

Hydraulic Project Approval Provisions for Water Crossings

The following are the template provisions that Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) permitting biologists use to populate Hydraulic Project Approvals. WDFW encourages their biologists to use language from this template as much as possible, but allow the option of adding custom provisions based on additional science or site-specific conditions.

CTS ID	Category	Original Template Language from WDFW	Revised HPA Language Translated for the Commitment Tracking System	Phase	Responsibility	Existing Method of Implementation	Notes
WCHPA - 1	TIMING LIMITATION	Work below the ordinary high water line must only occur between INSERT DATE HERE and INSERT DATE HERE.	TIMING LIMITATION: The Contractor may begin Work below the Ordinary High Water Line on \$\$\$1\$\$\$ and must complete all the Work by \$\$\$2\$\$\$.	Construction	Contractor	GSP 1-07.5(2).OPT1(A).FR1	In the Index, instruct users to use one of the days allowed in the fish window to allow Region Biologists to remove the fish block nets because it is also in-water work.
WCHPA - 2	Approved Plans	You must accomplish the work per plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, entitled ENTER PLAN TITLE HERE, dated INSERT DATE HERE, and attached E-mail entitled, 'RE: ENTER PLAN TITLE HERE, received on INSERT DATE HERE, 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 proposal.	APPROVED PLANS: Accomplish the work per plans and specifications submitted with permit application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. WSDOT and the Contractor must have a copy of these plans available on site during all phases of the project proposal.	Construction	WSDOT Contractor	SS 1-04	The contractor must follow the Contract, which WSDOT shall ensure meets the intent of this commitment.
WCHPA - 3	PRE-, DURING, AND POST-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION:	You, your agent, or contractor must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; mail to Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; or fax to (360) 902-2946 at least three business days before starting work, one day before removing the temporary bypass 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.	PRE-, DURING, AND POST-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION: WSDOT or the contractor (if applicable) must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; mail to Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; or fax to (360) 902-2946 at least three business days before starting work below the ordinary high water line, one day before removing the temporary bypass 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.	Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Construction Manual GSP 1-07.5(3).OPT1(B).FR1, SS 8-31.3(1)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 4	PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR MEETING	You, your agent, or contractor must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; mail to Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; or fax to (360) 902-2946 at least fourteen business days before starting work to arrange a pre-construction contractor meeting onsite. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date, and the Hydraulic Project Approval permit number.	PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR MEETING: You, your agent, or contractor must contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by e-mail at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov; mail to Post Office Box 43234, Olympia, Washington 98504-3234; or fax to (360) 902-2946 at least fourteen business days before starting work to arrange a pre-construction contractor meeting onsite. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date, and the Hydraulic Project Approval permit number.	Construction	WSDOT Contractor	SS 1-07.5.OPT1(B).FR1	None

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WCHPA - 5	MONITORING	In addition to the Washington Department of Transportation's current fish passage monitoring plan, the following must be conducted post-construction after the first winter annually for three years and once more at year five: A) Low flow channel monitoring for fish passage in the constructed and relic channel. A hydraulic drop over 0.5 feet, or subsurface flow (as compared to the reference reach) must not occur. Photo Point Monitoring along the channel may be used. B) Three instream temperature monitoring stations for the newly constructed channel. C) Photo Point Monitoring of the existing confluence with Goldsborough and the new confluence. A copy of the monitoring report must be submitted to the WDFW Habitat Program at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov within 3 months of each evaluation. Each report must include the HPA permit number, permittee, contact person, telephone number, date of report, time period, and a copy of the assessment and subsequent findings per the approved plan. Corrective action may be required.	MONITORING: In addition to the Washington Department of Transportation's current fish passage monitoring plan, the following must be conducted post-construction after the first winter annually for three years and once more at year five: A) Low flow channel monitoring for fish passage in the constructed and relic channel. A hydraulic drop over 0.5 feet, or subsurface flow (as compared to the reference reach) must not occur. Photo Point Monitoring along the channel may be used. B) Three instream temperature monitoring stations for the newly constructed channel. C) Photo Point Monitoring of the existing confluence with Goldsborough and the new confluence. A copy of the monitoring report must be submitted to the WDFW Habitat Program at HPAapplications@dfw.wa.gov within 3 months of each evaluation. Each report must include the HPA permit number, permittee, contact person, telephone number, date of report, time period, and a copy of the assessment and subsequent findings per the approved plan. Corrective action may be required.	Operations and Maintenance	WSDOT		TBD if WSDOT will monitor through staff or hire a contractor. If a contractor, than 102.4
WCHPA - 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 KILL/ WATER QUALITY PROBLEM NOTIFICATION: If fish are killed or 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.	Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Environmental Compliance Assurance Procedure SS 1-07.1(1), SS 1-07.5(1)	None
WCHPA - 7	REVEGETATION	RE-VEGETATION: Replace native riparian zone and aquatic vegetation, and wetland vascular plants (except noxious weeds) damaged or destroyed by construction using a proven methodology. Complete replanting of riparian vegetation during the first dormant season (late fall through late winter) after project completion per the approved plan. Maintain plantings for at least three years to ensure at least eighty percent of the plantings survive. Failure to achieve the eighty percent survival in year three will require you to submit a plan with follow-up measures to achieve requirements or reasons to modify requirements.	RE-VEGETATION: Replace native riparian zone and aquatic vegetation, and wetland vascular plants (except noxious weeds) damaged or destroyed by construction using a proven methodology. Complete replanting of riparian vegetation during the first dormant season (late fall through late winter) after project completion per the approved plan. Maintain plantings for at least three years to ensure at least eighty percent of the plantings survive. Failure to achieve the eighty percent survival in year three will require you to submit a plan with follow-up measures to achieve requirements or reasons to modify requirements.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Roadside Policy Roadside Manual State Forces (yr. 2-3) Contract Plans, SS 8-02.3(2)B, SS 8-02.3(2)C, SS 8-02.3(3)B SS 8-02.3(13) (yr. 1)	WSDOT has an extensive and thorough Roadside Restoration process. Planting is done by the contractor the first year and then state forces (WSDOT) continue for another two years. Note: only tracking the CN aspect of this commitment in CTS.

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WCHPA - 8	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.	PHOTOGRAPHS: WSDOT must take photographs of the job site before the work begins and after the work is completed. 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.	Construction	WSDOT	Managed at the Region Environmental or Project Engineering Office level.	None
WCHPA - 9	INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL	Follow Level 1 Decontamination protocol for low risk locations. Thoroughly clean all equipment and gear before arriving and leaving the job site to prevent the transport and introduction of aquatic invasive species. Properly dispose of any water and chemicals used to clean gear and equipment. You can find additional information in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Invasive Species Management Protocols (November 2012), available online at http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01490/wdfw01490.pdf .	INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL: The Contractor shall thoroughly clean all equipment and gear before arriving and leaving the job site to prevent the transport and introduction of aquatic invasive species. Properly dispose of any water and chemicals used to clean gear and equipment. You can find additional information in the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Invasive Species Management Protocols (November 2012), available online at http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01490/wdfw01490.pdf .	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-05.9, GSP 1-05.9.OPT2.FR1, GSP 1-05.9.OPT3.FR1	OPT2.FR1 is for Noxious Weeds OPT3.FR1 is for Aquatic Invasive Species
WCHPA - 10	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	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.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: 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.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(3), SS 1-07.15(1), GSP 1-07.5.OPT1(C).FR1	None
WCHPA - 11	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Use existing roadways or travel paths.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Use existing roadways or travel paths as indicated in the Contract.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package, Contract Plans, SS 1-04	For safety reason, we can't have an WDFW require the contractor use existing roadways, but if WSDOT proposes so in the permit application, then the Contractor will follow the contract.
WCHPA - 12	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	This Hydraulic Project Approval authorizes the construction of no more than ADD NUMBER HERE new temporary access roads.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: This Hydraulic Project Approval authorizes the construction of no more than \$\$\$1\$\$\$ new temporary access roads.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package, Contract Plans, SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 13	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Design and locate new temporary access roads to prevent erosion and sediment delivery to waters of the state.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Design and locate new temporary access roads to prevent erosion and sediment delivery to waters of the state.	Design	WSDOT	SS 8-01	If this is a TESC issue, then the contractors plan or WSDOT's will address the risk. No need to focus on temporary roads.
WCHPA - 14	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Clearly mark boundaries to establish the limit of work associated with site access and construction.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Clearly mark boundaries to establish the limit of work associated with site access and construction.	Construction	WSDOT	WSDOT Plans and Survey Crews	None

