:
   a. When installing a cofferdam, bypass or similar structure would cause greater impacts to fish life than it would prevent;
   b. When the work area is in deep or swiftly flowing water;
   c. When turbidity is not a concern (i.e. the stream is dry);
   d. When fish can be excluded by nets or screens; or
   e. When fish are not present; or
   f. When conducting work with hand-held tools only.

15. Install a cofferdam or similar device at the upstream and downstream end of the bypass to prevent backwater from entering the work area.

16. Minimize the length of any bypass. Return diverted water to the channel immediately downstream of the work area. Dissipate flow energy from the diversion to prevent scour or erosion of the channel and bank.

17. All work below the OHWL must be completed prior to releasing the water flow to the project area.

18. Upon completion of the project, remove all materials or equipment from the site and dispose of all excess spoils and waste materials in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.

19. Return water flow slowly to the bypassed work area to prevent the downstream release of sediment laden water. If necessary, install silt fencing above the bypass outlet to capture sediment during re-watering of the channel.

EQUIPMENT
20. Limit the use of equipment waterward of the ordinary high water line to hand-held equipment and hand-held tools whenever site conditions and the maintenance activity to be conducted can be completed without larger equipment.

21. With the exception of bypass pumps, establish staging areas (used for equipment storage, vehicle storage, fueling, servicing, and hazardous material storage) in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.

22. Station and operate equipment on the WSDOT Right of WAY (ROW), or on other preconstructed access points including adjacent properties with written landowner permission. Minor grading of the bank to allow temporary access for equipment is allowed provided no materials are brought in from off-site and the site is restored to its pre-existing condition and revegetated as required below upon project completion. Access construction for equipment outside the ROW is not authorized.

23. Equipment used for this project may operate waterward of the wetted perimeter, provided the drive mechanisms
(wheels, tracks, tires, etc.) do not enter or operate waterward of the wetted perimeter.

24. Remove soil or debris from the drive mechanisms (wheels, tires, tracks, etc.) and undercarriage of equipment prior to operating the equipment waterward of the ordinary high water line. Equipment may not be left unattended within the stream channel.

25. Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs in an upland location before using the equipment in or near the water.

SEDIMENT
26. Any sediment not allowing for proper conveyance of the channelized stream may be removed. Channel bed elevations and widths are to be consistent with properly functioning adjacent sections of the channelized stream.

27. Streambed material may be used to fill holes in the streambed caused by other work conducted under this HPA.

28. Sediment removal from the stream must not result in a head cut in the channel that erodes upstream, or damage to the toe of bank downstream of the site of sediment removal.

29. Sediment removal is not authorized in areas where fish are observed to be spawning or redds can be observed.

30. A Vactor or similar vacuum excavation vehicle may be used to remove sediments. Jetting of material within a channelized stream is not authorized. All sediments vactored from the stream must be removed from the channel prior to return of stream flows.

31. Sediment removal must be limited to restoring the channelized stream and its banks to the preexisting condition with a gradual taper of ground line to meet the native stream bed to eliminate the potential of inducing head cutting and fish entrapment during low flows. Overburden material resulting from the project must be deposited beyond the limits of flood waters or in a way that does not adversely affect the bed or flow of the stream, or the riparian corridor.

32. To avoid fish stranding, the bed must not contain pits, potholes, or large depressions upon completion of the dredging.

WOODY MATERIAL AND DEBRIS
33. LWM embedded in the pre-existing bank or stream bed must be left undisturbed and intact.

34. LWM repositioning must be minimized as much as possible. If LWM must be moved it must be repositioned within the channel after construction, floated free, or placed in the channel as near the wetted perimeter as possible immediately downstream of the work site, but may not be removed from the stream.

35. Reduction of the size of LWM may only occur as required to allow repositioning the LWM away from the work site. Root wads may not be removed from the LWM trunk. The diameter of the root wad may not be reduced. LWM exceeding the channel width may not be cut to a length less than the channel width plus two feet, but should be avoided.

36. Woody material not meeting the definition of LWM may be repositioned within the stream, floated downstream, or removed.

