

HOOD CANAL SALMON RECOVERY REGION

Hood Canal Coordinating Council \$5,659,652

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group \$866,940

Removing Sediment Buildup in the Little Quilcene River Delta

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to remove 33,000 cubic yards of sediments to restore 7 acres of salt marsh. Crews also will place six logjams at the mouth of the Little Quilcene River. Recently, more than 400 acres of Quilcene Bay have turned into uplands because of sedimentation as a result of diking, development and logging. These changes have destroyed rearing habitat for Hood Canal summer chum salmon, which are threatened with extinction. During the past 7 years a, multi-agency group, led by the salmon enhancement group, has developed a strategy to restore the bay and the Big and Little Quilcene Rivers. The plan calls for reactivating the river floodplain by removing numerous channel-confining dikes, restoring the river channels so they can deposit larger sediments in the floodplain and carry finer sediments further out into the estuary; removing structures that limit tidal circulation such as culverts, sea dikes and sediment deposits, so that tidal energy increases, improving the natural ability of the estuary to sort sediments; and improving habitat for salmon by providing additional salt marsh as well as adding pools, riffles and woody materials to the rivers. This project is the fifth in a series to restore this system. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will contribute \$165,131 from a federal grant. This project was funded in May. (09-1438)

Skokomish Indian Tribe \$1.7 million

Restoring the Skokomish Estuary

The Skokomish Tribe, Tacoma Power and Mason Conservation District, along with the Puget Sound Nearshore Partnership and National Coastal Wetlands Conservation, will use this grant to restore natural tidal hydrology to 214 acres of the Skokomish estuary in Hood Canal. Crews will remove 90,000 cubic yards of fill material, obliterate 2.12 miles of island dikes and remove 1.3 miles of roads and 2.7 miles of borrow ditches, improving habitat and water quality and reducing flooding in the Nalley Island area. The tribe will contribute \$300,000 from a federal grant and donations of equipment, labor and materials. This project was funded in May. (07-1631)

GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

North Olympic Land Trust **\$527,693**

Protecting Land along Jimmycomelately Creek

The North Olympic Land Trust will protect .93 mile of Jimmycomelately Creek by purchasing a voluntary land preservation agreement on 64 acres. The project will help protect Hood Canal summer chum, which are threatened with extinction. The property has mature to old growth forests. The agreement will prevent logging, road building or development within the forest along the creek. This project will link the stream reaches above and below the project site that already are protected with a \$7 million restoration project downstream, and state and federal forestland upstream. The North Olympic Land Trust will contribute \$127,500 from a federal grant and donated land. (09-1649)

Jefferson Land Trust **\$359,231**

Protecting Salmon Creek Habitat

The Jefferson Land Trust will use this grant to protect 156 acres and nearly 1 mile of riparian habitat on Salmon Creek, at the head of Discovery Bay, for summer chum, which are threatened with extinction. The Salmon and Snow Creek estuary is the most intact of its type on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and is the unquestioned stronghold of the Strait of Juan De Fuca summer chum salmon. This project continues the successful protection and restoration efforts conducted by Chumsortium partners since 2001. The grant will protect a parcel that is adjacent to other protected land. Jefferson Land Trust will contribute \$63,394 in conservation futures¹. (09-1631)

Jefferson Land Trust **\$424,582**

Protecting Land along the Dosewallips and Duckabush Rivers

Jefferson Land Trust will use this grant to buy 44.5 acres along the Dosewallips and Duckabush Rivers. These rivers contain some of the most diverse and important salmon habitat for Hood Canal Chinook and summer chum salmon and Puget Sound steelhead, all of which are threatened with extinction. The area also is used by fall chum, pink and coho salmon and cutthroat trout as spawning, rearing and feeding habitat. The Duckabush property includes forested, steep slope, riparian habitat and riparian floodplain and wetland habitat along the lower reaches of the Duckabush River. The Dosewallips property includes floodplain and side channel reaches. The Jefferson Land Trust will contribute \$80,000 from donated land and conservation futures² funding. (09-1630)

¹ Conservation futures are property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands and farms.

² Conservation futures are property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands and farms.

GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **\$130,080**
Designing a Dike Breach on the Union Estuary

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to design a plan and apply for permits to breach an historic dike in the Union River estuary and return nearly 45 acres of wetlands to prime habitat for salmon species, while maintaining trail access for the community. The salmon group will use existing, conceptual-level information to develop a final design so construction can start in the 2011. This effort will develop several new dike-breaching alternatives, maximizing restoration opportunity while maintaining trail access. (09-1639)

Long Live the Kings **\$54,600**
Planning to Restore a Lilliwaup Creek Reach

A local organization, Long Live the Kings, will use this grant to develop a plan that identifies sites, methods and alternatives for restoring main stem flows, reconnecting side streams, improving habitat and restoring natural tides in Lilliwaup Creek, as well as how to stabilize upstream creek banks. Residents are concerned about the creek. Stream flow, tidal influence, estuarine connectivity and spawning range are impaired by gravel accumulations in the reach. Lack of vegetation on the creek banks contributes to erosion, higher water temperatures and fewer places for salmon to feed, rest and hide from predators. Unmaintained culverts prevent access to side streams and pools. Steep stream banks are unstable, threatening to repeat the event that brought thousands of yards of gravel downstream into the reach in 2007. The creek is home to summer chum, which are threatened with extinction. In the past 16 years, local groups have stocked the creek with summer chum and those efforts are threatened by the creek's condition. (09-1636)

Mason Conservation District **\$429,000**
Assessing Restoration Projects for the Skokomish River

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to investigate and formulate a solution to address ecosystem restoration and flood damage reduction in the Skokomish River. The vision of the study is to improve the Skokomish River environment for fish and people. The outcomes of this project include formulating alternative solutions, evaluating costs and benefits, preparing initial designs and recommending a plan to initiate solutions to the problems. The river is home to Puget Sound Chinook, which are threatened with extinction. The district is partnering with the Army Corps of Engineers, Skokomish Indian Tribe and Mason County. The Mason Conservation District will contribute \$429,000 in labor. (09-1668)

GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

North Olympic Salmon Coalition \$238,046

Hiring a Work Crew for East Jefferson County

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to hire a Washington State Conservation Corps crew for one year to prepare, maintain and plant sites with trees; inventory and remove invasive, non-native plants; help with restoration projects; and monitor project effectiveness. Specifically, they will plant a minimum of 15 acres of along 1.1 miles of river, maintain a minimum of 65 acres of existing plantings along 5 miles of river and treat at least 3.5 miles of knotweed infestations. The work will be done on restoration projects for summer chum, which are threatened with extinction, in east Jefferson County river basins. The coalition will contribute \$42,080 in donated labor. (09-1657)

Mason Conservation District \$344,044

Hiring a Work Crew for Southern Hood Canal

The Mason Conservation District will use this grant to hire a Washington State Conservation Corps crew for up to 2 years to prepare, maintain and plant sites with trees; inventory and remove invasive, non-native plants; help with restoration projects; and monitor project effectiveness. Specifically, they will plant a minimum of 200 acres along 4.5 miles of river, as well as inventory and begin treatment of knotweed infestations along about 10 miles of infected stream corridors. The work will benefit Skokomish River Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction. The coalition will contribute \$60,000 in donated labor. (09-1665)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group \$314,250

Protecting and Restoring Donovan Creek

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to protect and restore an entire, functional, coastal wetland ecosystem totaling 76 acres, including 49 acres of declining wetlands. Crews will restructure .6 mile of Donovan Creek to meander, add large woody materials to create salmon habitat and replant about 15 acres along the newly meandered channel. The creek is home to summer chum, which are threatened with extinction. The salmon group is partnering with the Jefferson Land Trust, Jefferson County Conservation District, The Nature Conservancy and Washington Department of Ecology. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will contribute \$705,750 from local, federal and private grants. (09-1610)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group \$81,000

Restoring Estuarine and Off-Channel Habitat along the Hamma Hamma River

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to improve access to 1.8 acres of salt marsh and 1,000 feet of the Hamma Hamma River for migrating summer chum salmon, Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, which are threatened with extinction. Dikes on the last quarter mile of the Hamma Hamma River have created a

river channel swept clear of all natural large woody materials, meander and hiding places for salmon. Natural erosion has created small depressions several acres in size that are suitable for fish habitat. Crews will add engineered logjams to the river and remove an abandoned culvert and road fill to provide habitat and cover from predators for salmon. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will contribute \$119,000 in labor and federal and private grants. (09-1677)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **\$79,000**
Designing Restoration Actions for Lower Big Beef Creek

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to design a project to restore the floodplain and channel of the lower 1 mile of Big Beef Creek. Habitat in lower Big Beef Creek, where summer chum salmon spawn, incubate and rear is poor because the stream has been straightened and woody material removed, leaving few places for salmon to rest and hide from predators. In addition, a road has prevented the stream from meandering across its floodplain during floods. The project will reconnect several side channels and wetlands, and install as many as 30 logjams to create habitat for salmon. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group is partnering with the University of Washington, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Department of Ecology. (09-1642)

Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group **\$111,186**
Controlling Knotweed on the Union River

The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to communicate with landowners along the Union and Dewatto Rivers, identify all infestations of knotweed and control them. Knotweed doesn't control erosion but instead breaks off during floods and washes downstream, creating new infestations. Sediment fills in the spaces between riverbed spawning gravels, fills pools used for rearing and smothers salmon eggs. Knotweed infestations also suppress growth of native riverbank plants, thus threatening the long-term effectiveness of these critical habitats. The Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group will contribute \$20,000 from a private grant. (09-1640)



LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON RECOVERY REGION

Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board.....\$2,647,035

Wahkiakum Conservation District **\$691,332**

Improving the Skamokawa Creek Watershed

The Wahkiakum Conservation District will use this grant to restore five sites on Skamokawa Creek to reduce erosion, improve water quality and increase habitat diversity and quality. Crews will place large wood in 3.5 miles of the creek to stabilize banks and improve salmon habitat. They also will plant native trees and shrubs on 88 streamside acres. The project improves habitat for Chinook, coho and chum salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout. The conservation district will contribute \$281,000 in state grants and donations of equipment and labor. (09-1705)

Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group **\$384,550**

Putting Nutrients in Germany Creek

The Lower Columbia River Fish Enhancement Group will use this grant to place salmon carcass analogs in 12.75 miles of Germany Creek with the objective of increasing the number, size, fitness and survival of juvenile salmon using the stream. The creek is home to chum, Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead. The fish enhancement group will contribute \$150,000 in equipment and donated labor. (09-1373)

Columbia Land Trust **\$322,145**

Protecting and Restoring Germany Creek

The Columbia Land Trust will use this grant to permanently protect 30.67 acres of floodplain, riparian and upland habitat, and to restore 25 acres of habitat on Germany Creek. The land to be purchased will build upon 155 acres of already conserved habitat extending from the confluence with the Columbia River upstream on Germany Creek about 1.5 miles. Restoration crews will place seven engineered logjams in the creek, plant trees and remove invasive weeds along 25 acres of creek bank. All of this work will result in contiguous habitat for fish. The logjams will increase habitat for migrating and rearing salmon, particularly during low water periods. The new pools created by the logjams will provide critical holding and resting habitat for adult salmon. The Columbia Land Trust will contribute \$227,600 from a federal grant and donated labor. (09-1378)

GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

Clark County **\$199,000**

Designing Projects to Enhance Upper Daybreak Stream Habitat

Clark County will use this grant to design four project elements to improve habitat in the east fork of the Lewis River. The design process will include site survey, hydrology, hydraulics and geomorphology investigations, and an alternatives analysis to determine the final suite of project elements. The design team will investigate placing logjams in a side channel upstream of Daybreak Park, creating two side-channels in the north floodplain area and placing logjams in a .4-mile-long section of the east fork. Clark County will contribute \$23,500. (09-1367)

Clark County **\$198,250**

Designing Projects to Enhance Lewisville Park Stream Habitat

Clark County will use this grant to design project elements to enhance habitat in the east fork of the Lewis River near Lewisville Park. The design process will include site survey, hydrology, hydraulics and geomorphology investigations encompassing the five project elements, and an alternatives analysis to determine the final suite of project elements. The design team will investigate placing logjams in the main river channel and enhancing side channels to provide cold water habitat during summer's low flows. Designs will include native planting plans to restore riverbanks. Clark County will contribute \$13,250. (09-1360)

Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce **\$738,556**

Reconnecting the Columbia River Estuary

The Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce will use this grant to replace a 24-inch culvert under U.S. Highway 101 with a 12-foot box culvert to reconnect Baker Bay to 96 acres of wetland. The project will result in restoration of salt marsh and tidally influenced freshwater wetlands available to Chinook and other Columbia River juvenile salmon. The taskforce will contribute \$196,778 from other grants. (09-1069)