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WCHPA - 15	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Limit the removal of native bankline vegetation to the minimum amount needed to construct the project.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Limit the removal of native bankline vegetation to the minimum amount needed to construct the project.	Design	WSDOT	Environmental Manual	This is already part of WSDOT's avoid, minimize, mitigate decision process. And we submit limits of impacts in the permit application.
WCHPA - 16	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	This Hydraulic Project Approval authorizes only the removal of the large woody vegetation shown in the approved plan. Clearly mark all large woody vegetation authorized for removal before starting work.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Only remove large woody vegetation shown in the approved plan. Clearly mark all large woody vegetation authorized for removal before starting work.	Construction	Contractor	Contract Plans, SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 17	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Retain all natural habitat features on the bed or banks including large woody material and boulders. You may move these natural habitat features during construction but you must place them near the preproject location before leaving the job site.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Retain all natural habitat features on the bed or banks including large woody material and boulders. You may move these natural habitat features during construction but you must place them near the preproject location before leaving the job site.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans, SS 1-04	WSDOT will prepare a project application to meet stream simulation that will include these features if possible. The contractor isn't expected to interpret what WDFW wants, so just follow the Plans.
WCHPA - 18	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Confine the use of equipment to the specific access and work corridor shown in the approved plans.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Confine the use of equipment to the specific access and work corridor shown in the approved plans.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans, SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 19	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Equipment used for this project may operate waterward of the ordinary high water line, provided the drive mechanisms (wheels, tracks, tires, etc.) do not enter or operate waterward of the ordinary high water line prior to bypassing flow out of the work area.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Equipment used for this project may operate waterward of the ordinary high water line, provided the drive mechanisms (wheels, tracks, tires, etc.) do not enter or operate waterward of the ordinary high water line prior to bypassing flow out of the work area.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.1(1), SS 1-07.5(1)	None
WCHPA - 20	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs in an upland location before using the equipment in or near the water.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs in an upland location before using the equipment in or near the water.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.15(1)	None
WCHPA - 21	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Trees identified for removal as part of this project larger than four inches in diameter and taller than six feet, may be placed in the low flow channel or within the stream buffer. To preserve habitat, the trees must not be cut into smaller pieces than approximately 20' lengths, and root wads are not to be removed from the trunk (bole) to the greatest extent possible.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Trees identified for removal as part of this project larger than four inches in diameter and taller than six feet, may be placed in the low flow channel or within the stream buffer. To preserve habitat, the trees must not be cut into smaller pieces than approximately 20' lengths, and root wads are not to be removed from the trunk (bole) to the greatest extent possible.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-04, GSP 8-SA5.GR8	None
WCHPA - 22	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Remove soil or debris from the drive mechanisms (wheels, tires, tracks, etc.) and undercarriage of equipment prior to operating the equipment waterward of the wetland boundary.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Remove soil or debris from the drive mechanisms (wheels, tires, tracks, etc.) and undercarriage of equipment prior to operating the equipment waterward of the wetland boundary.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.1	None

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WCHPA - 23	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT	Use environmentally acceptable lubricants composed of biodegradable base oils such as vegetable oils, synthetic esters, and polyalkylene glycols in equipment operated in or near the channel. This applies to existing channels and any new channels that are being constructed.	STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT: Use environmentally acceptable lubricants composed of biodegradable base oils such as vegetable oils, synthetic esters, and polyalkylene glycols in equipment operated in or near the channel. This applies to existing channels and any new channels that are being constructed.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-01.3(1)C6	Limited to hydraulic fluids.
WCHPA - 24	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Isolate fish from the work area by using block nets.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Isolate fish from the work area by using block nets.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 25	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Block net openings must not exceed ADD TEXT HERE inches.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Block net openings must not exceed \$\$\$1\$\$\$ inches.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	Block net details and openings shall be selected by WSDOT directing biologist
WCHPA - 26	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Install block nets at sites with reduced flow volume or velocity, uniform depth, and good accessibility.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Install block nets at sites with reduced flow volume or velocity, uniform depth, and good accessibility.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 27	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Do not install block nets at sites with heavy vegetation, large cobble or boulders, undercut banks, or deep pools unless you can secure and maintain them.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Do not install block nets at sites with heavy vegetation, large cobble or boulders, undercut banks, or deep pools unless you can secure and maintain them.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 28	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Install block nets at an angle to the direction of flow (not perpendicular to the flow) to avoid entrapping fish in the nets.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Install block nets at an angle to the direction of flow (not perpendicular to the flow) to avoid entrapping fish in the nets.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 29	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	After the first block net is secured at the upstream end, use a second block net to herd fish downstream and out of the project area.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: After the first block net is secured at the upstream end, use a second block net to herd fish downstream and out of the project area.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 30	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Install a downstream block net if fish may reenter the work area from downstream.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Install a downstream block net if fish may reenter the work area from downstream.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 31	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	To anchor block nets, place bags filled with clean round gravel along the bottom of the nets.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: To anchor block nets, place bags filled with clean round gravel along the bottom of the nets.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 32	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Secure block nets along both banks and the channel bottom to prevent failure from debris accumulation, high flows, and/or flanking.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Secure block nets along both banks and the channel bottom to prevent failure from debris accumulation, high flows, and/or flanking.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None

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WCHPA - 33	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	To keep fish out of the job site, leave block nets in place until the work is complete and conditions are suitable for fish.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: To keep fish out of the job site, leave block nets in place until the work is complete and conditions are suitable for fish.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 34	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Check block nets at least three times a day for entangled fish and accumulated debris.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: The Contractor shall check block nets at least three times a day for entangled fish and accumulated debris.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(5), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 35	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Install 3/32" knotless stretched nylon block nets at sites with reduced flow volume or velocity, uniform depth, and good accessibility.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Install 3/32" knotless stretched nylon block nets at sites with reduced flow volume or velocity, uniform depth, and good accessibility.	Construction	WSDOT	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(3), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	This is very project specific. The WSDOT Directing Biologist will determine amount, size, and location based upon size conditions and species.
WCHPA - 36	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Block nets must be checked frequently throughout the day to ensure they remain installed along the banks and creek bottom, that there are no entangled fish, and it is clear of accumulated debris. Natural debris may be released into free-flowing water downstream of the bypass.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Block nets must be checked frequently throughout the day to ensure they remain installed along the banks and creek bottom, that there are no entangled fish, and it is clear of accumulated debris. Natural debris may be released into free-flowing water downstream of the bypass.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(5), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	
WCHPA - 37	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS	Install the four block nets and work site isolation components within the approximate locations and with the configurations detailed on sheet 9 of 10 of the approved plans.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING BLOCK NETS: Install the four block nets and work site isolation components within the approximate locations and with the configurations detailed on sheet 9 of 10 of the approved plans.	Construction	WSDOT	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(3), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	This is very project specific. The WSDOT Directing Biologist will determine amount, size, and location based upon size conditions and species.
WCHPA - 38	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Isolate fish from the work area by using either a total or partial bypass to reroute the stream through a temporary channel or pipe.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Isolate fish from the work area by using either a total or partial bypass to reroute the stream through a temporary channel or pipe.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(3), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 39	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Provide fish passage during times of the year when fish are expected to migrate.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Provide fish passage during times of the year when fish are expected to migrate.	Construction	Contractor	GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8 If pump system is used for TSD, a special provision will be required.	Fish passage will not be provided if the contractor decides to use a pump system as TSD.
WCHPA - 40	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS -8-31.3(4), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	Note: Diversions cost money. As a matter of financial efficiency, contractors will sequence to save time and money.

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WCHPA - 41	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Use the least-impacting feasible method to temporarily bypass water from the work area. Consider the physical characteristics of the site and the anticipated volume of water flowing through the work area.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Use the least-impacting feasible method to temporarily bypass water from the work area. Consider the physical characteristics of the site and the anticipated volume of water flowing through the work area.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	Note: Contractors will decide based upon geological, cost, impact areas, and construction factors on which bypass works best for them.
WCHPA - 42	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	The hydraulic capacity of the stream bypass must be equal to or greater than the ADD TEXT HERE-year peak flow event expected when the bypass will be operated.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: The hydraulic capacity of the stream bypass must be equal to or greater than the \$\$\$1\$\$\$ year peak flow event expected when the bypass will be operated.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	WSDOT provides the flows and typically the bypass flow will be based upon a 2 year event
WCHPA - 43	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Design the temporary bypass to minimize the length of the dewatered stream channel.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Design the temporary bypass to minimize the length of the dewatered stream channel.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	WSDOT will follow the HPA based on the approved design including impact areas.
WCHPA - 44	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	During all phases of bypass installation and decommissioning, maintain flows downstream of the project site to ensure survival of all downstream fish.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: During all phases of bypass installation and decommissioning, maintain flows downstream of the project site to ensure survival of all downstream fish.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 45	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Install the temporary bypass before starting other construction work in the wetted perimeter using the ADD TEXT HERE bypass method approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Install the temporary bypass before starting other construction work in the wetted perimeter.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 46	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Install a cofferdam or similar device at the upstream and downstream end of the bypass to prevent backwater from entering the work area.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Install a cofferdam or similar device at the upstream and downstream end of the bypass to prevent backwater from entering the work area.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	Contractor will provide detail in how it will prevent water from entering the isolated work area.
WCHPA - 47	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY 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.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY 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.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 48	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	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.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: 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.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B Prepare a special provision if this permit condition is in play.	WSDOT has responsibility to ensure this detail when reviewing the TSD submittal and overseeing contractor activities of the TSD.

