



HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVAL

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

Issue Date: 01/05/2026
Project End Date: 01/04/2031

Permit Type: HPA - Standard
Permit Number: 2026-4-10+01
Application ID: 0045158

PERMITTEE	AUTHORIZED AGENT
ATTENTION Robert Woeck 777 108th Ave NE #800 Bellevue, WA 98004	ATTENTION Alicia Toney 777 108th Ave NE #800 Bellevue, WA 98004

Project Name: I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project

Project Description: The Project will provide additional capacity and improve the ETL performance along I-405 between SR 522 and I-5. The Project proposes to make numerous roadways, structural, drainage, fish barrier correction, non-motorized, and transit improvement from south of the I-405/SR 522 interchange to the I-405/SR 527 interchange. In-water work would be required for numerous Project elements: demolition and replacement of the Sammamish River bridges (overwater structures), channel realignments, fish barrier corrections and stormwater conveyance culvert replacements (water crossing structures), and outfall construction. No work below the OHWM of a waterbody is required for road work, stormwater facility installation, ditches, land clearing, retaining wall and noise wall construction, signs, and toll gantries. Project elements that require in-water work are summarized below by the Project Implementation and Project Types specified in this application.

PROVISIONS

PROJECT APPROVALS



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1. This Standard Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) is issued for:
 - A. Par Creek
 - i. Removal of an existing 60-in culvert approximately 317.6 linear feet.
 - ii. Installation of one 25 foot wide 251.6 linear foot bottomless culvert.
 - iii. Construction of instream habitat structures - meander bars and placement of 19 pieces of LWM
 - iv. Restoration of approximately 215 linear feet of upstream and downstream stream channel.
 - B. Queensborough Creek - I-405 MP 26.9
 - i. Removal of an existing 60-in culvert approximately 317.6 linear feet.
 - ii. Installation of one 25 foot wide 251.6 linear foot bottomless culvert.
 - iii. Construction of instream habitat structures - 8 meander bars, placement of 24 pieces of LWM, and construction of 1 deformable grade control structure.
 - iv. Restoration of approximately 708 linear feet of upstream and downstream stream channel.
 - C. Queensborough Creek - SR 527
 - i. Removal of an existing 60-in culvert approximately 317.6 linear feet.
 - ii. Installation of one 30 foot wide 166.5 linear foot bottomless culvert.
 - iii. Construction of instream habitat structures - 4 meander bars and placement of 19 pieces of LWM.
 - iv. Restoration of approximately 215 linear feet of upstream and downstream stream channel.
 - D. Stream 25.0L
 - i. Removal of an existing culvert.
 - ii. Installation of one 19 foot wide 188 linear foot bottomless culvert.
 - iii. Construction of instream habitat structures - 9 meander bars, placement of 42 pieces of LWM, 5 type 2 channel-spanning LWM pieces, 69 pieces of medium wood material, and construction of 102 step-pools.
 - iv. Restoration of approximately 900 linear feet of upstream and downstream stream channel.
 - E. Sammamish River Bridge Crossings
 - i. Remove two existing bridges spanning the Sammamish River.
 - Remove four existing bridge piers located within the ordinary high water line (OHWL).
 - ii. Install three new full-span bridges with associated piers located outside the OHWL but within the 100-year floodplain.
 - Easternmost Bridge (N-E & N-W Ramps): Constructed.
 - Middle Bridge (Northbound Mainline): Under construction.
 - Westernmost Bridge (SR 522 Direct Access Ramp): In design.
 - Construct bridge piers as cast-in-place structures.
2. At least four months prior to the start of construction, the applicant must submit a finalized plan set to WDFW for review and receive written approval that the new structures meet Stream Simulation requirements before any work may begin. The updated plan set must include the following:
 - A stream-specific bypass plan.
 - Adjustments to gravel and boulder sizing, as WDFW has identified concerns that the proposed materials may be overly coarse and could result in subsurface flow conditions.
 - Finalized Sammamish bridge placement and design.

NOTE: Stream 25.0L and the two Queensborough Creek, the proposed sediment for placement within the culvert does not fall within 20% of the median particle sized observed in the reference reaches.