Clark County **\$113,202**

Restoring the Lower East Fork Lewis River Floodplain

Clark County will use this grant to remove .37 mile of levee on the east fork of the Lewis River and fill associated drainage ditches that drain floodplain wetlands. These activities will restore the floodplain and the river's ability to migrate as well as restore wetland function and habitat. Crews will replant wetland and floodplain vegetation near the levee and filled ditch. Clark County will contribute \$20,000 in cash and donated labor. (09-1362)

NORTHEAST WASHINGTON SALMON RECOVERY REGION

Kalispel Tribe Lead Entity \$360,000

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife \$77,187

Designing Mill Creek Fish Passage

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to develop designs, specifications and cost estimates for the removal and replacement of three culverts that are blocking fish passage in Mill Creek. The culverts are under roads managed jointly by the Colville National Forest and Stimson Lumber Company. Replacing the culverts will open about 6.75 miles of bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout habitat. (09-1732)

Kalispel Tribe of Indians \$74,813

Designing Culvert Replacements in the Cee Cee Ah Creek

The Kalispel Tribe of Indians will use this grant to develop designs and specifications for the removal and replacement of three culverts blocking fish passage in the Cee Cee Ah Creek. The project will open .4 mile of habitat for bull trout and 4 miles of habitat for westslope cutthroat trout. Considerable efforts have been made during the past 14 years to restore habitat in the watershed and remove non-native brook trout. The two upper most culverts are in an area where brook trout were removed. To reestablish the population, genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout will be moved from a nearby watershed and placed in Cee Cee Ah Creek beginning in 2010. (09-1701)

Kalispel Tribe of Indians \$208,000

Assessing Pend Oreille Problems

The Kalispel Tribe of Indians will use this grant to determine what is limiting salmon within priority sub-basins in the Pend Oreille River watershed. The tribe will couple fish and habitat inventory data with a map-based analysis of the watershed's physical characteristics to identify core elements that damage habitat. The tribe also will complete fish and habitat surveys in those watersheds where data are lacking. The data will be used to create a long-term restoration plan. The Kalispel Tribe of Indians will contribute \$103,474 in equipment, labor and donated materials. (09-1700)

PUGET SOUND SALMON RECOVERY REGION

Island County Lead Entity.....\$1,143,187

Whidbey Camano Land Trust \$290,000
Protecting Skagit Bay Shoreline

The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will use this grant to buy 39 acres with more than .4 mile of Skagit Bay waterfront. The purchase will protect the near-shore habitat for salmon. The land's location near the mouth of the north fork of the Skagit River is important because it is the most used pathway for migrating Chinook salmon in the Skagit River delta and is near eelgrass beds, a prime feeding area for salmon. The land trust will contribute \$386,000 in conservation futures³ and a private grant. This grant was funded in October. (09-1482)

The Nature Conservancy \$509,675 (two grants)
Protecting and Restoring Livingston Bay Shoreline

The Nature Conservancy will use two grants to permanently protect and restore 43 acres of important shoreline habitat in Port Susan Bay, including a 10-acre lagoon in Livingston Bay. Salmon species that originate in watersheds on the north Puget Sound mainland depend on the near-shore habitats of Port Susan Bay to forage for food and rear as juveniles before heading into the ocean. With more than 60 percent of Island County's coastal lagoons cut off from tides, restoring the 10-acre lagoon in Livingston Bay will open up near-shore habitat to help salmon during the critical transition to the ocean. The Nature Conservancy will remove about 100 feet of artificial dike, which will open the lagoon to tides. The dike was built about 80 years ago to create land for grazing livestock. This project is part of a larger project to protect more than 3,000 acres of tidelands that are used by Puget Sound Chinook salmon and bull trout, both of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act. The Nature Conservancy will contribute more than \$2 million from a private, state and federal grants and donations of cash. (09-1479, 09-1463)

Whidbey Camano Land Trust \$147,000
Designing Restoration Projects for Skagit Bay Shoreline

The Whidbey Camano Land Trust will use this grant to complete preliminary designs and prepare construction permit applications for restoring habitat-forming processes at the Shorecrest lagoon and the along Dugualla Bay on north Whidbey Island. The

³ Conservation futures are property taxes used by local governments to buy land or development rights to protect natural areas, forests, wetlands and farms.

restoration projects to be designed will open the areas to the tides and fish, creating roughly 6.4 acres of additional habitat. The restoration will provide habitat for Chinook salmon rearing. (09-1468)

Wild Fish Conservancy

\$171,650

Assessing Restoration Projects in Deer Lagoon

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to evaluate the feasibility and impact of multiple restoration strategies for Deer lagoon near Admiralty Inlet with the goal of increasing the amount and quality of salt marsh habitats open to juvenile salmon. The conservancy will assess restoration strategies using hydrodynamic models that will simulate water elevations, erosion and deposition. The conservancy also will develop a partial design for a restoration project. A series of dikes has limited tidal access to Deer lagoon, resulting in the loss of more than 450 acres of potential salt marsh and mudflat habitat for juvenile salmon. These dikes also have degraded about 100 acres of existing salt marsh. (09-1458)

Swan Lake Watershed Preservation Group

\$24,862

Reconnecting Whidbey Island and Swan Lake

The Swan Lake Watershed Preservation Group will use this grant to investigate options for opening the salmon rich waters off west Whidbey Island to Swantown Lake. Swantown Lake is a valuable and unique ecosystem that is threatened by development in the adjacent Oak Harbor watershed. The lake consists of more than 100 acres of coastal marsh with a freshwater stream. However, an old and dysfunctional tide gate system blocks salmon. The lake and its surrounding property were purchased by Island County in 1999 for wetland and wildlife habitat, storm water and flood control and low-impact parks. The restoration group has joined with the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group to determine how to provide access into and out of Swantown Lake for young salmon species, including Chinook salmon, which is listed under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as chum, pink and coho salmon, cutthroat trout and steelhead. The restoration group will provide a partial design for the most promising option. The restoration group will contribute \$4,387 in donated labor. (09-1459)

WRIA 14 Mason Conservation District

Lead Entity.....\$960,000

Capitol Land Trust \$400,000

Acquiring Totten Inlet Estuarine Habitat

Capitol Land Trust will use this grant to conserve an entire pocket estuary along the eastern shore of Totten Inlet in Thurston County. The property is a key component of Capitol Land Trust's effort to conserve southern Puget Sound's intact estuarine and coastal wetlands. The property contains one-quarter mile of undeveloped shoreline, a secluded cove with protective sand spit, 10 acres of wetlands, high bluffs and a mature forest with several freshwater streams that connect the forested wetland to the estuary below. Totten Inlet is home to fall chum and coastal cutthroat trout, as well as fall Chinook and winter steelhead, both of which are listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. Capitol Land Trust will contribute \$404,431 from a federal grant. (09-1550)

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission \$450,000

Acquiring Harstine Island Shoreline

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and The Trust for Public Land are teaming together to use this grant to buy 112.4 acres on Harstine Island to protect critical habitat including streams, wetlands, shorelines and forest. Juvenile salmon have been found in the streams. At low tide there is a sand spit that connects the beach to McMicken Island. This unique feature creates estuary and lagoon habitat. There are also feeder bluffs, pocket estuaries and cobble and sandy intertidal beaches. The tidelands are rich with seabirds, marine mammals and shellfish including mussels, geoduck, horse, manila, butter and native littleneck clams. If the state wasn't purchasing this property, it would have been developed into 15 waterfront homes. The State Parks and Recreation Commission will contribute \$2.6 million from two grants and cash donations. (09-1491)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group \$110,000

Developing Salmon Recovery Projects

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to select and design ten projects in both marine and freshwater ecosystems. As projects get more complicated, it is important to contact landowners as early as possible because projects can take several years to complete. This grant will help jumpstart project readiness and will improve on-the-ground project implementation success by using a scientific selection process and realistic landowner approach. The salmon enhancement group will contribute \$19,410 from a grant and donated labor. (09-1568)

Nisqually Watershed Salmon Recovery

Lead Entity.....\$1,983,798

Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Board \$133,000 (two grants)

Removing Knotweed along the Nisqually River

The Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Board will use two grants to survey, map and remove knotweed along the Nisqually River below the Alder-LaGrande Dam and along the key tributaries to the lower river. Knotweed is an invasive plant that threatens the spawning and rearing habitat currently available for all species of salmon. This project, which began in 2007, has controlled knotweed on 155 acres, but the invasive plant still thrives in more than 3,000 mapped patches along the riverbanks and adjacent roadsides. The noxious weed control board will contribute \$23,700 in donations of equipment, labor and materials. One of the two grants was funded in May.

(09-1383, 09-1664)

The Nisqually Indian Tribe \$1,165,573

Protecting and Restoring the Mashel River at Eatonville

The Nisqually Indian Tribe will use this grant to buy and protect 5 acres of healthy river shoreline and floodplain forests, and restore sections of the Mashel River near Eatonville. Crews will install engineered logjams in the river to restore .3 mile of river habitat and protect eroding banks. The work also will restore the riverbank buffer in 6 acres. The engineered logjams will increase pools, where salmon can rest and hide from predators, as well as increase spawning habitat and floodplain connections and decrease bank erosion. The acquisition is part of an ongoing effort that has protected more than 100 acres of healthy habitat since 2005 in the Eatonville area. The river is home to Chinook salmon, which are listed as threatened with extinction on the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as steelhead trout and the locally depressed pink salmon. The tribe will contribute \$216,402 in cash, labor, state and federal grants and donations of labor and materials. This grant was funded in May. (09-1393)

Nisqually River Land Trust \$334,922

Protecting the Tatrimuma Shoreline

The Nisqually River Land Trust will use this grant to acquire and permanently protect about 30 acres of shoreline along the Nisqually River. The property fronts a broad bend in the river and has a total shoreline of about .6 mile. The shoreline is rapidly changing in this area, losing land with each winter flood. The property is adjacent to a protected shoreline parcel and across the river from a large, protected area known as the Wilcox Flats. Buying this property would add to a relatively large block of protected shoreline and riparian habitat. The property contains two lots, with a dilapidated mobile home and outbuildings on a 2-acre developed area straddling the two parcels. The property is for

sale and its habitat values are threatened should it be sold for development. Crews will remove all buildings and begin restoring the land under the buildings and remove the non-native plants that are present. The land trust will contribute \$60,118 in cash and donations of labor, materials and property interest. This grant was funded in May.

(09-1400)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **\$97,550**
Designing the Restoration of Ohop Creek

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to develop preliminary project designs for the next phase of the Ohop Creek restoration. This project is the next step in a larger initiative to restore 6 miles of the creek. The salmon enhancement group will design the restoration of 1 mile of floodplain, creating a contiguous, functional floodplain ecosystem between the confluence of Ohop Creek with the Nisqually River and Peterson Road. The designs from this project will allow the group to develop more specific cost estimates for the next construction phase and to secure permits more quickly. (09-1699)

Cascade Land Conservancy **\$100,000**
Acquiring Devil's Head Shoreline

The Cascade Land Conservancy, in partnership with Pierce County, will use this grant to permanently protect 94 acres at the southern end of the Key Peninsula in Pierce County. Known as Devil's Head, the property has about 1 mile of high quality shoreline. Acquisition of the land and inclusion as a local park will preserve more than .85 mile of high quality shoreline and a small, properly functioning pocket estuary. The pocket estuary is within 5 miles of the Nisqually River, which is home to Chinook salmon. In addition to shoreline, the land has a forest, bluffs, two small creeks, wetlands and two bald eagle nesting sites. By purchasing both the shoreline and uplands, the conservancy will conserve the sediment supply and distribution, maintain water quality and preserve other processes necessary for the long-term protection of the salmon habitat. (09-1645)

Nisqually River Land Trust **\$152,753**
Restoring the Nisqually River Riparian Area

The Nisqually River Land Trust will use this grant to enhance 46 acres along the middle reach of the Nisqually River in Thurston County. The land was used as pasture, hay fields and garden. The Nisqually River runs along the north and east boundaries and the site includes two side channels and portions of islands separating the side channels from the main river. The land trust will plant 12 acres and 9.5 acres of young forest. Restoring riparian forest at the site will, over time, provide trees to the river, which create habitat for salmon. The land trust will contribute \$27,000 from a grant and donated labor. (09-1726)

**North Olympic Peninsula
Lead Entity for Salmon.....\$3,325,782**

Clallam County \$575,000

Protecting the Lower Dungeness River Floodplain

The Clallam County Community Development Department will use this grant to buy 2.81 acres so the lower Dungeness River can reclaim 1.8 miles of its floodplain. The river channel is constrained along the east side by a dike built in 1963. The dike has narrowed the river channel, allowed sediment to build up, caused erosion and contributed to the decrease of water quality associated with shellfish closure areas. Moving the dike back and restoring the channel will provide critically needed floodplain and side channel habitat. When the dike is moved back, floodwater will exit the channel, cross the floodplain and re-enter the channel on the land proposed for purchase by this grant. The river is home to Puget Sound Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction, along with numerous other salmon species. Major project partners include the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, among others. Clallam County will contribute \$101,550 in labor, a federal grant and donated labor. (09-1543)