CTS ID	Category	Original Template Language from WDFW	Revised HPA Language Translated for the Commitment Tracking System	Phase	Responsibility	Existing Method of Implementation	Notes
WCHPA - 49	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	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 twenty-four-hour monitoring for overnight operation.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: If the Contractor chooses to use a pumped diversion, it must run continuously until it is no longer necessary to bypass flows. The Contractor shall provide back-up pumps on-site and twenty-four-hour monitoring for overnight operation.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(1)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	Contractor is required to have back up pumps operational within hours.
WCHPA - 50	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	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: 0.094 inch (maximum opening on the diagonal). 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 0.33 feet per second. Maintain fish screens to prevent injury or entrapment of fish.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: The Contractor shall install, operate, and maintain a fish screen when using a pumped diversion or dewatering the isolated work area in accordance with RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070. The pump screen shall comply with the following: a) Perforated plate: 0.094 inch (maximum opening diameter); b) Profile bar: 0.069 inch (maximum width opening); or c) Woven wire: 0.094 inch (maximum opening on the diagonal). 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 0.33 feet per second. Maintain fish screens to prevent injury or entrapment of fish.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(4), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(4)OPT1.2024.GR8, Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 51	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	The fish screen must remain in place whenever water is withdrawn from the stream through the pump intake.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: The fish screen must remain in place whenever water is withdrawn from the stream through the pump intake.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(4), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 52	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Remove fish screens on dewatering pumps in the isolated work area only after all fish are safe and excluded from the work area.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Remove fish screens on dewatering pumps in the isolated work area only after all fish are safe and excluded from the work area.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(4), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 53	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Isolate pump hose intakes with block nets so that fish cannot get near the intake.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Isolate pump hose intakes with block nets so that fish cannot get near the intake.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(4), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	WSDOT will likely use the screens to prevent fish from getting near the intake.

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WCHPA - 54	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Bags used for temporary stream diversion or other purposes must be filled with clean pea gravel.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Bags used for temporary stream diversion or other purposes must be filled with clean pea gravel.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-04, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8 GSP 7-06.SA1 GSP 7-06.SA2	
WCHPA - 55	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS	Upon completion of the project, all material used in the temporary bypass must be removed from the site and the site returned to previously existing or improved conditions.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A TEMPORARY BYPASS: Upon completion of the project, all material used in the temporary bypass must be removed from the site and the site returned to previously existing or improved conditions.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(6), SS -8-31.3(7), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	
WCHPA - 56	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE	Use a cofferdam, dike, or similar structure to exclude water from the work area.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE: Use a cofferdam, dike, or similar structure to exclude water from the work area.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	Cofferdam will be used more with bridge projects, so it makes sense to address them by Special Provision.
WCHPA - 57	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE	Maintain water quality when installing and removing the cofferdam, dike or similar structure.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE: Maintain water quality when installing and removing the cofferdam, dike or similar structure.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	See note for HPA#60
WCHPA - 58	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE	Install the cofferdam, dike or similar structure and remove fish prior to the start of other work in the wetted perimeter.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE: Install the cofferdam, dike or similar structure and remove fish prior to the start of other work in the wetted perimeter.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	See note for HPA#60
WCHPA - 59	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE	Route the 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.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE: Route the 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.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 60	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE	Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.	IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION USING A COFFERDAM STRUCTURE: Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.	Construction	Contractor	Not Applicable	None
WCHPA - 61	IN-WATER W/NO BYPASS OR COFFERDAM	This Hydraulic Project Approval does not require the use of a cofferdam, bypass, or similar structure to separate the work area from waters of the state.	IN-WATER W/NO BYPASS OR COFFERDAM: This Hydraulic Project Approval does not require the use of a cofferdam, bypass, or similar structure to separate the work area from waters of the state.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None

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WCHPA - 62	IN-WATER W/NO BYPASS OR COFFERDAM	A temporary bypass is not required when the following circumstances exist, provided you can comply with the Hydraulic Project Approval provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. When installing a coffer dam, 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, very slow flow); d. When fish can be excluded by nets or screens; or When fish are not present. 	IN-WATER W/NO BYPASS OR COFFERDAM: A temporary bypass is not required when the following circumstances exist, provided you can comply with the Hydraulic Project Approval provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. When installing a coffer dam, 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, very slow flow); d. When fish can be excluded by nets or screens; or When fish are not present. 	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 63	FISH LIFE REMOVAL	All persons participating in capture and removal must have training, knowledge, and skills in the safe handling of fish life.	FISH LIFE REMOVAL: All persons participating in capture and removal must have training, knowledge, and skills in the safe handling of fish life.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 64	FISH LIFE REMOVAL	If electrofishing is conducted, a person with electrofishing training must be on-site to conduct or direct all electrofishing activities.	FISH LIFE REMOVAL: If electrofishing is conducted, a person with electrofishing training must be on-site to conduct or direct all electrofishing activities.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 65	FISH LIFE REMOVAL	If personnel are available, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and affected tribes may help capture and move fish life from the job site.	FISH LIFE REMOVAL: If personnel are available, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and affected tribes may help capture and move fish life from the job site.	Construction	WSDOT Environmental	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	
WCHPA - 66	FISH LIFE REMOVAL	Place block nets upstream and downstream of the in-water work area before capturing and removing fish life.	FISH LIFE REMOVAL: Place block nets upstream and downstream of the in-water work area before capturing and removing fish life.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 67	FISH LIFE REMOVAL	Capture and safely move fish life from the work area to the nearest suitable free-flowing water.	FISH LIFE REMOVAL: Capture and safely move fish life from the work area to the nearest suitable free-flowing water.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 68	FISH LIFE REMOVAL	All persons removing fish life from a job site must follow the protocol entitled ADD TEXT HERE and dated ADD TEXT HERE	FISH LIFE REMOVAL: All persons removing fish life from a job site must follow the current version of the <i>WSDOT Fish Exclusion Protocols</i> and Standards and dated ADD TEXT HERE.	Construction	WSDOT Biology	Fish Exclusion Protocol and Standards (2021 update)	None
WCHPA - 69	BRIDGE	Design and construct the bridge to pass water, ice, large wood, and associated woody material and sediment likely to move under the bridge during the ADD TEXT HERE-year flood flows.	BRIDGE: Design and construct the bridge to pass water, ice, large wood, and associated woody material and sediment likely to move under the bridge for the flood flows stated in the permit application and approved in the HPA.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 70	BRIDGE	Locate the waterward face of all bridge elements including abutments, piers, pilings, sills, foundations, aprons, wing walls, and approach material landward of the ordinary high water line.	BRIDGE: Locate the waterward face of all bridge elements including abutments, piers, pilings, sills, foundations, aprons, wing walls, and approach material landward of the ordinary high water line.	Design	WSDOT	Permit application package, Contract Plans	None
WCHPA - 71	BRIDGE	Bury footings a minimum of ADD TEXT HERE feet below scour depth.	BRIDGE: Bury footings a minimum of ADD TEXT HERE feet below scour depth.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans, SS 1-04	None

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WCHPA - 72	BRIDGE	If excavation or other construction activities take place waterward of the ordinary high water line, isolate the work area from the stream flow (if present) by using a cofferdam, bypass, or similar structure.	BRIDGE: If excavation or other construction activities take place waterward of the ordinary high water line, isolate the work area from the stream flow (if present) by using a cofferdam, bypass, or similar structure.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 73	BRIDGE	Minimize damage to the bed and banks when placing bridge stringers.	Minimize damage to the bed and banks when placing bridge stringers.	Construction	Contractor	Contract Provisions & Plans SS 1-04	The permit application explains limits of impact and the contractor will follow the resulting permits via the Contract.
WCHPA - 74	BRIDGE	Use material for the approaches that is structurally stable and that will not harm fish life if it erodes into the water.	BRIDGE: Use material for the approaches that is structurally stable and that will not harm fish life if it erodes into the water.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	This just another way of saying round rock. The Hydraulic Office writes a Special Provision for Streambed Aggregate that meets the Hydraulic Code.
WCHPA - 75	BRIDGE	Securely anchor at least one end of the temporary bridge or stringer(s).	BRIDGE: Securely anchor at least one end of the temporary bridge or stringer(s).	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.16(2)	What is the performance aspect of this condition? Is the goal to keep the bridge material from falling into the stream. If so, there are other reasons why the contractor will do this...like not killing the traveling public.
WCHPA - 76	BRIDGE	Prevent the existing structure and associated construction materials from entering the stream when removing them.	BRIDGE: Prevent the existing structure and associated construction materials from entering the stream when removing them.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(3), SS 2-02.3(2)A1, SS 2-03.3(7)C	For bridge removal, the Standard Specifications cover it. 2-02.3(2)A1 requires a Type 2E bridge demolition plan submittal. A licensed PE must prepare this plan and they have to respond to our comments.
WCHPA - 77	BRIDGE	Clean the bridge deck of aggregate or earth materials before removing the bridge.	BRIDGE: Clean the bridge deck of aggregate or earth materials before removing the bridge.	Construction	Contractor	SS 2-02.3(2)A1	This specification deals with disposal of "all debris."
WCHPA - 78	BRIDGE	Dismantle and mechanically remove as much of the bridge as possible. Bridge parts that cannot be mechanically removed may be broken into the largest sections that can be safely handled and dropped into the stream. You must remove these sections from the stream immediately.	BRIDGE: Dismantle and mechanically remove as much of the bridge as possible. Bridge parts that cannot be mechanically removed may be broken into the largest sections that can be safely handled and dropped into the stream. You must remove these sections from the stream immediately.	Construction	Contractor	SS 2-02.3(2)A1	This permit condition is more lenient than the spec as to dropping bridge into water. If we think this will be needed, prepare a special provision.
WCHPA - 79	BRIDGE	Install and maintain curbs or wheel guards to prevent aggregate or earth-type paving material from entering the stream.	BRIDGE: Install and maintain curbs or wheel guards to prevent aggregate or earth-type paving material from entering the stream.	Maintenance	WSDOT	Maintenance & Operations	None
WCHPA - 80	BRIDGE	Install biotechnical slope protection outside the bridge shadow as shown in the approved plans.	BRIDGE: Install biotechnical slope protection outside the bridge shadow as shown in the approved plans.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None

