

HOOD CANAL COORDINATING COUNCIL

Skokomish Indian Tribe **\$291,000**
Restoring the Skokomish Estuary

The Skokomish Indian Tribe will use this grant to restore 214 acres of habitat at the mouth of the Skokomish River. The tribe will remove 1.8 miles of dike, restoring estuary function to 214 acres. The work will provide rearing habitat for Chinook and summer chum, which are listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. The Skokomish estuary once was the largest, contiguous salt marsh complex in Hood Canal and the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca. The landscape was altered when levees were built to convert the land to farmland. This grant is from the Puget Sound Critical Stock Program. (10-1477)

NORTH OLYMPIC PENINSULA LEAD ENTITY FOR SALMON

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe **\$182,000**
Conserving Dungeness Habitat

The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe will use this grant to buy and permanently protect habitat along the Dungeness River. The land includes 27 acres of forest and side channel habitat bordering a half-mile of river, and includes .9 mile of river side channel next to other protected land. The land is valued for its intact side channels, stream bank conditions and length of reach available for protection. Within this reach, the river is used by Chinook, coho, chum and pink salmon, as well as steelhead and cutthroat and bull trout for spawning and rearing. The tribe will contribute \$60,000 from a federal grant. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1496)

North Olympic Land Trust **\$417,459**
Protecting the Pysht River Floodplain

The North Olympic Land Trust will use this grant to buy and conserve 3.3 miles on the Pysht River, permanently protecting the river's floodplain and channel migration zone. The land trust would buy about 37 acres and protect another 57 acres using a voluntary land preservation agreement that will prevent development. The land contains critical spawning habitat. The land trust will contribute \$73,670 in donated property interest. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1509)

Wild Fish Conservancy **\$97,000**
Restoring a Hood Canal Stream

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to place logjams in the middle and upper reaches of the Dosewallips River in the Olympic National Forest to create habitat for

Chinook salmon. Logjams slow the river, creating places for salmon to rest and hide from predators. Much of this function has been lost because of historic logging along the riverbanks and the removal of fallen trees from the river. This grant is from the Puget Sound Critical Stock Program. (10-1479)

PIERCE COUNTY LEAD ENTITY

Orting **\$1,220,880**

Building a Setback Levee

Orting will use this grant to remove a levee and build a setback levee in the Puyallup River, near Orting. Historically, the Puyallup River could meander within its river channel, a natural river process, and was connected to its floodplain. This created excellent salmon habitat with multiple river channels separated by sand and gravel bars. More recently, a levee system disconnected the river from its floodplain, preventing natural meandering. Since its construction, spawning Chinook numbers have dropped from 42,000 to 1,300. The City will build the new levee back from the existing levee, reconnecting about 53 acres of the river's floodplain. The new levee will reestablish natural riverine processes, reconnect a portion of the Puyallup River to its natural floodplain and restore salmon habitat disconnected and degraded by the original levees. As a side benefit, the new levee will provide additional flood protection to the community. The project targets Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction, steelhead and bull trout. The City will contribute \$4.1 million. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1863)

Pierce County Conservation District **\$334,475**

Protecting the South Prairie Creek Floodplain

The Pierce County Conservation District will use this grant to buy a voluntary land preservation agreement on 20 acres of shoreline on South Prairie Creek and a tributary. The agreement will prevent future development of this valuable habitat. Once the agreement is in place, the district will remove invasive plants and debris, and plant native plants along the shoreline, which will improve habitat for Chinook, coho and other salmon species. Finally, the district will remove an earthen berm and restore a degraded portion of the property to fully functional riparian floodplain status. The district will contribute \$59,025. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1877)

SAN JUAN COUNTY LEAD ENTITY

Friends of the San Juans **\$159,999**

Developing an Action Plan for Wild Salmon Recovery in San Juan County

The Friends of the San Juans will use this grant to develop restoration and protection projects. Since 2001, Water Resource Inventory Area 2 has concentrated on completing assessments to identify important habitats in the San Juans, and to better understand how, when and where salmon are using county waterways. The next step is to synthesize all existing data and update the county's salmon recovery plan. This grant will enable the friends group to engage local and regional salmon experts to identify and prioritize locations and restoration and protection actions to conserve and improve habitat for salmon and salmon prey. The work will result in a major redrafting of the county's salmon recovery work program. The friends group will contribute \$28,240 in donated labor. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1789)