37. LWM within the work site must be floated free or lifted with full suspension to avoid bed and bank disturbance. Do not drag large woody material. Suspend large woody material during placement, repositioning, or removal so it does not damage the bed or banks. A yarding corridor or full suspension is required to protect riparian zone vegetation. Full
suspension can be achieved with hand-operated or heavy equipment or aerial log yarding towers.

38. LWM must be repositioned gradually and in a controlled manner to prevent a sudden release of any impounded water, bed, logs, other material or sediments which may result in downstream bed and bank degradation, sedimentation or flooding.

39. Deposit all trash from the project at an appropriate upland disposal location.

EROSION
40. Work below the OHWL must be limited to the area within the pre-existing footprint and may not exceed that necessary to restore the site to its pre-existing function and condition. Material types not previously authorized for use at the site are not authorized for use under this HPA except: Riprap may be placed within the pre-existing footprint to stabilize erosion.

41. Where riprap is used for bank protection, the following apply:
   a. Streambed material may not be used as exterior armor.
   b. Riprap must be sized to withstand peak flows.
   c. Riprap must only be placed between the toe of the bank and up to the OHWL.
   d. The toe must be constructed to protect the integrity of the road structure.
   e. Riprap placement must only be between the toe of the bank and up to the OHWL.
   f. Native plant material, in conjunction with structural components when necessary, must be used for bank stabilization or repair above the OHWL.

42. Do not release overburden material into the waters of the state when resloping the bank.

VEGETATION
43. Riparian vegetation outside of the work area may not be removed or disturbed.

44. Avoid damaging existing vegetation. Riparian vegetation must be straddled with heavy equipment or be pruned as necessary without damaging the roots, to allow the operation of heavy equipment. When possible, vegetation disturbance should be limited to the shaded side of the channel.

45. Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.

46. All woody plants on the banks or in the bed of state waters damaged by the work beyond their capability to regenerate must be replaced in-kind or with locally-sourced native species. Woody plants must be replaced at a ratio of at least 1:1 by the end of the first growing season after impact. If replacement plants fail, additional planting, or natural recruitment, is required prior to the next growing season to achieve replacement.

47. Trees with a diameter at breast height larger than 4 inches that are required to be removed as part of this project must be treated as potentially recruited large woody material, and be positioned within the channel as such. Removed trees must also be replaced in-kind or with locally-sourced native species and survival must be maintained at a ratio of at least 4:1 by the end of the first growing season after impact. If replacement plants fail, additional plantings, or natural recruitment is required prior to the next growing season to achieve and maintain at least 4:1 replacement.

48. ANNUAL REPORTING: A calendar year annual report in unlocked Microsoft Excel (*.xls) format must be uploaded to Application ID 15283 in the Aquatic Protection Permitting System (APPS) or emailed to HPApplications@dfw.wa.gov by February 28 of the following year. In the final year of the HPA, the report must be submitted prior to the expiration date. Reporting work using only hand-held equipment and hand-held tools is not
required. An annual report is required even if no work was conducted. The annual report must include:
a. Permittee, contact person, address, telephone number, date of report, time period.
b. The permit number for this HPA, summary of the total number of individual projects by region and statewide.
c. Problem(s) encountered: Such as inability to comply with provisions, lack of notification to WDFW, corrective action
taken to rectify problems, and impacts to fish life and water quality from activity. If the Environmental Compliance
Assurance Procedure (ECAP) or similar procedure was used, state the activity that triggered the procedure.
d. Recommendations for improvement to best management practices and permit provisions.
e. List of individual projects completed: By region including water body name, road number and milepost if applicable,
latitude and longitude, start and end date of work, description of work, including quantity of sediment removed, quantity
and disposition of LWM moved, or quantity of bank protection material placed.
f. Fish exclusion work conducted under this permit must be submitted, but may be submitted in a separate report.

DEFINITIONS
Anticipated floodwater: The highest level of stream flow expected to occur while the bypass system is in place.

Channelized stream: A man-made feature that intercepts and conveys a natural stream. If a channel conveys water
through a jurisdictional wetland it will be considered a channelized stream.