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WCHPA - 81	BRIDGE	The temporary bridge span over the channel must be a minimum of <u>xx</u> feet.	BRIDGE: The temporary bridge span over the channel must be a minimum of <u>xx</u> feet.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	SS 6-02.3(17)A, SS 6-02.3(17)B, SS 6-02.3(17)C, SS 6-02.3(17)D	Temporary bridge work can be consider falsework. No minimum exists but rather functional standards. Guide Specifications for Bridge Temporary Works is in 6-02.3(17)B.
WCHPA - 82	CULVERT	Install and maintain the culvert to ensure unimpeded fish passage.	CULVERT: Install and maintain the culvert to ensure unimpeded fish passage.	M&O	WSDOT	Maintenance & Operations	None
WCHPA - 83	CULVERT	Establish the culvert invert elevation with reference point(s) or benchmark(s) created before to starting work on this project. Clearly mark and preserve the reference point(s) for post-project compliance. Before backfilling, confirm the invert elevation, as stated on the plans, relative to the reference points with at least a construction-grade leveling device (such as an optical auto-level or laser level).	CULVERT: Establish the culvert invert elevation with reference point(s) or benchmark(s) created before to starting work on this project. Clearly mark and preserve the reference point(s) for post-project compliance. Before backfilling, confirm the invert elevation, as stated on the plans, relative to the reference points with at least a construction-grade leveling device (such as an optical auto-level or laser level).	Design Construction Construction	WSDOT Survey WSDOT Contractor	Standard Operating Procedure Currently, the WDFW Fish Passage Manager is okay with listing the elevation on our As Built documents. The contractor will do this for quality purposes and WSDOT will not tell them how to do their work.	None
WCHPA - 84	CULVERT	The authorized culvert is a ADD TEXT HERE design.	CULVERT: The authorized culvert is a \$\$\$1\$\$\$ design.	Design	WSDOT	Permit application package	None
WCHPA - 85	CULVERT	The length of the culvert must not exceed ADD TEXT HERE feet.	CULVERT: The constructed length of the culvert must not exceed the length stated in the permit application and approved in the HPA.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 86	CULVERT	The width of the channel-bed inside a stream simulation culvert at the elevation of the stream bed must be equal to or greater than ADD TEXT HERE feet which is 1.2 times the average channel bed width plus two feet.	CULVERT: The width of the channel-bed inside a stream simulation culvert at the elevation of the stream bed must be constructed as stated in the permit application and approved in the HPA.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	Also addressed by HPA #3
WCHPA - 87	CULVERT	The width between the culvert footings for a bottomless culvert must be equal to or greater than ADD TEXT HERE feet.	CULVERT: The width between the culvert footings for a bottomless culvert must be constructed as stated in the permit application and approved in the HPA.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 88	CULVERT	Set the stream simulation culvert at the same gradient as the prevailing stream gradient of ADD TEXT HERE percent.	CULVERT: Set the stream simulation culvert at the gradient as stated in the permit application and approved in the HPA.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 89	CULVERT	Bury the footings of a bottomless culvert ADD TEXT HERE feet deep to ensure they will not become exposed by scour within the culvert.	CULVERT: Bury the footings of a bottomless culvert to ensure they will not become exposed by scour within the culvert.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 90	CULVERT	Countersink the stream simulation culvert a minimum of thirty percent and a maximum of fifty percent of the culvert rise, but not less than two feet.	CULVERT: Countersink the stream simulation culvert a minimum of thirty percent and a maximum of fifty percent of the culvert rise, but not less than two feet.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None

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WCHPA - 91	CULVERT	Embed the top of footings of bottomless culverts sufficiently below potential scour depth to prevent exposure of the footing surface and undermining.	CULVERT: Embed the top of footings of bottomless culverts sufficiently below potential scour depth to prevent exposure of the footing surface and undermining.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 92	CULVERT	Size streambed material to mimic the stream's natural gradation as found in nearby reference channel reaches. Place a minimum of ADD TEXT HERE inches deep of clean, rounded and well-graded (includes all size classes) material. Angular rock is not permitted within the channel or culvert.	CULVERT: Size streambed material to mimic the stream's natural gradation as found in nearby reference channel reaches. Place clean, rounded and well-graded (includes all size classes) material in accordance with the permit application and approved HPA. Angular rock is not permitted within the channel or culvert.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit application package Contract Special Provision	None
WCHPA - 93	CULVERT	The streambed must include a sinuous low-flow channel expected under common conditions in the reach and a high-flow bench on both sides of the culvert.	CULVERT: The streambed must include a sinuous low-flow channel expected under common conditions in the reach and a high-flow bench on both sides of the culvert.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 94	CULVERT	Protect structural fill associated with the culvert installation from erosion to the ADD TEXT HERE-year peak flow.	CULVERT: Protect structural fill associated with the culvert installation from erosion as stated in the permit application and approved in the HPA.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 95	CULVERT	Approach material must be structurally stable and composed of material that if eroded into the water will not harm fish life.	CULVERT: Approach material must be structurally stable and composed of material that if eroded into the water will not harm fish life.	Design	WSDOT	Permit application package	None
WCHPA - 96	CULVERT	The owner(s) must maintain the culvert to ensure it provides continued, unimpeded fish passage. If the culvert becomes a hindrance to fish passage, the owner must obtain an Hydraulic Project Approval and provide prompt repair.	CULVERT: WSDOT must maintain the culvert to ensure it provides continued, unimpeded fish passage. If the culvert becomes a hindrance to fish passage, the owner must obtain a Hydraulic Project Approval and provide prompt repair.	Maintenance	WSDOT	Maintenance & Operations	None
WCHPA - 97	CULVERT	Before starting work on this project, establish a durable benchmark or survey monument as a reference point. The reference point must be established at the work site, above the ordinary high water line, in an area that will not be disturbed by construction activities. Clearly mark on the reference point the elevation relative to the approved plans. Preserve the benchmark or survey monument for post-project compliance monitoring. Before backfilling, confirm that the structure was installed according to the elevations documented on the plans using a construction-grade leveling device (such as an optical auto-level or laser level).	CULVERT: Before starting work on this project, establish a durable benchmark or survey monument as a reference point. The reference point must be established at the work site, above the ordinary high water line, in an area that will not be disturbed by construction activities. Clearly mark on the reference point the elevation relative to the approved plans. Preserve the benchmark or survey monument for post-project compliance monitoring. Before backfilling, confirm that the structure was installed according to the elevations documented on the plans using a construction-grade leveling device (such as an optical auto-level or laser level).	Design Construction	WSDOT	SS 6-20.3(1)D SS 6-20.3(1)	
WCHPA - 98	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE	Establish the water crossing structures invert elevation with survey monuments or benchmarks created prior to starting work on this project. Clearly mark and preserve the survey monuments for post-project compliance. Before backfilling, confirm the invert elevations, as stated on the plans, relative to the survey monument with at least a construction-grade leveling device (such as an optical auto-level or laser level).	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE: Establish the water crossing structures invert elevation with survey monuments or benchmarks created prior to starting work on this project. Clearly mark and preserve the survey monuments for post-project compliance. Before backfilling, confirm the invert elevations, as stated on the plans, relative to the survey monument with at least a construction-grade leveling device (such as an optical auto-level or laser level).	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	GSP 1-02.4.GR1 GSP 1-05.4.OPT3.GR1	WSDOT can provide geotechnical information on monuments placed in the report.