3. Work must be accomplished per the plans and specifications submitted with the application and approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, entitled, "[ParCreek-RFC-FP-PLANS](#)", dated December 29, 2025, "[QB527-PLANS](#)", dated December 29, 2025, "[QB405-RFC-FP-PLANS](#)", dated December 29, 2025, "[Sammamish River-RFC-STRUCTURES-SEG2-BB-SIGNED ONLY](#)", dated December 29, 2025, "[Other_Stream_25.0L_PHD_compiled_20250908](#)", dated November 6, 2025, and "email.pdf", Dated January 5, 2026, along with all other uploaded approved documents, except as modified by this Hydraulic Project Approval. You must have a copy of these plans available on site during all phases of the project construction.

AUTHORIZED WORK TIMES



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4. You may begin the project immediately, and you must complete the project by January 4, 2031, provided all work below the OHWM occurs only between: a. July 16 and August 31 of a given year on the Sammamish River; b. July 1 and September 30 of a given year on Parr Creek and Queensborough Creek; c. June 15 and October 15 of a given year on Stream 25.0L, Watercourse 70, and the five unnamed jurisdictional ditches included in this project. d. July 1 and September 30 of any given year on or tributary North Creek. Work outside of the ordinary high water line may be conducted year-round, provided measures to prevent turbidity and sedimentation within the watercourses are in place and functioning properly. Note: This project proposes to replace five mapped WDFW Fish Passage and Diversion Screening Inventory (FPDSI) barriers as required to comply with the federal permanent injunction (United States, et al. vs. Washington, et al, No. C70-9213 Subproceeding No.01-1 dated March 29, 2013). Fish passage barrier site corrections include 993083, 993104, 08.0070 A 0.25, 993084, and 993109.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

5. 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.
6. You or your agent 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, IF APPLICABLE ADD 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.
7. PRE-, DURING, - AND/OR- POST-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION: You or your agent 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 48-hours before equipment is operated in the watercourse. In cases where an unanticipated change in the watercourse level requires immediate action, the 48-hour requirement is waived but not the notification requirement. The notification must include the permittee's name, project location, starting date for work or date the work was completed, and the permit number.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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.

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

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

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

10. 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 HPA and provide prompt repair.

STAGING, JOB SITE ACCESS, AND EQUIPMENT



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11. Establish staging areas (used for activities such as equipment storage, vehicle storage, fueling, servicing, and hazardous material storage) in a location and manner that will prevent contaminants such as petroleum products, hydraulic fluid, fresh concrete, sediments, sediment-laden water, chemicals, or any other toxic or harmful materials from entering waters of the state.
12. Use existing roadways or travel paths.
13. Check equipment daily for leaks and complete any required repairs in an upland location before using the equipment in or near the water.
14. Clearly mark boundaries to establish the limit of work associated with site access and construction.
15. Equipment used in or near water must use environmentally acceptable lubricants composed of biodegradable base oils. These are vegetable oils, synthetic esters, and polyalkylene glycols.
16. If wet or muddy conditions exist, in or near a riparian zone or wetland area, use equipment that reduces ground pressure.
17. Limit the use of equipment waterward of the ordinary high water line to that necessary to gain position for the work.
18. This HPA authorizes the construction of no more than number of new temporary access roads with in the approved plan sets.
19. Confine the use of equipment to the specific access and work corridor shown in the approved plans.
20. This HPA does not authorize equipment crossings of the stream.
21. 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.

SEDIMENT, EROSION, AND POLLUTION CONTAINMENT

22. Protect all disturbed areas from erosion. Maintain erosion and sediment control until all work and cleanup of the job site is complete.
23. All erosion control materials that will remain onsite must be composed of 100% biodegradable materials.
24. 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.
25. Do not stockpile CONSTRUCTION -OR- DREDGED material waterward of the ordinary high water line.
26. 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.
27. If flow conditions arise that will result in erosion or siltation of waters of the state, stop all hydraulic project activities except those needed to control erosion and siltation.
28. Install and maintain curbs or wheel guards to prevent aggregate or earth-type paving material from entering the stream.
29. 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.
30. Remove soil or debris from the drive mechanisms (wheels, tires, tracks, etc.) and undercarriage of equipment prior to operating the equipment waterward of the ordinary high water line.
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. Straw used for erosion and sediment control, must be certified free of noxious weeds and their seeds.
35. 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.