Clallam Conservation District \$700,000

Conserving Water for Salmon in the Dungeness Valley

The Clallam Conservation District will use this grant to replace about 2.8 miles of open irrigation ditches with pipelines to save water for salmon and improve water quality. Seven irrigation districts and companies withdraw water from the Dungeness River to irrigate the Dungeness Valley. This water is delivered to irrigators through a system of canals, ditches and pipelines. As much as 50 percent of the water traveling in the open canals and ditches is lost through seepage and evaporation. Peak water demand coincides with the naturally low, late summer flows, exacerbating already limited habitat conditions and high water temperatures for salmon. The Dungeness River is used by Puget Sound Chinook, which are threatened with extinction, Hood Canal summer chum, bull trout and Puget Sound steelhead, as well as Dungeness pink salmon (depressed) and Puget Sound coho (species of concern). Piping the canals is expected to save about 2.5 percent of average summer flows in the Dungeness River and as much as 5 percent of late season low flows. In addition, many open ditches discharge polluted irrigation water to Dungeness Bay, which is closed to commercial shellfish harvesting because of pollution. This project will eliminate the polluted irrigation water discharges to Meadowbrook Creek, a tributary to Dungeness Bay. Project partners include Dungeness Irrigation District Water Conservation, Sequim Prairie-Tri Irrigation Association, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Washington State Conservation Commission,

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Washington Department of Ecology, Stewardship Partners, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service. (09-1536)

North Olympic Salmon Coalition **\$683,185**

Reconnecting the Morse Creek Floodplain

The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will use this grant to remove part of a dike and install a log structure to reconnect a 3.77-acre depression with Morse Creek. The coalition also will construct side channels along the reconfigured Morse Creek. The work will create off-channel habitat for salmon. The creek is home to steelhead, bull trout and pink, coho, chum and Chinook salmon. Opening up a connection between the creek and the depression and the construction of side channels increases the floodplain storage capabilities of this reach of Morse Creek. The North Olympic Salmon Coalition will contribute \$94,857 from a Fish for America grant and the Department of Ecology's Hussman Grant. (09-1519)

North Olympic Land Trust **\$189,057**

Protecting Pysht River Floodplain

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to permanently protect and rehabilitate 21.5 acres of Pysht River floodplain and channel migration zone. The land contains about .a quarter mile of the river and a mature stand of trees. The land trust, in concert with project the Makah Tribe, will demolish structures on the land and remove non-native plants. The land trust and partners will contribute \$37,228 in equipment, labor and materials. (09-1528)

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe **\$443,000**

Adding Wood to Strait of Juan de Fuca Streams

The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will use this grant to place 300 key pieces of large, woody materials in more than 5 miles of Sadie Creek, East Twin River and Deep Creek. Large wood will be added using helicopters. Although the streams have had previous large wood restoration treatments, a state science team recommended additional wood placements to further improve salmon habitat. Project partners include Merrill & Ring, Rayonier Forest Resources L.P., and the Washington Department of Natural Resources. The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe will contribute \$80,000 in donated labor. (09-1529)

North Olympic Land Trust **\$139,808**

Planning for Conserving Land along the Western Strait of Juan de Fuca

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to prioritize land that is important to salmon and other fish survival along the western portion of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, from west of the Elwha River to Cape Flattery. The land trust will prioritize the land based on its importance to salmon, ecosystem function, market value and landowner



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willingness in order to develop a plan for key land protection and possible acquisition or easements. This project will take two years. Project partners include the Makah and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribes. The land trust and partners will contribute \$25,000 in donated labor and other services. (09-1518)

North Olympic Land Trust **\$473,736**
Protecting Siebert Creek Habitat

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to conserve 27 acres along Siebert Creek. The creek flows out of Olympic National Park, where conditions are pristine. Downstream, the creek remains largely undisturbed and supports healthy populations of winter steelhead, cutthroat trout and coho salmon. Siebert Creek has ideal fish habitat throughout and landowners are willing to preserve the salmon habitat on their properties. The land trust will contribute \$84,482 from a grant and donations of labor and land. (09-1533)

Port Angeles **\$121,996**
Designing a Restoration Project for Valley Creek

The City of Port Angeles will use this grant to complete the design and permitting components for a project to restore a portion of Valley Creek. The project will restore the creek into a lengthened, meandering stream with fish passage structures. The creek is home to winter steelhead, cutthroat trout and coho and fall chum salmon. This project is a partnership between the city and the Valley Creek Committee, which previously worked to restore the Valley Creek estuary. (09-1531)

Pierce County Lead Entity \$1,426,500

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **\$425,000**
Installing Logjams in the Clearwater River to Improve Salmon Habitat

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to install large woody material in the Clearwater River to create more habitat for salmon. The Clearwater River flows more than 10.5 miles to the confluence with the White River. The upper 5 miles flow through the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest and the lower 5 miles flow through the White River Tree Farm, where logging has affected the natural morphology of the river. The log structures will slow the river, creating areas where salmon can rest and hide from predators. They also will dissipate flood energy, activate the floodplain, improve riparian function, provide shade and cool the water. The river is home to spring Chinook, coho and pink salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. The salmon enhancement group will contribute \$75,000 in donated materials. (09-1661)

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Orting **\$340,000**

Buying Land for the Calistoga Setback Levee

The City of Orting will use this grant to buy 15.5 acres to build the Calistoga setback levee, which will create 53 acres of off-channel habitat. The city will be able to reconnect a wetland stream to the Puyallup River and reconnect 6 acres of wetland. Orting will contribute \$60,000. (09-1647)

Sumner **\$200,000**

Conducting a Feasibility Study and Design of a Setback Levee on the White River

The City of Sumner will use this grant to develop preliminary designs for a setback levee on the White River near 24th Street. The river currently can occupy only the land within a narrow channel confined by levees, which does not allow for the natural creation of salmon habitat. The City will assess the feasibility of removing portions of the levee to reconnect about 100 acres of floodplain, and will develop a preliminary design. (09-1618)

Orting **\$200,000**

Designing the Calistoga Setback Levee

The City of Orting will use this grant to design the Calistoga setback levee on the Puyallup River. Historically, the Puyallup River could meander within its river channel, a natural river process, and was connected to its floodplain creating additional habitat outside the channel. This created excellent salmon habitat with multiple river channels separated by sand and gravel bars. More recently, a man-made levee system disconnected the river from its floodplain and prevented natural meandering. Since the levee construction, the numbers of spawning Chinook have declined from 42,000 to 1,300. The new levee will reconnect about 53 acres of floodplain to the river, reestablish natural river processes and restore damaged salmon habitat. As a side benefit, the levee will protect Orting from flooding. The river is home to Puget Sound Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction, steelhead and bull trout. (09-1648)

Cascade Land Conservancy **\$100,000**

Acquiring Devil's Head Shoreline

The Cascade Land Conservancy, in partnership with Pierce County, will use this grant to permanently protect 94 acres at the southern end of Key Peninsula in Pierce County. Known as Devil's Head, the property has about 1 mile of high quality shoreline. Acquisition of the land and inclusion as a local park will preserve more than 4,500 feet of high quality shoreline and a small, properly functioning pocket estuary. The pocket estuary is within 5 miles of the Nisqually River, which is home to Chinook salmon. In addition to shoreline, the land has a forest, bluffs, two small creeks, wetlands and two bald eagle nesting sites. By purchasing both the shoreline and uplands, the conservancy will conserve the sediment supply and distribution, maintain water quality

and preserve other processes necessary for the long-term protection of the salmon habitat. The lead entities within south Puget Sound consider this project to be of regional significance, and four lead entities have pooled funding for this project. (09-1645)

Pierce County Conservation District \$161,500

Removing Knotweed in the South Prairie Creek Basin

The Pierce County Conservation District will use this grant to survey the South Prairie Creek basin and remove knotweed, a highly destructive and exceedingly robust, non-native, invasive plant that is spreading aggressively throughout the South Prairie Creek basin. The plant has no natural enemies and thrives along the riverbanks and adjacent roadsides of the basin. In addition to its rapid growth and ability to take advantage of floods to spread even further, knotweed has an extensive underground root network that makes it difficult to kill. A partnership of the Pierce County Conservation District, Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Board and Pierce County Surface Water Management has formed to remove knotweed. The conservation district also will replant areas where knotweed has been removed and educate residents in target communities about knotweed and other invasive wildlife. The conservation district will contribute \$28,700 in cash and donated labor. (09-1538)

San Juan County Community Development

Lead Entity.....\$1,458,776

San Juan Preservation Trust \$224,000

Protecting Cascade Creek

The San Juan Preservation Trust will use this grant to buy and permanently protect 3.66 acres of riparian corridor, shoreline and tidelands vital to salmon habitat in Cascade Creek on Orcas Island. An additional 8.5 acres would be donated through a conservation easement by the adjoining property owners. Together, the entire salmon habitat portion and nearly .4 mile of the creek would be protected permanently. Cascade Creek is one of the three most valuable freshwater salmon habitats in San Juan County and has historical use by Chinook, chum, coho and pink salmon and cutthroat trout. Included in the acquisition request is nearly a quarter mile of riparian corridor, including all 300 feet of currently available salmon habitat and 950 feet of upstream buffer habitat that could be opened up for spawning habitat. Also included will be 200 feet of shoreline and the adjoining tidelands where the salmon make their approach to Cascade Creek. The San Juan Preservation Trust will contribute \$127,500 in donated land. (09-1457)

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Friends of the San Juans \$93,900

Researching San Juan County Feeder Bluffs

The Friends of the San Juans will use this grant to complete analysis of historic shoreline feeder bluffs that contribute sediment to salmon habitat areas. Eroding bluffs, referred to as “feeder bluffs,” contribute sediment to the beaches, replacing sediment that is transported away by waves to maintain important salmon habitats such as spits and pocket estuaries and habitat for spawning forage fish. The friends group also will inform landowners and land managers about the importance of bluffs that feed sediment to salmon habitat areas. The Friends of the San Juans will contribute \$16,565 in donated labor. (09-1594)

San Juan County \$247,000

Replacing Cascade Creek Culverts

The San Juan County Public Works Department will use this grant to replace two culverts with a 40-foot bridge at the mouth of Cascade Creek, where it flows into Buck Bay under Point Lawrence Road on Orcas Island. The culverts are too small to convey flood flows down Cascade Creek and to allow full fish passage and tidal exchange. Replacing the culverts will allow fish access to pristine habitat at the lower reaches of Cascade Creek. The creek is home is used by Chinook, chum, coho and pink salmon and cutthroat trout. San Juan County will contribute \$173,000. (09-1731)

University of Washington \$297,836

Assessing Salmon in the San Juan Islands

The University of Washington will use this grant to study the movement patterns of salmon and trout in the San Juan Islands. Other than work on smaller, juvenile salmonids and returning adult salmon, resource managers are not adequately informed about the species and life-stages of salmon and trout using the near-shore and marine habitats and migration corridors in the San Juan Islands. There is a need to learn how, when and where the fish move between habitats and the importance of these habitats and prey resources to the recovery of salmon. These basic data gaps can limit strategic planning. The university will use the grant to provide data and analysis to help answer the following questions: when and where are resident and migratory salmon and trout species present, including larger juvenile (sub-adult) Chinook salmon? What life history types of Chinook salmon and other salmon species are present in various areas? What is the distribution of juvenile Chinook salmon and other salmon species by habitat area? What populations of Chinook salmon are present? Are there patterns to their movements? The assessment can provide Puget Sound lead entities information about the relative importance of San Juan Island habitat to Chinook and coho salmon and bull trout, steelhead and cutthroat trout, providing a link between watershed-based recovery

plans and near-shore plans. The University of Washington will contribute \$68,815 in donations of labor and materials. (09-1600)

Wild Fish Conservancy \$150,000

Taking Inventory of Streams in the San Juan Island

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to survey the San Juan Islands' watersheds for cutthroat distribution, and conduct water type assessments. Crews also will identify any habitat restoration and protection opportunities and prioritize the top five projects. Water type maps are used to regulate development near streams; however, the maps are inaccurate and many streams are not identified or do not receive the protection they warrant. Results of the survey will be incorporated into the conservancy's online maps and made available to state, local and tribal governments. The Wild Fish Conservancy will contribute \$26,500 in donations of equipment and labor. (09-1601)