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WCHPA - 99	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE	The length of the water crossing structure on Double Ditch Creek must not exceed ___ feet along the west wall and ___ feet along the east wall, have a minimum internal span of ___ feet, and a minimum internal rise of ___ feet. The length of the water crossing structure on Pepin Creek must not exceed ___ feet, have a minimum internal span of ___ feet, and a minimum internal rise of ___ feet.	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE: The length of the water crossing structure on ___ must not exceed ___ feet along the west wall and ___ feet along the east wall, have a minimum internal span of ___ feet, and a minimum internal rise of ___ feet. The length of the water crossing structure on ___ must not exceed ___ feet, have a minimum internal span of ___ feet, and a minimum internal rise of ___ feet.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	SS 1-02.4	
WCHPA - 100	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE	The width, side slopes, and configuration of the channel-beds inside the water crossing structures must match what is shown in the approved plans.	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE: The width, side slopes, and configuration of the channel-beds inside the water crossing structures must match what is shown in the approved plans.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-02.4, SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	
WCHPA - 101	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE	Countersink the structures a minimum of thirty percent and a maximum of fifty percent structure rise, but not less than two feet. This criterion applies through the full length of the culvert.	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE: Countersink the structures a minimum of thirty percent and a maximum of fifty percent structure rise, but not less than two feet. This criterion applies through the full length of the culvert.	Construction	Contractor	SS 6-04.3(7), SS 9-09.3	Treatment to countersink applies to timber structures and lumber.
WCHPA - 102	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE	Minimize damage to the bed and banks when placing the water crossing structure	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE: Minimize damage to the bed and banks when placing the water crossing structure	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-02.4	
WCHPA - 103	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE	Install the water crossing structures in isolation from stream flow by using a gravity bypass or by pumping the stream flow around the work area.	WATER CROSSING STRUCTURE: Install the water crossing structures in isolation from stream flow by using a gravity bypass or by pumping the stream flow around the work area.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-04, SS 8-31.3(1)A, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	
WCHPA - 104	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL	The Contractor shall remove the culvert in the dry or in isolation from the stream flow by using a bypass channel or culvert, or by pumping the stream flow around the work area.	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL: The Contractor shall remove the culvert in the dry or in isolation from the stream flow by using a bypass channel or culvert, or by pumping the stream flow around the work area.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-04, SS 8-31.3(2)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	
WCHPA - 105	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL	Remove the culvert in the dry or in isolation from the stream flow by using a bypass channel or culvert, or by pumping the stream flow around the work area. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife may grant exception if removing the culvert in the flowing stream reduces siltation or turbidity.	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL: The Contractor shall remove the culvert in the dry or in isolation from the stream flow by using a bypass channel or culvert, or by pumping the stream flow around the work area.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans 1-04 SS 8-31.3(2)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 106	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL	Remove the temporary culvert, bridge, ford, and any imported fill. Remove all earth and roadbed materials prior to removing a temporary crossing. Restore the site to a similar width, depth, gradient, and substrate composition as the channel segments upstream and downstream from the crossing.	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL: Remove the temporary culvert, bridge, ford, and any imported fill. Remove all earth and roadbed materials prior to removing a temporary crossing. Restore the site to a similar width, depth, gradient, and substrate composition as the channel segments upstream and downstream from the crossing.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans 1-04 SS 8-31.3(2)A SS 8-31.3(2)B SS 8-31.3(6), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 107	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL	Remove all the components of a bridge or culvert crossing (approach material, sills, stringers, deck, riprap, guardrails, etc.).	WATER CROSSING REMOVAL: Remove all the components of a bridge or culvert crossing (approach material, sills, stringers, deck, riprap, guardrails, etc.).	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None

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WCHPA - 108	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Permanent new channel(s) must be similar in length, width, depth, flood plain configuration, and gradient to the old channel(s). The new channel(s) must incorporate habitat components, bed materials, channel morphology, and native or other approved vegetation to provide equal or better habitat compared to that which previously existed in the old channel.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Permanent new channel(s) must be similar in length, width, depth, flood plain configuration, and gradient to the old channel(s). The new channel(s) must incorporate habitat components, bed materials, channel morphology, and native or other approved vegetation to provide equal or better habitat compared to that which previously existed in the old channel.	Design	WSDOT	Permit application package	None
WCHPA - 109	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	The streambed must include a sinuous low-flow channel expected under common conditions in the reach and a high-flow bench on both sides of the channel.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: The streambed must include a sinuous low-flow channel expected under common conditions in the reach and a high-flow bench on both sides of the channel.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 110	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	During construction, isolate the new channel from the flowing watercourse.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: During construction, isolate the new channel from the flowing watercourse.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 111	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Before water is diverted into a permanent new channel(s), install approved habitat components and bed and bank protection materials to prevent erosion as shown in the approved plan.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Before water is diverted into a permanent new channel(s), install approved habitat components and bed and bank protection materials to prevent erosion as shown in the approved plan.	Construction	Contractor	Contract Plans SS 1-04	The Plans will reflect the permit drawings, so the contractor just needs to follow them.
WCHPA - 112	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Use fir, cedar, or other coniferous species to construct log or rootwad fish habitat structure(s).	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Use fir, cedar, or other coniferous species to construct log or rootwad fish habitat structure(s).	Design	WSDOT	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 113	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Place the fish habitat structures in the low flow channel.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Place the fish habitat structures in the low flow channel.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 114	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Place clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel throughout the channel in accordance with the permit application and approved HPA.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Place clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel throughout the channel in accordance with the permit application and approved HPA.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	SS 1-04	
WCHPA - 115	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Place a minimum of ADD TEXT HERE inches deep of clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel with a size composition of: ADD TEXT HERE percent of 4.0 to 3.0 inches; ADD TEXT HERE percent of 3.0 to 1.5 inches; ADD TEXT HERE percent of 1.5 to 0.25 inches, with fines less than 0.25 inches not exceeding 3.0 percent total volume, throughout the channel.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Place a minimum of ADD TEXT HERE inches deep of clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel with a size composition of: ADD TEXT HERE percent of 4.0 to 3.0 inches; ADD TEXT HERE percent of 3.0 to 1.5 inches; ADD TEXT HERE percent of 1.5 to 0.25 inches, with fines less than 0.25 inches not exceeding 3.0 percent total volume, throughout the channel.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 116	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Size streambed material to mimic the gradation found in nearby reference channel reaches. The material must be well-graded (includes all size classes), non-porous, with 5-10% fines with sieve size U.S. No. 200 to prevent subsurface flow. Create a low-flow channel and a high-flow bench on both sides of the channel. Angular rock is not permitted within the channel.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Size streambed material to mimic the gradation found in nearby reference channel reaches. The material must be well-graded (includes all size classes), non-porous, with 5-10% fines with sieve size U.S. No. 200 to prevent subsurface flow. Create a low-flow channel and a high-flow bench on both sides of the channel. Angular rock is not permitted within the channel.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	The HQ Hydraulics Office considered writing a GSP, but it was so massive that they prefer to keep it a Special Provision.

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WCHPA - 117	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Place spoils from the new channel in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater. Use this material to fill in the old channel once the stream is diverted into the new channel.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Place spoils from the new channel in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.	Construction	Contractor	SS 2-02.3 SS 2-02.3(7)C	None
WCHPA - 118	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	The angle of the structure used to divert the water into the new channel(s) must allow a smooth transition of water flow.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: The angle of the structure used to divert the water into the new channel(s) must allow a smooth transition of water flow.	Design	WSDOT	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 119	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	The Habitat Biologist listed below or their representative must inspect and approve the new channel before the stream is diverted into the channel.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: The Habitat Biologist listed below or their representative must inspect and approve the new channel before the stream is diverted into the channel.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	WSDOT will build the channel per the plans approved by WDFW.
WCHPA - 120	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Diverting the flow into the new channel: a. First remove the downstream plug. b. Face the stream side of the plug with a sandbag or similar device. c. Partially remove the upstream plug to allow 1/3 to 1/2 of the flow into the new channel for a minimum of 10 hours. Do not allow the old channel to dewater. d. Remove the remainder of the upstream plug if the new channel has flow throughout the entire length. Close the upstream end of the old channel and securely armor the entrance of the old channel to prevent re-entry of any flow. Armor material must consist of clean, angular rock installed to withstand the ADD TEXT HERE – year peak flow.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Diverting the flow into the new channel: a. First remove the downstream plug. b. Face the stream side of the plug with a sandbag or similar device. c. Partially remove the upstream plug to allow 1/3 to 1/2 of the flow into the new channel for a minimum of 10 hours. Do not allow the old channel to dewater. d. Remove the remainder of the upstream plug if the new channel has flow throughout the entire length. Close the upstream end of the old channel and securely armor the entrance of the old channel to prevent re-entry of any flow. Armor material must consist of clean, angular rock installed to withstand the ADD TEXT HERE – year peak flow.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(6), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	The contractor will prepare a TSD Plan prepared by a licensed PE. The Plan will meet the requirements of the contract, which has been shown to meet the expectations of the Hydraulic Code.
WCHPA - 121	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Fill the old channel beginning from the upstream closure. Compact the fill material. Water discharging from the fill must not adversely affect fish life.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Fill the old channel beginning from the upstream closure. Compact the fill material. Water discharging from the fill must not adversely affect fish life.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	See note for HPA #104
WCHPA - 122	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	To avoid fish stranding, the bed must not contain pits, potholes, or large depressions upon completion of the dredging.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: To avoid fish stranding, the bed must not contain pits, potholes, or large depressions upon completion of the dredging.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-04	
WCHPA - 123	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	The owner must maintain the water crossing structures and constructed channels to ensure they provide continued, unimpeded fish passage. If either of the constructed channels become a hindrance to fish passage, the owner must obtain an Hydraulic Project Approval and provide prompt repair.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: The owner must maintain the water crossing structures and constructed channels to ensure they provide continued, unimpeded fish passage. If either of the constructed channels become a hindrance to fish passage, the owner must obtain an Hydraulic Project Approval and provide prompt repair.	Construction	Maintenance and operations WSDOT (obtain permit)	SS 1-07.5(2) SS 8-31.3(1)A, SS 8-31.3(2)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B	
WCHPA - 124	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	As shown in the approved plans, a 1-inch, intermediary sand layer is authorized to be placed within the reconstructed stream channels, and 2, 1-inch sand layers are authorized to be placed within the streambed through the water crossing structures.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: As shown in the approved plans, a 1-inch, intermediary sand layer is authorized to be placed within the reconstructed stream channels, and 2, 1-inch sand layers are authorized to be placed within the streambed through the water crossing structures.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-02.4(1)	