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36. 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.
37. Protect structural fill associated with the culvert installation from erosion to the 100-year peak flow.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

38. Do not use wood treated with oil-type preservative (creosote, pentachlorophenol) in any hydraulic project. Wood treated with waterborne preservative chemicals (ACZA, ACQ) may be used if the Western Wood Preservers Institute has approved the waterborne chemical for use in the aquatic environment. The manufacturer must follow the Western Wood Preservers Institute guidelines and the best management practices to minimize the preservative migrating from treated wood into aquatic environments. To minimize leaching, wood treated with a preservative by someone other than a manufacturer must follow the field treating guidelines. These guidelines and best management practices are available at www.wwpinstitute.org.
39. Cast in place concrete molds are approved for the installation of bridge piers outside of the OHWL.
40. 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.
41. Use material for the approaches that is structurally stable and that will not harm fish life if it erodes into the water.
42. Use only clean, suitable material as fill material (no trash, debris, car bodies, tires, asphalt, concrete, etc.).
43. Do not use earth or dirt to seal check or wing dams. Straw, plastic sheeting, filter fabric, and similar inert materials may be used to seal wing or check dams.
44. Stabilize the bed with clean material sized to match undisturbed sediments.
45. Size streambed material to mimic the stream's natural gradation as found in nearby reference channel reaches. Place a minimum of 24 inches deep of clean, rounded and well-graded (includes all size classes) material. Angular rock is not permitted within the channel or culvert.
 - a. Par Creek:

- Type 1 streambed sediment mix - 2 1/2 inch minus
- Type 2 streambed sand mix - 1/2 inch minus

b. Queensborough Creek I-405:

- Type 1 Sediment Mix Gradation targets: D16 = 0.4 inches, D50 = 0.83 inches, D84 = 1.64 inches, D95 = 2.16 inches.
- Type 2 Sediment Mix Gradation targets: D8 = 0.10 inches, D16 = 0.48 inches, D50 = 6 inches, D84 = 15 inches, D100 = 23 inches.
- Meander Bar Sediment Mix Gradation targets: D8 = 0.10 inches, D16 = 0.48 inches, D50 = 6 inches, D84 = 15 inches, D100 = 23 inches.

c. Queensborough Creek 527:

- Type 1 Sediment Mix Gradation targets: D16 = 0.4 inches, D50 = 0.83 inches, D84 = 1.64 inches, D95 = 2.16 inches.
- Type 2 Sediment Mix Gradation targets: D8 = 0.10 inches, D16 = 0.48 inches, D50 = 6 inches, D84 = 15 inches, D100 = 23 inches.
- Meander Bar Sediment Mix Gradation targets: D8 = 0.10 inches, D16 = 0.48 inches, D50 = 6 inches, D84 = 15 inches, D100 = 23 inches.

d. Stream 25.0L:

- Downstream Step-Pool Areas: Target sediment sizes: D50 = 1.2 inches, D84 = 3.0 inches, D100 = 4.5 inches.
- Upstream Step-Pool Areas: Target sediment sizes: D50 = 2.1 inches, D84 = 5.2 inches, D100 = 7.9 inches.
- Riffle-Pool Areas: Target sediment sizes: D50 = 2.2 inches, D84 = 5.5 inches, D100 = 9.2 inches.



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46. Install clean, washed rock or gravel to reduce sedimentation if the stream bed does not have a firm rock or gravel base. Do not use broken concrete and pavement or other debris to construct hardened fords. Limit the placement of material to the approaches and crossing.
47. Do not use bed material that is waterward of the ordinary high water line for backfill.
48. 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.

FISH LIFE REMOVAL

49. All persons participating in capture and removal must have training, knowledge, and skills in the safe handling of fish life.
50. If electrofishing is conducted, a person with electrofishing training must be on-site to conduct or direct all electrofishing activities.
51. Capture and safely move fish life from the work area to the nearest suitable free-flowing water.
52. Place block nets upstream and downstream of the in-water work area before capturing and removing fish life.

