HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

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

Issue Date: 05/29/2026
Project End Date: 05/28/2031

Permit Type: HPA - Standard (Fish Habitat Enhancement Project (FHEP))
Permit Number: 2026-3-48+01
Application ID: 0045610

PERMITTEE	AUTHORIZED AGENT
ATTENTION Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Margaret Neuman PO Box 2211 White Salmon, Washington 98672	ATTENTION Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group Rebecca Wassell 413 N Main St., Ste K Ellensburg, Washington 98926-2343

Project Name: West Fork Teanaway River Floodplain Restoration

Project Description: The purpose of this project is to restore aquatic, riparian, and floodplain processes within the West Fork Teanaway River between River Miles (RM) 5.1 and 7.2 by reversing human-caused channel incision and floodplain disconnection resulting from historic logging, channel manipulation, and beaver removal. The project is intended to restore self-sustaining geomorphic, hydrologic, and ecological processes that improve habitat complexity, floodplain connectivity, wetland function, groundwater–surface water exchange, and climate resilience for ESA-listed Mid-Columbia River steelhead and downstream spring Chinook salmon.

PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZED WORK TIMES

1. The project may begin immediately and must be completed by May 28, 2031; PROVIDED that work in the stream channel must only occur between July 16 and October 31 of each calendar year.
2. Stream crossings must only remain in place between July 16 and October 31.

PROJECT APPROVALS

3. Work must be accomplished per the plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), entitled WEST FORK TEANAWAY RIVER RIVER MILE 5.1-7.2 RESTORATION PROJECT - FINAL DESIGN, MARCH 2026. Design includes two plan sets, RM 5.1-6.75 created by Inter-Fluve, Inc (IFI) dated March 2026 and RM 6.75-7.2 created by WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) dated January 2026 and March 2026, except as modified by this Hydraulic Project Approval. You must have a copy of these plans available on site during all phases of the project construction.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

4. PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR MEETING: Prior to commencement of work, the permittee must arrange a pre-construction meeting with WDFW and key project personnel to discuss the work plan, schedule and key project elements.
5. PRE- AND POST-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION: You or your agent must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at Cassandra.Weekes@dfw.wa.gov or by phone at (509) 406-3206 at least three business days before starting work and again within seven days after completing the work. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date for work or date the work was completed, and the permit number. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may conduct inspections during and after construction; however, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will notify you or your agent before conducting the inspection.

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.

REQUIRED SUBMITTALS

7. The following plans must be submitted to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for review and approval prior to construction:
   a) temporary stream bypass plan for each section/site. Note that pumping requires back-up pumps on-site and 24-hour monitoring for overnight operation (see provision 38)
   b) temporary stream crossing plan, including installation and removal methods
   c) dewatering and fish salvage plan
   d) monitoring and adaptive management plan

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

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

GENERAL

9. Work must be done under the supervision of personnel knowledgeable of fish and fish habitat in the Yakima River Basin and with expertise and experience in working in riverine environments and with large wood replenishment for restoring stream channels. There must be regular construction oversight by the design engineer and/or design engineer's designee.
10. Temporary stream bypasses and temporary water crossing structures must be installed and maintained to pass the peak flow expected during construction (see provision 32) with consideration of the debris likely to be encountered.
11. In-water work must be avoided when storm events or wet soil create conditions where rutting, soil erosion and discharge of turbid water and fine sediments cannot be controlled.
12. In-water work must be conducted during low flows and be avoided when flows prevent sufficient work site isolation. In September and October, permittee should watch the weather forecast and be prepared for an increase in preciptiation.

STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT

13. The clearing limits of individual work sites, vegetation leave islands, wetland avoidance areas, fill locations, structure locations, staging areas, access routes, waste water disposal sites and stockpile sites must be clearly marked so as to be visible to equipment operators and WDFW personnel.
14. Equipment staging must be at least 150-feet or more from any waterbody or wetland.
15. Establish staging areas (used for activities such as equipment storage, vehicle storage, fueling, servicing, and hazardous material storage) in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.
16. Prior to arrival on site, all equipment and gear must be pressure washed or steam cleaned to be free of accumulations of earth and petroleum products and free of invasive aquatic organisms and noxious weeds (see provision 8). Care must be taken to ensure that all areas of equipment that may harbor invasive aquatic organisms (such as zebra mussels, quagga mussels, etc.) are thoroughly cleaned prior to arriving onsite.

17. Equipment used in or near water must use environmentally acceptable lubricants composed of biodegradable base oils. These are vegetable oils, synthetic esters, and polyalkylene glycols.
18. Hydraulic excavators (e.g. trackhoes), loaders, and other heavy equipment must operate from positions on the dry streambank or from positions within the contained (isolated) work areas to stage materials and construct the project. The hydraulic excavator(s) must be equipped with a thumb and be capable of grappling and individually placing large rocks, boulders, and trees.
19. At work site 6, one round-trip equipment crossing of the stream is authorized at the location shown on the Inter-fluve plan set, sheet 20.
20. If needed to deliver alluvium and woody material to the stream for installation, primitive haul routes may be selected through the riparian area, avoiding existing trees to the greatest extent possible. Use of these haul routes must be managed to minimize soil compaction and damage to vegetation. Transportation routes in wet areas must be protected with planks, mats, or logging slash to avoid rutting and discharge of earth and silt to the stream.
21. New construction access roads and staging areas shall be removed, decompacted and restored as designed (if included in the plan set) or back to original conditions upon completion of the project.