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **\$141,379**
Restoring Thatcher Bay Beach

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to eliminate toxic sulfide contamination by removing wood waste, and restore forage fish spawning habitat on the beach. Wood waste from a historic mill was deposited on the beach, covering 1.8 acres. Native sediment suitable for forage fish spawning will be brought in after dredging is complete. The salmon group will contribute \$24,950 in donated materials. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1739)

SKAGIT WATERSHED COUNCIL

Seattle City Light **\$960,610**
Protecting Skagit River Floodplain

Seattle City Light, and the Skagit Land Trust, will use this grant to buy 134 acres of high quality Chinook habitat in the Skagit River system. Seattle City Light will buy the floodplain area of the lower Sauk River and Skagit River east of Sedro-Woolley. Multiple populations of Chinook salmon use these habitats for spawning, migration, refuge during high water and juvenile rearing. Seattle City Light also will look at land along major tributaries of the Skagit, Suiattle and the upper Cascade and Sauk Rivers. These areas are important for individual populations of Chinook, including the three threatened spring Chinook populations. A lack of freshwater rearing and spawning habitat is limiting the production of the six independent Skagit River Chinook populations. Seattle City Light will contribute \$169,520. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1769)

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group **\$185,940**
Rerouting a Stream in Howard Miller Steelhead Park

The Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group will use this grant to route a small stream in Howard Miller Steelhead Park back into its natural course in a side channel of the Skagit River. The park is in the middle Skagit River floodplain near the river's confluence with the Sauk River. The Skagit River upstream of the confluence contains the highest density of Chinook spawning areas in the entire Skagit watershed. The off-channel sloughs and wetlands associated with the floodplain in the middle and upper Skagit River provide critical rearing habitat for juvenile Chinook and coho. The downstream end of the river; however is characterized by ponds, low velocity sloughs, beaver dams and inundation from the Skagit River during high flows. Rerouting the tributary into the former Skagit River side channel will create up to 11.7 acres of additional habitat. The salmon group will contribute \$34,780 in donations of labor and materials. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1852)

Skagit River System Cooperative **\$368,600**
Removing Fill and Restoring a Marsh in the Swinomish Channel

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to restore 6.2 acres of intertidal salt marsh next to the Swinomish channel on the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community reservation. The cooperative will remove dredge spoils to recover the original height of the marsh and restore tidal flooding, allowing unrestricted movement of water, sediments, nutrients and organisms across the marsh. This work is part of a larger project aimed at restoring 15 acres at seven sites along the Swinomish channel. This grant is from the Puget Sound Critical Stock Program. (10-1454)

Skagit River System Cooperative **\$169,750**
Restoring the Milltown Island Estuary

The Skagit River System Cooperative will use this grant to breach a dike and excavate a channel at Milltown Island, in the south fork of the Skagit River near Conway. This site was diked for farming, which largely isolated a network of estuarine channels on the interior of the island. Floods breached the dikes in the late 1970s and they never were repaired. Previous work partially restored tidal inundation, and this grant will allow the work to continue. The cooperative will remove about 790 feet of dike, build about 1,088 feet of channels, burn non-native vegetation and plant the eastern edge of the island. These efforts will help restore a section of the island that remains somewhat disconnected from tidal inundation and fish access and that is dominated by non-native vegetation. It is predicted that full restoration at the site will produce rearing opportunities for 57,179 smolts. This grant is from the Puget Sound Critical Stock Program. (10-1455)

SNOHOMISH COUNTY LEAD ENTITY

Tulalip Tribes **\$291,000**

Restoring the Snohomish River Estuary

The Tulalip Tribes will use this grant to restore tidal processes and a functioning marsh system to 350 acres of isolated floodplain in the lower Snohomish River estuary. The completed project also will restore natural water connection and functions to two streams and provide unrestricted fish access to 16 miles of spawning and rearing habitat. The entire project, estimated to cost \$7.8 million, will remove a levee along Ebey Slough, install a setback levee, fill ditches, construct berms, excavate stream and tidal channels and plant the shoreline. This grant will cover some of those activities, including constructing a new section of stream channel, planting the site with native vegetation and general restoration work. This grant is from the Puget Sound Critical Stock Program. (10-1469)