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WCHPA - 125	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Realign the channels and associated side slopes to match approved plans.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Realign the channels and associated side slopes to match approved plans.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-02.4(1) SS 8-31.3(2)B, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	
WCHPA - 126	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Place spoils from the excavation and relocation of the new channels in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Place spoils from the excavation and relocation of the new channels in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(2) SS 2-01.2	
WCHPA - 127	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	If, following project completion and the return of flow to the constructed stream, the water goes subsurface at any point, the owner(s) will take steps to address the problem, including the addition of fines or small, rounded gravels, to the extent necessary to seal the bed and return the flow to the surface.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: If, following project completion and the return of flow to the constructed stream, the water goes subsurface at any point, the owner(s) will take steps to address the problem, including the addition of fines or small, rounded gravels, to the extent necessary to seal the bed and return the flow to the surface.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8, Hydraulic Manual 7-4.7.3.1 Hydraulic Manual 7-4.10	
WCHPA - 128	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	The wood structures must be unanchored fir, cedar, or other coniferous species with root wads attached, per submitted JARPA drawings.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: The wood structures must be unanchored fir, cedar, or other coniferous species with root wads attached, per submitted JARPA drawings	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-02.4(1)	WSDOT current uses self anchoring wood.
WCHPA - 129	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Bury the 3-man rock associated with the wood structures sufficiently in order to not become exposed over time or limit the scour hole creation under rootwads.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Bury the 3-man rock associated with the wood structures sufficiently in order to not become exposed over time or limit the scour hole creation under rootwads.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	Need to make 6-20.3(1)E a special provisions and add to approved plans under SS 1-02.4(1)	WSDOT currently uses self-anchoring wood. Add 6-20.3(1)E later.
WCHPA - 130	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION	Reslope the banks to a 2 foot horizontal and 1 foot vertical slope or flatter. Do not release overburden material into the waters of the state when resloping the bank.	CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION: Reslope the banks to a 2 foot horizontal and 1 foot vertical slope or flatter. Do not release overburden material into the waters of the state when resloping the bank.	Design Construction	WSDOT Contractor	SS 1-02.4(1)	This should be addressed in the hydraulic report. Typically this is our design standard.
WCHPA - 131	OUTFALL	Locate and construct the outfall per the approved plans and specifications entitled, ADD TEXT HERE and dated ADD TEXT HERE, and submitted to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	OUTFALL: Locate and construct the outfall per the approved plans and specifications entitled, ADD TEXT HERE and dated ADD TEXT HERE, and submitted to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-04	Should be part of the HPA application and in the plans
WCHPA - 132	OUTFALL	To prevent scouring, protect the watercourse bank and bed at the point of discharge using biotechnical techniques.	OUTFALL: To prevent scouring, protect the watercourse bank and bed at the point of discharge using biotechnical techniques.	Construction	Contractor	Would require a special provision.	This would be up to the contractor to decide the techniques.
WCHPA - 133	OUTFALL	Isolate the excavation pit from the wetted perimeter.	OUTFALL: Isolate the excavation pit from the wetted perimeter.	Construction	Contractor	Would require a special provision.	
WCHPA - 134	OUTFALL	Construct the outfall structure to prevent the entry of adult or juvenile fish.	OUTFALL: Construct the outfall structure to prevent the entry of adult or juvenile fish.	Construction	Contractor	Would require a special provision.	
WCHPA - 135	OUTFALL	The outfall energy dissipater must be located above the 100 year flood elevation.	OUTFALL: The outfall energy dissipater must be located above the 100 year flood elevation.	Construction	Contractor	Would require a special provision.	
WCHPA - 136	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	When placing, repositioning, or removing large woody material, station equipment on the bank.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: When placing, repositioning, or removing large woody material, station equipment on the bank.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None

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WCHPA - 137	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	Place the wood directly back in the channel immediately downstream of the structure.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: Place the wood directly back in the channel immediately downstream of the structure.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 138	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	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.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: 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.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 139	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	Do not cut large woody material. If you must cut large woody material so it can be suspended during removal, contact the Habitat Biologist listed below to request authorization.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: Do not cut large woody material. If you must cut large woody material so it can be suspended during removal, contact the Habitat Biologist listed below to request authorization.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 140	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	When you cannot suspend large woody material above the bed and banks, use skid logs or similar methods to avoid bank damage. Avoid damage to stream banks and vegetation when removing skid logs after completing the yarding operation, and restore the bank to preproject condition.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: When you cannot suspend large woody material above the bed and banks, use skid logs or similar methods to avoid bank damage. Avoid damage to stream banks and vegetation when removing skid logs after completing the yarding operation, and restore the bank to preproject condition.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 141	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	Do not disturb large woody material embedded in a bank or bed except as approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: Do not disturb large woody material embedded in a bank or bed except as approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 142	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	When repositioning or removing large woody material is approved, fill and smooth over any depressions created in the bed with material that has the same composition as native material.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: When repositioning or removing large woody material is approved, fill and smooth over any depressions created in the bed with material that has the same composition as native material.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 143	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	When repositioning or removing large woody material, minimize releasing bedload, logs, or debris downstream.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: When repositioning or removing large woody material, minimize releasing bedload, logs, or debris downstream.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 144	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL	Do not cut firewood from accumulations of large woody material in stream or river channels.	LARGE WOODY MATERIAL: Do not cut firewood from accumulations of large woody material in stream or river channels.	Construction	Contractor	Must prepare a project special provision	None
WCHPA - 145	UTILITY CROSSINGS	Align the conduit as perpendicular as possible to the watercourse.	UTILITY CROSSINGS: Align the conduit as perpendicular as possible to the watercourse.	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permits and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office
WCHPA - 146	UTILITY CROSSINGS	Avoid crossing at meander bends, braided streams, alluvial fans, active flood plains, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may lead to eroding and scouring of the stream bed.	UTILITY CROSSINGS: Avoid crossing at meander bends, braided streams, alluvial fans, active flood plains, or any other area that is inherently unstable and may lead to eroding and scouring of the stream bed.	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permits and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office

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WCHPA - 147	UTILITY CROSSINGS	Avoid areas of groundwater upwelling or locations within one hundred feet upstream of documented fish spawning areas.	UTILITY CROSSINGS: Avoid areas of groundwater upwelling or locations within one hundred feet upstream of documented fish spawning areas.	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permits and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office
WCHPA - 148	UTILITY CROSSINGS	Install the conduit well below scour depth of the watercourse to prevent natural scouring of the stream bed from exposing the pipeline or cable.	UTILITY CROSSINGS: Install the conduit well below scour depth of the watercourse to prevent natural scouring of the stream bed from exposing the pipeline or cable.	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permits and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office
WCHPA - 149	UTILITY CROSSINGS	If construction involves boring or jacking: a. Isolate the pit from surface water flow to prevent bore hole collapse; and b. Before discharging wastewater to state waters, route wastewater from project activities and dewatering to an area outside the watercourse to allow removal of fine sediment and other contaminants.	UTILITY CROSSINGS: If construction involves boring or jacking: a. Isolate the pit from surface water flow to prevent bore hole collapse; and b. Before discharging wastewater to state waters, route wastewater from project activities and dewatering to an area outside the watercourse to allow removal of fine sediment and other contaminants.	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permits and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office