Washington Water Trust \$50,209

Assessing False Bay Watershed Flow and Habitat

The Washington Water Trust will use this grant to assess water quantity, quality, fish use and physical habitat in the False Bay watershed. The primary focus of the work will be on water quantity, including an assessment of water rights and flows. Low stream levels are suspected to be caused by withdrawals of water in Friday Harbor and Zylstra Lake and other modifications to stream hydrology. Low stream levels can result in higher water temperature, decreases in rearing habitat and low levels of dissolved oxygen. As the largest watershed in the San Juans, False Bay is a vital part of feeding grounds for Chinook salmon. The analysis will include assessing physical habitat constraints to stream flows in the watershed including ditches, diversions, channelization and ponds. The water quality analysis will focus on toxic pollution. The Washington Water Trust will contribute \$15,540 in donations of equipment and labor. (09-1604)

Friends of the San Juans \$86,310

Restoring Barlow Bay Shoreline

The Friends of the San Juans will use this grant to restore water quality, intertidal and beach conditions in Barlow Bay by removing a derelict dock, creosote pilings and degraded rock armoring. Located in the southwest corner of Lopez Island, Mackaye Harbor, which includes Barlow Bay, is one of four priority shorelines in San Juan County because of its multiple spawning sites for surf smelt and Pacific sand lance, which are either eaten by salmon or eaten by salmon prey, and because of its eelgrass, which provides salmon places to hide from predators. Mackaye Harbor also is home to two of only nine documented Pacific sand lance beaches in the San Juans. The Friends of the San Juans will contribute \$15,240 in donations of cash, equipment and labor. (09-1524)



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Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group \$309,521
Restoring Thatcher Bay Shoreline

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to wood waste, and the toxic sulfide contamination associated with it, from the Thatcher Bay Shoreline. Five thousand cubic yards of wood waste from a historic mill was deposited on the beach, covering 1.8 acres. After the sediment is dredged out, crews will bring in native sediment suitable for forage fish spawning. The work will restore the forage fish spawning habitat and restore intertidal areas to improve flora and fauna habitat. The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will contribute \$246,992 in donated materials. (09-1598)

Skagit Watershed Council \$5,155,493

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission \$1 million
Protecting Kiket Island

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Trust for Public Land will use this grant to buy the 96-acre Kiket Island to expand Deception Pass State Park. Directly east of Deception Pass and within the boundaries of the Swinomish Reservation, Kiket Island is a peninsula connected to Fidalgo and Flagstaff Islands by sand bars. This acquisition will protect important near-shore habitat for endangered Skagit River salmon and provide the public access to the waterfront for passive recreation and environmental education. Protecting Kiket from development will benefit diverse shoreline habitat including bluffs, kelp and eelgrass that support Chinook, chum and coho salmon, steelhead and bull trout. Herring, surf smelt, and sand lance, which are eaten by salmon or salmon prey, spawn along Kiket Island. A rare and high functioning pocket estuary offers important habitat to juvenile salmonids, forage fish and numerous waterfowl and shorebirds. Seattle City Light owned the property in the 1970s with plans to build a nuclear power plant. The island remains mostly undeveloped. The Washington State Parks and Recreation commission will contribute \$235,325 from a private grant and donations of labor and materials. This project was funded in October. (09-1446)

Skagit River System Cooperative \$242,260
Studying Barnaby Reach

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to evaluate the effect developments in the Skagit River at Barnaby reach have had on fish use of the area and habitat conditions over time, and to evaluate alternatives for improving habitat, restoring natural processes and reducing maintenance costs. Barnaby reach includes the Skagit River from the mouth of Illabot Creek downstream to the Rockport bridge.

Historically, the river has migrated over a very broad area in this reach, creating an extensive network of sloughs, wetlands, ponds, side channels and other off-channel habitats that provide important spawning and rearing habitat for a variety of salmon species. The reach also contains the Barnaby complex, which includes Barnaby Slough and Harrison pond. This facility was originally developed by the Washington Department of Game to provide off-site rearing for hatchery steelhead, although it has not been used for several years. There are numerous places in this reach where culverts, dikes other structures have altered flow and habitat conditions. In addition, many of these structures have not been adequately maintained so they are currently creating barriers to fish migration. Much of the land in the Barnaby reach is already protected, which creates a unique opportunity for management and restoration of habitat conditions across a large floodplain reach. The Skagit River System Cooperative will contribute \$42,750 in donations of cash. (09-1440)

Seattle City Light

\$1,060,375

Protecting and Restoring Savage Slough

Seattle City Light will use this grant to buy and restore 212 acres along the Skagit River in the Savage Slough area, including .65 mile of Skagit River edge habitat, the lower portion of Savage Creek, Savage Slough and associated off-channel habitats. In partnership with the Skagit River System Cooperative, several houses, other structures, an access road, a culvert and 400 feet of Savage Road will be removed or demolished. Crews also will restore 12-15 acres of pasture to native vegetation and plant 8-10 acres of forest with more trees. Seattle City Light, the cooperative, and Skagit County also will scope the feasibility of longer-term restoration to restore floodplain function to the entire site. Seattle City Light will contribute \$437,125 in donations of cash. (09-1450)

Skagit River System Cooperative

\$671,073

Removing Turners Bay Road to Improve Salmon Habitat

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to increase fish access to an isolated marsh and lagoon complex. Crews will remove part of Similk Bay Road, along with creosote-treated debris from a previous log storage operation and dredge spoils. They also will replace undersized culverts, control invasive Spartina and replant the area. Currently, upper portions of the salt marsh receive muted tidal flows and fish access is severely limited by part of Similk Bay Road and a non-functioning tide gate. Once the work is completed, Chinook salmon will have access to a nearly 60-acre lagoon and marsh complex. The work also will fix problems that prevented the lagoon from maintaining itself naturally. The Skagit River System Cooperative will contribute \$128,689 from a state grant. (09-1441)

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Skagit Land Trust **\$1,282,835**

Protecting Skagit Floodplain Habitat

Skagit Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy and Seattle City Light, in partnership with the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, will use this grant to buy 23 acres to protect high quality Chinook habitat in the Skagit River system, including the river's floodplain and major tributaries upstream of Sedro-Woolley. Work will involve evaluation of individual properties, landowner outreach, site inspection and appraisals. The land trust will contribute \$226,383 in cash donations. (09-1448)

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **\$196,000**

Creating Salmon Habitat Placing Logjams in Lower Finney Creek

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group is partnering with the U.S. Forest Service to use this grant to place logjams in a 3-mile reach of lower Finney Creek. Crews will place logjams in the lower two reaches of Finney Creek to create holding water for Chinook and other salmon. The logjams will create deep pools, sort gravel and provide places for salmon to hide from predators. The U.S. Forest Service will contribute \$40,000 in salvaged wood to the project (09-1447)

Skagit Conservation District **\$190,000**

Removing the Remote Illabot Road

The Skagit Conservation District, partnering with the U.S. Forest Service, will use this grant to design and get permits to decommission part of Illabot Road #16, a remote forest road, to reduce erosion and road failures that damage fish habitat. Work will include scoping and design of improvements to an alternative public access. The Illabot Road drains into Illabot Creek, which is home to Chinook and coho salmon; Dolly Varden; and sea run, resident cutthroat and rainbow (steelhead) trout. (09-1445)

Skagit River System Cooperative **\$162,350**

Restoring Plants along the Sauk River

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to improve habitat conditions in the Sauk River by restoring native vegetation along the river's banks and floodplain. Work will be done at three different sites, totaling about 31 acres. Restoring native vegetation will shade the river, keeping temperatures to a salmon-friendly level. It also will ensure that large woody materials will fall into the river, creating places for salmon to rest, feed and hide from predators. The river is home to Puget Sound Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction. The Skagit River System Cooperative will contribute \$28,650 in cash donations. (09-1449)

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Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife **\$251,900**
Studying Restoration Feasibility for Fir Island Farm

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to evaluate ways to restore tidal processes and tidal marsh and tidal channel habitat at the 264-acre Fir Island Farm. The land is near Brown Slough, Dry Slough and Claude Davis Slough and is managed as a snow goose reserve. The goal is to maximize the juvenile Chinook salmon rearing habitat area. The department will evaluate restoration alternatives ranging from replacing or moving tide gates to more landward configurations. The department will complete a partial design for the preferred restoration alternative. All of the restoration alternatives evaluated will ensure that the drainage capacity, flood protection and saltwater intrusion protection for the surrounding farms are maintained. The department will contribute \$44,453 in donated labor. (09-1444)

Skagit Conservation District **\$98,700**
Designing Cottonwood Island Slough Restoration

The Skagit Conservation District will use this grant to complete a preliminary design and prepare permit applications for a project to remove sediment in Cottonwood Island Slough, which is along the lower Skagit River. When finished, the project will create 3-7 acres of off-channel rearing habitat for Chinook salmon. Removal of logjams, levee building and placement of road fill in the slough during the past century gradually isolated the slough, making most of it inaccessible to fish, except during floods. (09-1443)

Snohomish County Lead Entity **\$2,835,530**

Tulalip Tribes **\$500,000**
Removing a Levee for the Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration

The Tulalip Tribes will use this grant to breach a levee along Ebey Slough and build a setback levee to protect properties in the floodplain. The project is part of a larger, \$7.8 million project to restore the Qwuloolt estuary and reconnect it to 350 acres of isolated floodplain. The project also will restore two stream systems and provide unrestricted fish access to 16 miles of spawning and rearing habitat. The Tulalip Tribes will contribute \$90,000 from a federal grant. This grant was funded in October. (09-1277)

Snohomish County **\$1.5 million**
Restoring Smith Island Marsh

Snohomish County will use this grant to build a set-back levee, reconnect remnant tidal channels and place large woody materials in a 400-acre marsh on Smith Island in Union Slough to increase habitat for Chinook salmon. The work will include sculpting the land to create slopes and islands, suppressing invasive plants and planting native

vegetation. Crews also will fill a drainage ditch system and till the land to speed up natural channel formation. This project is part of a larger Smith Island restoration project to restore the 400-acre marsh. A future phase of the project will remove thousands of feet of existing levee. Snohomish County will contribute \$265,000 from a state grant. (09-1279)

King County

\$184,300

Assessing Restoration Projects for the Snoqualmie-Fall City Reach

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks will use this grant to identify, quantify and prioritize habitat restoration projects on the Snoqualmie River, between the confluence of Raging River and Patterson Creek. The area is one of the two core Chinook spawning areas in the Snoqualmie River. Historically, fish had access to off-channel areas but levees, revetments and past land uses have reduced the river's ability to access these critical rearing areas. King County has identified nine potential projects as a starting point and will evaluate revetments, levees, roads and other structures in this reach in an effort to set back or remove levees and revetment, restore natural processes and increase productivity of salmon species, including Chinook salmon and steelhead. The assessment would characterize reach conditions, identify potential projects, explore opportunities and constraints, compare and contrast ecological benefits and create a sequence for undertaking the projects. In addition, conceptual designs will be developed for a minimum of five projects and a partial design will be developed for one project. King County will contribute \$20,000. (09-1281)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

200,000

Studying How to Restore Ebey Island

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to study how ecological functions can best be restored on 1,237 acres owned by the department south of State Route 2 on Ebey Island. Presently, the island is fully diked, separating vast areas of former tidal wetlands from the estuary. There are a number of ways this land could be used, and a variety of people are interested in restoring habitat, creating more recreational opportunities, maintaining agriculture, maintaining or improving the integrity of the dike, protecting other landowners and protecting pipelines and roads. This grant will fund studies of the hydrology and other geophysical characteristics of the site, protection of infrastructure and neighbors and social interests. The study will identify preferred options for restoration of the area, and satisfaction of the other interests, for several alternatives. The department will contribute \$136,000 from a grant and donated labor. (09-1045)

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Snohomish County **\$268,950**

Assessing Restoration Projects for the Middle Pilchuck River Reach

Snohomish County will use this grant to develop projects to restore habitat in the Pilchuck River. The river, historically a major Chinook salmon producer, now supports only about 100 natural origin spawners a year. County staff will assess habitat forming processes along an 8-mile reach of the river and provide guidance on project site selection, project design and coordination among entities working in the basin. Snohomish County also will complete designs on three high-priority projects. Snohomish County will contribute \$47,475 in donated labor. (09-1282)

Snohomish County **\$142,280**

Studying Near-shore Sediment Nourishment Feasibility

Snohomish County will use this grant to identify beach restoration projects along the railroad impounded shoreline, from Pigeon Creek to a stream west of Japanese Gulch in Mukilteo. County staff will identify the most suitable locations for beach habitat restoration using physical, biological and socio-economic criteria, and prepare a preliminary project design for one project. Snohomish County will contribute \$25,200 from a federal grant. (09-1268)

Seattle City Light **\$40,000**

Restoring Tolt River Riparian Area

Seattle City Light, in partnership with the Stilly Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force, will use this grant to control Himalayan blackberry and other non-native species on 3 acres along the Tolt River. Crews will treat the area annually for 3 years and then replant the area with native trees and shrubs. The project site is on the lower Tolt River in the San Souci area where King County is trying to protect salmon habitat and restore river processes. Seattle City Light will contribute \$33,751 in equipment, labor and materials. (09-1263)