Wild Fish Conservancy **\$481,000**

Restoring the Stillwater Floodplain

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to restore 1,000 feet of shoreline in the Stillwater reach of the Snoqualmie River. The conservancy will remove bank revetments and reconstruct the shoreline edge habitat by placing downed trees and root wads into the riverbank and planting the shore. The conservancy will contribute \$204,814 from a local grant and other sources. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1365)

STILLAGUAMISH RIVER SALMON RECOVERY CO-LEAD ENTITY

Stillaguamish Tribe **\$665,759**

Developing a Hatchery Program for South Fork Stillaguamish Fall Chinook

The Stillaguamish Tribe will use this grant to rebuild a 1940s era trout hatchery water distribution system and construct a new hatchery building to hold up to 300 wild juvenile Chinook salmon a year. To keep Chinook from the south fork of the Stillaguamish River from going extinct, the tribe will develop a conservation hatchery program that will include a captive brood program. The tribe will collect wild juvenile Chinook fry from the south fork of Stillaguamish River and its tributaries and then transported them to the new hatchery, where the fry will grow to spawning adults. Up to an additional 500 juveniles will be captured and transferred to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Manchester, Washington conservation hatchery. This grant is from the Puget Sound Critical Stock Program. (10-1457)

The Nature Conservancy **\$1,000,000**
Restoring Port Susan Bay Estuary

The Nature Conservancy will use this grant to build a setback levee at its Port Susan Bay Preserve. The conservancy will remove nearly 1.4 miles of dike and build nearly 1 mile of new setback dike to protect neighboring farmland. When complete, this project will restore full riverine and tidal processes to 150 acres of former tidal marsh. By doing so, the flow of water, wood and sediment to areas outside the project site will enhance areas whose functions have been impaired. This project is part of a larger effort to restore ecological functions to the Stillaguamish estuary. It will increase the quantity and quality of estuarine habitats for use by juvenile salmon, shorebirds and other animals. The conservancy will contribute \$1 million from a federal grant. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (09-1410)

WEST SOUND WATERSHEDS LEAD ENTITY

Bainbridge Island Land Trust **\$35,000**
Studying West Bainbridge Shoreline Protection

The Bainbridge Island Land Trust will use this grant to assess the feasibility and landowner willingness to protect permanently two undeveloped shoreline properties on Bainbridge Island. The beach and tideland on the west shore of Bainbridge Island are valuable near-shore habitat important to salmon, and the fish they eat. The feasibility study will identify the best strategy to protect the land by engaging landowners, evaluating the long-term property use and ownership and by examining property characteristics for their conservation value. The feasibility effort will result in a signed agreement with landowners of two shoreline properties to ensure their permanent protection. The land trust will contribute \$9,000 in donated labor. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1882)

Kitsap County **\$69,672**
Analyzing Chico Creek Fish Passage

Kitsap County will use this grant to complete analysis of options for replacing a culvert that is blocking fish passage on Chico Creek at Golf Club Hill Road. The creek is on the Kitsap peninsula and flows into Dyes Inlet, just north of Silverdale. It is the largest and most productive salmon and steelhead stream in the west Puget Sound watersheds. The County will research options for either replacing the culvert with a bridge or abandoning the culvert and building a new road upstream of the existing crossing. A new road would eliminate one bridge in the Chico floodplain, a key component of the larger restoration plan. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1879)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **\$90,000**
Designing the Removal of a Penrose Point Bulkhead

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to develop final designs and permits to remove a 700-foot-long creosote bulkhead with rip rap toe protection and fill from a beach in Penrose Point State Park. The bulkhead has impaired shoreline habitat and habitat forming processes in the park. Removal of the bulkhead will allow the bluff to erode, depositing sediment onto the beach and improving the near-shore habitat for Chinook, chum and pink salmon, as well as forage fish. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1875)

Wild Fish Conservancy **\$200,000**
Determining Water Types in the West Sound

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to determine and correct water type classifications in 95 miles of stream in Water Resource Inventory Area 15. Kitsap, Pierce and Mason Counties' stream buffer width requirements are set by water type. However, existing water type maps demonstrably under-represent the extent of fish and fish habitat, and many streams are mapped incorrectly or not at all. Consequently, many stream channels that warrant protection are not receiving appropriate buffers. Through surveys, the conservancy will map water courses. In addition to providing water type data, the assessment will generate species-specific distribution data to assist with restoration project identification and prioritization. The information will be put online for public use. The conservancy will contribute \$37,500 in donations of equipment, labor and materials. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1878)