Debris: Inorganic material including trash, tires and garbage etc. This definition does not include Large Woody Material
(LWM), woody material smaller than LWM, woody material resulting from beaver activity, or woody material placed in
channels for an environmentally beneficial purpose.

Environmental Compliance Assurance Procedure: WSDOT communication protocol to monitor and measure
compliance performance.

Hand-held equipment: Equipment held by hand and powered by internal combustion, hydraulics, pneumatics, or
electricity. Examples are chainsaws, drills, and grinders.

Hand-held tools: Tools held by hand and are not powered by internal combustion, hydraulics, pneumatics, or electricity.
Examples are shovels, rakes, hammers, pry bars, and cable winches.

Jetting: Flushing sediment from a confined space using a high pressure water jet.

Large Woody Material (LWM): Trees or tree parts larger than four inches in diameter and longer than six feet in length,
including rootwads. This material is located wholly or partially waterward of the Ordinary High Water Line (OHWL).

Ordinary High Water Line (OHWL): The mark on the shores of all waters that will be found by examining the bed and
banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long continued in
ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil or vegetation a character distinct from that of the abutting upland provided that
in any area where the ordinary high water line cannot be found the ordinary high water line adjoining saltwater shall be
the line of mean higher high water and the ordinary high water line adjoining freshwater shall be the elevation of the
mean annual flood.

Riprap: Clean, angular natural rock used for bank protection. This does not include waste concrete or asphalt material.

Road structure: The components of a road, including roadway, shoulders, drainage features, sediment containment,
retention/detention, utilities permits/franchises (telecommunication, gas, electrical, etc.), street lights, and traffic signals.

Sediment(s): Settled particulate matter located in the predominant biologically active aquatic zone, or exposed to the
### APPLY TO ALL HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVALS

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

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

This Hydraulic Project Approval does not authorize trespass.

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

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<th>, WA</th>
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Statewide

Location #1 Driving Directions

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**water column.** Sediment also includes settled particulate matter exposed by human activity (e.g., dredging) to the biologically active aquatic zone or to the water column.

**Toe of Bank:** The distinct break in slope between the stream bank or shoreline and the stream bottom or marine beach or bed, excluding areas of sloughing. For steep banks that extend into the water, the toe may be submerged below the ordinary high water line. For artificial structures, such as jetties or bulkheads, the toe refers to the base of the structure, where it meets the stream bed or marine beach or bed.

**Wetted Perimeter:** The areas of a watercourse covered with flowing or non-flowing water.

**WSDOT Right of Way (ROW):** The area of land dedicated for public use or secured by the public for purposes of ingress and egress to abutting property and other public purposes. ROW includes area maintained by WSDOT through prescriptive rights. It includes the structures necessary to keep the transportation system operational.
Failure to comply with the provisions of this Hydraulic Project Approval could result in a civil penalty of up to one hundred dollars per day and/or a gross misdemeanor charge, possibly punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

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

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

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

APPEALS INFORMATION
If you wish to appeal the issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification of a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) recommends that you first contact the department employee who issued or denied the HPA to discuss your concerns. Such a discussion may resolve your concerns without the need for further appeal action. If you proceed with an appeal, you may request an informal or formal appeal. WDFW encourages you to take advantage of the informal appeal process before initiating a formal appeal. The informal appeal process includes a review by department management of the HPA or denial and often resolves issues faster and with less legal complexity than the formal appeal process. If the informal appeal process does not resolve your concerns, you may advance your appeal to the formal process. You may contact the HPA Appeals Coordinator at (360) 902-2534 for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

Issued Date: May 20, 2019
Project End Date: May 19, 2024

Permit Number: 2019-9-2+01
FPA/Public Notice Number: N/A
Application ID: 15283

Habitat Biologist Jeffrey.Kamps@dfw.wa.gov
Jeffrey Kamps 360-757-3034

for Director
WDFW
## 01. Application Information

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<th>Standard</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>I am applying for a General HPA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Description:</strong></td>
<td>Channelized streams within WSDOT's Right of Way.</td>
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## 02. Project Identification