SEDIMENT, EROSION, AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT

22. All equipment fueling and servicing must be done at least 150-feet from the flowing water of the stream or stream bypass so that petroleum products do not get into the body of water or frequent scour zone. If a petroleum sheen or spill is observed, you must immediately stop work, remove the equipment from the body of water, and contact the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990). You may not return your equipment to the water until the problem is corrected. You must store fuel and lubricants outside the frequent scour zone, and in the shade when possible.
23. All equipment must be in good, well maintained condition, and must be inspected at least daily to ensure that fuel, hydraulic fluid, lubricants, petroleum products, coolant or other harmful chemicals are not leaked to the shoreline, bed or water.
24. Operator must have a spill prevention and containment plan and spill containment materials on site during construction operations.
25. Work must be done with care to minimize discharge of earth and fine sediment to the flowing water of the river. Temporary run-off and erosion control measures (BMPs) must be installed as needed to prevent discharge of earth and fine sediment from the work area to the flowing water of WF Teanaway River, including tributaries and wetlands. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.

WORK AREA ISOLATION

26. Work areas must be isolated from the flowing stream, prior to initiation of other work within the ordinary high water line.
27. All in-channel work must be done during a period of low stream flow, when all flow can be routed around the work area in temporary flow bypass facilities and/or work areas be successfully isolated from flowing water.
28. Dewatering of each work area must be done incrementally to allow for the capture and safe removal of fish. Fish trapped in the work areas must be captured and released unharmed upstream or downstream from the work area.
29. Turbid wastewater associated with the project must be routed to an upland location and disposed of through infiltration.
30. Secure block nets along both banks and the channel bottom to prevent failure from debris accumulation, high flows, and/or flanking. Check block nets at least three times a day for entangled fish and accumulated debris.

TEMPORARY STREAM FLOW BYPASS

31. A temporary pump system, culvert or flume must be installed to bypass stream flow around the work areas. The bypass must effectively isolate the work areas from the flowing water and pass flows to the channel immediately downstream. The bypass must be only as long as necessary to prevent seepage or backwatering of the work area.
32. The hydraulic capacity of the stream bypass must be equal to or greater than the peak flow event expected when the bypass will be operated.

33. Install the cofferdam, dike, or similar structure and remove fish prior to the start of other work in the wetted perimeter. Containment structures must be clean materials such as sand bags, ecology blocks, plastic sheeting, washed gravels, etc. There must be no in-water use of earth or clay. The containment must effectively isolate the work area and prevent discharge of earth, sediment and harmful materials to the flowing stream.
34. Install the cofferdam or similar structure at the upstream and downstream end of the bypass to prevent backwater from entering the work area.
35. During all phases of stream bypass installation, operation, and decommissioning, stream flow must be maintained in the channel immediately above and below the work area to ensure fish survival.
36. If the diversion inlet is a gravity diversion that provides fish passage, place the diversion outlet where it facilitates gradual and safe reentry of fish into the stream channel.
37. Gravity bypass channels must be lined with heavy duty or reinforced plastic sheeting with sandbag or rock check structures at least every 20 linear feet for stability. Alternatively, a pipe or other clean materials may be used for the temporary stream bypass. Spoils from bypass excavation must be contained to prevent runoff from entering the stream bypass.
38. If the bypass is a pumped diversion, once started it must run continuously until it is no longer necessary to bypass flows. This requires back-up pumps on-site and 24-hour monitoring for overnight operation.
39. If the diversion inlet is a pump diversion in a fish-bearing stream, the pump intake structure must have a fish screen installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070. Screen the pump intake with one of the following:

    1. Perforated plate: 0.094 inch (maximum opening diameter);
    2. Profile bar: 0.069 inch (maximum width opening); or
    3. Woven wire: 0.087 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.
40. 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.
41. During initial dewatering of the work areas, contaminated or turbid water must be pumped to an upland area for disposal by infiltration to the ground. If site conditions preclude infiltration, BMPs must be installed to ensure fines settle out and the water is clean before it re-enters the flowing stream. Subsequent pumping to remove water infiltrating through the stream gravels may be discharged directly to the stream provided that: a) a perforated sump chamber is installed away from the main work area to intercept the inflow, b) waste water containing raw concrete or other harmful materials is not reaching the sump chamber, c) water being pumped from the sump is clear (no suspended solids or turbidity), and d) state water quality standards are achieved. Lines discharging water to the stream must be equipped with a diffusing device to prevent the scouring of fine sediments from the bank or bed.
42. Upon completion of the project, all temporary bypass facilities must be removed. Materials (other than washed gravel) used for temporary diversion and containment structures must be removed from the site.