Stillaguamish River Salmon Recovery
Co-Lead Entity..... \$2,621,041

The Nature Conservancy **\$750,000**
Restoring Port Susan Bay Estuary

The Nature Conservancy will use this grant to remove nearly 1.4 miles of dike at its Port Susan Bay Preserve and build or augment nearly 1 mile of new dike to protect neighboring farmland. When complete, this project will fully restore riverine and tidal processes to 150 acres of former marsh and increase the quantity and quality of

habitats for salmon, shorebirds and other estuarine-dependent species. The project also will enhance the flow of water, wood and sediment to areas outside the project area whose functions have been impaired. This project is an integral component of a larger effort to restore ecological functions to the Stillaguamish estuary, which has been modified by historical, large-scale, physical alterations that have reduced the capacity of the system to support estuary-dependent species. The Nature Conservancy will contribute \$1.25 million from a federal grant. (09-1410)

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians **\$900,000**
Protecting and Restoring Klein Farm

The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians will use this grant to buy 60 acres of floodplain, remove 300 feet of bank armoring and enhance 28 acres of riverbank on the south fork of the Stillaguamish River. The grant will protect the land from development. The land is for sale and could support six houses. Additionally, there is a maturing forest on the eastern boundary that could be cleared by a future landowner. Protecting and enhancing the riverbanks will reduce water temperatures and increase habitat. Removing bank armoring will allow the river to migrate and restore habitat forming processes in the floodplain. Restoring floodplain functions in the Stillaguamish also has been identified as a cultural priority for the tribe. The tribe will contribute \$160,000 in donations of labor, materials and cash. This grant was funded in October. (09-1379)

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians **\$200,000**
Reconnecting the Blue Slough Side Channel

The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians will use this grant to reestablish a nearly half-mile side channel that was cut off by the railroad in the 1930s. In the past 80 years, the river channel has filled with organic debris and fine sediment from nearby logging and livestock grazing. Crews in earlier projects removed enough muck and river bed material to put the channel at the same elevation as the river. With this grant, crews will install culverts to connect the slough to the river at both ends, allowing water to flow through the channel and provide winter and summer rearing areas for Chinook salmon. In addition, the tribe will place a logjam near the upstream culvert to provide backwater resting areas for young salmon entering the side channel. Crews also will plant the river banks with a mix of trees. The tribe will contribute \$38,000 in donations of labor and materials. (09-1389)

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians **\$125,000**
Designing a Project to Treat the Gold Basin Landslide

The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians will use this grant to develop a suite of alternatives for reducing the fine sediment deposited in the south fork of the Stillaguamish River from the Gold Basin landslide. This glacial deposit has been characterized as the

largest, single source of sediment input to the river for several decades, much of which is deposited in the primary Chinook spawning reaches. One of the biggest hurdles to treating the landslide is its proximity to a popular U.S. Forest Service campground. Because the Chinook population is critically depressed, it is essential that major habitat improvements be implemented as soon as possible to prevent this stock from going extinct. Working with the U.S. Forest Service, the tribe will develop alternatives and develop a final design for the preferred alternative. The tribe will contribute \$25,000. (09-1391)

Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force **\$123,675**
Designing the Restoration of Jim Creek

The Stilly-Snohomish Fisheries Enhancement Task Force will use this grant to partially design and apply for permits for projects to restore a 1-mile reach of lower Jim Creek. The creek is home to south fork Chinook salmon, which are at the threshold of extinction. Habitat conditions within and adjacent to Jim Creek are sub-optimal for Chinook and other salmon species. The task force will conduct field investigations on habitat conditions within the reach. Potential project elements include protection and enhancement of an existing logjam, adding logjams and installing fences and plants along the creek's banks. (09-1377)

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians **\$522,366**
Fixing Canyon Creek Roads

The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, working with the U.S. Forest Service, will use this grant to replace culverts and fix roads to minimize erosion and sediment deposition in Canyon Creek and the south fork of the Stillaguamish River. Canyon Creek has 26 miles of fish habitat. Sediment from the tributaries of Canyon Creek has damaged the water quality of the creek itself and the south fork of the Stillaguamish River since the mid 1980s. Canyon Creek is listed as an impaired water body because of warm temperatures, which are exacerbated by sediments. Crews will replace culverts, stabilize fill and fix 12 miles of mainline and spur roads in the watershed of the south fork of Canyon Creek, covering the upper 60 percent of the watershed. The tribe will contribute \$92,250 in donated materials. (09-1392)

WRIA 13 Thurston Conservation District

Lead Entity.....\$483,000

Capitol Land Trust \$323,000

Restoring the Allison Springs Estuary

Capitol Land Trust, the City of Olympia, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group and People for Puget Sound will use this grant to restore salmon habitat on two adjoining properties – Allison Springs, owned by Olympia, and the Randall site, owned by Capitol Land Trust – in lower Eld Inlet near Olympia. Both properties have been substantially altered from their historic conditions. The Allison Springs property has eight artificially created ponds where water is impounded by culverts, dams, tide gates and weirs, inhibiting fish migration. Capitol Land Trust and project partners will restore the hydrology of the modified wetlands and estuary to increase habitat for juvenile and adult salmon, as well as to allow effective tidal exchange and sediment transport. On the adjacent Randall property, project partners will remove rip rap and debris from the shoreline, three derelict residential structures along the shoreline, a failing septic system, and other infrastructure on the site. Restoration efforts also will include replanting the site with native wetland and salt marsh vegetation. This project is a continuation of Capitol Land Trust’s work in Eld Inlet that, to date, has conserved or restored more than 5 miles of coastal habitat adjacent to the current project site. Capitol Land Trust and project partners will contribute \$57,000 in donated labor and materials. (09-1552)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group \$110,000

Developing Salmon Recovery Projects

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to select and design ten projects in both marine and freshwater ecosystems. As projects get more complicated, it is important to contact landowners as early as possible because projects can take several years to complete. This grant will help jumpstart project readiness and will improve on-the-ground project implementation success by using a scientific selection process and realistic landowner approach. The salmon enhancement group will contribute \$19,410 from a local grant and donated labor. (09-1567)

Cascade Land Conservancy \$50,000

Acquiring Devil's Head Shoreline

The Cascade Land Conservancy, in partnership with Pierce County, will use this grant to permanently protect 94 acres at the southern end of the Key Peninsula in Pierce County. Known as Devil's Head, the property has about 1 mile of high quality shoreline. Acquisition of the land and inclusion as a local park will preserve more than 4,500 feet of high quality shoreline and a small, properly functioning pocket estuary. The pocket

estuary is within 5 miles of the Nisqually River, which is home to Chinook salmon. In addition to shoreline, the land has a forest, bluffs, two small creeks, wetlands and two bald eagle nesting sites. By purchasing both the shoreline and uplands, the conservancy will conserve the sediment supply and distribution, maintain water quality and preserve other processes necessary for the long-term protection of the salmon habitat. (09-1645)

West Sound Watersheds Lead Entity \$1,398,896

Cascade Land Conservancy \$250,000
Acquiring Devil's Head Shoreline

The Cascade Land Conservancy, in partnership with Pierce County, will use this grant to permanently protect 94 acres at the southern end of the Key Peninsula in Pierce County. Known as Devil's Head, the property has about 1 mile of high quality shoreline. Acquisition of the land and inclusion as a local park will preserve more than .85 mile of high quality shoreline and a small, properly functioning pocket estuary. The pocket estuary is within 5 miles of the Nisqually River, which is home to the South Sound's only wild Chinook salmon population. In addition to shoreline, the land has a forest, bluffs, two small creeks, wetlands and two bald eagle nesting sites. By purchasing both the shoreline and uplands, the conservancy will conserve the sediment supply and distribution, maintain water quality and preserve other processes necessary for the long-term protection of salmon habitat. The Cascade Land Conservancy will contribute \$2.8 million from state and local grants. (09-1645)

Kitsap County \$707,200
Restoring Chico Creek

Kitsap County will use this grant to remove log weirs and establish a more natural stream gradient, meander and floodplain in Chico Creek at the Kitsap Golf and Country Club. The work will restore spawning habitat and riparian area, as well as provide a place for salmon to rest during high flows. The weirs, located below 16 miles of quality spawning habitat, were set in place more than 20 years ago by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and are failing. Chico Creek, which flows to Dyes Inlet in Kitsap County, supports one of the largest runs of fall chum salmon (30,000-80,000 fish a year) in the west Puget Sound, and also supports coho, steelhead, cutthroat trout and occasional stray Chinook salmon. Kitsap County will contribute \$143,000 in cash, labor and donations of equipment, labor and materials. The Kitsap Golf and Country Club will support the project as an active partner, contributing staff time, large wood and access to the stream during the summer golf season. (09-1672)

Wild Fish Conservancy \$118,850

Assessing West Sound Water Types

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to determine and correct water type classifications (fish or not fish bearing) in 60 miles of streams on the Kitsap Peninsula. Effective salmon recovery requires the restoration and protection of fish habitats. Stream buffer width requirements used by local governments are set by water type. Existing water type maps under-represent the extent of fish and fish habitat, and many streams are mapped incorrectly or not at all. Consequently, many streams that warrant protection are not receiving appropriate buffers. The conservancy will identify and document previously unmapped and incorrectly mapped water courses. In addition, the assessment will generate species-specific data for use in identifying and prioritizing salmon restoration projects. The conservancy will put the results on its Web site, and send updated maps to the Washington Department of Natural Resources. The Wild Fish Conservancy will contribute \$21,000 in donations of equipment and materials. (09-1690)

Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park District \$238,046

Protecting Dutcher Cove Shoreline

The Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park District will use this grant to protect valuable salmon habitat including a pocket estuary, shoreline, freshwater wetlands and forest on Dutcher Cove in Pierce County. This assemblage of habitats is essential to the continued health of the cove, a salmon feeding area. The district will buy 12 acres, remove a shoreline cabin and de-commission most of the property's road. An additional 2.4 acres will be purchased with different funding for a park. The park district is working with the Trust for Public Land on the project. Key Peninsula Metropolitan Park District will contribute \$736,454 from two state grants. (09-1490)

Bainbridge Island Land Trust \$84,800

Designing the Restoration of Powel Shoreline

The Bainbridge Island Land Trust will use this grant to produce a plan to restore nearly .28 mile of armored, privately owned shoreline in Port Madison. Work will include environmental review, archaeological and cultural review, survey, geotechnical review, design and start of the permitting process. This is the first phase of a multi-phased project that will increase near-shore habitat important to salmon and forage fish species. (09-1691)



GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

WRIA 1 Salmon Recovery Board

Lead Entity.....\$1,640,085

Lummi Nation \$688,870

Restoring Fobes Reach

The Lummi Nation will use this grant to place 21 engineered logjams on the bars adjacent to Fobes Creek to create pools and calm areas where salmon can rest and hide from predators. The work will increase the different types of habitat salmon need to survive. The 1.5-mile Fobes Creek reach is the core spawning area for Chinook salmon, which are listed on the federal Endangered Species Act, and is used by steelhead, which are threatened with extinction and bull trout. The Lummi Nation will contribute \$121,566 from a federal grant. (09-1686)

Lummi Nation \$232,879

Restoring Skookum Reach

The Lummi Nation will use this grant to create critical habitat by constructing engineered logjams, moving a road out of the riparian zone, providing storm water controls for the road to prevent pollution and planting trees to restore the riparian buffer in the Skookum reach of the south fork of the Nooksack River. Partner Puget Sound Energy will contribute \$41,500 in services to relocate the utilities to the new road right of way. (09-1687)

Nooksack Indian Tribe \$59,000

Designing Engineered Logjams for the South Fork of the Nooksack River

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to develop construction-ready designs, conduct flood risk analysis and prepare permits for construction of engineered logjams in the south fork of the Nooksack River near Sygitowicz Creek. The early Chinook salmon population of the south fork of the Nooksack River is considered essential for recovery, but there are not enough of them. The logjams will increase the habitat diversity for salmon by helping create deep holding pools with cover, where they can rest and hide from predators. (09-1684)

Nooksack Indian Tribe \$150,000

Designing Projects to Restore the Nooksack River’s Farmhouse Reach

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to design projects to restore the north fork of the Nooksack River from river mile 46.8 to 49.4. The projects will restore habitat diversity and functions, including providing stable spawning and rearing habitats for Chinook salmon. The north and middle forks’ early Chinook population is considered essential to recover the species, but there aren’t enough of them to sustain or recover the population. The tribe will conduct a feasibility study to identify and evaluate different

project alternatives, meet with landowners, select preferred alternatives and design and apply for permits for the first project phase. Potential projects range from stabilizing or augmenting existing wood accumulations to adding historic-scale engineered logjams. The Nooksack Indian Tribe will contribute \$26,475 from a federal grant. (09-1680)

Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association **\$159,880**
Placing Logjams in the Middle Fork of the Nooksack River