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<th><strong>Project Name (A name for your project that you create. Examples: Smith’s Dock or Seabrook Lane Development):</strong></th>
<th>Channelized Stream Maintenance</th>
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<td><strong>NonSimplified Project Type(s) (check all that apply):</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Simplified Project Type(s) (check all that apply):</strong></td>
<td>Road Maintenance Work</td>
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## 03. Applicant

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<tr>
<th><strong>Business Name (if applicable):</strong></th>
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<tr>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Last Name</strong></td>
<td>Stone</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address 1</strong></td>
<td>310 Maple Park Ave SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City</strong></td>
<td>Olympia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State/Province</strong></td>
<td>WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zip Code (12345 or 12345-1234)</strong></td>
<td>98501-2348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Phone No (555-555-5555 Ext.)</strong></td>
<td>360-704-6312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
04. Applicant Account Type

* Mobile Phone No (555-555-5555)

* Email
  stonev@wsdot.wa.gov

* Please select one applicant account type
  Government – State

* No agent will be acting on behalf of the Applicant
  Yes

* Business Name (if applicable)
  WSDOT

* First Name
  Virginia

* Last Name
  Stone

* Address 1
  310 Maple Park Ave SE

* City
  Olympia

* State/Province
  WA

* Zip Code (12345 or 12345-1234)
  98501-2348

* Country
  United States

* Primary Phone No (555-555-5555 Ext.)
  360-704-6312

* Mobile Phone No (555-555-5555)

* Email
  stonev@wsdot.wa.gov

05. Authorized Agent or Contact

* Check here if Property Owner is the same as Applicant
  Yes

* Business Name (if applicable)
  WSDOT

* First Name
  Virginia

* Last Name
  Stone

* Address 1

06. Property Owner(s)
07. Project Location

* Location

Site Name: Work Start Date: Work End Date:

Address: , Statewide, WA, United States
Latitude: Longtitude:

WRIA: Stream Number: Stream Name:
Parcel No: 100 Year Flood:
Drive Direction:

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

08. Project Description

* Will you be operating equipment in water?

Yes

* Type of equipment used

Shovels, backhoe, vactor truck, bull dozer, crane, wenches, chain saws, excavator, and other equipment depending on the specific site and the material that needs to be moved.

* Summarize the overall project.

Perform maintenance activities within WSDOT’s right-of-way to restabilize channelized streams so it can handle typical stormwater flows without damaging highway infrastructure or flooding adjacent properties.

* Describe how you plan to construct each project element. Include specific construction methods and equipment to be used. Identify where each element will occur in relation to the nearest waterbody. Indicate which activities are within the 100-year flood plain.

Bed load, sediment, large woody material (LWM), and debris accumulate in channelized streams within WSDOT’s right-of-way. Over time, this material causes channelized streams to lose its capacity to carry water. The reduced stream capacity causes roadway flooding and roadway embankment erosion during storm events. Accumulated sediment needs to be removed from channelized streams to prevent washouts. Eroded embankments that support the roadway need rip rap to protect the safety of the traveling public.

The material is lifted out of the channel and placed above the OHWL, with the exception of Large Woody Material (LWM) that will either be floated downstream if possible, or picked up and repositioned at another location below the Ordinary High Water Line (OHWL) or along the stream bank.
Repair to embankment areas eroded away will be done by the placement of rip rap, soil, or other acceptable material. Rip rap placement in areas where none previously existed will be limited to the amount needed to stabilize the embankment supporting the roadway infrastructure.

End dumping of rock and LWM below the OHWL will not be allowed. The material will be placed in a controlled manner to reduce potential siltation problems.

* Requested Project Start Date:
05/20/2019

* Requested Project End Date:
05/19/2024

* Describe how the project is designed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic environment.