WRIA 1 SALMON RECOVERY BOARD LEAD ENTITY

Lummi Nation **\$1,091,388**
Building Logjams in the South Fork of the Nooksack River at the Saxon Reach

The Lummi Nation will use this grant to place logjams in the south fork of the Nooksack River to restore salmon habitat. The work will benefit early spring Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction, and bull trout. The logjams increase habitat types by slowing the river and creating places for salmon to rest and hide from predators. They also create scour pools, which have the cool water salmon need during summer spawning months and winter rearing months. The logjams also will direct the river away from the left bank towards the more habitat-friendly Nasset side channel, reducing erosion. The tribe will contribute \$296,000 in local and federal grants and donated materials. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1300)

Lummi Nation \$84,204

Designing a Restoration Project on the South Fork of the Nooksack River

The Lummi Natural Resources Department will use this grant to design a restoration project that will create cooler waters on the south fork of the Nooksack River. The tribe will consider placing logjams at the head of Cavanaugh Island to maintain year-round flow in a creek side channel, placing logjams in the channel to provide cover and cooler temperatures and restoring the island's riparian areas. Some of the main factors limiting salmon populations in the south fork are warm summer water temperatures and loss of habitat diversity. The Cavanaugh Creek reach includes the greatest length of side channel habitat in the south fork and is a known cool water tributary. The tribe's goal is to increase habitat quantity, improve conditions for spawning and increase places with cool water for salmon to rest. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1806)

Nooksack Indian Tribe \$68,540

Designing Logjams for Black Slough Reach

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to develop construction-ready designs, analyze flood risk and prepare permits for placing logjams in the lower south fork of the Nooksack River in the Black Slough reach. The logjams will increase habitat diversity by slowing the river and creating places for salmon to rest and hide from predators, increase the number and depth of pools where salmon feed and grow and create pools of cool water where salmon can rest. About equidistant from the Van Zandt reach and Todd Creek reach logjams, this project will decrease the distance between holding and rearing habitats in the lower south fork. The Black Slough is a cool-water tributary that drains a historically extensive floodplain wetland complex. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1808)

Nooksack Indian Tribe \$68,540

Designing Logjams for the South Fork of the Nooksack River

The Nooksack Indian Tribe will use this grant to develop construction-ready designs, analyze flood risk and prepare permits for construction of logjams designed to form deep pools in the south fork of the Nooksack River downstream of Hutchinson Creek. The logjams will increase habitat diversity by slowing the river and creating places for salmon to rest and hide from predators; increase the number and depth of pools for holding, rearing and spawning; increase channel length; and increase floodplain connectivity. The south fork is used by Chinook salmon. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1807)

Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association \$192,450

Planting the Banks of the Nooksack River Forks and Tributaries

The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association will use this grant to plant 58 acres of riverbanks in priority reaches of the Nooksack River forks and their tributaries. The salmon group will contribute \$38,182 in equipment, labor and donations of equipment and materials. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1842)

Whatcom Land Trust **\$255,935**
Buying and Restoring a Maple Creek Reach

The Whatcom Land Trust will use this grant to buy 12 acres on the north fork of the Nooksack River, including 766 feet of shoreline, and restore the area by removing several acres of Scotch broom and planting 5 acres with trees. The purchase will provide long-term protection of riparian and floodplain habitat. The land is next to state-owned land and near a 78-acre protected salmon habitat reserve on Maple Creek. The project will benefit spring Chinook salmon, bull trout, and winter steelhead, all of which are listed as threatened with extinction under the federal Endangered Species Act, as well as coho, chum, pink and sockeye salmon. The Nooksack Salmon Enhancement Association will lead the restoration. The land trust will contribute \$45,165 in cash and donated labor. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1777)

Whatcom County **\$973,750**
Restoring the Nooksack River at Lower Canyon Creek

Whatcom County will use this grant to either shorten, remove or setback a levee and place logjams in lower Canyon Creek to improve fish habitat complexity and diversity. With a combination of state and federal funding, Whatcom County and the Whatcom Land Trust purchased land that was undevelopable because of repetitive flooding in the Canyon Creek alluvial fan. The acquisitions allow for the restoration work. This grant is from the Puget Sound Critical Stock Program. (10-1481)