The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association will use this grant to augment existing large, woody material accumulations by adding several, large pieces secured with pilings. The goal is to increase the longevity and ability of these woody accumulations to help the river form channel islands, sort and store sediments, create pools and provide cover along a 1 mile reach of the middle fork of the Nooksack River, which currently attracts significant numbers of early Chinook salmon spawners. The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association will contribute \$30,000 in donations of equipment, labor and materials. (09-1670)

Nooksack Indian Tribe **\$100,000**
Designing Projects in the North Fork of the Nooksack River at Wildcat Reach

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to design projects to restore the north fork of the Nooksack River from river mile 53.3 to 54.8. The projects will restore habitat diversity and functions, including providing stable spawning and rearing habitats for Chinook salmon. The north and middle forks spring Chinook population is considered essential to recover the species, but there aren't enough of them to sustain or recover the population. The tribe will conduct a feasibility study to identify and evaluate different projects, meet with landowners, select preferred alternatives and design and apply for permits for the first project phase. Potential projects range from stabilizing or augmenting existing wood accumulations to adding historic-scale engineered logjams. The Nooksack Indian Tribe will contribute \$17,650 from a federal grant. (09-1682)

Nooksack Indian Tribe **\$57,600**
Designing Logjams for the South Fork of the Nooksack River

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to develop construction-ready designs, conduct flood risk analysis and prepare permits for construction of engineered logjams in the south fork of the Nooksack River near Hardscrabble Creek reach. The early Chinook salmon population of the south fork of the Nooksack River is considered essential for recovery, but there are not enough of them. The logjams will increase the habitat diversity for salmon by helping create deep holding pools with cover, where they can rest and hide from predators. (09-1683)

GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board \$89,000
Managing Knotweed along the Nooksack River

The Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board will use this grant to continue survey and management of knotweed on the upper reaches of the Nooksack River. Knotweed is an invasive plant that alters the function of river ecosystems, affecting fish and the food web on which they depend. Management for the next three seasons will focus on upstream patches, working systematically downstream. Work will be done along the north fork downstream to Maple Falls, along the middle fork downstream to Canyon Creek and along the south fork downstream to Hutchinson Creek. The ongoing survey of knotweed sites shows scattered populations that could expand easily if left unmanaged. The Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board will contribute \$16,750 in donations of equipment, labor and materials. (09-1673)

Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association \$102,856
South Fork Riparian Enhancement Project

The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association will use this grant to improve riparian conditions on the south fork of the Nooksack River and several tributaries. Riparian habitat in the watershed of the south fork of the Nooksack River has been degraded by past logging and farming. Crews will plant 34 acres with native vegetation and maintain them for 3 years. The watershed is home to Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction, steelhead, bull trout, coho salmon and resident and sea-run cutthroat trout. Planting the river banks will provide shade and cover, reduce erosion, filter pollution from adjacent farmland and provide a source of woody material. The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association will contribute \$41,000 in donations of equipment, labor and materials. (09-1671)

WRIA 8 King County Lead Entity\$1,181,771

King County \$178,411
Protecting the Cedar River Reach at Elliot Bridge

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to buy just less than 4 acres along both banks of the lower Cedar River. The project builds on previous acquisitions, both upstream and downstream, to form a continuous corridor of protected riparian land. It sets the stage for large-scale restoration of all these lands, including levee setbacks. Targeted parcels for purchase are just upstream of the “landslide reach,” which is one of the two highest quality habitat areas on the entire lower Cedar River. All lands will be maintained as permanent open space and will be slated for future restoration to improve habitat for fish and wildlife. The lower Cedar River is home to some of the most significant salmon runs in the region, including Chinook salmon, which

are threatened with extinction. King County will contribute \$271,589 from a local grant. (09-1575)

Seattle **\$500,000**

Protecting the Royal Arch Reach of the Cedar River

Seattle Public Utilities will use this grant to buy 27.42 acres to protect, and later restore, habitat for Chinook salmon in the Cedar River. Seattle Public Utilities is buying land for salmon habitat protection and restoration in the lower Cedar River, below its municipal watershed ownership boundary at the Landsburg Diversion Dam. After the December 2008 flood, several landowners at the Royal Arch reach of the river expressed interest in selling their properties. Purchase of this land would provide restoration opportunities that would enable the river to migrate in the floodplain, thereby increasing habitat complexity for Chinook salmon. Seattle will contribute \$88,000. (09-1578)

Washington Department of Natural Resources **\$154,000**

Designing Restoration Projects for the South Lake Washington Shoreline

The Washington Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to design a project to restore about a quarter mile of shoreline and about 3 acres of upland habitat on south Lake Washington. The restoration will improve the water quality of the lake and the habitat for Chinook salmon. The department will complete a feasibility study and design a project that would remove about 650 linear feet of hardened shoreline; restore about 660 linear feet of shallow water habitat; remove nonnative, invasive plants; replant the shoreline and 3 upland acres; and remove 21 creosote-treated piles and rip rap. The department will contribute \$24,000 from a state grant. (09-1534)

Renton **\$34,000**

Designing a Habitat Project on South Lake Washington

The City of Renton will use this grant to design and apply for permits for a project that will create protected, shallow-water habitat for Chinook salmon on Lake Washington's shoreline, and reduce the need for future dredging near the Renton Municipal Airport's Seaplane Base. The project goals are to dramatically increase the quality and quantity of shallow-water, shoreline habitat for juvenile salmon species. The project will reuse clean, dredged sediments to build a shallow-water habitat island to enhance the existing Cedar River delta habitat. This project also will restore the airport's Lake Washington shoreline, which consists entirely of rip rap and a sheet pile wall. A new, shallow-water habitat bench will create a high quality migration route along the airport's shoreline for juvenile Chinook salmon. Renton will contribute \$15,000. (09-1606)

GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

Snohomish County **\$315,360**
Restoring North Creek

The Snohomish County Public Works Department will use this grant to improve spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction, and coho and sockeye salmon. Along a quarter mile of North Creek, crews will remove riprap and a footbridge; stabilize eroding stream banks; place large, woody materials in the creek; plant trees and shrubs along the creek banks; remove invasive species and fill material; and engage residents and students in the restoration project and in ongoing project stewardship. The land is privately owned in the middle reach of North Creek between 208th Street Southeast and the city of Mill Creek. The creek banks were damaged by the loss of trees and shrubs, erosion, lawn cultivation, invasive plants and retaining walls. Snohomish County will contribute \$126,415 in cash, federal grants and donations of labor and materials. (09-1574)

WRIA 9 King County Lead Entity\$1,554,103

Auburn **\$304,103**
Moving the Fenster Levee and Restoring the Floodplain

The City of Auburn will use this grant to set back the final 880 feet of the Fenster levee to restore habitat in the Green River and its floodplain. This project will complete years of work by Auburn and King County to set back or completely remove all levees within a 2-mile stretch of high quality habitat between this project site and the State Route 18 bridge. Combined with the work previously done, this final project reconnects the floodplain to the river, providing off-channel habitat for large numbers of juvenile salmon, including Endangered Species Act-listed Chinook and steelhead. This part of the Green River also is heavily used by several species of salmon and trout for spawning and migration. After construction of the levee setback, the site will be replanted and monitored by the Veteran’s Conservation Corps in partnership with the city. In aggregate, these projects also increase storage of floodwaters, reducing the risk of flooding downstream. Auburn will contribute \$53,665 from a local grant and cash. (09-1429)

Burien **\$750,000**
Restoring Seahurst Park’s Shoreline

The Burien Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department will use this grant to return the northern portion of the park and shoreline to a restored, accessible and more natural condition. Crews will remove a seawall, rock riprap, groins, paving and fill. Since being armored in the 1970s, beach elevations in Seahurst Park have dropped 3 to 4 feet due to wave scouring and the disconnection of the beach from sources of sediment.

The changes in the beach have significantly degraded the quality of habitat for salmon and the organisms they depend on, particularly forage fish. This project complements the previous work to restore the shoreline in the southern part of the park. Burien will contribute \$133,000 from a federal grant and the Army Corps of Engineers will contribute \$1.8 million through the American Recovery Reinvestment Act. (09-1415)

Kent

\$500,000

Restoring Riverview Park's Ecosystem

Kent will use this grant to create a channel off the Green River with benches, large woody materials, spawning gravels and riverbank plantings adjacent to the mouth of lower Mill Creek. The channel will provide much needed summer rearing habitat and refuge from high winter flows for salmon. A maintenance bridge over the channel will be constructed using other funds. This project also will provide incremental storage for floodwaters, helping to reduce flooding downstream. Kent will contribute \$88,235 and the Army Corps of Engineers will contribute \$2.2 million through the American Recovery Reinvestment Act. (09-1418)

Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board.....\$1,598,400

Columbia Conservation District \$100,000

Designing the Tucannon River Off-Set Dike

The Columbia Conservation District will use this grant to complete preliminary tasks necessary to ultimately breach or lower 3.6 miles of an existing dike and replace it with a setback dike along the right bank of the Tucannon River between King Grade and Marengo/Turner Road Bridge. The majority of the Tucannon River is confined by dikes that were built after the 1964-65 flood. The dikes constrict the river and disconnect it from its floodplain. The objectives of the overall project are to reconnect 130 acres of floodplain, creating a place for spawning, resting and rearing for three Endangered Species Act-listed fish in this reach (spring Chinook, steelhead and bull trout). The work also will create a place for the river channel to meander, dissipate the river's flow and velocity, increase water storage and moderate substrate transport. This is a phased project and this grant will be used to modify an existing irrigation pivot, remove a grain silo and relocate 5,500 feet of fencing. The Columbia Conservation District will contribute \$6,913 in donated labor. (09-1742)

Asotin County Conservation District \$119,000

Restoring George Creek

The Asotin County Conservation District will use this grant to place oversized logs in the upper portion of George Creek and engineered logjams in the lower third of the creek. The work will restore ecological function to a .7 mile reach of George Creek, a tributary of the lower Snake River. The reach is characterized by a tub shaped valley floor in a steep walled canyon. The logs will increase the complexity of habitat in the creek by slowing the river and creating places for fish to rest and hide from predators. Crews also will plant trees and shrubs on 10 acres along the reach. The creek is home to Endangered Species Act-listed Snake River steelhead, spring Chinook salmon and bull trout. The completion of this project will improve both summer and winter rearing habitat in the lower drainage while improving riparian function. The Asotin County Conservation District will contribute \$21,000 in donations of labor and materials. (09-1584)

Blue Mountain Land Trust \$137,313

Protecting the Wolf Fork and North Fork of the Touchet River

The Blue Mountain Land Trust will use this grant to acquire a voluntary land preservation agreement on 107 acres to protect an extensive forested buffer, a sizeable

functioning floodplain and dynamic channel migration area where two forks of the Touchet River converge. Both sides of about .5 mile of the Wolf fork and .3 mile of the south bank of the north fork of the Touchet River are contained within this property. Endangered Species Act-listed mid Columbia summer steelhead, spring Chinook salmon and bull trout use this area for spawning and rearing. The landowners are dedicated to protecting their property's habitat values and wish to see their entire 107 acres permanently protected. Protection will be achieved through a carefully constructed conservation agreement that will prevent future subdivision, construction of buildings and uses that degrade soil and habitat such as intensive grazing, logging, alteration of the topography or stream courses, road construction, recreational motorized vehicle use and mining. Blue Mountain Land Trust will contribute \$25,000 in donated land from the property owners. (09-1582)

Tri-State Steelheaders Inc.