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WCHPA - 150	UTILITY CROSSINGS	<p>If construction involves trench excavation:</p> <p>a. The trench width should be as narrow as feasible to accommodate the pipe or line and to achieve the depth specified in the approved plan;</p> <p>b. Excavate the trench in the dry or isolate them from the flowing watercourse by installing a cofferdam, culvert, flume, or other approved method;</p> <p>c. Plowing, placement, and covering must occur in a single pass of the equipment;</p> <p>d. Limit disturbance of the bed and banks to the amount needed to complete the project. Before returning flow, backfill trenches with approved materials and return the bed to preproject condition;</p> <p>e. Dispose of excess spoils upland or on a barge so they will not reenter waters of the state; and</p> <p>f. Isolate the conduit approach trench from the watercourse until the conduit is laid across the watercourse.</p> <p>g. Backfill the trench with ADD TEXT HERE, and return the streambed to preproject condition.</p> <p>h. Backfill the trench to a depth of ADD TEXT HERE inches with material composed of clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel with a size composition of: 15 percent - 4.0 to 3.0 inches; 40 percent - 3.0 to 1.5 inches; 45 percent - 1.5 to 0.25 inches; with fines less than 0.25 inches not exceeding 3.0 percent total volume.</p> <p>i. Backfilled the trench with clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel ranging in size from ADD TEXT HERE to ADD TEXT HERE inches, and return the streambed to preproject condition. If the material removed during the trenching operation meets these criteria, it may be used to backfill the trench.</p>	<p>UTILITY CROSSINGS: If construction involves trench excavation:</p> <p>a. The trench width should be as narrow as feasible to accommodate the pipe or line and to achieve the depth specified in the approved plan;</p> <p>b. Excavate the trench in the dry or isolate them from the flowing watercourse by installing a cofferdam, culvert, flume, or other approved method;</p> <p>c. Plowing, placement, and covering must occur in a single pass of the equipment;</p> <p>d. Limit disturbance of the bed and banks to the amount needed to complete the project. Before returning flow, backfill trenches with approved materials and return the bed to preproject condition;</p> <p>e. Dispose of excess spoils upland or on a barge so they will not reenter waters of the state; and</p> <p>f. Isolate the conduit approach trench from the watercourse until the conduit is laid across the watercourse.</p> <p>g. Backfill the trench with ADD TEXT HERE, and return the streambed to preproject condition.</p> <p>h. Backfill the trench to a depth of ADD TEXT HERE inches with material composed of clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel with a size composition of: 15 percent - 4.0 to 3.0 inches; 40 percent - 3.0 to 1.5 inches; 45 percent - 1.5 to 0.25 inches; with fines less than 0.25 inches not exceeding 3.0 percent total volume.</p> <p>i. Backfilled the trench with clean, rounded, uniformly-graded gravel ranging in size from ADD TEXT HERE to ADD TEXT HERE inches, and return the streambed to preproject condition. If the material removed during the trenching operation meets these criteria, it may be used to backfill the trench.</p>	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permit and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office
WCHPA - 151	UTILITY CROSSINGS	<p>If construction involves directional drilling:</p> <p>a. Design the drill path to an appropriate depth below the watercourse to minimize the risk of frac-out and to a depth to prevent exposure of the line from natural scouring of the stream bed; and</p> <p>b. Locate the drill entry and exit points away from the banks of the watercourse to minimize impact on these areas.</p> <p>c. Do not disturb the streambed. If the streambed collapses and flow enters the drilling area, work activities must cease and the Habitat Biologist listed below must be contacted immediately.</p>	<p>UTILITY CROSSINGS: If construction involves directional drilling:</p> <p>a. Design the drill path to an appropriate depth below the watercourse to minimize the risk of frac-out and to a depth to prevent exposure of the line from natural scouring of the stream bed; and</p> <p>b. Locate the drill entry and exit points away from the banks of the watercourse to minimize impact on these areas.</p> <p>c. Do not disturb the streambed. If the streambed collapses and flow enters the drilling area, work activities must cease and the Habitat Biologist listed below must be contacted immediately.</p>	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permits and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office

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WCHPA - 152	UTILITY CROSSINGS	If construction involves an aerial conduit crossing: a. Locate and armor support structures for the aerial conduit crossing to prevent scour or undermining.	UTILITY CROSSINGS: If construction involves an aerial conduit crossing: a. Locate and armor support structures for the aerial conduit crossing to prevent scour or undermining.	Design / Construction	Contractor	Utility Permits and Franchises	Coordination with Utility Office
WCHPA - 153	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	The length of the bank protection must not exceed ADD TEXT HERE feet.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: The length of the bank protection must not exceed what was proposed in the permit application and approved in the HPA.	Design	WSDOT	Permit application package	None
WCHPA - 154	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Establish the waterward distance of the structure from a permanent benchmark(s) (fixed objects) shown on the approved plans. Locate and mark the benchmark(s) in the field prior to the start of work. Protect the benchmark to serve as a post-project reference for ten years.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Establish the waterward distance of the structure from a permanent benchmark(s) (fixed objects) shown on the approved plans. Locate and mark the benchmark(s) in the field prior to the start of work. Protect the benchmark to serve as a post-project reference for ten years.	Construction	WSDOT	Permit application package As-built Drawings	None
WCHPA - 155	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Locate the toe of the structure at least ADD TEXT HERE feet landward of the ordinary high water line as shown in the approved plans.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Locate the toe of the structure landward of the ordinary high water line as shown in the approved plans.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 156	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Place large wood or other materials consistent with natural stream processes waterward of the ordinary high water line as shown in the approved plans.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Place large wood or other materials consistent with natural stream processes waterward of the ordinary high water line as shown in the approved plans.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 157	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Locate the toe of the structure no further than ADD TEXT HERE feet waterward of the ordinary high water line and landward of the wetted channel, as shown in the approved plans.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Locate the toe of the structure waterward of the ordinary high water line and landward of the wetted channel, as shown in the approved plans.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 158	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Locate the toe of the structure no further than ADD TEXT HERE feet waterward of the ordinary high water line as shown in the approved plans.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Locate the toe of the structure no further waterward of the ordinary high water line than is shown in the approved plans.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 159	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Install the toe to protect the integrity of bank protection material.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Install the toe to protect the integrity of bank protection material.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 160	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Bury the base of the structure deep enough to prevent undermining.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Bury the base of the structure deep enough to prevent undermining.	Design	WSDOT	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 161	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	The biotechnical bank protection technique design must withstand the ADD TEXT HERE-year peak flow.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: The biotechnical bank protection technique design must withstand the peak flows as stated in the permit application and as approved in the HPA.	Design	WSDOT	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 162	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Use fir, cedar, or other coniferous species to construct the log or rootwad fish habitat structure(s).	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Use fir, cedar, or other coniferous species to construct the log or rootwad fish habitat structure(s).	Design	WSDOT	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None

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WCHPA - 163	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Use clean angular rock to construct the bank protection. The rock must be large enough and installed to withstand the 100-year peak flow. OR The rock must be large enough and installed to withstand the ADD TEXT HERE-year peak flow.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Use clean angular rock to construct the bank protection. The rock must be large enough and installed to withstand the peak flows described in the permit application and as approved in the HPA.	Design	WSDOT	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 164	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Do not release overburden material into the waters of the state when resloping the bank.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Do not release overburden material into the waters of the state when resloping the bank.	Construction	Contractor	Contract Plans SS 1-07.5(3)	None
WCHPA - 165	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Do not use bed gravel for exterior armor or backfill unless approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Do not use bed gravel for exterior armor or backfill unless approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Design	WSDOT	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 166	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Place bank protection or shoreline stabilization material and biodegradable filter blanket material from the bank or a barge. Dumping material onto the bank face may occur only if the toe is established and the material can be confined to the bank face.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Place bank protection or shoreline stabilization material and biodegradable filter blanket material from the bank or a barge. Dumping material onto the bank face may occur only if the toe is established and the material can be confined to the bank face.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 167	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Reslope the banks to a ADD TEXT HERE foot horizontal and ADD TEXT HERE foot vertical slope or less.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Reslope the banks in accordance with the permit application package and as approved in the HPA.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 168	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Place geotextile cloth or biodegradable filter blanket material on the bank before placing the bank protection material.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Place geotextile cloth or biodegradable filter blanket material on the bank before placing the bank protection material.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 169	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Avoid damaging existing vegetation when placing bank protection material.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Avoid damaging existing vegetation when placing bank protection material.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04, SS 1-07.16(2)	None
WCHPA - 170	STREAM BANK PROTECTION	Complete all bank protection work prior to releasing the water flow to the project area.	STREAM BANK PROTECTION: Complete all bank protection work prior to releasing the water flow to the project area.	Construction	Contractor	Permit Application Package Contract Plans SS 1-04, SS 8-31.3(2)B	None
WCHPA - 171	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	Work in the dry watercourse (when no natural flow is occurring in the channel, or when flow is diverted around the job site).	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: Work in the dry watercourse (when no natural flow is occurring in the channel, or when flow is diverted around the job site).	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)A, SS 8-31.3(2)B,	We use the Temporary Stream Diversion GSP if the watercourse is not naturally dry.
WCHPA - 172	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-01	None