FISH LIFE REMOVAL

43. Any fish trapped inside of the work area must be captured and released unharmed upstream or downstream of the project. Fish salvage may follow the methodology of the Bonneville Power Administration Habitat Improvement Program (HIP) fish salvage protocol. Electrofishing shall follow the NMFS Guidelines for Electrofishing Waters Containing Salmonids Listed Under the Endangered Species Act, June 2000 guidance. (Note: Permittee may request assistance from the WDFW for this task. Assistance will be provided if the WDFW has personnel available. Please provide as much advanced notice as possible.)
44. All persons participating in capture and removal must have training, knowledge, and skills in the safe handling of fish life.
45. If you encounter live mussels during excavation, you must stop and relocate mussels according to the Freshwater Mussel Relocation Guidelines.

STREAMBED FILL AND RECONSTRUCTION

46. Channel fill and reconstruction of the streambed must be done under the direct supervision of the design engineer and/or engineer's designee with specific expertise and experience in construction of aquatic habitat restoration.
47. The new streambed must be constructed with the designed mix of boulders, cobbles, gravels, sand and fines. Material conserved from channel and floodplain excavation may be used to the extent it is suitable and meets the specifications. Channel material must contain sufficient sand and fines (10% minimum) to ensure that low stream flows will not percolate through the streambed instead of flowing across the surface of the bed.
48. The streambed material must be installed in lifts. During installation of each lift, cobble, gravel and fines must be worked into the voids between the larger rocks to control permeability of the streambed and ensure stream flow remains on the surface of the bed. Water must be used to help work fines into the voids of each lift. Additional streambed sediment must be incorporated in the lift until water remains on the surface of the streambed.
49. To ensure that low flows are not dispersed as a shallow film across the entire channel width, where identified in the project plans, a narrow thalweg must be defined in the streambed and the channel must slope to the thalweg to concentrate low flows and ensure fish passage under low stream flow conditions.
50. The channel must be constructed to its final shape and elevation in the dry. After the streambed material has been installed, the bed must be washed with water to wash fine materials down into the voids between the larger bed material, reduce permeability of the bed, and leave a clean, natural-like streambed surface. Wastewater from this washing must be captured and pumped to an upland area for disposal.
51. There must be no berms, ruts, depressions or pockets that will lead to fish stranding.

SITE RESTORATION AND PLANTING

52. Upon completion of the project, remove all materials and equipment from the site and dispose of all excess spoils and waste materials off-site or in an approved upland area.
53. All earth areas adjacent to the watercourse which have been exposed or disturbed by this project must be protected from erosion with suitable biodegradable materials (e.g. slash from the project, coarse wood mulch, weed-free straw mulch, erosion control matting, etc. suitable for the site conditions) within seven (7) days of project completion and/or before any large storm events.
54. Disturbed streambank and floodplain areas must be planted with cuttings, nursery stock or transplants of native riparian trees and shrubs as soon as possible after ground disturbing activities are completed and weather and soil moisture are favorable for successful establishment.
55. Complete replanting of riparian and upland vegetation during the first dormant season (late fall through late winter) after project completion. Plant survival must achieve seventy percent (70%) after one year. Failure to achieve seventy percent survival at the end of year one will require you to submit a plan with follow-up measures to achieve requirements or reasons to modify requirements. Stewardship of the new plantings must occur for the first three (3) years.
56. Remove temporary erosion and sediment control methods after job site is stabilized or within three months of project completion, whichever is sooner.

MONITORING

57. The new and reconstructed stream channels must be monitored to ensure streamflow does not go subsurface or become dispersed as a shallow film across the entire channel width. If this occurs, contact WDFW to discuss adaptative management.
58. The project must be inspected following flow events that reach stages sufficient to deform the streambed and/or mobilize large woody material to ensure the project is functioning as designed.
59. If impacts to fish life occur, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may require adaptive management or additional measures to mitigate impacts.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

Washington Department of FISH & WILDLIFE

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PROJECT LOCATION(S)

Location		
West Fork Teanaway River Floodplain Restoration		
Latitude	**Longitude**	**County**
47.284659000000000	-121.000723000000000	Kittitas
WRIA	**Waterbody**	**Tributary to**
WRIA	Teanaway River West Fork	Teanaway River West Fork

APPLIES TO ALL HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVALS

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

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

This Hydraulic Project Approval does not authorize trespass.

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

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

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

MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THIS HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL (HPA): You may request approval of minor modifications to the required work timing or the plans and specifications approved in this HPA unless this is a General HPA. If this is a General HPA you must use the Major Modification process described below. Any approved minor modification will require the issuance of a letter documenting the approval. A minor modification to the required work timing means any change to the work start or end dates of the current work season to enable project or work phase completion. Minor modifications will be approved only if spawning or incubating fish are not present within the vicinity of the project. You may request subsequent minor modifications to the required work timing. A minor modification of the plans and specifications means any changes in the materials, characteristics, or construction of your project that do not alter the project's impact to fish life or habitat and do not require a

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

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

APPEALS INFORMATION

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

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

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

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FISH & WILDLIFE

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

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

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

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Cassandra Weekes

For Director
DFW