\$639,487 (two grants)

Improving Fish Passage in Mill Creek

Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. will use two grants to design and build transition fishways at each end of a 2.5-mile concrete flume and passage improvements at four channel spanning weirs (sills) on Mill Creek in Walla Walla. The flood control channel on Mill Creek creates water quality problems and presents a series of complex fish passage barriers. It includes a diversion dam, storage reservoir and a 6.7-mile-long flood control channel with a concrete flume and 263 sills within 3 miles. The current flume transitions are blocking fish migration. The creek is used by steelhead, which are threatened with extinction, bull trout and Chinook salmon. Returning adult fish encounter many problems, including lack of resting water in the concrete channel. Juvenile fish encounter low water flows and high temperatures in the spring. Often by mid-May, adults and juveniles become trapped in the flood control channel and die. Upstream of the flood control project is a critical and under-used area for spawning and rearing and the improved fish passage elements will enable more fish to make the migration safely. Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. will contribute \$112,861 in cash donations. (09-1587, 09-1586)

Blue Mountain Land Trust

\$17,000

Assessing Conservation Easement Potential on the Touchet River

The Blue Mountain Land Trust will use this grant to assess the potential of acquiring a voluntary land preservation agreement on 15 acres along the Touchet River outside Dayton. This stretch of the river provides spawning, rearing and migrating habitat for Endangered Species Act-listed steelhead and Chinook salmon, and migration habitat for bull trout. The proposed agreement would protect the mature cottonwood gallery along the river banks and the floodplain function by extinguishing development rights and preventing grazing and farming on 9 acres along the river. The area is zoned for 5-acre lots and recent construction has placed homes within 60 feet of the river. The trust

will do all the preliminary work leading up to acquiring a conservation easement, including doing a survey and two appraisals. The Blue Mountain Land Trust will contribute \$3,000 in donated labor. (09-1580)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife \$94,000

Improving Fish Passage on the North Fork of the Touchet River

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to replace a culvert that limits fish passage at the crossing of forest road 64000700 over the north fork of the Touchet River. The culvert is a barrier to smaller fish, especially at higher flows. The department will replace the culvert with a bridge and remove fill to create a more natural stream bottom. Endangered Species Act -listed bull trout use the river upstream from this culvert. The Department of Fish and Wildlife will contribute \$22,600 in donated labor. (09-1589)

Inland Empire Action Coalition \$35,000

Assessing the Conservation Easement Potential on the Touchet River

The Inland Empire Action Coalition will use this grant to assess the potential of acquiring a voluntary land preservation agreement on 140 acres along the Touchet River immediately south of Prescott. The proposed easement averages about 300 feet on both sides for roughly 3.5 miles. The proposed agreement would protect the buffers along the river by banning buildings, structures, roads, logging and disturbance of the river other than for habitat projects, and requiring the area to be kept in its natural condition. In addition, farming and grazing would be prohibited entirely, except on 18.5 acres of donated, farmable upland. The coalition will do all the preliminary work leading up to acquiring a conservation easement, including doing a survey and two appraisals. The Inland Empire Action Coalition will contribute \$6,500 in labor. (09-1583)

Dayton \$205,000

Assessing the Touchet River

The City of Dayton will use this grant to assess a 40-mile reach of the Touchet River to find ways to improve salmon habitat and minimize unnatural rates of sediment movement through the reach. The Touchet River and its tributaries have been significantly straightened and controlled by levees, inhibiting natural stream processes and reducing salmon habitat. Past restoration projects have improved small areas, but few, if any, have been designed to address watershed-scale processes or provide guidance for land use planners. The City of Dayton, along with Columbia County, has convened a work group to assess alternatives to the conventional practices to minimize flooding that has damaged salmon habitat. On behalf of the work group, Dayton and Columbia County will assess 40 miles of the Touchet River using aerial imagery of the river and floodplain. They also will estimate the amount of sediment being transported

by the river and four tributaries. The results of the initial assessment will be used to guide an on-the-ground assessment of a 1-mile reach focusing on strategies to improve salmon habitat and minimize unnatural rates of sediment transport and deposition through the reach. A conceptual design will be produced as part of the intensive reach assessment. Additionally, maps of flood prone areas will be produced to guide revisions to the shoreline master plan. The City of Dayton will contribute \$38,000 in donations of cash and labor. (09-1593)

Asotin County Conservation District **\$17,800**
Designing Headgate Dam Fish Passage

The Asotin County Conservation District will use this grant to develop a final design for fish passage over the Headgate Dam. The dam is a defunct water diversion that provided water to Clarkston Heights. Located in Headgate County Park, the dam is considered a priority historical feature. It once was a complete barrier to fish migration and was blamed for the extirpation of spring Chinook in Asotin Creek. The dam was outfitted with fish passage elements at least three times, but a drop of between 3-5 feet remains, producing a barrier to juvenile salmon species and other small fish. (09-1602)

Blue Mountain Land Trust **\$17,000**
Assessing the Conservation Easement Potential on south Patit Creek

The Blue Mountain Land Trust will use this grant to assess the potential to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement on 132 acres along south Patit Creek. The creek is considered important for steelhead spawning. Cattle grazed on the land until the mid-1990s. However, since cattle have been removed, cottonwood, alder and willow trees have started to grow. The landowners are committed to restoring and protecting their property. The proposed agreement would protect the land by preventing intensive grazing, logging, subdivision and development as well as stream channelization, flood control structures or other alteration of the natural stream course or terrain. The land trust will do all the preliminary work leading up to acquiring a conservation easement, including doing a survey and two appraisals. The Blue Mountain Land Trust will contribute \$3,000 in donated labor. (09-1592)

Columbia Conservation District **\$179,104**
Designing Restoration Projects on the Tucannon River

The Columbia Conservation District will use this grant to develop a comprehensive plan for restoring salmon habitat along 2.1 miles of the Tucannon River, downstream of the town of Starbuck. Dikes in Starbuck confine the river, causing rocks and sediment to be rapidly transported downstream and buildup down river resulting in chronic flooding of agricultural fields and short-term filling of critical salmon habitat. Understanding the channel processes that are causing these circumstances is critical to successful

restoration efforts. The conservation district will identify alternatives that will preserve the interests of both fish and farmers and design one project. Possible projects include improving river habitat by installing logjams in the river, stabilizing floodplain function, building set-back dikes and purchasing conservation easements. This reach of the Tucannon River is used by four Endangered Species Act-listed fish – fall and spring Chinook salmon, steelhead and bull trout. (09-1595)

Columbia Conservation District

\$37,696

Building the Tucannon River Off-Set Dike

The Columbia Conservation District will use this grant to complete the design and then construct a project to breach or lower an existing dike and replace it with a setback dike along the right bank of the Tucannon River between King Grade and Marengo/Turner Road Bridge. The majority of the Tucannon River is confined by dikes that were built after the 1964-65 flood. The dikes constrict the river and disconnect it from its floodplain. The district will build an off-set dike to reconnect 130 acres of floodplain, creating a place for spawning, resting and rearing for three Endangered Species Act-listed fish in this reach (spring Chinook, steelhead and bull trout). The work also will create a place for the river channel to meander, dissipate the river's flow and velocity, increase water storage, and moderate substrate transport. The Columbia Conservation District will contribute \$6,913 from a federal grant and donated materials. (09-1596)

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON RECOVERY REGION

Chelan County Lead Entity\$1,143,123

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust\$64,575

Protecting the White River Nason View

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to buy 117 acres on the White River, including about 1.2 miles of riverbank on one side. Land on the opposite side of the river is owned by land trust and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The property is almost entirely within the floodplain. The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will contribute \$545,000 from a local grant and donated labor. (09-1456)

Chelan County\$29,750

Reconnecting Nason Creek with the Upper White Pine Floodplain

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to partially fund an alternatives analysis for a levee breach to reconnect Nason Creek with the upper White Pine floodplain. The construction of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad narrowed the Nason Creek channel and disconnected it from the adjacent floodplain. The project will increase places for juvenile salmon to rest during high flows and rear during summer's low flows. Nason Creek contains major spawning areas for spring Chinook salmon, which are endangered, and supports steelhead and bull trout. Chelan County will contribute \$5,250 from a local grant. (09-1466)

Chelan County\$104,296

Reconnecting the Entiat River to the Foreman Floodplain

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to remove 325 feet of levees to reconnect the Entiat River to a 5.4-acre, forested floodplain. The work also will deepen an existing wetland to create .2 mile of side channel habitat for juvenile steelhead and spring Chinook salmon to rest and grow. The construction of two levees on the lower Entiat River has narrowed the river channel and disconnected it from the adjacent floodplain. The lower Entiat River contains major spawning areas for steelhead and spring Chinook salmon, which are endangered, and is a bull trout core area. Chelan County will contribute \$104,296 from a local grant. (09-1626)

GRANT APPLICANT

GRANT REQUEST

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust **\$496,238**
Protecting the White River at Tall Timber Ranch

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement to protect 40 acres along the White and Napequa Rivers. The agreement extinguishes all development rights and limits other uses in two, 20-acre areas along the rivers' shorelines. The agreement allows only non-motorized trail use (except for handicapped access) and activities similar to those of the existing Tall Timber Ranch, a 100-acre Presbyterian church camp, within the two, 20-acre areas. The agreement will allow for maintenance of the U.S. Forest Service's logjam installed several years ago, and for fish and habitat monitoring. The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will contribute \$87,572 from a local grant and donated labor. (09-1477)

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust **\$67,800**
Protecting Land along the Entiat River

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to protect 65 acres on the Entiat River. About half of the property lies west of Entiat River Road and includes both sides of three bends and a long run of the river. The project would protect about .7 mile of river and its associated floodplain and wetlands. The Entiat River watershed is critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout and spring Chinook salmon. Acquisition will protect this pristine area from the negative effects of housing development. This property provides a critical link to surrounding property owned by the U.S. Forest Service and it adds to the corridor of protected land in the Entiat Stillwaters. The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will contribute \$411,100 from a local grant and donated labor. (09-1455)

Cascadia Conservation District **\$87,673**
Reactivating the Entiat National Fish Hatchery Floodplain

The Cascadia Conservation District, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will use this grant to construct the first phase of a habitat restoration project to restore lost functions in the Entiat River at the Entiat National Fish Hatchery. The district will use the grant to remove a levee and roads to partially reconnect the floodplain adjacent to the hatchery. The levee does little to protect hatchery infrastructure but prevents beneficial flood flows from accessing a portion of the historic floodplain. The lower Entiat River has been altered significantly following European settlement by localized channelization, removal of riparian vegetation, development in the floodplain and dam building. This project affords a rare opportunity to address these issues over a significant length of river by attempting to return those missing elements of river function. A second phase will place multiple logjams to further increase floodplain connectivity, as well as the create off-channel habitat to improve rearing and high-flow conditions for fish. Project partners will contribute \$198,213 in additional grants, cash and donated labor. (09-1656)

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Chelan County **\$49,583**

Assessing a Project to Reconnect Nason Creek with its Floodplain

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to complete an alternatives analysis of a project to reconnect Nason Creek with two disconnected historic oxbows. The county will evaluate the possibility of breaching the levee at two sites where the Burlington Northern Sante Fe railroad cut off two former river channels. Nason Creek is home to spring Chinook salmon, which are endangered, steelhead and bull trout. Breaching the levee will reconnect 107 acres of channel and floodplain habitat as well as 7 square miles of the Roaring Creek sub-watershed and 5 square miles of the Coulter Creek sub-watershed. Chelan County will contribute \$49,583 from a local grant. (09-1472)

Chelan-Douglas Land Trust **\$33,600**

Preparing a Project to Protect the Entiat River at Tye Ranch

The Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will use this grant to do the preliminary work to buy a volunteer land preservation agreement to protect extensive riverbank, floodplain and wetlands along the Entiat River at the Tye Ranch. The land includes about 2.4 miles of riverbank. The river is critical habitat for spring Chinook salmon, steelhead and bull trout. This reach has high complexity and an unconfined active floodplain partially limited by the levees that Cascadia Conservation District is proposing to remove. The property has large pristine areas, some degradation and an opportunity to conduct restoration activities. The property is highly desirable for development, and is in a family trust where the current members prefer to preserve the majority of the property. Chelan-Douglas Land Trust will contribute \$6,000 in labor. (09-1476)

Washington Rivers Conservancy **\$167,500**

Enhancing the Lower Wenatchee River Flow

The Washington Rivers Conservancy will use this grant to improve habitat by increasing the amount of water in the lower Wenatchee River. The conservancy will replace the Pioneer Water Users Association's conveyance system, which is a gravity-fed, open ditch, with an enclosed, pressurized system. The conservancy also will change the association's point of diversion from the flow-limited Wenatchee River to the Columbia River. This project will put 15 cubic feet per second more water back into the lower 7.5 miles of the Wenatchee River, benefiting fish habitat, particularly during low flows. The Pioneer Water Users Association operates and maintains Gunn Ditch, which supplies water for agricultural and residential irrigation. The water will be protected permanently as an in-stream flow right in the Washington States Trust Water Rights Program. Washington Rivers Conservancy will contribute \$4,786,966 from multiple grants and donated labor. (09-1623)

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Chelan County **\$42,108**

Analyzing Alternatives for Reconnecting Peshastin Creek

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department will use this grant to analyze alternatives for the largest channel reconnection project on Peshastin Creek. U.S. Highway 97 has disconnected historic channel and floodplain habitat from the creek. The project would reconnect nearly one-half mile of the creek channel. Peshastin Creek is home to steelhead, spring Chinook and bull trout. The County will use data presented in the assessment to develop and analyze design alternatives and complete partial designs. Chelan County will contribute \$12,690 from a local grant. (09-1473)

Okanogan County Lead Entity **\$809,877**

Methow Conservancy **\$709,877 (two grants)**

Protecting the Upper Methow Riverbanks

The Methow Conservancy will use two grants to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement for 64 acres along the upper Methow River. The upper Methow River is used by spring Chinook salmon, steelhead and bull trout. The agreement would cover a half mile of riverfront and 39 acres of floodplain. With these projects, the conservancy will have protected 10 river miles along the 23-mile upper Methow River. The proposed agreement would permanently prohibit development and habitat destruction. Without protection, it is likely that the riverbanks would be cleared for river access and homes. The Methow Conservancy will contribute \$125,468 from private grants. (09-1637, 09-1638)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife **\$100,000**