FISH PASSAGE AND SCREENING

53. Install and maintain the culvert to ensure unimpeded fish passage.

IN-WATER WORK AREA ISOLATION

54. Use a cofferdam, dike, or similar structure to exclude water from the work area.
55. Install the cofferdam, dike, or similar structure and remove fish prior to the start of other work in the wetted perimeter.
56. Install a cofferdam or similar device at the upstream and downstream end of the bypass to prevent backwater from entering the work area.
57. Maintain water quality when installing and removing the cofferdam, dike or similar structure.
58. Sequence the work to minimize the duration of dewatering.
59. To keep fish out of the job site, leave block nets in place until the work is complete and conditions are suitable for fish.
60. 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.
61. Install a downstream block net if fish may reenter the work area from downstream.
62. Install block nets at an angle to the direction of flow (not perpendicular to the flow) to avoid entrapping fish in the nets.
63. Install block nets at sites with reduced flow volume or velocity, uniform depth, and good accessibility.
64. To anchor block nets, place bags filled with clean round gravel along the bottom of the nets.
65. Check block nets at least three times a day for entangled fish and accumulated debris.
66. Design the temporary bypass to minimize the length of the dewatered stream channel.
67. 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.
68. During all phases of bypass installation and decommissioning, maintain flows downstream of the project site to ensure survival of all downstream fish.
69. 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.
70. 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.
71. 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.
72. Isolate fish from the work area by using block nets.
73. Isolate fish from the work area by using either a total or partial bypass to reroute the stream through a temporary channel or pipe.
74. Isolate pump hose intakes with block nets so that fish cannot get near the intake.
75. Provide fish passage during times of the year when fish are expected to migrate.



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76. 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.
77. Secure block nets along both banks and the channel bottom to prevent failure from debris accumulation, high flows, and/or flanking.
78. The fish screen must remain in place whenever water is withdrawn from the stream through the pump intake.
79. The hydraulic capacity of the stream bypass must be equal to or greater than the 25-year peak event expected when the bypass will be operated.
80. If the diversion inlet is a pump diversion in a fish-bearing stream, the pump intake structure must have a fish screen installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070. Screen the pump intake with one of the following:
 - a. Perforated plate: 0.094 inch (maximum opening diameter);
 - b. Profile bar: 0.069 inch (maximum width opening); or
 - c. Woven wire: 0.087 inch (maximum opening in the narrow direction).

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

HABITAT FEATURES

81. Limit the removal of native bankline vegetation to the minimum amount needed to construct the project.
82. 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 pre-project location before leaving the job site.
83. This HPA does not authorize the removal of riparian zone vegetation.
84. Construction Meandar Bars as shown in the approved plan sets. a. 9 within Stream 25.0L; b. 8 within Queensborough Creek I-405; and; c. 4 within Queensborough Creek 527.
85. Placement of Large Woody Material as shown in the approved plan sets: a. Par Creek: 19 peices b Queensborourgh Creek I-405: 24 peices c Queensborourgh Creek 527: 19 peices d. Stream 25.0L: 42 Type 1 key peices, 5 type 2 channel spanning peices, 69 peices of medium woody material.
86. Construction of approximately 102 total step pools within Stream 25.0L. Upstream of I-405:
 - Upper one-third of the reach: step-pool spacing of approximately 5–6 feet with 12-foot-long resting pools; each sequence consists of three step-pools followed by one resting pool.
 - Middle one-third of the reach: step-pool spacing of approximately 4.2 feet with 7–8-foot-long resting pools; each sequence consists of three step-pools followed by one resting pool.

Downstream of I-405:

- Step-pool spacing of approximately 8 feet with 12-foot-long resting pools; each sequence consists of three step-pools followed by one resting pool.

PLANTING

87. 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.
88. Replant the job site with the plant species composition and planting densities approved by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.



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89. Seed areas disturbed by construction activities with a native seed mix suitable for the site that has at least one quick-establishing plant species.
90. Replace native riparian zone and aquatic vegetation, and wetland vascular plants (except noxious weeds) damaged or destroyed by construction using a proven methodology.