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WCHPA - 173	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	All erosion control materials that will remain onsite must be composed of 100% biodegradable materials.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: All erosion control materials that will remain onsite must be composed of 100% biodegradable materials.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-01.3(16)	None
WCHPA – 174	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	Straw used for erosion and sediment control, must be certified free of noxious weeds and their seeds.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: Straw used for erosion and sediment control, must be certified free of noxious weeds and their seeds.	Construction	Contractor	SS 9-14.5(1)	None
WCHPA - 175	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	Stop all hydraulic project activities except those needed to control erosion and siltation, if flow conditions arise that will result in erosion or siltation of waters of the state.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: Stop all hydraulic project activities except those needed to control erosion and siltation, if flow conditions arise that will result in erosion or siltation of waters of the state.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(2)	WSDOT will stop all work if project activities result in distressed fish or a fish kills, including silt buildup on bed or bottom of water.
WCHPA - 176	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	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.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: 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.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.1 SS 1-07.5(3) SS 1-07.15(1)	None
WCHPA - 177	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	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.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: 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.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-01.3(1)C	None
WCHPA - 178	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	Deposit waste material from the project, such as construction debris, silt, excess dirt, or overburden, in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater unless the material is approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for reuse in the project.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: Deposit waste material from the project, such as construction debris, silt, excess dirt, or overburden, in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater unless the material is approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for reuse in the project.	Construction	Contractor	SS 2-02.3, SS 2-03.3(7)C	None
WCHPA - 179	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	Deposit all trash from the project at an appropriate upland disposal location.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: Deposit all trash from the project at an appropriate upland disposal location.	Construction	Contractor	SS 203.3(7), SS 2-03.3(7)C	None
WCHPA - 180	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION	Use tarps or other methods to prevent treated wood, sawdust, trimmings, drill shavings and other debris from contacting the bed or waters of the state.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION: The Contractor shall use tarps or other methods to prevent sawdust, trimmings, and drill shavings from treated wood from contacting the bed or waters of the state.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(3)	None

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WCHPA - 181	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT	Existing angular rock and other non-native materials within the limits of stream grading must be removed and disposed of at an appropriate upland disposal location unless being reused for roadway work. If material is being reused, it must be placed landward of the 100-year flood elevation.	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SEDIMENT, EROSION AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT: Existing angular rock and other non-native materials within the limits of stream grading must be removed and disposed of at an appropriate upland disposal location unless being reused for roadway work. If material is being reused, it must be placed landward of the 100-year flood elevation.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(2), SS 2-01.2, SS 2-03.3(6)	
WCHPA - 182	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	To prevent leaching, construct forms to contain any wet concrete. Place impervious material over any exposed wet concrete that will come in contact with waters of the state. Forms and impervious materials must remain in place until the concrete is cured.	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: To prevent leaching, construct forms to contain any wet concrete. Place impervious material over any exposed wet concrete that will come in contact with waters of the state. Forms and impervious materials must remain in place until the concrete is cured.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(3)	None
WCHPA - 183	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Store all construction and deconstruction material in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh cement, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Store all construction and deconstruction material in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh cement, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(3), SS 1-07.15(1)	None
WCHPA - 184	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Do not stockpile construction material waterward of the ordinary high water line.	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Do not stockpile construction material waterward of the ordinary high water line.	Construction	Contractor	GSP 1-07.5(6).OPT1(B).GR1	None
WCHPA - 185	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Use only clean, suitable material as fill material (no trash, debris, car bodies, tires, asphalt, concrete, etc.).	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: Use only clean, suitable material as fill material (no trash, debris, car bodies, tires, asphalt, concrete, etc.).	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(3)	None
WCHPA - 186	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Do not relocate removed or replaced structures within waters of the state. Remove and dispose of these structures in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Do not relocate removed or replaced structures within waters of the state. Remove and dispose of these structures in an upland area above the limits of anticipated floodwater.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-07.5(2) SS 2-03.3(7)C	None
WCHPA - 187	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Upon completion of the project, restore the disturbed bed, banks, and riparian zone to preproject condition to the extent possible.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Upon completion of the project, restore the disturbed bed, banks, and riparian zone to preproject condition to the extent possible.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04, SS 1-07.16(2)	The Roadside Restoration Worksheet is filled out during project scoping or estimating phase. It documents decisions as a response to roadside policies as stated in the <i>Roadside Policy Manual</i> or permit requirements. The project is designed to meet those requirements. The results are Plans and Specifications that become part of the Contract, which are implemented by the Contractor.

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WCHPA - 188	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Remove all trash and unauthorized fill in the project area, including concrete blocks or pieces, bricks, asphalt, metal, treated wood, glass, floating debris, and paper, that is waterward of the ordinary high water line and deposit upland.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Remove all trash and unauthorized fill in the project area, including concrete blocks or pieces, bricks, asphalt, metal, treated wood, glass, floating debris, and paper, that is waterward of the ordinary high water line and deposit upland.	Construction	Contractor	SS 2-03.3(7)C	None
WCHPA - 189	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Completely remove any temporary fill before the end of the in-water timing window if the fill material could erode and deliver sediment-laden water into waters of the state.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Completely remove any temporary fill before the end of the in-water timing window if the fill material could erode and deliver sediment-laden water into waters of the state.	Construction	Contractor	GSP 1-07.5(5).OPT1(B).FR1	The GSP is set up for using Army Corps Nationwide Permits, but we will modify the Index to include HPA.
WCHPA - 190	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	To prevent fish from stranding, backfill trenches, depressions, and holes in the bed that may entrain fish during high water or wave action.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: To prevent fish from stranding, backfill trenches, depressions, and holes in the bed that may entrain fish during high water or wave action.	Construction	Contractor	SS 1-04	WSDOT will design the stream channel to meet the Hydraulic Code, and be either a Stream Simulation, Bridge, or Equivalent Design.
WCHPA - 191	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	To minimize sediment delivery to the stream or stream channel, do not return in-stream flows to the work area until all in-channel work is completed and the bed and banks are stabilized.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: To minimize sediment delivery to the stream or stream channel, do not return in-stream flows to the work area until all in-channel work is completed and the bed and banks are stabilized.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(6), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	None
WCHPA - 192	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Seed areas disturbed by construction activities with a native seed mix suitable for the site that has at least one quick-establishing plant species.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Seed areas disturbed by construction activities with a native seed mix suitable for the site that has at least one quick-establishing plant species.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 193	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Replace native riparian zone vegetation damaged or destroyed by construction with INSERT TEXT HERE native trees, and INSERT NUMBER HERE native shrubs. Plant the trees and shrubs within INSERT TEXT HERE feet of the ordinary high water line. Plant trees 10 feet on center, and shrubs five feet on center.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Replace native riparian zone vegetation damaged or destroyed by construction with native trees and native shrubs in accordance with the permit application package and approved HPA.	Construction	Contractor	Permit application package Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 194	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Replant the job site with the plant species composition and planting densities approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Replant the job site with the plant species composition and planting densities approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Construction	Contractor	Contract Plans SS 1-04	None
WCHPA - 195	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Complete replanting of riparian vegetation during the first dormant season (late fall through late winter) after project completion per the approved plan. Maintain plantings for at least three years to ensure at least eighty percent of the plantings survive. Failure to achieve the eighty percent survival in year three will require you to submit a plan with follow-up measures to achieve requirements or reasons to modify requirements.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Complete replanting of riparian vegetation during the first dormant season (late fall through late winter) after project completion per the approved plan. Maintain plantings for at least three years to ensure at least eighty percent of the plantings survive. Failure to achieve the eighty percent survival in year three will require you to submit a plan with follow-up measures to achieve requirements or reasons to modify requirements.	Construction Maintenance	Contractor WSDOT	Contract Plans SS 1-04, SS 8-02.3(13) State Forces years 2-3	Region Landscape Architects use the WSDOT Roadside Restoration Manual – Revegetation for Stream Restoration & Fish Passage Projects to guide replanting. Additionally,
WCHPA - 196	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	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.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: 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.	Construction	Contractor	SS 2-03.3(7)C	The contractor will not want to leave equipment on site; nor would WSDOT allow that.

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WCHPA - 197	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Return water flow slowly to the in-water 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.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Return water flow slowly to the in-water 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.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(6), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	Silt fence should NEVER be placed in a stream...wrong application.
WCHPA - 198	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Remove temporary erosion and sediment control methods after job site is stabilized or within three months of project completion, whichever is sooner.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Remove temporary erosion and sediment control methods after job site is stabilized or within three months of project completion, whichever is sooner.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-01	None
WCHPA - 199	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP	Before the end of the in-water work period specified in the 'timing limitations' provision, remove all temporary stream crossings and restore the bed, banks, and riparian zone to pre-project condition.	DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP: Before the end of the in-water work period specified in the 'timing limitations' provision, remove all temporary stream crossings and restore the bed, banks, and riparian zone to pre-project condition.	Construction	Contractor	SS 8-31.3(2)B, SS 8-31.3(6), SS 8-31.3(7), GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT1.FR8, GSP 8-31.3(1)A.OPT2.FR8	