Protecting McLoughlin Falls Fish Habitat

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will use this grant to secure about 430 acres, including 100 acres of critical riverbank and wetland habitat and 2.5 miles of Okanogan River shoreline, through fee title and voluntary land preservation agreements. The agreements will protect river shoreline habitats and link them to existing public lands, maintain corridors for wildlife to cross the valley and conserve the last undeveloped stretch of the Okanogan River and almost 40 priority habitats and species including upper Columbia River summer steelhead, summer Chinook and sockeye salmon, migratory songbirds and rare carnivores. The land also will be used to enhance public fishing, hunting and watchable wildlife opportunities as well as protect an important segment of the county's planned regional water trail network. The Department of Fish and Wildlife will contribute \$600,000 from another grant. (09-1743)

WASHINGTON COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY REGION

Grays Harbor County Lead Entity \$582,535

Washington Department of Natural Resources \$100,000 Opening Fish Passage to Preacher's Slough

The Washington Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to remove about 1,400 yards of fill and install a 120-foot-long bridge on Preacher's Slough Road. The work will make the slough fully passable to all fish, and reconnect the Chehalis River to 7 miles of Preacher's Slough and numerous side channels. Preacher's Slough Road has damaged river habitat and water quality. Water sampling at the site found higher water temperatures, less dissolved oxygen and higher salinity on the side of the barrier that is open to the river. These findings suggest that a significant improvement to water quality in the slough could result from removal of the fill. The Department of Natural Resources will contribute \$200,000 from a federal grant and cash. (09-1357)

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation \$188,000 Removing Barriers and Reconnecting Wickett Floodplain

The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation will use this grant to remove a 1.08-mile dike bordering the Chehalis River on 200 acres of agricultural lands recently purchased by the tribe. Removing the dike will reconnect the floodplain during high flows and restore natural floodplain functions to this portion of the river. The tribe also will remove two fish barriers on Davis Creek, a tributary stream to the Chehalis River. The work will restore 120 acres of flood storage in the Chehalis basin, establish native vegetation along the banks of the Chehalis River and open access to 14 miles of important spawning and rearing habitat along Davis Creek. The tribe will remove both barriers on Davis Creek and replace them with a 50-foot-long bridge for a permanent stream crossing. The bridge will allow the creek channel to be widened to 25 feet or more and regain its natural functions. The tribe will contribute \$33,177 in cash and donations of equipment and labor. (09-1232)

Cascade Land Conservancy \$294,535 Acquiring Hoquiam Surge Plain Habitat

The Cascade Land Conservancy will use this grant to buy 644 acres, completing an acquisition of 1,358 acres, including nearly 10 river miles and high quality surge plain and riverbank habitats critical to Hoquiam fall Chinook and winter steelhead, coho and

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chum salmon and coastal cutthroat trout. The Hoquiam River surge plain contains tidally influenced channels and sloughs in a wetland matrix supporting a diversity of fish and birds. The Hoquiam River spills into Grays Harbor about 2.5 miles south of the project area and its fresh waters flow across estuaries critical to several state sensitive species. Cascade Land Conservancy will contribute \$907,000 from a federal grant. (09-1348)

North Pacific Coast Lead Entity \$352,794

Hoh River Trust \$74,807

Decommissioning Upper Pole Creek Roads

The Hoh River Trust will use this grant to decommission about 1.7 miles of SP-1000 and SP-1100 roads along Pole Creek. Crews will re-grade the stream crossing; scatter large, woody materials to restore structure and slow runoff; and replant the area, leaving a truncated road system available for use. The abandoned roads have become sources of debris, which damage downstream fish habitat. The Hoh River Trust will contribute \$17,200 in donations of labor and materials. (09-1617)

North Olympic Land Trust \$277,987

Acquiring Land along Big River

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to buy 39 acres of riparian and floodplain habitat, including .44 river mile of a Big River tributary to Umbrella Bay. The acquisition will help address many of the factors causing the decline of the Lake Ozette sockeye, which are threatened with extinction. Purchasing the land will prohibit further habitat modification and floodplain development, which is damaging habitat. The North Olympic Land Trust will contribute \$51,500 in labor and donated land. (09-1532)

Pacific County Lead Entity \$396,863

Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group \$254,500

Designing Projects to Restore Bear River Estuary

The Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to design restoration projects to remove more than 5 miles of dikes, numerous ditches and culverts, two fish ladders and one tide gate. The restoration is meant to re-establish the natural channels of three streams to their historic beds to restore the Bear River estuary to its historic conditions. The Willapa Bay estuary is used by chum and coho salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout. More than 750 acres of estuary have been blocked off



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since the 1920s. The Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group will contribute \$75,675 in donations of cash and labor. (09-1635)

Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group **\$142,363**
Restoring South Stream

The Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to install large, woody materials in 3.5 miles of South Stream to increase the types of fish habitat and the stream’s ability to retain gravel for spawning habitat. Crews will place 84 pieces in the stream. The Willapa Bay Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group will contribute \$25,240 in cash donations. (09-1634)

Quinault Nation Lead Entity **\$287,808**

Quinault Indian Nation **\$287,808**
Controlling Knotweed I the Lower Quinault River Major Tributaries

The Quinault Indian Nation will use this grant to remove knotweed from about 68,635 acres, including 321 miles of stream and 195 miles of road, during the next 3 years Riparian habitat is crucial to salmon species in the Quinault watershed. Invasive plants, such as knotweed, alter and damage that habitat and, if not controlled, have severe impacts on salmon. The goal of this project is to remove knotweed in the watersheds of the major tributaries of the lower Quinault River as part of an ongoing strategy to rid the whole watershed of this invasive plant. This is the second phase. Prairie Creek sub-watershed currently is receiving its third year of successful treatment. After these tributaries are treated, the Quinault main stem and floodplains will follow. The tribe has been coordinating with Grays Harbor County, Olympic National Park and the U.S. Forest Service to treat the lands in the entire Quinault watershed. The Quinault Indian Nation will contribute \$51,000 in labor and materials. (09-1390)

MIDDLE COLUMBIA SALMON RECOVERY REGION

Klickitat County Lead Entity \$648,260

Yakama Nation \$382,610

Restoring Tepee Creek

The Yakama Nation will use this grant to reconnect Tepee Creek to its floodplain. Crews will import gravels, construct pools and riffles and install logjams along edges of the channel to create places for fish to rest and hide from predators. Tepee Creek, a tributary to White Creek in the Klickitat River sub-basin, provides important spawning and rearing habitat for middle Columbia River steelhead, which are threatened with extinction. The White Creek watershed as a whole is the most important steelhead spawning and rearing tributary watershed in the Klickitat sub-basin, accounting for up to 40 percent of the observed steelhead spawning in the entire Klickitat sub-basin in some years. Tepee Creek alone has accounted for up to 21 percent of the observed spawning in the Klickitat sub-basin in recent years; however in most years it likely accounts for between 5 percent and 10 percent. Extensive reaches of Tepee Creek have become incised and are now intermittent. The ultimate goal of the project is to increase the floodplain’s capacity to store water, reduce the severity of high flows, enhance in-stream habitat and potentially restore flows to the creek and downstream reaches. The Yakama Nation will contribute \$85,800 in donated materials. (09-1461)

Columbia Land Trust \$212,685

Acquiring Floodplain Habitat along the Klickitat River

The Columbia Land Trust will use this grant to buy 7.5 acres on the Klickitat River, including about 6 acres of floodplain. The property flanks a braided section of river that is used by spawning salmon. Acquisition of this property will meet the goals of protecting high-priority, functional habitats and habitat-forming processes. Habitat in the lower 20 miles of the Klickitat River has been dramatically reduced from historical conditions, primarily due to the placement of fill materials during construction of the railroad and highway. The property includes wetlands, floodplain and both mature and immature native riparian trees and shrubs. The property is in a short reach of the river where the highway and railroad grade are both on the same side of the river and are both set back from the river, allowing space for the floodplain to function. Despite its location within the floodplain, Klickitat County planners have said that the property could be developed and about 5 acres are zoned “urban center.” Development already has

occurred just upstream of the parcel. The Columbia Land Trust will contribute \$37,533 from another grant and donated labor. (09-1452)

Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group \$52,965
Restoring Upper Rattlesnake Creek

The Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to build five to eight rock and wood structures to control Rattlesnake Creek. The Rattlesnake Creek channel has at least three active knick points immediately downstream of an extensive wetlands complex that includes Panakanic Meadows, making the channel unstable. If left untreated, the channel instability is expected to move upstream, eroding the channel and decreasing wetland and floodplain function. As a preventative measure, the enhancement group also may harden the knick points by reshaping land near each knick point or packing each point with wood, brush and rock. The enhancement group also will plant native vegetation in the area to prevent future erosion. This work will reduce the stream’s energy at the knick points by creating backwater areas. Project partners include the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Yakama Nation. The fisheries group will contribute \$9,347 from a state grant and donated materials. (09-1460)

**Yakima Basin Fish and Wildlife
 Recovery Board\$1,181,305**

North Yakima Conservation District \$413,133
Removing Barriers on Cowiche Creek

The North Yakima Conservation District will use this grant to construct a pressurized irrigation water pipeline for the Cowiche Creek Water Users Association, and the water right for point of diversion will be transferred from Cowiche Creek to the Tieton River. The water historically diverted from Cowiche Creek will remain permanently protected to the mouth of the creek as an in-stream flow trust water right under Washington’s Trust Water Program. The North Yakima Conservation District will contribute \$73,260 from state and federal grants. (09-1577)

Benton Conservation District \$115,362
Installing Fish Screens in the Lower Yakima River

The Benton Conservation District will use this grant to install 13 fish screens in the lower Yakima River and promote landowner awareness about the importance of fish screens for salmon survival. The lower Yakima River is a critical migration corridor for salmon species, including mid Columbia River steelhead, which are threatened with extinction,

and coho and spring and fall Chinook salmon. To protect these species, the National Marine Fisheries Service has developed fish screening standards for irrigations systems. The district had identified about 60 irrigation diversions in the lower Yakima River, many of which are not compliant. By installing new fish screens and replacing older, non-compliant fish screens, the number of juvenile fish trapped in irrigation ditches will decrease, thereby improving the survival rate of salmon species. The district started a fish screening program in 2008 with the goal of installing ten fish screens. In only one year, the program generated enough interest to successfully install ten new screens and create a waiting list of willing irrigators. The Benton Conservation District will contribute \$32,367 in cash and donations of equipment and labor. (09-1527)

Kittitas County Conservation District \$328,500
Converting Irrigation Ditches on the Teanaway River

The Kittitas County Conservation District will use this grant to decommission a gravity diversion and convert the irrigation systems of six landowners on the Teanaway River. The work will remove barriers to fish passage and improve the flow of water during the irrigation season from May to September. Six landowners use the 3M ditch system to withdraw and apply their irrigation water. The ditch system includes the largest and one of the last gravity diversions on Teanaway River, a gravel push-up dam in the river and about a 1-mile-long earthen delivery ditch. During the summer, the push-up berm can block fish passage. The Teanaway River has suitable spawning gravels and gradients for spring Chinook and coho salmon and steelhead. The Kittitas County Conservation District will contribute \$57,970 from a federal grant and donations of cash and labor. (09-1612)

North Yakima Conservation District \$201,702
Removing Barriers on Nile Creek

The North Yakima Conservation District will use this grant to remove an unscreened irrigation diversion, and the only man-made fish passage barrier, on Nile Creek to provide fish access to the entire Nile Creek watershed. The district will move the landowner's points of diversion downstream to a point on the Naches River on or adjacent to his property. A pump station with a compliant fish screen and water meter will be constructed at the new point of diversion, and the water will be pumped from the Naches River through a pipe to a regulating reservoir with overflow to Nile Creek. The landowner also plans to place the entire Nile Creek water right into the state's water trust, which will have significant benefits to fish. Some of the water rights will be placed into trust. The North Yakima Conservation District will contribute \$40,000 in cash donations. (09-1590)



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Yakima County

\$122,608

Designing the Eschbach Park Levee Set Back

Yakima County Public Services will use this grant to design a project to remove the Eschbach Park levee and relocate it landward 800 to 1,100 feet. This will reconnect 41 acres of active floodplain habitat to the Naches River and reconnect two side channels that were cut off by the levee construction in 1974. The levee and adjacent levee systems protect the City of Yakima Water Treatment Plant and intake, the Glead ditch intake and the embankment of State Route 12, all of which degrade habitat upstream of the project, in the levee reach and downstream of the project for at least 1.6 miles. Relocating the levee will allow the Naches River to re-occupy its historic channel downstream within an area of excellent riparian habitat. The current channel downstream of the Eschbach Park levee is the result of sediment deposited by the 1996 flood, and still is unstable with poor habitat. (09-1772)