We will minimize impacts to the aquatic system by:

- Using appropriate BMPs from Part 2 of the Regional Road Maintenance Program to control erosion, sedimentation, and equipment fluids.
- Following WDFW’s Allowable Freshwater Work Times for in-water work in fish bearing streams and the installation of diversion structures, when appropriate, for working in the dry.
- Removing fish from the work area when in water work is performed using WSDOT’s Standard Fish Moving Protocol and Guidelines when fish exclusion or stream bypass is required.
- Using WSDOT’s Standard Fish Moving Protocol and Guidelines when fish exclusion or stream bypass is required.
- Using a qualified biologist to lead fish moving activities per the Fish Moving Protocol and Guidelines.
- Placing fish screen on the intake hose of water diversion pumps.
- Installing block nets to prevent fish from re-entering the work area for stream bypasses.
- Moving fish with nets whenever possible and only use electrofishing if other options are not feasible.
- Using nets to move fish and only use electrofishing if other options are not feasible.
- Releasing water slowly from stream bypasses so the actions for this maintenance activity does not exceed water quality standards or release sediment into waterbodies.
- Avoiding placement of rip rap below the ordinary high water line.
- Minimizing damage to native riparian woody species.
- Replacing destroyed plants at a 1:1 ratio.
- Seeding, mulching, and using other approved BMPs to control erosion of the streambank and stream siltation.
- Repositioning large woody material below the OHWL that is creating a blockage system to a location that will not impact the roadway structure. This will ensure a no net loss of habitat structures in the stream. LWM will only be cut if it is not feasible to reposition it.

* Will your project impact a waterbody or the area around a waterbody?
Yes

* Describe how your project will impact a waterbody or the area around a waterbody.

Plants destroyed by the activity will be replaced at a 1:1 ratio. All areas of bare soils caused by the maintenance activity will be seeded, mulched, or other approved BMPs to control erosion of the bank and siltation of the stream.

* Describe impact(s) that cannot be avoided through project design and implementation. For each location, please include the following: General location description where the impact(s) will occur (e.g. stream bank, beach front, 2-foot strip from bank, portion of gravel bar, etc.) Provide length, quantities, and/or area of impact.

The least impacting methods will be used to avoid impacts to fish life and the stream as listed above. Plants destroyed by the activity will be replaced at a 1:1 ratio. All areas of bare soils caused by the maintenance activity will be seeded, mulched, or other approved BMPs to control erosion of the bank and siltation of the stream. Trees that need to be removed from the bank will be replaced at a 4:1 ratio that meet LWM criteria.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Have you prepared a mitigation plan to compensate for the project’s adverse impacts to non-wetland waterbodies?</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Have you prepared a mitigation plan to compensate for the project’s adverse impacts to non-wetland waterbodies?</td>
<td>The plans, specifications, avoid and minimization measures, and the GHPA provisions address impacts to fish life according to the Hydraulic Code. Therefore, activities covered by this GHPA does not require compensatory mitigation or a mitigation plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Describe the source and nature of any fill material, amount (in cubic yards) you will use, and how and where it will be placed into the waterbody.</td>
<td>Clean fill material will be disposed at a WSDOT pit site or another upland location. We will not place fill within the waterbody. Rip rap will only be placed above the ordinary high water mark from an approved pit site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* For all excavating or dredging activities, describe the method for excavating or dredging type and amount of material you will remove, and where the material will be disposed.</td>
<td>Debris will be removed using hand tools, wenches, chain saws, backhoe, excavator, crane, or other equipment as required. Type of material removed may include bedload material (rocks, gravels, sands, and silts), small woody material, manmade debris such as shopping carts, and LWM. Bed load and sediments removed from the stream channel will be disposed of in an upland location where the material will not be washed back into the water body or water from the material will not flow directly into the stream without filtered through BMPs to remove silts. Sediment may be disposed at an upland location and potentially stockpiled for future use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**10. SEPA Compliance**

* Compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
For more information about SEPA, go to "http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/e-review.html"
This project is exempt. I will upload, mail, or deliver a draft of the SEPA Letter of Exemption as part of this application.

* Choose Type Of Exemption.
Categorical Exemption

* Under what section of the SEPA administrative code (WAC) is it exempt? 
WAC 468-12-800(1)(u)