WRIA 8 KING COUNTY LEAD ENTITY

King County **\$300,000**
Buying Land along the Cedar River at the Elliot Bridge Reach

The King County Water and Land Resources Division will use this grant to buy 3.3 acres in the Elliot Bridge reach of the Cedar River. The landowners are willing to sell because many had property flooded in 2009. The land will form a contiguous corridor of riverbank that will add to the land already purchased on both banks, upstream and downstream. This purchase would make a key addition to the landslide reach just downstream, which is identified as one of the two highest quality habitat areas on the entire lower Cedar River. The project sets the stage for large-scale restoration of all these lands, expanding the habitat and water quality benefits of the reach and the river overall through levee setbacks. The lower Cedar River supports some of the most significant salmon runs in the region, including Chinook salmon, which are threatened with extinction. The County will contribute \$100,000 from a local grant. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1699)

Seattle Public Utilities **\$288,377**

Buying Land along the Royal Arch Reach

Seattle Public Utilities will use this grant to buy 27.4 acres to protect Chinook salmon habitat on the Cedar River. Seattle Public Utilities is buying land in the lower Cedar River, below its municipal watershed ownership boundary at the Landsburg Diversion Dam. After a 2008 flood, several landowners in the Royal Arch reach expressed interest in selling their property. This reach was inundated during the flood, demonstrating the river's inclination to migrate outside its main channel. This purchase would provide restoration opportunities that would enable the river to migrate in the floodplain, thereby increasing habitat complexity. Seattle Public Utilities will contribute \$300,000. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1520)

State Department of Natural Resources **\$300,000**

Restoring the South Lake Washington Shoreline

The Department of Natural Resources will use this grant to restore about a quarter-mile of shoreline and about 3 acres of uplands to improve the water quality of Lake Washington and migratory habitat for juvenile Chinook salmon. The department will remove about 650 feet of hardened shoreline and place soil and gravel there; remove non-native, invasive plants; plant the shoreline with overhanging, native vegetation and replant 3 acres of uplands; remove creosote-treated piles; and remove about 600 feet of rip rap. The department will contribute \$693,897 in cash and cash donations. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1360)

WRIA 9 KING COUNTY LEAD ENTITY

Tukwila **\$197,299**

Rehabilitating the Duwamish Gardens Estuary

Tukwila will use this grant to excavate 55,000 cubic yards of material to create about 2 acres of shallow water mudflat and marsh for Chinook and chum salmon on the right bank of the Duwamish River. The City also will plant .8 acre of uplands with native vegetation. Off-channel and shallow water habitats in this stretch of the Duwamish will give juvenile fish a chance to move out of the main channel to habitats where they can feed and rear before ocean migration. The property is among the largest remaining pieces of under-developed sites for habitat restoration remaining in the Duwamish corridor. When restored, it will be the largest, off-channel habitat between the Codiga Farms restoration and North Wind's Weir restoration. The project will provide another viewpoint on the river across from the popular Green River Trail. The City will contribute \$52,929 from a local grant. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1605)

WRIA 13 THURSTON CONSERVATION DISTRICT LEAD ENTITY

Capitol Land Trust **\$165,089**

Removing a Fish Barrier in Gull Harbor Estuary

The Capitol Land Trust will use this to grant to restore habitat for salmon species and open passage into what was historically a salmon-bearing tributary to Gull Harbor. The land trust will remove a dirt dam at the northeast end of Gull Harbor estuary. Water moves from the impoundment behind the dam through a concrete structure into two culverts and eventually into the estuary. The embankment dam and concrete structure prevent fish from passing through, prevent natural stream and estuary function and form an artificial barrier between the estuary and the stream. The land trust will replace the dam with a railcar-type bridge, and realign about 500 feet of the upstream portion of the creek to better match a natural stream channel. This project is part of a larger Budd to Henderson Coastal Conservation Initiative, which seeks to expand near-shore and upland protection between Gull Harbor in Budd Inlet and Woodard Bay in Henderson Inlet, and create a 600-acre protected land corridor linking the two inlets in southern Puget Sound. This initiative already has conserved more than 150 acres in Gull Harbor, and has received grant funding to conserve parts of the last major, unprotected areas between Gull Harbor and Woodard Bay. The land trust will contribute \$29,133 from a federal grant. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1757)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **\$64,501**