PROJECT DESIGN

91. The authorized five culverts must meet Stream Simulated design requirements.
92. The width between the culvert footings for a bottomless culverts must be equal to or greater than: a. Par Creek: 25 feet wideb, Queensborough Creek I-405: 30 feet widec. Queensborough Creek 527: 30 feet wide and;d. Stream 25.0L: 19 feet wide
93. The length of the culvert must not exceed:a. 323 feet on Par Creek;b. 229 feet on Stream 25.0L;c. 250 feet on Queensborough Creek I-405; and;d. 439 feet on Queensborough Creek 527.
94. Set the stream simulation culverts at the same gradient as the prevailing stream gradient. As stated in the uploaded application materials, the proposed stream gradient through the culvert will be:a. 0.10% on Par Creek (FPDSI Site Id 993083);b. 2.99% on Stream 25.0L (FPDSI Site Id 993104);c. 2.32% on Queensborough Creek I-405 (FPDSI Site Id 993084); and;d. 2.67% on Queensborough Creek 527 (FPDSI Site Id 993109).
95. 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 Bankful Width feet which is 1.2 times the average channel bed width plus two feet.
96. Embed the top of footings of bottomless culverts sufficiently below potential scour depth to prevent exposure of the footing surface and undermining.
97. 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 stream simulated culverts.
98. 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 100-year flood flows.
99. Design and locate new temporary access roads to prevent erosion and sediment delivery to waters of the state.
100. Install biotechnical slope protection along the restored stream channels, as shown in the approved plans.
101. Approach material must be structurally stable and composed of material that if eroded into the water will not harm fish life.
102. 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.
103. Place the fish habitat structures in the low flow channel.
104. Size streambed material to mimic the stream's natural gradation as 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.
105. To prevent scouring, protect the watercourse bank and bed at the point of discharge using biotechnical techniques.
106. To prevent the entry of adult or juvenile fish, construct the outfall structure according to the approved plans and specifications.
107. Stormwater outfalls must utilize approved energy dissipation structures and methods to prevent potential scour of associated watercourses. These include use of tee diffusers, bubble up structures, rounded rock energy dissipation pads, installation of biodegradable linings and matting, installation of live stakes, or combinations thereof.
108. Any stormwater outfall energy dissipation pads that will be partially at or waterward of the OHWL of the associated watercourse must use bioengineered methods including rounded rock and live stakes. Angular rock is not permitted to be installed at or waterward of the OHWL.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

109. Minimize disturbance or damage to the bed and banks when installing the stream simulated culverts and the three full span bridges.



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110. Work in the dry watercourse (when no natural flow is occurring in the channel, or when flow is diverted around the job site).
 111. Clean the bridge deck of aggregate or earth materials before removing the bridge.
 112. 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.
 113. Piling removal:
 1. Use a vibratory system to dislodge piling whenever feasible;
 2. Place the piling on a construction barge or other dry storage site after the piling is removed. The piling must not be shaken, hosed off, left hanging to dry or any other action intended to clean or remove adhering material from the piling;
 3. If a treated wood piling breaks during extraction, remove the stump from the water column by fully extracting the stump or cutting it three feet below the substrate and cap all buried stumps with clean sediment that matches the native material;
 4. Fill holes left by piling extraction with clean sediment that matches the native material whenever feasible.
 5. When removing creosote piling, containment booms and absorbent booms (or other oil absorbent fabric) must be placed around the perimeter of the work area to capture wood debris, oil, and other materials released into FRESH waters as a result of construction activities to remove creosote pilings. All accumulated debris must be collected and disposed upland at an approved disposal site.
 6. Creosote piling must be fully suspended during removal so no portion of the log drags through the water or onto the BED.
 114. Use appropriate sound attenuation when driving or proofing steel piling with an impact hammer.
 - a. For driving or proofing steel piling, 10 inches in diameter or less, install a 6 inch thick wood block, plastic or rubber between the piling and the impact hammer during impact pile driving operations or install a pile sleeve or bubble curtain around the piling during impact pile driving operations that distributes air bubbles around 100% of the perimeter of the piling over the full depth of the water column.
 - b. For driving or proofing steel piling greater than 10 inches in diameter, install a bubble curtain around the pile during piling impact driving operations that distributes air bubbles around 100% of the perimeter of the piling over the full depth of the water column.
 115. Diverting the flow into the new channel:
 1. First remove the downstream plug.
 2. Face the stream side of the plug with a sandbag or similar device.
 3. 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.
 4. Remove the remainder of the upstream plug if the new channel has flow throughout the entire length.
 5. 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, rounded rock installed to withstand the 100 - year peak flow.
 116. The angle of the structure used to divert the water into the new channel(s) must allow a smooth transition of water flow.
- PROJECT LOCATION
117. 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.