Designing a Boston Harbor Road Culvert

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to complete a preliminary design for a culvert under Boston Harbor Road near Olympia. Located on a tributary to Gull Harbor, the culvert is impassable for fish. Boston Harbor Road is the primary access road to Boston Harbor. The tributary flowing under the road connects to a vast complex of upland freshwater wetlands. This culvert and Boston Harbor Road are in the transition zone between freshwater riparian forest and the tidally influenced northern slough of Gull Harbor estuary. Replacing the culvert will open passage to salmon species and other animals, including large mammals. This project is a critical component to the Budd to Henderson Conservation Initiative, which will create a wildlife corridor connecting Gull Harbor and Woodard Bay by preserving the upland wetland complex and watersheds in perpetuity. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1895)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **\$72,125**

Developing McLane Creek Watershed Projects

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to develop five restoration projects to preliminary designs in the McLane Creek watershed, and one of those to permit-ready. The salmon group also will assess the extent of the infestation of Japanese knotweed along the creek, and do some eradication planning. This creek is

highly productive; however, in many locations throughout the lower watershed, agricultural production has led to a ditched channel with little vegetation. The upper watershed may have fish passage barriers that limit access to spawning grounds. The salmon group will take a watershed approach to restoration. Landowner outreach is a core element of this grant, as the salmon group works to gain landowner support and willingness to complete restoration projects. The salmon group will contribute \$12,750 from another grant. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. (10-1773)

Thurston Conservation District \$113,861
Designing Placement of Logjams in the Deschutes River

The Thurston Conservation District will use this grant to develop full designs and permits for logjams in the Deschutes River. The logjams create salmon habitat by slowing the river and giving fish a place to rest and hide from predators. The district will meet with landowners to ensure understanding of the project and its importance for all species of salmon and the water quality in the watershed. This area of the Deschutes River is a source of fine sediment that needs to be controlled. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1784)

Wild Fish Conservancy \$88,700
Determining Water Type Classifications

The Wild Fish Conservancy will use this grant to determine and correct water type classifications in about 40 miles of streams in Water Resource Inventory Area 13. Thurston County stream buffer width requirements are set by water type. However, existing water type maps demonstrably under-represent the extent of fish and fish habitat, and many streams are mapped incorrectly or not at all. Consequently, many stream channels that warrant protection are not receiving appropriate buffers. Through surveys, the conservancy will map water courses. In addition to providing water type data, the assessment will generate species-specific distribution data to assist with restoration project identification and prioritization. The information will be put online for public use. The conservancy will contribute \$15,700 from a local grant and donated materials. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1782)

WRIA 14 MASON CONSERVATION DISTRICT LEAD ENTITY

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group \$119,500
Enhancing Case Inlet Shoreline

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to remove a derelict building hanging over the water and more than 200 feet of concrete bulkhead along the shoreline of Case Inlet. The salmon group then will plant the shoreline and restore it to a salt marsh. The project site contains an abandoned shellfish processing facility and a house. It also is in a zone that contains a salt marsh, a forage fish

spawning area and pocket estuary, and it is next to two salmon-bearing streams. The salmon group will contribute \$22,050 from another grant. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1779)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **\$293,066**
Removing Fish Passage Barriers in a Goldsborough Creek Tributary

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to replace two, side-by-side culverts that are blocking fish passage in a Goldsborough Creek tributary. The project will reconnect the tributary and creek. The culverts are perched about 8 feet above Goldsborough Creek and are impassable by fish. The salmon group will replace those culverts with a single culvert and a roughened creek channel. Because the culverts are at the creek's mouth, the project would open about .6 mile of spawning and rearing habitat in the tributary. The salmon group will contribute \$52,000 in another grant and donations of equipment, labor and materials. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1776)

South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group **\$142,500**
Removing a Squaxin Island Pier and Bulkhead

The South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group will use this grant to remove a creosote pier with 54 pilings and 350 feet of rock bulkhead on Squaxin Island. The pier formerly provided access to a tribal longhouse and cultural center that burned down and was abandoned in the early 1980s. The pier then served as a dry dock where tribal members worked on boats, but was abandoned again in the early 1990s. It currently is a family's fall fishing camp. The salmon group will contribute \$25,500 from another grant and donated labor. Funding for this grant comes from the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund and state funds. (10-1781)