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118. 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).

CRYSTAL CREEK

119. Creation of a new stream channel of approximately 110 linear feet of the existing channel of Crystal Creek. Note: Total impacted approximately 209 linear feet impacted and 97.5 linear feet restored.
120. Construction of a new stream connection to Queensborough Creek. Note: Fish passage will be maintained through this newly constructed section of stream.
121. The newly constructed section of Crystal Creek must be built in accordance with the approved plan set titled "TSDP_UNT TO QB_REV02_20250825.pdf", uploaded on August 26, 2025, and document "emails.pdf" uploaded on September 2, 2025.

NOTES

122. Ordinary High Water Line is defined as 'the mark on the shores of all waters that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in ordinary years as to mark upon the soil or vegetation a character distinct from the abutting upland'. Provided, that in any area where the ordinary high water line cannot be found, the ordinary high water line adjoining saltwater is the line of mean higher high water and the ordinary high water line adjoining fresh water is the elevation of the mean annual flood (Revised Code of Washington, RCW 77.55.011(16); Washington Administrative Code, WAC 220-660-030(108)).

DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP

123. Before the end of the in-water work period specified in the "timing limitations" provision, abandon temporary roads in wet or flood-prone areas.
124. 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.
125. Deposit all trash from the project at an appropriate upland disposal location.
126. Remove temporary erosion and sediment control methods after job site is stabilized or within three months of project completion, whichever is sooner.
127. Restore the disturbed bed, bank, and riparian zone elevations and contours to pre-project condition.
128. To prevent fish from stranding, backfill trenches, depressions, and holes in the bed that may entrain fish during high water or wave action.
129. 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.
130. 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.
131. 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.
132. Prevent the existing structure and associated construction materials from entering the stream when removing them.
133. Before the end of the in-water work period specified in the "timing limitations" provision, remove all temporary stream crossings and restore the bed and banks to pre-project condition.

PROJECT LOCATION(S)

Location
I-405, SR 522 Vicinity to SR 527 Express Toll Lanes Improvement Project Start Po



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Latitude	Longitude	County
47.7568400000000000	-122.1847800000000000	King
WRIA	Waterbody	Tributary to
WRIA	Various	Various
Location		
Par Creek		
Latitude	Longitude	County
47.7576100000000000	-122.1910800000000000	King
WRIA	Waterbody	Tributary to
WRIA	Various	Various
Location		
Stream 25.0L		
Latitude	Longitude	County
47.7764200000000000	-122.2129500000000000	King
WRIA	Waterbody	Tributary to
WRIA	Various	Various
Location		
Queensborough Creek (SR 527)		
Latitude	Longitude	County
47.7960000000000000	-122.2129500000000000	Snohomish
WRIA	Waterbody	Tributary to
WRIA	Various	Various



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Location		
Queensborough Creek (I-405)		
Latitude	Longitude	County
47.7964700000000000	-122.2163400000000000	Snohomish
WRIA	Waterbody	Tributary to
WRIA	Various	Various

APPLIES TO ALL HYDRAULIC PROJECT APPROVALS

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

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

This Hydraulic Project Approval does not authorize trespass.

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

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

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

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



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

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

APPEALS INFORMATION

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

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

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



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

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

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

Jesse Dykstra
Regional Habitat Biologist
(564) 200-3689
jesse.dykstra@dfw.wa.gov

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jesse Dykstra".

For Director
DFW